

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 306
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 16TH MARCH, 2018
NATIONAL HEALTH PROFILE**

***306. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:**

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

- (a) whether the country's public healthcare is in terminal crisis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has noticed any shortcomings in the National Health Profile-2017 and if so, the details thereof along with the remedies suggested to overcome the same; and
- (d) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has commented on the competence of doctors working in rural India and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 306* FOR 16TH MARCH, 2018**

(a) & (b) It is not true to say that public health care is in terminal crisis. The status of public healthcare system in reference to availability of specialist, doctors and staff in public health facilities varies from state to state depending upon their policies and context. As per Rural Health Statistics 2017, there are gaps in the availability of health facilities on the basis of population norms. The shortfall in Health infrastructure at the level of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres & Human Resources are given at **Annexure-I to VI.**

Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to strengthen the public healthcare system and there have been significant gains in progress of key health indicators. Under NHM as on 30.09.2017, more than 2.26 lakh health human resources have been added.

(c) The challenges mentioned in the National Health profile-2017 and the initiatives taken by Government in this regard are at **Annexure-VII.**

(d) World Health Organization in its report published in 2016 on the Health workforce in India has mentioned that many individuals claiming to be doctors in rural India do not have the requisite professional qualifications. The detailed report is available in the public domain at http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/16058health_workforce_India.pdf.

SHORTFALL IN HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE AS PER 2011 POPULATION IN INDIA (As on 31st March, 2017)															
S.No.	State/ UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Tribal Population in Rural Areas	Sub Centres				PHCs				CHCs			
				R	P	S	% Shorfall	R	P	S	% Shorfall	R	P	S	% Shorfall
1	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	7261	7458	*	*	1197	1147	50	4	299	193	106	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	318	312	6	2	48	143	*	*	12	63	*	*
3	Assam	26807034	3665405	5850	4621	1229	21	954	1014	*	*	238	158	80	34
4	Bihar	92341436	1270851	18637	9949	8688	47	3099	1899	1200	39	774	150	624	81
5	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	4885	5186	*	*	774	785	*	*	193	169	24	12
6	Goa	551731	87639	122	214	*	*	19	24	*	*	4	4	0	0
7	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	8008	9082	*	*	1290	1392	*	*	322	363	*	*
8	Haryana	16509359	0	3301	2589	712	22	550	366	184	33	137	112	25	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	1285	2083	*	*	212	538	*	*	53	89	*	*
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9108060	1406833	2009	2967	*	*	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*
11	Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	6060	3848	2212	37	966	297	669	69	241	188	53	22
12	Karnataka	37469335	3429791	7951	9381	*	*	1306	2359	*	*	326	206	120	37
13	Kerala	17471135	433092	3551	5380	*	*	589	849	*	*	147	232	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	12415	9192	3223	26	1989	1171	818	41	497	309	188	38
15	Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	13512	10580	2932	22	2201	1814	387	18	550	360	190	35
16	Manipur	2021640	791126	509	421	88	17	80	85	*	*	20	17	3	15
17	Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	759	436	323	43	114	109	5	4	28	27	1	4
18	Mizoram	525435	507467	172	370	*	*	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19	Nagaland	1407536	1306838	455	396	59	13	68	126	*	*	17	21	*	*
20	Odisha	34970562	8994967	8193	6688	1505	18	1315	1280	35	3	328	370	*	*
21	Punjab	17344192	0	3468	2950	518	15	578	432	146	25	144	151	*	*
22	Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	11459	14406	*	*	1861	2079	*	*	465	579	*	*
23	Sikkim	456999	167146	113	147	*	*	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50

24	Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	7533	8712	*	*	1251	1362	*	*	312	385	*	*
25	Telangana	21585313	2939027	4708	4797	*	*	768	689	79	10	192	114	78	41
26	Tripura	2712464	1117566	691	987	*	*	109	93	16	15	27	21	6	22
27	Uttarakhand	7036954	264819	1442	1847	*	*	238	257	*	*	59	60	*	*
28	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	31200	20521	10679	34	5194	3621	1573	30	1298	822	476	37
29	West Bengal	62183113	4855115	13083	10369	2714	21	2153	914	1239	58	538	349	189	35
30	A & N Islands	237093	26715	50	123	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31	Chandigarh	28991	0	5	17	*	*	0	3	*	*	0	2	*	*
32	D & N Haveli	183114	150944	56	71	-15	-27	8	9	*	*	2	2	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	60396	7617	13	26	*	*	2	4	*	*	0	2	*	*
34	Delhi	419042	0	83	10	73	88	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35	Lakshadweep	14141	13463	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36	Puducherry	395200	0	79	81	*	*	13	40	*	*	3	4	*	*
	All India/ Total	833748852	93819162	179240	156231	34946	19	29337	25650	6409	22	7322	5624	2168	30

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus

TOTAL SPECIALISTS AT CHCs						
Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]						
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185	424
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3	Assam	632	NA	139	NA	493
4	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561	617
6	Goa	16	5	4	1	12
7	Gujiarat	1452	611	92	519	1360
8	Harvana	448	74	16	58	432
9	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA	344
10	Jammu & Kashmir	336	344	191	153	145
11	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349	677
12	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13	Kerala	928	30	40	*	888
14	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056	1056
15	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315	932
16	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17	Meghalava	108	3	13	*	95
18	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20	Odisha	1480	884	318	566	1162
21	Puniab	604	593	203	390	401
22	Raiasthan	2316	1593	497	1096	1819
23	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA	7
24	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA	1462
25	Telangana	456	284	125	159	331
26	Tripura	84	0	0	0	84
27	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159	199
28	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615	2804
29	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552	1279
30	A & N Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*	*
32	D & N Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33	Daman & Diu	8	2	0	2	8
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36	Puducherry	16	4	5	*	11
	All India²/ Total	22496	11910	4156	8105	18347

Notes:

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Surplus.

*.

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for

DOCTORS+ AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES						
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2	Arunachal	143	NA	122	NA	21
3	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9	Himachal	538	636	492	144	46
10	Jammu &	637	1347	704	643	*
11	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14	Madhya	1171	1771	954	817	217
15	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30	A& N Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32	D & N Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33	Daman & Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
	All India ^{2/}	25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used

Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy

*: Surplus.

¹ One per Primary Health Centre

Annexure-IV

LABORATORY TECHNICIANS at PHCs & CHCs						
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1174	779	395	561
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3	Assam #	1172	860	1202	*	*
4	Bihar	2049	683	611	72	1438
5	Chhattisgarh	954	956	727	229	227
6	Goa	28	45	41	4	*
7	Gujarat	1755	1756	1704	52	51
8	Haryana	478	549	367	182	111
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	300	160	140	467
10	Jammu & Kashmir	721	826	796	30	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	250	265	235
12	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13	Kerala	1081	324	365	*	716
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1378	430	102
15	Maharashtra	2174	1474	1308	166	866
16	Manipur	102	102	70	32	32
17	Meghalaya ###	136	118	162	*	*
18	Mizoram ^	66	92	82	10	*
19	Nagaland	147	72	73	*	74
20	Odisha	1650	461	547	*	1103
21	Punjab	583	616	582	34	1
22	Rajasthan	2658	3571	1996	1575	662
23	Sikkim	26	NA	21	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	2132	1395	737	352
25	Telangana	803	811	640	171	163
26	Tripura	114	0	91	*	23
27	Uttarakhand	317	106	65	41	252
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	1331	963	368	3480
29	West Bengal	1263	1360	803	557	460
30	A& N Islands	26	23	19	4	7
31	Chandigarh^^	5	8	22	*	*
32	D & N Haveli	11	7	17	*	*
33	Daman & Diu	6	4	6	*	0
34	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	7	13	13	0	*
36	Puducherry	44	10	38	*	6
	All India/Total	31274	23902	18952	5753	12511

- Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used
Sanctioned data for year 2016 used
Sanctioned data for year 2015 used
^ Total 92 Lab. Technicians sanctioned in the State
^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used
- 1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre
All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus
- *: Surplus.

PHARMACISTS at PHCs & CHCs						
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1355	994	361	346
2	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3	Assam #	1172	1284	1384	*	*
4	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5	Chhattisgarh	954	1086	887	199	67
6	Goa	28	53	51	2	*
7	Gujarat	1755	1792	1665	127	90
8	Haryana	478	563	419	144	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	627	594	394	200	233
10	Jammu & Kashmir	721	1137	737	400	*
11	Jharkhand ##	485	515	238	277	247
12	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13	Kerala	1081	1036	1102	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1687	218	*
15	Maharashtra	2174	2355	2082	273	92
16	Manipur	102	145	152	*	*
17	Meghalaya ###	136	135	166	*	*
18	Mizoram ^	66	99	59	40	7
19	Nagaland	147	135	101	34	46
20	Odisha	1650	1781	1691	90	*
21	Punjab	583	841	779	62	*
22	Rajasthan	2658	1240	623	617	2035
23	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24	Tamil Nadu	1747	1789	1391	398	356
25	Telangana	803	928	814	114	*
26	Tripura	114	0	148	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	317	325	307	18	10
28	Uttar Pradesh	4443	2952	2883	69	1560
29	West Bengal	1263	1458	1381	77	*
30	A& N Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31	Chandigarh^^	5	16	21	*	*
32	D & N Haveli	11	10	12	*	*
33	Daman & Diu	6	5	7	*	*
34	Delhi	5	7	7	0	*
35	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
36	Puducherry	44	42	37	5	7
	All India/Total	31274	29315	25193	4582	7092

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used

Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State

One per each Primary Health Centre and 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.

NA: Not Available.

Annexure VI

NURSING STAFF at PHCs & CHCs						
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall¹
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4	Bihar###	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6	Goa	52	132	129	3	*
7	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11	Jharkhand ###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123
15	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17	Meghalaya ^	298	413	610	*	*
18	Mizoram \$	120	570	212	358	*
19	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053
21	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*
26	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328
28	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30	A& N Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31	Chandigarh^^	17	47	80	*	*
32	D & N Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33	Daman & Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
	All India/Total	65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used
 ## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used
 ### Sanctioned data for year 2016 used
 ^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used
 \$ Total 570 Staff Nurses sanctioned in the State
 ^^Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used

¹ One per Primary Health Centre and seven 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.

NA: Not Available.

Annexure-VII

S.No.	Shortcoming identified	Government initiatives
1	Malnutrition	<p>“MAA program” to Promote infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age and appropriate complementary feeding after 6 months of age.</p> <p>Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.</p> <p>Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities.</p> <p>WIFS program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) in under-five children, children of 5 to 10 years of age, and adolescents.</p> <p>Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.</p>
2	Low Immunization rate	<p>Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush were launched to capture the left-behind children which has demonstrated good progress in improving immunization coverage by over 5% in the just one year.</p>
3	Hygiene, sanitation and infectious disease	<p>Kayakalp initiative launched in 2016 under the NHM to inculcate the practice of hygiene, sanitation, effective waste management and infection control in public health facilities. The competition for awards introduced under Kayakalp has been well received by all the States and significant improvements in sanitation standards are being witnessed.</p>

4	Lifestyle changes increased the risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes ,COPD and cancer	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke has implemented to cater Non communicable Diseases (NCDs). As part of Ayushman Bharat, universal screening based NCD screening for five common NCDs such as Hypertension, Diabetes, and Cancer of Breast, Cervix and oral has been initiated.
5	Communicable disease like TB, Malaria, Kala azar, Dengue	Government of India has implemented the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) to prevent and control vector borne diseases. Various control measures for vector borne diseases under NVBDCP include control of insects, bed net distribution etc. It has also successfully implemented the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP).
6	Waterborne diseases like diarrhoea	Intensive focus is given on reduction of incidence of Diarrhoeal cases through improved WASH strategy, Improvement in treatment part through community and facility level interventions like availability of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) at community as well as facility, Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) launched for prevention and control of Diarrhoea.