

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1129
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28TH JUNE, 2019**

DOCTOR PATIENT RATIO

**1129. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:**

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of doctors in the country and as per the report of World Health Organization there is one doctor for 1953 persons in the country at present while there should be one doctor per one thousand persons in the country; (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for achieving the said target;

(c) the details of the doctor patient ratio at present in the country, State/UTwise including Maharashtra; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the district hospitals as medical colleges for streamlining the shabby health services and providing better health services; if so the details thereof along with the total number of district hospitals being upgraded in the first phase of the said scheme, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c): As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,57,771 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st January, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.26 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1457 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000. Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:868. Further, the State / UT wise data regarding doctor – population ratio is not maintained centrally. However, the details of number of allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils / MCI is at **Annexure**.

The Government has taken several steps to increase the number of doctors in the country. These include:

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) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (iv) Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:-

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof. is a unit head. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with certain conditions. This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.
- (ii) DNB qualification have been equated with MD/MS/DM/M.Ch qualifications and recognized for appointment as faculty in medical colleges.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- (iv) Strengthening/ upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (d): The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals' with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other states. Under the scheme, 82 districts hospitals in 21 States/UT were identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 39 have become functional.

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

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Registered Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	973
3.	Assam	23902
4.	Bihar	40649
5.	Chattisgarh	8771
6.	Delhi	21394
7.	Goa	3840
8.	Gujarat	66944
9.	Haryana	5717
10.	Himachal	3054
11.	Jammu & 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	133918
24.	Uttar Pradesh	77549
25.	Uttarakhand	8617
26.	West Bengal	72016
27.	Tripura	1718
28.	Telangana	4942
29.	Medical Council of India*	52666
	Total	11,57,771

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.