

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 628
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18TH NOVEMBER, 2016**

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

**628. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government considers National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) as successful in fulfilling its mandate for healthcare requirements of rural India during eleven years of its existence from the year 2005 to 2016 and if so, the shortcomings of the said Mission along with the manner Government proposes to improve it;
- (b) the number of rural centres set up since year 2005 *vis-a-vis* the targets under NRHM and the amount spent under NRHM since the year 2010, year-wise, State-wise along with the current status of the NRHM, in terms of outcome targets, State and year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of 70-80 per cent shortage of doctors even after eleven years of NRHM implementation and the details of the pending health projects along with the funds allocated under the NRHM in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to constitute a review Committee on NRHM and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)**

(a): The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in the year 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections.

The NRHM has been successful in accelerating the decline of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). It has also achieved many of the disease control targets.

The key goals of NRHM and achievements made during XI and XII plan (coterminous with the NRHM/NHM targets) are at Annexure-I.

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

- More resources through increased State share have been made available for NRHM/NHM.
- Based on the continuous learning from the implementation of NRHM, strategies such as RMNCH+A- continuum of care approach, High Priority Districts, strengthening Facility Based Newborn Care, Home Based Newborn Care etc. have been adopted.
- Better outreach services, new drug regimen and focussed attention to disease hot spots has been adopted to eliminate/eradicate diseases such as kala-azar, leprosy, filaria etc.
- Incentive pool to encourage State to undertake health sector reforms has been introduced.

(b): State-wise details of public health facilities set up since year 2005 is at Annexure-II.

Amount spent under NRHM/NHM during 2010-11 to 2015-16, year-wise, State-wise is at Annexure –III.

Current status of achievement of outcomes (MMR, U5MR & TFR) State wise is at Annexure- IV.

(c): As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), there is a shortage of doctors in various public health facilities. However, public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of doctors in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. Nonetheless, under NHM, financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Support is also provided to States/UTs by giving hard area allowance to health human resources for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

Further, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Process of approvals against the proposals is a regular ongoing activity. Approvals under NHM in 2016-17 for all States have been issued.

(d): The working of NRHM/NHM is regularly monitored/ reviewed, inter-alia, through external surveys such as, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), District Level Household Survey (DLHS), Annual Health Survey (AHS) and Sample Registration System (SRS). NFHS-4 Survey is presently going on. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) conducted an evaluation of NRHM on behalf of the Planning Commission. Further, Common Review Missions (CRMs) also undertake a review of NRHM/NHM annually.

Achievements up to XIth Plan

Physical Outcomes : Targets & Achievements under NRHM		
S.No.	Targets (2005-12)	Achievements (up to 2012)
1	IMR reduced to 30/1000 live births	IMR reduced from 58 in 2005 (SRS) to 42 in 2012 (SRS).
2	Maternal Mortality to reduce to 100/100,000 live births	MMR has reduced from 254 in 2004-06 (SRS) to 178 in 2010-12 (SRS).
3	TFR reduced to 2.1	TFR has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 (SRS) to 2.4 in 2012 (SRS).
4	Malaria Mortality reduction to 60%	70% Malaria mortality reduction- (Reduced from 1707 in 2006 to 519 in 2012).
5	Kala Azar Mortality reduction to 100%	88% Kala Azar mortality reduction- (Reduced from 187 in 2006 to 22 in 2012).
6	Filaria / Microfilaria Reduction Rate to 80%	66% reduction- Filaria/ Microfilaria (Rate reduced from 0.98% in 2006 to 0.33% in 2012).
7	Dengue Mortality reduction by 50%	8% reduction- Dengue Mortality has reduced from 184 in 2006 to 169 in 2011.
8	Cataract operations- increasing to 46 lakhs per year	Cataract operations of more than 63.49 lakhs per year have been reported in 2012.
9	Leprosy Prevalence Rate reduction to less than 1 per 10,000	Leprosy Prevalence Rate reduced from 1.8 per 10,000 in 2005 to 0.68 per 10,000 in 2012.
10	Tuberculosis Control - over 70% case detection & 85% cure rate	Tuberculosis is having 71% case detection and 88% Cure rate.
11	Engaging 4 lakhs female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)	More than 8.6 lakhs female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) engaged as on 2012

Targets of XIIth Plan:

Physical Outcomes: Targets & Achievements for NHM/NRHM/12th FY Plan		
S.no.	Targets (2012-17)	Achievements
1	Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births	IMR reduced from 42 in 2012 (SRS) to 39 in 2015 (SRS).
2	Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births	MMR has reduced to 167 in 2011-13 (SRS).
3	Reduce TFR to 2.1	TFR has reduced to 2.3 in 2014 (SRS).
4	Reduce annual incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis by half	Annual total case notification of 107 lakh cases and 88% Cure rate up to March 2016.
5	Reduce prevalence of Leprosy to <1/10000 population and incidence to zero in all districts	Leprosy Prevalence Rate reduced to less than 0.68 per 10,000 in March 2016.
6	Annual Malaria Incidence to be <1/1000	Annual Malaria Incidence is 0.12 in March 2016.
7	Less than 1 per cent microfilaria prevalence in all districts	Out of 255 districts, 222 districts have been reported microfilaria rate to less than 1%.
8	Kala-Azar Elimination by 2015, <1 case per 10000 population in all blocks	Number of reported deaths due to Kala-Azar reduced from 187 (2006) to 3 (2015).

S. No.	State/UTs	Public Health facilities in 2005	Public Health facilities set up upto March 2016	New health facilities set up
1	Andhra Pradesh	14173	8946	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	485	469	-
3	Assam	5819	5824	5
4	Bihar	12086	11763	-
5	Chhattisgarh	4450	6170	1720
6	Goa	196	237	41
7	Gujarat	8615	9682	1067
8	Haryana	2913	3179	266
9	Himachal Pradesh	2571	2703	132
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2283	3009	726
11	Jharkhand	5070	4506	-
12	Karnataka	10075	12001	1926
13	Kerala	6142	5719	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	10256	10814	558
15	Maharashtra	11889	12860	971
16	Manipur	508	531	23
17	Meghalaya	519	578	59
18	Mizoram	420	446	26
19	Nagaland	502	556	54
20	Odisha	7440	8429	989
21	Punjab	3453	3591	138
22	Rajasthan	11899	17111	5212
23	Sikkim	175	177	2
24	Tamil Nadu	10097	10734	637
25	Telangana	-	5683	5683
26	Tripura	621	1145	524
27	Uttarakhand	1790	2200	410
28	Uttar Pradesh	22511	24951	2440
29	West Bengal	11624	11672	48
30	A & N Islands	131	151	20
31	Chandigarh	14	19	5
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	65	20
33	Daman & Diu	25	33	8
34	Delhi	50	80	30
35	Lakshadweep	21	24	3
36	Puducherry	118	86	-
	All India	168986	186144	23743

Annexure-III

State/UTs wise Utilization under NRHM/NHM from the F.Y. 2010-11 to 2015-16

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Utilization	Utilization	Utilization	Utilization	Utilization	Utilization
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.66	21.30	27.52	29.12	24.33	11.47
2	Andhra Pradesh	693.92	709.05	1066.65	1044.81	902.91	1090.17
3	Arunachal Pradesh	78.64	90.70	73.68	92.03	69.50	146.27
4	Assam	1093.37	1035.14	1253.73	956.89	915.88	1186.01
5	Bihar	1454.98	1147.74	1333.54	1480.68	1427.40	1621.67
6	Chandigarh	9.25	10.75	12.65	14.42	15.26	20.98
7	Chattisgarh	308.60	482.58	512.34	805.50	716.04	758.28
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.76	6.49	7.43	9.83	8.56	15.54
9	Daman & Diu	3.96	5.21	6.85	8.40	7.67	15.69
10	Delhi	90.13	92.27	109.30	132.59	222.64	137.29
11	Goa	18.37	27.49	29.63	30.58	29.50	24.92
12	Gujarat	722.26	766.41	821.11	977.48	873.66	1272.42
13	Haryana	287.78	289.21	369.63	423.79	438.18	493.23
14	Himachal Pradesh	164.74	149.75	276.69	158.60	306.92	281.26
15	Jammu & Kashmir	210.76	249.39	293.78	391.10	393.29	420.94
16	Jharkhand	381.09	419.41	423.93	521.49	372.01	590.18
17	Karnataka	700.62	767.55	807.10	812.56	858.18	1141.61
18	Kerala	385.95	428.16	628.24	673.07	509.83	632.88
19	Lakshadweep	3.44	4.10	4.44	2.28	1.36	2.72
20	Madhya Pradesh	996.80	968.86	1223.50	1583.60	1738.02	2046.60
21	Maharashtra	1271.63	1483.17	1840.14	1806.86	1834.40	1734.44
22	Manipur	68.21	65.88	68.48	74.57	86.91	105.51
23	Meghalaya	91.99	107.72	104.75	71.53	70.72	133.55
24	Mizoram	77.33	76.92	87.69	91.89	93.29	172.38
25	Nagaland	81.84	111.81	105.35	90.40	63.04	81.05
26	Orissa	664.37	727.75	780.73	901.65	944.10	1205.77
27	Puducherry	17.36	20.59	20.53	25.43	23.35	21.77
28	Punjab	339.34	382.71	423.47	437.57	460.59	649.49
29	Rajasthan	1172.06	1051.53	1181.47	1457.06	1722.69	1799.11
30	Sikkim	33.45	31.95	37.30	44.82	41.36	50.71
31	Tamil Nadu	825.22	917.15	900.73	1430.28	2248.06	1633.37
32	Tripura	105.43	109.15	118.96	101.93	130.15	118.77
33	Uttar Pradesh	2693.30	2011.11	3263.04	2924.38	3671.26	4451.78
34	Uttarakhand	206.31	212.90	246.97	255.28	324.42	335.95
35	West Bengal	836.69	901.71	1104.09	1271.71	1196.78	1487.62
36	Telangana			0.00	0.00	334.68	505.55
Total		16112.63	15883.63	19565.44	21134.19	23076.94	26396.94

Note:

1. Above mentioned Utilization figures are as reported by States/UTs and includes expenditure against Central Release, State share & Unspent balances of previous years.
2. The above figures does not include Kind Grants under Immunization.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR)
(2011-13)**

India & Major States	MMR
INDIA	167
Assam	300
Bihar / Jharkhand	208
Madhya Pradesh / Chhatisgarh	221
Orissa	222
Rajasthan	244
Uttar Pradesh / Uttarakhand	285
Andhra Pradesh	92
Karnataka	133
Kerala	61
Tamil Nadu	79
Gujarat	112
Haryana	127
Maharashtra	68
Punjab	141
West Bengal	113
Other States	126

Source: SRS 2014

Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR), 2014

States/UTs	U5MR
India	45
Andhra Pradesh	40
Assam	66
Bihar	53
Chhattisgarh	49
Delhi	21
Gujarat	41
Haryana	40
Himachal Pradesh	36
Jammu & Kashmir	35
Jharkhand	44
Karnataka	31
Kerala	13
Madhya Pradesh	65
Maharashtra	23
Odisha	60
Punjab	27
Rajasthan	51
Tamil Nadu	21
Telangana	37
Uttar Pradesh	57
Uttarakhand	36
West Bengal	30

Source: SRS 2014

Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2014

States/UTs	TFR
India	2.3
Andhra Pradesh	1.8
Assam	2.3
Bihar	3.2
Chhattisgarh	2.6
Delhi	1.7
Gujarat	2.3
Haryana	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1.7
Jharkhand	2.8
Karnataka	1.8
Kerala	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	2.8
Maharashtra	1.8
Odisha	2.1
Punjab	1.7
Rajasthan	2.8
Tamil Nadu	1.7
Telangana	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	3.2
Uttarakhand	2.0
West Bengal	1.6

Source: SRS 2014