

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2263
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 2020**

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

**2263. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:
SHRI VINAYAK RAUT:**

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

- (a) whether the rural population do not have sufficient medical facilities in most of the rural areas in the country including Bihar;
- (b) the extent to which National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has achieved its objectives;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up super specialty healthcare centres in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): As per Rural Health Statistics-2019, as on 31.03.2019, a total of 1,57,411 Sub-centres, 24,855 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 5,335 Community Health Centres (CHCs) have been functional in the rural areas of the country. Out of this, 9,949 Sub-centres, 1,899 PHCs and 150 CHCs have been functional in Bihar.

(b): The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. Key features of the Mission include making the public health delivery system fully functional and accountable to the community, human resources management, community involvement, decentralization, rigorous monitoring & evaluation against standards, convergence of health and related programmes from village level upwards, innovations and flexible financing and also interventions for improving the health indicators. Performance of the National Health Mission on major indicators is given in Annexure.

(c) & (d): To provide major thrust for creation of advanced tertiary healthcare infrastructure with super specialty health care facilities, Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is implemented for expanding/ augmenting tertiary healthcare capacity in the underserved areas of the country. 25 new All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) and 73 Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) with Super Specialty Hospitals/ Trauma Centres have been built under the scheme and equipped with modern healthcare facilities including Intensive Care Units (ICUs) throughout the country including in rural areas. States generally considered “backward” with respect to the broad socio-economic indicators are given priority while finalising projects. Further, to augment tertiary healthcare facilities including ICUs across the country, Central Government is also establishing 157 new Medical Colleges by up-gradation of District Hospitals.

ANNEXURE

Achievements during the period of 2005-06 to 2019-20 under National Health Mission (NHM)

S. No.	INDICATORS	2005-06 ¹	2019 -20 ²
1	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	254 (SRS 2004-06)	113 (SRS 2016-18)
2	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	58 (SRS 2005)	32 (SRS: 2018)
3	Neonatal Mortality rate (NMR)	37 (SRS 2005)	23 (SRS 2018)
4	Under 5 Mortality rate (U5MR)	69 (SRS 2008)	36 (SRS 2018)
5	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.9 (SRS 2005)	2.2 (SRS 2018)
6	Health Human Resources Augmentation ³	26,475	2.59 lakh
7	Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)	4.6 lakh	10.56 lakh
8	No of PHCs working on 24X7 basis	6,550	9,468
9	Functional First Referral Units (FRUs)	901	3,122
10	Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) operational	NA ⁴	1,669
11	Ambulances services (Operational)	NA ⁴ { 11,661 in 2013 }	26,489
12	Setting up Rogi Kalyan Samitis (Patient Welfare Societies) in public health facilities	13,445	33,376
13	Constitution of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) at village level	17,318	5.54 lakh
14	Holding Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs)	19.6 lakh	11.65 crore

Note: - ¹ Cumulative figures as on NHM-MIS report 2005-06.

² Cumulative figures as on NHM-MIS report 2019-20.

³ Includes include GDMOs, ANMs, Staff Nurses, Specialists, AYUSH Doctors and Paramedics.

⁴ Data not available for year 2005-06.