

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

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 25  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 3<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023**

**DOCTOR PATIENT RATIO**

**\*25. SHRI RAVI KISHAN:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of patients to Doctors and Nurses in the country is not adequate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken/being taken to increase the number of seats in various medical institutes/colleges throughout the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year?

**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. 25 FOR 3<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023**

(a) to (d): As informed by the National Medical Commission (NMC), there are 13,08,009 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils and the National Medical Commission (NMC) as on June, 2022. Assuming 80% availability of registered allopathic doctors and 5.65 lakh AYUSH doctors, the doctor-population ratio in the country is 1:834. Also, as per the Indian Nursing Council (INC) records, there are 35.14 lakh registered nursing personnel in the country giving a nurse to population ratio of 2.06 nurses per 1000 population. The total number of allopathic doctors registered with the respective State and National Councils is placed at Annexure I and total number of trained nurses in the country, State/UT wise is at Annexure-II.

The government has increased number of medical colleges and subsequently increased MBBS seats. There is an increase of 69% in Medical Colleges from 387 before 2014 to 654 as of now. Further, there is an increase of 94% in MBBS seats from 51348 before 2014 to 99763 as of now and increase of 107% in PG seats from 31185 before 2014 to 64559 as of now. There is an increase of 26.20% in Nursing seats, including Diploma and Specialised courses from 285989 before 2014 to 360905 as on 31.03.2022.

The measures/steps taken by the Government to increase the number of medical seats in the Country include:-

- i. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical college by upgrading district/ referral hospital under which 94 new medical colleges are already functional out of 157 approved.
- ii. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS and PG seats.
- iii. Under “Upgradation of Government Medical Colleges by construction of Super Specialty Blocks” of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) scheme, a total of 75 projects have been approved, of which 60 projects are complete.
- iv. Under the Central Sector Scheme for setting up of new AIIMS, 22 AIIMS have been approved. Undergraduate courses have started in 19 of these.
- v. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for faculty, staff, bed strength and other infrastructure.

- vi. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- vii. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/Dean/Principal/ Director in medical colleges upto 70 years.

Further, the Government has taken following steps to increase the nursing seats in the country:-

- i. For Nursing Educational Programmes student patient ratio has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3
- ii. The land requirement for Nursing Educational Institutes from 3 acres has been relaxed to construct building of 54,000 sq. ft. for School/College of Nursing including Hostel.
- iii. To open GNM and B.Sc. (Nursing) programme 100 bedded parent hospital is essential since 2013-2014. However, this is relaxed for hilly and tribal areas.
- iv. Relaxed norms for teaching faculty to start B.Sc. (N) Programme.
  - At least 2 M.Sc. (N) faculty to be available
  - Qualification and Experience of the Nursing Teachers has been relaxed.
- v. Relaxation for opening M.Sc.(N) programme. Super speciality Hospital can start M.Sc. (N) without having under graduate programme.
  - Relaxation of student teacher ratio for M.Sc.(N) programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10
- vi. Age of superannuation increased for Faculty in Nursing to 70 years
- vii. Maximum of 100 seats will be granted to the institutions for B.Sc.(N)/GNM programmes which are having parent hospital with 300 beds without insisting on Medical College
- viii. Distance from school to hospital has been relaxed.
- ix. Eligibility Criteria for admission to nursing programmes relaxed:
  - Aggregate Marks for Diploma and Degree has been relaxed.
  - Candidates from recognized State Open School and National Institute of Open School (NIOS) are also eligible.
- X. Under the scheme 'Development of Nursing Services' funds are provided to States to upgrade Schools of Nursing into Colleges of Nursing.

**STATE/ UT-WISE LIST OF DOCTORS POSSESSING RECOGNISED MEDICAL  
QUALIFICATIONS AND REGISTERED WITH STATE MEDICAL COUNCILS / THE  
ERSTWHILE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA/ NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION  
AS ON JUNE, 2022**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of State Medical Council</b>	<b>Total number of allopathic doctors</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	105799
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	1461
3.	Assam Medical Council	25561
4.	Bihar Medical Council	48192
5.	Chattisgarh Medical Council	10020
6.	Delhi Medical Council	30817
7.	Goa Medical Council	4035
8.	Gujarat Medical Council	72406
9.	Haryana Medical Council	15687
10.	Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	5038
11.	Jammu & Kashmir Medical Council	17574
12.	Jharkhand Medical Council	7374
13.	Karnataka Medical Council	134426
14.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	42596
15.	Maharashtra Medical Council	188545
16.	Erstwhile Medical Council of India	52669
17.	Mizoram Medical Council	156
18.	Nagaland Medical Council	141
19.	Orissa Council of Medical Registration	26924
20.	Punjab Medical Council	51689
21.	Rajasthan Medical Council	48232
22.	Sikkim Medical Council	1501
23.	Tamil Nadu Medical Council	148217
24.	Travancore Medical Council	72999
25.	Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	89287
26.	Uttaranchal Medical Council	10243
27.	West Bengal Medical Council	78740
28.	Tripura Medical Council	2681
29.	Telangana Medical Council	14999

Source: The National Medical Commission

**Note:- Erstwhile MCI had stopped the registration since 2015.**

**State/UT wise number of trained nurses as on 31.12.2021**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>ANM</b>	<b>RN &amp; RM</b>	<b>LHV</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	139812	262076	2480
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7972	8352	346
3	Assam	30174	28599	452
4	Bihar	19499	26421	511
5	Chhattisgarh	15154	28465	1352
6	Delhi	5171	80484	0*
7	Goa	330	1081	0*
8	Gujarat	54364	141477	0*
9	Haryana	31989	41518	694
10	Himachal Pradesh	12007	26611	500
11	Jharkhand	10900	6773	142
12	Karnataka	54039	231643	6840
13	Kerala	31302	315620	8507
14	Madhya Pradesh	39563	118793	1731
15	Maharashtra	81218	152845	685
16	Meghalaya	2224	9603	242
17	Manipur	4361	12136	0*
18	Mizoram	2465	4824	0*
19	Orissa	70679	85561	238
20	Punjab	23029	76680	2584
21	Rajasthan	110443	209554	2732
22	Tamil Nadu	61465	332030	11284
23	Tripura	2708	7510	148
24	Uttar Pradesh	75671	111860	2763
25	Uttarakhand	9779	16947	37
26	West Bengal	69709	76318	12854
27	Telangana	10219	53314	0*
28	Sikkim	236	1860	0*
29	Nagaland	1186	1365	0*
30	Jammu and Kashmir	5264	3999	0*

Source: Respective State Nurses Registration Council

\*State Nursing Councils have not reported LHVs in these states

**ANM:** Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, **RN & RM:** Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives, **LHV:** Lady Health Visitors

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