

HEALTH & MEDICAL MANPOWER

STOCK OF DOCTORS OF NON-ALLOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE



INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH
&
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
AND EDUCATION, GREATER KAILASH, NEW DELHI
December, 1967

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research was set up in 1962 by the Government of India to conduct research on problems of manpower planning. The main objects of the Institute are:

- To advance knowledge about the nature, characteristics and utilisation of the human resources in India.
 - To provide a broad perspective of requirements of trained manpower for economic development in different fields with due regard to the probable impact of technological changes on the pattern of employment.
 - To develop improved methods and techniques for dealing with:-
 - training and development of the existing work force;
 - educational preparation for employment;
 - vocational guidance;
 - identifying highly talented persons;
 - for the supply of manpower and
- cc

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FOREWORD

This Report sets out the results of one of the series of studies forming part of the Health and Medical Manpower Survey. This survey is one of the major projects of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. It is being conducted in collaboration with the National Institute of Health Administration and Education, Ministry of Health.

In an earlier report on Doctors (Report No. 2/1966), the order and characteristics of Stock of Allopathic Doctors have been discussed. In this report estimates of Stock of Doctors practising other system of medicine, such as Ayurveda, Homeopathy etc. are presented by sex, states and rural-urban residence distribution. An attempt is also made to analyse by districts, the distribution of all doctors in India, allopathic and non-allopathic.

This report was earlier circulated as IAMR Working Paper No. 5/1966. The working paper has been finalised on the basis of comments received on it.

The Chapters I to V have been prepared by Shri R. R. Iyer, formerly a Senior Research Officer in the Institute. Chapters VI and VII and Appendices II and III have been added by Shri Y. S. Yegnaraman, Senior Research Officer in the Institute. Shri Rukan Singh assisted in the preparation of the report. Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Rao, in his capacity as Adviser to IAMR on Health and Medical Manpower Survey, provided overall guidance to this work.

P. K. DAS
Director

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CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

Medical practitioners in India consist not only of doctors in allopathic medicine but also doctors in the non-allopathic systems of medicine. The doctors of non-allopathic systems of medicine can be divided into three groups namely Ayurvedic Practitioners, Homeopathic Practitioners and Practitioners of other systems of medicine like unani, naturopathy etc. It is the purpose of this paper to take stock of doctors of each of the non-allopathic systems of medicine separately.

Definitions

Ayurvedic Practitioners

2. Workers in this family diagnose and treat human ailments according to ayurvedic system of medicine.

Homeopathic Practitioners

3. Workers in this family diagnose and treat human ailments according to homeopathic or biochemic system of medicine.

Other Practitioners

4. Workers in this family diagnose human ailments and treat them by medicines according to unani system, nature cure science etc.

Urban and Rural Areas

In the 1961 Census all Municipalities, Cantonments, Notified Areas and other places enjoying recognised local administration, e. g. the Civil Lines were regarded as urban areas. For other places three tests were uniformly applied: (i) A population of not less than 5, 000, (ii) A density of not less than 1, 000 per square mile, and (iii) At least three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture. The areas which did not fall in the category "Urban", as thus defined, were regarded Rural.

Sources of Data

5. Data on the stock of practitioners of non-allopathic systems are taken from the occupational tables of the Census of India 1961. The Table B V of the Census of India 1961 gives the occupational classification of all persons at work other than at cultivation in both rural and urban areas. The occupational classification of data is made on the basis of the 'National Classification of Occupations' of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. According to the classification, the doctors and other health and medical manpower fall under the two digitated groups 03, 04, 05, and 09. The sub-group in which the doctors of non-allopathic systems of medicine fall are:

Sub-group

- 031 Physicians Ayurvedic
- 032 Physicians Homeopathic
- 033 Physicians Others

The stock of these personnel as in 1961, together with their distribution by area, sex etc., is given in the following sections.

Limitations of Data

The results presented in this paper are mainly based on the analysis of the Census data. The limitations of the Census data for the present study are as follows:-

- (i) The identification of practitioners of non-allopathic systems of medicine is solely dependent on the respondents' statement at the time of the Census.
- (ii) All those reporting to be practitioners of non-allopathic systems of medicine, irrespective of their age, are included in the Census data. Therefore, a proportion, small though it may be, of the stock is likely to be outside the labour-force because of the 'r old age.
- (iii) Not all the Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and other doctors would have reported as such, if they are practising medicine as a part-time occupation.

- (iv) All the physicians, of different systems, who have been included may not be educationally qualified (having a degree or diploma) in the system of medicine which they are reported to be practising. It is possible that a proportion of the physicians included is not suitably qualified.

In view of the two important factors given in (iii) and (iv) the estimates presented in this report can be taken to give only an overall dimensional picture of the stock of doctors of non-allopathic system of medicine in India.

CHAPTER II - PHYSICIANS AYURVEDIC

6. There were in all 73, 382 Ayurvedic physicians in India on March, 1961, of these 71, 346 were men and only 2, 036 women. The state-wise and sex-wise distribution of these doctors is given in Table 1.

7. It is clear from this table that there were more ayurvedic doctors in rural areas than in the urban areas. Sixty-one per cent of Ayurvedic physicians were in the rural areas whereas only 39 per cent of the total were in urban areas. Males account for 97 per cent of the total stock of Ayurvedic doctors in India.

8. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore in the South Zone, and Bihar and Orissa in the Eastern Zone, the percentage of Ayurvedic doctors in the rural areas was more than the All-India level of 61 per cent. In Assam in Eastern Zone, and Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the Central Zone, more than 50 per cent of Ayurvedic physicians were in the rural areas. In the urban areas of Assam and West Bengal in the Eastern Zone, Madras in the Southern Zone, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan in the Northern Zone, and Gujarat in the Western Zone, the percentage of Ayurvedic physicians among total non-allopathic practitioners was more than that at the All-India level.

9. Fifty-five per cent of the women Ayurvedic physicians were in the urban areas in all the States and Union Territories. However, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of women Ayurvedic physicians in urban areas was much less than the All-India figure. In Bihar only 13 per cent of women Ayurvedic physicians were in the urban areas. In the rural areas of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, and Rajasthan the percentage of women Ayurvedic physicians was less than 25.

10. As can be seen from Table 1, about 50 per cent of Ayurvedic physicians were in the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and the Northern States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The States of Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh had another 26.2 per cent of the Ayurvedic physicians. Other States and Union Territories had about 23 per cent of the Ayurvedic physicians. 35 per cent of the Ayurvedic physicians were in the Southern Zone, 20 per cent in the Eastern, 8 per cent in the Central Zone, 17 per cent in the Northern Zone and nearly 10 per cent in the Western Zone.

TABLE 1

Distribution of Ayurvedic Doctors by Sex, States and Union Territories-1961

States	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	3130	122	3252	7340	259	7599	10470	381	10851
Assam	468	12	480	667	9	676	1135	21	1156
Bihar	786	18	804	5169	123	5292	5955	141	6096
Gujarat	1383	76	1459	1107	13	1120	2490	89	2579
Jammu and Kashmir	81	3	84	79	2	81	160	5	165
Kerala	1494	59	1553	7986	135	8121	9480	194	9674
Madhya Pradesh	1560	31	1591	2253	48	2301	3813	79	3892
Madras	1496	82	1578	884	68	952	2380	150	2530
Maharashtra	2103	298	2401	2155	52	2207	4258	350	4608
Mysore	765	45	810	1526	39	1565	2291	84	2375
Orissa	789	47	836	1282	43	1325	2071	90	2161
Punjab	3720	117	3837	3206	9	3215	6926	126	7052
Rajasthan	1794	43	1837	1808	14	1822	3602	57	3659
Uttar Pradesh	3799	69	3868	5526	58	5584	9325	127	9452
West Bengal	2378	45	2423	2156	38	2194	4534	83	4617
Delhi	1580	43	1623	-	-	-	1580	43	1623
Other Union Territories	179	5	184	697	11	708	876	16	892
All-India	27,505	1,115	28,620	43,841	921	44,762	71,346	2,036	73,382

11. Of the total number of Ayurvedic physicians in the urban areas, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal account for nearly 47 per cent. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madras have another quarter of the total number of Ayurvedic physicians. The other States and Union Territories had only 27 per cent of the Urban Ayurvedic physicians. Nearly 30 per cent of the Rural Ayurvedic physicians were in the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The percentage of Ayurvedic physicians in the Rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh was 36.6. In the rural areas of other States and Union Territories there were only 28.3 per cent of the total number of Rural Ayurvedic physicians. The pattern of the Statewise distribution of male Ayurvedic physicians was same as that of the total number of Ayurvedic physicians. As regards the female Ayurvedic physicians nearly 36 per cent were in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Another 30 per cent were in Kerala, Madras, Bihar and Punjab. 24 per cent of the female Ayurvedic physicians were in other States and Union Territories.

Ayurvedic Physicians — Population Ratio

12. There were 167 Ayurvedic physicians for every million population in India. In urban areas there were 363 Ayurvedic physicians per million population. The corresponding ratio in the rural areas was 124. In other words, even though the number of Ayurvedic physicians in rural areas was more than in urban areas, in terms of population distribution, there were more doctors in urban areas than in rural areas in all the States and Union Territories. It is only in one state, viz., Kerala, that the Ayurvedic physicians-to-population ratio is more or less the same for these areas. The doctor-to-population ratio in urban and rural areas by States and Union Territories is given in Table 2.

13. There were wide variations between States in the ratio of Ayurvedic physicians to population in urban and rural areas. The maximum deviation was 456 per cent in regard to rural areas compared with 258 per cent in urban areas. State-wise, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Zone, and Punjab and Delhi in the Northern Zone had the highest doctor-population ratio both for urban and rural population. Assam in the Eastern Zone, Madras in the Southern Zone and Jammu and Kashmir in the Northern Zone have the least number of Ayurvedic physicians per million population even though the ratio in Assam for urban areas was above the national average. In all other States the doctor-population ratio was between 100 and 200.

TABLE 2

Ayurvedic Physicians per million Population: India, States and
Union Territories - 1961

States	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	518 (7)	256 (2)	302 (4)
Assam	527 (6)	62 (14)	97 (15)
Bihar	206 (14)	124 (4)	131 (8)
Gujarat	274 (12)	73 (13)	125 (10)
Jammu and Kashmir	142 (16)	27 (16)	46 (17)
Kerala	609 (4)	566 (1)	572 (2)
Madhya Pradesh	344 (10)	83 (9)	120 (12)
Madras	176 (17)	39 (15)	75 (16)
Maharashtra	215 (13)	78 (12)	117 (13)
Mysore	154 (15)	85 (8)	101 (14)
Orissa	753 (2)	81 (10)	123 (11)
Punjab	938 (1)	198 (3)	347 (3)
Rajasthan	560 (5)	108 (6)	182 (5)
Uttar Pradesh	408 (9)	87 (7)	128 (9)
West Bengal	284 (11)	80 (11)	132 (7)
Delhi	610 (3)	-	610 (1)
Other Union Territories	511 (8)	165 (5)	170 (6)
All-India	363	124	167

(Figures in brackets are the ranks of the States and Union Territories.)

14. Districtwise distribution of Ayurvedic physicians and the doctor-population ratio is given in Appendix I. It is seen from this appendix that there was large variation in the doctor-population ratio of Ayurvedic physicians from district to district, even within a State. The distribution of the Districts by Ayurvedic doctors per million population is given in Table 3.

15. There are 17 districts with 6.5 per cent of India's population which had an Ayurvedic physician: of 500 or more per million of population. These districts are Warangal and Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh; Bhagalpur in Bihar; Cannanore, Kozhikode, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alleppey and Quilon in Kerala; Damoh in Madhya Pradesh; Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Amritsar and Hoshiarpur in Punjab; and Delhi. In Kerala eight of the nine districts (excluding Trivandrum) were in the ratio group 500 or more.

16. The Eastern zone (Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal), Central zone (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh), two contiguous States in Southern zone (Madras and Mysore) and Jammu and Kashmir in the Northern had the largest part of their population in the ratio group of less than 100 Ayurvedic doctors per million persons. The Western zone (Maharashtra and Gujarat) and Rajasthan in the Northern zone had the largest parts of their population in the ratio group 100-199 doctors per million persons. Andhra Pradesh and Punjab had the largest parts of their population in the ratio-group 200-299 doctors per million population. In Kerala all the districts had a doctor-population ratio of more than 400 per million persons.

17. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh had one district each with a ratio group 500 or more doctors per million persons. Kerala and Rajasthan had each a district in the ratio group 400-499, the other districts being in the upper ratio group in Kerala and in the lower ratio group in Rajasthan. Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh had the lowest proportions of their population in the ratio group 300-399 with a larger number of districts in the lower ratio groups. West Bengal and Orissa in the Eastern zone, Mysore in the Southern zone and Maharashtra in the Western zone had the lowest proportions of their population in the ratio group 200-299 doctors per million persons. This group being the highest for all these States except Orissa.

18. Madras, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir had the total population in the group less than 200 doctors per million persons.

TABLE 3

Distribution of Ayurvedic Doctors per million of Population - 1961 by District

States	"Physicians Ayurvedic"						Total
	Doctor-population ratio groups						
	0 - 99	100 - 199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	-	5(85)	6(117)	5(96)	2(31)	2(31)	20(360)
Assam	8(77)	2(29)	-	1(13)	-	-	11(119)
Bihar	12(309)	4(139)	-	-	-	1(17)	17(465)
Gujarat	6(64)	11(142)	-	-	-	-	17(206)
Jammu and Kashmir	8(34)	1(2)	-	-	-	-	9(36)
Kerala	-	-	-	-	1(18)	8(151)	9(169)
Madhya Pradesh	20(145)	15(125)	7(50)	-	-	1(4)	43(324)
Madras	7(225)	6(112)	-	-	-	-	13(337)
Maharashtra	11(170)	12(192)	3(34)	-	-	-	26(396)
Mysore	13(141)	5(79)	1(16)	-	-	-	19(236)
Orissa	8(98)	3(39)	1(19)	1(19)	-	-	13(175)
Punjab	-	3(34)	6(64)	6(52)	-	4(53)	19(203)
Rajasthan	8(43)	11(94)	2(29)	4(28)	1(8)	-	26(202)
Uttar Pradesh	23(319)	19(242)	11(171)	1(4)	-	-	54(737)
West Bengal	8(168)	7(152)	1(29)	-	-	-	16(349)
<u>Union Territories</u>							
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1(26)	1(26)
Other Union Territories	5(8)	5(15)	4(10)	1(11)	-	-	15(44)
All-India	137(1801)	109(1481)	42(540)	19(223)	4(57)	17(282)	328(4384)

Union Territories (Excluding Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Sikkim).

(Figures in brackets are the population of districts in lakhs).

CHAPTER III - PHYSICIANS, HOMEOPATHIC

19. There were in all 27,500 Homeopathic physicians in India in March 1961. Of these nearly 26,500 were men and about a thousand were women. The distribution of Homeopathic physicians by State and Sex is given in Table 4. It is clear from Table 4 that

TABLE 4

Distribution of Homeopathic Physicians by Sex, States
and Union Territories - 1961

States	Urban			Rural			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	694	27	721	573	12	585	1,267	39	1,306
Assam	370	5	375	1,710	11	1,721	2,080	16	2,096
Bihar	1,256	13	1,269	4,248	15	4,263	5,504	28	5,532
Gujarat	196	7	203	58	-	58	254	7	261
Jammu and Kashmir	19	-	19	4	-	4	23	-	23
Kerala	408	72	480	1,285	106	1,391	1,693	178	1,871
Madhya Pradesh	286	12	298	260	13	273	546	25	571
Madras	1,153	86	1,239	1,436	82	1,518	2,589	168	2,757
Maharashtra	683	56	739	415	63	478	1,098	119	1,217
Mysore	210	24	234	116	1	117	326	25	351
Orissa	454	60	514	816	12	828	1,270	72	1,342
Punjab	160	4	164	234	2	236	394	6	400
Rajasthan	90	7	97	79	3	82	169	10	179
Uttar Pradesh	1,837	107	1,944	1,400	16	1,416	3,237	123	3,360
West Bengal	2,417	30	2,447	2,928	39	2,967	5,345	69	5,414
<u>Union Territories</u>									
Delhi	379	35	414	-	-	-	379	35	414
Other Union Territories	112	5	117	255	2	257	367	7	374
All-India	10,724	550	11,274	15,817	377	16,194	26,541	927	27,468

despite state-wise variations there were more Homeopathic physicians in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The women homeopathic physicians form less than 4 per cent of the total stock. However the women homeopathics were more in the urban than in rural areas. In Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura in the Eastern Zone, Kerala in the Southern Zone and Himachal Pradesh in the Northern Zone more than 60 per cent of the Homeopathic physicians were in the rural areas. In Gujarat and Maharashtra in the Western Zone, Jammu and Kashmir in the Northern Zone and Mysore in the Southern Zone only less than 40 per cent of the Homeopathic physicians were in the rural areas.

20. As can be seen from Table 4, of the total number of Homeopathic physicians in India in 1961, 53.5 per cent were in the Eastern Zone (Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura). Nearly 14 per cent of these physicians were in the Central Zone (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh). About 23 per cent are in the Southern Zone (Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh). Five per cent were in the Western Zone (Gujarat and Maharashtra) and another 4 per cent were in the Northern Zone (Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi). Each of the contiguous States of Bihar, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh and Madras had more than 10 per cent of the total Homeopathics.

21. The number of doctors per million of population in the urban and rural areas of different States and Union Territories is given in Table 5.

22. Assam, Bihar and West Bengal in the East and Kerala in the South had the largest (more than 100) numbers of homeopathic doctors per million population both in urban and rural areas. Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan had very few Homeopathic physicians per million population (less than 20). Other States had between 20-100 Homeopathic physicians per million population.

23. District-wise distribution of Homeopathic physicians and the doctor-population ratio are given in Appendix I. There were large variation in the doctor-population ratio of Homeopathic physicians from district to district even within a State. The distribution of districts by Homeopathic physicians per million population is given in Table 6.

TABLE 5Homeopathic Physicians per million Population: India,
States and Union Territories - 1961

States	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	115	20	36
Assam	412	157	172
Bihar	325	100	119
Gujarat	38	4	13
Jammu and Kashmir	32	1	6
Kerala	188	97	111
Madhya Pradesh	64	10	18
Madras	137	61	82
Maharashtra	66	17	31
Mysore	44	6	15
Orissa	463	50	76
Punjab	40	15	20
Rajasthan	30	5	9
Uttar Pradesh	205	22	46
West Bengal	287	112	155
<u>Union Territories</u>			
Delhi	156	-	156
Other Areas	325	60	71
All-India	143	45	63

TABLE 6

Distribution of Homeopathic Doctors per million Population - 1961 by Districts

States	"Physicians Homeopath"						Total
	Doctors- population ratio groups						
	0 - 99	100 - 199	200 - 299	300 - 399	400 - 499	500 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	20(360)	-	-	-	-	-	20(360)
Assam	7(66)	1(5)	1(14)	1(21)	-	1(13)	11(119)
Bihar	10(237)	5(182)	1(29)	-	-	1(17)	17(465)
Gujarat	17(206)	-	-	-	-	-	17(206)
Jammu and Kashmir	9(36)	-	-	-	-	-	9(36)
Kerala	5(89)	4(80)	-	-	-	-	9(169)
Madhya Pradesh	43(324)	-	-	-	-	-	43(324)
Madras	11(269)	2(68)	-	-	-	-	13(337)
Maharashtra	24(378)	2(18)	-	-	-	-	26(396)
Mysore	19(236)	-	-	-	-	-	19(236)
Orissa	11(141)	1(19)	-	-	1(15)	-	13(175)
Punjab	18(188)	1(15)	-	-	-	-	19(203)
Rajasthan	26(202)	-	-	-	-	-	26(202)
Uttar Pradesh	48(645)	5(77)	1(15)	-	-	-	54(737)
West Bengal	3(33)	9(234)	4(82)	-	-	-	16(349)
<u>Union Territories</u>							
Delhi	-	1(26)	-	-	-	-	1(26)
Other Union Territories	14(33)	-	1(11)	-	-	-	15(44)
All-India	285(3443)	31(724)	8(151)	1(21)	1(15)	2(30)	328(4384)

Union Territories (Excluding Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Sikkim).

(Figures in brackets are the population of district in lakhs).

24. Almost 1 per cent of India's population had Homeopathic physician-population ratio of 400 or more. But this is confined to one district each in Assam, Bihar and Orissa. These districts are Darrang in Assam, Bhagalpur in Bihar and Koraput in Orissa. Largest part of the population of all the States excepting West Bengal was* in the ratio group 0-99 Homeopathic physicians per million persons. In West Bengal the largest part of the population was in the group 100-199 doctors per million persons.

CHAPTER IV - OTHER NON-ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

25. 'Other' physicians are those practising the Unani system, nature cure system or any other system of medicine excluding the Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Allopathic systems. There were in all 45,605 'other' physicians in India in 1961. Of these 43,158 were men and only 2,447 were women. The state-wise and sex-wise distribution of these physicians is given in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Distribution of "PhysicianOthers" by Sex and State and Union Territory - 1961

States	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1975	60	2035	5266	184	5450	7241	244	7485
Assam	467	19	486	428	6	434	895	25	920
Bihar	735	28	763	2502	37	2539	3237	65	3302
Gujarat	583	59	642	93	1	94	676	60	736
Jammu and Kashmir	248	1	249	251	-	251	499	1	500
Kerala	729	29	758	1663	32	1695	2392	61	2453
Madhya Pradesh	492	10	502	246	1	247	738	11	749
Madras	2560	346	2906	3645	391	4036	6205	737	6942
Maharashtra	1618	242	1860	1073	53	1126	2691	295	2986
Mysore	1463	159	1622	443	25	468	1906	184	2090
Orissa	4	-	4	153	1	154	157	1	158
Punjab	1729	84	1813	2062	64	2126	3791	148	3939
Rajasthan	179	8	187	193	2	195	372	10	382
Uttar Pradesh	4390	260	4650	2431	78	2509	6821	338	7159
West Bengal	1381	61	1442	2638	102	2740	4019	163	4182
<u>Union Territories</u>									
Delhi	648	57	705	-	-	-	648	57	705
Other Union Territories	317	25	342	553	22	575	870	47	917
All-India	19518	1448	20966	23640	999	24639	43158	2447	45605

26. Forty six per cent of the 'other' physicians were in urban areas and 54.1 in rural areas. State-wise, however, in Gujarat and Maharashtra in the Western Zone, Assam in the Eastern Zone, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the Central Zone, Mysore in the Southern Zone, and Himachal Pradesh in the Northern Zone the percentage of 'other' physicians in the urban areas was more than in the rural. In all the other States and Union Territories, the percentage of 'other' physicians was more in rural areas.

27. About 48 per cent of them were almost equally distributed among the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal had each 5-9 per cent of the total stock of "other physicians" in 1961. Zone-wise nearly 42 per cent of the "other physicians" were in the Southern Zone, 20 per cent in the Eastern Zone, 17 per cent in the Central Zone, 13 per cent in the Northern Zone and 8 per cent in the Western Zone. About 85 per cent of "other physicians" in the rural areas were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Bihar, West Bengal and Punjab.

28. There were 104 other physicians for every million persons in India in 1961 (vide Table 8). The corresponding ratio in urban areas was 266 and in rural areas 68. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras in the South, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab in the North and West Bengal in the East, the "other physician"-population ratio was higher than 100 both for urban and rural areas. In Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan the number of other physicians per million persons was less than 50. The ratios in the urban areas of Assam, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh are higher than the national average even though the overall ratios in these States for all areas and for rural areas are below the national level.

29. District-wise distribution of 'other physicians' and the corresponding physician-population ratio are given in Appendix I. A summary of this is given in Table 9.

30. Eleven districts with 4.4 per cent of India's population had an "other physician"-population ratio of 300 or more. These districts were in Andhra Pradesh, Thanjavur, Kanya Kumari in Madras, Ambala, Punjab, Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur. The largest part of the population of all States and Union Territories excluding Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras and Uttar Pradesh was in the ratio group 0 - 99 "other physicians" per million persons. In these States the largest part of the population was in the ratio group 100-199 "other physicians" per million population.

TABLE 8Other Non-allopathic Physicians to Population Ratio-1961

States	'Other' Physicians per million Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	324	183	204
Assam	534	40	75
Bihar	195	60	71
Gujarat	121	6	36
Jammu and Kashmir	422	85	140
Kerala	297	118	145
Madhya Pradesh	108	9	23
Madras	323	163	206
Maharashtra	167	40	75
Mysore	308	26	88
Orissa	4	9	9
Punjab	443	131	194
Rajasthan	57	12	19
Uttar Pradesh	491	39	97
West Bengal	169	104	120
<u>Union Territories</u>			
Delhi	265	-	265
Other Union Territories	922	134	172
All-India	266	68	104

TABLE 9

Distribution of Non-allopathic 'Other Physicians' per million Population—1961 by Districts

States	Doctors - Population Ratio Group						Total
	0 - 99	100 - 199	200 - 299	300 - 399	400 - 499	500 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	9(139)	4(70)	1(26)	3(54)	2(51)	1(20)	20(360)
Assam	7(56)	4(63)	-	-	-	-	11(119)
Bihar	13(346)	4(119)	-	-	-	-	17(465)
Gujarat	17(206)	-	-	-	-	-	17(206)
Jammu and Kashmir	3(9)	4(20)	2(7)	-	-	-	9(36)
Kerala	3(55)	5(98)	1(16)	-	-	-	9(169)
Madhya Pradesh	43(324)	-	-	-	-	-	43(324)
Madras	2(31)	5(144)	4(120)	1(32)	-	1(10)	13(337)
Maharashtra	19(279)	7(117)	-	-	-	-	26(396)
Mysore	16(218)	2(12)	1(6)	-	-	-	19(236)
Orissa	11(154)	1(7)	1(14)	-	-	-	13(175)
Punjab	5(29)	6(81)	7(79)	1(14)	-	-	19(203)
Rajasthan	26(202)	-	-	-	-	-	26(202)
Uttar Pradesh	31(409)	17(241)	5(83)	-	1(4)	-	54(737)
West Bengal	10(153)	4(133)	2(63)	-	-	-	16(349)
<u>Union Territories</u>							
Delhi	-	-	1(26)	-	-	-	1(26)
Other Union Territories	14(36)	-	-	-	-	1(8)	15(44)
All-India	229(2646)	63(1105)	25(440)	5(100)	3(55)	3(38)	328(4384)

(Figures in brackets are the population of Districts in lakhs).

CHAPTER V - ALL PHYSICIANS OF NON-ALLOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

31. According to the 1961 census there were 146,455 physicians practising non-allopathic systems of medicine. Of this 73,382 were Ayurvedic physicians, 27,468 were Homeopathic physicians and 45,605 were 'other' physicians. The distribution of this stock by State and Urban and Rural areas is given in Table 10. The number of women physicians of non-allopathic systems of medicine was very small (4%). 58 per cent of the physicians were working in rural areas and the rest in urban areas.

32. Urban-rural distribution of the physicians of non-allopathic systems of medicine is given in Table 11. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh the percentage of non-allopathic physicians in the rural sector was more than 60. In Gujarat the percentage of these physicians in the rural sector was as low as 36 per cent, compared with the national average of 58 per cent.

33. The distribution of urban and rural stocks of physicians of non-allopathic systems of medicine in India by States and Union Territories is given in Table 12. Slightly more than a third of the physicians of non-allopathic systems of medicine were in the Southern Zone and above one fourth of the physicians were in the Eastern Zone. Nearly 17 per cent of the physicians of non-allopathic systems of medicine were in the Central Zone and 13 per cent were in the Northern Zone. Only 8 per cent of the physicians were in the Western Zone.

34. The district-wise distribution of the total non-allopathic physicians is given in Appendix I. The distribution of the districts in India by non-allopathic physicians per million population groups is presented in Table 13. Forty-six districts, containing nearly 18 per cent of India's population, had 500 or more non-allopathic physicians per million population. Assam, Bihar and Orissa in Eastern Zone; Gujarat and Maharashtra in the Western Zone; Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan in the Northern Zone; Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the Central Zone; and Mysore in the Southern Zone were having the largest parts of their population in the ratio group of 100 - 199 non-allopathic physicians per million persons. Madras and Punjab had the largest proportions of their population in the ratio group 300 - 399 non-allopathic physicians per million persons. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal and Delhi had the largest part of their population in the ratio group 400 and above non-allopathic physicians per million persons.

TABLE 10

Distribution of Total Physicians of Non-allopathic Systems of Medicine
in India by States and Union Territories - 1961

States	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	5799	209	6008	13179	455	13634	18978	664	19642
Assam	1305	36	1341	2805	26	2831	4110	62	4172
Bihar	2777	59	2836	11919	175	12094	14696	234	14930
Gujarat	2162	142	2304	1258	14	1272	3420	156	3576
Jammu and Kashmir	348	4	352	334	2	336	682	6	688
Kerala	2631	160	2791	10934	273	11207	13565	433	13998
Madhya Pradesh	2338	53	2391	2759	62	2821	5097	115	5212
Madras	5209	514	5723	5965	541	6506	11174	1055	12229
Maharashtra	4404	596	5000	3643	168	3811	8047	764	8811
Mysore	2438	228	2666	2085	65	2150	4523	293	4816
Orissa	1247	107	1354	2251	56	2307	3498	163	3661
Punjab	5609	205	5814	5502	75	5577	11111	280	11391
Rajasthan	2063	58	2121	2080	19	2099	4143	77	4220
Uttar Pradesh	10026	436	10462	9357	152	9509	19383	588	19971
West Bengal	6176	136	6312	7722	179	7901	13898	315	14213
<u>Union Territories</u>									
Delhi	2607	135	2742	-	-	-	2607	135	2742
Other Union Territories	608	35	643	1505	35	1540	2113	70	2183
All-India	57747	3113	60860	83298	2297	85595	141045	5410	146455

TABLE 11

Percentage Distribution of Total Physicians of Non-allopathic Systems of Medicine by Rural and Urban Areas and by States and Union Territories—1961

States	Urban			Rural		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	30.56	31.48	30.59	69.44	68.52	69.41
Assam	32.75	58.06	32.14	68.25	41.94	67.86
Bihar	18.90	25.21	19.00	81.10	74.79	81.00
Gujarat	63.22	91.03	64.43	36.78	8.97	35.57
Jammu and Kashmir	51.02	66.67	51.16	48.98	33.33	48.84
Kerala	19.40	36.95	19.94	80.60	63.05	80.06
Madhya Pradesh	45.87	46.09	45.87	54.13	53.91	54.13
Madras	46.62	48.72	46.80	53.38	51.28	53.20
Maharashtra	54.73	78.01	56.75	45.27	21.99	43.25
Mysore	53.90	77.82	55.36	46.10	22.18	44.64
Orissa	35.65	65.64	36.98	64.35	34.36	63.02
Punjab	50.48	73.21	51.04	49.52	26.79	48.96
Rajasthan	49.79	75.32	50.26	50.21	24.68	49.74
Uttar Pradesh	51.73	74.15	52.39	48.27	25.85	47.61
West Bengal	44.44	43.17	44.41	55.56	56.83	55.59
<u>Union Territories</u>						
Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	-	-
Other Union Territories	28.77	50.00	29.45	71.23	50.00	70.55
All-India	40.94	57.54	41.56	59.06	42.46	58.44

TABLE 13

Distribution of Districts by Non-allopathic Doctors per million Population-1961

States	Doctor- Population Ratio Group						Total
	0-99	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1(10)	4(76)	5(80)	10(194)	20(360)
Assam	3(9)	2(31)	3(31)	-	-	3(48)	11(119)
Bihar	-	6(155)	5(117)	4(147)	-	2(46)	17(465)
Gujarat	3(26)	9(96)	5(84)	-	-	-	17(206)
Jammu and Kashmir	1(3)	4(18)	3(8)	1(7)	-	-	9(36)
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	9(169)	9(169)
Madhya Pradesh	14(95)	19(159)	6(45)	3(20)	-	1(5)	43(324)
Madras	-	1(27)	2(42)	7(194)	1(32)	2(42)	13(337)
Maharashtra	1(11)	12(188)	9(152)	1(12)	3(33)	-	26(396)
Mysore	1(7)	12(144)	5(69)	1(16)	-	-	19(236)
Orissa	6(78)	3(37)	2(26)	-	1(19)	1(15)	13(175)
Punjab	-	-	1(6)	6(51)	3(39)	9(107)	19(203)
Rajasthan	6(26)	12(101)	2(19)	5(48)	1(8)	-	26(202)
Uttar Pradesh	5(58)	16(226)	14(169)	11(155)	4(69)	4(60)	54(737)
West Bengal	-	3(33)	2(40)	4(51)	5(176)	2(49)	16(349)
<u>Union Territories</u>							
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1(26)	1(26)
Other Union Territories	5(7)	2(2)	4(12)	2(4)	-	2(19)	15(44)
All-India	45(320)	101(1217)	64(830)	49(781)	23(456)	46(780)	328(4384)

(Figures in brackets are the population of Districts in lakhs).

35. Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore had the lowest proportions of their population in the ratio group 0-99 non-allopathic physicians per million persons. Madras and West Bengal had the lowest proportions of their population in the ratio group 100-199 non-allopathic physicians per million persons, whereas Punjab had the largest parts of their population in the ratio group 200-299 non-allopathic physicians per million persons. Bihar and Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan had the lowest proportions of their population in the ratio group more than 400 non-allopathic physicians per million persons.

CHAPTER VI - TOTAL STOCK OF DOCTORS OF ALL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE IN INDIA

36. In this Chapter, it is proposed to bring out a comparative picture of the distribution of total allopathic doctors as well as of non-allopathic doctors in the country for the year 1961. In another report entitled "Stock of Allopathic Doctors in India" (IAMR Report No. 2/1966), estimates of the stock of allopathic doctors were arrived at after analysing information from a number of sources. In the previous Chapters, an acceptable estimate of the stock of non-allopathic doctors has been indicated. These estimates are discussed together in this chapter so as to give the distribution of all doctors available for service in the country, by districts, States and rural-urban areas.

37. The number of all doctors (allopathic and non-allopathic) along with their rural-urban distribution may be seen in Table 14. It can be seen from Table 14 that, as against, 96 thousand allopathic doctors, there were as many as 146 thousand non-allopathic doctors in 1961. The non-allopathic doctors comprised of 73 thousand Ayurvedic practitioners, 27 thousand Homeopaths, and 46 thousand 'other non-allopathic physicians'. Out of the total stock, the non-allopathic doctors together out-number the allopathic doctors. As a single group, however, allopathic doctors formed the largest group. In terms of percentage, non-allopathic doctors constituted 60 per cent of the total stock of doctors in India, i. e., there were 15 non-allopathic doctors for every 10 allopathic doctors in the country.

38. The percentage distribution of the stock between rural and urban areas for all doctors at State level is computed from Table 14 and is presented in Table 15. At all-India level, allopathic doctors were found to reside more in urban areas (67%) whereas the opposite is the position in the case of non-allopathic doctors (58 per cent of the non-allopathic doctors reside in rural areas). However, in the States of Assam, Bihar and Kerala more than 50 per cent of the allopathic doctors are practising in the rural areas. The allopathic doctors are nearly equally distributed between urban and rural areas in Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. All the same, in 12 out of 15 States, more than 50 per cent of allopathic doctors reside in urban areas. The non-allopathic doctors, however, are deployed more favourably in rural areas, nine out of the 15 States having more than 50 per cent of these doctors in rural areas. But, when this is compared with the distributed. of population between urban/rural areas as well as with the greater need for medical care in the rural areas, the present distribution of doctors in India cannot be considered to be satisfactory.

TABLE 14

Number of Doctors of all Systems of Medicine in India-1961

States	Allopathic Doctors (1961)			Non-Allopathic Doctors (1961)			Total Doctors (1961)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	968	5,787	6,755	13,634	6,008	19,642	14,602	11,795	26,397
Assam	2,356	755	3,111	2,831	1,341	4,172	5,187	2,096	7,283
Bihar	3,607	3,578	7,185	12,094	2,836	14,930	15,701	6,414	22,115
Gujarat	1,601	3,136	4,737	1,272	2,304	3,576	2,873	5,440	8,313
Jammu and Kashmir	65	302	367	336	352	688	401	654	1,055
Kerala	2,204	1,307	3,511	11,207	2,791	13,998	13,411	4,098	17,509
Madhya Pradesh	1,191	3,073	4,264	2,821	2,391	5,212	4,012	5,464	9,476
Madras	812	5,148	5,960	6,506	5,723	12,229	7,318	10,871	18,189
Maharashtra	1,639	10,393	12,032	3,811	5,000	8,811	5,450	15,393	20,843
Mysore	1,224	3,034	4,258	2,150	2,666	4,816	3,374	5,700	9,074
Orissa	1,044	1,115	2,159	2,307	1,354	3,661	3,351	2,469	5,820
Punjab	3,071	3,957	7,028	5,577	5,814	11,391	8,648	9,771	18,419
Rajasthan	689	1,990	2,679	2,099	2,121	4,220	2,788	4,111	6,899
Uttar Pradesh	3,959	5,143	9,102	9,509	10,462	19,971	13,468	15,605	29,073
West Bengal	6,292	10,624	16,916	7,901	6,312	14,213	14,193	16,936	31,129
<u>Union Territories</u>									
Delhi	-	5,112	5,112	-	2,742	2,742	-	7,854	7,854
Other Union Territories	816	466	1,282	1,540	643	2,183	2,356	1,109	3,465
All-India	31,538	64,920	96,458	85,595	60,860	146,455	117,133	125,780	242,913

TABLE 15

Percentage Distribution of Doctors of all Systems of Medicine in
Rural and Urban Areas—1961

States	Allopathic Doctors			Non-Allopathic Doctors			All Doctors		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	14	86	100	69	31	100	55	45	100
Assam	76	24	100	68	32	100	71	29	100
Bihar	50	50	100	81	19	100	71	29	100
Gujarat	35	65	100	36	64	100	35	65	100
Jammu and Kashmir	18	82	100	49	51	100	38	62	100
Kerala	63	37	100	80	20	100	77	23	100
Madhya Pradesh	28	72	100	54	46	100	42	58	100
Madras	14	86	100	53	47	100	40	60	100
Maharashtra	14	86	100	43	57	100	26	74	100
Mysore	29	71	100	45	55	100	37	63	100
Orissa	48	52	100	63	37	100	58	42	100
Punjab	44	56	100	49	51	100	47	53	100
Rajasthan	26	74	100	50	50	100	40	60	100
Uttar Pradesh	44	56	100	48	52	100	46	54	100
West Bengal	37	63	100	56	44	100	46	54	100
<u>Union Territories</u>									
Delhi	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100
Other Union Territories	64	36	100	70	30	100	68	32	100
All-India	33	67	100	58	42	100	48	52	100

39. Doctor-population ratios, for the allopathic doctors, non-allopathic doctors and all doctors are compiled for each district and are presented in Appendix II. A map of India showing the intensity of non-allopathic doctors may be seen on the facing page. It may be noted that still most of the districts are served largely by the non-allopathic doctors. In order to demarcate clearly the areas served by allopathic and non-allopathic doctors, Table 16 brings out the classification of districts by the proportion of non-allopathic doctors per million of population.

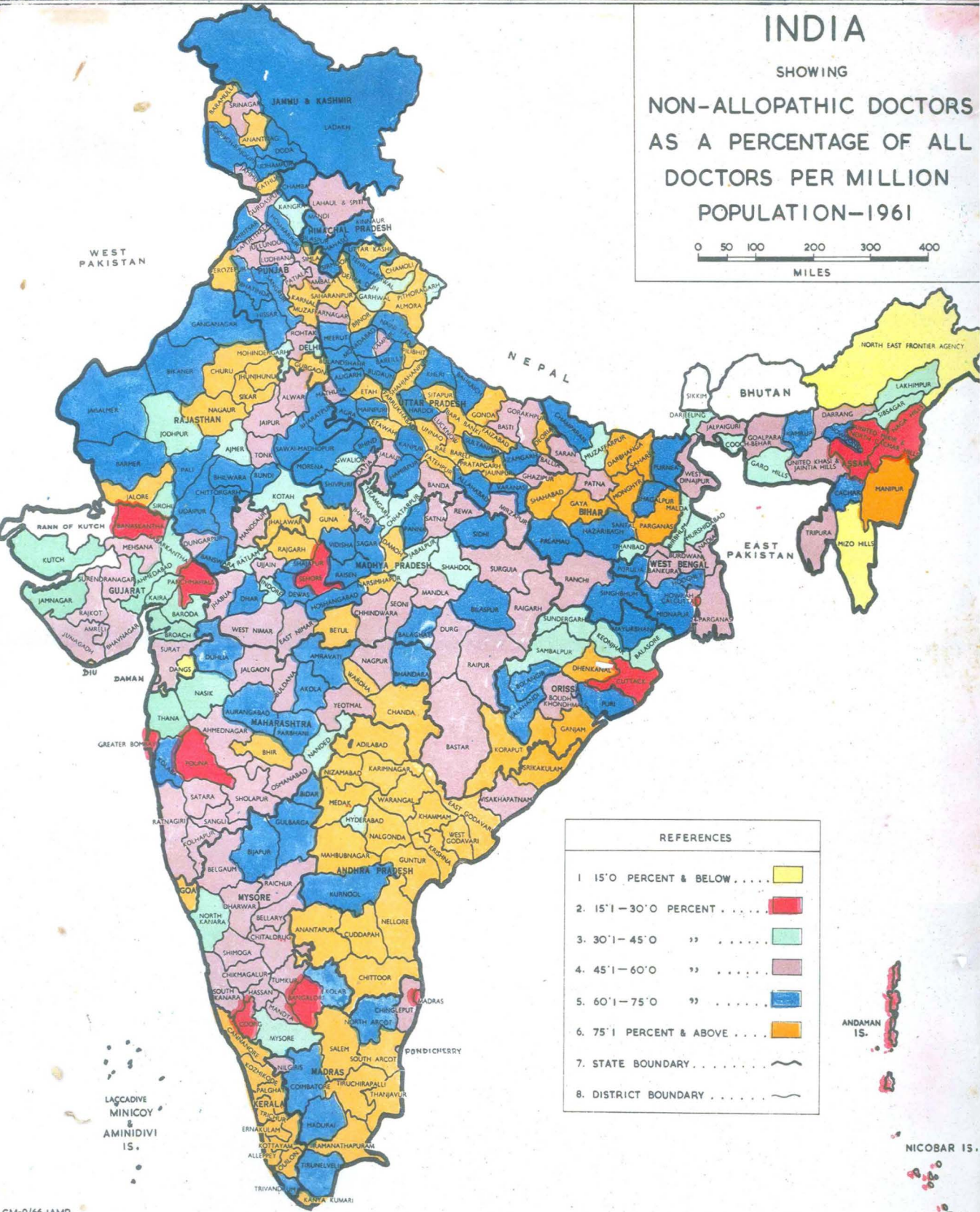
TABLE 16
Districts Classified by the Percentage of Non-
allopathic Doctors per Million Population-1961

States	Less than 15%	15-30 %	30-45 %	45-60 %	60-75 %	75 % and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	x	x	1	1	1	17	20
Assam	1	1	5	2	2	x	11
Bihar	x	x	2	3	6	6	17
Gujarat	1	2	7	6	1	x	17
Jammu and Kashmir	x	x	x	2	4	3	9
Kerala	x	x	x	x	1	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	x	1	4	18	15	5	43
Madras	x	1	x	2	4	6	13
Maharashtra	x	2	3	10	8	3	26
Mysore	x	2	2	10	4	1	19
Orissa	x	1	3	2	4	3	13
Punjab	x	x	2	8	5	4	19
Rajasthan	x	x	4	3	12	7	26
Uttar Pradesh	x	x	2	11	20	21	54
West Bengal	x	1	5	7	3	x	16
All-India	2	11	40	85	90	84	312

40. Table 16 brings out that as many of the 174 of the 312 districts in India, i. e., 56 per cent, were served more by non-allopathic doctors than allopathic doctors, the former accounting for over 60 per cent of the available medical facilities per million of population. In 9 out of the

INDIA

SHOWING
NON-ALLOPATHIC DOCTORS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL
DOCTORS PER MILLION
POPULATION—1961



REFERENCES

1. 15% PERCENT & BELOW
2. 15'-30% PERCENT
3. 30'-45% "
4. 45'-60% "
5. 60'-75% "
6. 75% PERCENT & ABOVE
7. STATE BOUNDARY
8. DISTRICT BOUNDARY

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Uttar Pradesh.
athic doctors

15 states, it was noted that more than 50 per cent of the districts are served by 60 per cent or more non-allopathic doctors per million population. These were Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The details of districts with 60 per cent or more non-allopathic doctors per million population are presented in Appendix III

CHAPTER VII - SUMMARY

The salient findings of the study are summarised in this section.

41. According to the 1961 Census there were 1,46,455 doctors practising non-allopathic systems of medicine. Of these 73,382 were Ayurvedic doctors, 27,468 were Homeopathic doctors and rest 45,605 were unani doctors, naturopaths and others.

42. About 58 per cent of the non-allopathic doctors were working in the rural areas. Women doctors constitute only 4 per cent of the total. A larger proportion (58%) was in urban areas.

43. In Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the South, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura in the East and Himachal Pradesh in the North, the percentage of non-allopathic doctors in the rural sector was more than 60.

44. Slightly more than a third of the non-allopathic doctors were in Southern Zone and one-fourth in the Eastern Zone.

45. According to the 1961 Census there were 73,382 Ayurvedic doctors consisting of 71,346 men and only 2,036 women. 61 per cent of the Ayurvedic doctors were located in the rural areas.

46. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore in the Southern zone and Bihar, Orissa in Eastern zone, percentage of Ayurvedic doctors in the rural areas was more than that at the All-India level (60%).

47. About 50 per cent of the total number of Ayurvedic doctors were in the Southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and the Northern states of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

48. Of the total number of Ayurvedic doctors in the urban areas, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal account for nearly 47 per cent.

49. There were 167 Ayurvedic doctors for every million population in India. The number of Ayurvedic doctors per million population in the urban areas was 363 and in the rural areas 124.

50. Kerala (572), Andhra Pradesh (302), Punjab (347) and Delhi (610) have a high Ayurvedic doctor-population ratio.

51. It has been noted that large variation in the Ayurvedic doctor-population ratio exists from district to district, even within a State. 17 districts accounting for 6.5 per cent of India's population have an Ayurvedic doctor-population ratio of 500 or more.

52. There were in all 27,500 Homeopathic doctors in India in March 1961. Of this women doctors constituted only about 1,000.

53. At all-India level about 59 per cent of the Homeopaths were living in rural areas according to the 1961 Census.

54. In Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura in the East, Kerala in the South and Himachal Pradesh in the North have more than 60 per cent of the Homeopathic doctors in the rural areas. In Gujarat and Maharashtra in the West, Jammu and Kashmir in the North and Mysore in the South, less than 40 per cent of the Homeopathic doctors are in the rural areas.

55. Assam, Bihar and West Bengal in the East and Kerala in the South have the largest (more than 100) number of Homeopathic doctors per million population. Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan have very few Homeopathic doctors per million population. In other states the Homeopathic doctor-population ratio is between 20 and 100 per million population.

56. There is large variation in the doctor-population ratio of Homeopaths from district to district even within a State.

57. The districts of Darrang in Assam, Bhagalpur in Bihar and Koraput in Orissa have more than 400 Homeopathic doctors per million population.

58. There were about 146 thousand non-allopathic doctors practising all systems of medicine as against 96 thousand allopathic doctors in 1961.

59. At all-India level Allopathic doctors were found to reside more in urban areas (67%), whereas opposite is the position in the case of non-allopathic doctors (58 per cent of non-allopathic doctors reside in rural areas).

60. 12 out of 15 States have more than 50 per cent of the Allopathic doctors residing in urban areas. 9 out of the 15 states have more than 50 per cent of the non-allopathic doctors in rural areas.

61. 174 of the 312 districts in India were served by 60 per cent or more of non-allopathic doctors per million population when expressed as a percentage of all doctors per million population in India in 1961. In other words about 56 per cent of the districts in India were served largely (60 per cent or more) by the non-allopathic doctors per million population.

62. More than half of the districts were served largely (60 per cent or more) by the non-allopathic doctors per million population in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in 1961.

APPENDIX I

Distribution of Non-Allopathic Doctors by Districts and Doctor-Population Ratio-1961

District	Physicians Ayurvedic	Physicians Homeopath	Physicians Others	Total	Physicians Ayurvedic	Physicians Homeopath	Physi- cians Others	All Non- Allopathic Physicians
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>State - Andhra Pradesh</u>								
1. Karnool	838	21	5	864	441	11	3	455
2. Mahboobnagar	502	19	209	730	314	12	130	456
3. Hyderabad	704	158	709	1571	335	75	338	748
4. Medak	303	30	183	516	252	25	153	430
5. Nizamabad	353	12	61	426	353	12	61	426
6. Adilabad	177	11	51	239	177	11	51	239
7. Karimnagar	489	12	51	532	293	8	32	333
8. Warangal	828	25	79	932	551	17	53	621
9. Khamam	540	8	38	586	491	7	35	533
10. Nalgonda	930	29	79	1038	582	18	49	649
11. Srikakulam	796	48	226	1070	346	21	98	465
12. Visakhapatnam	360	75	262	697	156	33	114	303
13. East Godawari	896	183	731	1810	345	70	281	696
14. West Godawari	584	117	1007	1708	292	58	504	854
15. Krishna	610	95	844	1549	290	46	402	738
16. Guntur	743	119	1478	2340	248	40	492	780
17. Nellore	340	38	624	1062	170	19	342	531
18. Chittore	275	84	316	675	145	44	166	355
19. Cudappah	200	80	402	682	154	62	309	525
20. Ananthpur	453	142	70	665	251	79	39	369
Total	10851	1306	7485	19642	302	36	208	546

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State - <u>Assam</u>								
1. Gopalpara	150	121	79	350	100	80	53	233
2. Kamrup	142	730	224	1096	68	347	107	522
3. Sibsagar	102	24	44	170	68	16	29	113
4. Lakhimpur	50	57	189	296	31	36	118	185
5. United Mikhir and North Cachar	3	4	16	23	11	14	57	82
6. Mizo Hills	-	-	3	3	-	-	11	11
7. Garo Hills	2	-	19	21	6	-	62	68
8. Khasi Hills	23	54	40	117	50	117	87	254
9. Nowgong	94	57	132	283	78	48	110	236
10. Darrang	401	664	20	1085	308	511	16	835
11. Cachhar	189	385	154	728	135	275	110	520
Total	1156	2096	920	4172	97	176	78	351

State - <u>Bihar</u>								
1. Patna	487	779	240	1506	168	269	83	520
2. Gaya	352	539	506	1397	98	150	140	388
3. Sahabad	377	542	165	1084	118	169	52	339
4. Palamau	50	73	21	144	42	60	18	120
5. Hazaribagh	141	119	193	453	59	50	80	189
6. Ranchi	136	37	57	230	65	18	27	110
7. Dhanbad	76	93	98	267	63	78	82	223
8. Singhbhum	173	167	144	484	86	84	72	242
9. Monghyr	406	339	348	1093	119	100	102	321
10. Bhagalpur	2363	901	172	3436	1390	530	101	2021
11. Saharsa	168	122	94	384	99	72	55	226
12. Purnea	132	301	378	811	43	97	122	262

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Santhal Pargana	148	175	156	479	55	64	58	177
14. Saran	275	422	111	808	76	117	31	224
15. Champaran	82	134	145	361	27	45	48	120
16. Muzaffarpur	188	325	52	565	46	79	13	138
17. Darbhanga	542	464	422	1428	123	105	96	324
Total	6096	5532	3302	14930	131	119	71	321

State - Gujarat

1. Junagarh	151	17	51	219	125	16	42	183
2. Kutch	72	4	22	98	104	6	32	142
3. Surat	347	70	79	496	145	30	32	207
4. Amreli	100	15	5	120	152	22	8	182
5. Panchmahals	36	6	8	50	24	4	5	33
6. Surendra Nagar	91	8	22	121	138	12	33	183
7. Broach	81	4	26	111	91	5	29	125
8. Kaira	181	12	69	262	90	6	35	131
9. Sabar Kantha	64	4	50	118	70	4	54	128
10. Mahsana	222	10	35	267	130	6	21	157
11. Banas Kantha	27	5	4	36	27	5	4	36
12. Bhavnagar	218	15	52	285	198	15	46	259
13. Ahmedabad	423	40	150	613	192	18	68	278
14. Jamnagar	98	7	45	150	118	8	54	180
15. Baroda	235	24	60	319	157	16	40	213
16. Dangs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rajkot	233	15	60	308	194	13	50	257
Total	2579	261	736	3576	125	13	36	174

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State - <u>Jammu and Kashmir</u>								
1. Jammu	35	6	73	114	67	12	140	219
2. Poonch-Rajouri	10	-	8	18	30	-	24	54
3. Udhampur	25	4	13	42	100	16	52	168
4. Kathua	28	2	26	56	140	10	130	280
5. Doda	16	1	10	27	59	4	37	100
6. Ladakh	4	1	19	24	44	12	211	267
7. Baramulla	4	2	104	110	7	3	173	183
8. Srinagar	27	7	171	205	42	11	267	320
9. Anantnag	16	-	76	92	25	-	117	142
Total	165	23	500	688	46	6	141	193

State - Kerala

1. Cannanore	1087	130	169	1386	604	72	94	770
2. Kozhikode	1388	261	454	2103	534	100	175	809
3. Palghat	997	134	209	1340	554	74	116	744
4. Trichur	1055	143	395	1593	659	89	248	996
5. Ernakulam	1010	356	186	1552	532	187	98	817
6. Kottayam	989	251	271	1511	582	148	159	889
7. Alleppey	1387	356	158	1901	770	198	88	1056
8. Quilon	1041	179	351	1544	534	94	185	813
9. Trivandrum	747	71	260	1078	439	42	153	634
Total	9674	1871	2453	13998	572	111	145	828

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State - <u>Madhya Pradesh</u>									
1.	Gwalior	177	27	51	255	272	42	78	392
2.	Datia	18	3	10	31	90	15	50	155
3.	Bhind	23	1	1	25	36	16	16	78
4.	Morena	90	6	2	98	115	8	3	126
5.	Guna	82	2	6	90	139	3	10	152
6.	Shivpuri	42	7	3	52	75	13	5	93
7.	Chhatrapur	42	7	2	51	71	12	3	86
8.	Tikamgarh	23	-	3	26	50	-	7	57
9.	Panna	23	-	-	23	77	-	-	77
10.	Satna	67	4	3	74	97	6	4	107
11.	Shahdol	36	18	-	54	43	22	-	65
12.	Rewa	45	4	3	52	58	55	4	67
13.	Mandsaur	102	8	15	125	136	11	20	167
14.	Sidhi	23	1	-	24	40	2	-	42
15.	Ratlam	62	3	9	74	129	6	19	154
16.	Ujjain	147	12	22	181	223	18	33	274
17.	Jhabua	20	3	6	29	40	6	12	58
18.	Dhar	74	20	25	119	116	31	39	186
19.	Indore	171	26	87	284	228	35	116	379
20.	Dewas	54	3	4	61	120	7	9	136
21.	East Nimar	89	12	9	110	131	18	13	162
22.	West Nimar	94	4	12	110	95	4	12	111
23.	Shajapur	85	2	3	90	160	4	6	170
24.	Rajgarh	75	7	5	87	144	13	10	167
25.	Sehore	57	19	40	116	76	25	53	154
26.	Vidisha	76	5	6	87	156	10	12	178
27.	Raisen	23	5	8	36	56	12	20	88
28.	Betul	108	3	7	118	193	5	13	211

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29. Hoshingabad	131	33	30	194	212	53	48	313	
30. Sagar	173	23	40	236	216	29	50	295	
31. Damoh	250	7	14	271	568	16	32	616	
32. Jabalpur	195	57	59	311	150	44	45	239	
33. Narsimpur	110	-	12	122	268	-	29	297	
34. Mandla	14	31	1	46	21	46	1	68	
35. Chindwara	99	36	9	143	124	46	11	181	
36. Seoni	47	5	4	56	90	10	8	108	
37. Balaghat	186	13	18	217	230	16	22	268	
38. Sarguja	19	35	7	61	19	35	7	61	
39. Bilaspur	261	37	25	323	131	18	13	162	
40. Raigarh	56	8	4	68	56	8	4	68	
41. Durg	169	26	45	240	88	14	24	126	
42. Raipur	216	30	103	349	108	15	52	175	
43. Bastar	27	2	35	64	23	2	28	53	
Total	3892	571	749	5212	120	18	23	161	38

State - Madras

1. Madras Corporation	179	96	319	594	105	56	188	349	
2. Kanyakumari	132	39	643	814	134	39	649	822	
3. Ramnathapuram	145	155	583	883	60	65	243	368	
4. Tirunelveli	314	217	2	533	117	80	-	197	
5. Thanjavur	333	387	1198	1918	104	121	374	599	
6. Tiruchnapalli	196	316	650	1162	61	99	203	363	
7. Madurai	90	302	924	1316	28	94	289	411	
8. Coimbatore	294	362	558	1214	82	100	155	337	
9. Salem	191	361	562	1114	50	95	148	293	
10. South Arcot	174	199	540	913	58	66	180	304	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. North Arcot	86	197	685	968	28	64	220	312
12. Nilgiris	47	27	20	94	117	68	50	235
13. Chingleput	349	99	258	706	159	45	117	321
Total	2530	2757	6942	12229	75	82	206	363

State - Maharashtra

1. Sholapur	164	22	203	389	86	12	107	205
2. Dhulia	174	31	128	333	125	22	91	238
3. Ratnagiri	109	43	145	297	61	24	80	165
4. Kolaba	77	6	76	159	70	6	69	145
5. Satara	104	25	101	230	74	18	72	164
6. Sangli	143	9	89	241	119	8	74	201
7. Buldhana	83	6	203	292	75	5	185	265
8. Chanda	235	30	39	304	195	25	33	253
9. Nagpur	386	48	201	635	257	32	134	423
10. Wardha	125	67	79	271	208	112	132	452
11. Yeotmal	138	22	40	200	126	20	36	182
12. Bhandara	311	40	-	351	239	31	-	270
13. Nasik	196	57	35	288	104	30	18	152
14. Thana	130	12	91	233	76	7	54	137
15. Ahmednagar	118	27	155	300	66	15	86	167
16. Poona	184	44	169	397	73	18	68	159
17. Parbhani	90	47	22	159	75	40	18	133
18. Amravati	207	152	182	541	172	127	152	451
19. Jalagaon	266	55	14	335	148	30	8	186
20. Aurangabad	93	88	122	303	62	59	81	202
21. Kolhapur	203	14	83	300	127	9	52	188

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22. Akola	207	81	155	443	172	68	129	369
23. Greater Bombay	556	192	502	1250	132	46	120	298
24. Osmanabad	158	71	79	308	105	47	53	205
25. Nanded	29	8	23	60	26	7	21	55
26. Bhir	122	19	51	192	122	19	51	192
Total	4608	1217	2986	8811	117	31	75	223

State - Mysore

1. Bijapur	217	4	86	307	128	2	51	181
2. Raichur	52	23	63	138	47	21	57	125
3. Chitradurg	92	10	70	172	83	9	64	156
4. Bidar	27	-	120	147	45	-	200	245
5. Gulbarga	91	20	99	210	65	14	71	150
6. Dharwar	340	55	142	537	174	28	73	275
7. North Kanara	-	2	58	60	-	3	83	86
8. Belgaum	238	16	160	414	120	8	81	209
9. Chikmagalur	55	9	26	90	92	15	43	150
10. Mandya	48	9	51	108	53	10	57	120
11. Shimoga	121	3	93	217	121	3	93	217
12. Hassan	32	17	67	116	36	19	74	129
13. Coorg	13	6	37	56	43	21	123	187
14. South Kanara	397	35	136	568	249	22	84	355
15. Mysore	125	26	154	305	74	15	90	179
16. Bellary	57	11	110	178	63	12	123	198
17. Kolar	151	20	106	277	116	15	82	213
18. Tumkur	90	19	58	167	64	14	41	119
19. Bangalore	227	19	58	304	91	8	23	122
Total	2375	351	2090	4816	101	15	89	205

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State - <u>Orissa</u>									
1. Cuttack	158	42	1	201	53	14	-	67	
2. Koraput	250	636	-	886	167	424	-	591	
3. Kalahandi	29	1	-	30	29	1	-	30	
4. Sambalpur	91	75	-	166	61	50	-	111	
5. Baudh-khondwals	21	1	-	22	41	2	-	43	
6. Ganjam	702	221	1	924	369	117	-	486	
7. Sundergarh	14	35	-	49	19	47	-	65	
8. Dhenkanal	147	-	-	147	147	-	-	147	
9. Puri	425	130	-	555	224	68	-	292	
10. Keonjher	14	15	131	160	20	22	187	229	
11. Mayurbhanj	73	49	-	122	61	41	-	102	
12. Balasore	160	137	25	322	113	98	230	81	
13. Bolangir	77	-	-	77	70	-	-	70	
Total	2161	1342	158	3661	123	77	9	209	41

State - Punjab

1. Hissar	253	12	201	466	169	8	134	311	
2. Rohtak	341	14	253	608	244	10	180	434	
3. Gurgaon	207	13	191	411	173	11	159	343	
4. Karnal	569	20	349	938	379	13	233	625	
5. Ambala	356	21	512	889	254	15	366	635	
6. Simla	31	4	5	40	282	36	46	364	
7. Kangra	238	-	103	341	216	-	94	310	
8. Lohit and Spiti	7	-	-	7	350	-	-	350	
9. Hoshiarpur	844	31	218	1093	703	26	182	911	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Jullundur		395	15	318	728	329	13	265	607
11. Ludhiana		569	14	287	870	569	14	287	870
12. Ferozepur		805	20	244	1069	502	13	153	668
13. Amritsar		951	189	346	1486	634	126	231	991
14. Gurdaspur		274	5	61	340	280	5	62	347
15. Kapurthala		105	7	79	191	309	21	232	562
16. Bhatinda		342	2	117	461	311	2	106	419
17. Sangrur		280	9	365	654	200	6	-261	467
18. Patiala		375	20	244	639	375	20	244	639
19. Mahendergarh		110	4	46	160	196	8	82	286
Total		7052	400	3939	11391	347	20	194	561

State - Rajasthan

1. Ganganagar	372	11	7	390	372	11	7	390	42
2. Bikaner	135	25	1	161	307	57	2	366	
3. Sirohi	16	-	6	22	46	-	17	63	
4. Bhilwara	94	5	14	113	104	6	16	126	
5. Barmer	24	1	7	32	36	2	11	49	
6. Jalore	32	-	-	32	58	-	-	58	
7. Nagapur	82	3	35	120	88	3	38	129	
8. Chittorgarh	65	-	17	82	93	-	24	117	
9. Jhunjhunu	272	1	8	281	378	1	11	390	
10. Bharatpur	133	2	51	186	121	2	46	169	
11. Jaipur	492	38	129	659	259	20	68	347	
12. Jhalwar	82	1	6	89	164	2	12	178	
13. Churu	205	14	9	228	310	21	14	345	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Bundi		48	3	-	51	160	10	-	170
15. Alwar		159	-	10	169	145	-	9	154
16. Dungarpur		29	1	2	32	72	3	5	80
17. Ajmer		255	7	15	277	260	7	15	282
18. Pali		95	6	3	104	118	8	4	130
19. Kota		120	29	12	161	150	36	15	201
20. Udaipur		231	2	1	234	155	1	-	156
21. Sawaimadhopur		116	-	30	146	123	-	32	155
22. Sikar		358	26	1	385	448	33	-	481
23. Tonk		53	1	4	58	106	2	8	116
24. Banswara		42	-	4	46	84	-	8	92
25. Jodhpur		137	3	10	150	156	3	11	170
26. Jaisalmer		12	-	-	12	86	-	-	86
Total		3659	179	382	4220	181	89	19	209

State - Uttar Pradesh

1. Bareilly	150	53	324	527	100	35	216	351
2. Pilibhit	69	27	81	177	115	45	135	295
3. Bijnor	309	38	245	592	257	32	204	493
4. Moradabad	344	90	284	718	172	45	142	359
5. Badaun	54	27	142	223	39	19	101	159
6. Rampur	29	21	80	130	42	30	114	186
7. Shajahanpur	46	21	188	255	42	19	171	232
8. Lucknow	272	207	346	825	209	160	266	635
9. Unnao	87	50	76	213	73	42	63	178
10. Sitapur	139	74	209	422	87	46	131	264

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Kheri	-	38	123	161	-	32	102	134
12. Hardoi	89	45	133	267	56	28	83	167
13. Rae Bareli	135	45	84	264	104	35	64	203
14. Varanasi	324	246	276	846	135	103	115	353
15. Mirzapur	184	123	64	371	153	103	53	309
16. Ballia	69	43	68	180	53	33	52	138
17. Jaunpur	137	177	128	442	81	104	75	260
18. Gazipur	221	44	19	284	169	34	15	218
19. Gonda	110	50	91	251	52	25	43	120
20. Barabanki	77	57	196	330	55	41	140	236
21. Faizabad	105	95	121	321	66	59	76	201
22. Bahraich	247	315	17	579	165	210	11	386
23. Sultanpur	36	24	56	116	26	17	40	83
24. Pratapgarh	163	56	25	244	126	43	19	188
25. Uttarkashi	33	2	1	36	275	17	8	300
26. Chamoli	33	12	4	49	132	48	16	196
27. Tehrigarhwal	9	10	7	26	26	29	20	75
28. Pithoragarh	6	1	20	27	23	4	77	104
29. Garhwal	-	-	9	9	-	-	19	19
30. Almora	56	17	40	113	89	27	63	179
31. Nainital	78	19	64	161	137	33	112	282
32. Jhansi	140	137	104	381	126	125	95	346
33. Jalaun	117	21	26	164	177	32	39	248
34. Hamirpur	39	12	29	80	49	15	36	100
35. Banda	43	16	18	77	45	17	19	81
36. Basti	72	30	30	132	27	12	12	51
37. Gorakhpur	159	81	76	316	61	31	29	121
38. Deoria	145	109	85	339	60	46	35	141
39. Azamgarh	149	108	141	398	62	45	59	166

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40. Allahabad	266	129	75	470	111	54	31	196
41. Fatehpur	274	27	54	355	249	25	49	323
42. Aligarh	464	52	159	675	258	29	88	375
43. Mathura	196	17	117	330	179	15	106	300
44. Mainpuri	218	21	1	240	182	18	-	200
45. Agra	470	61	269	800	247	32	142	421
46. Etah	189	49	133	371	145	38	102	285
47. Saharanpur	434	74	363	871	271	46	227	544
48. Dehradun	142	37	183	362	354	93	458	905
49. Meerut	682	109	574	1365	253	40	213	506
50. Muzaffarnagar	377	18	189	584	269	13	135	417
51. Farrukhabad	140	25	199	364	108	19	153	280
52. Bulandshahar	364	23	242	629	214	14	142	370
53. Etawah	199	33	107	339	166	28	89	283
54. Kanpur	483	178	457	1118	201	74	191	466
Total	9452	3360	7159	19971	128	46	97	271

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State - West Bengal

1. Calcutta	768	607	218	1593	265	209	75	549
2. Birbhum	59	80	94	233	42	57	67	166
3. Jalpaiguri	236	283	540	559	168	202	29	399
4. Howrah	294	373	577	1244	147	186	289	622
5. Burdwan	266	467	599	1332	86	151	193	430
6. Midnapur	310	727	1052	2089	72	169	245	486
7. Nadia	277	340	194	811	163	200	114	477
8. Murshidabad	221	243	62	526	96	106	27	229

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Hoogly	160	551	350	1061	73	250	159	482
10. Purlia	258	156	24	438	184	111	18	313
11. 24-Parganas	1187	906	701	2794	188	144	111	443
12. Darjeeling	55	34	26	115	92	57	43	192
13. West Dinajpur	136	174	120	430	105	134	92	331
14. Cooch-Behar	109	137	71	317	109	137	71	317
15. Maldah	114	85	19	218	95	71	16	182
16. Bankura	167	251	35	453	97	148	21	266
Total	4617	5414	4182	14213	132	155	120	407

APPENDIX II

Doctor-Population Ratios* of All Doctors—1961

District	Allopathic Doctors	Non-Allopathic Doctors	All Doctors
1	2	3	4
State - <u>Andhra Pradesh</u>			
1. Kurnool	161	455	616
2. Mahboobnagar	50	456	506
3. Hyderabad	1421	748	2169
4. Medak	50	430	480
5. Nizamabad	75	426	501
6. Adilabad	61	239	300
7. Karim Nagar	54	333	387
8. Warangal	66	621	687
9. Khammam	80	533	613
10. Nalgonda	43	649	692
11. Srikakulam	59	465	524
12. Vishakhapatnam	243	303	546
13. East Godavari	219	696	915
14. West Godavari	104	854	958
15. Krishna	187	738	925
16. Guntur	142	780	922
17. Nellore	93	531	624
18. Chittoor	88	355	443
19. Cuddapah	55	525	580
20. Anantpur	99	369	468
Total	188	546	734

* Number of Doctors per million population.

State - <u>Assam</u>			
1. Gopalpara	177	233	410
2. Kamrup	241	522	763
3. Sibsagar	198	113	311
4. Lakhimpur	243	185	428
5. United Mikhir and North Cachar Hills	206	82	288

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1	2	3	4
6. Mizo Hills	65	11	76
7. Garo Hills	83	68	151
8. United Khasi Jaintia Hills	276	254	530
9. Nowgong	106	236	342
10. Darrang	735	835	1570
11. Cachar	237	520	757
Total	262	351	613

State - Bihar

1. Patna	409	520	929
2. Gaya	106	388	494
3. Sahabad	87	339	426
4. Palamau	64	120	184
5. Hazaribagh	88	189	277
6. Ranchi	114	110	224
7. Dhanbad	296	223	519
8. Singhbhum	156	242	398
9. Monghyr	96	321	417
10. Bhagalpur	711	2021	2732
11. Saharsa	49	226	275
12. Purnea	90	262	352
13. Santhal Parganas	47	177	224
14. Saran	156	224	380
15. Champaran	67	120	187
16. Muzaffarpur	191	138	329
17. Darbhanga	103	324	427
Total	155	321	476

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1	2	3	4
<u>State - Gujarat</u>			
1. Junagadh	154	183	337
2. Kutch	293	142	435
3. Surat	233	207	440
4. Amreli	136	182	318
5. Panch Mahals	126	33	159
6. Surender Nagar	168	183	351
7. Baroach	204	125	329
8. Kaira	206	131	337
9. Sabar Kantha	201	128	329
10. Mahsana	146	157	303
11. Banaskantha	91	36	127
12. Bhavnagar	174	259	433
13. Ahmedabad	433	278	711
14. Jamnagar	342	180	522
15. Baroda	352	213	565
16. Dangs	141	-	141
17. Rajkot	257	257	514
Total	230	174	404

State - Jammu and Kashmir

1. Jammu	159	219	378
2. Poonch-Rajouri	28	54	82
3. Udhampur	60	168	228
4. Kathua	55	280	335
5. Doda	54	100	154
6. Ladakh	102	267	369
7. Baramulla	37	183	220
8. Srinagar	297	320	617
9. Anantnag†	25	142	167
Total	103	193	296

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1	2	3	4
<u>State - Kerala</u>			
1. Cannanore	140	770	910
2. Kozhikode	211	809	1020
3. Palghat	134	744	878
4. Trichur	161	996	1157
5. Ernakulam	233	817	1050
6. Kottayam	235	889	1124
7. Alleppey	253	1056	1309
8. Quilon	193	813	1006
9. Trivandrum	312	634	946
Total	208	828	1036

State - Madhya Pradesh

1. Gwalior	543	392	935
2. Datia	150	155	305
3. Bhind	47	78	125
4. Morena	59	126	185
5. Guna	48	152	200
6. Shivpuri	52	93	145
7. Chhatarpur	136	86	222
8. Tikamgarh	69	57	126
9. Panna	30	77	107
10. Satna	71	107	178
11. Shahdol	81	65	146
12. Rewa	70	67	137
13. Mandsaur	123	167	290
14. Sidhi	19	42	61
15. Ratlam	185	154	339
16. Ujjain	194	274	468
17. Jhabua	65	58	123
18. Dhar	106	186	292
19. Indore	635	379	1014
20. Dewas	80	136	216

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1	2	3	4
21. East Nimar	181	162	343
22. West Nimar	102	111	213
23. Shajapur	104	170	274
24. Rajgarh	39	167	206
25. Sehore	391	154	545
26. Vidisha	62	178	240
27. Raisen	34	88	122
28. Betul	54	211	265
29. Hoshangabad	143	313	456
30. Sagar	118	295	413
31. Damoh	86	616	702
32. Jabalpur	301	239	540
33. Narsimhapur	95	297	392
34. Mandla	57	68	125
35. Chhindwara	141	181	322
36. Seoni	95	108	203
37. Balaghat	99	268	367
38. Sarguja	52	61	113
39. Bilaspur	98	162	260
40. Raigarh	59	68	127
41. Durg	122	126	248
42. Raipur	177	175	352
43. Bastar	47	53	100
Total	132	161	293

State - Madras

1. Madras Corporation	1139	349	1488
2. Kanyakumari	230	822	1052
3. Ramanathapuram	91	368	459
4. Tirunelveli	107	197	304
5. Thanjavur	132	599	731
6. Tiruchirapalli	117	363	480
7. Madurai	168	411	579
8. Coimbatore	154	337	491

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1	2	3	4
9. Salem	76	293	369
10. South Arcot	67	304	371
11. North Arcot	198	312	510
12. Nilgiris	222	235	457
13. Chingleput	129	321	550
Total	177	363	530

State - Maharashtra

1. Sholapur	198	205	403
2. Dhulia	135	238	373
3. Ratnagiri	138	165	303
4. Kolaba	178	145	223
5. Satara	164	164	328
6. Sangli	176	201	377
7. Buldhana	192	285	457
8. Chanda	80	253	333
9. Nagpur	473	423	896
10. Wardha	123	452	575
11. Yeotmal	200	182	382
12. Bhandara	102	270	372
13. Nasik	250	152	402
14. Thana	188	137	325
15. Ahmednagar	145	167	312
16. Poona	573	159	732
17. Parbhani	65	133	198
18. Amravati	274	451	725
19. Jalgaon	161	186	347
20. Aurangabad	131	202	333
21. Kolhapur	165	188	353
22. Akola	187	369	556
23. Greater Bombay	1233	298	1531
24. Osmanabad	135	205	340
25. Nanded	85	55	140
26. Bhir	48	192	240
Total	304	223	527

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1	2	3	4
State - <u>Mysore</u>			
1. Bijapur	85	181	266
2. Raichur	92	125	217
3. Chitradurg	169	156	325
4. Bidar	81	245	326
5. Gulbarga	90	150	240
6. Dharwar	213	275	488
7. North Kanara	153	86	239
8. Belgaum	156	209	365
9. Chikmagalur	157	150	307
10. Mandya	110	120	230
11. Shimoga	145	217	362
12. Hassan	92	129	221
13. Coorg	603	187	790
14. South Kanara	271	355	626
15. Mysore	278	179	457
16. Bellary	139	198	337
17. Kolar	119	213	332
18. Tumkur	99	119	218
19. Bangalore	378	122	500
Total	180	205	385

State - Orissa

1. Cuttack	235	67	302
2. Koraput	76	591	667
3. Kalahandi	19	30	49
4. Sambalpur	202	111	313
5. Baudh-Khondmals	50	43	93
6. Ganjam	118	486	604
7. Sundargarh	101	65	166
8. Dhenkanal	30	147	177
9. Puri	110	292	402
10. Keonjhar	282	229	511
11. Mayurbhanj	46	102	148
12. Balasore	113	81	194
13. Bolangir	39	70	109
Total	123	209	332

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1	2	3	4
State - <u>Punjab</u>			
1. Hissar	119	311	430
2. Rohtak	449	434	883
3. Gurgaon	76	343	419
4. Karnal	136	625	761
5. Ambala	546	635	1181
6. Simla	74	364	438
7. Kangra	440	310	750
8. Lahaul and Spiti	342	350	692
9. Hoshiarpur	329	911	1240
10. Jullundur	594	607	1201
11. Ludhiana	632	870	1502
12. Ferozepur	211	668	879
13. Amritsar	470	991	1461
14. Gurdaspur	413	347	760
15. Kapurthala	585	562	1147
16. Bhatinda	271	419	690
17. Sangrur	185	467	652
18. Patiala	451	639	1090
19. Mahendargarh	359	286	645
Total	346	561	907

State - <u>Rajasthan</u>			
1. Ganganagar	178	390	568
2. Bikaner	220	366	586
3. Sirohi	132	63	195
4. Bhilwara	57	126	183
5. Jalore	15	58	73
6. Barmer	16	49	65
7. Nagaur	35	129	164
8. Chittorgarh	56	117	173
9. Jhunjhunu	66	390	456
10. Bharatpur	102	169	271

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1	2	3	4
11. Jaipur	232	347	579
12. Jhalwar	39	178	217
13. Churu	85	345	430
14. Bundi	60	170	230
15. Alwar	109	154	263
16. Dungarpur	73	80	153
17. Ajmer	374	282	656
18. Pali	73	130	203
19. Kota	342	201	543
20. Udaipur	101	156	257
21. Sawaimadhopur	52	155	207
22. Sikar	90	481	571
23. Tonk	90	116	206
24. Banswara	34	92	126
25. Jodhpur	224	170	394
26. Jaisalmer	50	86	136
Total	126	209	335

State - Uttar Pradesh

1. Bareilly	131	351	482
2. Pilibhit	57	295	352
3. Bijnor	145	493	638
4. Moradabad	178	359	537
5. Badaun	86	159	245
6. Rampur	173	186	359
7. Shahjahanpur	48	232	280
8. Lucknow	557	635	1192
9. Unnao	46	178	224
10. Sitapur	60	264	324
11. Kheri	73	134	207
12. Hardoi	61	167	228
13. Rae-Bareli	43	203	246
14. Varanasi	161	353	514
15. Mirzapur	217	309	526

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1	2	3	4
16. Ballia	119	138	257
17. Jaunpur	51	260	311
18. Gorakhpur	84	121	205
19. Deoria	38	141	179
20. Gazipur	157	218	375
21. Gonda	25	120	145
22. Barabanki	26	236	262
23. Faizabad	65	201	266
24. Bahraich	169	386	555
25. Sultanpur	32	83	115
26. Pratapgarh	57	188	245
27. Uttarkashi	75	300	375
28. Chamoli	32	196	228
29. Tehrigarhwal	26	75	101
30. Pithorgarh	138	104	242
31. Garhwal	35	19	54
32. Almora	19	179	198
33. Nainital	140	282	422
34. Jhansi	328	346	674
35. Jalaun	166	248	414
36. Hamirpur	65	100	165
37. Banda	96	81	177
38. Basti	43	51	94
39. Azamgarh	18	166	184
40. Allahabad	124	196	320
41. Fatehpur	71	323	394
42. Aligarh	237	375	612
43. Mathura	338	300	638
44. Mainpuri	73	200	273
45. Agra	266	421	687
46. Etah	35	285	320
47. Saharanpur	157	544	701
48. Dehradun	271	905	1176
49. Meerut	201	506	707
50. Muzaffarnagar	299	417	716
51. Farrukhabad	18	280	298
52. Bulandshahar	157	370	527
53. Etawah	67	283	350
54. Kanpur	251	466	717
Total	123	271	394

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1	2	3	4
State - <u>West Bengal</u>			
1. Calcutta	1752	549	2121
2. Birbhum	259	166	425
3. Jalpaiguri	402	299	701
4. Howrah	528	622	1150
5. Burdwan	400	430	730
6. Midnapur	208	486	494
7. Nadia	518	477	995
8. Murshidabad	313	229	542
9. Hoogly	305	482	787
10. Purlia	144	313	457
11. 24-Parganas	519	443	962
12. Darjeeling	309	192	501
13. West Dinajpur	339	331	670
14. Cooch-Behar	472	317	789
15. Maldah	314	182	496
16. Bankura	289	266	555
Total	484	407	891

APPENDIX III

Names of Districts served by 60 per cent or more Non-Allopathic Doctors per million Population

Andhra Pradesh

1. Kurnool
2. Mahboobnagar
3. Medak
4. Nizamabad
5. Adilabad
6. Karimnagar
7. Warangal
8. Khammam
9. Nalgonda
10. Srikakulam
11. East Godavari
12. West Godavari
13. Krishna
14. Guntur
15. Nellore
16. Chittoor
17. Cuddapah
18. Anantpur.

Assam

1. Kamrup
2. Nowgong
3. Cachar.

Bihar

1. Gaya
2. Sahabad
3. Palamau
4. Hazaribagh
5. Singhbhum
6. Monghyr
7. Bhagalpur
8. Saharsa
9. Purnea
10. Santhal Parganas
11. Champaran
12. Darbhanga.

Gujarat

1. Bhavnagar.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Poonch-Rajouri
2. Udhampur
3. Kathua
4. Doda
5. Ladakh
6. Baramulla
7. Anantnag.

Kerala

1. Cannanore
2. Kozhikode
3. Palghat
4. Trichur
5. Ernakulam
6. Kottayam
7. Alleppey
8. Quilon
9. Trivandrum.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Bhind
2. Morena
3. Guna
4. Shivpuri
5. Panna
6. Satna
7. Sidhi
8. Dhar
9. Dewas
10. Shajapur
11. Rajgarh
12. Vidisha
13. Raisen
14. Betul
15. Hoshangabad
16. Sagar
17. Damoh
18. Narasimhapur
19. Balaghat
20. Bilaspur.

Madras

1. Kanyakumari 2. Ramanathapuram 3. Tirunelveli 4. Thanjavur
5. Tiruchirapalli 6. Madurai 7. Coimbatore 8. Salem 9. South Arcot 10. North Arcot.

Maharashtra

1. Dhulia 2. Kolaba 3. Chanda 4. Wardha 5. Bhandara 6. Parbhani
7. Amravati 8. Aurangabad 9. Akola 10. Osmanabad 11. Bhir.

Mysore

1. Bijapur 2. Bidar 3. Gulbarga 4. Kolar.

Orissa

1. Koraput 2. Kalahandi 3. Ganjam 4. Dhenkanal 5. Puri 6. Mayurbhanj
7. Bolangir.

Punjab

1. Hissar 2. Gurgaon 3. Karnal 4. Hoshiarpur 5. Ferozepur
6. Bhatinda 7. Sangrur 8. Simla 9. Amritsar.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Bareilly 2. Pilibhit 3. Bijnor 4. Moradabad 5. Badaun 6. Shahjahanpur
7. Unnao 8. Sitapur 9. Kheri 10. Hardoi 11. Rae-Bareilly 12. Varanasi
13. Jaunpur 14. Deoria 15. Gonda 16. Barabanki 17. Faizabad
18. Bahraich 19. Sultanpur 20. Pratapgarh 21. Uttar Kashi 22. Chamoli
23. Tehrigarhwal 24. Almora 25. Nainital 26. Jalaun 27. Hamirpur
28. Azamgarh 29. Allahabad 30. Fatehpur 31. Aligarh 32. Mainpuri
33. Agra 34. Etah 35. Saharanpur 36. Dehradun 37. Meerut
38. Farrukhabad 39. Bulandshahar 40. Etawah 41. Kanpur.

Rajasthan

1. Ganganagar 2. Bikaner 3. Bhilwara 4. Jalore 5. Barmer 6. Nagaur
7. Chittorgarh 8. Jhunjhunu 9. Bharatpur 10. Jaipur 11. Jhalwar
12. Churu 13. Bundi 14. Pali 15. Udaipur 16. Sawaimadhopur 17. Sikar
18. Banswara 19. Jaisalmer.

West Bengal

1. Midnapur
2. Hoogly
3. Purulia.