

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2961
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28TH DECEMBER, 2018**

NHM AND NRHM

**2961. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI AJAY NISHAD:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:**

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

- (a) the details along with salient features and objectives of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)/National Health Mission (NHM);
- (b) whether the Government has achieved the objectives and targets under NRHM, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has made any assessment of progress in providing public health infrastructure after launching the NRHM/NHM and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has received any complaints about the implementation of NRHM/NHM in various parts of the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government to check fraudulent activities in the procurement and distribution of drugs under NRHM/NHM by State/UT agencies; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government for making available better health services in the Government hospitals of rural areas?

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

(a): The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. Under NHM, support to States/UTs is provided for five key programmatic components:

À Health Systems Strengthening including infrastructure, human resource, drugs & equipment, ambulances, MMUs, ASHAs etc

- Á Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Services (RMNCH + A)
- Á Communicable Diseases Control Programmes
- Á Non-Communicable Diseases Control Programme interventions upto District Hospital level
- Á Infrastructure Maintenance- to support salary of ANMs and LHVs etc.

The objectives of NHM are summarized as under:

- Á Reduction in child and maternal mortality
- Á Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Á Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- Á Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance.
- Á Revitalize local health traditions & mainstream AYUSH.
- Á 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 immunization.
- Á Promotion of healthy life styles.

(b): The country has successfully achieved the Millenium Development Goals of reduction in MMR and combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases and has nearly achieved the MDG of reduction in under-five mortality (decline from 126 in 1990 to 43 in 2015, as against the target of 42 under MDGs). The key targets and achievements of NHM framework for Implementation (2012-17) are given at Annexure-I.

(c): Public health being a State subject, assessment of public health infrastructure is done by States. Through the State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs), NHM has supported new constructions and renovation/upgradation of public health infrastructure as given at Annexure-II

(d) & (e): Public health being a State subject, the implementation of National Health Mission (NHM) is done by the States/UTs. Therefore, when such complaints regarding implementation of NHM/NRHM are received, same are forwarded to respective State Governments for examination and appropriate action.

To facilitate transparency in purchase of medicines and prevent stock outs/wastage of medicines in the States, under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to the States/UTs for setup of IT backed Drug Distribution System, Grievance Redressal mechanism and prescription audit, based on proposals received from the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their resource envelope.

(f): To achieve Universal Healthcare & bring down Out-Of Pocket Private (OOPE) expenditure the Central Government is supporting States/ UTs under NHM for provision of a host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal SwasthyaKaryakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

Annexure- I

Statement showing key targets and achievement as per NHM Framework for Implementation

S.no.	Targets (2012-17)	Achievements
1	Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births	IMR has reduced to 34 in 2016 (SRS). Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India fell by 61% during 1990-2016 in comparison to global decline of 52% during same period.
2	Reduce MMR to 100/1,00,000 live births	India has achieved the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) – 139 per lakh live births by 2015
3	Reduce TFR to 2.1	TFR has reduced to 2.3 in 2016 (SRS). TFR in India fell by 43% during 1990-2016 in comparison to global decline of 27% during same period. ²⁴ States has achieved the replacement level TFR of 2.1 or less.
4	Reduce annual prevalence and mortality from Tuberculosis by half	Tuberculosis Prevalence and mortality reduced to half as compared to 1990 level. Incidence reduced from 300 / lakh in 1990 to 204/ lakh in 2017 Mortality reduced from 76/ lakh in 1990 to 31/ lakh in 2017 Data Source: WHO Global TB report 2017
5	Reduce prevalence rate of Leprosy to <1/10000 population in all districts.	Prevalence rate of Leprosy reduced to Less than 1/10000 population in 571 Districts as on 31 st March 2018.
6	Annual Malaria Incidence to be <1/1000	Annual Malaria Incidence is 0.17 in 2018
7	Less than 1 per cent microfilaria prevalence in all districts	Out of 256 LF endemic districts, 99 districts have reported Mf rate less than 1% as per reports of 2018.
8	Kala-Azar Elimination by 2015, <1 case per 10000 population in all blocks	Out of 633 endemic blocks 48 have achieved elimination till 2018.

Health Infrastructure under NHM

Facility	New Construction		Renovation/Upgradation	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
SC	26953	20610	15751	14385
PHC	2518	2037	11983	11117
CHC	555	346	6162	5264
SDH	166	123	1048	938
DH	139	97	2726	2195
Total	30331	23213	37670	33899

Source: NHM-MIS report as on June 2018