

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2957
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12TH MARCH, 2021**

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

2957. SHRI MALOOK NAGAR:

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

- (a) the details of schemes/programmes rolled out to improve healthcare facilities to global standards in the country;
- (b) whether the Government is formulating any policy to reduce the cost of treatment in private hospitals and bring uniformity in it and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to modernize Government hospitals on the lines of private hospitals?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): “Public Health & Hospitals” being a State subject the primary responsibility for improving the healthcare facilities including modernization of Government Hospitals lies with respective State/UT Governments.

However, to address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. Currently, NRHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM). NUHM was also launched in 2013 as a sub-mission of NHM.

Under National Health Mission (NHM), the central government provides technical and financial support to States/UTs support for equipment, use of modern technologies & upgradation of infrastructure based on proposals received from respective States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs).

The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening, Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

This support under NHM includes provision of a host of free services related to maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme,

and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

Other major initiatives include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) (under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) (which provides newborn and child health screening and early interventions services free of cost for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival), implementation of Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) & Telemedicine are also being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas.

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

Further, Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage up to Rs. 5.00 lakh per family per year to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC).

Under NHM, the States/UTs are also supported for strengthening and expansion of public healthcare facilities including construction of new facilities and provision of equipment based on the proposals received from the States/UTs, within their Resource Envelope.