

State	Men	Women
Maharashtra	11.9	14.5
Gujarat	11.3	16.7
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	7.6
Odisha	6.0	6.6
West Bengal	5.5	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	9.2
Delhi	16.8	26.4
Haryana	10.8	17.4
Himachal Pradesh	10.6	13.5
Jammu and Kashmir	6.2	16.7
Punjab	22.2	29.9
Rajasthan	6.2	8.9
Uttarakhand	7.9	12.8
Chhattisgarh	4.9	5.6
Bihar	6.3	4.6
Jharkhand	4.9	5.4
Goa	15.4	20.2
Arunachal Pradesh	7.1	8.8
Assam	5.0	7.8
Manipur	9.2	13.3
Meghalaya	5.9	5.3
Mizoram	11.4	10.6
Nagaland	5.7	6.4
Sikkim	11.9	15.4
Tripura	4.8	7.1

Source: National Family Health Survey 3: 2005-06

#### Unwarranted caesarean births in private hospitals

1228. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disproportionately high number of babies are delivered by caesarean section in the private hospitals for earning more profit fraudulently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the private hospital attitude towards unwarranted caesarean deliveries which pose serious health problems to both mother and child?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per the World Health Statistics 2015 report released by WHO, the percentage of births by caesarean section between 2007-2014 was 8% for India.

However as per the National Family Health Survey-4 in 2015-16 (NFHS-4), percentage of births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (CS) is higher than the public health facilities for the 16 States whose reports are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Health being a State subject, the monitoring and implementation of Clinical Establishments Act is in the purview of the State and UT Government. The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act and Rules 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector based on minimum standards of facilities and services, requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports as may be required, etc. Further, clinical establishments are required to ensure compliance of Standard Treatment Guidelines for registration and continuation. This Act has been adopted by 10 States of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Assam and six Union Territories (all except NCT of Delhi).

World Health Organisation (WHO) in its new statement released in April, 2015 has said that every effort should be made to provide caesarean sections (CS) to women requiring C section based on clinical diagnosis, rather than striving to achieve a specific CS rate. At population level, caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and new born mortality rates. Government of India (GoI) has already written to all States and UTs sharing the latest WHO statement. In addition, States have been informed to conduct periodic prescription audit in the private health facilities under the Clinical Establishment Act. They have also been informed that prescription audits can be extended to public health facilities.

A communication has also gone to Federation of Obstetrical and Gynaecological Societies of India (FOGSI) which is the largest profession body of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in India for sharing the WHO guidance note to all their State chapters and the Obstetricians and Gynaecologists registered under them.

**Statement***Percentage of Births delivered by caesarean section (%)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Births delivered by caesarean section	Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.1	57.0	25.5
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	19.3	*	16.9
3.	Bihar	6.2	31.0	2.6
4.	Goa	31.4	51.3	19.9
5.	Haryana	11.7	25.3	8.6
6.	Karnataka	23.6	40.3	16.9
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8.6	40.8	5.8
8.	Maharashtra	20.1	33.1	13.1
9.	Manipur	21.1	46.2	22.6
10.	Meghalaya	7.6	31.4	9.8
11.	Puducherry	33.6	48.3	30.4
12.	Sikkim	20.9	49.3	18.1
13.	Tamil Nadu	34.1	51.3	26.3
14.	Telangana	58.0	74.9	40.6
15.	Tripura	20.5	73.7	18.1
16.	Uttarakhand	13.1	36.4	9.3
17.	West Bengal	23.8	70.9	18.8

Source : National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) in 2015-16

**Telemedicines centres at pilgrimage sites**

1229. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up telemedicines centres at certain places of pilgrimage in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and