

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4574  
ANSWERED ON:07.09.2012  
PATIENT BED RATIO  
Shekhar Shri Neeraj

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

- (a) the patient-bed ratio recommended by Bhore Committee on public health and the ratio actually obtained in Government hospitals in both rural and urban areas of the country separately;
- (b) the reason for high patient-bed ratio in the Central Government hospitals and hospitals under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure existence of patient-bed ratio as recommended by Bhore Committee?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

(a) to (c): In Chapter III (Vol. II) of the Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore published in 1946, inter alia, it is stated under the heading "Hospital Accommodation" that "the total number of hospital beds provided for a population of three million will be 17,000 or a ratio of 5.67 beds per thousand of the population. As per the information compiled in National Health Profile of India – 2011 by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the average population served per Government Hospital bed is 1512.

Health is state subject, it the responsibility of the State Governments to provide adequate health care services in the States. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing assistance through Central government programmes.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in 2005 to support State/UT Governments to rejuvenate the public health system to provide quality and affordable health care to rural population. Under the Mission, funds are provided to State/UTs to strengthen their primary public health care delivery system in rural areas.

In addition, Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was approved with an aim to correct the imbalances in availability of affordable/reliable tertiary level healthcare in the country in general and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States.

The scheme envisages setting up six institutions like the AIIMS, one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Odisha (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur), Chhattisgarh (Raipur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh); and upgradation of 13 existing medical institutions.