

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4135
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04TH JANUARY, 2019**

ACHIEVEMENT OF HEALTH SCHEMES

4135. DR. P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state the details of the health schemes launched by the Government since 2015 till date under the Ministry, Year-wise along with the targets set and achievements made under each of these schemes?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

The details of major health schemes launched by Government since 2015 till date with the targets set and achievements made under each of these schemes are at **Annexure**.

1. National Health Mission (NHM)

The details of health schemes are as under:

A. Free Diagnostic Initiative (FDI)

The objective of the program is to ensure access to free diagnostic services to reduce Out Of Pocket (OOP) expenditure on healthcare. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), Operational Guidelines for the NHM Free Diagnostics Services Initiative were developed and disseminated among States/UTs on 2nd July, 2015 with a mandate to provide free diagnostics to all the citizens of the country thereby reducing OOP expenses and providing access to medical services. Diagnostic services are to be provided either by in house arrangement in PPP. 3 models of PPP suggested are - (i) Hub and spoke model for lab diagnostics (ii) Tele-radiology and (iii) CT scan services in District Hospital.

Lab investigations has been rolled out in 31 States/UTs. CT scan services have been rolled out in 24 States/UTs and Tele-radiology has been rolled out in 10 States.

Ministry has pursued with all the States/UTs to provide essential diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities and send proposals through Program Implementation Plan for funding under NHM.

Funds approved to States/UTs for 2016-17, 2017-18 and for 2018-19 as on 01.12.2018 are Rs. 649.30 crore, Rs. 761.18 crore and Rs. 1218.31 crore, respectively.

B. Biomedical Equipment Management & Maintenance Program (BMMP)

Under BMMP, support is being provided to State Governments to outsource medical equipment maintenance comprehensively for all its machinery across all the facilities. BMMP has been implemented in total 28 States (22 States in PPP and 6 States in in-house mode).

The implementation of BMMP has helped in providing assured quality diagnostics services in public health facilities, thereby reducing cost of care and improving the quality of care for poor patients. The programme is helping facilities in providing uninterrupted delivery of health care diagnostics, preventive, promotive, surgical and rehabilitation services.

C. Kayakalp

Kayakalp was launched in May, 2015 as a National Initiative to give Awards to those public health facilities that demonstrate high levels of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control & focus on promoting cleanliness in public spaces. The objective is also to create and share sustainable practices related to improved cleanliness in public health facilities.

- Approval of Rs.36.66 crore for Kayakalp has been given in 2015-16, Rs. 107.99 crore in 2016-17, Rs. 133.22 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 225.66 crore in 2018-19.
- From over 30,000 facilities assessed under Kayakalp Programme in 2017-18, 2885 facilities had received Kayakalp awards including Commendation awards, which include 271 District Hospitals (DHs), 748 Sub-Division Hospitals (SDHs)/Community Health Centres (CHCs), 1724 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 142 Urban Health facilities. Out of which, 48 Districts Hospitals have been adjudged as winners & runners up, 35 CHCs/SDHs and around 529 PHCs/UPHCs have been adjudged as winners.

D. Health and Wellness Centres

- Health & Wellness Centres as a part of Ayushman Bharat seeks to undertake interventions to holistically address health (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care) at primary level for comprehensive Primary health Care with a continuum of care approach.
- In order to expand access to Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC), Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) will be strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres (H&WCs). The H&WCs are expected to provide preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for an expanded range of services encompassing reproductive and child health services, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, palliative care and elderly care, oral health, ENT care, and basic emergency care.
- Under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres, 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres need to be operationalized by 2022. The Health and Wellness Centres would be operationalized in phases as under:

FY 2018-19 = 15,000

FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)

FY 2020-21 = 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)

FY 2021-2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)

Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

- In the current year against target of 15000 Health and Wellness centres by March, 2019, approval has been accorded to States/UTs for over 21000 Health & Wellness Centres till date. As reported by the States/ UTs, 4503 Health & Wellness Centres have been operationalized till 15th December, 2018.

E. Swachh Swasth Sarvatra (SSS)

Swachh Swasth Sarvatra, a joint initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), was launched on 29th December 2016. Under SSS:-

- One CHC in each of the Open Defecation Free (ODF) blocks to receive additional funding of Rs 10 lakhs under NHM to facilitate the CHC to achieve Kayakalp certification with a minimum score of 70 in Kayakalp assessment and improve its Kayakalp score. Where there is no CHC in that block, the CHC catering to the population of the ODF block may be taken up.
- MDWS to enable Gram Panchayats where Kayakalp awarded PHCs are located to become ODF. Further MDWS to build capacity through training in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to nominees from such CHCs and PHCs.
- A list of 498 Kayakalp award winning PHCs for FY 2017-2018 mapped with their respective Gram Panchayat, Blocks and District as desired by MDWS shared with MDWS.
 - Extension of SSS in collaboration with Ministry of Urban development (MoUD) is being rolled out to Urban areas. Guidelines being issued shortly.
 - List of 2074 ODF declared blocks shared by MDWS shared with States/UTs to enable them to map CHCs in or nearest to the ODF declared block and propose same in PIP 2018-19. Based on the proposals submitted by States/UTs, RoPs for FY 2018-19 are being issued. List of CHCs mapped with these 2074 ODF blocks would be shared with MDWS.
- Till date approvals of Rs 49.67 crore accorded to States under SSS for 853 CHCs in 21 States, however further list of 773 CHCs as communicated by State based on approvals for FY 2018-19 is communicated to MDWS.

2. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched in 2016 to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- While antenatal care is routinely provided to pregnant women, special Ante Natal Care (ANC) services are provided by Obstetrics and Gynecology (OBGY) Specialists/ Radiologist/ Physicians at government health facilities under PMSMA.
- As part of the campaign, a minimum package of antenatal care services are provided to pregnant women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters of at Government health facilities (PHCs/CHCs, DHs/urban health facilities etc.) in both urban and rural areas.
- Using the principles of a single window system, a minimum package of investigations and medicines such as Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) and Calcium supplements etc. are being provided to all pregnant women attending the PMSMA clinics.
- One of the critical components of the Abhiyan is identification and follow-up of high risk pregnancies and red stickers are added on to the Mother and Child Protection cards of women with high risk pregnancies.

Year wise and achievement under the scheme-

No.	Indicator	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(Till Nov)
1	ANC checkups	4743954	7157098	4630172
2	Total Number of high risk pregnancies identified	276676	342394	207336
3	Total Number of Volunteer Registered	3555	1343	421

3. Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

Since 2015 till date, two health schemes have been launched:

A. Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS)

SCHIS as top up over existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) scheme has been implemented from 01.04.2016 for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. SCHIS provides enhanced coverage of Rs. 30,000 per senior citizen in the family enrolled under RSBY. SCHIS covers all the senior citizens of families enrolled under RSBY.

Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen(s) were covered under SCHIS till 23.09.2018.

B. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

The Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. This scheme provides coverage upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year from secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore families) under PMJAY. This scheme covers 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data.

After the launch of PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS got subsumed in it. State-wise achievements in respect of PMJAY are as under:

Status of PMJAY

Status as on 04.12.2018					
State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*	Hospitals Empanelled + In Process	E-Cards Issued	Beneficiaries Admitted in Hospital	Amount Authorized for Admissions
Andaman And Nicobar	0.78	6	1,271	1	2,987
Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	0	29	0	0
Assam	27.02	200	3	2,501	4,80,09,957
Bihar	108.95	1,043	39,931	2,232	1,91,94,357
Chandigarh	0.71	17	5,491	50	7,78,929
Chhattisgarh	41.46	1,574	1,28,375	72,498	46,45,90,417
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	3.40	5	76,199	537	15,14,013
Daman And Diu	2.40	5	19,060	92	3,97,827
Goa	0.37	4	585	2,817	9,48,46,523
Gujarat	44.85	2,341	1,01,874	93,338	1,26,33,85,905
Haryana	15.51	536	1,73,927	1,732	2,44,13,587
Himachal Pradesh	4.80	210	25,266	1,464	1,45,81,117
Jammu And Kashmir	6.13	159	2,31,968	0	0
Jharkhand	57.00	747	1,75,743	12,642	13,17,71,071
Karnataka	103.00	958	0	46,135	77,12,20,302
Kerala	34.84	10	0	75,721	42,86,57,692
Lakshadweep	0.01	1	8	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	118.00	261	2,17,740	8,706	8,08,57,003
Maharashtra	83.63	1,131	11,254	33,253	78,69,18,229
Manipur	2.77	16	8,859	391	58,32,392
Meghalaya	8.37	163	0	0	0
Mizoram	1.95	110	20,902	1,460	1,01,73,115
Nagaland	2.50	65	5,038	64	5,72,110
NHA empanelled hospitals		26	0	271	94,98,496
Puducherry	1.04	8	6	0	0
Punjab	42.00	210	0	0	0
Sikkim	0.40	7	438	6	1,00,751
Tamil Nadu	157.00	1,837	0	63,911	1,50,98,42,014

Tripura	4.90	67	28,741	542	29,58,515
Uttar Pradesh	118.04	1,887	1,46,795	7,007	7,09,86,394
Uttarakhand	19.68	185	11,465	370	36,89,328
West Bengal	112.00	1,348	0	12,037	10,92,08,203
Overall	1,126	15,137	14,30,968	4,39,778	5,85,40,01,234

*Includes PM-JAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries.

4. Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs (SoFTeL)

To upgrade Food Testing Laboratories in India, a Central Sector Scheme “**Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs (SoFTeL)**” with a total outlay of Rs. 481.95 Crore is being implemented during 2016-17 to 2018-19. The scheme focuses on all aspects of food testing system including strengthening of State food labs and referral labs, capacity building of food analysts and other technical personnel engaged in the analysis of food and creation of mobile food labs across all States/UTs.

The targets of the said scheme:

- to establish at least one of the Food testing Laboratories in each State/UT and two labs in larger States. A total of 45 State labs are proposed to be strengthened.
- to provide the financial support to the States food testing labs for procurement of major equipment facilities and other related head.
- to establish of 62 Food Safety on Wheels (the mobile lab – one in every 20 districts, with at least one Mobile lab in each State/UT).
- to ensure that all the State Food testing laboratories attain the NABL accreditation and bring them at par with best of the laboratories in the country
- to cover 500 schools/colleges across the country for establishing basic facilities with a grant of Rs. 3.00 lakh each and another 1000 schools/colleges to establish facilities for food testing with a grant of Rs.1.00 lakh each over a period of three years.

Achievements as on 21.12.2018 under this scheme are:-

- So far, a total of 31 State Food Safety Laboratories of 25 States/UTs have been taken up for upgradation including setting up 11 microbiology laboratories in 10 States/UTs have been taken for upgradation and a grant of Rs.128.45 Crore has been sanctioned/released.
- A Grant of Rs. 13.715 Crore has been released for strengthening of 7 Referral Food Testing Laboratories (for procurement of one/two high end equipment).
- 40 Food Safety Wheels (FSWs) have been sanctioned to 29 States/UTs out of which 33 FSWs has been delivered to 27 States/UTs.
- A number of capacity building programmes have been conducted in which state officials were also invited. Details of participation of state officials are given below:-

- a) 4 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Awareness Programmes – 142 participants
- b) 16 Good Food Laboratory Practices (GFLP)- 265 participants
- c) 12 specialized programmes - 28 participants

172 Food Testing Laboratories (NABL accredited) have been recognised and notified under section 43(1) of FSS Act, 2006.

5. Drugs Regulation

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the proposal for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the country, both under the Central and the State Governments. The share of the Centre and the States in case of State component will be in the ratio of 60:40 for all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Seven North-Eastern States for which the ratio will be 90:10. The Scheme was to be implemented during the three financial years viz. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; however, the competent authority has approved its continuation for further two years, viz. 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Accordingly, proposals were asked for from the States. Out of the 36 States/UTs, the following 24 States/UTs have submitted proposals for release of funds along with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) duly signed by the respective States/UTs. These are: (i) Karnataka (ii) Delhi, (iii) Goa, (iv) Jharkhand, (v) Odisha, (vi) Gujarat, (vii) Kerala, (viii) Andhra Pradesh, (ix) Telangana, (x) Punjab, (xi) Jammu & Kashmir, (xii) Bihar, (xiii) Madhya Pradesh, (xiv) Uttarakhand, (xv) Tripura, (xvi) Mizoram, (xvii) Sikkim, (xviii) Arunachal Pradesh, (xix) Himachal Pradesh, (xx) Meghalaya (xxi) Maharashtra, (xxii) Tamil Nadu (xxiii) Haryana (xxiv) Nagaland.

Rs.29.01 crore, Rs.52.35 crore and Rs.206 crore have been allocated during the years 2016-17; 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for the Scheme. Year-wise details of funds released under the scheme are:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of States/UT	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19
		Fund sanctioned/ released	Fund sanctioned/ released	Fund sanctioned/ released
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.01	---	18.77
2	Sikkim	02.00	---	---
3	Meghalaya	02.00	---	---
4	Mizoram	06.00	---	---
5	Tripura	06.00	---	---
6	Arunachal Pradesh	06.00	---	---

7	Himachal Pradesh	---	15.00	---
8	Jammu and Kashmir	---	13.00	---
9	Gujarat	---	06.00	13.55
10	Odisha	---	05.00	1.9695
11	Punjab	---	03.00	---
12	Delhi	---	04.00	---
13	Karnataka	---	03.35	---
14	Jharkhand	---	03.00	---
15	Bihar	---	---	20.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	---	---	15.00
17	Haryana	---	---	10.00
18	Maharashtra	---	---	25.00
19	Goa	---	---	2.43
20	Uttarakhand	---	---	5.00
21	Tamil Nadu	---	---	12.00
22	Telangana	---	---	8.00
23	Kerala	---	---	9.00
24	Nagaland	---	---	2.6256
TOTAL		29.01	52.35	143.3451

6. Family Planning Schemes

- **Mission Parivar Vikas (MPV)** was launched in 2016 for increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts of seven high focus States with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above.
- **Three new Contraceptives** viz, Injectable contraceptive (under Antara Program), Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP) were added to the existing basket of choices in 2016.
- **A Family Planning Logistic Management Information Systems (FP-LMIS)** was launched in 2017 to strengthen family planning supply chain management system.
- **The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs)** were revamped in 2016 so as to increase the demand for these commodities.
- **A dedicated 360 degree media campaign** on Family planning was developed in 2016 and 2017 for improving demand generation and awareness.
- **The COT (Clinical Outreach Team) Scheme** was designed in 2017 to meet the Family Planning needs in the far flung and underserved areas.

Achievements under Family Planning

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(up to December, 2018)
Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD)	5,540,743	5,971,293	5,874,525	3,593,923
Post Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD)	1,065,433	1,690,155	2,090,250	1,408,374
Total Sterilization	4,069,670	3,930,459	3,568,409	1,600,936
Injectable contraceptive MPA	-	-	145,812	489,634
Centchroman (Chhaya)	-	484,498	959,433	848,643
