

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2354
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9TH MARCH, 2018**

TREATMENT OF DOCTORS IN RURAL AREAS

2354. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether as per health survey report private doctors are the most important single source of treatment in both rural and urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;
- (c) whether the number of people reporting sick is more in urban India compared to rural areas, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has noted that a much higher portion of people have no interest in taking any treatment for various ailments, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to improve healthcare facilities in the country?

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

(a)& b): Yes. According to NSS Report No. 574: Health in India based on National Sample Survey 71st round (January 2014 – June 2014) conducted by National Sample Survey Office(NSSO), more than 70% (72 percent in the rural areas and 79 percent in the urban areas) spells of ailment were treated in the private sector (consisting of private doctors, nursing homes, private hospitals, charitable institutions).

State/UT wise percent distribution of spells of ailment treated over levels of care are given at Annexure –I.

(c): Yes, according to above NSS Report, 89 persons per 1000 persons in rural areas and 118 persons per 1000 persons in urban areas reported any ailment during last 15 days preceding the date of survey.

The details are given at Annexure –II.

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(d): Above NSS reports also reveals that around 4.1% Male and 4.0% Female in rural areas and 2.8% Male and 2.5% Female in urban people did not take/ receive any treatment for various ailments.

The details are given at Annexure –III.

(e): Public health and hospitals are state subject, however, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system based on the requirements proposed by them under Programme Implementation Plans. NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) interventions and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The recent initiatives taken include the following:

- Launching of Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Services Programme.
- Launching of Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA) Programme.
- Launching of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan.
- Introduction of Rubella vaccine- it has been introduced in Universal Immunization Programme as Measles-Rubella combination vaccine to provide protection against congenital birth defects caused by Rubella infection.
- Free Drugs Service Initiative.
- Free Diagnostics Service Initiative.
- Launching of "Mission Parivar Vikas" in high focus districts having higher total fertility rate (TFR) in the country.
- Launch of Kayakalp- an initiative for Award to Public Health Facilities.
- Expansion of basket of choices, to include new contraceptives like Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progestogen Only Pills (POP).
- Launching of a universal population based screening programme for early detection, management and control of common non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and cancers (breast, cervix and oral).
- Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS), a joint initiative of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) to leverage the achievements of the two Ministries for convergence of the interventions to maximise the health gains.

Further, In General Budget 2018-19, Government has announced two major initiatives in health sector, as part of Ayushman Bharat programme. These are Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive health care, including for non-communicable diseases and maternal and child health services and National Health Protection Scheme to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

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Annexure I

Percentage distribution of spells of ailment treated on medical advice over levels of care in each State/UT

State/UT	Rural					Urban				
	HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospitals	Private doctor	Private hospitals	All	HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospitals	Private doctor	Private hospitals	All
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	9.8	29.1	55.4	100	2.6	9.7	27.2	60.5	100
Arunachal Pradesh	71.4	28	0.5	0.1	100	6.6	87.2	1.4	4.8	100
Assam	53.8	30.4	15.1	0.6	100	19.8	24.5	44.3	11.5	100
Bihar	6.2	7.8	75.9	10.2	100	1.6	10.7	80.7	7	100
Chhattisgarh	22.4	8.1	60.3	9.2	100	8.3	7.4	66.6	17.7	100
Delhi	0	22.3	74	3.7	100	9.2	10.9	71.6	8.3	100
Goa	1.2	19.5	62.4	17	100	4.3	26.3	54	15.3	100
Gujarat	13.2	10.5	48.1	28.2	100	4.4	10.6	58.3	26.8	100
Haryana	5	5.6	59.6	29.8	100	0.3	8.1	70.9	20.6	100
Himachal Pradesh	5.3	38	40	16.7	100	4.1	75.3	13.9	6.8	100
Jammu & Kashmir	4.8	43.6	50.2	1.4	100	2.4	38.6	58.1	1	100
Jharkhand	10.3	21.8	60.7	7.2	100	0.3	14.4	64.5	20.9	100
Karnataka	6.3	19.7	47.8	26.2	100	3	11.4	42.6	42.9	100
Kerala	15.3	21	33.8	30	100	5.5	25.6	37.5	31.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	6.9	22.5	58.9	11.7	100	4.9	19	59.6	16.4	100
Maharashtra	10.4	9.8	60.3	19.5	100	3.5	11	64.8	20.7	100
Manipur	17.5	32.6	32.7	17.3	100	0	66	34	0	100
Meghalaya	78.3	5.5	15.9	0.3	100	0.8	13	68.5	17.7	100
Mizoram	83.5	3.2	12.1	1.2	100	19.4	24.2	49.7	6.7	100
Nagaland	45.4	37.7	16	0.9	100	22	33.3	29.4	15.4	100
Odisha	49.7	25.8	23.6	1	100	21.7	32.7	38.3	7.3	100
Punjab	5.7	11.1	55	28.2	100	2.8	19.8	59.7	17.7	100
Rajasthan	19.2	24.7	44.3	11.8	100	3.2	25.8	50.3	20.6	100
Sikkim	87.6	8.4	0.5	3.5	100	0	45	38.2	16.8	100

Percentage distribution of spells of ailment treated on medical advice over levels of care in each State/UT

State/UT	Rural					Urban				
	HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospitals	Private doctor	Private hospitals	All	HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospitals	Private doctor	Private hospitals	All
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Tamil Nadu	11.4	30.9	18.8	38.9	100	3.6	25	26.6	44.8	100
Telangana	8	10.6	41.9	39.5	100	1.2	7.5	29.2	62.1	100
Tripura	31.7	31.8	34.1	2.5	100	13.5	27.7	50.4	8.3	100
Uttar Pradesh	5	9.5	75.5	10.1	100	3.9	12.2	71.4	12.6	100
Uttarakhand	12.9	44.5	22.1	20.5	100	0.4	25.3	62.1	12.3	100
West Bengal	7.1	15.5	74.6	2.9	100	2.9	11.9	82	3.2	100
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.6	10.5	24.5	0.5	100	21.2	49.7	14.5	14.6	100
Chandigarh	7.6	27.2	63.9	1.2	100	9.2	31.5	58.3	1	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.5	9.8	10.6	46.2	100	13.9	46.7	14.5	24.9	100
Daman & Diu	23.4	2.4	10	64.2	100	1.6	1.3	40.6	56.4	100
Lakshadweep	47.7	36.3	0	16	100	1.2	70.1	3.8	24.9	100
Puducherry	0.2	18.1	65.6	16.2	100	0.3	48.6	4.6	46.5	100
all	11.5	16.8	50.7	21	100	3.9	17.3	50	28.8	100

* includes ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife)/ ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)/AWW(Anganwadi worker)/dispensary/ CHC (Community Health Centre)/
MMU (Mobile Medical Unit)

HSC: Health Sub-Centre; PHC: Primary Health Centre.

Annexure II

Number (per 1000) of persons reported ailment during last 15 days

Sector	Ailment	Male	Female	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural	short duration	44	54	49
	chronic	36	45	40
	any	80	99	89
Urban	short duration	45	56	51
	chronic	56	79	67
	any	101	135	118

Note: Ailments for long-duration (30 days or more) are referred as chronic ailments with a 15 day reference period, rest are short-duration ailments.

Annexure III

Percentage of spells of ailment for which no treatment was received

State/UT	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	1.1	4	0.1	1.3
Arunachal Pradesh	4.8	3.8	0	35.1
Assam	0.6	1.4	0	0
Bihar	2.3	3.5	0.3	0.6
Chhattisgarh	0.1	7	0.1	0.1
Delhi	0	0	0	0.2
Goa	0	1.9	6.2	0
Gujarat	19.7	21.5	11.1	11.3
Haryana	2.9	0.3	0.7	3.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	4.3	0.8	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2.4	17.5	5.8	1.4
Karnataka	1.9	0.3	4.2	2
Kerala	4	2.1	6.6	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	3.9	5.7	0.3	1.6
Maharashtra	5.4	5	0.6	1.3
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1.2	12.2	0	0.2
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0.8	0	0
Odisha	1.3	2.6	2.2	0.4
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1.7	1.7	7.6	0.5
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5.1	2.3	1.5	2.3
Telangana	0.7	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0.5	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5.2	1.7	1.1	1.6
Uttarakhand	1.8	1.8	0	0
West Bengal	5.1	6.5	1.7	4.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.7	5.8	14.8	1.7
Chandigarh	0.5	0.3	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.3	17.3	0	0.3
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	6.6	16.4
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
all	4.1	4	2.8	2.5

