

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2939  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2018**

**SHORTAGE OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS**

**2939. DR. KULAMANI SAMAL:  
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

- (a) whether there is huge gap in the doctor-patient ratio in the country, if so, the details of corrective measures taken by the Government to address the issue;
- (b) the details of necessary measures taken to fill up vacancies of doctors/para medics in Hospitals/PHC/CHC/ dispensaries in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has a plan of action to improve/support public healthcare system to bring down out-of pocket private expenditure of the common man;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to seek assistance of retired Government/private medical professionals/ para medics to meet the above shortage, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for rural healthcare services during the last three years, State/ UT-wise?

**ANSWER**

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

(a): As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,15,835 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2018. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.93 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1511 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000. Besides, there are 7.63 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.10 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 1:898.

The Government has taken various steps to increase availability of doctors in the country which 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. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with certain conditions. 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. Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for faculty, staff, bed strength and other infrastructure.
- V. 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.
- 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.
- IX. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

(b): Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to fill up vacancies of doctors / para medics in public health facilities lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

(c): Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored scheme, is implemented by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare w.e.f. 01.04.2015. This scheme provides health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and 11 other categories of Unorganized Workers(UOWs) namely MGNREGA Workers, Construction Workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, Beedi Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/ Taxi drivers. Each family enrolled in the scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto Rs. 30,000 per annum in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. One of the objectives of RSBY is to reduce out-of-pocket expenditure.

Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) as top up over existing RSBY scheme has been implemented from 01.04.2016 for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. SCHIS provides enhanced coverage of Rs. 30,000 per senior citizen in the family enrolled under RSBY. The State wise list of funds released to State Governments for implementation of RSBY during the last three years is at Annexure – I.

Further, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), has been launched on 23.09.2018 which provides benefit coverage of upto Rs. 5 lakh per annum per family for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any empanelled hospital across India.

With the launch of PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS schemes stand subsumed in it in the States where the PMJAY is being implemented. The details of State / UT wise release of funds under PMJAY are at Annexure II.

(d): As mentioned at (b) above, the matter comes under the purview of the State Governments.

(e): The Details of funds released to the State / UTs under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for the last three years are at Annexure – III.

## ANNEXURE – I

<b>Funds released under RSBY during the last three financial years (in crore)</b>				
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of State</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
1	Assam	23.24	54.72	0.00
2	Bihar	-	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	88.77	114.09	171.38
4	Gujarat	74.24	22.34	15.07
5	Haryana	4.67	0.60	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	13.90	12.30	6.15
7	Jharkhand	-	0.00	0.00
8	Karnataka	94.99	45.89	7.39
9	Kerala	112.37	73.29	77.53
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	0.00	0.00
11	Manipur	1.17	2.20	0.00
12	Meghalaya	4.10	4.10	0.00
13	Mizoram	9.43	14.13	12.96
14	Nagaland	-	0.00	4.87
15	Odisha	59.55	31.70	55.75
16	Puducherry	0.17	0.00	0.00
17	Punjab	2.80	0.00	0.00
18	Rajasthan	53.57	0.00	0.00
19	Tripura	15.64	10.83	0.04
20	Uttar Pradesh	11.91	0.00	0.00
21	Uttarakhand	10.20	0.00	9.15
22	West Bengal	93.38	50.47	95.01
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>675.10</b>	<b>436.66</b>	<b>455.30</b>

## ANNEXURE – II

Sr. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released to States/UTs (In Crore) (As on 10.12.2018)
1	Chhattisgarh	114.44
2	Uttar Pradesh	32.71
3	Himachal Pradesh	7018
4	Manipur	7.18
5	Tripura	12.81
6	Mizoram	5.05
7	Bihar	188.27
8	Jharkhand	48.48
9	Gujarat	77.50
10	West Bengal	193.35
11	Haryana	26.81
12	Madhya Pradesh	27.57
13	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.94
14	Daman & Diu	0.29
15	Tamil Nadu	11.66
16	Sikkim	1.03
17	Maharashtra	12.55
18	Nagaland	4.72
19	Assam	21.08
20	Jammu and Kashmir	20.64
21	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31
22	Lakshadweep	0.00
23	Chandigarh	0.18
24	Puducherry	0.16
25	Goa	0.64
26	Andaman Nicobar Islands	0.05
27	Uttarakhand	0.12
Total		817.73

**ANNEXURE – III****Statement Showing State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2017-18****Rs. in crore**

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Release	Exp	Release	Exp	Release	Exp
1	Andaman & Nicobar	37.55	25.83	44.90	28.51	33.94	32.48
2	Andhra Pradesh	615.90	1,072.78	585.58	1,223.42	832.96	1,438.78
3	Arunachal Pradesh	163.80	146.57	159.50	163.54	258.83	163.04
4	Assam	997.59	1,200.73	1,033.63	1,322.02	1,374.95	1,458.14
5	Bihar	1,253.53	1,726.92	1,040.59	1,610.81	1,557.40	1,808.01
6	Chandigarh	17.53	16.62	19.98	19.00	15.53	25.47
7	Chattisgarh	409.32	750.03	568.42	967.47	812.44	1,144.16
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.24	15.31	16.99	16.87	18.25	19.39
9	Daman & Diu	10.55	10.14	11.35	10.22	10.67	10.54
10	Delhi	122.53	105.00	195.88	121.12	204.35	204.34
11	Goa	17.30	24.62	25.64	36.41	25.68	42.00
12	Gujarat	665.41	1,198.44	820.35	1,295.88	1,104.79	1,491.18
13	Haryana	294.18	482.76	314.30	506.75	337.16	602.93
14	Himachal Pradesh	248.33	283.67	212.13	345.52	370.60	376.86
15	Jammu & Kashmir	364.12	419.05	362.42	404.34	545.65	514.04
16	Jharkhand	410.92	597.12	454.64	629.58	735.99	744.53
17	Karnataka	772.15	1,145.49	689.29	1,192.38	1,263.51	1,913.09
18	Kerala	288.69	618.65	434.68	709.25	572.41	899.94
19	Lakshadweep	5.72	2.75	3.83	4.33	5.54	6.20
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,092.97	2,036.16	1,490.75	2,035.74	1,696.56	2,282.87
21	Maharashtra	1,142.64	1,729.61	1,181.52	1,722.74	1,650.92	2,081.85
22	Manipur	115.19	107.19	77.13	80.70	161.65	109.96
23	Meghalaya	107.50	134.64	158.45	148.92	185.17	163.58
24	Mizoram	91.06	92.90	76.33	98.54	122.58	108.40
25	Nagaland	102.30	80.88	91.47	92.46	132.94	91.40
26	Orissa	645.18	1,179.59	711.07	1,232.88	1,176.64	1,441.63
27	Puducherry	17.54	20.32	41.16	35.48	32.91	35.57
28	Punjab	289.08	606.04	271.36	639.42	468.52	605.95
29	Rajasthan	1,280.78	1,769.92	1,218.03	1,636.74	1,615.29	1,807.21
30	Sikkim	41.54	50.68	40.78	50.15	54.72	42.89
31	Tamil Nadu	998.32	1,496.93	749.14	1,729.71	1,278.53	2,143.28
32	Tripura	136.94	120.57	121.27	141.91	155.89	200.56
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,892.77	4,417.65	3,269.48	4,968.91	3,913.26	6,387.94
34	Uttarakhand	277.66	332.21	259.04	342.07	351.35	443.51
35	West Bengal	1,000.58	1,552.93	806.98	1,805.20	1,250.35	2,183.84
36	Telangana	399.08	509.64	375.00	635.83	468.34	917.43
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>17,340.50</b>	<b>26,080.34</b>	<b>17,933.06</b>	<b>28,004.80</b>	<b>24,796.26</b>	<b>33,943.01</b>

Note:

1. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants &amp; do not include State share contribution.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release &amp; unspent balances at the beginning of the year.