

communicable disease control programmes, prevention and management of non-communicable diseases, strengthening health systems such as physical infrastructure, augmenting health human resource on contractual basis, free ambulance services, free essential drugs and diagnostics, free blood, free dialysis services to the poor, mobile medical units, etc.

Further, the Ministry of Health and family welfare has started AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and reliable Implants for Treatment) stores where essential life saving medicines and implants are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-a-vis* the Maximum retail Price.

Also, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the aforementioned Act, in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union territories.

Disparity in doctors practising across states

888. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States in the country have more doctors than WHO norm of one per 1000 people, while other States are facing acute shortage of doctors and also cannot find enough doctors for rural public health system;

(b) if so, the number of States with more doctors than the prescribed norm and the States facing acute shortage of doctors;

(c) the percentage of doctors serving in Bangalore city and in remaining part of Karnataka; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to address the shortage of doctors in rural public health system and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,15,835 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30 June, 2018. The details of number of allopathic doctors registered State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*). Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.93 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1511 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000.

Besides, there are 7.63 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.10 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:898.

(c) Numbers of allopathic doctors registered with Karnataka Medical Council is also given in Statement (*See below*). However, data regarding doctors practicing in a particular city is not maintained centrally.

(d) The issue of compulsory rural posting of doctors has been left to the State Governments who are the principal employer of doctors. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and rural areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-

- (i) 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of upto 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote and/or difficult or rural areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- (iii) Under National Health Mission, financial incentives are also provided to MBBS as well as PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned. The Central

Government has also requested the States/UTs to come up with suitable Human Resource policy in health to attract and retain doctors in Government service.

Statement

Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96,248
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	914
3.	Assam	23,665
4.	Bihar	40,649
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,386
6.	Delhi	20,514
7.	Goa	3,776
8.	Gujarat	65,723
9.	Haryana	5,717
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,054
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,789
12.	Jharkhand	5,596
13.	Karnataka	1,18,727
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36,455
15.	Maharashtra	1,58,998
16.	Medical Council of India	52,666
17.	Mizoram	58
18.	Nagaland	106
19.	Odisha	22,521
20.	Punjab	46,264
21.	Rajasthan	42,550
22.	Sikkim	1,381

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
23.	Tamil Nadu	1,28,200
24.	Travancore	57,850
25.	Uttar Pradesh	75,349
26.	Uttarakhand	7,729
27.	West Bengal	71,290
28.	Tripura	1,718
29.	Telangana	4,942
TOTAL		11,15,835

Note: The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

Setting up of herbal medicine-based industry in Gujarat

†889. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any effort to set up medicinal herbs based industry Chhotaudepur district of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) No proposal has been received in the Ministry of AYUSH to set-up medicinal herbs based industry in Chhotaudepur district of Gujarat.

Budgetary allocation for vaccination

890. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the budget allotted for the key vaccinations in the country;
- (b) the budget allotted for polio vaccines in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.