

(c) whether the expansion and progress of implementation of Prime Minister Health Security scheme has increased considerably in the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) has been launched with the objectives of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and to also augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. PMSSY has two components:

(i) Setting up of AIIMS like institutions

(ii) Upgradation of existing State Government Medical Colleges/Institutions

Upgradation programme broadly envisages improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Blocks/Trauma Centers etc. and procurement of medical equipments for existing as well as new facilities on Central and State share basis.

The above are being taken up in phased manner.

(c) and (d) In the Budget 2014-15, setting up of new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in UP, and in the Budget 2015-16, setting up of new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar have been announced.

Cabinet has approved the establishment of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh, Kalyani in West Bengal, Nagpur in Maharashtra, Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh and Bathinda in Punjab. Sites for AIIMS at Vijaypur in Jammu and Awantipora in Kashmir and Kamrup in Assam have been finalized.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved upgradation of 13 Government Medical College Institutions at the cost of 200 crore each under Phase-IV of PMSSY.

Expenditure for research on health products and services

†757. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no money is spent on research on health products and services in India; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, the quantum of expenditure made by Government in health products and services sector?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), a premier institute for health research in the country, research in health products and services is not being taken up by them. However, ICMR supports research for Innovation and Translational Research (ITR) activities for development of diagnostics kits, vaccines, etc. Budget allocated by ICMR for such ITR activities during 2016-17 is ₹ 20.00 crore.

Checking obesity and diabetic epidemics

758. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to control or minimise the obesity and diabetic epidemics spreading in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments to create awareness and provide health care facilities. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for major NCDs are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of NCD Clinics and CCUs in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

As obesity is one of the biological risk factors for diabetes, the health promotion activities focuses on creating awareness regarding prevention of obesity by enhancing physical activity and healthy diet apart from other measures in this regard.

India is the first country globally to adopt the NCD Global Monitoring Framework and Action Plan to its National Context. The Framework includes a set of nine voluntary targets and 25 indicators which can be applied across regional and country settings. The framework elements include halting the rise in obesity and diabetes prevalence.

The Government of India has developed a National Multi Sectoral Action Plan (NMAP) for prevention and control of NCDs to guide multisectoral efforts towards attaining the National NCD objectives. The said NMAP has been shared with relevant Central Government Ministries/Departments for their suggestions/feedback.