

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED Q. NO 1974  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2021**

**DEATHS DURING SECOND WAVE OF COVID-19**

**1974 SHRI NITESH GANGA DEB:**

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

- a) whether the second wave of COVID-19 has claimed more human lives than the first wave in the country;
- b) if so, the details of deaths in the second wave, State/UT-wise;
- c) whether the Government has improved the health infrastructure in the country with anticipation of an outbreak of third wave of COVID-19; and
- d) if so, the number of new oxygen plants, ICU and Ventilator beds created during last three months, State/ UT-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (d): Ministry of Health & Family Welfare monitors cases of COVID-19 and its management as per the details provided by the States. As per the details updated by States/UTs, COVID-19 deaths reported in 2020 and 2021 are at **Annexure I**.

Although Health is a state subject, Government of India has provided the required technical support and has also supported the states through logistic and financial support to further strengthen the existing health infrastructure to tackle COVID-19 pandemic.

Some of the ongoing initiatives to further strengthen healthcare infrastructure include:

- A three-tier arrangement of dedicated COVID-19 health facilities [(i) COVID Care Center (CCC); (ii) Dedicated COVID Health Centre (DCHC) and (iii) Dedicated COVID Hospital

(DCH)] has been implemented in the country to reduce the risk of cross infection to non-COVID patients as well as to maintain continuity of non-COVID essential health services in the country.

- Government of India has roped in tertiary care hospitals under other ministries to supplement the hospital facilities. Further, many large temporary treatment facilities were established by DRDO to manage surge in COVID-19 cases in the country. The isolation bed capacity and ICU bed capacity was also enhanced continuously.
- The daily liquid medical oxygen (LMO) supply, which was about 1292 MTs per day in February 2021 increased to 8593 MTs in April 2021. On 28th May 2021, a total of 10,250 MTs of LMO was allocated to the states. This was done by enhancement of LMO production in steel plants as well as in other LMO plants. Restrictions were imposed on industrial use of oxygen.
- A dynamic and transparent framework for allocation of medical oxygen in consultation with States/UTs and all the stakeholders such as relevant Ministries, manufacturers/suppliers of liquid oxygen etc. was prepared.
- Online digital solutions viz. Oxygen Demand Aggregation system (ODAS) and Oxygen Digital Tracking System (ODTS) have been developed to ascertain the demand for medical oxygen from all medical facilities and to track their transportation.
- To avoid wastage of medical oxygen, guidelines on rational use of oxygen were issued on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2020, and further revised and disseminated to States on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2021.
- 1,02,400 oxygen cylinders were procured in April and May of 2020 and distributed to States. Further orders for additional 1,27,000 cylinders have been placed on 21.04.2021 (54,000 jumbo cylinders (D type) and 73,000 regular cylinders (B type). Deliveries of the same have started and 53,056 (40,729 B-type and 12,327 D-type) cylinders have been delivered as on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021.
- To generate oxygen at the health facility level, PSA plants are being established in each district hospitals, especially in far flung areas enabling the hospitals to become self-sufficient in generation of oxygen for their needs and thereby, reduce the burden on the medical oxygen supply grid across the country.
- Further, to fast-track the availability of Medical Oxygen in rural and peri-urban areas, more than 39,000 oxygen concentrators have been allocated to various States.
- A COVID Drugs Management Cell (CDMC) has been set up in the Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) to oversee the management of smooth supply of drugs used in COVID-19 management.
- Action is initiated at the National level to augment production of critical drugs including import besides support in terms of equitable distribution of the critical supplies.
- A Drugs Coordination Committee (DCC) has been constituted as an institutional mechanism under Department of Pharmaceuticals for efficient decision making on all the issues with respect to COVID-19 related drugs including availability through inter-departmental consultations.

- All States/UT and State Drugs Controllers have been requested to verify stock of drugs and check other malpractices and take effective steps to curb hoarding and black marketing of some drugs like Remdesivir.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare continues to provide technical guidance for managing various aspects of COVID-19. So far more than 150 guidelines/advisories/SoPs/plans have been provided to States/UTs.
- Further COVID-19 treatment protocols and advisories both for adults as well as pediatric age groups were issued and widely disseminated to promote rational use of drugs and oxygen.
- Further, under the National COVID Vaccination Program, Government of India is procuring vaccines and providing them free of cost to States and UTs. As on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2021, a total of about 44.91 crore doses have been supplied to States/UTs from all sources i.e Government of India's Covid vaccine supply free of cost to all States/UTs, State/UTs and Private Hospitals procured Covid vaccine.

Union Government has provided financial support to States/UTs for ramping up Health Infrastructure and support all aspects of management of COVID-19.

- During the F.Y. 2019-20. funds to the tune of Rs.1113.21 crore was released to the States/UTs under NHM.
- In September 2020, the Union Government allowed the states to spend maximum 35% of annual allocation of funds under SDRF for the financial year 2019-20. The ceiling was further enhanced to 50% during the financial years 2020-21 and 2021-22 for containment measures of COVID-19.
- During the FY 2020-21, funds to the tune of Rs.8257.88 crore has been released to the States/UTs towards the India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package.
- In addition, 'India COVID-19 Emergency Response & Health System Preparedness Package: Phase-II' has also been approved by the Cabinet with Rs 23,123 crores (with Rs. 15,000 Cr as Central Component & Rs 8,123 Cr as State component) and is to be implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.

As per the details updated by states/UTs on COVID-19 portal, State-UT wise number of ICUs and Ventilator beds as on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021 is at **Annexure II**.

The State/UT- wise details of PSA plants allocated and commissioned as on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021 is placed at **Annexure III**. Apart from this, 351 PSA plants are being installed by different Ministries of Central Government in different public health facilities.

## Annexure I

## States-UT wise COVID-19 deaths reported in 2020 and 2021

S. No.	Name of State / UT	2020	2021 (till 28 <sup>th</sup> July 2021)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62	67
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,104	6,188
3	Arunachal Pradesh	56	165
4	Assam	1,043	4,137
5	Bihar	1,393	8,246
6	Chandigarh	316	493
7	Chhattisgarh	3,350	10,169
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2	2
9	Delhi	10,523	14,523
10	Goa	737	2,403
11	Gujarat	4,302	5,774
12	Haryana	2,899	6,725
13	Himachal Pradesh	931	2,587
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1,880	2,495
15	Jharkhand	1,027	4,098
16	Karnataka	12,081	24,356
17	Kerala	3,042	13,284
18	Ladakh	127	80
19	Lakshadweep	-	49
20	Madhya Pradesh	3,595	6,917
21	Maharashtra	49,463	82,396
22	Manipur	354	1,144
23	Meghalaya	139	901
24	Mizoram	8	132
25	Nagaland	79	471
26	Odisha	1,871	3,763
27	Puducherry	633	1,158
28	Punjab	5,331	10,950
29	Rajasthan	2,689	6,264
30	Sikkim	127	206
31	Tamil Nadu	12,109	21,857
32	Telangana	1,541	2,250
33	Tripura	385	363
34	Uttarakhand	1,504	5,857
35	Uttar Pradesh	8,352	14,402
36	West Bengal	9,683	8,412
<b>Total</b>		<b>148,738</b>	<b>2,73,284</b>

## Annexure-II

State-UT wise number of ICUs and Ventilator beds as reported by states on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021

S. No.	State / UT Name	Total ICU beds	No of Ventilators
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	20
2	Andhra Pradesh	4948	1523
3	Arunachal Pradesh	64	30
4	Assam	1096	769
5	Bihar	1097	920
6	Chandigarh	115	120
7	Chhattisgarh	1267	771
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98	98
9	Daman and Diu	46	30
10	Delhi	5363	2069
11	Goa	178	210
12	Gujarat	13716	6516
13	Haryana	4878	2006
14	Himachal Pradesh	290	155
15	Jammu and Kashmir	801	1005
16	Jharkhand	1240	723
17	Karnataka	6192	3390
18	Kerala	3974	1758
19	Ladakh	107	67
20	Lakshadweep	14	10
21	Madhya Pradesh	4802	1435
22	Maharashtra	33108	13178
23	Manipur	51	43
24	Meghalaya	158	110
25	Mizoram	40	48
26	Nagaland	67	53
27	Odisha	3033	1536
28	Puducherry	403	165
29	Punjab	1980	843
30	Rajasthan	5019	2752
31	Sikkim	45	65
32	Tamil Nadu	11356	6839
33	Telangana	5956	3272
34	Tripura	101	52
35	Uttar Pradesh	7031	3485
36	Uttarakhand	1655	1014
37	West Bengal	4160	1564
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124473</b>	<b>58644</b>

**Annexure-III**

**State/UT- wise details of PSA plants allocated and commissioned as on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021**

S. No.	State/ UT	Allocation	Commissioned
1	A&N Island	3	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27	1
4	Assam	40	10
5	Bihar	62	5
6	Chandigarh	4	5
7	Chhattisgarh	49	4
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	4
9	Delhi	26	15
10	Goa	7	4
11	Gujarat	59	16
12	Haryana	40	11
13	Himachal Pradesh	28	6
14	J&K	32	6
15	Jharkhand	38	6
16	Karnataka	50	9
17	Kerala	26	7
18	Ladakh	5	3
19	Lakshadweep	2	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	88	12
21	Maharashtra	68	16
22	Manipur	16	4
23	Meghalaya	14	3
24	Mizoram	13	1
25	Nagaland	15	4
26	Odisha	39	8
27	Puducherry	8	6
28	Punjab	41	10
29	Rajasthan	51	6
30	Sikkim	4	2
31	Tamil Nadu	70	9
32	Telangana	50	9
33	Tripura	14	2
34	Uttar Pradesh	127	25
35	Uttarakhand	25	12
36	West Bengal	49	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>257</b>

\*Additional 351 PSA plants are being implemented by PSUs ((110 by M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas, 28 by M/o power, 55 by M/o Coal, 102 by M/o Railways and 56 by foreign grants)