

APPENDICES

Appendix-2.1

(Refer Paragraph: 2.1.9; Page: 18)

Statement showing position of staff in 22 District Hospitals, 84 CHCs/ SDHs, 398 PHCs and 2736 SCs in the State as of 31 March 2016

(i) (22 District Hospitals)

Category of Posts	Essential No. of Staff as per IPHS	Sanctioned strength			Person-in Position			Shortage under NRHM (Percentage)
		Regular	NRHM	Total	Regular	NRHM	Total	
Medical officers (Specialists)	352	315	59	374	266	35	301	- 24 (41)
Medical officers (MBBS)	242	408	120	528	333	87	420	- 33 (28)
Medical officers (AYUSH & Psychiatry)	44	8	-	8	6	-	6	-
Nurses and Paramedical	1672	855	559	1414	891	408	1299	- 151 (27)
Administration	264	202	22	224	201	18	219	- 4 (18)
Blood Bank staff	132	10	-	10	10	-	10	-

(ii) (84 Community Health Centres/ Sub-District Hospitals)

Category of Posts	Essential No. of Staff as per IPHS	Sanctioned strength			Person-in Position			Shortage under NRHM (Percentage)
		Regular	NRHM	Total	Regular	NRHM	Total	
Block Medical officers	84	64	-	64	84	-	84	-
Medical officers (Specialists)	504	387	-	387	259	11	270	+ 11
Medical officers (MBBS)	168	514	194	708	461	149	610	- 45 (23)
Medical officers (AYUSH)	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurses and Paramedical	2100	1986	771	2757	1827	685	2512	- 86 (11)
Administration	504	138	128	266	124	124	248	- 4 (03)

(iii) (398 Primary Health Centres)

Category of Posts	Essential No. of Staff as per IPHS	Sanctioned strength			Person-in Position			Shortage under NRHM (Percentage)
		Regular	NRHM	Total	Regular	NRHM	Total	
Medical officers (MBBS)	398	806	280	1086	623	207	830	- 73 (26)
Nurses and Paramedical	4378	3106	612	3718	2692	518	3210	- 94 (15)
Administration	398	-	72	72	-	72	72	-

(iv) (2736 Sub-Centres)

Category of Posts	Essential No. of Staff as per IPHS	Sanctioned strength			Person-in Position			Shortage under NRHM (Percentage)
		Regular	NRHM	Total	Regular	NRHM	Total	
ANM/Health worker (Female)	2736	1949	2586	4535	1949	2301	4250	- 285 (11)
Health worker (Male)	2736	1036	-	1036	855	-	855	-
Safai Karamchari	2736	1457	-	1457	1280	-	1280	-

(v) Position of staff in 239 NTPHCs not available

Appendix-2.2
(Refer Paragraph: 2.2.8; Page: 36)

Mandatory Reforms

State Level Reforms

- (i) Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/ engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- (ii) Repeal of urban Land ceiling and regulation Act.
- (iii) Reform of rent control laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- (iv) Rationalization of Stamp duty to bring it down to no more than five *per cent* within next seven years.
- (v) Enactment of public Disclosure law to ensure preparation of medium term fiscal plan of ULBs/ Parastatals and release of quarterly performance information to stakeholders.
- (vi) Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of Area Sabha in Urban Areas.
- (vii) Assigning or associating elected ULBs with “city planning function” over a period of seven years, transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas to ULBs and creating accountability platform for all urban civic service providers in transition.

ULB Level Reforms

- (viii) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.
- (ix) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.
- (x) Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85 *per cent* within the Mission period.

- (xi) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/ Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within the Mission period. However, cities/ towns in North-East and other special category States may recover at least 50 *per cent* of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- (xii) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- (xiii) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

Optional Reforms

- (i) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- (ii) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (iii) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- (iv) Earmarking at least 20-25 *per cent* of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/ LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- (v) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- (vi) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- (vii) Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- (viii) Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement, etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- (ix) Structural reforms.
- (x) Encouraging Public-Private partnership.

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