

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

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 150  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 16<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022**

**HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN TERMS OF GDP PERCENTAGE**

**\*150. SHRIMATI SUMALATHA AMBAREESH:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note that the National Health Policy, 2017 and 15th Finance Commission envisaged to increase Government's health expenditure to 2.5 percent of GDP by 2025 and if so, the details thereof along with necessary steps taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the combined health spending ratio by both Union and State Governments to GDP during each of the last eight years from FY 2015 to 2022 along with the break-up of the proportion of spending by Union Government, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to increase the State's expenditure in health sector to address its shortcomings and if so, the details thereof indicating the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government towards ensuring good healthcare facilities to all citizens of the country?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 150\* FOR 16<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022**

(a) The budget allocation for Department of Health & Family Welfare (DoHFW) has increased by 75.3% from Rs. 47,353 Crores in 2017-18 (BE) to Rs. 83,000 crores in 2022-23 (BE). The allocations of the DoHFW are supplemented by the allocation under the 15th Finance Commission health grants through local bodies, under which grants to the tune of Rs 70,051 crores through local governments are recommended to strengthen the primary health infrastructure and facilities in both rural and urban areas.

(b) As per the available data from NHA reports, the data on the health indicators is given in the table below:

(In Rs. crore)

	<b>Government Health Expenditure</b>	<b>Share of Union (%)</b>	<b>Share of State (%)</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	1,61,863	35.6	64.4
<b>2016-17</b>	1,88,010	31.4	68.6
<b>2017-18</b>	2,31,104	40.8	59.2
<b>2018-19</b>	2,42,219	34.3	65.7

Source: National Health Accounts Estimates for India

(c) As public health & hospitals is a State subject, effort to increase the overall investment in health in the country entails concomitant increase in health budgets of the States. As per the National Health Policy, 2017, public investment in health is envisioned to reach 2.5% of GDP by 2025. DoHFW has taken up with States to prioritize allocation to health sector and enhance their health budgets at least 10% every year to reach the goal as envisaged. DoHFW is making continuous efforts to increase allocation in health budget. DoHFW has taken up with States to prioritize allocation to health sector and enhance their health budgets to reach the goal as envisaged in the National Health Policy, 2017.

(d) The Government has taken the following initiatives to ensuring good healthcare facilities to all citizen of the country:

The Government has launched four mission mode projects, namely PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM), Ayushman Bharat Health & Wellness Centres (ABHWCs), Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM). Other notable initiatives which have contributed to this increase in health expenditure include schemes viz., National Health Mission (NHM), setting up of new AIIMS and upgrading of Government medical colleges under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY), support to States/UTs for setting up of new medical colleges as well as for increasing UG and PG medical seats, provision of free drugs and free diagnostic facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/ Community Health Centres (CHCs) and district hospital level, substantial increase in availability of government ambulances, etc. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has also recommended health grants aggregating to Rs. 70,051 crore to local government for addressing the gaps in primary health infrastructure in rural and urban areas.

Under NHM, the flagship programme of the government, many steps have been taken towards supporting the State Government in providing accessible & affordable healthcare to people. Financial and technical support are provided to States/UTs to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population, in both urban and rural areas. The NHM provides support for improvement in health infrastructure, availability of adequate human resources to man health facilities, to improve availability and accessibility to quality health care especially for the underserved and marginalized groups in rural areas. Major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

Under the PM-ABHIM, focus is on developing capacities of health system and institutions across the continuum of care at all levels viz. primary, secondary and tertiary and on preparing health systems in responding effectively to the current and future pandemics and disasters. PM-ABHIM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with some Central Sector Components with an outlay of Rs. 64,180 crore.

Under Ayushman Bharat Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a comprehensive need-based healthcare services covering maternal and child health services and non-communicable diseases, including free essential drugs, diagnostic services and tele consultation services are being provided to all citizens of the country. The HWCs are strengthening existing Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and

Primary Health Centres (PHCs). A total number of 1,31,150 HWCs have already been operationalized.

The Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) - a centrally sponsored scheme provides health coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries). More than 20 crore Ayushman cards have been verified and approximately 4.11 crore hospital admission amounting to Rs. 47,911 crores have been authorized through a network of approximately 26,130 empanelled public and private health care providers.

Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) has been announced on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 with the aim to develop the backbone necessary to support the integrated digital health infrastructure of the country. It will bridge the existing gap amongst different stakeholders of Healthcare ecosystem through digital highways. A total 27,46,56,356 Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) have already been created. Under ABDM more than 1.72 lakh Health Facilities and 1,03,886 Healthcare Professionals are registered.

For providing affordable and accessible Mental Healthcare facilities, the Government is implementing National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. The District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) component of the NMHP has been sanctioned for implementation in 704 districts for which support is provided to States/UTs through the NHM. Facilities made available under DMHP at the Community Health Centre and Primary Health Centre levels, include outpatient services, assessment, counselling/ psycho-social interventions, continuing care and support to persons with severe mental disorders, drugs, outreach services, ambulance services, etc.

Further, Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele-MANAS) was launched on 10.10.2022 with the aim to provide free tele-mental health services all over the country round the clock, particularly to under-served areas and people remotely located. The programme includes a network of 23 tele-mental health centres of excellence, with NIMHANS being the nodal centre and International Institute of Information Technology-Bangalore (IIITB) providing technology support.

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