

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 582
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th JULY, 2018**

SINGLE SOURCE OF TREATMENT

**582. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:**

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

- (a) whether as per a Health Survey report private practitioners are the single most important source of treatment in both rural and urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that a large part of population never avail any treatment for various diseases and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for improving 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 percent (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): Above NSS report also reveals that around 4.1 percent Male and 4.0 percent Female in rural areas and 2.8 percent Male and 2.5 percent Female in urban people did not take/ receive any treatment for various ailments.

The details are given at Annexure –II.

(d): Public health and hospital 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.

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	HSC/PHC and others*	Public hospitals	Private doctor	Private hospitals
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	9.8	29.1	55.4	2.6	9.7	27.2	60.5
Arunachal Pradesh	71.4	28	0.5	0.1	6.6	87.2	1.4	4.8
Assam	53.8	30.4	15.1	0.6	19.8	24.5	44.3	11.5
Bihar	6.2	7.8	75.9	10.2	1.6	10.7	80.7	7
Chhattisgarh	22.4	8.1	60.3	9.2	8.3	7.4	66.6	17.7
Delhi	0	22.3	74	3.7	9.2	10.9	71.6	8.3
Goa	1.2	19.5	62.4	17	4.3	26.3	54	15.3
Gujarat	13.2	10.5	48.1	28.2	4.4	10.6	58.3	26.8
Haryana	5	5.6	59.6	29.8	0.3	8.1	70.9	20.6
Himachal Pradesh	5.3	38	40	16.7	4.1	75.3	13.9	6.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.8	43.6	50.2	1.4	2.4	38.6	58.1	1
Jharkhand	10.3	21.8	60.7	7.2	0.3	14.4	64.5	20.9
Karnataka	6.3	19.7	47.8	26.2	3	11.4	42.6	42.9
Kerala	15.3	21	33.8	30	5.5	25.6	37.5	31.4
Madhya Pradesh	6.9	22.5	58.9	11.7	4.9	19	59.6	16.4
Maharashtra	10.4	9.8	60.3	19.5	3.5	11	64.8	20.7
Manipur	17.5	32.6	32.7	17.3	0	66	34	0
Meghalaya	78.3	5.5	15.9	0.3	0.8	13	68.5	17.7
Mizoram	83.5	3.2	12.1	1.2	19.4	24.2	49.7	6.7
Nagaland	45.4	37.7	16	0.9	22	33.3	29.4	15.4
Odisha	49.7	25.8	23.6	1	21.7	32.7	38.3	7.3
Punjab	5.7	11.1	55	28.2	2.8	19.8	59.7	17.7
Rajasthan	19.2	24.7	44.3	11.8	3.2	25.8	50.3	20.6
Sikkim	87.6	8.4	0.5	3.5	0	45	38.2	16.8
Tamil Nadu	11.4	30.9	18.8	38.9	3.6	25	26.6	44.8

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

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