

(d) the detailed steps proposed by Government to improve quality of health centres and increase their number?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Economic Survey 2008-09, there is a shortage of 20,855 Sub-Centres (SCs), 4,833 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 2,525 Community Health Centres (CHCs) as per 2001 population norm.

(b) About 38% of SCs, 13 % of PHCs and 0.6 % of CHCs were functioning in rented building as on March, 2007. No State has reported high absenteeism of manpower. However, the issue of non availability of manpower has been reported.

(c) and (d) The Government has identified States with relatively weak health indicators and health infrastructure as high focus States.

Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], funds are released to all State/UT Governments for a number of activities which also includes funds for construction of Buildings and for appointment of contractual staff. The State/UT Governments assess their priorities and reflect their requirement in their annual Programme Implementation Plan under NRHM and funds are released to them as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee [NPCC].

Such identified high focus States have been allocated higher funds under NRHM.

Patient-doctor ratio in Government Hospitals

2370. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients reported per day in various Government hospitals in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai;

(b) the ratio of patients-doctors and beds in these hospitals; city-wise;

(c) the budgetary allotment earmarked for these hospitals; and

(d) the average spending on medicines in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a State subject, the data in regard to doctor-patient ratio in various State Government Hospitals is not maintained centrally. The doctor-patient ratio and beds, varies from case to case depending upon various factors like the type of disease, nature of specialization, type of patient-care required *i.e.* indoor/outdoor etc.

In so far as Central Government Hospital in Delhi, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, the information is given in the Statement.

Statement

Doctor-patient ratio in Delhi in Central Government Hospitals

Name of the Hospital (s)	Number of patients reported per day (approx) (2008)	Number of beds	Ratio of patient - doctors	Total Budgetary allotment (2008-2009) (in lakhs)	Average Spending Medicines (2008-2009) (in lakhs)
Safdarjung Hospital	7798	1531	Ranges between 14:1 to 47:1	12570.00	1912.00
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	3251	1000	-do-	10385.00	788.00
LHMC and its associated hospitals	1833	877	-do-	9900.00	325.00

Millennium Development Goal and Mortality rate

2371. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under-five year mortality rate in the country is 76 per 1,000 and the Millennium Development Goal is 38 per 1,000 people;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the average annual reduction between 1990 and 2006 is 2.6 per cent whereas to achieve the MDG, India has to achieve 7.6 per cent between 2007 and 2015; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to achieve the Herculean task of 7.6 per cent in a period of 7 years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Infant Mortality Rates are estimated by the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs through the Sample Registration System (SRS). However, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) gives indication for [Under five Mortality Rates]. As per NFHS-III (2005-06) the under five mortality rate is 74 per 1,000 live births. As per the UNICEF Report [Countdown to 2015] the stated Millennium Development Goal for India for the year 2015 is 38 per 1,000 live births and the average annual reduction in Under five Mortality for the years 1990 to 2006 is 2.6 per cent and the stated percentage reduction to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of 38 per 1,000 live births by 2015 is 7.6 per cent.

(c) The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II [2005-10] under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) [2005-12], comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to mortality amongst children. This is being implemented across the country.