

Sl. No.	Name of State	2017-18	2018-19
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1238.718	753.30
35.	Uttarakhand	130.148	78.50
36.	West Bengal	348.76	210.50
	TOTAL	7582.932	4535.7

Ayushman Bharat Yojana

*174. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's estimate of the requirement of total number of hospital beds in the country in order to make the Ayushman Bharat Yojana truly effective;

(b) the current availability of hospital beds;

(c) the number of graduate and post graduate doctors available in the country and estimated requirement of such doctors; and

(d) how Government plans to meet the shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises two components namely (i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) through Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centers (AB-HWC), and (ii) Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB- PMJAY).

The requirement of the hospital beds varies from one region to another based on age mix of population and disease profile; their incidence and prevalence rates. There is no global norm for the density of hospital beds in relation to total population. Under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, hospitals are empanelled based on defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines, which have been issued to all the States. The empanelment of the hospitals is done by the State Health Agencies of respective States. The guidelines and list of empanelled hospitals are available on the website www.pmjay.gov.in.

(b) The total number of hospitals beds (approximate) available in hospitals empaneled under PMJAY are 10,79,000. Of these, there are approximately 6,17,500 beds available in Public Sector Hospitals and 4,61,500 beds available in Private Sector Hospitals.

(c) As per the information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there

are a total of 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 doctorpopulation ratio of 1:1456 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, whereas the WHO norm is 1:1000.

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

The details of number of allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/MCI are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and State-wise details of registered number of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy doctors are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Steps taken to increase the number of seats in various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country are as follows:—

For increasing UG Seats:—

- (i) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (ii) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (iii) Minimum requirement of land for establishment of medical college in metropolitan cities as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India has been dispensed with.
- (iv) Strengthening/up gradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (v) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students for Professor has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects in Government funded medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. Further, for Associate Professor, the said ratio has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 and 1:3 if he/she is a unit head in all clinical subjects in Government medical colleges and in Private medical colleges with 15 years standing. This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.

- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges up to 70 years.
- (iv) Strengthening/up gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (v) Strengthening the District Health Societies under National Health Mission to start College of Physicians and Surgeons (CPS)/Diplomate of National Board (DNB) Courses
- (vi) By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition/continuation of recognition.
- (vii) Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal it will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.
- (viii) Opening of Super Speciality blocks under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.

Opening of new AIIMS under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana will help enhance UG and PG seats.

Statement-I

Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of Registered Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	973
3.	Assam	23902
4.	Bihar	40649
5.	Chhattisgarh	8771
6.	Delhi	21394
7.	Goa	3840
8.	Gujarat	66944
9.	Haryana	5717
10.	Himachal	3054

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Registered Doctors
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15038
12.	Jharkhand	5829
13.	Karnataka	122875
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38180
15.	Maharashtra	173384
16.	Kerala	59353
17.	Mizoram	74
18.	Nagaland	116
19.	Orissa	22521
20.	Punjab	48351
21.	Rajasthan	43388
22.	Sikkim	1405
23.	Tamil Nadu	135456
24.	Uttar Pradesh	77549
25.	Uttarakhand	8617
26.	West Bengal	72016
27.	Tripura	1718
28.	Telangana	4942
29.	Medical Council of India*	52666
TOTAL		11,59,309

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.

* 52666 doctors were registered only with MCI. They are presumably working in States/UTs which do not have a medical register or anywhere in the country.

Statement-II

State-wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors) as on 1.1.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15921	702	5247	21870
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	1	336	392
3.	Assam	1018	0	1160	2178
4.	Bihar	96841	7123	32506	136470

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
5.	Chhattisgarh	3430	148	1927	5505
6.	Delhi	4661	2570	4965	12196
7.	Goa	668	0	714	1382
8.	Gujarat	26716	327	22930	49973
9.	Haryana	8319	216	5586	14121
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10338	0	1283	11620
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3123	2596	410	6129
12.	Jharkhand	219	54	538	811
13.	Karnataka	35886	2074	9450	47410
14.	Kerala	25142	118	13847	39107
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46981	1783	18284	67048
16.	Maharashtra	79200	7000	66947	153147
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	368	368
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	143	143
21.	Odisha	4874	26	9825	14725
22.	Punjab	11374	211	4411	15996
23.	Rajasthan	9762	983	8063	18808
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	5596	11135
26.	Telangana	10937	4762	4911	20612
27.	Tripura	0	0	447	447
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37262	13884	34343	85489
29.	Uttarakhand	3117	133	823	4073
30.	West Bengal	3503	5215	38231	46949
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	165	165
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		443704	51110	293455	788269

Ayurveda: Figures in no states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Bihar (2016), Chhattishgarh (2017), Rajasthan (2017), Tamil Nadu (2016), Telangana (2017) and West Bengal (2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Unani: Figures in no states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Bihar (2016), Chhattishgarh (2017), Rajasthan (2017), Tamil Nadu (2016) and Telangana (2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Homoeopathy: Figures in no states of Andhra Pradesh (2017), Assam (2017) and Punjab (2017) has been repeated as the current year information not available.

Note: figures in no Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have been indicated Nil in all streams as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of practitioners in these states. Note: figures in r/o Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh have been indicated Nil in Ayurveda, Unani, as there is no separate Board/Council for registration of practitioners in these states. Note: "The information of Ayurveda, Unani for the state of Andhra Pradesh (as on 31.03.2014) and Ayurveda for the State of Bihar (as on 31.03.2016) is updated based on the information received from CCIM.

Source: State Boards/Councils

People qualified to run Pathology Labs

†*175. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paramedics are running pathology labs in the country, if so, the number thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, people having the degree in Pathology accredited by Medical Council of India (MCI) can run a pathology lab, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the guidelines of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) which provide accreditation to the medical laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. The States are primarily responsible for implementing guidelines/protocols for Medical Diagnostic/Pathological Laboratories in their States as per the applicable provisions of law in the respective State/UT. Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not maintain details in this regard.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.