CHAPTER – VII

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF DISTRICTS

Chapter VII

7. Performance Assessment of Districts

Performance of districts was compared before and after the implemetation of NRHM in 2005 in Gujarat. Since district level data is required for this purpose, data from DLHS survey undertaken in 2002-04 and 2007-08 is taken into consideration for analysis. Performance data for total fertility rate, full ANC coverage, institutional delivery, full vaccination, prevalence of contraceptive use and sex ratio were obtained from DLHS and census reports for this purpose.

Three categories of performance evalutaion were undertaken for each district: firstly, performance in 2002-04 which was before introduction of NRHM; secondly, performance in 2007-08 which was after the launch of NRHM and; finally, improvement/change during the period. Performance of districts in these indicators was first evaluated from this data. Mean and standard devation of performance for each district across the indicators was estimated to rank the performance before and after NRHM and percentage change after launch of NRHM.

7.1 Performance of Districts in Health Indicators (Table 7.1, 7.2 & 7.3)

1. Total Fertility Rate

In 2002-04, Navasri, Surat and Ahmedabad had highest performance while Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar were at the bottom. In 2007-08, performance in Navsari, Surat and Valsad was on top, and Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar at bottom. Improvement was highest in Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Junagadh and least in Valsad, Dahod and Sabarkantha.

2. ANC Full

In 2002-04, perofrmance was highest in Vadodara, Anand and Navsari and least in Banaskantha, Dangs and Kutch. Similarly in 2007-08, Rajkot, Junagadh and Anand had best performance whereas Sabarkantha, Dangs and Surendranagar were at the bottom. Iprovement was highes in Junagadh, Amreli and Rajkot and lowesst in Sabarkantha, Dangs and Narmada.

3. Institutional Delivery

In 2002-04, performance was highest in Mehasana, Gandhinagar and Navsari and least in Narmada, Dangs and Junagadh. In 2007-08, the top performers were Mehasana, Navsari and Ahmedabad while Dangs, Narmada and Bharuch were at the bottom.

Improvement in the indicator was the highest in Junagadh, Kutch and Jamnagar and lowest in Dangs, Vadodara and Sabarkantha.

Table 7.1		Public Health Performance Comparison of Districts -I								
Indicator		Total Fertility Rate					ANC Full			
District		Performance		Change / Improvement	Relative Improvement		Performance		Change/ Improvement	Relative Improvement	
		2002-04	2007-08		2002-04	2007-08	2002-04	2007-08		2002-04	2007-08
1	Ahmedabad	3.2	2.4	25%	11%	8%	28.3	25.2	-11%	10%	27%
2	Amreli	4.1	2.9	29%	-14%	-12%	19.3	25.7	33%	-25%	29%
3	Anand	3.1	2.5	19%	14%	4%	39.2	37.4	-5%	52%	88%
4	Banaskantha	4.5	2.8	38%	36%	-8%	8.4	10.6	26%	-67%	-47%
5	Bharuch	3.3	2.4	27%	8%	8%	31.9	22.7	-29%	24%	14%
6	Bhavnagar	4.4	2.8	36%	-22%	-8%	29	16.7	-42%	12%	-16%
7	Dahod	4.2	3.5	17%	-17%	-35%	12.8	13.1	2%	-50%	-34%
8	Dang	4	2.8	30%	-11%	-8%	16.1	2.3	-86%	-38%	-88%
9	Gandhinagar	3.4	2.4	29%	6%	8%	22	17.7	-20%	-15%	-11%
10	Jamnagar	3.7	2.5	32%	-3%	4%	30.4	20.3	-33%	18%	2%
11	Junagadh	4	2.6	35%	-11%	0%	19.9	38.3	92%	-23%	92%
12	Kheda	3.3	2.3	30%	8%	12%	36.8	28	-24%	43%	41%
13	Kutch	3.7	3	19%	-3%	-15%	16	16	0%	-38%	-20%
14	Mehsana	3.5	2.5	29%	3%	4%	27.6	15.9	-42%	7%	-20%
15	Narmada	3.3	2.6	21%	8%	0%	35.8	16.3	-54%	39%	-18%
16	Navsari	2.9	2.1	28%	19%	19%	54.2	28.2	-48%	110%	42%
17	Panchmahal	3.7	2.7	27%	-3%	-4%	22.7	24.2	7%	-12%	22%
18	Patan	4	2.9	28%	-11%	-12%	26.6	23.7	-11%	3%	19%
19	Porbandar	3.9	2.6	33%	-8%	0%	34.9	31.2	-11%	35%	57%
20	Rajkot	3.4	2.5	26%	6%	4%	28	39.7	42%	9%	99%
21	Sabarkantha	3.3	2.8	15%	8%	-8%	23	7.4	-68%	-11%	-63%
22	Surat	3.1	2.2	29%	14%	15%	30.4	25.1	-17%	18%	26%
23	Surendranagar	4.2	2.8	33%	-17%	-8%	8.8	10.1	15%	-66%	-49%
24	Vadodara	3.2	2.4	25%	11%	8%	46.5	20.4	-56%	80%	3%
25	Valsad	2.8	2.3	18%	22%	12%	34.8	27.7	-20%	35%	39%
	Gujarat	3.6	2.6	28%	0%	0%	25.8	19.9	-23%	0%	0%

Table 7.2		Public Health Performance Comparison of Districts -II								
Indicator		Institutional Delivery				Full Vaccination				
		Performance		Change /Improvement	Relative Improvement		Performance		Change /Improvement	Relative Improvement	
District		2002-04	2007-08		2002-04	2007-08	2002-04	2007-08		2002-04	2007-08
1	Ahmedabad	71.7	80.2	12%	37%	42%	65.8	53.7	-18%	22%	-2%
2	Amreli	40.2	50.9	27%	-23%	-10%	62.6	50.5	-19%	16%	-8%
3	Anand	69.2	78.4	13%	33%	39%	63.8	68.8	8%	18%	25%
4	Banaskantha	53.7	61.7	15%	3%	9%	29.2	38.9	33%	-46%	-29%
5	Bharuch	38.7	47.9	24%	-26%	-15%	83.4	56.8	-32%	54%	3%
6	Bhavnagar	43.6	58.4	34%	-16%	4%	51.4	57.4	12%	-5%	5%
7	Dahod	46.5	60.4	30%	-11%	7%	19.2	32.9	71%	-64%	-40%
8	Dang	10.7	9.4	-12%	-80%	-83%	31.9	39.3	23%	-41%	-28%
9	Gandhinagar	73.6	77.1	5%	41%	37%	48.1	65.2	36%	-11%	19%
10	Jamnagar	49.7	69.3	39%	-5%	23%	57	56.4	-1%	6%	3%
11	Junagadh	37.1	56.3	52%	-29%	0%	61.1	66.7	9%	13%	21%
12	Kheda	53.4	69	29%	2%	22%	62.1	54.1	-13%	15%	-1%
13	Kutch	40.3	57.2	42%	-23%	1%	54	49.2	-9%	0%	-10%
14	Mehsana	74.6	84.3	13%	43%	49%	54.3	72	33%	1%	31%
15	Narmada	26.9	28.4	6%	-48%	-50%	47.9	64.3	34%	-11%	17%
16	Navsari	72.4	80.9	12%	39%	43%	91.7	74	-19%	70%	35%
17	Panchmahal	40.2	52.4	30%	-23%	-7%	36.3	46.1	27%	-33%	-16%
18	Patan	53	61.7	16%	2%	9%	53.6	70.2	31%	-1%	28%
19	Porbandar	50.4	68.1	35%	-3%	21%	72.5	76.7	6%	34%	40%
20	Rajkot	55.7	68.3	23%	7%	21%	70.6	62.3	-12%	31%	13%
21	Sabarkantha	62.6	61.4	-2%	20%	9%	49.1	47.6	-3%	-9%	-13%
22	Surat	56.5	72.3	28%	8%	28%	51.8	88.2	70%	-4%	61%
23	Surendranagar	40.7	49.1	21%	-22%	-13%	50.5	49	-3%	-6%	-11%
24	Vadodara	55.8	54.4	-3%	7%	-4%	69.6	59.6	-14%	29%	9%
25	Valsad	57.2	68.4	20%	10%	21%	64.5	51.8	-20%	19%	-6%
	Gujarat	52.2	56.4	8%	0%	0%	54	54.9	2%	0%	0%

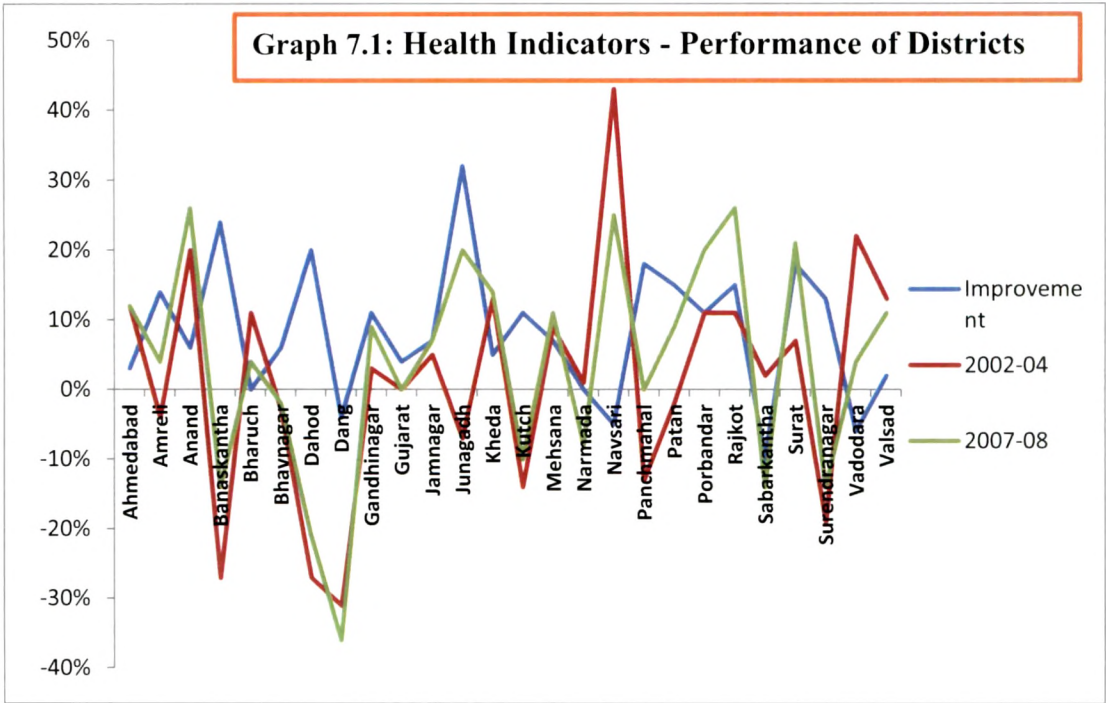| Table 7.3		Public Health Performance Comparison of Districts -III									
Indicator		Contraceptive Prevalence					Sex Ratio				
District		Performance		Change /Impro vement	Relative Improvement		Performance		Change /Impro vement	Relative Improvement	
		2002-04	2007-08		2002-04	2007-08	2001	2011		2001	2011
1	Ahmedabad	56.4	63.2	12%	-5%	0%	892	903	1%	-3%	-2%
2	Amreli	67.6	76.8	14%	14%	21%	987	964	-2%	7%	5%
3	Anand	61.1	61.9	1%	3%	-2%	910	921	1%	-1%	0%
4	Banaskantha	41.2	54.5	32%	-30%	-14%	930	936	1%	1%	2%
5	Bharuch	62.7	70.3	12%	6%	11%	921	924	0%	0%	1%
6	Bhavnagar	67	64.2	-4%	13%	1%	937	931	-1%	2%	1%
7	Dahod	43.7	44.3	1%	-26%	-30%	985	986	0%	7%	7%
8	Dang	45.8	53.2	16%	-23%	-16%	987	1007	2%	7%	10%
9	Gandhinagar	56.9	65.2	15%	-4%	3%	913	920	1%	-1%	0%
10	Jamnagar	64.5	69.3	7%	9%	9%	941	938	0%	2%	2%
11	Junagadh	63	64.8	3%	6%	2%	955	952	0%	4%	4%
12	Kheda	65.2	69.3	6%	10%	9%	923	937	1%	0%	2%
13	Kutch	47.4	55.1	16%	-20%	-13%	942	907	-4%	2%	-1%
14	Mehsana	58.3	64	10%	-2%	1%	927	925	0%	1%	1%
15	Narmada	67.4	63.8	-5%	14%	1%	949	960	1%	3%	5%
16	Navsari	68.7	66.2	-4%	16%	5%	955	961	1%	4%	5%
17	Panchmahal	55.3	64.8	17%	-7%	2%	938	945	1%	2%	3%
18	Patan	54.6	67.1	23%	-8%	6%	932	935	0%	1%	2%
19	Porbandar	62.2	62.2	0%	5%	-2%	946	947	0%	3%	3%
20	Rajkot	66.9	73.4	10%	13%	16%	930	924	-1%	1%	1%
21	Sabarkantha	58.7	56.3	-4%	-1%	-11%	947	950	0%	3%	4%
22	Surat	69.8	68.9	-1%	18%	9%	810	788	-3%	-12%	-14%
23	Surendranagar	56.2	62.1	10%	-5%	-2%	924	929	1%	0%	1%
24	Vadodara	61.5	68.9	12%	4%	9%	919	934	2%	0%	2%
25	Valsad	55.2	64.3	16%	-7%	2%	920	926	1%	0%	1%
	Gujarat	59.2	63.3	7%	0%	0%	920	918	0%	0%	0%

4. Full Vaccination

Performance in 2002-04 was highest Navsari, Bharuch and Porbandar and least in Dahod, Banaskantha and Dangs. In 2007-08, best performance was in Surat, Porbandar and Navsari while Banaskanta, Dahod and Dangs were at bottom. Improvement was highest in Dahod, Surat and Narmada and lowest in Bharuch, Valsad and Amreli.

5. Contraceptive Prevalence

In 2002-04, highest performance was in Navsari, Surat and Amreli and least in Banaskantha, Dahod and Dangs. Comparitive situation in 2007-08 shoes Rajkot, Amreli

and Bharuch were top performers and Dahod, Banaskanta and Dangs were at bottom. Improvement was highest in Banaskanta, Patan and Panchmahal and lowest in Narmada, Bhavnagar and Navsari.

Graph 7.1: Health Indicators - Performance of Districts

6. Sex Ratio

Performance in 2001 shows that Amreli, Dahod and Dangs were on top while Ahmedabad, Surat and Anand were at the bottom. In 2011, performance was highest in Dahod, Dangs and Amreli and least in Surat, Ahmedabad and Kutch. Improvement was highest in Dangs, Vadodara and Ahmedabad and lowest in Kutch, Amreli and Surat.

7. Overall Performance

In terms of overall improvement, Junagadh district (31.8%) has done better than other districts in these indiactors. In actual performance, Navsari (43%) had done better than other districts before NRHM and Rajkot (25.8%) after NRHM. It can be noted that disticts like Banaskantha, Dahod, Surendranagar and Panchmahal were at the bottom of performance in 2007-08, but were on top of the table in terms of improvement These are tribal and backward districts of the State. However, Sabarkantha and Dang has low level performance and have shown negligible improvement. Both are predominantly tribal districts and require special attention.

For the purpose of field survey Junagadh, Ahmedabad and Bharuch districts were selected. Junagadh had sub-average performance before and above average performance

after NRHM and had highest improvement among all the disitrcts. Performance in Ahmedabad was above average before (12%) and after (12.1%) NRHM with improvement (3.5%) which is near the average for State. Bharuch had above average (11.1%) performance before and below average (3.6%) performance after NRHM and low improvement (0.5%). These districts are located in distinct geographical regions of the state with Ahmedabad in north-central, Junagadh in Saurashtra and Bharuch in South Gujarat thereby representing different geogrpahical regions and social groups which can be observed in the social composition of beneficiaries in field survey (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4			Ranking of Performance of Districts					
	Improvement in performance			Performance in 2002-04			Performance in 2007-08		
Rank	District	Aver age	Std. Dev	District	Aver age	Std. Dev	District	Aver age	Std. Dev
1	Junagadh	32%	36%	Navsari	43%	40%	Rajkot	26%	37%
2	Banaskantha	24%	14%	Vadodara	22%	30%	Anand	26%	35%
3	Dahod	20%	28%	Anand	20%	20%	Navsari	25%	18%
4	Panchmahal	18%	12%	Valsad	13%	15%	Surat	21%	25%
5	Surat	18%	32%	Kheda	13%	15%	Junagadh	20%	36%
6	Rajkot	15%	19%	Ahmedabad	12%	16%	Porbandar	20%	24%
7	Patan	15%	17%	Bharuch	11%	27%	Kheda	14%	15%
8	Amreli	14%	21%	Porbandar	11%	19%	Ahmedabad	12%	18%
9	Surendranagar	13%	13%	Rajkot	11%	10%	Valsad	11%	17%
10	Gandhinagar	11%	20%	Mehsana	9%	17%	Mehsana	11%	25%
11	Kutch	11%	19%	Surat	7%	12%	Gandhinagar	9%	17%
12	Porbandar	11%	19%	Jamnagar	5%	8%	Patan	9%	14%
13	Jamnagar	7%	26%	Gandhinagar	3%	20%	Jamnagar	7%	8%
14	Mehsana	7%	27%	Sabarkantha	2%	11%	Amreli	4%	17%
15	Anand	6%	9%	Narmada	1%	29%	Vadodara	4%	5%
16	Bhavnagar	6%	29%	Gujarat	0%	0%	Bharuch	4%	10%
17	Kheda	5%	22%	Patan	-2%	6%	Gujarat	0%	0%
18	Gujarat	4%	16%	Bhavnagar	-3%	15%	Panchmahal	0%	13%
19	Ahmedabad	3%	16%	Amreli	-4%	19%	Bhavnagar	-2%	8%
20	Valsad	2%	19%	Junagadh	-7%	17%	Narmada	-8%	24%
21	Bharuch	0%	26%	Panchmahal	-13%	13%	Kutch	-10%	8%
22	Narmada	0%	30%	Kutch	-14%	16%	Surendranagar	-14%	18%
23	Dang	-4%	43%	Surendranagar	-19%	24%	Sabarkantha	-14%	26%
24	Navsari	-5%	26%	Dahod	-27%	26%	Banaskantha	-14%	21%
25	Vadodara	-6%	28%	Banaskantha	-27%	27%	Dahod	-21%	22%
26	Sabarkantha	-10%	29%	Dang	-31%	30%	Dang	-36%	41%

7.2 Evaluation of Selected Districts

7.2.1 Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad district is located in Central Gujarat with Ahmedabad as district headquarters which is the 7th largest urban agglomeration in India and is spread across 10 talukas. Ahmedabad has been a hub for textiles industry. With several educational institutions, it has emerged as a technological and research & development hub. Ahmedabad is a highly urbanized district with a decadal population growth rate much higher than the State average, primarily due to high migration. Literacy rate is significantly higher than the State's average (Table 7.5 & 7.6).

Table 7.5	Districts: Demography							
Parameter	Gujarat		Ahmedabad		Bharuch		Junagadh	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Population (Lakhs)	506.71	603.83	58.17	72.08	13.71	15.5	24.48	27.42
Decadal Growth (%)	22.66	19.17	26.79	22.31	19.37	13.14	17.07	12.01
Urban Population (%)	37.36	42.58	80.18		25.72		29.06	
Sex Ratio	920	918	892	903	921	924	95	
Literacy-Overall (%)	69.14	79.31	79.5	86.65	74.41	83.02	67.78	76.88
Literacy-Female (%)	57.8	70.73	70.98	80.29	70.68	84.98	56.43	67.59
Literacy-Male (%)	79.66	87.23	87.4	92.44	82.98	88.8	78.74	85.8
Sch. Caste Pop (%)	7.09		10.67		4.49		9.62	
Sch. Tribes Pop (%)	14.76		1		32.4		0.77	

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Gujarat

Agriculture[75] is the key economic activity in rural areas with 42% gross irrigated area (Table 5-3). Wheat and rice are the main crops. Canals, tanks and tube wells are the main source of irrigation (Table 7.7, 7.8 & 7.9). As the key industrial and commercial hub of the State, Ahmedabad accounts for 21.5% of factories and 18% workers in the State. There are around 422 medium and large scale industries based in the district, employing 79904 skilled people. There are 23734 small scale industries employing 95591 people (Table 7.10 & 7.11).

The city is well connected by road, rail and air to different parts of the State and Country. The city has the presence of premier educational institutions such as Indian Institute of Management, National Institute of Design etc. There a 10 management institutions, 74 colleges of engineering, medical, science and law, 7 polytechnics and 45 Industrial Training Institutes.

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[75] District Statistical Handbook, Ahmedabad - 2009-10, District Panchayat, Ahmedabad.

Table 7.6	Districts: Geography			
In 2011	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bharuch	Junagadh
Area(sq.km)	196030	8086	6527	8846
No. of Districts	26			
No. of Talukas	226	11	8	14
No. of Villages	18066	746	768	1131

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Gujarat

Healthcare

The district has 43 PHCs, 279 sub centres, 9 CHCs, 18 Government, 8 municipal and 6 Government aided hospitals (Table 5-5). The city has 31 hospitals/dispensaries which includes many reputed private and public hospitals which provide multi-speciality and super-speciality health care. The district has achieved significant improvement in total fertility rate which has declined from 3.2 to 2.4 during NRHM. Institutional delivery has improved from 71.7% to 80.2%, contraceptive prevalence from 56.4% to 63.2% and sex ratio from 892 to 903. Decline in performance can be seen in full ANC coverage from 28.3% to 25.2% and full vaccination from 65.8% to 53.7% (Tables 7.12).

7.2.2 Bharuch

Bharuch[76] (formerly known as Broach) is a district in South Gujarat along the west coast where River Narmada outlets into the Gulf of Khambat. Administratively, the district contains eight talukas of Bharuch, Hansot, Jambusar, Jhagadia, Amod, Ankaleshwar, Valia and Vagra. There are 7 municipal towns and 663 villages in the district.

Table 7.7	Land Use Pattern			
Sq.km in 2004-05	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bharuch	Junagadh
Total Land Area	196030	8087	6527	8846
Forest Land	18334	106	245	1759
Barren Land	26075	662	198	98
Non Agriculture Use	11467	670	725	455
Cultivable Waste	19765	263	355	88
Pasture and Grazing	8545	278	163	889
Fallow Land	67124	801	253	136
Net sown area	97469	4968	3308	5377

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Gujarat

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[76]District Statistical Outlook, Bharuch, 2009-10 - District Panchayat, Bharuch.

The district has low urbanization and during the last decade, the population growth has slowed down compared to previous decade. Agriculture is the mainstay of population with 36.67% gross irrigated area. Canals and tube wells are the main source of irrigation. Main crops are cotton, pulses and sugarcane. Animal husbandry and fisheries employ large section of the population.

Table 7.8	Agriculture			
sq.km in 2004-05	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bharuch	Junagadh
Net sown area	97469	4968	3308	5377
Area sown more than once	11549	115.94	80	1630
Per capita net sown area (ha)	0.19	0.09	0.24	0.22
Cropping intensity	115.49	115.94	102.42	130.31
Main crops	Cotton, Bajra, Groundnut, Wheat, Rice, Sugar cane	Rice, Wheat	Rice, Bajra & Sugarcane	Wheat, Bajra, Groundnut, Cotton

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Gujarat

Table 7.9	Irrigation			
2004-05	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bharuch	Junagadh
Net Irrigated area (%)	36.19	36.21	35.55	37.57
Gross irrigated area (%)	38.02	41.65	36.66	36.69
Main source of Irrigation	Canals, tubewells & tanks	Canals, tubewells & tanks	Canals & tubewells	Canals & tubewells

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Gujarat

Table 7.10	Industry and Commerce				
	Gujarat		Ahmedabad	Bharuch	Junagadh
MSME	2006-07	2009-10			
No		229738	48564	9199	6085
Employment		1290029	362902	68668	22141
SSIs - No		312782	65763	14328	8752
Medium and Large		2009-10			
No	4130	76097			
Employment	19992	246989			
Major Minerals	Oil & Gas, Lignite, Limestone, Bauxite, Bentonite		NA	Oil & Gas, Lignite	Limestone, Clay

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Gujarat

Bharuch is endowed with lignite, silica sand, oil and gas and houses industries based on these minerals. It has witnessed large scale investments in chemicals and petrochemicals, drugs & pharmaceuticals, engineering and textiles. The presence of existing industrial estates in Bharuch, Ankaleshwar and Panoli has enhanced the location attractiveness of the region. The district has 135 commercial bank offices with a credit-deposit ratio of 36% with large portion of credit flowing to industries and agriculture. There are 9199 medium and small scale industries employing 68668 persons in Bharuch.

Table 7.11	Banking and Finance				
	Gujarat		Ahmedabad	Bharuch	Junagadh
	2005	2009	2009	2009	2009
No. SCB Branches	3705	4283	718	135	159
Credit Deposit ratio	46.73	63.16	96.77	36.67	37.12

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Gujarat

Literacy rate has increased substantially during the last decade for both males and females. The district has 886 primary schools, 260 middle/high schools and 10 colleges.

Health Care

In Bharuch, rural areas are served by 7 CHCs in addition to 38 PHCs and 200 sub-centres and urban areas are served by 7 hospitals/dispensaries; 16 ayurvedic and 5 homeopathic hospitals. During the NRHM period, the district has witnessed improvement in institutional delivery from 38.7% to 47.9%, total fertility rate from 3.3 to 2.4, contraceptive prevalence from 62.7% to 70.3. However, full ANC has declined from

31.9% to 22.7% and full vaccination from 83.4% to 56.8%. Sex ratio has improved marginally from 921 to 924.

7.2.3 Junagadh

Junagadh[77] district located in Saurashtra region possesses a long coast line on Arabian Sea. The district comprises of 14 talukas and 1030 villages. Urban areas comprise of 1 municipal corporation and 17 municipal towns. During the last decade, the population growth has slowed down compared to the previous decade. Literacy level has increased substantially during the last decade for both males and females. Junagadh district has 1330 primary schools, 512 middle/high schools and 5 colleges.

Table 7.12	Health Indicators in Districts				
	Gujarat		Ahmedabad	Bharuch	Junagadh
Health Infrastructure	2003-04	2007-08	2007-08	2007-08	2007-08
Medical Institutions					
Overall	1747	1749	86	84	56
Government	1635	1641	17	5	8
Non-Government	112	108	69	79	48
Rural					
CHCs	273	273	9	15	7
PHCs	1067	1073	43	55	38
Sub Centres	7274	7274	279	200	390
Dispensaries	5	5	0	0	0
Others	40	52	3	2	4
Urban					
Hospitals	83	83	7	2	2
Dispensaries	180	180	10	1	7
Others	99	93	14	4	3
Urban Total	362	356	31	7	12
Ayurvedic Hospitals	775	501	25	16	22
Homeopathy Hospitals	216	216	22	5	9
No of Hospital Beds	40419	41008	4361	1066	1395

Source: Statistical Handbook

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[77] District Statistical Outlook, Junagadh, 2009-10- District Panchayat, Junagadh.

Agriculture is the main economic activity and livelihood of the people with 37.57% area under irrigation. Canals and tube wells are the main source of irrigation. Main crops are groundnut, wheat, cotton and pulses. Dairy and fishing activities employ significant number of people. Important minerals available in the district are limestone and black stone. Sizeable industrial activity is found in cement, chemicals and textiles sectors. There are 159 commercial bank offices with a credit-deposit ratio of 37%. Maximum share of credit flows to agriculture sector. Junagadh has 6085 medium and small scale industries employing 22141 persons.

Health Care

Health care services are spread across urban and rural areas in Junagadh. Rural areas are served by 55 PHCs and 390 sub-centres in addition to 15 CHC; urban areas are served by 12 hospitals/dispensaries; 22 ayurvedic and 9 homeopathic hospitals. During the implementation of NRHM, total fertility rate has improved from 4 to 2.6, full ANC from 19.9% to 38.3%, institutional delivery from 37.1% to 56.3% and full vaccination from 61.1% to 66.7%. Contraceptive prevalence has improved marginally from 63% to 64.8% and sex ratio has declined from 955 to 952.