

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 65
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 26TH JULY, 2024**

INADEQUATE MEDICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

***65 SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether there is shortage of hospitals, particularly in rural areas with many existing healthcare facilities lacking basic equipment and resources outside cities;
- (b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve the accessibility of healthcare in rural areas;
- (c) the details of hospital beds per 1000 population and the percentage of these beds in rural areas, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has taken note of the new notice issued by National Medical Commission regarding limiting the number of medical seats in the States; and
- (e) if so, the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 65 FOR 26TH JULY, 2024**

(a) & (b) The healthcare system of the country involves a three-tier system with Sub Health Centre (Rural), Primary Health Centre (Urban and Rural) and Community Health Centre (Urban and Rural) as the three pillars of Primary Health Care System in India.

The details of State/UT-wise number of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital, District Hospital & Medical Colleges functioning in rural & urban areas is at **Annexure-I & II**.

The Government has increased number of medical colleges and subsequently increased MBBS seats. There is an increase of 88% in medical colleges from 387 before 2014 to 731 as of now. Further, there is an increase of 118% in MBBS seats from 51,348 before 2014 to 1,12,112 as of now, there is also an increase of 133% in PG seats from 31,185 before 2014 to 72,627 as of now.

As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), 2021-22, there is a 3.6 % increase in the number of Sub-Health Centres (SHCs), 21% increase in the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 7.8 % increase in number of Community Health Centres (CHCs) as compared to RHS, 2016-17.

To provide quality comprehensive primary healthcare that is accessible, affordable and equitable, the Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Mission with four pillars, namely PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM), Ayushman Arogya Mandir erstwhile Ayushman Bharat Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).

Through Ayushman Arogya Mandir, comprehensive primary healthcare is provided by strengthening Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs). These Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM) provide preventive, promotive,

rehabilitative and curative care for an expanded range of services encompassing reproductive and child healthcare services, Communicable diseases, Non-communicable diseases and other health issues.

PM-ABHIM 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. PM-ABHIM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with some Central Sector Components. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 64,180 crore till year 2025-26.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri - Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) provides health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to approximately 55 Cr beneficiaries corresponding to 12.34 Crore families constituting the bottom 40% of India's population.

The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) aims to develop the backbone necessary to support the integrated digital health infrastructure of the country. It will bridge the existing gap amongst different stakeholders of Healthcare ecosystem through digital highways.

The Government of India has taken several steps to provide healthcare facilities in rural areas which inter-alia includes Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics initiative to provide essential drugs and diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities.

Under NHM, the States are supported for augmenting the referral network in the country by Advanced Life Support (ALS), Basic Life Support (BLS) and Patient Transport Vehicle (PTV) ambulance system in both rural and urban areas. Support is also provided for Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) under NHM to improve healthcare affordability. MMUs conduct outreach activities to offer range of services in remote, difficult and hard to reach areas.

The recommendations of 15th Finance Commission (FC-XV) with respect to Health Grants through Local Governments with a total outlay of Rs 70,051 crore, addresses the gaps in Primary Healthcare facilities throughout the country.

In order to address the shortage of human resources (HR), following types of incentives and honorarium are provided for encouraging doctors and paramedics to practice in rural and remote areas of the country under NHM:

- Hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters.
- Honorarium to Gynecologists/ Emergency Obstetric Care (EmoC) trained, Pediatricians & Anesthetist/ Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills (LSAS) trained doctors is also provided to increase availability of specialists for conducting Cesarean Sections in rural & remote area.
- States are also allowed to offer negotiable salary to attract specialist including flexibility in strategies such as "You Quote We Pay".
- Non-Monetary incentives such as preferential admission in post graduate courses for staff serving in difficult areas and improving accommodation arrangement in rural areas have also been introduced under NHM.
- Multi-skilling of doctors is supported under NHM to overcome the shortage of specialists. Skill upgradation of existing HR is another major strategy under NHM for achieving improvement in health outcomes.

For fulfilling objective of providing exposure of District Health System to the Post Graduate (PG) students and to involve them in health care services at the District Hospital, the District Residency Programme (DRP) was mandated, under which, there is provision for compulsory three months posting cum training of PG medical students at District Hospitals as a part of the course curriculum.

(c) As per National Health Profile, 2022, State/UT-wise Number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural & Urban Areas in India are at **Annexure-III**.

(d) & (e) The "Guidelines for Under Graduate Courses under Establishment of New Medical Institutions, Starting of New Medical Courses, Increase of Seats for Existing Courses & Assessment and Rating Regulations, 2023" issued by the National Medical Commission (NMC) on 16th August, 2023 have provision of the ratio of 100 MBBS seats for 10 lakh population in the State/UT. However, with a view to re-examine the said provision, NMC, vide Public Notice dated 15th November, 2023, has declared that 'OBJECTIVE' clause under Chapter-1 of these Guidelines, which includes this provision, has been put on hold upto academic year 2025-26.

NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES, PHCs, CHCs FUNCTIONING IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS							
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March 2022)					
		Sub Centers		PHCs		CHCs	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	11073	407	1142	547	139	42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	355	12	126	5	57	0
3	Assam	4667	34	920	90	172	29
4	Bihar	9375	1024	1492	268	269	32
5	Chhattisgarh	5124	370	770	52	167	3
6	Goa	219	0	24	4	6	0
7	Gujarat	9132	0	1474	330	344	17
8	Haryana	2653	0	394	103	129	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	2114	1	553	17	93	4
10	Jharkhand	3848	0	291	70	171	7
11	Karnataka	8757	515	2138	383	182	30
12	Kerala	4933	479	780	164	211	19
13	Madhya Pradesh	10287	0	1266	306	332	24
14	Maharashtra	10673	0	1853	686	256	142
15	Manipur	393	23	74	21	8	9

16	Meghalaya	459	0	122	25	28	0
17	Mizoram	300	73	57	9	9	0
18	Nagaland	434	18	129	7	23	0
19	Odisha	6688	0	1288	105	377	7
20	Punjab	2951	0	422	100	150	10
21	Rajasthan	13523	66	2133	276	616	69
22	Sikkim	147	6	24	2	2	0
23	Tamil Nadu	8713	0	1422	464	385	15
24	Telangana	4229	681	578	256	28	54
25	Tripura	956	44	108	9	21	2
26	Uttarakhand	1785	66	531	76	52	28
27	Uttar Pradesh	20781	0	2919	594	829	12
28	West Bengal	10357	0	915	456	348	0
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	124	0	22	5	4	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	43	0	2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	94	3	12	2	3	1
32	Delhi	12	2	5	545	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	2429	42	891	82	56	23
34	Ladakh	288	0	32	1	7	0
35	Lakshadweep	9	0	4	0	3	0
36	Puducherry	53	28	24	15	3	1
	All India	157935	3894	24935	6118	5480	584

Note: Chandigarh has no Rural area
Delhi has no CHCs

Source: RHS-2021-22

Annexure-II

NUMBER OF SUB DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL, DISTRICT HOSPITAL & MEDICAL COLLEGES FUNCTIONING				
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March 2022)		
		Sub Divisional Hospital (SDH)	District Hospital (DH)	Government Medical Colleges
1	Andhra Pradesh	51	17	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	19	1
3	Assam	14	25	9
4	Bihar	45	36	12
5	Chhattisgarh	12	27	8
6	Goa	2	2	1
7	Gujarat	54	20	18
8	Haryana	24	22	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	84	9	7
10	Jharkhand	13	21	7
11	Karnataka	147	16	21
12	Kerala	87	48	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	119	52	14
14	Maharashtra	93	23	29
15	Manipur	1	7	2
16	Meghalaya	2	11	1
17	Mizoram	2	12	1

18	Nagaland	0	12	0
19	Odisha	33	32	9
20	Punjab	41	23	5
21	Rajasthan	22	30	17
22	Sikkim	1	4	0
23	Tamil Nadu	282	20	38
24	Telangana	41	5	11
25	Tripura	12	7	1
26	Uttarakhand	19	13	5
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	169	35
28	West Bengal	60	18	20
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	1
30	Chandigarh	1	1	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	2	1
32	Delhi	10	40	8
33	Jammu & Kashmir	0	15	9
34	Ladakh	0	2	0
35	Lakshadweep	2	1	0
36	Puducherry	0	4	2
	All India/ Total	1275	767	322

Source: RHS-2021-22 & National Medical Commission

Annexure-III**State/UT wise Number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural & Urban Areas
In India**

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Rural Hospitals (Govt.)		Urban Hospitals (Govt.)		Total Hospitals (Govt.)	
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1	Andhra Pradesh	1291	11941	153	24778	1444	36719
2	Arunachal Pradesh	208	2136	10	268	218	2404
3	Assam	1178	20620	61	7419	1239	28039
4	Bihar	1946	11747	186	17592	2132	29339
5	Chhattisgarh	198	9200	49	410	247	9610
6	Goa	18	1485	25	1601	43	3086
7	Gujarat	1825	19917	420	9485	2245	29402
8	Haryana	498	7928	92	6130	590	14058
9	Himachal Pradesh	726	7232	99	7922	825	15154
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1435	5707	342	3525	1777	9232
11	Jharkhand	4516	10804	73	4589	4589	15393
12	Karnataka	4036	9692	21761	135563	25797	145255
13	Kerala	1075	16123	209	21974	1284	38097
14	Madhya Pradesh	330	9900	135	21206	465	31106

15	Maharashtra	365	10950	149	22078	514	33028
16	Manipur	7	657	6	2050	13	2707
17	Meghalaya	142	2040	15	2517	157	4557
18	Mizoram	72	930	71	985	143	1915
19	Nagaland	164	1286	13	1175	177	2461
20	Odisha	1655	6339	197	12180	1852	18519
21	Punjab	507	5963	151	12662	658	18625
22	Rajasthan	2170	13020	867	45302	3036	58322
23	Sikkim	24	260	9	2000	33	2260
24	Tamil Nadu	1863	26463	582	26288	2445	52751
25	Telangana	791	23784	235	470	1026	24254
26	Tripura	104	1390	53	3558	157	4948
27	Uttar Pradesh	4545	42698	358	31742	4903	74440
28	Uttarakhand	538	2152	120	6700	658	8852
29	West Bengal	1304	26260	290	69752	1594	96012
30	A&N Island	27	825	3	589	30	1414
31	Chandigarh	NA	NA	50	4035	50	4035
32	D&N Haveli	10	273	1	316	11	589
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	4	320	4	320
34	Delhi	NA	NA	121	28760	121	28760
35	Lakshadweep	10	250	NIL	NIL	10	250
36	Puducherry	84	338	49	2955	133	3293
Total		33662	310310	26959	538896	60620	849206

Source : National Health Profile 2022