

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:293  
ANSWERED ON:13.08.2010  
CENTRALLY SPONSORED HEALTH SCHEMES  
Krishnaswamy Shri M.

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

- (a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes presently in operation in the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of persons benefited therefrom during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of funds allocated for the schemes/programmes during the same period, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) the assessment of the Government about the efficiency of the schemes in improving health particularly of the poor people in the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

(a)to(d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 293 FOR 13.08.2010

- (a) The important Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes in operation in the country including Tamilnadu are given below:
1. National AIDS Control Programme- The main components of the programme include targetted interventions for high risk groups and vulnerable population, blood safety programme, Integrated counselling and HIV testing, prevention of parent to child transmission, management of sexually transmitted infections, care, support and treatment of HIV/AIDS, condom promotion and public awareness on prevention and service utilization.
  2. National Rural Health Mission- The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections. The architectural correction envisaged under NRHM is organized around five pillars namely (i) Increasing Participation and Ownership by the Community (ii) Improved Management Capacity(iii) Flexible Financing (iv) Innovations in human resources development for the health sector and(v) Setting of standards and norms with monitoring.
  3. Revised National TB Control Programme(RNTCP)- The main thrust of the RNTCP is the Direct Observation Treatment Short Course (DOTS), which is a WHO recommended strategy. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including a supply of anti TB drugs that are provided free of cost to all TB patients.
  4. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): National Leprosy Eradication Programme is focused on Decentralized Integrated Leprosy Services through General Health Care System, timely diagnosis & prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy, intensified Information, Education & Communication (IEC) using local & mass media, training of General Health Care Staff in management of Leprosy, prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation care and Intensified Monitoring & Evaluation of programme through Management Information System & Independent Evaluation.
  5. National Programme for Control of Blindness(NPCB) - Under NPCB, eye care services are being provided to a large number of needy population uniformly through Medical Colleges, District/Sub-district Hospitals, NGO Eye Hospitals, Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres, etc. The programme is committed to reduce the burden of avoidable blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020 by adopting strategies advocated for Vision 2020: The right to Sight.
  6. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome(AES)/Japanese Encephalitis(JE), Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis. The general strategy for prevention and control of these diseases includes Disease Management and Integrated Vector Management.
  7. National Mental Health Programme- The main focus of the programme is on treatment and care to the mentally ill patients in the country. For the purpose, provisions have been made under National Mental Health Programme for strengthening of State run Mental Hospitals, upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals, District Mental Health Programme and Manpower Development.

8. Reproductive Child Health & Immunization Programme- The Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II (RCH-II) under the umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) aims at reducing maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rate. This programme is implemented across the country in all the 35 States and Union Territories. Under Immunization Programme, vaccines are provided against six vaccine preventable diseases viz diphtheria, pertusis, tetanus, polio, measles and childhood severe tuberculosis in the entire country. In addition, Hepatitis B and Japanese Encephalitis Vaccines are provided in selected areas in the country including Tamil Nadu.

(b) Total number of persons benefited during last three years and the current year is at Annexure-I.

(c) The details of funds allocated for the schemes/programmes during the last three years and the current year, state-wise are at Annexure-II to IX.

(d) In consonance with the National Health Policy, most of the National Health Programmes aim at achieving good health for the people, especially poor persons. These programmes are constantly monitored and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanisms including analysis of structured monthly and quarterly reports, officials visits by concerned programme Divisions, periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, External Surveys, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission etc. The progress and efficiency of the schemes are reviewed with the States in various national review meetings and forums like Dissemination workshop, internal review meetings at the State/District level.