INTRODUCTION:
According to WHO, “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Human health is important for economic growth and development. Importance of health for socio-economic development has gained recognition in recent time. There is a strong relation between the healthcare infrastructure and health index of any country. According to Banerjee, Duflo and Deaton (2004) better provision of health care is the key to improve health condition and also economic growth and development in poor countries like India. Health infrastructures are "the basic services or social capital of a country, or part of it, which make economic and social activities possible" structures that support public health, having both tangible and intangible aspects and existing inside and outside the government sector.

India's health challenges are not only huge in magnitude due to its large population but they are complex due to its diversity and the chronic poverty and inequality. However, India is one of the major countries where diseases are still not under control. India's healthcare sector, however, falls well below international benchmarks for physical infrastructure and manpower, and even falls below the standards existing in comparable developing countries. So, Health infrastructure is an important indicator for understanding the health care policy and welfare mechanism in a country and signifies the investment and priority accorded to creating the infrastructure in a region.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS
In last few decades, India has achieved considerable progress in providing access to health care services to the people. Recently, the health infrastructure of country has expanded manifold. Now, the question arises whether health infrastructure is sufficient and properly distributed in India. The present study aims to address the following two basic questions regarding the healthcare infrastructure in India.

1. How is it distributed across India?
2. Is this health infrastructure adequate in India?

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY
The present study is exclusively based on secondary data. For the analysis of health infrastructural distribution twenty-nine major states have been studied for interstate comparisons. The report titled as "National Health Profile, 2018" published by Centre Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India have been used in the present paper. Analysis of the data is presented in form of tables and graphs by using simple statistics like percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table: 1 State-wise No. of Doctors and Average Population served in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. Of Doctors</th>
<th>Projected Population as of Reference period 2017</th>
<th>Average population served/govt. Doctor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>5114</td>
<td>52105</td>
<td>10189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABSTRACT
This study examines the different aspects of healthcare service facilities and health infrastructure available in India. Adequate health infrastructure like hospitals, doctors and trained personal determines the major health indicators like life expectancy, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate etc. There is no denying in the fact that India has achieved a significant progress in providing health infrastructure but it is not evenly distributed in the pan country. The states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are still lacking in providing the basic health service to the people and still below the international recommendations given by WHO, hence these states need a special focus to bridge the loopholes in the availability of proper healthcare facilities. So, this paper is an modest attempt to show the special distribution of health infrastructure and to identified the hotspots of poor healthcare facilities with the help of secondary data obtained from National Health Policy, 2018.

KEYWORDS : Healthcare infrastructure, World Health Organisation (WHO), National Health Policy.

In India, on an average, a govt. doctor attends 11925 people more than his colleagues at PHC's. The figure shows the widespread regional disparity in the population served by a government doctor. In Uttar Pradesh, where 19,962 patients per doctor. The states which are closest to meet the WHO standards are Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim. The figure shows the widespread regional disparity in the population served by a government doctor.

Table: 2 State-wise Health Human Resources in Rural areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. Of Doctors at PHC's</th>
<th>Total Specialists at CHC's</th>
<th>Health Assistants</th>
<th>Health Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>1143</td>
<td>2964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1048</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>2783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>9056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>6834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>1218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Profile, 2018, Directorate of State Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
India has achieved a considerable progress in providing health infrastructure and its accessibility to health care services to the mass population. In last two decades, in India, the health infrastructure has increased and improved in manifolds. Basic Health Care is necessary for all and India has achieved it to some extent. However, distribution of health infrastructure is not proper. Especially, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are under developed compared to rest of India and they need more attention to improve health infrastructure and distribution of health facilities. The NHP report reflects the consistent indifferent approach of the government in terms of public health spending, with the government sparing just 1.3 per cent of the GDP for public healthcare, way less than the global average of 6 per cent. It also says that the per capita public expenditure by the government on health is too little in proportion to the country’s population because each year 26 million people are being added to the existing number.

CONCLUSION

India has achieved a considerable progress in providing health infrastructure and its accessibility to health care services to the mass population. In last two decades, in India, the health infrastructure has increased and improved in manifolds. Basic Health Care is necessary for all and India has achieved it to some extent. However, distribution of health infrastructure is not proper. Especially, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are under developed compared to rest of India and they need more attention to improve health infrastructure and distribution of health facilities. The NHP report reflects the consistent indifferent approach of the government in terms of public health spending, with the government sparing just 1.3 per cent of the GDP for public healthcare, way less than the global average of 6 per cent. It also says that the per capita public expenditure by the government on health is too little in proportion to the country’s population because each year 26 million people are being added to the existing number.

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