

involving a sum of Rs. 25.87 crores and a sum of Rs. 11.85 crores was recovered during 1988-89.

- (ii) 6593 prosecution cases were launched under Section 14 of the E.P.F. and M.P. Act and 2465 cases were decided during 1988-89.
- (iii) 770 complaints under Section 406/409 IPC were filed with the Police Authorities and 108 complaints were filed directly before the Courts. There were 18 convictions during 1988-89.
- (iv) 13055 orders were passed under section 14B of the EPF Act levying damages of Rs. 4.63 crores for belated payments. A sum of Rs. 1.04 crores was recovered during 1988-89.

Nurses-Patient Ratio in Central Hospitals in Delhi

*134. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the nurse-patient ratio in Government hospitals in Delhi, separately during day time and night duty;
- (b) the prescribed minimum stipulated ratio in Government and military hospitals;
- (c) if the existing ratio is below the

prescribed ratio, the reasons for not adhering to the prescribed ratio; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (d). A statement showing the over-all nurse-bed ratio in major Government hospitals in Delhi is given at Statement-I. Nurses are deployed according to need of each Ward and the condition of patients requiring normal and intensive care during day and night.

Government has not prescribed the nurse-bed ratio for Government hospitals. However, the norm followed in Military Hospitals is given at Statement-II.

The Indian Nursing Council has recommended that the ratio should be one nurse for three beds in those wards where normal patient care is required and one nurse per bed in those wards which require intensive care.

The staff inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance has been requested to undertake a study to fix the nurse-bed ratio for Government hospitals.

In the meantime, Government have decided to (i) enhance the strength of staff nurse in Government hospitals by 5 per cent and (ii) increase the number of Ward Sisters to achieve a ratio of one Ward sister to 3.6 staff nurses.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing the nurse-bed ratio in major Government Hospitals in Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	No. of Beds	Staff Nurse (number)	Nurse bed Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Safdarjung Hospital	1561	525	1:3
2.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	800	330	1:2.4
3.	Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	750	213	1:3.5
4.	Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital	1345	524	1:2.6
5.	G B. Pant Hospital	350	221	1:1.6
6.	Kasturba Hospital	450	206	1:2.2

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the Nurses-patient ratio in military Hospital

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Nursing Officers authorised</i>
1	2	3
1.	Officer's Ward	1 for 12 beds and 1 more for 6 additional beds
2.	Officers Family Ward	1 for 5 beds and 1 more for 3 additional beds
3.	JCOs and ORs Ward	1 for 20 beds and 1 more for 10 additional beds
4.	JCOs and ORs Family Ward	1 for 10 beds and 1 more for 5 additional beds
5.	Paediatric Ward	1 for last 5 beds and 1 more for 5 additional beds
6.	ICU	1 for every 5 beds and 1 more for 3 additional beds
7.	Spinal Cord Injury Ward	3 for 10 beds and 1 for 10 additional bed

The average nurse-bed ratio in the Military Hospitals works out to be 1:1, at present.