GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2725 ANSWERED ON:11.03.2011 CENTRALLY SPONSORED HEALTH SCHEMES PROGRAMMES Jahan Kaisar ;Reddy Shri Modugula Venugopala

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

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes in operation in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the assistance extended to each State during each of the last three years, Statewise;

(c) whether these schemes/programmes have been helpful in controlling various diseases in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement the schemes/ programmes vigorously?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTR OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

(a) The important Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes in operation in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are given below:

1. National AIDS Control Programme- A Centrally Sponsored Scheme National AIDS Control Programme which has entered phase-III (2007-12) for halting and reversing AIDS epidemic is fully operational across the country including States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

2. National Rural Health Mission- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a centrally sponsored programme operational in the country including Andhra Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh with aim to provide accessible affordable quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. Under NRHM, the states have been provided with financial assistance for Construction/upgradation of new/existing health care facilities, augmentation of human resources through contractual appointments, Mobile Medical Units, Untied funds to Sub-centre/Primary Health Centres(PHC) and Community Health Centres(CHC), annual maintenance grant to PHC/CHC and District Hospitals etc.

Further, for focused attention to districts having weak health indicators and high concentration of vulnerable population, 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country for supportive supervision and higher allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps especially in infrastructure and human resources.

3. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)- The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented in the country including the states of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

4. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): National Leprosy Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored scheme which is in operation in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

5. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) - The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is one of the centrally sponsored schemes in operation in the Country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

6. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)- The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme which is implemented in all the states/UTs including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for prevention and control of malaria, filaria, kala-azar, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) including Japanese Encephalitis (JE), dengue and chikungunya. The Govt. of India provides technical support as well as commodity assistance in terms of drugs, diagnostics, insecticides, larvicides and cash assistance for implementation of the programme as per approved pattern. The programme is implemented by the states/UTs.

7. National lodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP): National lodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is being implemented as 100% Centrally assisted scheme in the entire country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in order to prevent & control lodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) among the population.

8. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY): Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) which involves setting

up of 6 AIIMS like institutions and up-gradation of 13 existing Govt. medical college institutions in the first phase; and setting up of two more AIIMS-like institutions and up-gradation of 6 more medical college institutions in the second phase of PMMSY, to provide affordable tertiary health care services and quality medical education in the country.

9. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS): The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). For the years 2010-11 & 2011-12, the programme will be implemented in 100 Districts of 21 States/UTs (F/B). In Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam, Vijaya Nagaram, Chittor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Krishna, Karnool & Prakasham districts and in Uttar Pradesh, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Jhansi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Farookhabad, Firozabad, Etawah, Lalitpur & Jalaun distrcts will be taken up. The programme will focus on health promotion and prevention, capacity building including human resources, early diagnosis and management and integration with the primary health care system through Non Communicable Disease (NCD) cells at different levels. An amount of Rs. 1230.90 crores has been allocated for NPCDCS; Rs. 499.38 crores for Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke component and Rs. 731.52 crores for Cancer component on a 80:20 sharing basis of GOI & State Govt respectively.

10. Infrastructure Maintenance Scheme: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Health & Family Welfare (H&FW) programmes throughout the country. Under these programmes, Infrastructure Maintenance is one of the scheme, which consists of seven components, viz. (i) Direction & Administration (Maintenance of State & District FW Bureau),(ii) Maintenance of Sub-Centres (salary of ANM/LHV), (iii) Urban FW Centres, (iv) Urban Revamping Scheme (Health Posts), (v) Training Schools for ANM/LHVs, (vi) Maintenance & Strengthening of Health & FW Training Centres (HFWTCs) and (vii) Training of Multi Purpose Workers - Male (MPWs) for which the infrastructure has been created in the States/UTs over the successive Plan periods to implement the Family Welfare Programmes. The cost of maintenance (including salary of the staff) of these Centres is met through Plan expenditure.

11. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The scheme, launched on 12 April 2005, is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS).

JSY is an entirely centrally sponsored scheme, which integrates cash assistance with delivery and post- delivery care. The Yojana has identified Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) as an effective link between the government and poor pregnant women. In States and UTs, wherever Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Trained Birth Attendants (TBAs) or ASHA-like activists have been engaged, they can be associated with this scheme for providing the service.

12. Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries: Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries, Department of AYUSH provides financial assistance to the States for establishment of AYUSH units in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs). It also provides financial assistance for upgradation of existing Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Procurement of essential drugs and establishment of Programme Management Units in various States/UTs.

(b) The assistance extended to each during each of the last three years, State-wise are at Annexure- I to XI.

- (c) & (d) The details of schemes/programmes are at Annexure-Y.
- (e) The details of schemes /programmes are at Annexure-Z.