

Executive Summary

National Health Profile (NHP) is published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) on an annual basis since 2005. It consists of six chapters and provides information about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), WHO collaborating centres for the Family of International Classifications in the world and India and gives information about CBHI i.e. the organization, its major activities and its training centres. It also contains a list of important dates, related to Health Sector.

NHP highlights most of the relevant information about the various health indicators, i.e. Demographic Indicators, Socio-Economic indicators, Health Status Indicators, Health Finance Indicators, Human Resources in Health Sector and Health Infrastructure. NHP is a major source of information about diseases that are not covered under any other major programme (Communicable and Non Communicable Diseases).

The **First Chapter** is of demographic indicators giving information about population statistics and vital statistics. Latest information based on data of Census 2011 is given below:-

- Population of India as per census 2011 stood at 12,105.7 lakhs in which 6,231.2 lakhs are males and 5,874.5 lakhs are females.
- Except the decade 1911 – 21, other decades from 1901 to 2011 have been showing an increasing population trend.
- India has a low sex ratio of 943 females per thousand males which has shown a slight improvement over the last decade.
- Among the States, Kerala has maximum sex ratio of 1084 while Haryana has least sex ratio of 879 females per thousand males.
- Among the Union Territories, Puducherry has maximum sex ratio of 1037 and Daman & Diu has least sex ratio of 618 females per thousand males.
- According to the census 2011, the population density of India is 382 per square kilometer which shows 17% increase in the population density over last decade.
- Delhi has highest population density and Arunachal Pradesh has lowest population density.
- 30.9% population of India lies between 0-14 age group while only 7.5% are above the age of 60 years.
- Estimated birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate are showing a declining trend. Estimated birth rate declined from 25.8 in 2000 to 21.8 in 2011, while the death rate declined from 8.5 to 7.1 per 1000 population in the same period. The natural growth rate declined from 17.3 in 2000 to 14.7 in 2011 as per the latest available information.
- Infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined considerably to 44 per 1000 live births in 2011, however, there is a huge gap between IMR of rural (48 per 1000 live births) and urban (29 per 1000 live births).
- According to the latest data available maternal mortality ratio is highest for Assam i.e. 390 per 1,00,000 live births and lowest for Kerala, i.e. 81 per 1,00,000 live births, during 2007-09.
- Infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined slightly from 47 in 2010 to 44 per 1,000 live births in 2011.

- The age-specific mortality ratio is declining over the years (2008-10) but the difference between rural and urban is still high.
- Total fertility rate (TFR) of India is 2.5 during 2010, TFR in rural areas has been 2.8 and in urban areas 1.9 during the year 2010 as per the latest data available.

The **Second Chapter** is of Socio-Economic Indicators, which gives the information for the following :-

Education, Social Indicators, Economic indicators, Employment, Housing & Amenities, Drinking Water & Sanitation

The salient features of the Chapter are given below:-

- The literacy rate of the country has shown an increase of 8.2% during the decade 2001-2011.
- Overall literacy rate of India is 73.0% whereas for males it is 80.9% and for females, it is 64.6%. Literacy rate for rural areas is 67.8% whereas it is 84.1% for urban areas.
- Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio in India for 2010 is 116 for classes I–V, 85.5 for classes VI–VIII and GPER for 2011 (provisional) is 104.3 for classes I–VIII, 65.0 for classes IX–X.
- As per the latest information, 33.8% of the total population of India in rural and 20.9% in urban areas lives below poverty line according to Planning Commission estimates for the year 2009-10, using the Tendulkar Methodology.
- The Advance estimates for Per Capita Net National Income for the year 2012-13 at current prices is ₹ 68747 crore and ₹ 39143 crore at constant price (base year 2004-2005).
- Per Capita Net National product during 2004-2011 shows increasing trend.
- As on 29th January, 2013, the number of habitations with 100% population coverage is 1291491 under Rural Water Supply Programme.

The **Third Chapter** provides information about the incidence and prevalence of common Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases, indices for estimation of burden of Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD), Reproductive and Child Health according to States/UTs and a short overview of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS). The main features of this Chapter are as follows:-

- Among the various Communicable Diseases reported by the States/ UTs during the year 2012, while taking a cut off of more than one lakh cases, the Acute Respiratory Infections accounted for the maximum number of cases.
- It is observed that diseases like Acute Respiratory Infections, Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, Tetanus, Neonatal show an increasing trend from 2001-2011, while some diseases like Viral Hepatitis (all types), Pulmonary Tuberculosis show very slight change (increasing/decreasing) in 2012 over the year 2011 in number of cases and deaths.
- Maximum number of Malaria cases have been registered in Odisha (229608), while maximum number of deaths have been reported from Chhattisgarh (89). After consecutive increments from 2007-10, number of Malaria cases in Odisha have shown downwards trend in the last two years, namely 2011 and 2012. The overall prevalence of the disease has also diminished in the last 2 years all over the country. [Table No. 3.1.1.1].



Hon'ble President of India giving Polio drops alongwith Shri Gulam Nabi Azad, Hon'ble Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare

- The efforts by the government to wipe out the menace of Polio from the country have been exceptional and are clearly demonstrated by the fact that there has not been even a single case in 2012. The number of cases dropped from 42 in 2010 to Nil after January, 2011. India has been removed from Endemic countries list on 25th February, 2012 by the WHO.
- Bihar accounts for most of the cases and deaths by Kala-azar. In 2012, Bihar accounted for 77% of the cases and 91% of the casualties.
- There has been considerable rise in the number of swine flu cases/deaths in the year 2012 as compared with that of 2011. There has been 440% increase in the number of deaths by swine flu in the period 2011-12.
- The number of deaths due to stampede increased by 332% in 2011 over 2010.
- Moreover in the last 5 years, deaths due to suicides has also shown an upward trend.
- Maximum number of foeticide and infanticide cases has been reported from Madhya Pradesh.

Some Results under National Programme for prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) are as follows:-

Screening for Diabetes & Hypertension

- **At Sub-Centres** – As per the data received from the States as on 17th May, 2013, total number of 1,96,10,052 persons have been screened for Diabetes out of which 13,96,820 persons suspected

with diabetes (7.12%). Total 1,95,84,463 persons have been screened for Hypertension out of which 12,29,363 persons detected with Hypertension (5.73%).

- **Under Urban Slums** – Total 9,86,633 persons have been screened out of which 1,16,082 persons suspected with Diabetes (11.77%) and total 10,52,492 persons have been screened for hypertension out of which 1,37,789 persons detected with Hypertension (13.09%).
- **Under School Health Programme** – Total 93,648 persons have been screened out of which 1,354 persons suspected with Diabetes (1.45%).

The **Fourth Chapter** provides an overview of pattern of investments, expenditure, sources of funding and proportion of allocation of money in Health sector under different Five Year Plans. It also gives information about trend in public and private spending in health sector. Major features are given below:-

- Investment on Health, AYUSH and Health Research for 11th Plan (2007-2012) was ₹ 1, 31,650.92, ₹ 3, 988.00 and ₹ 4, 496.08 crores respectively with budgetary allocations under Health Sector was of ₹ 1, 40,135.00 crores.
- In Annual Plan 2012-13 and 2013-2014 the total allocation of funds on Health Sector i.e. Health, (including AYUSH, NACO) and Health Research is ₹ 30,477.00 crores and ₹ 32745 crores respectively.
- During 11th Plan (2007-12) Gujarat has received maximum budget allocation ₹ 306000.00 (in lakhs) among all the States.
- Fund flow to the Health Sector is maximum by private funds at 71.62% as per 2008-09 estimates and only 26.70% by public funds.
- Per Capita public expenditure on Health is maximum in Sikkim (₹ 10, 82,000) among all the States and in Lakshadweep (₹ 11965000) among the Union Territories as per the 2008-09 estimates.
- Per Capita private expenditure on health is 3 to 4 times more than the Per Capita public expenditure except for few States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Union Territories of Delhi and Lakshadweep.

The **Fifth Chapter** provides an overview of availability of manpower in the Health Sector i.e. trained and specialized doctors, nurses, dental surgeons, AYUSH doctors, allopathic doctors etc. The major features are as follows:-

- The total number of registered Allopathic Doctors upto 2012 are 8,83,812.
- There is an increasing trend in the availability of Allopathic Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons and Nurses per lakh population over the years.
- Total number of Dental Surgeons registered with Central/State Dental Councils of India upto 31.12.2012 are 120897. There is an increasing trend in number of Dental Surgeons registered with Central/State Dental Council of India from 2007 to 2012.
- Total number of registered AYUSH Doctors in India as on 01.01.2012 was 628634.
- The percentages of Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy doctors are 55.78%, 35.61%, 7.15%, 1.21%, 0.24% respectively.
- Total number of ANMs is 6,64,453 and Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives (RN & RM) (as on 01-01-2012) was 14,06,006.

- Total number of Pharmacists in India is 6,30,766. (Table 5.5) as on 01-01-2013.

The **Sixth Chapter** deals with Health Infrastructure. A good Health Infrastructure is an essential requirement for healthy society. This Chapter is divided into two parts is Educational Infrastructure which provides details of Medical and Dental Colleges, AYUSH Institutes, Nursing Courses and Paramedical Courses, Admissions to BDS and MDS Courses, and Service Infrastructure which provides information about details of Allopathic hospitals, beds in hospitals, PHCs, CHCs, Blood Banks, Eye Banks, Mental and Cancer hospitals, etc. The important features of this Chapter are as follows:-

- Delhi has got maximum number i.e. 87 of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries (Allopathic) among all 25 Cities having CGHS facility.
- Maximum numbers of Beneficiaries availing CGHS facilities are in Delhi. Total numbers of CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi are 1478342.
- Medical educational infrastructure in the country have shown rapid growth during the last 20 years. The country has 335 medical colleges, 297 Colleges for BDS courses and 140 colleges which conduct MDS courses. There has been a total admission of 39474 students in 318 Medical Colleges & 24640 students in BDS during 2012-13.
- There are 2670 Institutions for General Nurse Midwives with admission capacity of 109224 and 686 colleges for Pharmacy (Diploma) with an intake capacity of 40898 as on 31st March, 2012.
- There are 23,916 hospitals having 6,22,628 beds in the country. 18,967 hospitals are in rural areas with 1,96,907 beds and 4,949 hospitals are in Urban areas with 23,916 beds.
- Medical care facilities under Ayush by management status i.e. dispensaries & hospitals are 24,391 & 3,195 respectively as on 1.4.2012.
- There are 1,48,366 Sub Centres, 24,049 Primary Health Centres and 4,833 Community Health Centres in India as on March 2011 (Latest).
- Total no. of licensed Blood Banks in the Country as on Nov. 2012 is 2,549.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Section of the National Health Profile, contains a concise list of all MDGs and comprehensive list of MDGs related to Health i.e. Goal 4, 5 and 6. Goal 4 is about reducing child mortality, Goal 5 is about improving maternal health and Goal 6 is about combating HIV / AIDS, Malaria and other diseases.