

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3444  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2022**

**HEALTH EXPENDITURE**

**3444: SHRI T.R.V.S. RAMESH:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV:**

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

- (a) whether the National Health Policy 2017 envisaged that the health expenditure by the Union Government would go up to 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of health expenditure as a percentage of GDP during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether as per the Economic Survey 2020-21, increased public health spending can reduce out of pocket expenditure from 65 per cent to 35 percent and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether out-of-pocket expenditure on health in the country is one of the highest across the world and if so, the details thereof along with details of necessary steps taken by the Government to bring down out-of-pocket expenditure on health in the country; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to increase spending on health in order to meet its targets and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The National Health Policy (NHP) formulated in 2017 envisages to provide universal access to good quality healthcare services through increasing access, increasing affordability by lowering the cost of healthcare delivery and equity. The policy envisages as its goal the attainment of the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive healthcare orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality healthcare services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. The NHP also envisages raising health expenditure by Government to 2.5% of GDP by 2025.

As per the National Health Account (NHA) Estimates, the Government Health Expenditure (GHE) as % of GDP is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>GHE as % of GDP</b>
2013-14	1.15%
2014-15	1.13%
2015-16	1.18%
2016-17	1.20%
2017-18	1.35%

According to NHA estimates for India for 2017-18, the Out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) as percentage of Total Health Expenditure (THE) is 48.8%. OOPE on health as percentage of THE in the country for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are 60.6%, 58.7 % and 48.8% respectively and therefore there is declining trend in OOPE as percentage of THE.

Department of Health & Family Welfare has been making consistent efforts to increase public health spending. The budget allocation for Department of Health & Family Welfare has increased significantly from Rs. 47,353 crore in 2017-18 (BE) to Rs. 83,000 crores in 2022-23 (BE), which is an increase of 75.3%.

The Central Govt. has taken several initiatives for supplementing the efforts of the State for providing quality and affordable healthcare services to the people. Under National Health Mission, financial and technical support is 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 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). PM-ABHIM, with an outlay of Rs. 64,180 crore, was launched to develop the capacities of primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare systems, strengthen existing national institutions and create new institutions to cater to detection and cure of new and emerging diseases. Under ABHWCs, Comprehensive Primary healthcare by strengthening Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are facilitated. PMJAY provides health coverage of Rs.5.00 lakh per family per year to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families for secondary and tertiary care. ABDM is aimed at developing the backbone necessary to support the integrated digital health infrastructure of the country.

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