

High incidence of TB cases

1824. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India as of 2018 is home to the world's largest number of patients suffering from TB; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that at 2.74 million reported cases every year, India has the world's highest share of all tuberculosis cases, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in India as per the Global TB report 2018 is 204 per lakh population per year and in terms of incidence of TB, India ranks 35th in the world. India being a large, populous country, in absolute numbers, accounts for 2.74 million estimated new TB cases annually, which is the highest.

(b) No, 2.74 million is the estimated new TB cases annually as per the Global TB Report 2018, which is the highest. However the details of TB cases reported in last three year are:—

TB cases reported

2016	2017	2018
1754957	1827959	2155637

Medical colleges in the country

†1825. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of information with regard to existing number of Government and Private Medical Colleges in the country, State-wise details thereof including Maharashtra;

(b) year-wise details with regard to number of persons obtaining doctoral degree from such colleges;

(c) whether Government is aware of information with regard to names of such States which are facing shortage of doctors along with required number of doctors in such States of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has any proposal to set up a Medical college in three districts/in every Parliamentary Constituency, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The number of Government and Private Medical College with their intake capacity in the county state-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,59,309 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.27 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1456 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000. The number of Doctors in the country State/UT wise is given in Statement (Refer to the Statement appended to USQ answer no. 1823 (part (a) to (c))).

(d) The Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Under Phase-II of this Scheme, 24 new medical colleges in 8 States have been identified with an objective to ensuring the availability of one medical college in every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and one Government medical college in each State. The State Governments have identified the locations on Challenge mode. Out of 24 medical colleges, 17 have been approved till date and funds to the tune of ₹ 1375.13 crore have been released to the State Governments for the approved districts under the Scheme. The list of 24 Medical Colleges identified under Phase II is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of Medical Colleges with intake capacity in the Country

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2360	18	2800	30	5160
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3.	Assam	6	900	0	0	6	900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Arunachal Praesh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	1140	5	600	14	1740
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	770	3	450	9	1220
8.	Delhi	7	1115	2	200	9	1315
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	150	0	0	1	150
10.	Goa	1	180	0	0	1	180
11.	Gujarat	17	3350	12	1840	29	5190
12.	Haryana	5	760	7	1000	12	1760
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6	720	1	150	7	870
14.	Jammu and kashmir	7	885	1	100	8	985
15.	Jharkhand	3	380	0	0	3	380
16.	Karnataka	19	2800	40	6345	59	9145
17.	Kerala	10	1505	24	2700	34	4205
18.	Madhya Pradesh	13	1870	9	1600	22	3470
19.	Maharashtra	24	4310	28	4270	52	8580
20.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
21.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
22.	Mizoram	1	100	0	0	1	100
23.	Odisha	7	1150	4	500	11	1650
24.	Pondicherry	1	180	7	1050	8	1230
25.	Punjab	3	600	5	475	8	1075
26.	Rajasthan	14	2600	8	1300	22	3900
27.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
28.	Tamil Nadu	26	3400	23	3750	49	7150
29.	Telangana	10	1740	22	3250	32	4990
30.	Tripura	1	125	1	100	2	225
31.	Uttar Pradesh	24	3225	31	4300	55	7525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Uttarakhand	3	425	2	300	5	725
33.	West Bengal	18	3000	6	850	24	3850
34.	INIs*	16	1357	0	0	16	1357
TOTAL		276	41597	260	38030	536	79627

INIs (AIIMS Delhi, AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh, Manglagiri, Nagpur, Rae Bareli, Gorakhpur, Kalyani, Deoghar, Bhatinda, Bibinagar and JIPMER Puducherry)

Statement-III

List of 24 medical colleges identified under Phase-II of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Location Selected by State Government
1.	Bihar	1 Sitamarhi
		2 Jhanjharpur
		3 Siwan
		4 Buxar
		5 Jamui
2.	Jharkhand	6 Koderma
		7 Chaibasa (Singhbhum)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8 Satna
4.	Odisha	9 Jajpur
5.	Rajasthan	10 Dholpur
6.	Uttar Pradesh	11 Etah
		12 Hardoi
		13 Pratapgarh
		14 Fatehpur
		15 Siddharthnagar (Domariyaganj)
		16 Deoria
		17 Ghazipur
		18 Mirzapur
7.	West Bengal	19 Barasat
		20 Uluberia

Sl. No.	State	Location Selected by State Government
		21 Arambagh
		22 Jhargram
		23 Tamluk
8.	Sikkim	24 Gangtok

Long waiting period for patients at AIIMS, Delhi

1826. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients visiting Out Patient Department (OPD) in AIIMS, Delhi per day;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the fact that even the patients in critical condition are given appointment for treatment only on a date after six months to one year of their visit; and

(c) if so, the details of remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to address this problem of prolonged waiting period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The average number of patients visiting Out Patient Department (OPD) in AIIMS, Delhi per day is 9300 approximately.

(b) and (c) Due to increasing patient load and limited number of beds and Operation Theaters, there is a waiting period in many cases especially those which require surgery or complex investigative modulation. However, the patient in critical conditions are given priority and such cases are not delayed beyond the duration minimally required for surgery, investigation and preanaesthetic checkup. To cater to the increasing demand, new facilities/blocks such as Surgical Blocks, National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar, Mother and Child Block, New Private Ward, Burn and Plastic Surgery, Geriatrics Block and New OPD Block have been approved at AIIMS, New Delhi.