1	2	3	4
			Bhilwara
			Churu
			Dungapur
			Pali
18.	West Bengal	5	Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
			Cooch Behar
			Diamond Harbour, South 24 Paraganas
			Purulia
			Raiganj, North Dinajpur
19.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Faizabad
			Bahraich
			Basti
			Firozabad
			Shahjehanpur
20.	Uttarakhand	1	Almora
	TOTAL	58	

Improving the healthcare facilities in rural and tribal areas

1254. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lack of adequate healthcare facilities in rural backward and tribal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, what are the necessary steps that Government is taking to improve the medical and healthcare facilities in rural India and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure adequate healthcare facilities including in the rural backward and tribal areas is

that of respective State/ UT Governments. As per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, 2015, the State-wise information on the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and shortfall is given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and the State-wise information on the number of Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs and shortfall in tribal areas is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population, particularly in rural areas. Under the National Health Mission (NHM) which now subsumes the NRHM as a Sub Mission, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for setting up new/upgrading of existing public health facilities, health human resource on contractual basis, drugs, equipment, diagnostics, Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc. based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

All tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) and these districts are expected to receive more resources per capita under the NHM as compared to the rest of the districts in the State. These districts also receive focused attention and supportive supervision. Norms for infrastructure, Human resource, ASHAs, MMUs etc. under NHM are relaxed for tribal and hilly areas.

Statement-I

Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2011 Population in India (As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	PHCs				CHCs			
			R	P	S	% Shorfall	R	P	S	% Shorfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	1197	1069	128	11	299	179	120	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	48	117	*	*	12	52	*	*
3.	Assam	26807034	954	1014	*	*	238	151	87	37
4.	Bihar	92341436	3099	1883	1216	39	774	70	704	91
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	774	792	*	•	193	155	38	20
6.	Goa	551731	19	21	*	*	4	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	34694609	1290	1247	43	3	322	320	2	1
8.	Haryana	16509359	550	461	89	16	137	109	28	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	212	500	*	*	53	78	*	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	327	637	*	*	81	84	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	25055073	966	327	639	66	241	188	53	22
12.	Karnataka	37469335	1306	2353	*	*	326	206	120	37
13.	Kerala	17471135	589	827	*	*	147	222	*	*

14.	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	1989	1171	818	41	497	334	163	33
15.	Maharashtra	61556074	2201	1811	390	18	550	360	190	35
16.	Manipur#	2021640	80	85	*	*	20	17	3	15
17.	Meghalaya	2371439	114	110	4	4	28	27	1	4
18.	Mizoram	525435	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19.	Nagaland	1407536	68	128	*	*	17	21	*	*
20.	Odisha	34970562	1315	1305	10	1	328	377	*	*
21.	Punjab	17344192	578	427	151	26	144	150	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	51500352	1861	2083	*	*	465	568	*	*
23.	Sikkim	456999	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50
24.	Tamil Nadu	37229590	1251	1372	*	*	312	385	*	*
25.	Telangana	21585313	768	668	100	13	192	114	78	41
26.	Tripura	2712464	109	91	18	17	27	20	7	26
27.	Uttarakhand	7036954	238	257	*	*	59	59	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	5194	3497	1697	33	1298	773	525	40
29.	West Bengal	62183113	2153	909	1244	58	538	347	191	36
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	28991	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	8	7	1	13	2	1	1	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Daman and Diu	60396	2	3	*	*	0	2	*	*
34.	Delhi	419042	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35.	Lakshadweep	14141	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36.	Puducherry	395200	13	24	*	*	3	3	0	0
	INDIA	833748852	29337	25308	6556	22	7322	5396	2316	32

Note: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.
R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus; # Data for 2013-14 repeated

Statement-II

Number of Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs in Tribal Areas

(As on 31st March, 2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres			%	PHCs			%	CHCs			%
		R	P	S	Shortfall	R	P	S	Shortfall	R	P	S	Shortfall
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	764	691	73	10	114	130	**	0	28	11	17	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh #	263	286	**	0	39	117	**	0	9	52	**	0
3.	Assam	1221	1283	**	0	183	283	**	0	45	31	14	31
4.	Bihar+	423	23	400	95	63	6	57	90	15	0	15	100

5.	Chhattisgarh	2410	2950	**	0	361	411	**	0	90	85	5	6
6.	Goa	29	66	**	0	4	8	**	0	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2673	2775	**	0	401	382	19	5	100	70	30	30
8.	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	124	104	20	16	18	43	**	0	4	10	**	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	468	307	161	34	70	48	22	31	17	11	6	35
11.	Jharkhand	2622	2333	289	11	393	160	233	59	98	104	**	0
12.	Karnataka	1143	321	822	72	171	64	107	63	42	7	35	83
13.	Kerala	144	831	**	0	21	137	**	0	5	12	**	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4758	2952	1806	38	713	332	381	53	178	104	74	42
15.	Maharashtra	3002	2057	945	31	450	315	135	30	112	67	45	40
16.	Manipur^	263	226	37	14	39	45	**	0	9	7	2	22
17.	Meghalaya #	712	428	284	40	106	110	**	0	26	27	**	0
18.	Mizoram #	169	370	**	0	25	57	**	0	6	9	**	0
19.	Nagaland #	435	396	39	9	65	128	**	0	16	21	**	0
20.	Odisha++	2998	2689	309	10	449	426	23	5	112	135	**	0
21.	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2897	1574	1323	46	434	210	224	52	108	63	45	42
23.	Sikkim	55	48	7	13	8	12	**	0	2	0	2	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	220	564	**	0	33	66	**	0	8	20	**	0

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Telangana	979	698	281	29	146	93	53	36	36	23	13	36
26.	Tripura	372	499	**	0	55	45	10	18	13	7	6	46
27.	Uttarakhand	88	176	**	0	13	10	3	23	3	8	**	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	343	NA	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA
29.	West Bengal	1618	3195	**	0	242	304	**	0	60	108	**	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	41	**	0	1	4	**	0	0	1	**	0
31.	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli #	50	56	**	0	7	7	0	0	1	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	5	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep# (2)	4	14	**	0	1	4	**	0	0	3	**	0
36.	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	INDIA	31257	27958	6796	22	4676	3957	1267	27	1156	998	309	27

Note: 1. The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; **: Surplus, *: State/UT has no separate Tribal Area /Population;

#: States are predominantly tribal areas

++ State informed that there are 23 other hospitals functioning in tribal area which are equal to PHCs level facilities

2. The population is less than the norm (CHC) of 80,000.

^ Data for 2013-14 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

NA - Data not available