

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2017
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29TH NOVEMBER, 2019**

SHORTAGE OF BEDS IN HOSPITALS

2017. SHRI CHANDESHWAR PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of hospitals throughout the country to ascertain the requirement of beds for effective implementation of “Ayushman Bharat Scheme;
- (b) if so, the number of beds currently available in the hospitals;
- (c) the necessary steps taken to bridge the gap between actual requirement and available beds in hospitals in the country;
- (d) the number of existing graduate and post-graduate doctors in the country and the estimated requirement of such doctors; and
- (e) the plan of action worked out by the Government to meet the shortfall of doctors in the country?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises two components namely (i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) through Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centers (AB- HWCs), and (ii) Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB- PMJAY).

The requirement of hospital beds varies from one region to another based on age mix of population and disease profile; their incidence & prevalence rates.

Under AB-PMJAY, hospitals are empanelled based on defined criteria, including the requirement of minimum beds, and hospital empanelment guidelines, which have been issued to all the States. The empanelment of hospitals is being done by the State Health Agencies of respective States. The guidelines and list of empanelled hospitals are available on the website www.pmjay.gov.in. As on 25.11.2019, AB-PMJAY has 19,668 empanelled hospitals. However, Public Health being a State Subject, data is not maintained centrally regarding the number of beds in hospitals in the country.

(d) & (e): As per the information provided by Board of Governors in supersession Medical Council of India, there are a total 11,59,309 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019. Separate lists of graduate and post-graduate doctors in the Country are not maintained centrally. However, the details of number of allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils / MCI is at Annexure - I. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.27 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1456 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000.

Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 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 1:867.

The steps taken by the Government to increase the number of seats in various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country are at Annexure II.

Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils / Medical Council of India
as on 31st March, 2019

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Registered Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	973
3.	Assam	23902
4.	Bihar	40649
5.	Chhattisgarh	8771
6.	Delhi	21394
7.	Goa	3840
8.	Gujarat	66944
9.	Haryana	5717
10.	Himachal	3054
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	15038
12.	Jharkhand	5829
13.	Karnataka	122875
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38180
15.	Maharashtra	173384
16.	Kerala	59353
17.	Mizoram	74
18.	Nagaland	116
19.	Orissa	22521
20.	Punjab	48351
21.	Rajasthan	43388
22.	Sikkim	1405
23.	Tamil Nadu	135456
24.	Uttar Pradesh	77549
25.	Uttarakhand	8617
26.	West Bengal	72016
27.	Tripura	1718
28.	Telangana	4942
29.	Medical Council of India*	52666
	Total	11,59,309

Note - The other State / UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

* 52666 doctors were registered only with MCI. They are presumably working in States / UTs which do not have a medical register or anywhere in the country.

Steps taken by the Government to increase the number of seats in various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the Country

For increasing UG Seats:-

- i. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- ii. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- iii. Minimum 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.
- iv. Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- v. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:-

- i. The ratio of teachers to students for Professor has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects in Government funded medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. Further, for Associate Professor, the said ratio has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 and 1:3 if he/she is a unit head in all clinical subjects in Government medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. 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 age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.

- iv. Strengthening/ upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- v. By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition /continuation of recognition.
- vi. Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal it will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.