

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1715  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2021**

**SHORTAGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS IN THE COUNTRY**

**1715 SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision for the constitution of the medical board under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act and it is proposed to have a obstetrician-gynaecologist as a member
- (b) whether it is also a fact that on an average, there is a shortage of 80 per cent of obstetricians and gynaecologists in Indian States and Union Territories and 100 per cent in Arunachal, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Sikkim
- (c) if so, the manner in which the medical board will be formed without a doctor and
- (d) the timeline by when the shortage of obstetric gynecologists will overcome?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a): The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Amendment Bill 2021 has provision for constitution of Medical Board with gynecologist as a member, which presently has been passed by Lok Sabha on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020.

(b) to (d): Overall, there is a 75% shortfall of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at CHCs in States and Union Territories as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), 2019 report. States/ UTs wise details including Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim regarding availability of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at CHCs in rural areas may be seen at Annexure.

Health is a state subject. Under National Health Mission, financial and technical support is provided to all the States/UTs in terms of human resource, drugs, diagnostics etc. as per their requirements posed in the annual Program Implementation Plans (PIPs).

<b>OBSTETRICIANS &amp; GYNAECOLOGISTS at CHCs in Rural Areas</b>						
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>(As on 31st March, 2019)</b>				
		<b>Required<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>In Position</b>	<b>Vacant</b>	<b>Shortfall</b>
		<b>[R]</b>	<b>[S]</b>	<b>[P]</b>	<b>[S-P]</b>	<b>[R-P]</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	140	126	102	24	38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	3	NA	60
3	Assam	177	NA	82	NA	95
4	Bihar	150	NA	30	NA	120
5	Chhattisgarh	170	170	18	152	152
6	Goa	5	2	1	1	4
7	Gujarat	362	88	48	40	314
8	Haryana	115	18	6	12	109
9	Himachal Pradesh	87	NA	1	NA	86
10	Jammu & Kashmir	84	87	64	23	20
11	Jharkhand	171	171	29	142	142
12	Karnataka	198	198	158	40	40
13	Kerala	227	12	18	*	209
14	Madhya Pradesh	309	309	30	279	279
15	Maharashtra	364	244	211	33	153
16	Manipur	23	1	0	1	23
17	Meghalaya	28	NA	2	NA	26
18	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19	Nagaland	21	NA	1	NA	20
20	Odisha	377	383	117	266	260
21	Punjab	89	123	25	98	64
22	Rajasthan	571	276	105	171	466
23	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24	Tamil Nadu	385	NA	25	NA	360
25	Telangana	85	244	103	141	*
26	Tripura	18	NA	1	NA	17
27	Uttarakhand	67	68	4	64	63
28	Uttar Pradesh	679	524	115	409	564
29	West Bengal	348	287	51	236	297
30	A& N Islands	4	3	0	3	4
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	2	0	0	0	2
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
36	Puducherry	2	0	1	*	1
	<b>All India/ Total</b>	<b>5335</b>	<b>3334</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>2135</b>	<b>4002</b>
<i>Notes:</i>						
	<i>All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs</i>					
*	<i>Surplus</i>					
<sup>1</sup>	<i>One per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms</i>					
	<i>NA: Not Available.</i>					