

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2385
TO BE ANSWERED ON 6TH DECEMBER, 2016**

SPENDING ON PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

2385. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the spending on public health care as the percentage of GDP at present;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it is worse than some of the poorest countries in the world;
- (c) what is the budgetary allocation and expenditure under the National Rural Health Mission for the last three years;
- (d) what is the doctor-patient ratio at present and how Government is planning to bridge the gap between the number of doctors per patient; and
- (e) whether Government has made any study about the health model followed in Sri Lanka and its replicability in India?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)**

- (a): As per Economic Survey 2015-16, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2015-16 (BE) was 1.3 per cent.
- (b): A statement showing public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in India vis-à-vis select developing countries for 2012 is given at Annexure-I.
- (c): A statement showing allocation of funds to States/UTs under National Health Mission by Central Government for last three years is given at Annexure-II
- (d): A statement indicating the ratio of Allopathic doctors, AYUSH doctors, Dental Surgeon and average population served by them, is given at Annexure-III.

The Government has taken a number of measures in order to increase the availability of doctors and to bridge the gap between the number of doctors and patients which includes:

- Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college, in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- Strengthening/upgradation of State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/ dean/ principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.

(e): The 12th Plan has studied the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) models practiced/prevalent across countries, including the Sri Lanka model, wherein, the Sri Lanka model is tax financed and Government operated. Outpatient services are provided through public providers. Secondary and Tertiary care services are provided by both public and private providers. Primary care payment is by Fee for Service. In-patient service payment is through Fee for Service for Public Hospital and Capitation for Private Hospitals.

ANNEXURE-I

Statement showing Public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of some select developing countries.

S/No.	Name of Country	Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP - 201
1	Bangladesh	1.12
2	China	3.02
3	India	1.16
4	Indonesia	1.19
5	Kuwait	2.15
6	Malaysia	2.21
7	Oman	2.17
8	Pakistan	1.03
9	Peru	2.86
10	Sri Lanka	1.21
11	Thailand	3.58

Source: World Health Statistics 2015 published by World Health Organization

ANNEXURE-II**Statement showing allocation of funds to States/UTs under National Health Mission by Central Government for last three years**

year	Allocation of fund (RE) (Rs. in crore)	Release/Central Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2013-14	18,100.00	18,215.00
2014-15	17,627.00	18,037.00
2015-16	18,295.00	18,282.00

Note: During the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15, the Central expenditure is more than Revised Estimate (RE) because the savings from Health side was re-appropriated and utilized under NHM.

ANNEXURE-III

A statement indicating the ratio of Allopathic doctors, AYUSH doctors, Dental Surgeon and average population served by them.

Sl/No.	Doctors registered in National Councils	Population served per doctor/dental surgeon
1.	Allopathic Doctors	1305.95
2.	AYUSH Doctors	1684.23
3.	Dental Surgeon	8018.48

Source: National Health Profile 2016, published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare