

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3200  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019**

**HEALTH FACILITIES IN MINORITY AREAS**

**3200. SHRI M. BADRUDDIN AJMAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the facilities available in Government hospitals are not sufficient for the poor, helpless and pregnant women in minorities dominated areas due to which the women and the poor and the helpless face problem in getting admitted and proper treatment in hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to bring improvement in medical facilities and to construct enough hospitals in the minorities dominated areas, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether such areas have been identified which are minority dominated and faced acute shortage of medical facilities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) “Public Health and Hospital” being a State subject the primary responsibility of ensuring availability of sufficient facilities for the poor, helpless and pregnant women, improvement in medical facilities and construction of hospitals including in the minorities dominated areas lies with respective State Governments.

As per the Rural Health Statistics 2017-18 the state-wise details of shortfall of health facilities is at **Annexure**.

To address the healthcare challenges, National Health Mission (NHM) supplements the efforts of the State/UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities including in minority dominated areas.

NHM support is provided to States/ UTs for setting up of new facilities/ upgradation of existing facilities for bridging the gap of infrastructure based on the requirement posed by them.

NHM support is also provided for provision of a host of free services related to maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

Other major initiatives include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) (under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) (which provides newborn and child health screening and early interventions services free of cost for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival), implementation of Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework in all public health facilities including those in minority dominated areas.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) & Telemedicine are also being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary health care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach. Further, Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage up to Rs. 5.00 lakh per family per year to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC).

Annexure

		SHORTFALL IN HEALTH FACILITIES AS PER 2011 POPULATION IN INDIA (As on 31st March, 2018)											
S.No	State/ UT	Sub Centres				PHCs				CHCs			
		R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall
1	Andhra Pradesh	7261	7458	*	*	1197	1147	50	4	299	193	106	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	318	312	6	2	48	143	*	*	12	63	*	*
3	Assam	5850	4644	1206	21	954	946	8	1	238	172	66	28
4	Bihar	18637	9949	8688	47	3099	1899	1200	39	774	150	624	81
5	Chhattisgarh	4885	5200	*	*	774	793	*	*	193	169	24	12
6	Goa	122	214	*	*	19	25	*	*	4	4	0	0
7	Gujarat	8008	9153	*	*	1290	1474	*	*	322	363	*	*
8	Haryana	3301	2589	712	22	550	368	182	33	137	113	24	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	1285	2084	*	*	212	576	*	*	53	91	*	*
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2009	2967	*	*	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*
11	Jharkhand	6060	3848	2212	37	966	298	668	69	241	171	70	29
12	Karnataka	7951	9443	*	*	1306	2359	*	*	326	206	120	37
13	Kerala	3551	5380	*	*	589	849	*	*	147	227	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	12415	11192	1223	10	1989	1171	818	41	497	309	188	38
15	Maharashtra	13512	10638	2874	21	2201	1823	378	17	550	361	189	34
16	Manipur	509	429	80	16	80	91	*	*	20	23	*	*
17	Meghalaya	759	443	316	42	114	108	6	5	28	28	0	0
18	Mizoram	172	370	*	*	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19	Nagaland	455	396	59	13	68	126	*	*	17	21	*	*
20	Odisha	8193	6688	1505	18	1315	1288	27	2	328	377	*	*
21	Punjab	3468	2950	518	15	578	432	146	25	144	151	*	*
22	Rajasthan	11459	14405	*	*	1861	2078	*	*	465	588	*	*
23	Sikkim	113	147	*	*	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50
24	Tamil Nadu	7533	8712	*	*	1251	1421	*	*	312	385	*	*

25	Telangana	4708	4744	*	*	768	643	125	16	192	91	101	53
26	Tripura	691	1020	*	*	109	108	1	1	27	22	5	19
27	Uttarakhand	1442	1847	*	*	238	257	*	*	59	67	*	*
28	Uttar Pradesh	31200	20521	10679	34	5194	3621	1573	30	1298	822	476	37
29	West Bengal	13083	10357	2726	21	2153	913	1240	58	538	348	190	35
30	A & N Islands	50	123	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31	Chandigarh	5	17	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	56	71	*	*	8	9	*	*	2	2	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	13	26	*	*	2	4	*	*	0	2	*	*
34	Delhi	83	12	71	86	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35	Lakshadweep	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36	Puducherry	79	54	25	32	13	24	*	*	3	3	0	0
	<b>All India/ Total</b>	<b>179240</b>	<b>158417</b>	<b>32900</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29337</b>	<b>25743</b>	<b>6430</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7322</b>	<b>5624</b>	<b>2188</b>	<b>30</b>

*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*