

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1092

ANSWERED ON:05.08.2011

HEALTH SPENDING

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

- (a) the share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country spent on health services at present;
- (b) whether the above said ratio is extremely low in comparison to other countries of the world;
- (c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the ratio;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to implement schemes for Zero tolerance death for want of proper treatment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

(a) to (c): According to World Health Statistics 2011 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the total expenditure on health as percentage share of Gross Domestic Product in India is 4.2% as compared to total expenditure on health in respect of China - 4.3%, USA - 15.2%, Malaysia - 4.3%, Thailand - 4.1% and Sri Lanka - 4.1% in 2008. Statement annexed gives total expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product for 2006, 2007 and 2008 for select countries. It may be observed that the total expenditure on health in India has increased from 3.6 percent in 2006 to 4.2 percent in 2008. The Central Plan Allocation for the health sector has also registered significant increase in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and it increased from Rs. 14363 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 26760 crore in 2011-12.

(d) & (e): The Government has taken several steps to enhance public health facilities in order to provide proper treatment to the people, which inter-alia, include:

# Launching of National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The Mission covers the entire country. However, it has identified 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure for special attention. These include hilly and north-eastern States, amongst others.

# Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

# Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.

# Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.

# Increased public allocation of funds for health programmes.