

## 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 Classification for diseases and also gives information about CBHI i.e. the organization, its major activities and 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 12,108.7 lakhs in which 6,232.7 lakhs males and 5,815.9 lakhs 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 a maximum sex ratio of 1084 while Haryana has a 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 persons per square kilometre which shows 17% increase in the population density over last decade.
- Delhi has highest population density and Arunachal Pradesh has lowest population density.
- 29.1% population of India lies between 0-14 age group while only 8.3% 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 21.6 in 2012 while the death rate declined from 8.5 to 7.0 per 1000 population over the same period. The natural growth rate declined from 17.3 in 2000 to 14.5 in 2012 as per the latest available information.
- Infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined considerably i.e. 42 per 1000 live births in 2012; however, there is a huge gap between IMR of rural (46 per 1000 live births) and urban (28 per 1000 live births).
- According to the latest data available maternal mortality ratio is highest for Assam i.e. 328 per 1,00,000 live births and lowest for Kerala i.e. 66 per 1,00,000 live births between 2010-12.
- Infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined slightly in 2012 i.e. from 47 (2010) to 42 (2012).
- The age-specific mortality ratio is declining over the years (2010-12) but the difference between rural and urban is still high.

- Total fertility rate of India was 2.4 (2012), TFR in rural areas was 2.6 and in urban areas 1.8 during the year 2012 as per the latest data available.

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

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

The salient features of this 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%. Rural literacy rate is 67.8% and urban literacy rate is 84.1%.
- Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio (GPER) 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 25.7% of the total population of India in rural and 13.7% in urban areas live below poverty line according to Planning Commission estimates for the year 2011-12, using the Tendulkar Methodology.
- The Advance estimates for Per Capital Net National Income for the year 2013-14 at current prices is Rs.74920 crore and Rs.39961 crore at constant price (base year 2004-2005).
- Per Capita Net National product during 2004-2014 shows increasing trend.
- As on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2014 the number of habitations with 100% population coverage is 1161018 under Rural Water Supply Programme.

The **Third Chapter** is Health Status Indicators which provide information about the incidence and prevalence of common Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases, Status of Tobacco Use, 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 2013 while taking a cut off of more than one lakh cases, the Acute Respiratory Infections has accounted for the maximum number of cases.
- Maximum numbers of Malaria cases have been registered in Odisha (216568) while maximum number of deaths has been reported from Maharashtra (70). After consecutive increments from 2007-10, number of Malaria cases in Odisha have shown downwards trend in the last two years, namely 2012 and 2013. The overall prevalence of the disease has also diminished in the last 2 years all over the country.
- Bihar accounts for most of the cases and deaths by Kala-azar. In 2013, Bihar accounted for 77.6% of the cases and 85% of the casualties.
- 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 as well as in 2013. The number of cases dropped from 42 in 2010 to just nil after January, 2011. India has been removed from Endemic countries' list on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2012.

- Delhi accounts for maximum (1511) number of cases due to swine flu while Gujarat accounts for maximum (196) number of deaths due to swine flu.
- Moreover in the last 5 years, deaths due to suicides have also shown an upward trend.
- Maximum number of foeticide and infanticide cases has been reported from Madhya Pradesh.
- Total number of cases and Deaths due to Chicken Pox are 28090 & 61 respectively in 2013. Kerala has been accounted maximum number of cases (12168) and West Bengal has been accounted maximum number of Deaths (38) due to Chicken Pox in 2013.
- Total number of cases and Deaths due to Encephalitis are 3458 and 327 in India during 2013. Odisha has been reported maximum numbers of Cases (572) and Deaths (73).
- Total number of Cases and Deaths due to Viral Meningitis are 3380 and 176 respectively in 2013. Delhi accounts maximum number of Cases (876) and Deaths (53).

The **Fourth Chapter** of the NHP-2013 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, NRHM / NHM, NACO and Health Research for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-17) is Rs. 75,145.29 Crores, Rs. 10,044.00 Crores, Rs.1, 93,405.71 Crores, Rs.11, 394.00 Crores; Rs.10029.00 Cores respectively with budgetary allocations under Health Sector is Rs.3, 00,018.00 Crores.
- In Annual Plan 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-2015 the total allocation of funds on Health Sector (Health, AYUSH, NRHM / NHM, NACO and Health Research) is Rs.30, 477.00 Crores, Rs.32, 745.00 Crores and Rs.33, 725.00 Crores respectively.
- During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12) Gujarat has received maximum budget allocation Rs. 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 (Rs.10, 82,000) among all the States and in Lakshadweep (Rs.11965000) among the Union Territories as per the 2008-09 estimates.
- Per Capita private expenditure 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** is “Human Resources in Health Sector” which provides an overview of availability of manpower which is working 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 Allopathic Doctors registered (upto 2013) were 9, 18,303.
- There is an increasing trend in the availability of Allopathic Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons and Nurses per lakh population over the years.

- Number of Dental Surgeons registered with Central/State Dental Councils of India upto 31.12.2012 was 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 01.01.2013 was 686319.
- The percentages of Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy doctors are 56.53%, 34.77%, 7.35%, 1.11%, and 0.24% respectively.
- Total number of ANM is 726557 and Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives (RN & RM) as on 1.1.2013 was 1562186.
- Total number of Pharmacists in India as on 1.1.2013 was 643301.

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 – first part is Educational Infrastructure which provides details of Medical and Dental Colleges, AYUSH Institutes, Nursing Courses and Paramedical Courses, Admissions to BDS and MDS Courses. The second part is 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 (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 14, 78,342.
- Medical education infrastructure in the country has shown rapid growth during the last 20 years. The country has 381 medical colleges, 301 Colleges for BDS courses and 140 colleges which conduct MDS courses. There has been a total admission of 43,576 in 342 Medical Colleges & 25,320 in BDS during 2013-14.
- 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012.
- There are 19,817 hospitals having 6, 28,708 beds in the country. 15,398 hospitals are in rural area with 1, 96,182 beds and 4,419 hospital are in urban area with 4, 32,526 beds.
- Medical care facilities under AYUSH by management status i.e. dispensaries & hospitals are 26,107 & 3,167 respectively as on 1.4.2013.
- There are 1,51,684 Sub Centres, 24,448 Primary Health Centres and 5,187 Community Health Centres in India as on March 2013.
- Total no. of licensed Blood Banks in the Country as on December, 2013 is 2,545.

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.