

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	75	99%	97%
35.	Uttarakhand	13	100%	99%
36.	West Bengal	27	89%	96%
TOTAL		712	96%	95%

N= Number of Districts

Improving Doctor-Patient Ratio

1838. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that data indicates that there is a little impact on improvement of doctor-patient ratio;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of improvement it has deteriorated in the last decade in India;

(c) how many medical colleges in addition to the existing ones are required for its improvement and bringing at par to WHO standards; and

(d) whether Government plans to establish more Government Medical Colleges particularly in States which have such few colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 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 details of number of allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/MCI are given in Statement [*Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ 1823 Part (a) to (c)*].

Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:867.

(b) No. The doctor population ratio is continuously improving over the years. The doctor population ratio for the last five years is as under:—

Year	As on date	Doctor Population Ratio	No. of Doctors
2015-16	30.06.2015	1:1681	9,59,198
2016-17	30.06.2016	1:1668	9,88,922
2017-18	31.03.2017	1:1625	10,22,859
2018-19	31.03.2018	1:1541	10,78,732
2019-20	31.03.2019	1:1456	11,59,309

(c) and (d) There are 536 medical colleges in the country with an intake capacity of 79627 MBBS seats and 47152 Post Graduate seats. Further, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with district/referral hospitals in 82 districts in under-served areas in the country. 39 such colleges have become functional. There is another scheme for strengthening/upgradation of existing State

Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase UG/PG seats in the country. Government has also relaxed the norms for Medical Colleges in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed strength and other infrastructure to facilitate the setting up of new medical colleges.

Free treatment for the poor in private hospitals

†1839. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the writ petition No. 2866/2002 court has ordered Government to provide free treatment upto 25 per cent in OPDs and 10 per cent in IPDs as no action has been taken by Government on such private hospitals which have acquired their land from Government on concessional rates and are not doing the treatment of poor;

(b) if so, reasons for Government not taking action earlier on such hospitals as per the conditions and also the reasons of intervention of the Court in the matter;

(c) the response of Government in this regard and whether any officer has been held responsible for this negligence; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.