

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1835
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9TH JULY, 2019**

SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED DOCTORS

1835. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing acute shortage of qualified doctors which is projecting an alarming situation in the hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial steps being taken by Government to make available qualified doctors in the country?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a) & (b): As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,59,309 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.27 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1456 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000.

Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:867. The details of number of allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils / MCI is at Annexure - I and State wise details of registered number of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy doctors is at Annexure - II. Further, Health, being a state subject, the primary responsibility of making recruitment of doctors in hospitals lies with the respective States.

(c): The Government has taken several steps to increase the number of seats in various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country. These include:

For increasing UG Seats:-

- i. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- ii. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- iii. Minimum requirement of land for establishment of medical college in metropolitan cities as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India has been dispensed with.
- iv. Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- v. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:-

- i. The ratio of teachers to students for Professor has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects in Government funded medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. Further, for Associate Professor, the said ratio has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 and 1:3 if he/she is a unit head in all clinical subjects in Government medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.
- ii. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- iii. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- iv. Strengthening/ upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- v. By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition /continuation of recognition.
- vi. Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal it will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.

Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils / Medical Council of India
as on 31st March, 2019

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Registered Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	973
3.	Assam	23902
4.	Bihar	40649
5.	Chattisgarh	8771
6.	Delhi	21394
7.	Goa	3840
8.	Gujarat	66944
9.	Haryana	5717
10.	Himachal	3054
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	15038
12.	Jharkhand	5829
13.	Karnataka	122875
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38180
15.	Maharashtra	173384
16.	Kerala	59353
17.	Mizoram	74
18.	Nagaland	116
19.	Orissa	22521
20.	Punjab	48351
21.	Rajasthan	43388
22.	Sikkim	1405
23.	Tamil Nadu	135456
24.	Uttar Pradesh	77549
25.	Uttrakhand	8617
26.	West Bengal	72016
27.	Tripura	1718
28.	Telangana	4942
29.	Medical Council of India*	52666
	Total	11,59,309

Note - The other State / UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

* 52666 doctors were registered only with MCI. They are presumably working in States / UTs which do not have a medical register or anywhere in the country.

State wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors) as on 1-1-2018

S. No.	States/Uts	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15921	702	5247	21870
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	1	336	392
3.	Assam	1018	0	1160	2178
4.	Bihar	96841	7123	32506	136470
5.	Chhattisgarh	3430	148	1927	5505
6.	Delhi	4661	2570	4965	12196
7.	Goa	668	0	714	1382
8.	Gujarat	26716	327	22930	49973
9.	Haryana	8319	216	5586	14121
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10338	0	1283	11620
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3123	2596	410	6129
12.	Jharkhand	219	54	538	811
13.	Karnataka	35886	2074	9450	47410
14.	Kerala	25142	118	13847	39107
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46981	1783	18284	67048
16.	Maharashtra	79200	7000	66947	153147
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	368	368
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	143	143
21.	Odisha	4874	26	9825	14725
22.	Punjab	11374	211	4411	15996
23.	Rajasthan	9762	983	8063	18808
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	5596	11135
26.	Telangana	10937	4762	4911	20612
27.	Tripura	0	0	447	447
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37262	13884	34343	85489
29.	Uttarakhand	3117	133	823	4073
30.	West Bengal	3503	5215	38231	46949
31.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	165	165
33.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman&Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	Total	443704	51110	293455	788269

Source: State Boards/Councils

Ayurveda : Figures in no states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Bihar (2016), Chhattishgarh (2017), Rajasthan(2017), Tamilnadu (2016), Telangana (2017) and West Bengal(2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Unani : Figures in no states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Bihar (2016), Chhattishgarh(2017), Rajasthan(2017), Tamilnadu(2016) and Telangana(2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Homoeopathy : Figures in no states of Andhra Pradesh(2017), Assam(2017) and Punjab(2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Note : figures in no Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshdweep and Puducherry have been indicated Nil in all streams as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of practitioners in these states. Note : figures in r/o Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh have been indicated Nil in Ayurveda, Unani, as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of practitioners in these states. Note : "The information of Ayurveda, Unani for the state of Andhra Pradesh (as on 31.03.2014) and Ayurveda for the State of Bihar (as on 31.03.2016) is updated based on the information received from CCIM.