

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the Ministry of AYUSH has initiated such measures through the peripheral institutes and laboratories of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), as per requirement. CCRAS adopts the scientific process of drug development as per prevalent guidelines such as Good Clinical Practices Guidelines for ASU drugs (GCP-ASU), Ministry of AYUSH and National ethical guidelines for Bio-Medical Research (ICMR) and WHO guidelines for traditional medicines.

Such measures are also initiated by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), through their constituent laboratories namely, CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), Lucknow; CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow; CSIR-Indian Institute of integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu; CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI), Lucknow and CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat.

(b) During the last three years, CCRAS has developed and commercialized the following two drugs:

1. AYUSH 82 - An Anti Diabetic Ayurvedic Formulation.
2. AYUSH SG - An Anti-Rheumatoid Arthritis preparation.

CSIR has also developed an Ayurvedic drug named 'Reunion', which is for fast healing of fractures.

(c) Yes, Clinical trials have confirmed the effectiveness of AYUSH 82, AYUSH SG and Reunion before their introduction in the market.

#### **Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Scheme**

\*38. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme and the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the public-private split of the hospitalisations and the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the average amount reimbursed as a part of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises two components namely (i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) through Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centers (AB- HWC), and (ii) Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY).

Under AB-HWC, Comprehensive Primary Healthcare is being provided universally to all and includes promotive, preventive, and primary health care. The AB-HWCs are envisioned to provide an expanded range of services including care for non-communicable diseases as well as prevention, and Health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga apart from services already being provided for Maternal and Child Health including immunization and communicable diseases. To provide comprehensive health coverage to the beneficiaries, free essential drugs and diagnostic services are g.lso being provided through these AB-HWCs.

Under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), health coverage up to ₹5.00 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to the entitled beneficiaries as per Socio Economic Caste Census Database is being provided. The State-wise details of beneficiaries of the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As on 19.06.2019, the total number of hospital admissions under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is 29,35,313, out of which 16,97,1.17 hospitalizations are in private hospitals and 12,38,196 in public hospitals. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Since the, launch of PMJAY on 23.09.2018, beneficiaries have availed/ availing cashless treatment worth ₹ 4024.9 crore As of now, the average claim amount per beneficiary per episode of hospitalization is ₹ 13,351/-. The details of top ten tertiary procedures are given in Statement.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY  
(as on 19.06.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands*	0.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh *	90.00

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
4.	Assam	27.02
5.	Bihar	108.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.66
9.	Daman and Diu*	0.45
10.	Goa	0.37
11.	Gujarat*	70.00
12.	Haryana	15.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.80
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
15.	Jharkhand*	57.00
16.	Karnataka*	115.00
17.	Kerala	34.84
18.	Lakshadweep	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh*	128.8
20.	Maharashtra	83.63
21.	Manipur	2.77
22.	Meghalaya*	8.37
23.	Mizoram	1.95
24.	Nagaland	2.33
25.	Puducherry	1.04
26.	Punjab*	42.00
27.	Sikkim	0.40
28.	Tamil Nadu*	157.00
29.	Tripura	4.90

1	2	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04
31.	Uttarakhand*	19.68
32.	West Bengal	112.00
	TOTAL	1257.49 <sup>#</sup>

\* Includes State extensions of PMJAY

<sup>#</sup> Includes 10.74 crore identified families entitled for AB-PMJAY as per SECC database.

### Statement-II

*State-wise number of hospitalizations under AB- PMJAY (as on 19.06.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospital Admissions	
		Private	Public
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	97,863	34,385
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	630
4.	Assam	14,350	33,553
5.	Bihar	11,747	34,814
6.	Chandigarh	302	509
7.	Chhattisgarh	411,814	142,123
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	782	10,940
9.	Daman and Diu	984	3,343
10.	Goa	1,033	382
11.	Gujarat	379,379	94,845
12.	Haryana	16,341	10,223
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2,160	16,461
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,707	8,720
15.	Jharkhand	156,760	24,114
16.	Karnataka	65,502	128,640

1	2	3	4
17.	Kerala	131,557	391,079
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	29,314	63,318
20.	Maharashtra	107,977	31,179
21.	Manipur	725	2,412
22.	Meghalaya	4,836	9,016
23.	Mizoram	441	12,588
24.	Nagaland	325	532
25.	Puducherry	-	-
26.	Sikkim	21	91
27.	Tamil Nadu	120,473	116,701
28.	Tripura	90	16,702
29.	Uttar Pradesh	89,987	26,800
30.	Uttarakhand	30,472	18/108
31.	West Bengal	12,169	5,467
GRAND TOTAL		1,697,117	1,238,196

\* Includes PMJAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries.

***Statement-III***

*Top procedures under PMJAY by hospital admissions amount*

Bank	Procedure	# Hospital Admissions	Hospital Admissions Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Percutaneous coronary intervention (PTCA) -Single Stent	31,656	196.6 Cr
2.	Linear Accelerator External Beam Radiotherapy	21,473	138.3 Cr
3.	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)	11,896	126.9 Cr

1	2	3	4
4.	PTCA - Double Stent	10,872	98.6 Cr
5.	Knee Replacement	8,172	67 Cr
6.	Mitral Valve Replacement	3,704	47.1 Cr
7.	Hip Replacement	5,213	47.1 Cr
8.	Unlisted Regime Palliative CT- Max 6 cycles (Per cycle)	70,780	40.1 Cr
9.	Open Reduction Internal Fixation (Large Bone)	16,822	33.8 Cr
10.	Internal Fixation Lateral Epicondyle	14,535	24.8 Cr

#### Impact of Demonetisation

†\*39. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of demonetisation and the extent to which Government was successful in it;

(b) whether it is a fact that country's economy suffered a heavy loss due to demonetisation;

(c) the details of the areas benefitting and the areas suffering loss after demonetisation; and

(d) the details of black money unearthed through demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government of India decided to cancel the Legal Tender Status of ₹ 1000 and ₹500 denomination currency notes on 8th November 2016 with several objectives - to eliminate black money, curb infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and thereby to create deterrence to funding of terror and left-wing extremism, facilitate transition of India's non-formal economy into a formal economy and to give boost to digitalization of payments making India a less cash economy.

The notes in circulation as on November 4, 2016 were ₹ 17,741.87 billion which have now increased to ₹21,713.85 billion as on May 31, 2019. The notes in circulation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.