

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 990
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07TH FEBRUARY, 2020**

DOCTOR-PATIENT RATIO IN WEST BENGAL

990. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the data of doctor-patient ratio on an All India basis in general and West Bengal in particular;
- (b) the details of the steps undertaken to balance the doctor-patient ratio;
- (c) the extent to which various Central Government run health schemes have been successfully implemented across States in general and West Bengal in particular during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of schemes which failed to generate the expected result in the last three years along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rectify the situation?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a): Medical Council of India (MCI) informed that there are a total 12,01,354 allopathic doctors registered in the country as on 30th September, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.61 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1404 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion. There are 74054 allopathic doctors registered with the West Bengal Medical Councils. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 59243 doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1665.

(b): The Central Government has taken several steps to increase the number of medical seats in the country. 29185 MBBS seats have been added during the last six years. The measures adopted include:

- i. Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals in underserved districts of the country.
- ii. Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS and PG seats.
- iii. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for faculty, staff, bed strength and other infrastructure.

- iv. 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.
- v. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- vi. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- vii. A Consortium (a group of 2 or upto 4 private organizations) has been allowed to establish a medical college.

(c) & (d): The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals” with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 60:40 for other States. Under the Scheme the Government is establishing 11 new medical colleges in West Bengal.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Super speciality Blocks have been sanctioned in 4 Government Medical Colleges in West Bengal. A new AIIMS has been sanctioned at Kalyani in West Bengal under the PMSSY scheme.

Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) has been launched on 23.09.2018 to provide health cover upto Rs.5.00 lakh per family per year. Government of West Bengal has withdrawn implementation of AB-PMJAY scheme from January, 2019.

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.

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