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

# RAJAY SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 760 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2022

#### HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM UNDER NRHM

#### **760: SHRI IRANNA KADADI:**

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

- (a) whether the health care delivery system introduced in rural areas has achieved the desired goals during the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of expenditure incurred on rural health care delivery system during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the number of people who have been provided health insurance cover so far, in rural areas of the country?

#### **ANSWER**

## THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)

(a) and (b): National Health Mission (NHM) envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. NHM encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

The responsibility of strengthening public healthcare delivery system, especially to rural areas lies with the respective State/ UT Governments. Under National Health Mission (NHM), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India provides financial and technical support to States/UTs including support for health/ medical facilities, upto District Hospital level, based on the proposals submitted by States/UTs in their Program Implementation Plans (PIPs). Government of India provides approval for the proposals in the form of Record of Proceedings (RoPs) as per available resources. The outcome of the implementation of healthcare delivery system under NHM to provide universal access to good quality healthcare services to the people is given below:

• As per the estimates of National Health Accounts, there has been a decline in Out-of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) from 69.4% in 2004-05 to 48.2% in 2018-19.

- Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has declined from 130/lakh live births in 2014-16 to 103/lakh live births in 2017-19.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 47 in 2010 to 28 in 2020.
- Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) has declined from 43 in 2015 to 32in 2020.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 2.3 in 2015 to 2 in 2020.
- The incidence of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population has reduced from 217 in 2015 to 188 in 2020.
- The 12th Five Year Plan target of reducing prevalence of Leprosy, as on March, 2022 number of districts with prevalence of less than case than 1 per population stood at 645.
- In the year 2021, malaria cases and deaths have declined by 13.41% and 3.22% respectively as compared to 2020.
- The Percentage of Kala-Azar(KA), endemic blocks, achieving the elimination target <1 KA case per 10,000 populations has increased from 89% in 2017 to 98.7% in 2021-22.
- The National target of sustaining case fatality rate (CFR) to less than 1 percent for Dengue was achieved. The case fatality rate on account of Dengue in 2021 was 0.2%.
- Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCBVI) activities such as cataract surgeries, cornea transplantation are done. The prevalence of blindness (visual acuity <3/60 has reduced to 0.36% in 2019 from 0.68% in 2010.
- There is a 17.3% relative reduction in prevalence of tobacco use from 34.6% to 28.6% from 2009—10 to 2016-17 through sustained public awareness campaigns, enforcement of tobacco control laws and tobacco dependence treatment services under National Tobacco Control Programme.
- There has been a considerable increase in the number of Healthcare facilities at the Primary and Secondary care level after the introduction of National Health Mission in 2005 as shown in the table below.

Public Health Facility	2005	2021 (as On 31 <sup>st</sup> March)
Sub-Health Centre (SHC)	1,42,655	1,57,819
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	23,109	30,563
Community Health Centre (CHC)	3,222	6,003
Sub Divisional/Sub District Hospital (SDH)	NA	1225
District Hospital (DH)		764

Sources: RHS report 2020-21

• Additionally, Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are transformed as Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) with an aim to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC). As reported by the States/UTs on the

- AB-HWC Portal, as on 30th November, 2022, total 1,31,150 AB-HWCs have been operationalized against the target of 1,50,000 AB-HWCs by December, 2022.
- Technical and financial support is provided for National Ambulance Service (NAS) to States/UTs with 26,983 Ambulances (1,856 Advance Life Support, 16,859 Basic Life Support, 3253 Patient Transport Vehicles. 17 Boats and 131 Bikes) as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- Under Free Drugs Service Initiative (FDSI), 30 States/UTs have drugs procurement, quality system and distribution streamlined through IT-enabled Drugs Distribution Management System. 33 States/UTs have facility-wise Essential Medicines List (EML).
- Similarly, under Free Diagnostics Services Initiative (FDI), support is provided to States / UTs for provision of medical equipment to enables access and use of high-quality diagnostic services. As on 01.10.2022, Free Diagnostics Services Initiative have been implementation in 33 States/UTs.
- (c) State/UT wise information regarding Central Releases under NRHM from FY 2019-20 to 2021-22 is given at **Annexure-I**. Further, under NHM, pools have been merged from FY 2022-23 onwards, hence State/UT wise information regarding Central Releases under NHM for the FY 2022-23 is given at **Annexure-II**.
- (d) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health assurance of up to Rs. 5.00 Lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary healthcare hospitalization, for 10.74 crores poor and vulnerable families, identified as per Socioeconomic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. Many of the 33 State and Union Territories (UTs) implementing AB-PMJAY have further expanded the beneficiary base under the scheme to approximately 14.75 Crore families, using non-SECC data sources (including National Food Security Act, State specific datasets).

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## Statement state/UT Central wise release under NRHM for FY 2019-20 to 2021-22

(Rs. In crore)

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Sl. No.	States	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34.43	36.37	43.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	1054.08	1037.21	1161.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	185.25	241.64	187.86
4	Assam	1721.69	1782.37	1941.52
5	Bihar	1486.65	1803.05	1735.34
6	Chandigarh	19.38	18.01	15.69
7	Chattisgarh	792.83	958.43	957.01
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.14	35.81	38.07
9	Daman & Diu	16.68	33.01	36.07
10	Delhi	108.63	97.20	113.02
11	Goa	35.12	33.83	25.63
12	Gujarat	1057.35	961.08	1061.53
13	Haryana	540.04	508.50	553.43
14	Himachal Pradesh	504.23	440.83	553.74
15	Jammu & Kashmir	692.49	656.39	455.69
16	Jharkhand	815.72	596.02	635.26
17	Karnataka	1120.14	1178.89	1240.57
18	Kerala	814.36	766.56	757.55
19	Lakshadweep	6.16	7.11	8.41
20	Madhya Pradesh	1684.59	2311.39	2283.96
21	Maharashtra	1579.12	1686.67	1743.40
22	Manipur	181.61	188.93	94.58
23	Meghalaya	135.80	199.42	280.86
24	Mizoram	122.06	139.05	92.55
25	Nagaland	119.41	184.26	125.06
26	Orissa	1453.04	1597.69	1242.57
27	Puducherry	29.18	23.68	19.85
28	Punjab	691.23	544.60	340.23
29	Rajasthan	1750.34	1964.29	1903.49
30	Sikkim	52.84	69.03	51.62
31	Tamil Nadu	1349.28	1437.32	1555.80
32	Tripura	233.56	223.18	214.32
33	Uttar Pradesh	4634.96	3672.27	3217.87
34	Uttarakhand	341.15	575.98	549.33
35	West Bengal	1677.47	1812.63	1569.59
36	Telangana	924.03	624.55	717.36
37	Ladakh	0.00	91.62	44.67

Note: The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.

## Statement state/UT wise Central release under NHM for the FY 2022-23

(Rs. In crore)

SI. No.	States	Central Releases
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.83
2	Andhra Pradesh	793.30
3	Arunachal Pradesh	91.53
4	Assam	915.54
5	Bihar	368.19
6	Chandigarh	22.54
7	Chhattisgarh	442.91
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	34.07
9	Delhi	27.18
10	Goa	15.95
11	Gujarat	543.99
12	Haryana	413.03
13	Himachal Pradesh	358.13
14	Jammu & Kashmir	294.65
15	Jharkhand	264.29
16	Karnataka	866.13
17	Kerala	641.59
18	Lakshadweep	5.40
19	Madhya Pradesh	1423.58
20	Maharashtra	1113.49
21	Manipur	56.35
22	Meghalaya	106.09
23	Mizoram	38.45
24	Nagaland	45.11
25	Odisha	892.74
26	Puducherry	10.56
27	Punjab	321.61
28	Rajasthan	428.79
29	Sikkim	33.75
30	Tamil Nadu	919.32
31	Tripura	120.34
32	Uttar Pradesh	2316.58
33	Uttarakhand	324.82
34	West Bengal	814.30
35	Telangana	456.93
36	Ladakh	35.38

Note: The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution. It is updated upto 28.11.2022.