

Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has been launched on 23.09.2018, as a centrally sponsored scheme. No timeline has been indicated for implementation of PMJAY.

(b) For the current Financial Year, at the Budget Estimate stage, ₹ 2000/- crore were allocated.

(c) No specific fund is allocated for any procedure under the scheme. However, a fixed rate of each procedure covered under the scheme is indicated for making reimbursement to the hospital for undertaking the procedure in treating the beneficiaries.

(d) No timeline has been fixed to cover 100 per cent population of India under the scheme.

HIV infection cases

2204. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were around 87,000 HIV infections and over 69,000 AIDS related deaths in the country in 2017;

(b) whether around 22,675 mothers needed Antiretroviral Therapy for prevention of mother to child transmissions of HIV;

(c) whether India's 2017 survey figure also do not show a significant positive shift from 2015 survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. India is estimated to have around 87,000 HIV infections and over 69,000 AIDS related deaths in the country in 2017 as per the HIV Estimations 2017.

(b) Yes. As per HIV Estimations 2017, it is estimated that 22,675 pregnant women needed Antiretroviral Therapy for prevention of mother to child transmissions of HIV in year 2017.

(c) and (d) India undertakes HIV estimation exercise biennially using United Nations recommended model which does not recommend comparing the results of two rounds of HIV Estimations. As per India HIV Estimations 2017, new HIV infections in country have declined by more than 80% since its peak in 1995 against the global average of 47%. Similarly, AIDS related deaths have declined by 71% since its peak in 2005 while the global average for same has been 51%. HIV Estimations 2017

also indicates that while national prevalence and incidence remains low, the epidemic is high in some geographical regions and population groups.

Rise in cases of vector borne diseases

2205. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether there is a rise in Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya cases in the last six months in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to keep the number of cases under control and encouraging people to take proper medical care;

(c) whether medical camps were organised in the high-risk area and in remote areas; and

(d) the logistics provided to the States and UTs like lab technicians, ambulances and medicines and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. There is a decrease in number of Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria cases during last six months in 2018 compared to the corresponding period in 2017 as below:—

Dengue and Chikungunya:

Year	Number of cases reported in last 6 months (June to November)	
	Dengue	Chikungunya
2017	134718	51736
2018	82763	37776

Malaria:

The number of malaria cases reported by States have declined from 805782 to 375836 *i.e.* by 53.36% and reported deaths from 104 to 96 *i.e.* by 63.89% from January to November 2018 (Provisional data), as compared to the same period in 2017.

(b) Government of India (GOI) has taken the following steps:

Dengue and Chikungunya:

- Monitoring and supervision for early case detection and prevention and control through reviews and video conference at higher level.