

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:447
ANSWERED ON:08.08.2014
ACHIEVEMENTS MADE UNDER NRHM .
Azad Shri Kirti (JHA);Shanavas Shri M. I.

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

- (a) The aims and objectives of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and strategies worked out for its implementation;
- (b) The details of the key goals of NRHM and achievements made thereunder, State/UT-wise;
- (c) Whether various programmes are lagging behind in terms of performance under NRHM and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (d) The corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the targets?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 447 FOR 8th AUGUST, 2014

(a) : The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care which is accountable at the same time responsive to the needs of the people, especially those who live in the rural areas of the country. The Objectives of NRHM were as under:

Reduction in child and maternal mortality

Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.

Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.

Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance.

Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH.

Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women`s and children`s health and universal immunisation.

Promotion of healthy life styles.

The strategies of the Mission are at Annexure-L The NRHM has been subsumed as a sub- mission under an overarching National Health Mission from 2013-14.

(b) & (c): The key goals of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) at the time of its launch were as below:

Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 30/1000 live births by 2012,

Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100/100000 live births by 2012

Reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by 2012

Bring down Malaria Mortality Rate by 50% upto 2010 and additional 10% by 2012

Reduce Leprosy Prevalence Rate -70% by 2010, 80% by 2012 and elimination by 2015

Tuberculosis-maintain 85% cure rate through the entire Mission period and also sustain planned detection rate ,,, Engage 4,00,000 female Accredited Social Health Activists. (ASHAs)

The State/UT wise achievements against the key goals of IMR, MMR, and TFR are at Annexure- II. The State/UT wise details of ASHA are at Annexure-III. The StateAJT wise status in respect of Tuberculosis, Malaria and Leprosy is at Annexure-IV and Annexure-IV-A.

The said goals were outlined envisaging a substantial increase in allocation for the Mission which was critical to its success. The Framework of implementation of NRHM anticipated an allocation of Rs. 1, 51,169 Crore till 2012 against which only Rs. 82,414.96 Cr were allocated to the Mission. Public health expenditure was expected to reach upto 2 % of GDP by the end of the 11th Plan. However, this reached only about 1.04 per cent of the GDP by 2011-12. Apart from this, Public Health being a State subject, governance issues were also responsible for lag in performance in some States.

(d): The corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the targets are as under:

The 12th Plan provides an increased outlay of Rs. 1.93 lakh Crores for the National Health Mission.

The National Urban Health Mission has been launched, as a sub mission of the National Health Mission, to cater particularly to the primary healthcare needs of the urban poor and vulnerable population.

Based on the learnings from the implementation of the first phase of NRHM, revised strategies have been worked out and are outlined in the new Framework for Implementation of the National Health Mission approved by the Cabinet. Details are at Annexure V.

Various major National Initiatives such as the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

(JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), National Iron Plus Initiative, National Ambulances Services, NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative and the NHM Free Diagnostic Service Initiative etc have been launched and vaccines such as Hepatitis B and 2nd dose of Measles have been introduced since past three years as part of the Universal Immunization Programme and Pentavalent Vaccine has been introduced in 8 States of the country.