

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 390  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 2017**

**DOCTOR-PATIENT RATIO**

**390. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:  
SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:  
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:  
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:  
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE:  
SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI SUBHASH PATEL:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:  
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:**

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

- (a) the details of requirement and availability of doctors in the country particularly in rural, remote and hilly areas in the country, State/UT-wise along with the existing doctor-patient/people ratio;
- (b) whether there is a shortage of doctors and other health professionals in rural and remote areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government for speeding up the recruitment process in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for the doctors to render service in rural areas and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to start new medical courses including restarting the earlier practiced Integrated System of Medicines and Surgery which includes the ayurveda and allopathy to address the acute shortage of doctors in the country, and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve the doctor patient/ people ratio in the country?

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

(a): As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2015-16, State/UT wise details of requirement and availability of doctors, specialists at Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Community Health Centers (CHCs) are at Annexure. As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 9,88,922 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Council/Medical Council of India as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2016. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 7.91 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1668 as per current population estimate of 1.32 billion.

(b): Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of doctors and other health professionals in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health care system.

(c): The issue of compulsory rural posting has been left to the wisdom of the State Governments who are the principal employer of doctors. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide :-

- I. 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas; and
- II. Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Further, under NHM, financial incentive is also provided to MBBS as well as PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned.

(d): Section 15 of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits persons other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in any State. Similar provisions are also available in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 which does not allow practitioners of modern medicine to practice Indian System of Medicine.

(e): The Government has taken various steps to increase the number of doctors. These efforts include-

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof. is a unit head. 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 maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

# ANNEXURE

Table 21.

DOCTORS <sup>+</sup> AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES						
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2016)				
		Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	1075	2270	1412	858	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3	Assam	1014	NA	932	NA	82
4	Bihar**	1802	2078	1786	292	16
5	Chhattisgarh	790	777	344	433	446
6	Goa	22	48	56	*	*
7	Gujarat	1314	1697	1105	592	209
8	Haryana	474	635	489	146	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	518	636	424	212	94
10	Jammu & Kashmir	637	1347	761	586	*
11	Jharkhand	327	327	271	56	56
12	Karnataka	2353	2353	2133	220	220
13	Kerala	824	1120	1169	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	946	825	225
15	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2927	82	*
16	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17	Meghalaya##	109	128	105	23	4
18	Mizoram ^	57	152	71	81	*
19	Nagaland	126	108	120	*	6
20	Odisha	1305	1312	959	353	346
21	Punjab	427	518	494	24	*
22	Rajasthan	2080	2807	2422	385	*
23	Sikkim	24	NA	26	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1368	2927	2751	176	*
25	Telangana	668	1318	1024	294	*
26	Tripura ##	94	158	147	11	*
27	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
29	West Bengal	909	1324	721	603	188
30	A& N Islands	22	42	36	6	*
31	Chandigarh##	3	0	2	*	1
32	D & N Haveli	11	6	11	*	0
33	Daman & Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	21	20	1	*
35	Lakshadweep	4	5	7	*	*
36	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
	<b>All India<sup>2</sup> / Total</b>	<b>25354</b>	<b>34068</b>	<b>26464</b>	<b>8774</b>	<b>3244</b>

Notes: ## Sanctioned data for 2015 used

\*\* Sanctioned data for 2011 used

^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs \*: Surplus.

<sup>1</sup> One per Primary Health Centre

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

Table 28.

TOTAL SPECIALISTS AT CHCs						
Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]						
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2016)				
		Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	384	159	225	613
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3	Assam	604	NA	131	NA	473
4	Bihar	592	NA	40	NA	552
5	Chhattisgarh	620	620	61	559	559
6	Goa	16	5	5	0	11
7	Gujarat	1288	186	148	38	1140
8	Haryana	440	153	30	123	410
9	Himachal Pradesh	316	NA	7	NA	309
10	Jammu & Kashmir	336	344	190	154	146
11	Jharkhand	752	131	122	9	630
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13	Kerala	900	30	40	*	860
14	Madhya Pradesh	1336	1336	289	1047	1047
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	505	318	935
16	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17	Meghalaya##	108	3	12	*	96
18	Mizoram###	36	0	0	0	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20	Odisha	1508	908	354	554	1154
21	Punjab	600	578	196	382	404
22	Rajasthan	2284	1654	497	1157	1787
23	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	76	NA	1464
25	Telangana	456	284	147	137	309
26	Tripura	80	0	1	*	79
27	Uttarakhand	236	200	41	159	195
28	Uttar Pradesh	3092	2099	484	1615	2608
29	West Bengal	1396	669	125	544	1271
30	A & N Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31	Chandigarh**	8	11	14	*	*
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	8	2	0	2	8
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36	Puducherry	12	5	5	0	7
	<b>All India<sup>2</sup> / Total</b>	<b>22040</b>	<b>11262</b>	<b>4192</b>	<b>7359</b>	<b>17854</b>

Notes: \*\*Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

##Sanctioned data for 2015 used

### Data for 2015 repeated

NA: Not Available.

<sup>1</sup>Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

\*: Surplus.

<sup>2</sup>For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

Table 28 A

General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs			
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2016)	
		Sanctioned	In Position
		[S]	[P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	312	272
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	128
3	Assam	NA	350
4	Bihar	NA	735
5	Chhattisgarh	321	393
6	Goa	12	10
7	Gujarat	1049	812
8	Haryana	410	265
9	Himachal Pradesh	234	220
10	Jammu & Kashmir	751	604
11	Jharkhand	564	594
12	Karnataka	255	218
13	Kerala	781	1019
14	Madhya Pradesh	1854	904
15	Maharashtra	512	486
16	Manipur	97	93
17	Meghalaya###	91	64
18	Mizoram	NA	13
19	Nagaland	42	51
20	Odisha	449	722
21	Punjab	206	398
22	Rajasthan	1442	1045
23	Sikkim	NA	3
24	Tamil Nadu	2100	1787
25	Telangana	226	197
26	Tripura###	64	58
27	Uttarakhand	57	47
28	Uttar Pradesh	778	778
29	West Bengal	790	876
30	A& N Islands	13	13
31	Chandigarh^	6	18
32	D & N Haveli	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	4	4
34	Delhi	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	12
36	Puducherry	18	18
	<b>All India/Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13450</b>	<b>13207</b>

Notes: ## Data for 2015 used

### Sanctioned data for 2015 used

^ Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded