

- Home Based New Born Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening and early intervention services has been launched to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups like under-5 children, children of 6 – 10 years of age group, adolescents, pregnant & lactating women and women in reproductive age along with treatment of anaemic children and pregnant mothers at health facilities.

Synergising of schemes on health sector

2217. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish synergy in all of its schemes for the health sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to substantially improve the efficiency of existing mechanism and schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The integration of vertical health programmes at all levels has been one of the core strategies of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)/National Health Mission (NHM).

To establish synergy in all its schemes, funding under the National Health Mission (NHM) which now encompasses the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) and the NRHM, is provided for the following six programmatic components, namely, Health Systems Strengthening; Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Services; Control of Communicable Diseases; Control of Non-Communicable diseases; National Urban Health Mission and Infrastructure Maintenance.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) The National Health Mission, State Health Mission, District Health Society and the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee etc are platforms to bring about integration and improvement in efficiencies. The Programme Implementation Plans of all programmes are received together and appraised by the National programme Coordination Committee. Other measures initiated by the Central Government to improve efficiency include:

- Issuance of guidelines for Quality Assurance (QA) and support to States/UTs for setting up QA systems
- Supporting effective HR policies including skill upgradation of doctors, Nurses and ANMs, setting up Human Resource Management information systems, competency based assessments etc
- Issuance of Guidelines for maintenance of biomedical equipment
- Providing support for performance linked incentives
- Requiring mandatory disclosures of key service delivery data
- Putting in place outcome linked incentives/disincentives.

Time-Frame for universal immunisation

2218. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's full immunisation project for the children covers less than 50 per cent of the children in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to declare certain time-frame for immunisation, wherein special vaccine drive is proposed to be launched in the country to address this shortfall;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and