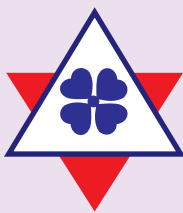




National Health Profile 2007



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FOREWORD

With meticulous improvisation while covering various gaps in the earlier annual publication "Health Information of India", the Central Bureau of Intelligence (CBHI) has been regularly bringing out its annual publication as "National Health Profile (NHP)" from the calendar year 2005.

It is credible on the part of CBHI for making continued, systematic and sincere efforts to collect and collate enormous data from the Directorates of Health & FW services of all the 35 States/UTs, number of Central Government as well as various other concerned agencies. This publication (NHP) of high national importance highlights all the relevant information under six major health indicators viz. Demography, Socio-economic, Health Status, Health Finances, Health Infrastructure and Human Resources. The sources as well as limitations of the data have also been appropriately indicated.

With valuable compilation and analysis, CBHI has presented this National Health Profile (NHP) in an attractive & reader friendly format while incorporating the trend analysis of morbidity/mortality due to various communicable diseases accounted for maximum reported cases / deaths during the calendar year.

I would like to place on record my appreciation for all officers & staff of CBHI for timely bringing out the National Health Profile 2007, which will serve as a national reference for policy makers, planners, administrator, researches, teachers and all others concerned with health sector development in India.

The suggestions for further improvement of this publication will be highly appreciated and may kindly be shared with CBHI.


(DR.R.K. SRIVASTAVA)



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केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य आसूचना ब्यूरो
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Dated: 15th March 2008

PREFACE

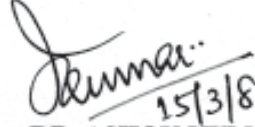
An updated and credible national health database is essential for effective planning, decision making, monitoring and evaluation of various health programmes & health sector developmental activities under NRHM. To achieve this objective, the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), in annual series has compiled the "National Health Profile of India (NHP) 2007". The NHP covers all the major aspects of demography, health including morbidity & mortality trend, health care delivery, infrastructure, education and finance etc. The information on Health Legislation in India, as compiled by WHO (India) have also been referred.

For this current issue of "NHP 2007", efforts have been made to make it more useful with information on (i) Key Findings of the latest National Family Health Survey (2005-06), (ii) Millennium Development Goals (MDG), (iii) National Recommendations on Improving and Strengthening the Health Information System(HIS), (iv) Major Recommendations on Improving and Strengthening the Implementation of International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) and Medical Record Department, (v) Case study Report & Recommendations on Managing Human Resources in Health in India, (vi) A reference on Survey on Mortality, Health Care and Condition of the Aged, National Sample Survey (60th round), M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation (vii) Major Disease Outbreaks investigated by NICD, Delhi (viii) Vaccine production, demand and supply 2006-07, (ix) WHO Collaborating Centres on Family of International Classification (FIC), (x) Reference on ICMR-Directory of Health Research Institution in India (2007) and (xi) Important Health days.

We express our gratitude to various source agencies viz. Directorates of Health & Family Welfare services of all the 35 States/UTs, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, Various National Health Programmes, Indian Council of Medical Research, Medical/Nursing/Para-Medical Councils of India, Planning Commission, IRDA, Central Electricity Authority, different Union Ministries like Statistics & Programme Implementation, Education, Labour, etc. and also International Agencies such as WHO & IMF for their valuable support in providing the requisite data for this NHP 2007. We are grateful to NIC/MOHFW, New Delhi for uploading this NHP 2007 in CBHI website: www.cbhidghs.nic.in for ready viewing.

The continuous guidance provided by the DGHS, all concerned officers & staff of Dte. GHS and Ministry of Health & FW, Govt. of India, was of immense help to prepare this national document.

The feedback and valuable suggestions from various users of this document have been very encouraging and we solicit such continued support in future through post/telephone/ E-mail: dircbhi@nic.in


15/3/8
(DR. ASHOK KUMAR)



Efficient Health Intelligence is key to Healthy & Prosperous India



ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	INC	Indian Nursing Council
ANC	Ante Natal Care	ISM	Indian System of Medicine
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	ISM&H	Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections	IUD	Intra Uterine Device
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sidhha & Homoeopathy	LEB	Life Expectancy at Birth
BCG	Bacilli Calmette Guerin	LHV	Lady Health Visitor
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
BMI	Body Mass Index	MCH	Mother and Child Health
CBR	Crude Birth Rate	MDS	Master of Dental Surgery
CCIM	Central Council of Indian Medicine	MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
CCH	Central Council of Homoeopathy	MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
CD	Communicable Diseases	MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
CDR	Crude Death Rate	NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme	NAS	National Accounts Statistics
CHC	Community Health Centre	NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease	NCRB	National Crime Record Bureau
CSO	Central Statistical Organization	NCT	National Capital Territory
DGHS	Director General of Health Services	NFHS	National Family Health Survey
DNVBDCP	Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	NNMB	National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau
DOTS	Direct Observed Treatment Short Course	NNP	Net National Product
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus	NPCB	National Programme for Control of Blindness
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization	NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
ESI	Employee State Insurance	NVBDCP	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
FSI	Forest Survey of India	PCI	Pharmacy Council of India
FW	Family Welfare	PHC	Primary Health Centre
FWC	Family Welfare Centre	PPC	Post Partum Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
GNP	Gross National Product	RGI	Registrar General of India
GIPSA	General Insurer's Public Sector Association	RHS	Rural Health Statistics
GOI	Government of India	RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SDP	State Domestic Product
HRD	Human Resource Development	SRS	Sample Registration System
IFA	Iron-Folic Acid	STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
IMC	Indian Medical Council	TB	Tuberculosis
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	TFR	Total Fertility Rates
		TTI	Tetanus Toxoid Injection

India: Country Overview

India comprising 28 states (Provinces) and 07 union territories, is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage.

Area – it covers an area of 32,87,2631 sq km, extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the south. Bounded by the great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the tropic of cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west.

Location – lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8°4' and 37°6' north, longitudes 68°7' and 97°25' east, and measures about 3,214 km from north to south between the extreme latitudes and about 2,933 km from east to west between the extreme longitudes. It has a land frontier of about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 7,516.6 km.

Boundaries – countries having a common border with India are Afghanistan and Pakistan to the north-west, china, Bhutan and Nepal to the north, Myanmar to the east and Bangladesh to the east of west Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

Physical diversity – the main land comprises of four regions, namely, the great mountain zone, plains of the Ganga and the Indus, the desert region and the southern peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys, which extends over a distance of about 2,400 km with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km in the northernmost part of the country.

The plains of the Ganga and the Indus, about 2,400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, are formed by basins of three distinct river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. They are one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on the earth.

The desert region in the western part comprise of the great desert extending from the edge of the Rann of Kutch beyond the Luni River northward including the whole of the Rajasthan-Sind frontier. While the little desert extends from the Luni between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur up to the northern wastes. Between the great and the little deserts lies a zone of absolutely sterile country, consisting of rocky land cut up by limestone ridges.

The peninsular plateau is marked by a mass of mountain and hill ranges varying from 460 to 1,220 meters in height. Prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta, flanked by the Eastern Ghats with average elevation is about 610 meters, and the Western Ghats where it is generally from 915 to 1,220 meters, rising in places to over 2,440 meters.



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*And
Support from all the Officers and Staff of CBHI- Health Information Field Survey Units
Located in Regional Offices of Health and Family Welfare/GOI at Bangalore, Bhopal,
Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Lucknow and Patna.*

1. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

1.1 Population Statistics

- 1.1.1 Trends in Census Population in India 1901-2001 (Census)
- 1.1.2 State/UT wise Projected Population of India, 2005-16
- 1.1.3 State/UT wise Distribution of Population by Residence, Sex Ratio, Density & Growth Rate in India 2001 (Census)
- 1.1.4 State/UT wise Urban and Slum Population in India 2001 (Census)
- 1.1.5 Percent Distribution of Estimated Population by Age-Group and sex, India 2005
- 1.1.6 Percentage of Population in the Age Groups 60 years and above to total population by sex and residence, India and Bigger States, 2005
- 1.1.7 State/UT wise Area Covered by Forests in India 2003
- 1.1.8 Number of Districts, Sub-Districts, Towns and Villages in India 2001 (Census)

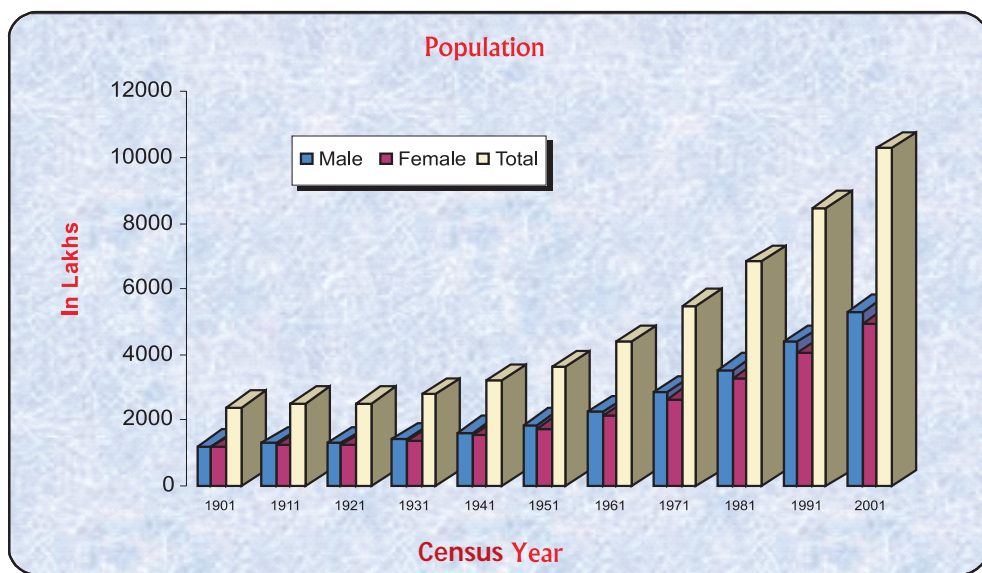
1.2 Vital Statistics

- 1.2.1 Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate in India 2004-05
- 1.2.2 State/UT wise Birth Rates in India 2005 & 2006
- 1.2.3 Projected Crude Birth Rates in India & Major States 2001-25
- 1.2.4 State/UT wise Death Rates in India 2006
- 1.2.5 Projected Crude Death Rates in India & Major States 2001-25
- 1.2.6 Life Expectancy at Birth in India 1991-2005
- 1.2.7 Life Expectancy at Birth in India & Major States 1997- 2005
- 1.2.8 Projected Levels of Expectation of Life at Birth in India & Major States 2001-25
- 1.2.9 Infant Mortality Rates in India 1994-2006
- 1.2.10 State/ UT wise Infant Mortality Rates by Sex & Residence in India – 2006
- 1.2.11 Maternal Mortality Rate in India & Major States 1999-2001 & 2001-2003
- 1.2.12 Mortality Indicators in India 1994-2005
- 1.2.13 Age Specific Mortality Rate in India 2003-05
- 1.2.14 Total Fertility Rate by Residence in India & Major States 2005

1. Demographic Indicators

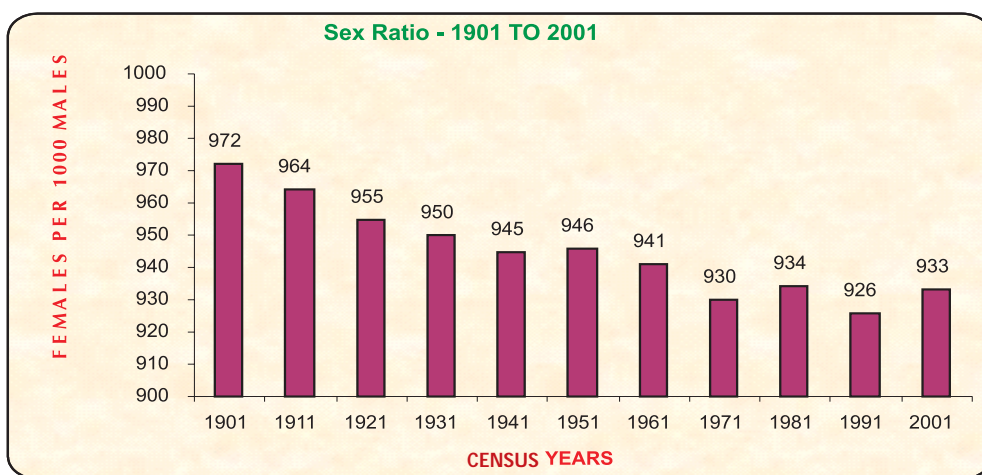
Demographic characteristics of a country provide an overview of its population size, composition, territorial distribution, changes therein and the components of changes such as natality, mortality, and social mobility. This section on demographic indicators has been subdivided into two parts - Population Statistics and Vital Statistics. Population statistics include indicators that measure the population size, sex ratio, density and dependency ratio while vital statistics include indicators such as birth rate, death rate, and natural growth rate, life expectancy at birth, mortality and fertility rates. These indicators for the country as well as states will help in identifying areas that need policy and programmed interventions, setting near and far-term goals, and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure. Data in this section has been taken mainly from the "Census of India"

- ▶ India's population, as on 1 March 2001 stood at 10286 lakhs (5322 lakhs males and 4964 lakhs females). India accounts for a meager 2.4 per cent of the total world surface area of 1357.9 lakhs sq km. Yet, it supports and sustains a whopping 16.7 per cent of the world population.



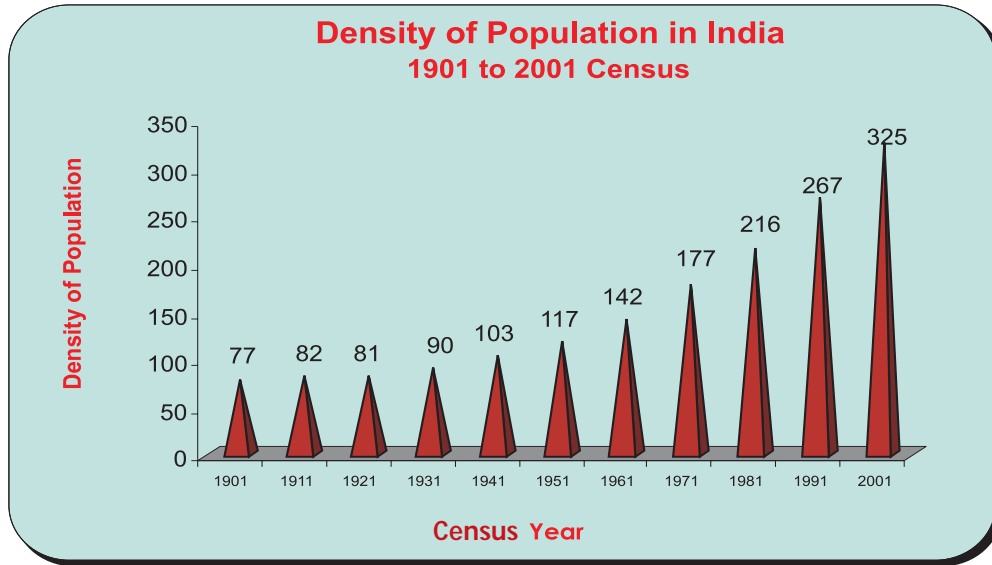
Source: Registrar General of India

- ▶ The country has a low sex ratio of 933 female per thousand male, which has shown slight improvement during the last decade.



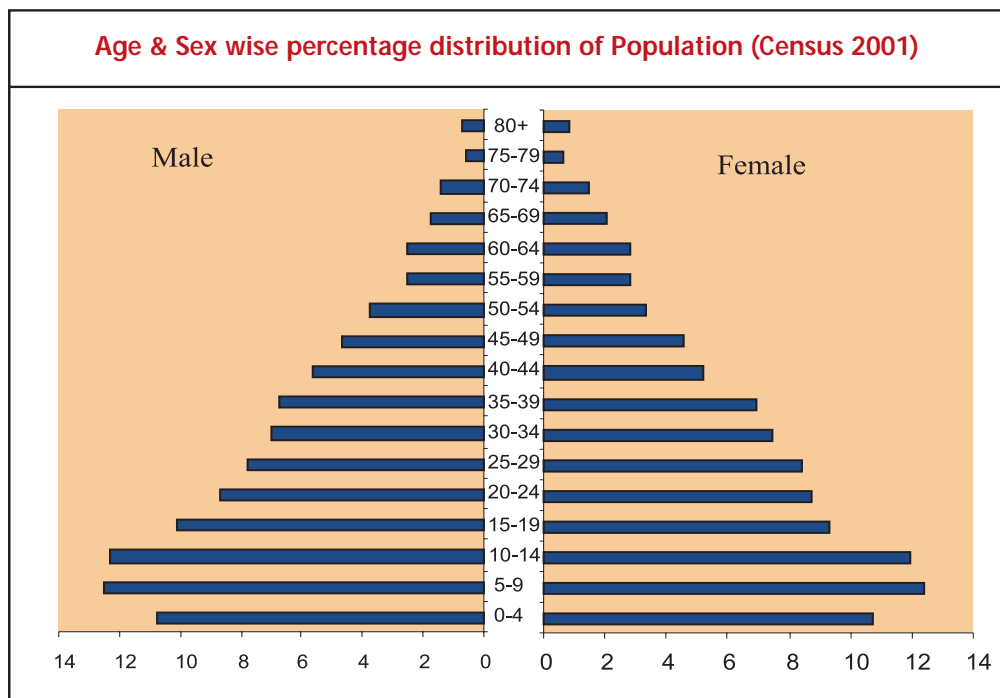
Source: Registrar General of India

- ▶ The population density of India in 2001 was 325 per sq km while urban population was 27.8% of the total. Urban migration over the last decade has resulted in the rapid growth of urban slums.



Source: Registrar General of India

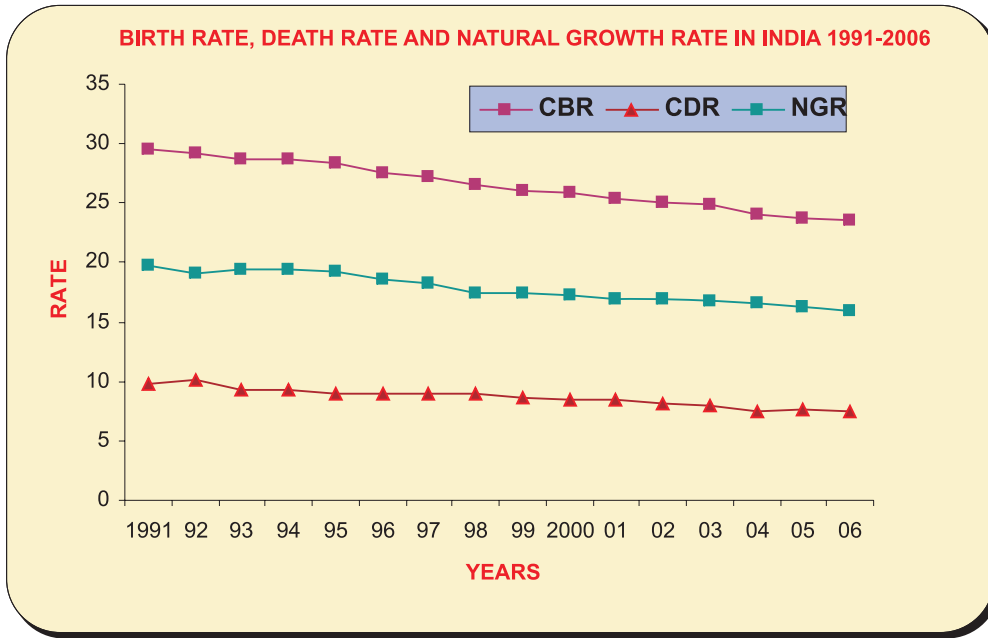
- ▶ Age distribution of the population shows 34.2% in 0-14 age group while only 7.5% are in 60+ age group.



Source: Registrar General of India

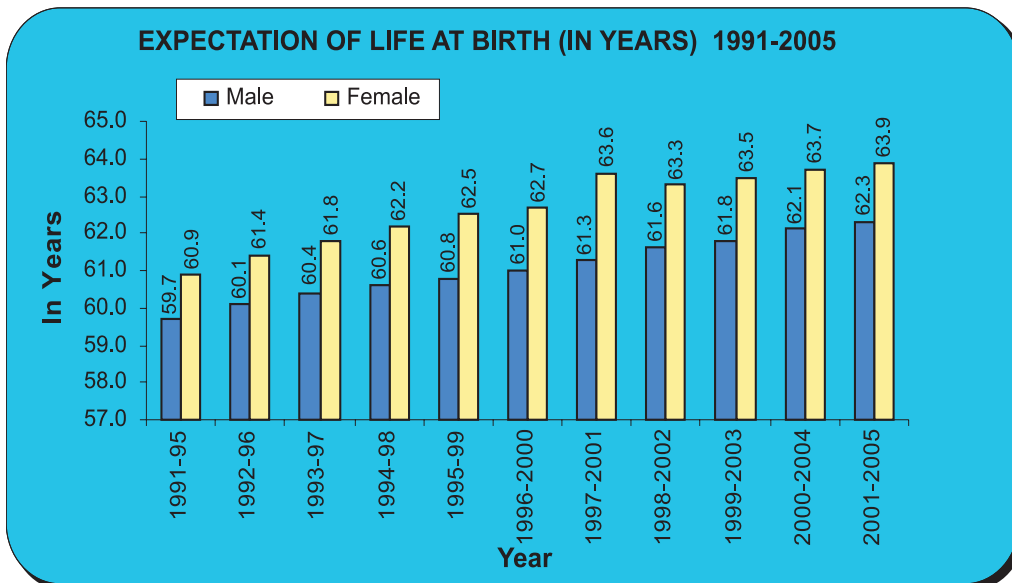
- ▶ The birth rate declined from 28.7 in 1993 to 23.5 in 2006, while the death rate declined from 9.3 to 7.5 per 1000 population over the same period. The natural growth rate declined from 19.4 in 1993 to 16.0 in 2006 as per the latest available information.

- ▶ The population, however, continues to grow, as the decline in the birth rate is not as rapid as the decline in the death rate.

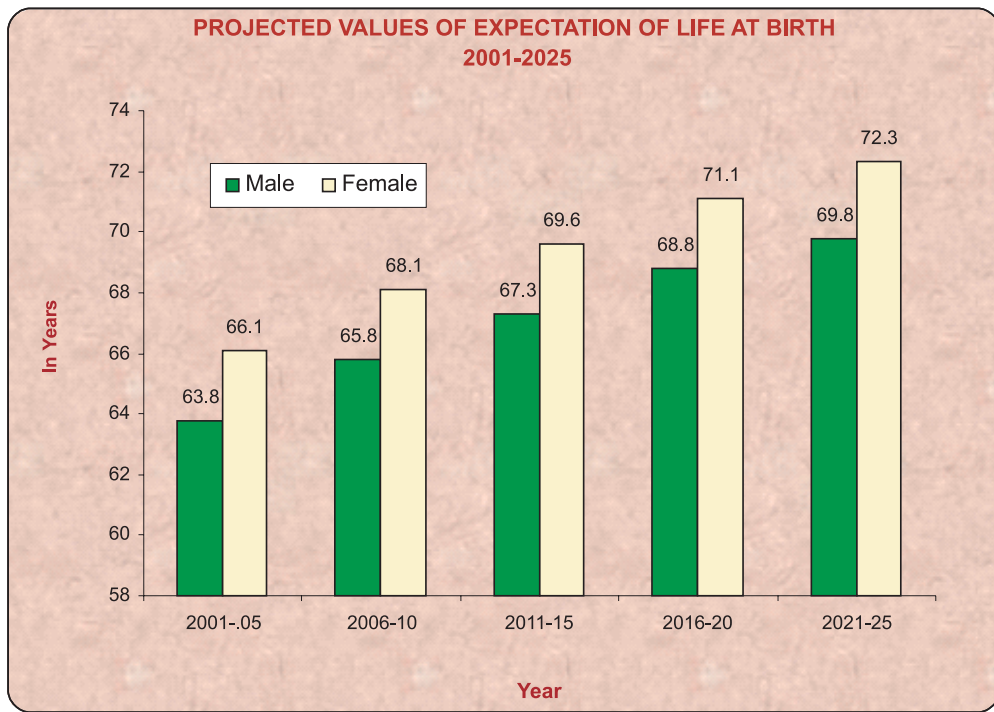


Source: SRS Bulletin October 2007, Registrar General of India

- ▶ Life expectancy at birth has increased from 59.7 yrs. for male and 60.9 years for female in 1991-95 to over 62.3 for male and 63.9 for female in 1999-2005. Increasing life expectancy is leading to increasing number of elderly persons in the population, for which specific health facilities will need to be provided.

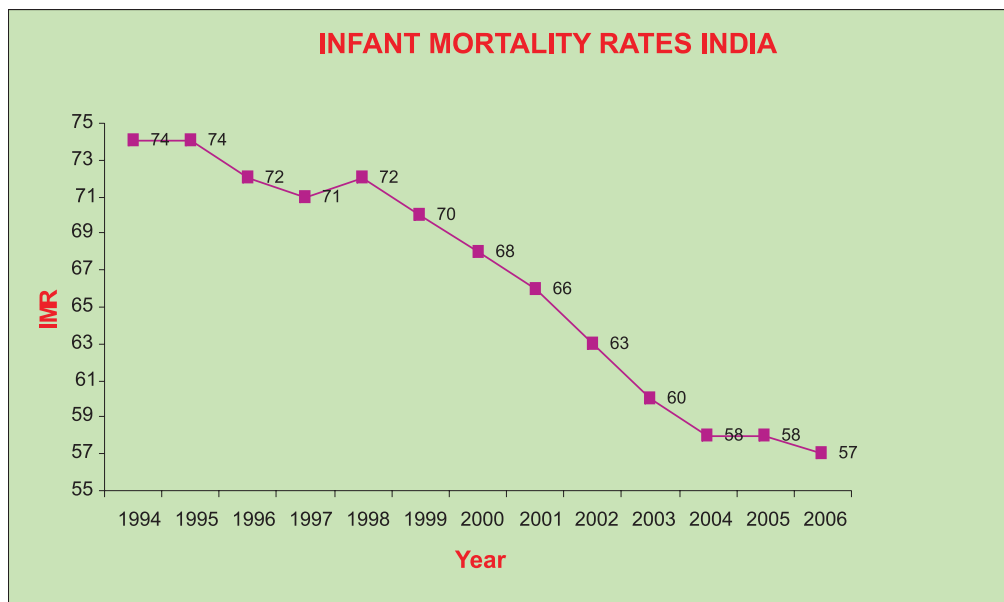


Source: SRS based Abridged Life Tables 2000-04&2001-05



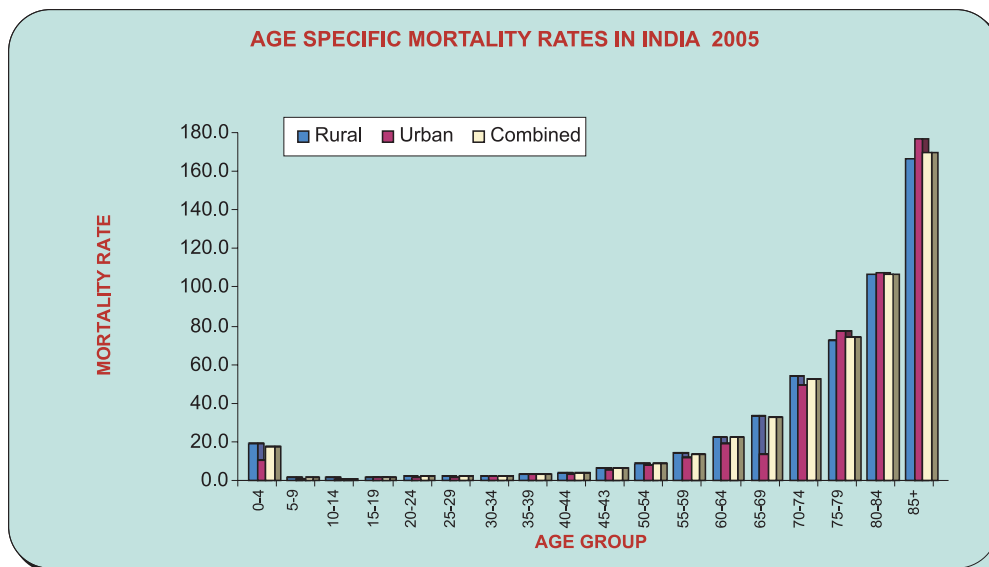
Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006, National Commission on Population/ MOHFW/GOI

- ▶ Infant Mortality Rate has declined considerably (74 in 1995) during the last decade and reached 57 per 1000 live births in 2006. However rural (62) & urban (39) differentials are still high.



Source: SRS Bulletin - October 2007, Registrar General of India

The Age-specific Mortality rates are declining over the years; the rural-urban differentials are still high.



Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India 2005.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in rural areas has been 3.3 during 2004 whereas it has been 2.1 in urban areas. as per the latest available information.

1.1 Population Statistics

1.1.1 Trends in Census Population in India 1901-2001 (Census)

S. No.	Year	Total Population In Lakhs			Sex Ratio Females/ 1000 Males	Density ⁸ of Population/ Square K.M.	Decennial Change (%) ⁷	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate	% of Urban Population to Total Population
		Male	Female	Total					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1901	1207.9 ²	1173.6	2384.0 ¹	972 ⁶	77.0	N.A	N.A	10.85
2	1911	1283.9	1237.1	2520.9	964	82.0	5.75	0.56	10.29
3	1921	1285.5	1227.7	2513.2	955	81.0	-0.31	-0.03	11.18
4	1931	1429.3	1357.9	2789.8 ¹	950 ⁶	90.0	11.00	1.04	11.99
5	1941	1636.9	1546.9	3186.6 ¹	945 ⁶	103.0	14.22	1.33	13.86
6	1951	1855.3	1755.6	3610.9	946	117.0	13.31	1.25	17.29
7	1961	2262.9	2129.4	4392.3	941	142.0	21.64	1.96	17.97
8	1971	2840.5	2641.1	5481.6	930	177.0	24.80	2.22	19.91
9	1981 ³	3533.7	3299.5	6833.3	934	216.0	24.66	2.20	23.33
10	1991 ⁴	4393.6	4070.6	8464.2	926	267.0	23.87	2.14	25.70
11	2001 ⁵	5321.6	4964.5	10286.1	933	325.0	21.52	1.95	27.82

Notes:

- 1 The distribution of population by sex of Puducherry for 1901 (2,46,354), 1931 (2,58,628) & 1941 (2,85,011) is not available. The figures of these years are therefore, exclusive of these population so far distribution of sex is concerned.
- 2 Sexwise Distribution of Chandan Nagar (26831) of West Bengal and Gonda (18810) of Uttar Pradesh are not available.
- 3 Includes interpolated population of Assam where the 1981 census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that state then.
- 4 Includes Interpolated population of Jammu & Kashmir based on final population of 2001 census, where the 1991 census could not be held.
- 5 India figures for 2001 census are final and exclude those of the three sub-divisions Viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
- 6 Excludes Puducherry
- 7 In working out 'decadal growth' and 'percentage decadal growth' for India 1941-51 and 1951-61 the population of Tuensang district for 1951 (7,025) and the population of Tuensang (83,501) and Mon (5,774) districts for 1961 census of Nagaland state have not been taken into account as the areas were censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
- 8 For calculating density, the area figure for India exclude 78,114 sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37555 sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district and 1573 sq. Km. of three sub-division of Senapati district of Manipur due to above mentioned reason.

Source: Registrar General of India

1.1.2 State/ UT wise Projected Population of India, 2005-2016

As on 1st March (In Thousand)

S. No.	State/UT	2005			2006			2007		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	1095722	566976	528746	1112186	575529	536657	1128521	584019	544501
1	Andhra Pradesh	79852	40264	39587	80712	40677	40036	81554	41080	40474
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1155	609	546	1169	617	553	1184	624	560
3	Assam	28273	14571	13702	28665	14763	13902	29053	14954	14099
4	Bihar	89264	46417	42847	90752	47165	43586	92208	47896	44312
5	Chhattisgarh	22251	11174	11076	22594	11345	11249	22934	11514	11419
6	Goa	1450	752	697	1492	776	716	1540	802	737
7	Gujarat	54140	28296	25844	54979	28760	26220	55808	29219	26590
8	Haryana	22883	12329	10555	23314	12568	10746	23743	12807	10936
9	Himachal Pradesh	6383	3250	3132	6455	3289	3166	6526	3327	3199
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10783	5678	5105	10941	5756	5185	11099	5834	5265
11	Jharkhand	28846	14856	13990	29299	15088	14211	29745	15316	14429
12	Karnataka	55597	28246	27350	56258	28573	27685	56909	28894	28015
13	Kerala	32989	16050	16939	33265	16191	17074	33535	16329	17206
14	Madhya Pradesh	65202	33993	31209	66390	34617	31773	67569	35237	32332
15	Maharashtra	103218	53775	49444	104804	54623	50181	106386	55470	50916
16	Manipur	2280	1151	1129	2308	1165	1143	2336	1179	1157
17	Meghalaya	2440	1236	1204	2470	1251	1219	2500	1266	1234
18	Mizoram	935	482	452	946	488	458	958	494	464
19	Nagaland	2094	1100	993	2119	1113	1006	2145	1127	1019
20	Orissa	38490	19496	18994	38887	19692	19196	39276	19883	19393
21	Punjab	25724	13764	11960	26059	13956	12104	26391	14146	12245
22	Rajasthan	61136	31864	29272	62276	32466	29811	63408	33062	30345
23	Sikkim	569	303	266	576	307	269	583	310	273
24	Tamil Nadu	64623	32481	32142	65135	32730	32405	65629	32971	32658
25	Tripura	3366	1725	1640	3407	1746	1661	3449	1767	1682
26	Uttarakhand	9073	4624	4449	9219	4699	4520	9365	4774	4591
27	Uttar Pradesh	179824	94765	85060	183282	96589	86693	186755	98421	88335
28	West Bengal	84277	43486	40791	85216	43947	41268	86125	44394	41731
29	A & N Islands	405	224	181	419	231	188	434	238	196
30	Chandigarh	1050	600	450	1103	632	471	1161	667	495
31	D & N Haveli	252	150	103	266	157	109	281	164	117
32	Daman Diu	205	123	82	216	131	85	227	139	88
33	Delhi	15569	8579	6990	16021	8835	7186	16484	9098	7386
34	Lakshadweep	70	35	35	72	36	36	73	37	37
35	Puducherry	1057	527	529	1098	551	547	1146	579	567

1.1.2 (Contd.) State/ UT wise Projected Population of India, 2005-2016

As on 1st March (In Thousand)

S. No.	State/UT	2008			2009			2010		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	INDIA	1144734	592451	552283	1160813	600816	559997	1176742	609107	567634
1	Andhra Pradesh	82375	41475	40900	83178	41862	41316	83964	42240	41724
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1198	631	567	1212	639	573	1227	646	580
3	Assam	29435	15141	14294	29814	15327	14486	30191	15512	14678
4	Bihar	93633	48608	45025	95026	49303	45724	96389	49980	46409
5	Chhattisgarh	23269	11682	11587	23600	11848	11753	23929	12013	11917
6	Goa	1596	832	763	1655	864	791	1714	896	818
7	Gujarat	56626	29672	26954	57434	30121	27313	58232	30565	27667
8	Haryana	24171	13046	11125	24597	13284	11313	25020	13520	11500
9	Himachal Pradesh	6595	3364	3231	6662	3400	3262	6728	3436	3293
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11257	5912	5345	11414	5990	5424	11568	6066	5502
11	Jharkhand	30181	15539	14642	30611	15759	14852	31040	15978	15062
12	Karnataka	57550	29212	28338	58181	29525	28656	58804	29835	28969
13	Kerala	33802	16466	17336	34063	16601	17462	34317	16732	17585
14	Madhya Pradesh	68737	35851	32886	69897	36461	33436	71050	37068	33982
15	Maharashtra	107972	56321	51651	109553	57171	52382	111118	58013	53105
16	Manipur	2364	1193	1171	2393	1207	1186	2421	1221	1200
17	Meghalaya	2530	1280	1250	2560	1295	1265	2591	1310	1280
18	Mizoram	970	500	470	981	506	475	993	512	481
19	Nagaland	2171	1140	1031	2197	1153	1044	2223	1167	1056
20	Orissa	39655	20068	19586	40025	20249	19776	40389	20427	19963
21	Punjab	26722	14335	12386	27048	14523	12525	27368	14707	12661
22	Rajasthan	64534	33656	30877	65650	34245	31405	66750	34825	31925
23	Sikkim	591	314	276	598	318	280	605	321	284
24	Tamil Nadu	66106	33203	32903	66566	33426	33140	67012	33643	33369
25	Tripura	3491	1788	1703	3532	1809	1724	3574	1830	1744
26	Uttarakhand	9511	4849	4662	9656	4924	4732	9800	4998	4802
27	Uttar Pradesh	190254	100264	89989	193763	102113	91650	197271	103960	93311
28	West Bengal	86995	44820	42174	87839	45234	42605	88669	45640	43029
29	A & N Islands	449	244	205	465	250	215	480	256	224
30	Chandigarh	1227	705	522	1297	747	550	1368	789	579
31	D & N Haveli	299	172	127	318	179	139	337	187	150
32	Daman Diu	238	148	89	248	157	91	259	166	93
33	Delhi	16955	9365	7590	17437	9639	7798	17935	9922	8013
34	Lakshadweep	74	37	37	75	37	37	75	38	38
35	Puducherry	1204	613	590	1267	651	615	1331	691	640

1.1.2 (Contd.) State/ UT wise Projected Population of India, 2005-2016

As on 1st March (In Thousand)

S. No.	State/UT	2011			2012			2013		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	INDIA	1192506	617316	575191	1208116	625446	582670	1223581	633505	590076
1	Andhra Pradesh	84735	42611	42124	85491	42974	42517	86229	43329	42901
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1241	654	587	1255	661	594	1270	668	601
3	Assam	30568	15698	14870	30945	15883	15061	31319	16068	15251
4	Bihar	97720	50640	47080	99020	51282	47738	100289	51906	48382
5	Chhattisgarh	24258	12177	12081	24585	12341	12244	24909	12503	12406
6	Goa	1767	926	841	1817	956	862	1868	986	882
7	Gujarat	59020	31005	28016	59800	31440	28359	60569	31871	28698
8	Haryana	25439	13754	11685	25854	13985	11869	26266	14216	12051
9	Himachal Pradesh	6793	3471	3322	6856	3505	3351	6918	3539	3380
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11718	6139	5579	11865	6211	5654	12010	6282	5728
11	Jharkhand	31472	16198	15274	31904	16418	15486	32334	16636	15698
12	Karnataka	59419	30140	29278	60026	30442	29583	60624	30740	29883
13	Kerala	34563	16859	17704	34802	16983	17819	35034	17104	17930
14	Madhya Pradesh	72200	37673	34527	73344	38275	35069	74482	38874	35608
15	Maharashtra	112660	58844	53816	114184	59666	54519	115697	60482	55215
16	Manipur	2449	1235	1214	2478	1249	1229	2506	1263	1243
17	Meghalaya	2621	1325	1296	2651	1340	1311	2682	1355	1326
18	Mizoram	1004	517	487	1016	523	493	1028	529	498
19	Nagaland	2249	1180	1069	2275	1193	1082	2301	1207	1094
20	Orissa	40750	20602	20148	41105	20774	20330	41453	20943	20510
21	Punjab	27678	14886	12792	27981	15061	12920	28279	15233	13046
22	Rajasthan	67830	35394	32436	68892	35954	32938	69940	36506	33434
23	Sikkim	612	325	287	619	329	291	626	332	294
24	Tamil Nadu	67444	33852	33592	67862	34054	33808	68265	34248	34017
25	Tripura	3616	1851	1765	3658	1872	1786	3700	1893	1807
26	Uttarakhand	9943	5072	4871	10084	5145	4939	10224	5217	5006
27	Uttar Pradesh	200764	105798	94966	204250	107632	96618	207739	109466	98273
28	West Bengal	89499	46045	43454	90320	46445	43874	91122	46836	44287
29	A & N Islands	494	261	233	507	266	241	520	271	250
30	Chandigarh	1438	832	606	1508	876	632	1580	921	659
31	D & N Haveli	354	194	160	370	201	169	387	208	178
32	Daman Diu	270	175	95	281	184	97	293	193	99
33	Delhi	18451	10215	8235	18983	10518	8465	19529	10828	8700
34	Lakshadweep	76	38	38	77	38	39	77	38	39
35	Puducherry	1391	730	661	1451	770	681	1513	812	701

1.1.2 (Contd.) State/ UT wise Projected Population of India, 2005-2016

As on 1st March (In Thousand)

S. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	INDIA	1238887	641484	597403	1254019	649374	604644	1268961	657168	611793
1	Andhra Pradesh	86952	43676	43277	87662	44015	43647	88361	44348	44013
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1284	676	608	1299	683	615	1313	691	622
3	Assam	31693	16252	15441	32069	16437	15632	32449	16625	15825
4	Bihar	101526	52514	49012	102732	53103	49629	103908	53676	50231
5	Chhattisgarh	25232	12665	12567	25555	12827	12728	25879	12989	12890
6	Goa	1915	1015	900	1953	1041	911	1977	1063	914
7	Gujarat	61329	32298	29032	62081	32721	29361	62825	33140	29685
8	Haryana	26675	14444	12231	27079	14670	12410	27477	14892	12586
9	Himachal Pradesh	6978	3571	3407	7037	3604	3434	7095	3635	3460
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12152	6350	5801	12289	6416	5872	12419	6479	5940
11	Jharkhand	32766	16855	15910	33203	17077	16127	33652	17303	16349
12	Karnataka	61214	31035	30179	61797	31326	30471	62374	31613	30761
13	Kerala	35258	17221	18037	35473	17333	18139	35677	17440	18236
14	Madhya Pradesh	75614	39471	36144	76745	40066	36679	77875	40661	37213
15	Maharashtra	117189	61289	55900	118652	62079	56572	120076	62849	57226
16	Manipur	2534	1277	1258	2563	1291	1272	2592	1305	1287
17	Meghalaya	2712	1370	1342	2743	1385	1357	2773	1400	1373
18	Mizoram	1039	535	504	1051	541	510	1063	547	516
19	Nagaland	2327	1220	1107	2354	1233	1120	2380	1247	1133
20	Orissa	41797	21109	20688	42138	21274	20865	42479	21438	21041
21	Punjab	28568	15401	13167	28846	15563	13283	29112	15718	13394
22	Rajasthan	70969	37048	33921	71973	37577	34397	72948	38090	34858
23	Sikkim	633	336	297	640	340	300	647	344	303
24	Tamil Nadu	68654	34435	34218	69030	34616	34414	69396	34790	34605
25	Tripura	3742	1914	1828	3784	1934	1849	3826	1955	1871
26	Uttarakhand	10362	5290	5073	10499	5361	5138	10632	5431	5201
27	Uttar Pradesh	211217	111294	99923	214671	113109	101563	218088	114903	103185
28	West Bengal	91920	47223	44697	92725	47613	45112	93550	48012	45538
29	A & N Islands	533	275	257	543	279	264	551	283	268
30	Chandigarh	1651	967	684	1719	1013	707	1780	1056	724
31	D & N Haveli	402	215	187	414	222	192	422	228	194
32	Daman Diu	305	203	102	317	212	105	330	221	109
33	Delhi	20092	11149	8943	20676	11481	9195	21285	11827	9458
34	Lakshadweep	78	39	40	79	39	41	81	39	42
35	Puducherry	1573	854	719	1626	894	733	1669	929	740

Notes :

- Projected population is based on Final Population Totals, Census of India, 2001
- Excludes the population of Paomata, Maomaram and Purul subdivisions of Senapati District of Manipur

Source: Registrar General of India

1.1.3 State/UT wise Distribution of Population by Residence, Sex Ratio, Density & Growth Rate in India 2001 (census)

S. No.	State/UT	Total Population In Lakhs	Rural Population	Urban Population	Urban Population %	Sex Ratio Females/1000 Males	Density of Population /Sq. Km	Growth Rate (1991-2001)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	1,028,610,328	742,490,639	286,119,689	27.82	933	325	21.52
1	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	55,401,067	20,808,940	27.30	978	277	14.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	870,087	227,881	20.75	893	13	27.00
3	Assam	26,655,528	23,216,288	3,439,240	12.90	935	340	18.92
4	Bihar	82,998,509	74,316,709	8,681,800	10.46	919	881	28.62
5	Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	16,648,056	4,185,747	20.09	989	154	18.27
6	Goa	1,347,668	677,091	670,577	49.76	961	364	15.21
7	Gujarat	50,671,017	31,740,767	18,930,250	37.36	920	258	22.66
8	Haryana	21,144,564	15,029,260	6,115,304	28.92	861	478	28.43
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	5,482,319	595,581	9.80	968	109	17.54
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	7,627,062	2,516,638	24.81	892	100	29.43
11	Jharkhand	26,945,829	20,952,088	5,993,741	22.24	941	338	23.36
12	Karnataka	52,850,562	34,889,033	17,961,529	33.99	965	276	17.51
13	Kerala	31,841,374	23,574,449	8,266,925	25.96	1058	819	9.43
14	Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	44,380,878	15,967,145	26.46	919	196	24.26
15	Maharashtra	96,878,627	55,777,647	41,100,980	42.43	922	315	22.73
16	Manipur	2,166,788	1,590,820	575,968	26.58	978	104	17.94
17	Meghalaya	2,318,822	1,864,711	454,111	19.58	972	103	30.65
18	Mizoram	888,573	447,567	441,006	49.63	935	42	28.82
19	Nagaland	1,990,036	1,647,249	342,787	17.23	900	120	64.53
20	Orissa	36,804,660	31,287,422	5,517,238	14.99	972	236	16.25
21	Punjab	24,358,999	16,096,488	8,262,511	33.92	876	484	20.10
22	Rajasthan	56,507,188	43,292,813	13,214,375	23.39	921	165	28.41
23	Sikkim	540,851	480,981	59,870	11.07	875	76	33.06
24	Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	34,921,681	27,483,998	44.04	987	480	11.72
25	Tripura	3,199,203	2,653,453	545,750	17.06	948	305	16.03
26	Uttarakhand	8,489,349	6,310,275	2,179,074	25.67	962	159	19.34
27	Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	131,658,339	34,539,582	20.78	898	690	25.91
28	West Bengal	80,176,197	57,748,946	22,427,251	27.97	934	903	17.77
29	A & N Islands	356,152	239,954	116,198	32.63	846	43	26.90
30	Chandigarh	900,635	92,120	808,515	89.77	777	7900	40.28
31	D & N Haveli	220,490	170,027	50,463	22.89	812	449	59.22
32	Daman & Diu	158,204	100,856	57,348	36.25	710	1413	55.73
33	Delhi	13,850,507	944,727	12,905,780	93.18	821	9340	47.02
34	Lakshadweep	60,650	33,683	26,967	44.46	948	1895	17.30
35	Puducherry	974,345	325,726	648,619	66.57	1001	2034	20.62

Notes:

- India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
- The 1991 census could not be held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total population for 1991 has been worked out by interpolation on the basis of final population of 2001 census.
- For calculating density, the area figure for India exclude 78,114 sq. Km under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 sq. Km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37555 sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district and 1573 sq. Km. of three sub-division of Senapati district of Manipur due to above mentioned reason.

Source: Registrar General of India

1.1.4 State/UT wise Urban and Slum Population in India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State/UT	Number of cities/towns reporting slums	Total urban population	Population of cities/towns reporting slums	Total slum population	Percentage of slum population to total	
						Urban population	Population of cities/towns reporting slums
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	640	283,741,818	184,352,421	42,578,150	15.00	23.10
1	Andhra Pradesh	77	20,808,940	16,090,585	5,187,493	24.90	32.20
2	Assam	7	3,439,240	1,371,881	82,289	2.40	6.00
3	Bihar	23	8,681,800	4,814,512	531,481	6.10	11.00
4	Chhattisgarh	12	4,185,747	2,604,933	817,908	19.50	31.40
5	Goa	2	670,577	175,536	14,482	2.20	8.30
6	Gujarat	41	18,930,250	12,697,360	1,866,797	9.90	14.70
7	Haryana	22	6,115,304	4,296,670	1,420,407	23.20	33.10
8	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2,516,638	1,446,148	268,513	10.70	18.60
9	Jharkhand	11	5,993,741	2,422,943	301,569	5.00	12.40
10	Karnataka	35	17,961,529	11,023,376	1,402,971	7.80	12.70
11	Kerala	13	8,266,925	3,196,622	64,556	0.80	2.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	43	15,967,145	9,599,007	2,417,091	15.10	25.20
13	Maharashtra	61	41,100,980	33,635,219	11,202,762	27.30	33.30
14	Meghalaya	1	454,111	132,867	86,304	19.00	65.00
15	Orissa	15	5,517,238	2,838,014	629,999	11.40	22.20
16	Punjab	27	8,262,511	5,660,268	1,159,561	14.00	20.50
17	Rajasthan	26	13,214,375	7,668,508	1,294,106	9.80	16.90
18	Tamil Nadu	63	27,483,998	14,337,225	2,866,893	10.40	20.00
19	Tripura	1	545,750	189,998	29,949	5.50	15.80
20	Uttar Pradesh	69	34,539,582	21,256,870	4,395,276	12.70	20.70
21	Uttarakhand	6	2,179,074	1,010,188	195,470	9.00	19.30
22	West Bengal	59	22,427,251	15,184,596	4,115,980	18.40	27.10
23	A & N Islands	1	116,198	99,984	16,244	14.00	16.20
24	Chandigarh	1	808,515	808,515	107,125	13.20	13.20
25	Delhi	16	12,905,780	11,277,586	2,029,755	15.70	18.00
26	Puducherry	3	648,619	513,010	73,169	11.30	14.30

Notes:

- Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have not reported any slums in 2001.

Source: Census of India 2001

1.1.5 Percent Distribution of Estimated Population by age-group, sex and residence, 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	Age Group	Total*			Rural			Urban		
		Total*	Males	Females	Total*	Males	Females	Total*	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0-4	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.7	9.1	9.2	9.0
2	5-9	11.9	12.1	11.8	12.7	12.8	12.5	10.0	10.2	9.9
3	10-14	11.2	11.4	10.9	11.6	11.9	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.9
4	15-19	10.4	10.7	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.1
5	20-24	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.8	10.0	9.8	10.1
6	25-29	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.6
7	30-34	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.9	7.8	7.9
8	35-39	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6
9	40-44	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.1
10	45-49	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.5	5.0	5.4	4.6
11	50-54	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.2	3.5	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.8
12	55-59	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1
13	60-64	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
14	65-69	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
15	70-74	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
16	75-79	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
17	80-84	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
18	85+	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note:

* Total may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: SR Report 2005, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.1.6 Percentage of population in the age group 60 years and above to total population by sex and residence, India and bigger states, 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	India/States	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	India	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.7	6.8	6.4	7.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.7	7.2	8.2	8.4	7.9	8.9	6.0	5.4	6.6
2	Assam	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.6
3	Bihar	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1
4	Chattisgarh	6.8	6.4	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.6	5.5	5.3	5.8
5	Delhi	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.4
6	Gujarat	7.0	6.4	7.8	7.3	6.7	8.0	6.6	5.9	7.4
7	Haryana	6.9	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.7	6.1	5.7	6.6
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.4	6.9	6.5	7.3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.5
10	Jharkhand	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.1
11	Karnataka	7.4	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	8.4	6.4	5.9	6.9
12	Kerala	11.0	10.1	11.7	11.0	10.2	11.8	10.7	9.9	11.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.1	5.7	6.5
14	Maharashtra	8.5	7.9	9.2	9.7	9.0	10.4	7.0	6.5	7.5
15	Orissa	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.9	6.7	7.1
16	Punjab	8.9	8.4	9.4	9.8	9.3	10.2	7.4	6.9	8.0
17	Rajasthan	6.2	5.8	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.3	5.8	6.8
18	Tamilnadu	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.7	8.7	8.2	9.1
19	Uttar Pradesh	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.9
20	West Bengal	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.5	8.7	8.7	8.7

Source: Statistical Report 2005, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.1.7 State/UT wise Area Covered by Forests in India 2003 (Latest)

(in Sq. Km.)

S. No.	State / UT	Geographic Area	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed	Total	% of Forests to Total Geographic Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	275069	50479	12365	977	63821	23.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	10178	9536	31826	51540	61.54
3	Assam	78438	18060	-	8958	27018	34.45
4	Bihar	94163	693	5779	1	6473	6.87
5	Chattisgarh	135191	25782	24036	9954	59772	44.21
6	Goa	3702	237	822	165	1224	33.06
7	Gujarat	196022	14155	395	4563	19113	9.75
8	Haryana	44212	249	1158	151	1558	3.52
9	Himachal Pradesh	55673	1896	33043	2094	37033	66.52
10	Jammu & Kashmir	222236	2551	17643	36	20230	9.10
11	Jharkhand	79714	4387	19185	33	23605	29.61
12	Karnataka	191791	29550	3585	9949	43084	22.46
13	Kerala	38863	11098	170	-	11268	28.99
14	Madhya Pradesh	308245	58734	35587	900	95221	30.89
15	Maharashtra	307713	49217	8196	4526	61939	20.13
16	Manipur	22327	1467	4171	11780	17418	78.01
17	Meghalaya	22429	1112	12	8372	9496	42.34
18	Mizoram	21081	7909	3568	5240	16717	79.30
19	Nagaland	16579	308	508	7813	8629	52.05
20	Orissa	155707	26329	15525	16282	58136	37.34
21	Punjab	50362	44	1137	1903	3084	6.12
22	Rajasthan	342239	11860	17652	2976	32488	9.49
23	Sikkim	7096	5452	389	-	5841	82.31
24	Tamil Nadu	130058	19388	2183	1306	22877	17.59
25	Tripura	10486	3588	664	2041	6293	60.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	53483	23827	10673	162	34662	64.81
27	Uttarakhand	240928	11078	2425	3323	16826	6.98
28	West Bengal	88752	7054	3772	1053	11879	13.38
29	A & N Island	8249	2929	4242	-	7171	86.93
30	Chandigarh	114	31	-	3	34	29.82
31	D & N Haveli	491	199	5	-	204	41.55
32	Daman & Diu	112	-	1	-	1	0.89
33	Delhi	1483	78	7	-	85	5.73
34	Lakshadweep	32	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	480	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	3287263	399919	238434	136387	774740	23.57

Source: Statistical Abstract India 2004, Central Statistical Organisation, MOSPI (Latest)

1.1.8 Number of Districts, Sub-Districts, Towns and Villages in India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State/UT	Number of districts	Number of sub-districts	Number of towns (including Census Towns)	Number of villages (including uninhabited villages)
	1	2	3	4	5
	India	593	5470	5161	638588
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	1125	210	28123
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	149	17	4065
3	Assam	23	145	125	26312
4	Bihar	37	533	130	45098
5	Chhattisgarh	16	97	97	20308
6	Goa	2	11	44	359
7	Gujarat	25	226	242	18539
8	Haryana	19	67	106	6955
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	109	57	20118
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14	59	75	6652
11	Jharkhand	18	210	152	32615
12	Karnataka	27	175	270	29406
13	Kerala	14	63	159	1364
14	Madhya Pradesh	45	259	394	55393
15	Maharashtra	35	353	378	43711
16	Manipur	9	38	33	2391
17	Meghalaya	7	32	16	6026
18	Mizoram	8	25	22	817
19	Nagaland	8	93	9	1317
20	Orissa	30	398	138	51349
21	Pondicherry	4	10	6	92
22	Punjab	17	72	157	12673
23	Rajasthan	32	241	222	41353
24	Sikkim	4	9	9	452
25	Tamil Nadu	30	201	832	16317
26	Tripura	4	38	23	870
27	Uttar Pradesh	70	300	704	107452
28	Uttarakhand	13	49	86	16826
29	West Bengal	18	341	375	40782
30	A & N Islands	2	7	3	547
31	Chandigarh	1	1	1	24
32	D & N Haveli	1	1	2	70
33	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	23
34	Delhi	9	27	62	165
35	Lakshadweep	1	4	3	24

Source: Census of India, 2001

1.2 Vital Statistics

1.2.1 Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate in India 1991-2006 (Latest)

S. No.	Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1991	30.9	24.3	29.5	10.6	7.1	9.8	20.3	17.2	19.7
2	1992	30.9	23.1	29.2	10.9	7.0	10.1	20.0	16.1	19.1
3	1993	30.4	23.7	28.7	10.6	5.8	9.3	19.8	17.9	19.4
4	1994	30.5	23.1	28.7	10.1	6.7	9.3	20.4	16.4	19.4
5	1995	30.0	22.7	28.3	9.8	6.6	9.0	20.2	16.1	19.3
6	1996	29.3	21.6	27.5	9.7	6.5	9.0	19.6	15.1	18.5
7	1997	28.9	21.5	27.2	9.6	6.5	8.9	19.3	15.0	18.3
8	1998	28.0	21.0	26.5	9.7	6.6	9.0	18.3	14.5	17.5
9	1999	27.6	20.8	26.1	9.4	6.3	8.7	18.2	14.5	17.4
10	2000	27.6	20.7	25.8	9.3	6.3	8.5	18.3	14.4	17.3
11	2001	27.1	20.3	25.4	9.1	6.3	8.4	18.1	14.0	17.0
12	2002	26.6	20.0	25.0	8.7	6.1	8.1	17.9	13.9	16.9
13	2003	26.4	19.8	24.8	8.7	6.0	8.0	17.8	13.8	16.8
14	2004	25.9	19.0	24.1	8.2	5.8	7.5	17.8	13.3	16.6
15	2005	25.6	19.1	23.8	8.1	6.0	7.6	17.5	13.1	16.3
16	2006	25.2	18.8	23.5	8.1	6.0	7.5	17.2	12.8	16.0

Note:

- Rate Per 1000 Population Per Annum

Source: SRS Bulletin October 2007, Registrar General of India, New Delhi (Latest)

1.2.2 State/UT wise Birth Rates in India 2005 and 2006 (Latest)

S. No.	State / UT	Birth Rate - 2005			Birth Rate - 2006		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	25.6	19.1	23.8	25.2	18.8	23.5
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.1	16.7	19.1	19.8	16.5	18.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24.4	18.7	23.3	23.8	17.4	22.5
3	Assam	26.6	15.3	25.0	26.1	15.4	24.6
4	Bihar	31.2	23.8	30.4	30.7	23.0	29.9
5	Chattisgarh	29.0	20.0	27.2	28.5	19.9	26.9
6	Goa	13.9	15.4	14.8	13.5	16.2	15.1
7	Gujarat	25.5	21.0	23.7	25.0	21.1	23.5
8	Haryana	25.7	21.0	24.3	25.1	21.1	23.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	20.7	13.3	20.0	19.5	12.4	18.8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20.2	14.3	18.9	20.0	14.2	18.7
11	Jharkhand	28.8	18.7	26.8	28.0	18.8	26.2
12	Karnataka	22.1	17.9	20.6	21.5	17.7	20.1
13	Kerala	15.1	14.8	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	31.6	22.0	29.4	31.2	21.9	29.1
15	Maharashtra	19.6	18.2	19.0	19.2	17.5	18.5
16	Manipur	14.5	15.5	14.7	13.5	13.1	13.4
17	Meghalaya	27.3	15.1	25.1	26.4	17.1	24.7
18	Mizoram	23.2	14.4	18.8	21.6	14.0	17.8
19	Nagaland	16.5	16.1	16.4	16.8	19.2	17.3
20	Orissa	23.2	16.3	22.3	22.8	16.2	21.9
21	Punjab	18.8	17.0	18.1	18.4	16.8	17.8
22	Rajasthan	30.2	23.8	28.6	29.7	23.9	28.3
23	Sikkim	20.2	18.0	19.9	19.5	17.7	19.2
24	Tamil Nadu	16.9	16.0	16.5	16.5	15.9	16.2
25	Tripura	16.5	13.8	16.0	17.3	13.4	16.6
26	Uttar Pradesh	31.3	26.5	30.4	31.0	26.0	30.1
27	Uttarakhand	22.1	16.6	20.9	22.0	17.3	21.0
28	West Bengal	21.2	12.6	18.8	20.7	12.3	18.4
29	A & N Island	17.5	12.6	15.7	17.1	13.2	15.7
30	Chandigarh	23.3	16.7	17.3	23.5	15.1	15.8
31	D & N Haveli	29.2	30.0	29.4	27.8	29.4	28.1
32	Daman & Diu	20.6	16.8	19.1	20.2	15.5	18.4
33	Delhi	19.0	18.5	18.6	19.5	18.2	18.4
34	Lakshadweep	19.0	19.2	19.1	18.7	19.1	18.9
35	Puducherry	16.9	15.8	16.2	16.3	15.4	15.7

Note:

- Birth rate per 1000 population

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin October 2007, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.2.3 Projected Crude Birth Rates in India & Major States 2001-2025

S. No.	India & Major States	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	23.2	21.3	19.6	18.0	16.0
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.2	17.4	16.2	15.1	13.7
2	Assam	24.0	22.0	20.8	19.0	16.6
3	Bihar	27.5	24.2	21.6	19.7	17.4
4	Gujarat	21.5	19.1	17.3	15.1	14.3
5	Haryana	22.5	20.4	18.2	16.0	14.1
6	Karnataka	19.3	17.8	16.6	14.9	13.8
7	Kerala	16.3	15.4	14.2	13.1	12.3
8	Madhya Pradesh	28.1	25.4	23.2	20.7	18.0
9	Maharashtra	19.8	18.6	16.9	15.5	13.8
10	Orissa	21.0	18.9	17.5	16.2	14.4
11	Punjab	19.0	17.8	15.9	14.0	12.6
12	Rajasthan	27.1	24.4	21.7	19.7	16.7
13	Tamilnadu	17.3	15.7	14.6	13.4	12.5
14	Uttar Pradesh	30.2	28.4	26.1	23.8	20.5
15	West Bengal	18.8	16.6	15.9	15.3	14.1

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006, National Commission on Population MOHFW.

1.2.4 State/UT wise Death Rates in India 2006 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	India	7.5	8.0	7.0	8.1	8.5	7.6	6.0	6.6	5.4
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.3	8.5	6.1	7.9	9.4	6.5	5.8	6.5	5.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.3	2.8	2.4	3.2
3	Assam	8.7	9.2	8.1	9.2	9.7	8.7	5.8	6.7	4.8
4	Bihar	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.1	6.3	6.0	6.6
5	Chhattisgarh	8.1	8.7	7.5	8.5	9.0	8.1	6.3	7.4	5.2
6	Goa	7.4	8.1	6.7	8.2	9.0	7.4	6.9	7.5	6.3
7	Gujarat	7.3	7.8	6.8	8.2	8.8	7.6	5.9	6.2	5.6
8	Haryana	6.5	7.3	5.6	6.9	7.7	6.0	5.6	6.5	4.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.8	8.4	5.4	7.1	8.7	5.5	4.8	5.3	4.3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.9	6.4	5.2	6.1	6.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.7
11	Jharkhand	7.5	7.0	8.1	7.9	7.3	8.6	5.9	6.1	5.7
12	Karnataka	7.1	8.0	6.3	8.0	8.9	7.2	5.5	6.3	4.6
13	Kerala	6.7	7.5	5.9	6.8	7.7	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.5	6.3	6.7	5.8
15	Maharashtra	6.7	7.3	6.1	7.4	7.8	6.9	5.8	6.7	4.9
16	Manipur	4.5	5.3	3.6	4.4	5.4	3.4	4.6	5.0	4.1
17	Meghalaya	8.0	9.1	7.0	8.5	9.6	7.4	5.8	6.7	5.0
18	Mizoram	5.5	6.7	4.3	6.2	7.6	4.7	4.8	5.6	4.0
19	Nagaland	4.8	5.7	3.8	4.9	5.8	4.0	4.1	5.2	3.0
20	Orissa	9.3	9.8	8.8	9.7	10.2	9.2	6.9	7.5	6.2
21	Punjab	6.8	7.4	6.1	7.4	7.9	6.7	5.8	6.6	4.9
22	Rajasthan	6.9	7.4	6.5	7.2	7.7	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.9
23	Sikkim	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.0	4.7	5.0	4.3
24	Tamil Nadu	7.5	8.4	6.6	8.3	9.2	7.4	6.4	7.3	5.5
25	Tripura	6.3	7.1	5.5	6.2	7.0	5.4	6.8	7.4	6.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	8.6	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.2	8.9	6.6	6.8	6.4
27	Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	5.8	7.0	7.9	6.1	5.5	6.5	4.5
28	West Bengal	6.2	6.8	5.6	6.2	6.7	5.7	6.3	7.2	5.3
29	A & N Islands	5.1	6.0	4.1	5.7	5.9	5.6	3.8	6.1	1.4
30	Chandigarh	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.4	3.9
31	D & N Haveli	4.8	5.4	4.1	5.3	6.0	4.5	3.1	3.3	2.8
32	Daman & Diu	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.5	4.5	6.1	6.4	5.8
33	Delhi	4.7	5.0	-	5.4	6.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.3
34	Lakshadweep	6.4	7.3	5.5	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.0	8.2	3.9
35	Puducherry	7.3	8.2	6.5	8.0	8.9	7.1	7.0	7.9	6.2

Note:

- Death Rate per 1000 Population

Source: SRS Bulletin October 2007, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.2.5 Projected Crude Death Rates in India & Major States 2001-2025

S.No.	India & Major states	2001-02	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.0
2	Assam	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.7
3	Bihar	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
4	Gujarat	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.7
5	Haryana	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
6	Karnataka	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6
7	Kerala	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.8
8	Madhya Pradesh	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.2
9	Maharashtra	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
10	Orissa	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.1
11	Punjab	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4
12	Rajasthan	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4
13	Tamilnadu	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.9
14	Uttar Pradesh	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.8
15	West Bengal	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.3

Source: Report of the Technical Group on population projections May 2006, National Commission on Population, MOHFW

1.2.6 Life Expectancy at Birth in India 1991- 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	Census Year	At Birth	
		Male	Female
	1	2	3
1	1991-95 ¹	59.7	60.9
2	1992-96 ²	60.1	61.4
3	1993-97 ²	60.4	61.8
4	1994-98 ²	60.6	62.2
5	1995-99 ²	60.8	62.5
6	1996-2000	61.0	62.7
7	1997-2001	61.3	63.6
8	1998-2002	61.6	63.3
9	1999-2003	61.8	63.5
10	2000-2004	62.1	63.7
11	2001-2005	62.3	63.9

Notes:

- Based on SRS. Relates to the period 1991-95
- SRS based Abridged Life Tables 2000-04&2001-05

Source : SRS Bulletins, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.2.7 Life Expectancy at Birth in India & Major States 1997- 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	India & Major States	1997-2001		1998-2002		1999-2003		2000-04		2001-05*	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	61.3	63.0	61.6	63.3	61.8	63.5	62.1	63.7	62.3	63.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.9	64.4	62.0	64.6	62.2	64.8	62.4	65.0	62.7	65.2
2	Assam	57.6	57.8	57.7	58.1	57.8	58.3	58.0	58.6	58.3	59.0
3	Bihar*	61.1	59.3	61.4	59.5	61.6	59.7	61.8	59.9	62.0	60.1
4	Gujarat	62.3	64.2	62.4	64.4	62.5	64.6	62.7	64.8	62.8	65.0
5	Haryana	64.6	65.2	64.7	65.4	65.0	65.6	65.3	65.8	65.6	66.0
6	Himachal Pradesh	65.5	66.1	65.7	66.3	65.8	66.6	66.1	66.8	66.3	67.1
7	Karnataka	62.6	66.0	62.8	66.2	62.9	66.4	63.1	66.7	63.4	66.9
8	Kerala	70.8	76.2	70.8	75.9	70.9	76.0	71.0	76.1	71.3	76.3
9	Madhya Pradesh*	56.7	56.4	57.0	56.7	57.2	56.9	57.5	57.2	57.8	57.5
10	Maharashtra	64.8	67.3	65.0	67.4	65.2	67.6	65.5	67.8	65.8	68.1
11	Orissa	58.0	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.7	58.9	58.9	59.2	59.2
12	Punjab	67.2	69.3	67.4	69.5	67.6	69.6	67.8	69.8	68.1	70.1
13	Rajasthan	60.3	61.3	60.5	61.6	60.7	61.8	60.9	62.0	61.2	62.2
14	Tamil Nadu	64.1	66.1	64.2	66.3	64.3	66.5	64.6	66.8	64.8	67.1
15	Uttar Pradesh*	59.2	58.1	59.4	58.5	59.6	58.7	59.9	59.0	60.1	59.3
16	West Bengal	63.2	64.6	63.3	64.8	63.5	65.0	63.7	65.2	63.9	65.5

Note:

* Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh & Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: SRS, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.2.8 Projected Levels of Expectation of Life at Birth in India & Major States 2001 - 2025

S. No.	India & Major States	2001-05		2006-10		2011-15		2016-20		2021-25	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	63.8	66.1	65.8	68.1	67.3	69.6	68.8	71.1	69.8	72.3
1	Andhra Pradesh	63.4	67.9	65.4	69.4	66.9	70.9	68.4	72.1	69.4	73.3
2	Assam	59.6	60.8	61.6	62.8	63.6	64.8	65.6	66.8	67.1	68.8
3	Bihar	65.6	64.7	67.1	66.7	68.6	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.6	71.4
4	Gujarat	64.9	69.0	67.2	71.0	69.2	72.5	70.7	73.7	71.9	74.9
5	Haryana	66.4	68.3	67.9	69.8	68.9	71.3	69.9	72.5	70.9	73.7
6	Karnataka	64.5	69.6	66.5	71.1	68.0	72.3	69.0	73.5	70.0	74.5
7	Kerala	70.8	76.0	72.0	76.8	73.2	77.6	74.2	78.1	75.2	78.6
8	Madhya Pradesh	60.5	61.3	62.5	63.3	64.5	65.3	66.5	67.3	68.0	69.3
9	Maharashtra	66.4	69.8	67.9	71.3	68.9	72.5	69.9	73.7	70.9	74.7
10	Orissa	60.3	62.3	62.3	64.8	64.3	67.3	66.3	69.6	67.8	71.6
11	Punjab	67.7	70.4	68.7	71.6	69.7	72.8	70.7	73.8	71.5	74.8
12	Rajasthan	64.1	67.2	66.1	69.2	67.6	70.7	68.6	71.9	69.6	73.1
13	Tamilnadu	66.1	69.1	67.6	70.6	68.6	71.8	69.6	73.0	70.6	74.0
14	Uttar Pradesh	62.0	61.9	64.0	64.4	66.0	66.9	67.5	69.2	68.7	71.2
15	West Bengal	66.7	69.4	68.2	70.9	69.2	72.1	70.2	73.3	71.0	74.3

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006, National Commission on Population/ MOHFW

1.2.9 Infant Mortality Rates in India 1994- 2006 (Latest)

S. No.	Period	Infant Mortality Rate		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3	4
1	1994	80	52	74
2	1995	80	48	74
3	1996	77	46	72
4	1997	77	45	71
5	1998	77	45	72
6	1999	75	44	70
7	2000	74	44	68
8	2001	72	42	66
9	2002	69	40	63
10	2003	66	38	60
11	2004	64	40	58
12	2005	64	40	58
13	2006	62	39	57

Notes:

- Per 1000 live births
- 1994 to 1997 & 1999: Excludes Jammu & Kashmir
- 1994 to 1995: Excludes Mizoram
- 1995 to 2002: Excludes Nagaland (Rural)

Source: SRS Bulletin - October 2007, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.2.10 State/UT Infant Mortality Rates by Sex & Residence in India 2006 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	India	57	56	59	62	61	64	39	37	40
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	55	58	62	61	63	38	37	41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40	38	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	67	67	68	70	69	71	42	41	43
4	Bihar	60	58	63	62	59	64	45	43	47
5	Chhattisgarh	61	59	62	62	61	64	50	48	53
6	Goa	15	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	53	52	54	62	60	64	37	36	37
8	Haryana	57	57	58	62	61	62	45	45	45
9	Himachal Pradesh	50	45	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	52	51	53	54	54	55	38	33	44
11	Jharkhand	49	46	52	52	49	55	32	32	33
12	Karnataka	48	46	50	53	50	57	36	36	35
13	Kerala	15	14	16	16	15	17	12	11	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	74	72	77	79	77	81	52	50	54
15	Maharashtra	35	35	36	42	41	42	26	25	27
16	Manipur	11	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	53	53	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	25	24	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	20	17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	73	73	74	76	75	76	53	52	54
21	Punjab	44	39	50	48	41	57	36	34	38
22	Rajasthan	67	65	69	74	72	76	41	40	42
23	Sikkim	33	26	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	37	36	37	39	38	41	33	33	33
25	Tripura	36	31	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	71	70	73	75	74	76	53	51	54
27	Uttarakhand	43	42	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	38	37	40	40	39	42	29	27	31
29	A & N Islands	31	27	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	23	20	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	35	28	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	28	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	37	36	39	42	40	44	36	35	38
34	Lakshadweep	25	29	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	28	20	36	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- Per 1000 live births
- Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union territories are based on three-year period 2004-06. On account of wide year-to-year fluctuations due to inadequate sample size, the infant mortality rate by sex, separately for rural and urban areas is not given.

Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2007, Registrar General of India (Latest)

1.2.11 Maternal Mortality Ratio India & Major States 1999-2001 & 2001-03 (Latest)

S.No.	India & Major states	1999-2001	2001-2003
	1	2	3
	India	327	301
1	Andhra Pradesh	220	195
2	Assam	398	490
3	Bihar	400	371
4	Gujarat	202	172
5	Haryana	176	162
6	Karnataka	266	228
7	Kerala	149	110
8	Madhya Pradesh	407	379
9	Maharashtra	169	149
10	Orissa	424	358
11	Punjab	177	178
12	Rajasthan	501	445
13	Tamilnadu	167	134
14	Uttar Pradesh	539	517
15	West Bengal	218	194

Note: Per 100000 Live Birth

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2004 (Latest)

1.2.12 Mortality Indicators in India 1994-2005 (Latest)

S. No.	Indicators	Years											
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
1 Rural													
	Crude death rate	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.1
	Infant mortality rate	80.0	80.0	77.0	77.0	77.4	75.0	74.0	71.7	69.0	66.0	64.0	64.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	52.0	52.3	50.0	50.5	49.0	49.0	49.0	44.0	NA	41.0	41.0	41.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	27.5	27.5	27.0	26.5	28.4	26.0	25.0	27.7	NA	25.0	22.0	23.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	43.4	47.6	46.0	46.3	45.2	47.0	44.0	39.1	NA	36.0	39.0	40.0
	Still birth rate	7.3	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.9	11.0	9.0	9.7	NA	9.0	10.0	9.0
2 Urban													
	Crude death rate	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0
	Infant mortality rate	52.0	48.0	46.0	45.1	44.9	44.0	44.0	42.4	40.0	38.0	40.0	40.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	32.6	29.2	28.0	26.2	27.0	28.0	27.0	24.9	NA	22.0	24.0	23.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	19.6	19.0	17.0	19.0	17.9	16.0	16.0	17.4	NA	16.0	16.0	17.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	38.7	31.2	32.0	29.1	29.3	30.0	26.0	24.7	NA	20.0	23.0	24.0
	Still birth rate	15.2	8.8	9.0	9.0	7.9	8.0	7.0	7.9	NA	8.0	8.0	8.0
3 Combined													
	Crude death rate	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.6
	Infant mortality rate	74.0	74.0	72.0	71.0	71.6	70.0	68.0	65.9	64.0	60.0	58.0	58.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	47.7	48.1	47.0	46.1	45.1	45.0	44.0	40.2	NA	37.0	37.0	37.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	26.0	25.9	25.0	25.1	26.5	24.0	23.0	25.7	NA	23.0	21.0	22.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	42.5	44.6	44.0	43.2	42.4	44.0	40.0	26.2	NA	33.0	35.0	37.0
	Still birth rate	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.7	10.0	8.0	9.3	NA	9.0	10.0	9.0

Notes:

- 1994 to 1997 & 1999: Excludes Jammu & Kashmir
- 1994 to 1995: Excludes Mizoram
- 1995 to 2002: Excludes Nagaland (Rural)

NA Not Available

Source : Statistical Report, Register General of India 2005 [Latest]

1.2.13 Age specific Mortality rate in India 2003-2005 (Latest)

S. No.	Age Groups	2003			2004			2005		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0-4	19.1	10.2	17.3	19.1	10.1	17.0	19.5	10.3	17.3
2	5-9	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.6
3	10-14	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1
4	15-19	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7
5	20-24	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.0
6	25-29	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2
7	30-34	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.5
8	35-39	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.2
9	40-44	4.8	3.5	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.0
10	45-49	6.6	4.2	5.9	6.3	5.1	5.9	6.4	5.3	6.0
11	50-54	10.4	8.3	9.8	8.0	6.6	7.6	8.6	7.8	8.4
12	55-59	15.8	12.7	15.0	13.0	10.8	12.4	14.0	11.7	13.3
13	60-64	25.1	20.0	23.8	21.9	18.1	20.9	22.0	19.0	22.2
14	65-69	38.3	31.1	36.7	30.9	27.8	30.1	33.4	13.3	32.6
15	70-74	58.0	42.1	54.1	51.6	45.1	50.0	54.0	49.2	52.8
16	75-79	84.7	63.7	79.8	73.0	66.0	71.2	72.8	77.2	74.0
17	80-84	112.6	99.1	109.0	108.7	107.3	108.3	106.4	107.8	106.7
18	85+	182.0	154.9	175.1	184.1	183.8	184.0	166.7	176.9	169.3
	All Ages	8.7	6.0	8.0	8.2	5.8	7.5	8.1	6.0	7.6

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2003 & 2005. (Latest)

1.2.14 Total Fertility Rate by Residence in India & Major States 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	India and Bigger States	Rural	Urban	Total
	1	2	3	4
	India	3.2	2.1	2.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.2	1.7	2.0
2	Assam	3.1	1.6	2.9
3	Bihar	4.4	3.2	4.3
4	Chattisgarh	3.7	2.2	3.4
5	Delhi	2.2	2.1	2.1
6	Gujarat	3.1	2.3	2.8
7	Haryana	3.0	2.3	2.8
8	Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.5	2.2
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.6	1.6	2.4
10	Jharkhand	3.9	2.3	3.5
11	Karnataka	2.5	1.8	2.2
12	Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	4.0	2.5	3.6
14	Maharashtra	2.4	1.9	2.2
15	Orissa	2.7	1.7	2.6
16	Punjab	2.2	1.9	2.1
17	Rajasthan	4.0	2.7	3.7
18	Tamil Nadu	1.8	1.6	1.7
19	Uttar Pradesh	4.5	3.3	4.2
20	West Bengal	2.4	1.4	2.1

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2005 (Latest)

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- 2.1 Education**
 - 2.1.1 States/UTs wise Literacy Rate in India 2001 (Census)
 - 2.1.2 States/UTs wise Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio in India 2004-05
- 2.2 Social Indicators**
 - 2.2.1 Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females by Residence in India and Bigger States, 2005
 - 2.2.2 States/UTs wise Proportion of Population below Poverty Line in India 2004-05
- 2.3 Economic Indicators**
 - 2.3.1 Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices 1999-2000 to 2005-06 (position as on 25.11.2007)
 - 2.3.2 Gross National Product, Net National Product, Per Capita Income in India 1999-2007
 - 2.3.3 Per Capita Per Day Net Availability of Cereals and Pulses in India 1995-2006
- 2.4 Employment**
 - 2.4.1 States/UTs wise Employment in the Organized Sector in India
 - 2.4.2 States/UTs wise Distribution of Population by Workers & Non Workers in India 2001 (Census)
- 2.5 Housing & Amenities**
 - 2.5.1 Statewise Distribution of Households by Type of Census Houses Occupied in India 2001 (Census)
 - 2.5.2 States/UTs wise Distribution by Percentage of Households Having Electricity in India 2001 (Census)
 - 2.5.3 States/UTs wise Percentage of House-Hold by Bathroom Availability & Type of Drainage Connectivity within the House In India 2001 (Census)
 - 2.5.4 States/UTs wise Percentage of Household by Availability of Toilet within the House in India 2001 (Census)
 - 2.5.5 States/UTs wise Total Energy Consumption (GWH) by Ultimate Consumers in India 1999-2006
- 2.6 Drinking Water & Sanitation**
 - 2.6.1 States/UT wise Distribution of Households Having Safe Drinking Water Facilities in India (1991 & 2001)
 - 2.6.2 States/UTs wise Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply Programme in India 2006 (Census)
- 2.7 Health Legislation in India**
- 2.8 National Sample Survey - 60th Round (January-June 2004) - Survey on Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged - [For details refer Report No. 507 (60/25.0/1)-NSSO, Feb. 2006].**

2. Socio-Economic Indicators

Socio-economic indicators provide a background to understanding the health scenario in a country. This section on Socio-economic indicators provide data on education, gender, poverty, housing, amenities, employment and other economic indicators. These indicators for the country as well as states will help in identifying the linkages between socio-economic indicators and achievement of health goals.

- ▶ The literacy rate in the country has shown an increase of 13.86% during the decade (1991-2001) and is 64.8 per cent, 75.3 for males and 53.7 for females.

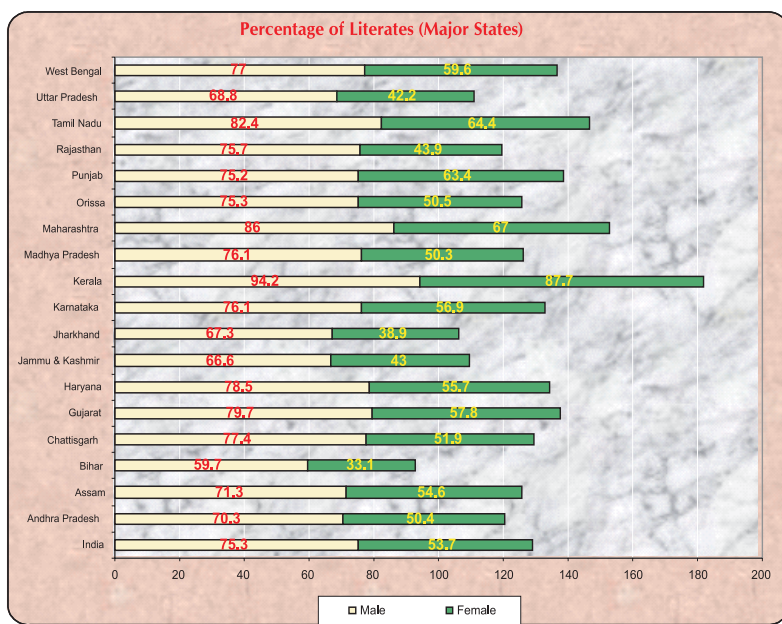
- ▶ As per latest information the 28.3% of population in rural and 25.7% in urban areas live below poverty line according to planning commission estimates for the year 2004-2005

- ▶ The Gross National Product for the year 2006-07, at factor cost was Rs. 3760285 crore at current price and Rs 2845155 crore at constant price (base year 1999-2000). The Net National Product at current price was Rs. 3325817 crore and Rs. 2530494 crore at constant price.

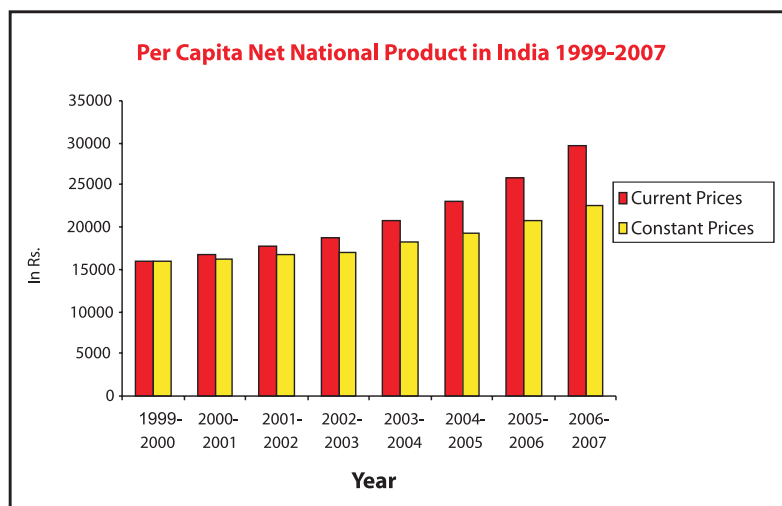
- ▶ The Per Capita Net National Product Rs. 29642 at current price and Rs.22553 at constant price (1999-2000) for the year 2006-07. The pattern of increase in per Capita Net National Product during to 1999-2007 is presented in the Graph.

- ▶ In 2001 55.85% of total household had electricity, 47.4% of the total household had permanent housing facility.

- ▶ In April 2006 a total habitation of 1422293 was covered under Rural Water Supply Programme. 77.9% Households having safe drinking water facilities in India as per 2001 Census.



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001



Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organization

2.1 Education

2.1.1 State/UT wise Literacy Rate in India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State / UT	Percentage of Literates to Population Aged 7 Years & Above		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	
	India¹	64.8	75.3	53.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	70.3	50.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3	63.8	43.5
3	Assam	63.3	71.3	54.6
4	Bihar	47.0	59.7	33.1
5	Chattisgarh	64.7	77.4	51.9
6	Goa	82.0	88.4	75.4
7	Gujarat	69.1	79.7	57.8
8	Haryana	67.9	78.5	55.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	76.5	85.3	67.4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	55.5	66.6	43.0
11	Jharkhand	53.6	67.3	38.9
12	Karnataka	66.6	76.1	56.9
13	Kerala	90.9	94.2	87.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	63.7	76.1	50.3
15	Maharashtra	76.9	86.0	67.0
16	Manipur ¹	70.5	80.3	60.5
17	Meghalaya	62.6	65.4	59.6
18	Mizoram	88.8	90.7	86.7
19	Nagaland	66.6	71.2	61.5
20	Orissa	63.1	75.3	50.5
21	Punjab	69.7	75.2	63.4
22	Rajasthan	60.4	75.7	43.9
23	Sikkim	68.8	76.0	60.4
24	Tamil Nadu	73.5	82.4	64.4
25	Tripura	73.2	81.0	64.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	56.3	68.8	42.2
27	Uttarakhand	71.6	83.3	59.6
28	West Bengal	68.6	77.0	59.6
29	A&N Island	81.3	86.3	75.2
30	Chandigarh	81.9	86.1	76.5
31	D & Na Haveli	57.6	71.2	40.2
32	Daman & Diu	78.2	86.8	65.6
33	Delhi	81.7	87.3	74.7
34	Lakshadweep	86.7	92.5	80.5
35	Puducherry	81.2	88.6	73.9

Note:

¹ Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Census of India 2001

2.1.2 State/UT wise Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio in India 2004-05 (Latest)

S. No.	State / UT	Gross Primary (6-11 years) Enrolment Ratio		
		Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	
	India	107.80	110.70	104.67
1	Andhra Pradesh	96.71	96.05	97.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	123.12	129.95	115.90
3	Assam	105.20	105.59	104.80
4	Bihar	83.75	95.40	71.18
5	Chattisgarh	131.34	136.06	127.53
6	Goa	110.13	111.43	108.76
7	Gujarat	118.65	126.44	109.86
8	Haryana	82.23	80.00	84.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	108.90	109.27	108.49
10	Jammu & Kashmir	83.72	84.41	82.98
11	Jharkhand	94.80	102.91	86.34
12	Karnataka	107.10	108.40	105.73
13	Kerala	93.61	93.53	93.69
14	Madhya Pradesh ¹	132.16	135.35	128.74
15	Maharashtra	110.37	110.34	110.40
16	Manipur	151.69	154.41	148.88
17	Meghalaya	147.62	145.34	149.95
18	Mizoram	127.53	132.25	122.71
19	Nagaland	87.94	88.68	87.15
20	Orissa	129.69	131.89	127.37
21	Punjab	77.20	74.49	80.52
22	Rajasthan	121.24	125.40	116.66
23	Sikkim	143.58	144.46	142.71
24	Tamil Nadu	118.41	119.52	117.23
25	Tripura	131.03	133.67	128.26
26	Uttar Pradesh	107.54	110.63	104.15
27	Uttarakhand	117.74	117.02	118.52
28	West Bengal	112.11	112.92	111.27
29	A&N Island	108.85	109.75	107.90
30	Chandigarh	74.01	77.80	69.94
31	D & N Haveli	134.50	139.12	129.49
32	Daman & Diu	136.01	144.93	127.08
33	Delhi	94.42	89.83	99.72
34	Lakshadweep	58.78	62.27	55.28
35	Puducherry	131.64	141.30	122.70

Notes:

1 Complete Information Not Received

- Enrolment in this group include under age and over age children. Hence the percentage may be more than 100% in some cases.

Source: Annual Report, Ministry Of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India (Latest)

2.2 Social Indicators

2.2.1 Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females by Residence in India and Bigger States, 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	India and Bigger States	Age at effective marriage											
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages	< 18	18-20	21+	All Ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	India	16.3	18.9	24.0	20.2	16.2	18.9	23.8	19.7	16.4	19.1	24.5	21.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	16.3	18.8	23.3	18.7	16.3	18.7	23.5	18.7	16.4	18.9	21.9	18.6
3	Assam	16.2	19.1	26.0	21.7	16.2	19.1	25.8	21.3	15.9	19.2	26.7	24.1
4	Bihar	16.3	18.8	23.0	19.0	16.3	18.8	22.8	18.9	16.2	19.1	23.8	20.1
5	Chhattisgarh	16.6	18.9	24.3	19.9	16.5	18.9	23.0	19.0	16.7	19.2	25.5	22.7
6	Delhi	16.5	19.2	23.9	22.0	15.8	19.1	22.6	20.3	16.5	19.2	24.0	22.0
7	Gujarat	16.5	19.1	23.2	20.3	16.5	19.0	23.2	19.9	16.6	19.1	23.2	21.0
8	Haryana	16.5	19.2	22.9	20.1	16.6	19.1	22.4	19.7	16.3	19.2	23.3	21.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	16.1	19.3	23.5	22.0	15.9	19.3	23.4	21.9	16.6	19.1	24.3	22.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	19.4	24.9	23.2	16.3	19.4	24.5	22.8	16.8	19.5	26.1	25.0
11	Jharkhand	16.2	18.8	23.6	19.2	16.2	18.7	23.5	18.7	16.3	19.1	23.8	20.9
12	Karnataka	16.2	18.9	23.5	19.8	16.2	18.8	23.1	19.3	16.3	19.0	23.8	20.9
13	Kerala	16.8	19.2	24.4	22.9	16.7	19.2	24.4	22.8	16.8	19.4	24.4	23.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	16.3	18.8	26.0	20.5	16.2	18.8	25.4	19.6	16.5	19.1	26.6	22.9
15	Maharashtra	16.4	18.9	23.6	20.1	16.4	18.9	22.6	19.0	16.4	19.1	24.2	21.6
16	Orissa	16.1	19.1	23.6	20.5	16.1	19.0	23.4	20.3	16.2	19.2	24.4	22.2
17	Punjab	16.6	19.3	23.5	21.5	16.6	19.3	23.2	21.1	17.0	19.3	23.7	22.2
18	Rajasthan	16.1	18.9	24.1	19.9	16.1	18.9	23.7	19.4	16.5	19.0	24.5	21.2
19	Tamil Nadu	16.7	19.3	23.5	21.8	16.7	19.3	23.0	21.3	16.6	19.3	24.1	22.4
20	Uttar Pradesh	16.2	18.9	24.3	19.8	16.2	18.9	24.2	19.6	16.6	19.2	24.7	21.4
21	West Bengal	16.2	18.9	24.1	19.7	16.2	18.8	23.4	19.1	16.3	19.0	24.8	21.7

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India 2005 (Latest)

2.2.2 State/UT wise Proportion of Population below Poverty Line in India 2004-05 (Latest)

S. No.	State / UT	State Specific Poverty Line (Rs Per Capita/Month)		No. of Persons (Lakhs)			Percentage of Persons		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	India	356.30	538.60	2209.24	807.96	3017.20	28.3	25.7	27.5
1	Andhra Pradesh	292.95	542.89	64.70	61.40	126.10	11.2	28.0	15.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	1.94	0.09	2.03	22.3	3.3	17.6
3	Assam	387.64	378.84	54.50	1.28	55.77	22.3	3.3	19.7
4	Bihar	354.36	435.00	336.72	32.42	369.15	42.1	34.6	41.4
5	Chattisgarh	322.41	560.00	71.50	19.47	90.96	40.8	41.2	40.9
6	Goa	362.25	665.90	0.36	1.64	2.01	5.4	21.3	13.8
7	Gujarat	353.93	541.16	63.49	27.19	90.69	19.1	13.0	16.8
8	Haryana	414.76	504.49	21.49	10.6	32.10	13.6	15.1	14.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	394.28	504.49	6.14	0.22	6.36	10.7	3.4	10.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	391.26	553.77	3.66	2.19	5.85	4.6	7.9	5.4
11	Jharkhand	366.56	451.24	103.19	13.20	116.39	46.3	20.2	40.3
12	Karnataka	324.17	599.66	75.05	63.83	138.89	20.8	32.2	25.0
13	Kerala	430.12	559.39	32.43	17.17	49.60	13.2	20.2	15.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	327.78	570.15	175.65	74.03	249.68	36.9	42.1	38.3
15	Maharashtra	362.25	665.90	171.13	146.25	317.38	29.6	32.2	30.7
16	Manipur	*	*	3.76	0.20	3.95	22.3	3.3	17.3
17	Meghalaya	*	*	4.36	0.16	4.52	22.3	3.3	18.5
18	Mizoram	*	*	1.02	0.16	1.18	22.3	3.3	12.6
19	Nagaland	*	*	3.87	0.12	3.99	22.3	3.3	19.0
20	Orissa	325.79	528.49	151.75	26.74	178.49	46.8	44.3	46.4
21	Punjab	410.38	466.16	15.12	6.50	21.63	9.1	7.1	8.4
22	Rajasthan	374.57	559.63	87.38	47.51	134.89	18.7	32.9	22.1
23	Sikkim	*	*	1.12	0.02	1.14	22.3	3.3	20.1
24	Tamil Nadu	351.86	547.42	76.50	69.13	145.62	22.8	22.2	22.5
25	Tripura	*	*	6.18	0.02	6.38	22.3	3.3	18.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	365.84	483.26	473.00	117.03	590.03	33.4	30.6	32.8
27	Uttarakhand	478.02	637.67	27.11	8.85	35.96	40.8	36.3	39.6
28	West Bengal	382.82	449.32	173.22	35.14	208.36	28.6	14.8	24.7
29	A&N Island	*	*	0.60	0.32	0.92	22.9	22.2	22.6
30	Chandigarh	*	*	0.08	0.67	0.74	7.1	7.1	7.1
31	D & N Haveli	362.25	665.90	0.68	0.15	0.84	39.8	19.1	33.2
32	Daman & Diu	*	*	0.07	0.14	0.21	5.4	21.2	10.5
33	Delhi	410.28	612.91	0.63	22.30	22.93	6.9	15.2	14.7
34	Lakshadweep	*	*	0.06	0.06	0.11	13.3	20.2	16.0
35	Puducherry	*	*	0.78	1.59	2.37	22.9	22.2	22.4

Notes:

* In the expert group, poverty ratios for these states have not been calculated separately, but have been adopted from those of the other states.

The details are as follows:

- Poverty ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
 - Poverty ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
 - Urban poverty ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh
 - Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate Poverty ratio of Goa
 - Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
 - Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep
 - Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadar & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadar & Nagar Haveli.
- The poverty line (implicit) at all India level is worked out from the expenditure class-wise distribution of persons & poverty ratio at all India level. The poverty ratio at all India level is obtained as the weighted average of the state-wise poverty ratio.
 - Data for 2004-05 Relates to NSSO 61st round
 - N.A-Not Available

Source: Planning Commission of India (Latest)

2.3 Economic Indicators

2.3.1 Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices 1999-2000 to 2005-06 (Position as on 25.11.2007)

(in Rupees)

S.No.	State\UT	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	India	15839	16648	17800	18899	20936	22946	25716
1	Andhra Pradesh	15507	17243	18630	19568	22041	23729	26211
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14054	15452	17893	17434	19707	22542	23788
3	Assam	12269	12797	13153	14600	15687	16825	18598
4	Bihar	5766	6396	6197	6928	6913	7467	7875
5	Jharkhand	12747	10294	10972	11865	12941	17493	19066
6	Goa	42296	43735	44110	48839	54577	66135	70112
7	Gujarat	18864	18392	19823	22683	26922	29468	34157
8	Haryana	21966	24138	26077	28259	31509	35044	38832
9	Himachal Pradesh	20806	22795	24608	26627	28333	31140	33805
10	J & K	13745	14301	15031	16452	17528	18630	NA
11	Karnataka	16758	17464	17776	19041	20515	24199	27291
12	Kerala	19294	19917	21047	23207	25645	27864	30668
13	Madhya Pradesh	12384	11862	12697	12303	14306	14534	15647
14	Chattisgarh	11761	10985	12443	13145	16098	18068	20151
15	Maharashtra	23340	22992	24450	26697	29770	32979	37081
16	Manipur	13260	12369	12801	13250	14728	18386	20326
17	Meghalaya	14611	16100	17936	18756	20729	21915	23420
18	Mizoram	16443	17826	19430	20896	21963	22417	NA
19	Nagaland	13819	16903	18961	20407	20821	20998	NA
20	Orissa	10567	10452	11075	11788	14252	16306	17299
21	Punjab	25615	27863	28949	29443	31192	32945	34929
22	Rajasthan	13477	12897	14165	13126	16704	16800	17863
23	Sikkim	14890	16077	17324	19428	21476	23791	26412
24	Tamil Nadu	19378	20927	20924	21813	24106	27137	29958
25	Tripura	14119	15983	18368	19059	21138	22836	24706
26	Uttar Pradesh	9405	9541	9781	10435	11250	11941	13262
27	Uttarakhand	13672	15482	16408	18819	20519	22093	24585
28	West Bengal	15826	16521	17826	18746	20806	22522	25223
29	A & N islands	23728	25177	27112	30050	33150	3104	34853
30	Chandigarh	41386	46660	52385	58772	66512	75181	86629
31	Delhi	38682	41436	43587	45483	49825	55215	61676
32	Puducherry	30865	36220	39138	44903	48547	44908	48477

Note:

- All India Data from 1999-2000 to 2005-2006 has been taken on 1999-2000 base.

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India -Central Statistical Organisation,

2.3.2 Gross National Product, Net National Product, Per Capita Income in India 1999-2007

S. No.	Year	Gross National Product at Factor Cost (Rs Crore)		GDP at Factor Cost (Rs. Crore)		Net National Product at Factor Cost (Rs Crore)		Per Capita Net National Product	
		At Current	At Constant	At Current	At Constant	At Current	At Constant	At Current	At Constant
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	1999-2000	1771094	1771094	1786525	1786525	1589672	1589672	15881	15881
2	2000-2001	1902284	1841755	1925017	1864300	1700467	1647903	16688	16172
3	2001-2002	2077658	1951935	2097726	1972606	1849360	1743466	17782	16764
4	2002-2003	2244725	2029482	2261415	2048287	1994248	1805830	18885	17101
5	2003-2004	2519921	2204913	2538171	2222758	2239939	1963544	20895	18317
6	2004-2005	2855331	2366886	2877706	2388384	2526408	2104520	23199	19325
7	2005-2006	3249554	2593160	3275670	2612847	2870750	2306894	25956	20858
8	2006-2007*	3760285	2845155	3790063	2864309	3325817	2530494	29642	22553

Notes:

- * Quick estimates
- Constant Price 1999 -2000
- Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organization

2.3.3 Per Capita Per Day Net Availability of Cereals and Pulses in India 1995-2006 (Latest)

S. No.	Year	Cereals (grams)	Pulses (grams)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995	457.6	37.8	495.4
2	1996	442.5	32.7	475.2
3	1997	466.0	37.1	503.1
4	1998	414.2	32.8	447.0
5	1999	429.2	36.5	465.7
6	2000	422.7	31.8	454.4
7	2001	386.2	30.0	416.2
8	2002	458.7	35.4	494.1
9	2003	408.5	29.1	437.6
10	2004	426.9	35.8	462.7
11	2005	390.9	31.5	422.4
12	2006 (P)	412.1	32.5	444.5

Notes:

(P) Provisional

- * Per Capita availability given above is not strictly representative of the actual level of consumption in the country; especially as they do not take in to account any change in stocks in possession of traders, producers and consumptions.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (Latest)

2.4. Employment

2.4.1 State wise Employment in the Organised Sector in India (Latest)

S. No.	States/UT	Total Employment in Thousand					
		As on 31.3.2004			As on 31.3.2006		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1387.3	649.2	2036.2	1384.4	643.6	2027.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	593.1	765.9	1359.0	593.5	788.5	1382.0
4	Bihar	464.5	34.3	498.8	460.8	34.3	495.1
5	Chhatisgarh	308.1	31.7	339.9	307.4	31.6	339.0
6	Goa	79.6	45.9	125.5	81.2	45.7	126.9
7	Gujarat	823.3	843.7	1667.0	812.9	864.5	1677.4
8	Haryana	380.4	260.8	641.3	378.6	261.3	639.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	248.8	63.8	312.5	248.7	64.5	313.3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	214.6	11.8	226.4	215.0	11.8	226.8
11	Jharkhand	635.5	152.7	788.3	634.2	154.3	788.4
12	Karnataka	1040.2	862.3	1902.5	1048.6	863.0	1911.6
13	Kerala	614.2	522.0	1136.2	614.4	514.5	1128.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	907.4	151.7	1059.1	904.3	150.5	1054.8
15	Maharashtra	2136.1	1569.4	3705.5	2137.0	1567.5	2704.5
16	Manipur	76.4	2.7	79.1	76.4	2.7	79.1
17	Meghalaya	61.9	7.0	68.9	61.9	7.0	68.9
18	Mizoram	41.8	1.9	43.6	41.8	1.9	43.6
19	Nagaland	60.9	3.5	64.4	61.1	3.6	64.7
20	Orissa	674.4	92.6	767.0	671.7	93.8	765.5
21	Punjab	553.2	276.8	830.1	551.9	280.8	832.7
22	Rajasthan	940.3	251.4	1191.7	944.4	255.8	1200.2
23	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	1487.3	775.7	2263.0	1485.2	786.2	2271.4
25	Tripura	119.9	16.5	136.3	131.3	11.9	143.3
26	Uttar Pradesh	1641.5	446.5	2088.0	1636.4	449.6	2086.0
27	Uttarakhand	210.3	30.3	240.6	210.4	31.1	241.5
28	West Bengal	1222.5	673.3	1895.8	1214.8	674.4	1889.2
29	A&N Islands	35.7	2.7	38.4	35.7	2.7	38.4
30	Chandigarh	59.8	29.0	88.8	59.7	28.0	87.9
31	D & N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Daman & Diu	2.0	13.3	15.3	2.0	13.3	15.3
33	Delhi	614.9	216.2	831.2	614.9	216.2	831.2
34	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Puducherry	40.5	20.5	61.0	40.6	21.7	62.3
	Total	17676.5	8825.1	26501.6	17661.0	8876.5	26537.4

Note:

NA Not Available

Source: Directorate General of Employment & Training, M/o. Labor & Employment

2.4.2 State/UT wise Distribution of Population by Workers & Non Workers in India 2001(Census)

S. No.	State / UT	Total Number of Workers			Total Number of Non workers		
		Total	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India¹	402,234,724	275,014,476	127,220,248	626,375,604	257,142,296	369,233,308
1	Andhra Pradesh	34,893,859	21,662,192	13,231,667	41,316,148	16,865,221	24,450,927
2	Arunachal Pradesh	482,902	293,612	189,290	615,066	286,329	328,737
3	Assam	9,538,591	6,870,960	2,667,631	17,116,937	6,906,077	10,210,860
4	Bihar	27,974,606	20,483,003	7,491,603	55,023,903	22,760,792	32,263,111
5	Chattisgarh	9,679,871	5,531,859	4,148,012	11,153,932	4,942,359	6,211,573
6	Goa	522,855	375,218	147,637	824,813	312,030	512,783
7	Gujarat	21,255,521	14,477,286	6,778,235	29,415,496	11,908,291	17,507,205
8	Haryana	8,377,466	5,715,526	2,661,940	12,767,098	5,648,427	7,118,671
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,992,461	1,686,658	1,305,803	3,085,439	1,401,282	1,684,157
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,753,815	2,679,941	1,073,874	6,389,885	2,680,985	3,708,900
11	Jharkhand	10,109,030	6,659,856	3,449,174	16,836,799	7,225,181	9,611,618
12	Karnataka	23,534,791	15,235,355	8,299,436	29,315,771	11,663,563	17,652,208
13	Kerala	10,283,887	7,765,645	2,518,242	21,557,487	7,702,969	13,854,518
14	Madhya Pradesh	25,793,519	16,194,368	9,599,151	34,554,504	15,249,284	19,305,220
15	Maharashtra	41,173,351	26,852,095	14,321,256	55,705,276	23,548,501	32,156,775
16	Manipur ¹	945,213	527,216	417,997	1,221,575	568,418	653,157
17	Meghalaya	970,146	568,491	401,655	1,348,676	607,596	741,080
18	Mizoram	467,159	263,008	204,151	421,414	196,101	225,313
19	Nagaland	847,796	488,968	358,828	1,142,240	558,173	584,067
20	Orissa	14,276,488	9,802,006	4,474,482	22,528,172	8,858,564	13,669,608
21	Punjab	9,127,474	6,960,213	2,167,261	15,231,525	6,024,832	9,206,693
22	Rajasthan	23,766,655	14,695,802	9,070,853	32,740,533	14,724,209	18,016,324
23	Sikkim	263,043	165,716	97,327	277,808	122,768	155,040
24	Tamil Nadu	27,878,282	18,100,397	9,777,885	34,527,397	13,300,512	21,226,885
25	Tripura	1,159,561	831,346	328,215	2,039,642	810,879	1,228,763
26	Uttar Pradesh	53,983,824	40,981,558	13,002,266	112,214,097	46,583,811	65,630,286
27	Uttarakhand	3,134,036	1,996,177	1,137,859	5,355,313	2,329,747	3,025,566
28	West Bengal	29,481,690	22,388,044	7,093,646	50,694,507	19,077,941	31,616,566
29	A&N Island	136,254	109,162	27,092	219,898	83,810	136,088
30	Chandigarh	340,422	284,419	56,003	560,213	222,519	337,694
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	114,122	75,835	38,287	106,368	45,831	60,537
32	Daman & Diu	72,791	60,569	12,222	85,413	31,943	53,470
33	Delhi	4,545,234	3,960,101	585,133	9,305,273	3,647,133	5,658,140
34	Lakshadweep	15,354	13,204	2,150	45,296	17,927	27,369
35	Puducherry	342,655	258,670	83,985	631,690	228,291	403,399

Note:

¹ Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Census of India 2001

2.5 Housing & Amenities

2.5.1 Statewise Distribution of Households by Type of Census Houses Occupied in India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State/UT	Total Number of Households	Type of Census Houses				Unclassifiable	
			Permanent	Semi-permanent	Total	Temporary		
					Serviceable	Non-serviceable		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	191963935	99431727	57664327	34815619	22096480	12719139	52262
1	Andhra Pradesh	16849857	9220878	3589493	4033917	2864685	1169232	5569
2	Arunachal Pradesh	212615	43363	38025	130998	13648	117350	229
3	Assam	4935358	971530	1543491	2419279	138593	2280686	1058
4	Bihar	13982590	5695671	3570471	4715320	881921	3833399	1128
5	Chhatisgarh	4148518	1053912	2988548	105972	81106	24866	86
6	Goa	279216	195040	78620	5372	2144	3228	184
7	Gujarat	9643989	6300314	2848727	492038	347057	144981	2910
8	Haryana	3529642	2322039	997122	210169	173422	36747	312
9	Himachal Pradesh	1240633	800664	404334	35467	28411	7056	168
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1551768	853408	498983	196706	179976	16730	2671
11	Jharkhand	4862590	1526946	2804608	530878	480836	50042	158
12	Karnataka	10232133	5613007	3645185	971473	584346	387127	2468
13	Kerala	6595206	4493814	1424375	673194	398983	274211	3823
14	Madhya Pradesh	10919653	4536975	6088468	293849	194778	99071	361
15	Maharashtra	19063149	11021426	6552768	1475031	964526	510505	13924
16	Manipur	397656	33491	219548	144607	70700	73907	10
17	Meghalaya	420246	93389	157122	169150	16881	152269	585
18	Mizoram	160966	85288	41171	34425	372	34053	82
19	Nagaland	332050	54089	167413	110368	7769	102599	180
20	Orissa	7870127	2170796	1968196	3730496	3317790	412706	639
21	Punjab	4265156	3672451	378145	214236	175123	39113	324
22	Rajasthan	9342294	6066447	1955190	1316662	1153841	162821	3995
23	Sikkim	104738	39493	48418	16805	5745	11060	22
24	Tamil Nadu	14173626	8295106	2572029	3304310	2789773	514537	2181
25	Tripura	662023	65726	303523	292677	113096	179581	97
26	Uttar Pradesh	25760601	13752000	6600491	5406292	4351684	1054608	1818
27	Uttarakhand	1586321	1369656	104615	111963	68156	43807	87
28	West Bengal	15715915	6353785	5855648	3499788	2588858	910930	6694
29	A & N Islands	73062	20902	28134	23866	5396	18470	160
30	Chandigarh	201878	181303	14133	6414	4502	1912	28
31	D & N Haveli	43973	20114	22711	1141	79	1062	7
32	Daman & Diu	34342	31745	2201	393	115	278	3
33	Delhi	2554149	2341874	123154	88840	55864	32976	281
34	Lakshadweep	9240	8808	269	163	10	153	0
35	Puducherry	208655	126277	28998	53360	36294	17066	20

Source: Census of India 2001, RGI

2.5.2 State/UT wise Percentage of Households Having Electricity in India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State / UT	2001		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1		2	3	4
	India	43.53	87.58	55.85
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.65	89.99	67.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	44.53	89.42	54.69
3	Assam	16.54	74.29	24.90
4	Bihar	5.13	59.28	10.25
5	Chattisgarh	46.11	82.85	53.10
6	Goa	92.43	94.73	93.57
7	Gujarat	72.17	93.39	80.40
8	Haryana	78.50	92.94	82.89
9	Himachal Pradesh	94.48	97.38	94.81
10	Jammu & Kashmir	74.77	97.94	80.66
11	Jharkhand	9.99	75.61	24.30
12	Karnataka	72.16	90.53	78.55
13	Kerala	65.53	84.32	70.24
14	Madhya Pradesh	92.76	62.32	69.98
15	Maharashtra	65.17	94.28	77.49
16	Manipur	52.53	81.99	60.04
17	Meghalaya	30.66	88.14	42.74
18	Mizoram	90.33	94.42	69.63
19	Nagaland	56.88	90.33	63.60
20	Orissa	19.35	74.98	26.91
21	Punjab	89.49	96.48	91.91
22	Rajasthan	44.02	89.61	54.69
23	Sikkim	75.02	97.09	77.76
24	Tamil Nadu	71.18	86.00	78.18
25	Tripura	31.75	86.36	41.84
26	Uttar Pradesh	19.84	79.92	31.90
27	Uttarakhand	50.35	90.92	60.32
28	West Bengal	20.27	79.56	37.45
29	A&N Island	68.09	95.22	76.78
30	Chandigarh	97.41	96.68	96.77
31	D & N Haveli	82.63	95.84	85.99
32	Daman & Diu	97.46	98.31	97.76
33	Delhi	85.50	93.38	92.86
34	Lakshadweep	99.37	99.67	99.70
35	Puducherry	81.00	91.40	87.81

Source: Central Electricity Authority of India

2.5.3 State/UT wise Percentage of House-Hold by Bathroom Availability & Type of Drainage Connectivity within the House In India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State / UT	Total number of house-hold Total	House-hold having bathroom facility within the house		Type of connectivity for waste water outlet					
			Rural	Urban	Closed Drainage		Open Drainage		No Drainage	
					Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	16849857	20.38	19.44	4.73	8.92	26.44	11.46	44.06	4.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	212615	10.27	12.20	2.53	2.92	17.64	11.40	57.20	8.31
3	Assam	4935358	6.73	7.68	0.75	1.43	12.07	6.20	72.69	6.87
4	Bihar	13982590	5.54	4.08	2.36	2.09	29.20	4.39	58.98	2.97
5	Chattisgarh	4148518	2.50	9.87	1.15	3.26	8.01	8.72	71.81	7.05
6	Goa	279216	28.23	38.29	5.82	18.90	10.93	15.34	33.67	15.36
7	Gujarat	9643989	19.14	31.42	4.15	23.09	4.18	7.42	52.70	8.46
8	Haryana	3529642	28.61	22.97	2.20	10.67	47.67	16.26	19.67	3.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	1240633	26.75	8.64	5.73	5.02	21.54	4.91	61.19	1.61
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1551768	26.10	19.56	2.51	6.42	17.55	14.17	54.79	4.57
11	Jharkhand	4862590	3.20	11.89	1.18	5.19	12.67	10.59	64.35	6.03
12	Karnataka	10232133	31.36	27.51	2.79	14.47	20.30	13.67	42.15	6.62
13	Kerala	6595206	42.34	19.77	4.32	3.72	7.66	4.02	62.96	17.32
14	Madhya Pradesh	10919653	8.09	16.18	1.44	6.27	13.32	13.16	59.65	6.16
15	Maharashtra	19063149	26.58	34.54	2.97	19.08	20.76	17.99	33.94	5.26
16	Manipur	397656	6.27	4.17	1.24	0.73	23.20	13.82	50.09	10.92
17	Meghalaya	420246	18.61	15.05	1.90	3.24	18.74	13.28	57.81	5.03
18	Mizoram	160966	18.40	32.85	0.67	4.30	11.55	27.64	37.08	18.76
19	Nagaland	332050	25.71	11.71	2.88	2.43	27.95	12.08	49.08	5.58
20	Orissa	7870127	3.75	6.76	2.20	2.71	10.60	5.23	73.38	5.87
21	Punjab	4265156	40.62	28.91	2.76	15.71	48.05	15.65	14.26	3.57
22	Rajasthan	9342294	15.68	16.70	2.29	5.64	15.46	13.12	58.86	4.63
23	Sikkim	104738	25.99	10.36	6.37	7.20	21.31	4.50	59.90	0.72
24	Tamil Nadu	14173626	12.24	27.64	2.50	14.38	13.47	14.76	42.41	12.48
25	Tripura	662023	3.20	8.01	1.46	1.25	17.86	8.56	62.20	8.68
26	Uttar Pradesh	25760601	15.92	12.80	4.23	5.31	47.72	13.23	27.98	1.53
27	Uttarakhand	1586321	19.60	19.15	3.39	6.98	22.96	14.73	49.05	2.89
28	West Bengal	15715915	6.64	16.97	0.98	6.33	10.32	13.13	59.72	9.52
29	A&N Island	73062	22.83	25.05	2.29	2.93	14.37	20.82	51.30	8.29
30	Chandigarh	201878	6.54	70.11	2.62	69.07	7.04	11.33	0.88	9.04
31	D & N Haveli	43973	14.03	17.56	2.49	8.66	6.56	4.61	65.50	12.17
32	Daman & Diu	34342	33.49	31.02	7.58	16.38	13.58	1.77	43.17	17.53
33	Delhi	2554149	4.05	66.96	0.91	48.25	4.04	36.74	1.69	8.37
34	Lakshadweep	9240	46.53	35.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.91	42.09
35	Puducherry	208655	8.59	46.39	0.85	20.28	6.25	24.24	27.50	20.88

Source: Census of India 2001, RGI

2.5.4 State/UT wise Percentage of Household by Availability of Toilet within the House in India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State / UT	Total Number of House-Hold	% of Household by Availability of type of Toilet Within the House							
			Pit Toilet		Water Closet		Other Toilet		No Toilet	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	16849857	4.81	3.74	6.49	11.64	2.36	3.96	61.58	5.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	212615	18.58	7.26	4.68	6.35	13.37	6.07	40.75	2.95
3	Assam	4935358	40.11	0.00	7.37	0.00	3.45	0.00	34.57	0.00
4	Bihar	13982590	5.40	1.08	3.77	4.11	3.43	1.41	77.94	2.87
5	Chattisgarh	4148518	1.44	0.98	1.48	7.39	1.28	1.64	76.78	9.02
6	Goa	279216	9.54	9.29	10.50	19.28	4.27	5.76	26.11	15.26
7	Gujarat	9643989	4.93	3.80	6.88	24.20	1.40	3.38	47.82	7.58
8	Haryana	3529642	14.23	8.07	1.47	9.44	4.23	7.07	49.61	5.89
9	Himachal Pradesh	1240633	13.23	1.38	5.66	5.74	5.62	1.79	63.94	2.63
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1551768	12.29	5.07	2.16	6.68	16.83	10.11	43.56	3.30
11	Jharkhand	4862590	1.66	1.61	1.74	8.99	1.74	3.93	73.06	7.27
12	Karnataka	10232133	6.18	7.20	3.04	15.59	2.12	3.36	53.89	8.61
13	Kerala	6595206	9.58	2.78	46.46	18.73	4.92	1.54	13.99	2.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	10919653	2.89	3.04	1.95	10.52	1.81	3.77	67.75	8.26
15	Maharashtra	19063149	5.90	3.00	3.07	18.78	1.53	2.81	47.17	17.75
16	Manipur	397656	49.80	17.06	3.45	5.23	4.51	1.99	16.77	1.19
17	Meghalaya	420246	23.41	7.14	2.94	9.38	5.11	3.21	46.99	1.81
18	Mizoram	160966	34.59	27.63	2.03	17.50	2.69	4.57	9.99	1.00
19	Nagaland	332050	37.77	8.13	4.73	3.99	9.16	6.79	28.25	1.18
20	Orissa	7870127	2.66	1.31	2.84	5.95	1.15	0.99	79.54	5.57
21	Punjab	4265156	17.16	7.17	4.16	16.25	5.31	6.80	38.45	4.71
22	Rajasthan	9342294	6.21	4.26	2.43	9.49	2.55	4.05	65.42	5.59
23	Sikkim	104738	26.06	0.24	21.32	10.81	4.60	0.36	35.60	1.02
24	Tamil Nadu	14173626	2.66	4.64	4.30	18.92	1.42	3.21	50.00	14.84
25	Tripura	662023	53.82	8.28	3.72	7.97	5.99	1.67	17.99	0.56
26	Uttar Pradesh	25760601	6.66	3.63	1.56	6.42	7.15	6.01	64.56	4.01
27	Uttarakhand	1586321	12.14	6.57	5.41	10.04	6.28	4.76	51.58	3.23
28	West Bengal	15715915	10.90	6.63	4.95	15.99	3.27	1.96	51.90	4.39
29	A&N Island	73062	8.42	2.16	12.49	18.80	7.85	3.54	39.19	7.53
30	Chandigarh	201878	0.68	0.92	5.02	63.30	1.53	7.41	3.32	17.83
31	D & N Haveli	43973	0.17	0.88	12.59	18.22	0.15	0.55	61.64	5.80
32	Daman & Diu	34342	6.02	1.22	13.01	21.60	1.56	0.52	43.73	12.33
33	Delhi	2554149	2.18	14.18	1.26	44.21	0.73	15.40	2.46	19.58
34	Lakshadweep	9240	0.22	0.32	52.82	29.53	0.90	5.40	3.97	6.83
35	Puducherry	208655	0.34	1.43	6.87	38.85	0.21	2.25	27.19	22.87

Source: Census of India 2001, RGI

2.5.5 State/UT wise Total Energy Consumption (GWH) by Ultimate Consumers in India 1999-2006 (Latest)

S.No.	State/UT	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	26220.97	27105.10	31481.59	31345.30	34165.97	38677.24	39828.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80.95	102.35	75.16	79.21	125.00	166.50	161.46
3	Assam	1808.98	1911.19	1817.98	1960.81	1920.38	1837.98	2203.00
4	Bihar	11423.38	11459.63	2904.43	3612.85	3612.09	3951.97	4022.33
5	Chhatisgarh ¹	-	-	5300.50	6334.11	5420.83	8050.58	8788.04
6	Goa	1000.31	1077.11	1245.35	1376.74	1376.66	1800.40	2141.40
7	Gujarat	33048.90	33621.47	33769.44	34427.76	37971.72	36983.39	37092.15
8	Haryana	9597.74	10051.01	10534.76	11721.70	12915.72	13807.14	15426.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	2188.05	2213.87	2351.86	2529.03	2736.92	2954.16	3568.67
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2652.68	2867.45	2992.03	3325.20	3534.20	3877.00	4188.54
11	Jharkhand ²	-	-	6778.14	6920.09	7774.11	8380.48	9348.03
12	Karnataka	16663.40	18550.18	19840.02	21698.23	23143.17	24781.59	25701.71
13	Kerala	9730.33	10254.16	8622.39	8783.12	9093.10	9347.88	10190.10
14	Madhya Pradesh	23297.68	18479.91	14509.30	15175.99	15907.83	17201.89	19371.41
15	Maharashtra	48900.01	47188.18	46330.71	49944.33	51823.90	55457.02	58732.34
16	Manipur	173.05	176.94	168.72	178.55	175.38	177.59	188.00
17	Meghalaya	386.44	417.19	550.72	712.98	797.02	855.87	725.26
18	Mizoram	113.77	136.80	132.38	147.65	129.90	125.67	134.51
19	Nagaland	138.20	165.46	117.24	126.52	126.50	183.18	144.80
20	Orissa	5679.00	6080.00	5773.16	6800.95	7157.48	7814.53	8103.57
21	Punjab	21194.29	19440.91	20008.88	21113.41	22125.30	22526.11	24261.27
22	Rajasthan	16338.85	16793.65	13586.66	14569.32	14691.24	16682.55	18013.81
23	Sikkim	105.81	103.15	123.32	73.27	182.24	226.70	208.67
24	Tamil Nadu	31056.15	34265.11	35922.93	36961.93	39240.21	41285.97	44515.78
25	Tripura	356.13	303.00	348.00	362.97	414.26	380.01	370.69
26	Uttar Pradesh	23469.39	25743.05	25230.22	25184.36	26659.62	27939.25	30374.19
27	Uttarakhand ³	-	-	2182.65	2464.00	2662.45	3163.15	3497.20
28	West Bengal ⁴	15072.25	14961.75	16003.37	16763.65	17815.87	19087.13	20957.06
29	A&N Islands	83.55	89.11	91.15	108.24	113.21	109.96	116.27
30	Chandigarh	722.62	721.00	747.81	804.49	816.41	918.29	8788.04
31	D & N Haveli	652.35	726.00	800.00	898.50	1546.52	1768.21	2127.00
32	Daman & Diu	549.83	635.60	739.66	821.22	917.35	1001.81	1088.00
33	Delhi	8879.20	9539.20	9798.50	10706.35	11903.26	12773.39	13423.03
34	Lakshadweep	17.12	17.38	17.43	18.23	18.96	19.98	22.55
35	Puducherry	1239.70	1402.70	1562.87	1547.21	1794.47	1819.09	1868.03
	Total	312841.10	316599.60	322459.30	339598.30	360809.25	386133.66	411886.93

Note:

¹ Data for Chattisgarh is included under Madhya Pradesh till 2001, as this state was created in 2000

² Data for Jharkhand is included under Bihar till 2001, as this state was created in 2000

³ Data for Uttarakhand is included under Uttar Pradesh till 2001 as this state was created in 2000

⁴ Includes DVCs sale to ultimate consumers in Jharkhand & West Bengal areas.

Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power

2.6 Drinking Water & Sanitation

2.6.1 State/UT wise Distribution of Households Having Safe Drinking Water Facilities in India (1991 & 2001) (Census)

(Percentage)

S. No.	State/UT	1991			2001		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	India¹	55.5	81.4	62.3	73.2	90.0	77.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	49.0	73.8	55.1	76.9	90.2	80.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.9	88.2	70.0	73.7	90.7	77.5
3	Assam	43.3	64.1	45.9	56.8	70.4	58.8
4	Bihar	56.6	73.4	58.8	86.1	91.2	86.6
5	Chattisgarh ²	NA	NA	NA	66.2	88.8	70.5
6	Delhi	91.0	96.2	95.8	90.1	97.7	97.2
7	Goa	30.5	61.7	43.4	58.3	82.1	70.1
8	Gujarat	60.0	87.2	69.8	76.9	95.4	84.1
9	Haryana	67.1	93.3	74.3	81.1	97.3	86.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	75.5	91.9	77.3	87.5	97.0	88.6
11	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	54.9	95.7	65.2
12	Jharkhand ²	NA	NA	NA	35.5	68.2	42.6
13	Karnataka	67.3	81.4	71.7	80.5	92.1	84.6
14	Kerala	12.2	38.7	18.9	16.9	42.8	23.4
15	Madhya Pradesh	45.6	79.5	53.4	61.5	88.6	68.4
16	Maharashtra	54.0	90.5	68.5	68.4	95.4	79.8
17	Manipur	33.7	52.1	38.7	29.3	59.4	37.0
18	Meghalaya	23.8	75.4	36.2	29.5	73.5	39.0
19	Mizoram	12.9	19.9	16.2	23.8	47.8	36.0
20	Nagaland	55.6	45.5	53.4	47.5	42.3	46.5
21	Orissa	35.3	62.8	39.1	62.9	72.3	64.2
22	Punjab	92.1	94.2	92.7	96.9	98.9	97.6
23	Rajasthan	50.6	86.5	59.0	60.4	93.5	68.2
24	Sikkim	70.8	92.9	73.1	67.0	97.1	70.7
25	Tamil Nadu	64.3	74.2	67.4	85.3	85.9	85.6
26	Tripura	30.6	71.1	37.2	45.0	85.8	52.5
27	Uttar Pradesh	56.6	85.8	62.2	85.5	97.2	87.8
28	Uttarakhand ²	NA	NA	NA	83.0	97.8	86.7
29	West Bengal	80.3	86.2	82.0	87.0	92.3	88.5
30	A & N Island	59.4	90.9	67.9	66.8	97.8	76.7
31	Chandigarh	98.1	97.7	97.7	99.9	99.8	99.8
32	D & N Haveli	41.2	91.0	45.6	70.5	96.1	77.0
33	Daman & Diu	56.9	86.8	71.4	94.9	98.9	96.3
34	Lakshadweep	3.40	18.8	11.9	4.60	4.60	4.60
35	Puducherry	92.9	86.6	88.8	96.6	95.5	95.9

Note:

¹ Excludes jammu & Kashmir in 1991

² States Created in 2000

NA Not Available

Source: Statistical Abstract India 2005-06, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

2.6.2 State/UT wise Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply Programme in India 2006 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	Not Covered	Status of CAP99 habitations as on 1.4.2006		
			Partially Covered	Fully Covered	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	69732	69732
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34	309	3955	4298
3	Assam	144	4803	65608	70555
4	Bihar	0	0	105340	105340
5	Chattisgarh	0	0	50379	50379
6	Goa	0	5	390	395
7	Gujarat	0	0	30269	30269
8	Haryana	0	0	6745	6745
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	4941	40426	45367
10	Jammu & Kashmir	606	2210	8368	11184
11	Jharkhand	0	0	100096	100096
12	Karnataka	0	3494	53188	56682
13	Kerala	0	5871	3892	9763
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	109489	109489
15	Maharashtra	240	15598	70092	85930
16	Manipur	0	0	2791	2791
17	Meghalaya	7	127	8502	8636
18	Mizoram	0	26	781	807
19	Nagaland	16	609	900	1525
20	Orissa	0	0	114099	114099
21	Punjab	97	593	12759	13449
22	Rajasthan	1877	0	92069	93946
23	Sikkim	0	0	1679	1679
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	66631	66631
25	Tripura	0	0	7412	7412
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	243508	243508
27	Uttarakhand	26	203	30745	30974
28	West Bengal	0	0	79036	79036
29	A&N Island	0	39	465	504
30	D & N Haveli	5	19	492	516
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	32	32
32	Delhi	0	0	219	219
33	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	10
34	Puducherry	0	37	230	267
35	Chandigarh	0	0	18	18
	Total	3052	38894	1380337	1422283
	Percentage	0.21	2.73	97.06	100
	Number of habitations uninhabited/unpopulated/migrated/urbanised				381
	Grand Total				1422764

Source: Department of Drinking Water Supply, Min. of Rural Development

2.7 Health Legislation in India

Compiled by WHO/India Country Office.

The entire detail of the same will be available on the **website: www.whoindia.org**

A compilation of Health Legislation in India grew out of the advocacy work related to regulation, accountability and monitoring of health care services. It made us realize the lack of awareness among various stakeholders regarding existing health legislation. Hence, one of our long sought aims has been to put together such a compilation and ensure its wider dissemination.

Health is a State subject and, in many areas, the state government legislations are applicable. Given the enormity of the task of compiling all health related laws, this compilation is restricted to laws applicable at the central level and those related to health and health care issues. The acts and rules in this compilation were collected over a period of time from different sources, too many to be mentioned. The categorization of legislations has been adopted from the WHO classification. Health related international covenants and guidelines have also been included in the following major areas "Act & Rules" have been collected :-

ACT AND RULES

- ▶ Health Facilities & Services
- ▶ Disease Control & Medical Care
- ▶ Human Resource
- ▶ Ethics & Patients Rights
- ▶ Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices
- ▶ Radiation Protection
- ▶ Hazardous Substances
- ▶ Occupational Health & Accident Prevention
- ▶ Elderly, Disabled, Rehabilitation & Mental Health
- ▶ Family, Women & Children
- ▶ Smoking Alcoholism & Drug Abuse
- ▶ Social Security & Health Insurance
- ▶ Environmental Protection
- ▶ Nutrition & Food Safety
- ▶ Health Information & Statistics
- ▶ Intellectual Property Rights
- ▶ Custody, Civil & Human Rights
- ▶ Others.

International Covenants and Treaties

Alma Ata Declaration, 1978

Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners

Beijing Declaration 4th World Conference, 1995

CESCR General Comment 7, Right to Adequate Housing, 1997

CESCR General Comment 12, Right to Adequate Food, 199

Convention Against Torture, 1987

Convention on Political rights of Women, 1954

Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 1969

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination, 1981

Convention of the Rights of the Child, 1990
Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 1969
Declaration on the Right to Development, 1986
Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1959
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993
Declaration on the Protection of all Persons from being subjected to Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1975
Declaration on the Right to Development, 1986 Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons, 1975
Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons, 1971
General Comment 15, The Right to Water, 2002
General Comment No. 14, Right to Highest Attainable Standard of Health, 2000
General Conference of ILO, Elimination of Child Labour, 2000
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1976
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1976
International code of Medical Ethics, 1994
International Criminal Court, Elements of Crimes, 2000
International Criminal Court, Rules of Procedure & Evidence, 2000
International Guidelines on HIV and Human Rights, 1997
International Health Regulations, 2005
Maastricht Guidelines on Violations of Economic, 1997

Covenants and Treaties

Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture, 2003
Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights, 1976
Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illnesses, 1991
Principles for those in Research and Experimentation, 1954
Principles of medical Ethics-Role of Health Personnel, 1982
Proclamation of Teheran, Final Act, 1968
Protection of Human Rights in Context of HIV and AIDS, 1997
Right to Adequate Food, 1999
Right to Highest Attainable Standard of Health, 2000
Right to Water, 2002
Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant, 1991
Standard Minimum rules for Treatment of Prisoners, 1977
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger, 1974
WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, 2005
WMA Declaration of Geneva, 1948
WMA Declaration of Oslo, 1970
WMA Declaration of Helsinki, 1964
WMA Convening Torture and Other Cruel Etc., 1975
WMA International Code of Medical Ethics, 1949
WMA Declaration of Death, 1968
World Conference against Racism, 2001

2.8 National Sample Survey – 60th Round (January-June 2004) – Survey on Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged - background

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) made its first attempt to collect information on morbidity in the seventh round (Oct. 1953 - March 1954). This survey and the morbidity surveys conducted in the three subsequent rounds (the eleventh to the thirteenth, 1956-58) were all exploratory in nature. The aim of these surveys was to evolve an appropriate data collection method for studying morbidity profile in India. These surveys were followed up by a pilot survey in the seventeenth round (Sept. 1961 - July 1962) to examine alternative approaches of morbidity reporting. With the aid of the findings of these exploratory surveys, a full-scale survey on morbidity was conducted in the twenty-eighth round (Oct. 1973 - June 1974). Since then, the NSSO had not undertaken any separate morbidity survey and data on morbidity became a part of the decennial surveys on social consumption. The NSSO carried out the first all-India Survey on Social Consumption in its 35th round (July 1980 - June 1981). The items covered were the public distribution system, health services including mass immunisation and family welfare programmes, and educational services. The results of the survey could not be brought out owing to some unavoidable reasons. The second survey on Social Consumption was carried out in the 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987) with some modifications in the coverage of subjects. Topics like Problems of Aged Persons were included in this round. The third Survey on Social Consumption was carried out in the 52nd round (July 1995 - June 1996). Two topics, viz. utilisation of the public distribution system and utilisation of family planning services, were dropped, as these were covered in the NSS 50th round and in a nationwide survey by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, respectively. After a gap of about nine years, the Governing Council decided to take up a survey on 'Morbidity and Health care' at the request of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, during the period January to June, 2004. In this survey on Morbidity and Health Care, the following main aspects were covered:

- (i) Morbidity and utilisation of health care services including immunisation and maternity care,
- (ii) Problems of aged persons, and
- (iii) Expenditure of the households for availing the health care services.

The object of the present survey was essentially to study the benefits derived by various sections of the population from investments and outlays made by the Government, as well as by the private sector in the fields of health and get an estimate of expenditure incurred by households to avail health care services including immunization and maternity care.

Geographical coverage

The entire area of the country was covered with the exception of some interior areas of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir.

Method of Data Collection

The data were collected from a sample of households by the interview method. A set of probing questions (Schedule 25.0) was put to as many individual members of a selected household as possible to ascertain whether they had suffered from any ailment during the reference period and whether they had taken any medical treatment for it. As far as possible, efforts were made to collect information relating to ailments of each household member from the member themselves. But in spite of the best efforts, some other person of the household might have provided this information, especially for the children and the aged.

Reference period

The enquiry on morbidity was conducted with a reference period of 15 days. All spells of ailment suffered by each member, both present as well as the deceased, of the sample household, during the 15 days preceding the date of enquiry, whether or not the patient was hospitalised for treatment, were covered in the survey. For hospitalised treatment, however, information was collected for every event of hospitalisation of a member, whether living or deceased at the time of survey, during the 365 days preceding the date of enquiry.

Sample design

The sample design adopted for the survey was essentially a two-stage stratified design, with census villages and urban blocks as the first-stage units (FSUs) for the rural and urban areas respectively, and households as the second-stage units (SSUs). The survey period, January - June 2004, was split up into two sub-rounds of three months each. The rural and urban samples of FSUs were drawn independently in the form of two sub-samples and equal numbers of FSUs of each sub-sample were allocated for the two sub-rounds. (For a detailed discussion on sample design, see Appendix B.)

Sample size — first-stage units: In all, 10,072 villages were planned to be surveyed in this round. Of these, 4,908 were allocated to the central sample — the part surveyed mainly by the NSSO field staff — and the rest to the State sample — the part surveyed by the State agencies. In the urban sector, the allocations for the Central and State samples were, respectively, 2,708 and 3,096 blocks. This report is based on the estimates obtained from the central sample alone. The number of villages and that of urban blocks actually surveyed as the central sample were 4,755 and 2,668 respectively.

Sample size — second-stage units: For Schedule 25.0, 10 households were planned to be surveyed in each selected FSU. In the Central sample, the actual numbers of households surveyed in the rural and urban areas were 47,302 and 26,566, respectively.

For details: Report No. 507 (60/25.0/1) – published by National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India – February 2006. and website <http://mospi.gov.in>

May also Kindly refer –

A Comparative Analysis across the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 42nd, 52nd and 60th round – published by MOHFW / GOI in collaboration with WHO Country Office for India (2007).

www.cbhidghs.nic.in

3. HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

3.1 Morbidity and Mortality

3.1.1 Communicable Diseases - State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to

- 3.1.1.1 Malaria 2003-2007
- 3.1.1.2 Chikungunya Fever 2006-2007
- 3.1.1.3 Kala-Azar 2003-2007
- 3.1.1.4 Japanese Encephalitis 2003-2007
- 3.1.1.5 Dengue 2003-2007
- 3.1.1.6 Cholera 2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.7 Acute Diarrhoeal Disease 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.8 Enteric Fever (Typhoid) 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.9 Acute Respiratory Infection 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.10 Tetanus Neonatal 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.11 Tetanus other than Neonatal 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.12 Diphtheria 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.13 Whooping Cough 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.14 Measles 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.15 Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.16 Rabies 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.17 Acute Poliomyelitis 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.18 Phenumonia 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.19 Meningococcal Meningitis 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.20 Syphilis 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.21 Gorococcal Infection 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.22 Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.1.23 State/UT wise performance of RNTCP Case Detection, Deaths and Treatment Outcomes during 2006 and TB Case Detection 2007
- 3.1.1.24 State/UT wise Observed HIV Prevalence Levels 1999-2006
- 3.1.1.25 State/UT wise Cummulative AIDS Cases till December 2007
- 3.1.1.26 State/UT wise Leprosy Case Detection, Treatment and Discharge 2006-07

Contd...

- 3.1.2 Non Communicable Diseases**
- 3.1.2.1 Number of Estimated Cases of Coronary Heart Disease 2000 and 2005
- 3.1.2.2 Number of Estimated Cases of Diabetes 2000 and 2005
- 3.1.2.3 State/UT wise Estimated Prevalence of Blindness 2004
- 3.1.2.4 State/UT wise Estimated Incidences of Blindness 2004
- 3.1.2.5 Estimated Incidence of Common Cancers with Truncated rate and Comulative risk at (0-74 years), 2007
- 3.1.2.6 State/UT wise cases and deaths due to Snake Bite 2006-2007 (Provsional)
- 3.1.3 Incidence of Deaths due to Accidents 2001-2006**
- 3.1.4 Major Outbreaks Investigated by NICD during the Year 2005,2006 and 2007**
- 3.2 Reproductive and Child Health - State/UT wise**
- 3.2.1 Ante Natal Care
- 3.2.2 Percentage of Deliveries Attended by Trained Personnel
- 3.2.3 Percentage of couples using Contraceptives
- 3.2.4 Percentage of Children Immunized
- 3.2.5 Percentage of Children Breastfed and their Neutritional Status
- 3.2.6 Nutritional Status of Women And Men
- 3.2.7 Percentage of Anaemia among Children and Adults
- 3.2.8 Incidence of Foeticide and Infanticide 2000-2006
- 3.2.9 Targets and Achievement of Maternity and Child Health Activities 1991-92 and 2006-07
- 3.3 Disability**
- 3.3.1 State/UT wise Proportion of Disabled Population by Type of Disability 2001(Census)
- 3.4 State/UT wise Coverage for Mass Drug Administration for Lymphatic Filariasis, 2006-2007**

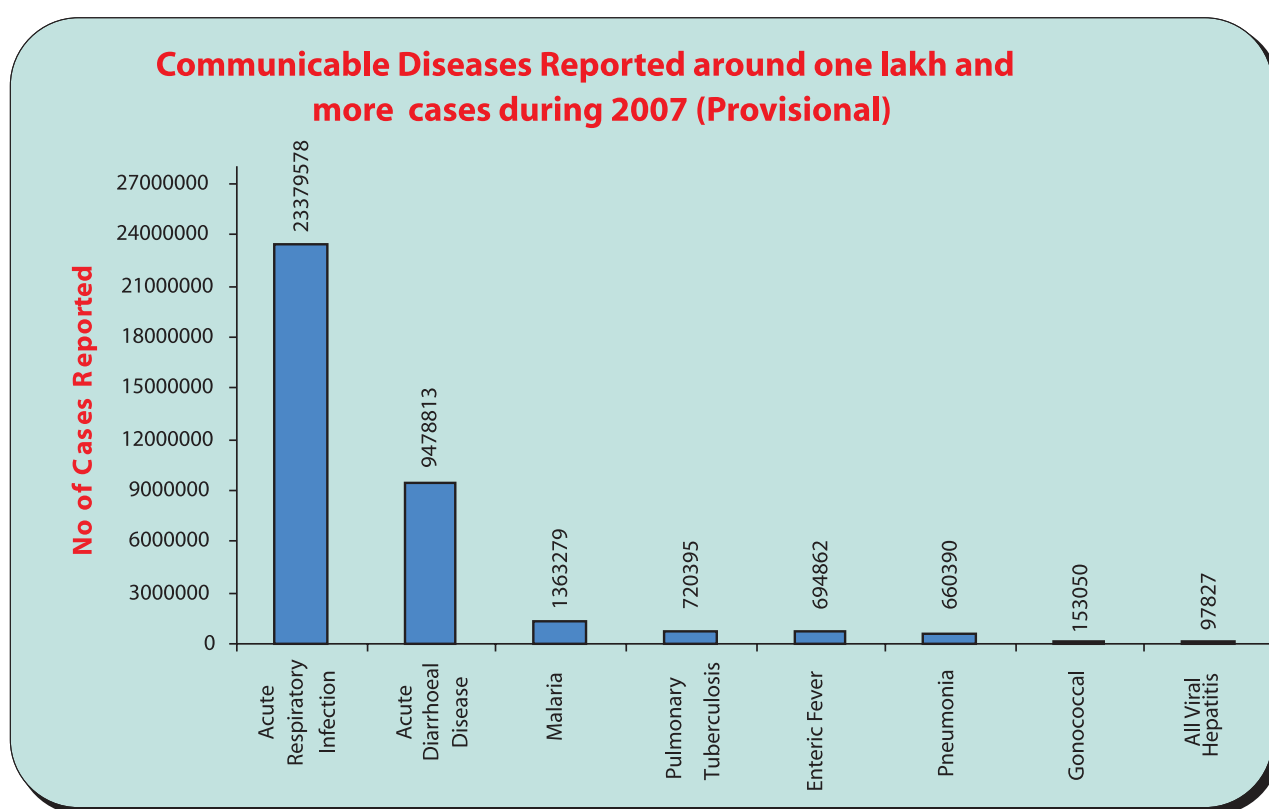
3. Health Status Indicators

Health status includes a set of indicators used to provide important health and health-related data regarding incidence and prevalence of disease, health risks and performance of health systems. Health status provides a broad overview of morbidity and Mortality patterns in communicable and non-communicable diseases. Besides, it provides an overview of reproductive and child health as well as disability prevailing in the country.

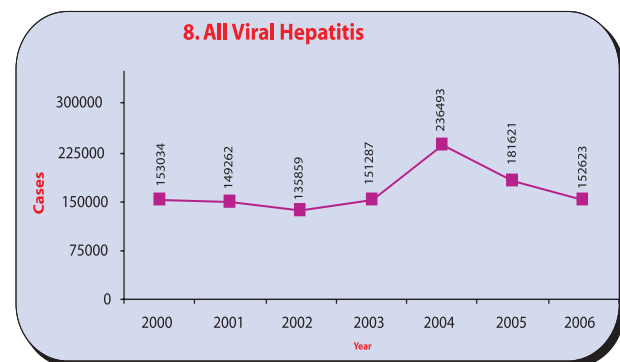
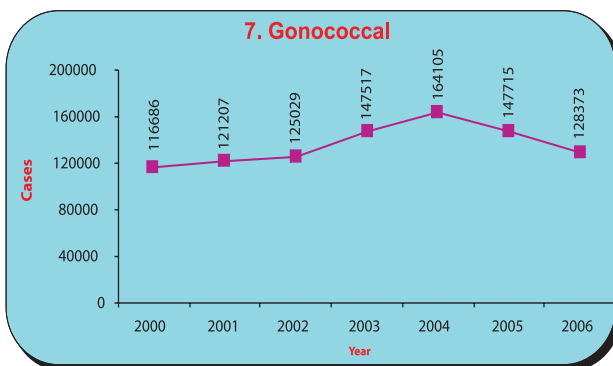
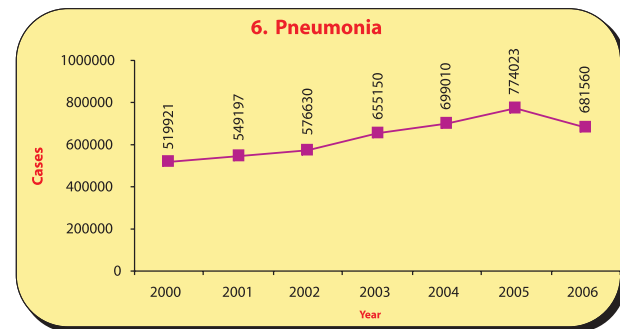
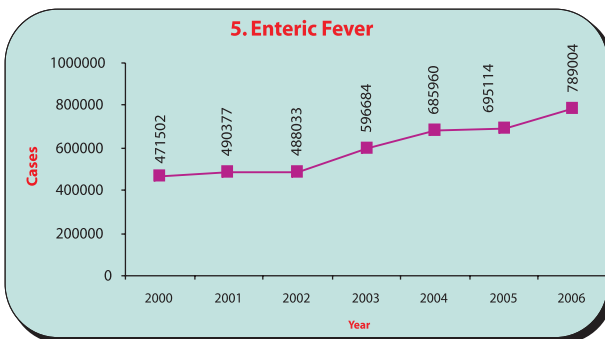
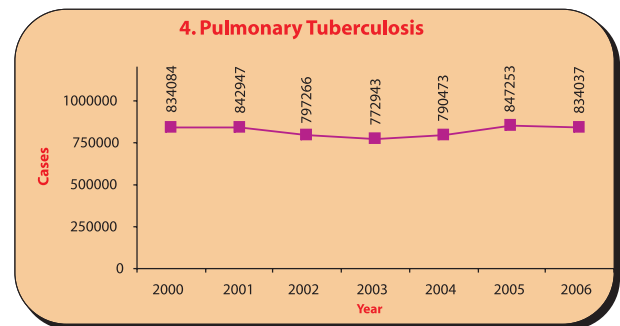
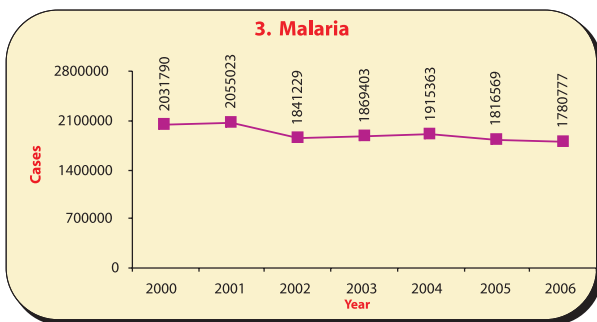
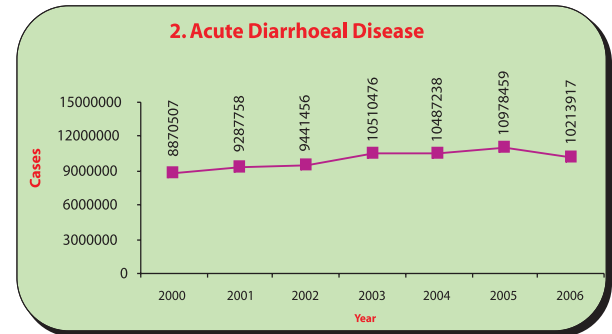
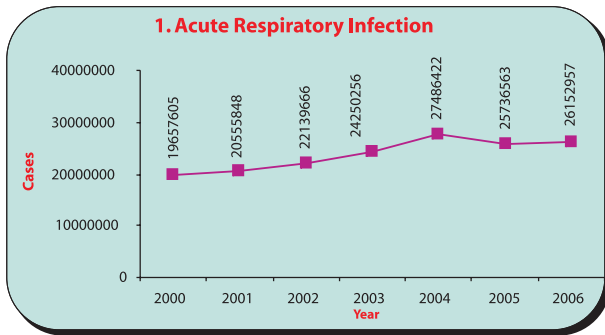
Morbidity among **communicable diseases** include incidence, prevalence, deaths and performance of disease control programme for malaria, tuberculosis, AIDS, leprosy, dengue, cholera, filaria, kala azar, Japanese Encephalitis, measles, whooping cough, viral hepatitis, diphtheria, ARI, tetanus and neonatal tetanus.

Since the reported Data is by and large from Government Health Facilities, it may have limitations in terms of its completeness as Private Medical & Health Care Institution sill need to strengthen their reporting to their respective Government Health units.

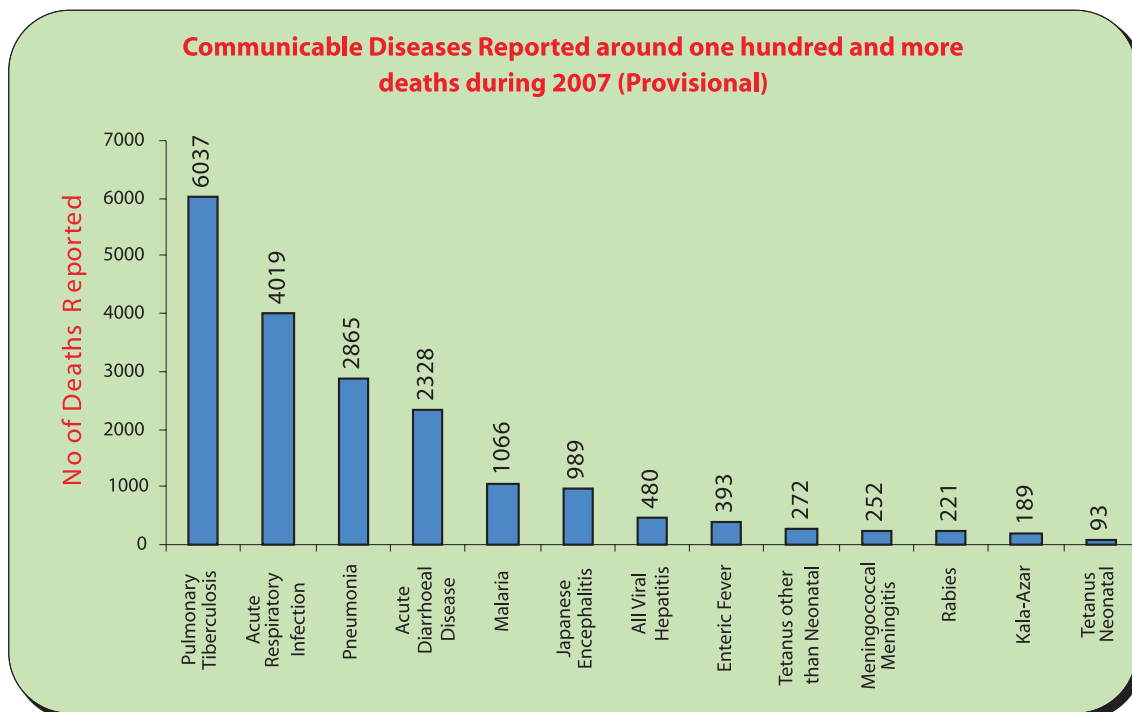
- 3.1 Among the various communicable diseases reported by the States/UTs during the year 2007 (Provisional), while taking a cut off (around) one lakh cases; the following communicable diseases accounted for the maximum number of cases reported.



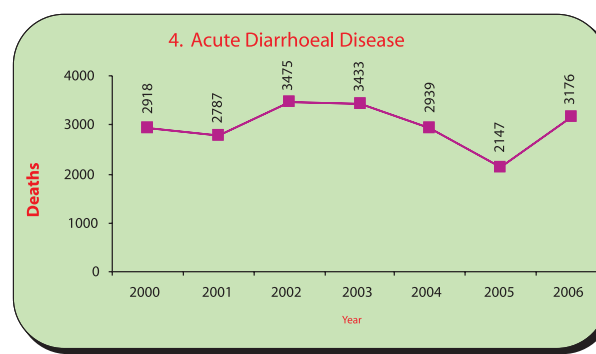
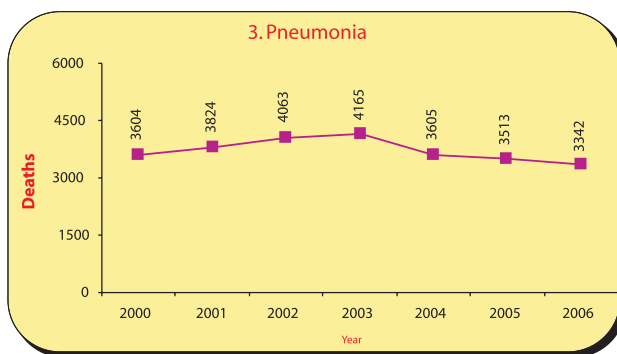
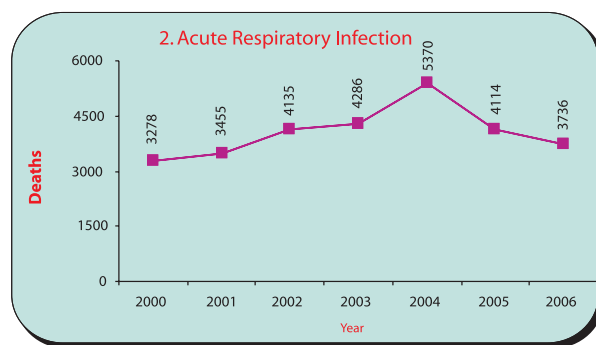
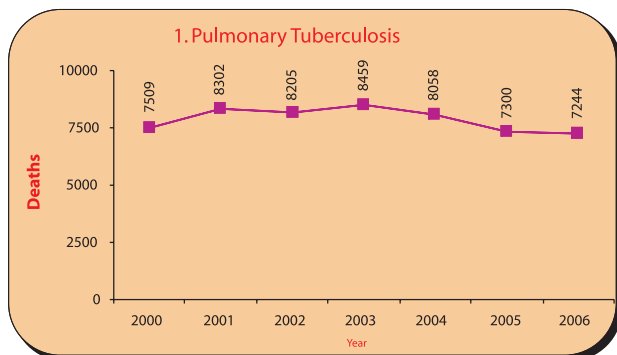
3.1.1 The Morbidity trend (2000-2006) based on the information received in the past [& revised in succeeding year (s)] from States/UTs, in respect of these eight communicable diseases reporting around one lakh or more cases are shown here under. Since figures for 2007 are still provisional / incomplete, have not been included in the trend analysis:



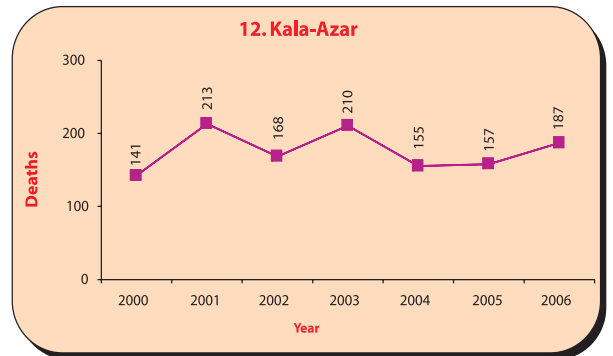
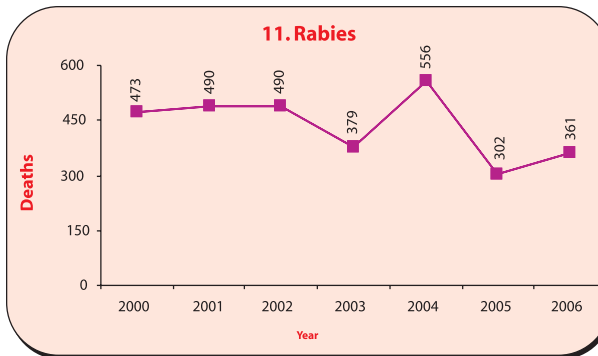
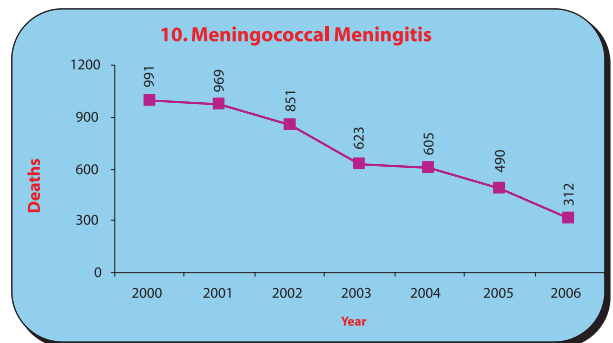
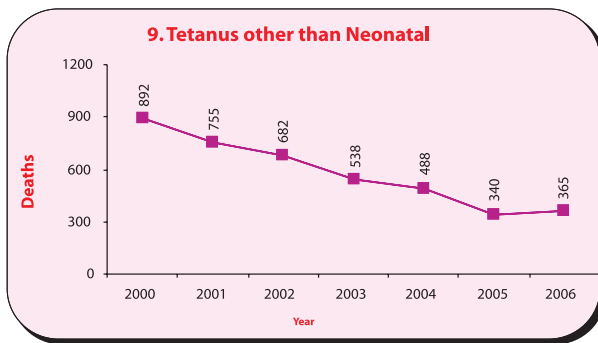
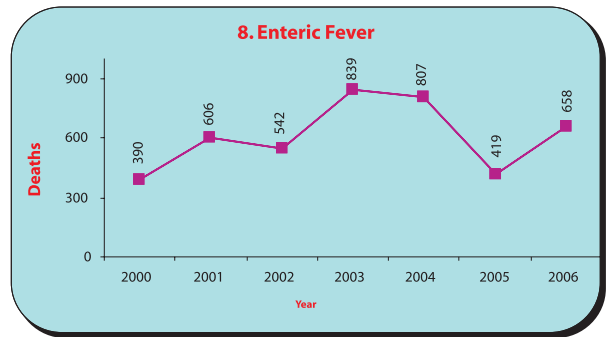
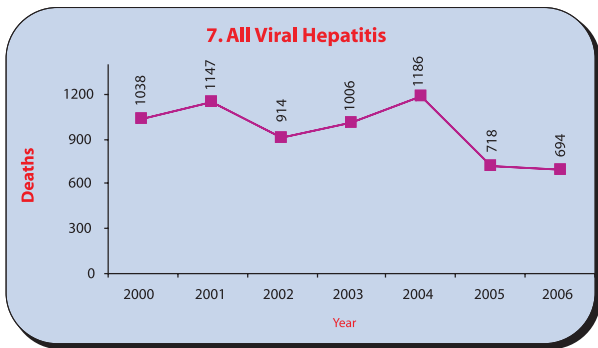
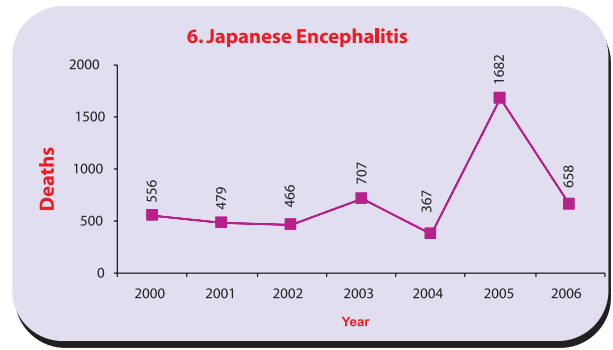
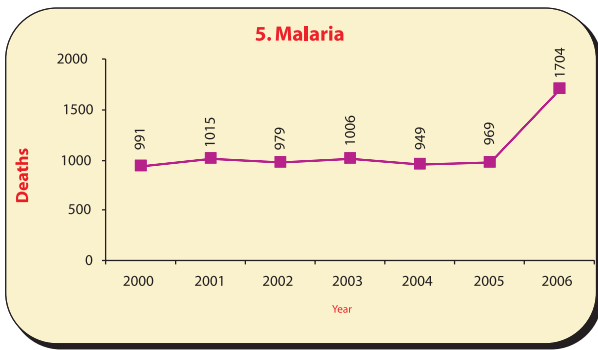
3.2 Among the various communicable diseases reported by the States/UTs during the year 2007, while taking a cut off (around) one hundred deaths; the following communicable diseases accounted for the maximum number of deaths reported.



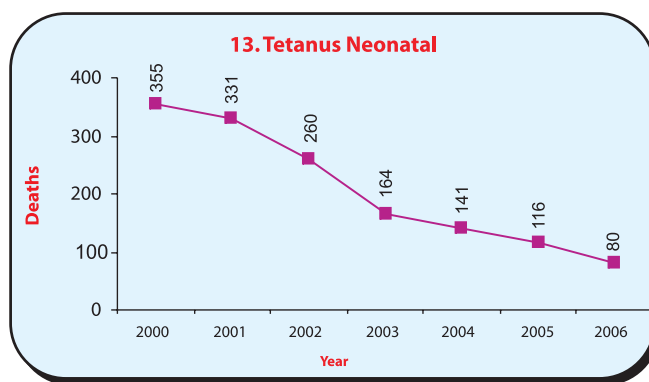
3.2.1 The Mortality trend (2000-2006) based on the information received in the past [& revised in succeeding years (s)] from States/UTs, in respect of these thirteen communicable diseases reporting around 100 or more deaths are shown here under. Since figures for 2007 are still provisional / incomplete, have not been included in the trend analysis:



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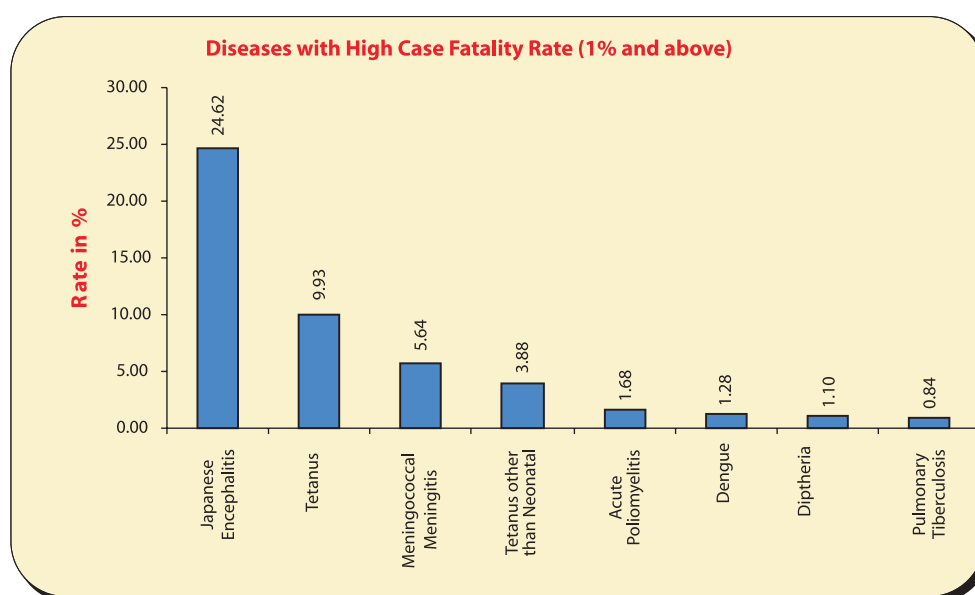


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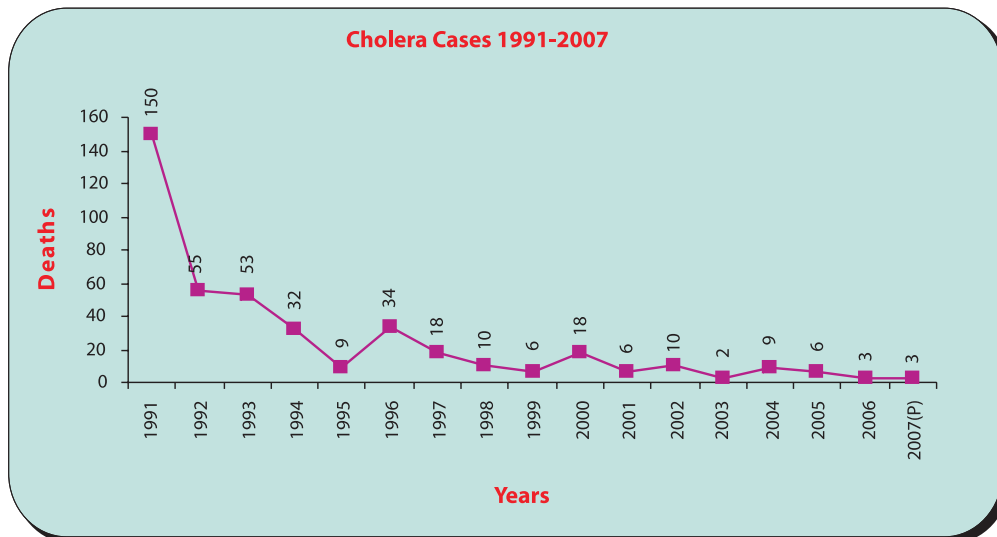
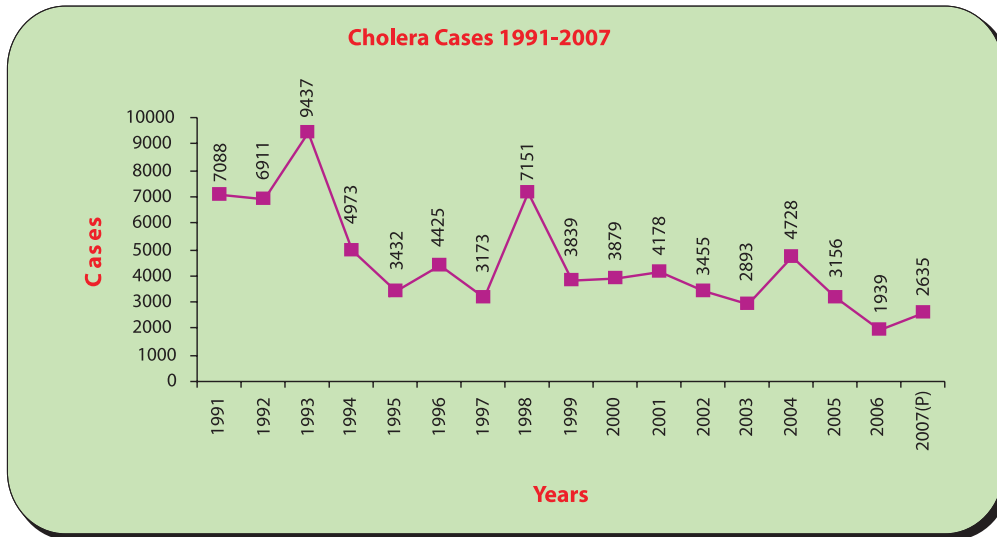


3.3 Disease with High Case Fatality Rate (About 1% and above) during 2007, (excluding Rabies), as reported by the State/UTs.

S.No.	Name of the Diseases	Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate(%)
1	Japanese Encephalitis	4017	989	24.62
2	Tetanus Neonatal	937	93	9.93
3	Meningococcal Meningitis	4472	252	5.64
4	Tetanus other than Neonatal	7005	272	3.88
5	Acute Poliomyelitis	238	4	1.68
6	Dengue	5395	69	1.28
7	Diphtheria	3354	37	1.10
8	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	720395	6037	0.84



- 3.4 As per the International Health Regulation (IHR) the weekly reports from States/UTs on Cholera are being compiled. The annual Cases and deaths due to Cholera in 1991 were 7088 and 150, respectively which now have reduced to 2635 and 3, respectively during the year 2007.



(P): Provisional

Source: Weekly Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

- 3.5 In 2007, all Districts of the Country were covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP) in India:
- 3.6 According to National AIDS Control Organization, 199453 AIDS cases were detected in the country till 31st December 2007.
- 3.7 Morbidity indicators for **non-communicable diseases** include incidence, prevalence, deaths and performance of disease control programme for Blindness, Cancers, Coronary Heart Disease and Diabetes. This accounts for the second largest share of the disease burden in India after Communicable diseases.
- ▶ The number of cases of coronary heart disease was estimated to be nearly 3.6 crore for the year 2005, which is expected to reach a figure of nearly 6.1 crore cases in the year 2015. **This pattern**

is nearly same across age groups. More than half of this rise can be accredited to demographic change but the contribution of increased prevalence of risk factors is also substantial.

- ▶ According to estimates for 2007 based on cancer registries across the country, cervix and breast cancers accounted for more than 36% of cancer incidence in the country.
- ▶ Estimated prevalence of blindness in 2004 was 11.2 (10.2 among male and 12.2 among female) per thousand population and is expected to remain more or less the same during the next two decades
- ▶ There were 314704 accidental deaths reported in the country in the year 2006.

3.8 Reproductive and Child Health, the key findings of the latest National Health Family Survey (NHFS-3), 2005-06, is already attached in this NHP.

- ▶ According to National Family Health Survey - 3 (2005-06) only 52% of Indian mothers received three or more ante natal checkups, 40.7% of deliveries were conducted in medical institution while another 48.2% deliveries were assisted by medical professional.
- ▶ 43.5% of children in India received all vaccinations as per National Family Health Survey - 3 (2005-06).

3.1 Morbidity and Mortality

3.1.1 Communicable diseases

3.1.1.1 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Malaria 2003-2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	35995	3	35427	2	39099	0	34081	0	27406	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34810	0	29849	0	31215	0	39182	196	25445	0
3	Assam	76570	53	58134	54	67885	113	126178	304	90530	150
4	Bihar	2652	1	1872	0	2733	1	2744	1	1451	0
5	Chhattisgarh	194419	4	194256	4	187950	3	190590	3	125490	0
6	Goa	11370	1	7839	7	3747	1	5010	7	9755	11
7	Gujarat	130744	65	222759	89	179023	54	89835	45	66682	43
8	Haryana	4374	0	10064	0	33262	0	47142	0	30895	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	133	0	126	0	129	0	114	0	101	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	320	0	250	0	268	0	156	0	223	1
11	Jharkhand	118902	13	143722	40	193144	21	193888	4	164735	10
12	Karnataka	100220	22	80961	27	83181	26	62842	32	48415	18
13	Kerala	2575	7	2790	12	2554	6	2111	7	1769	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	99708	22	132094	36	104317	44	96160	56	90709	0
15	Maharashtra	62947	85	68988	61	47608	104	54420	133	69844	151
16	Manipur	2589	17	2736	8	2071	3	2709	8	1194	4
17	Meghalaya	18366	38	18080	29	16816	41	29924	167	32577	235
18	Mizoram	7293	48	7830	72	10741	74	10644	120	6563	75
19	Nagaland	3370	0	2486	1	2987	0	3370	75	4810	26
20	Orissa	421323	333	416732	283	396573	255	375907	253	307306	184
21	Punjab	379	1	1643	0	1883	0	1888	0	2017	0
22	Rajasthan	142738	66	105022	20	52286	22	99529	58	41087	10
23	Sikkim	278	0	160	3	69	0	93	0	48	0
24	Tamil Nadu	43604	0	41732	0	39678	0	28219	0	17748	0
25	Tripura	13807	13	17453	16	18008	20	23375	31	17933	40
26	Uttarakhand	2350	0	1255	0	1242	0	1108	0	953	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	101411	0	87022	0	105303	0	91566	0	83019	0
28	West Bengal	233802	214	220871	184	185964	175	159646	203	86132	100
29	A. & N. Islands	753	0	745	1	3954	0	2993	1	3973	0
30	Chandigarh	84	0	199	0	432	0	449	0	340	0
31	D & N Haveli	468	0	787	0	1166	0	3786	0	3780	0
32	Daman & Diu	141	0	118	0	104	0	140	0	99	0
33	Delhi	839	0	1316	0	1133	0	928	0	182	0
34	Lakshadweep	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	63	0	43	0	44	0	50	0	68	0
	India	1869403	1006	1915363	949	1816569	963	1780777	1704	1363279	1066

Note:

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

3.1.1.2 State/UT wise Status of Chikungunya Fever in India 2006-2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of districts affected	2006				2007*			
			Total fever cases/suspected cases	No. of samples sent to NIV/NICD	No. of confirmed cases	No. of deaths	Total fever cases/suspected cases	No. of samples sent to NIV/NICD	No. of confirmed cases	No. of deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	77535	1224	248	0	39	39	11	0
2	Goa	2	287	75	2	0	78	68	18	0
3	Gujarat	25	75419	1155	225	0	3223	238	122	0
4	Haryana	NA	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	0
5	Karnataka	27	762026	5000	298	0	1705	641	133	0
6	Kerala	14	70731**	235	43	0	24052	4732	909	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	21	60132	892	106	0	0	0	0	0
8	Maharashtra	34	270116	5901	804	0	1752	287	134	0
9	Orissa	13	6461	171	34	0	670	161	43	0
10	Rajasthan	1	102	44	24	0	1	1	1	0
11	Tamil Nadu	35***	64802	648	116	0	45	13	10	0
12	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	4	4	0	3	3	3	0
13	West Bengal	1	21	0	21	0	19138	1135	347	0
14	A&N Islands	2	1549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Delhi	12	560	560	67	0	452	153	134	0
16	Lakshadweep	1	35	0	0	0	5184	10	10	0
17	Pondicherry	1	542	52	9	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	216	1390322	15961	2001	0	56355	7482	1876	0

Notes:

NA Not Available

* Cases as reported by respective State up to 27.2.2008

** State of Kerala reported 66554 suspected Chikungunya cases on 7.11.06 and after two days state reported 67095 (541 suspected Chikungunya fever cases)

*** Out of total 40 administrative districts (Health)

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

3.1.1.3 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Kala-Azar 2003-2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/ UT	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Assam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bihar	13960	187	17324	107	23383	124	29711	162	37628	157
3	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1
4	Jharkhand	2607	5	4028	14	6578	12	7508	11	4495	20
5	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	UP	34	1	34	2	73	2	83	0	42	1
8	W. Bengal	1487	7	3015	23	2706	15	1843	10	1817	9
9	Delhi^	126	10^	78	9	62	4	31	4	15	1
	INDIA	18214	210	24479	155	32803	157	39178	187	44001	189

Notes:

* Provisional

^ All cases are imported.

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

3.1.1.4 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Japanese Encephalitis 2003-2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/ UT	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007\$	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	329*	183*	7**	3**	34	0	11	0	1	0
2	Assam	109	49	235	64	145	52	392	119	424	133
3	Bihar	6	2	85	28	192	64	21	3	336	164
4	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	61	0
6	Haryana	104	67	37	27	46	39	2	1	86	46
7	Karnataka	226	10	181	6	122	10	73	3	9	1
8	Kerala	17	2	9	1	1	0	3	3	0	0
9	Maharashtra	475	115	22	0	51***	0	1	0	0	0
10	Manipur	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	46	0
11	Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	Tamil Nadu	163	36	88	9	51	11	18	1	23	0
13	Uttar Pradesh*	1124	237	1030	228	6061^	1500^	2320#	528#	3024@	645@
14	West Bengal	2	1	3	1	12	6	0	0	0	0
15	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	0
16	Delhi	12	5	17	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	2568	707	1714	367	6727	1682	2842	658	4017	989

Notes:

\$ Provisional

NA: Not Available

* viral encephalitis

** Lab Confirmed JE cases & deaths

*** In addition 66 cases and 30 deaths due to Chandipura encephalitis reported from Maharashtra state

^ Including 448 cases and 109 Deaths from Bihar and 31 cases and 4 Deaths from Nepal and 1 case & nil Death from Madhya Pradesh reported from BDR medical college, Gorakhpur

Including 237 cases and 51 Deaths from Bihar and 10 cases and 1 Deaths from Nepal reported from BDR medical college, Gorakhpur

@ Including 331 cases and 63 Deaths from Bihar and 18 cases and 5 Deaths from Nepal

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

3.1.1.5 State/UT wise Cases & Deaths Due to Dengue in India 2003- 2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/ UT	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	95	5	230	1	99	2	197	17	587	2
2	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
3	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	0	182	0	36	0
4	Delhi	2882	35	606	3	1023	9	3366	65	548	1
5	Goa	12	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	36	0
6	Gujarat	249	9	117	4	454	11	545	5	570	2
7	Haryana	95	4	25	0	183	1	838	4	365	11
8	J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	1	0	0
9	Karnataka	1226	7	291	2	587	17	109	7	230	0
10	Kerala	3546	68	686	8	1028	8	981	4	603	11
11	Maharashtra	772	45	856	22	349	56	736	25	614	21
12	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
13	Sikkim	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Punjab	848	13	52	0	251	2	1166	6	27	0
15	Rajasthan	685	11	207	5	370	5	1805	26	531	10
16	Tamil Nadu	1600	8	1027	0	1142	8	477	2	707	2
17	Pondicherry	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	738	8	8	0	121	4	639	14	131	2
19	D&N Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	West Bengal	0	0	32	0	6375	34	1230	8	95	4
21	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	0	51	2
22	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	1
	TOTAL	12754	215	4153	45	11985	157	12317	184	5395	69

Note:

* Provisional

NA Not Available

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

3.1.1.6 State/UT wise Cases & Deaths Due to Cholera in India 2007 (Provisional)

S No.	State/UT	Jan. to		Apr. to		July to		Oct. to		Progressive Total					
		Mar.		June		Sept.		Dec.		Cases			Deaths		
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	25	0	26	0	28	0	41	39	80	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	0	0
6	Goa	4	0	15	0	18	0	1	0	20	18	38	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4	0	7	0	49	0	3	0	..	..	66	..	..	0
8	Haryana	0	0	6	0	14	0	2	0	11	11	22	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kashmir Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	..	..	0
11	Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Karnataka	4	0	61	0	43	1	9	1	60	57	117	0	2	2
13	Kerala	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	1	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	..	1	..	..	0
15	Maharashtra	12	0	153	0	322	0	37	..	..	527	..	..	0	
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	..	..	35	..	..	0	
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	6	11	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	..	1	..	..	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5	0	14	0	170	0	80	0	187	110	297	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	..	..	6	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	7	0	32	0	71	0	47	0	103	73	176	0	0	0
29	A& N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	17	0	3	0	0	0	11	9	28	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	5	0	591	0	465	0	140	0	..	..	1212	..	..	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	42	0	930	1	1248	1	415	1	449	330	2635	0	3	3

Notes:

- C : Cases D : Deaths

- .. Not Reported

- The sum of male and female may not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately

Source: Weekly reports from Directorate from Health Services of States/UTs

3.1.1.7 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Acute Diarrhoeal Disease in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	608306	88	607353	36	1215659	124	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17087	16	14945	14	32032	30	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	52551	5	42651	8	95202	13	Dec. except Jan.& ept.,06
6	Goa	4017	0	3614	0	7631	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	199406	2	182650	2	382056	4	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	145411	18	139931	24	285342	42	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	166851	8	180204	20	347055	28	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	101047	11	66628	5	304752	32	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	118135	0	96430	0	214565	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	7534	1	7218	0	14752	1	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	486511	466	452710	813	939221	1279	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	217217	2	258293	2	475510	4	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	166571	53	152364	35	318935	88	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	359411	53	336312	40	695723	93	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	7258	11	6356	6	13614	17	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	90978	18	87282	15	178260	33	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	9188	11	8875	9	18063	20	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	9053	0	8345	0	17398	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	215088	27	158660	13	373748	40	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	91013	35	91438	29	182451	64	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	178512	17	139657	4	318169	21	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	25646	4	25787	4	51433	8	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	225853	42	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	83528	36	75992	33	159520	69	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	51131	4	43615	2	94746	6	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	158397	30	126312	25	284709	55	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	1356400	559	1266568	405	2622968	964	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	12779	1	9973	1	22752	2	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	7871	0	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	35880	1	38781	3	74661	4	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	41	0	68	0	109	0	Feb.,Apr., Nov.&Dec. ,06 Only
33	Delhi	56689	49	37709	36	94398	85	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	3858	0	3458	0	7316	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	72583	5	64860	3	137443	8	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	5108077	1531	4735039	1587	10213917	3176	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.7 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Acute Diarrhoeal Disease in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	762393	121	754402	77	1516795	198	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	64340	121	54407	72	118747	193	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	66710	8	58753	3	125463	11	Dec.,07
6	Goa	5334	0	4988	0	10322	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	174823	1	162787	2	337610	3	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	91484	11	89129	7	180613	18	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	166589	17	174677	16	341266	33	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	111884	0	87648	0	199532	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	120091	0	101748	0	221839	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	13437	1	7750	1	21187	2	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	306022	39	298011	27	604033	66	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	207964	8	242143	4	450107	12	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	311314	169	266456	133	577770	302	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	428033	114	397011	85	825044	199	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	10837	12	9931	3	20768	15	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	20713	6	24666	4	45379	10	July,07
18	Mizoram	9202	7	9344	4	18546	11	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	7364	0	5311	0	16048	6	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	232384	45	177735	19	410119	64	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	93664	54	92161	30	185825	84	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	66428	1	52689	2	119117	3	July,07
23	Sikkim	22981	6	22051	3	45032	9	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	57595	13	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	68276	9	65717	10	133993	19	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	43746	13	44215	5	87961	18	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	321625	72	253871	65	575496	137	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	957289	458	925861	349	1883150	807	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	10195	3	8367	1	18562	4	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	10715	7	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	22631	3	27547	0	50178	3	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	140	0	143	0	283	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	93166	35	67440	35	160606	70	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	2889	0	2391	0	5280	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	53514	6	50318	5	103832	11	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	4867462	1340	4539668	962	9478813	2328	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.8 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	75027	6	60523	6	135550	12	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4982	13	4116	10	9098	23	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	13658	3	7816	3	21474	6	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	39	0	29	0	68	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	3783	0	3507	0	7290	0	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	3014	4	2674	0	5688	4	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	13001	5	13326	0	26327	5	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	10237	0	7120	0	27284	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	8055	0	7030	0	15085	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	2519	164	2188	120	4707	284	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	51625	3	44522	2	96147	5	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	3367	1	2852	1	6219	2	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	15623	16	13031	13	28654	29	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	20351	6	19312	2	39663	8	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	1295	1	1126	1	2421	2	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	3342	0	3367	1	6709	1	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	732	1	660	1	1392	2	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	2143	0	2044	0	4187	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	9182	9	6205	0	15387	9	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	8672	2	8336	1	17008	3	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	7809	72	6275	59	14084	131	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	275	2	153	0	428	2	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	96626	4	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	9875	12	9320	9	19195	21	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	7607	1	7413	1	15020	2	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	25112	8	17536	5	42648	13	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	60589	48	50246	22	110835	70	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	2568	0	487	0	3055	0	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	360	1	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	342	0	304	0	646	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	13	0	20	0	33	0	Feb.,Apr., Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	8429	10	5345	8	13774	18	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	5	0	1	0	6	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	1170	1	766	0	1936	1	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	374441	388	307650	265	789004	658	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.8 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	63605	10	61039	8	124644	18	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	608	3	343	4	951	7	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	21782	0	17072	0	38854	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	216	0	209	0	425	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	3004	0	2720	1	5724	1	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	2023	0	1836	0	3859	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	10099	0	11261	0	21360	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	24962	0	16498	0	41460	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	11071	0	8554	0	19625	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	2126	0	1431	0	3557	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	22792	2	20199	2	42991	4	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	2350	4	1911	0	4261	4	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	25325	23	21538	15	46863	38	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	37499	10	30162	4	67661	14	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	2636	1	2554	0	5190	1	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	1558	0	2291	0	3849	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	387	5	390	1	777	6	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	3453	0	1300	0	6458	5	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	14046	12	9459	10	23505	22	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	10335	4	9520	2	19855	6	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	906	0	611	0	1517	0	July,07
23	Sikkim	196	0	119	0	315	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	13600	129	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	1449	4	1169	0	2618	4	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	5179	0	5268	0	10447	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	47283	35	35104	18	82387	53	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	41910	34	36711	19	78621	53	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	310	0	327	0	637	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	422	3	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	324	0	364	0	688	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	26	0	24	0	50	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	12477	13	8577	11	21054	24	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	374	0	263	1	637	1	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	370311	160	308824	96	694862	393	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.9 State/UT wise Cases & Deaths Due to Acute Respiratory Infection in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1241658	287	1224085	147	2465743	434	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23668	0	19758	1	43426	1	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	73149	10	59127	15	132276	25	Dec. except Jan.&Sept.,06
6	Goa	12872	0	12687	0	25559	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	427949	13	405390	4	833339	17	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	617547	126	651658	52	1269205	178	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	752442	96	792615	65	1545057	161	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	28566	0	18776	0	89217	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	159593	0	134259	0	293852	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	13638	1	9832	0	23470	1	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	1289402	123	1254898	73	2544300	196	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	3545892	114	4351151	51	7897043	165	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	265017	134	213261	46	478278	180	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	326262	125	331170	67	657432	192	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	6706	0	5896	1	12602	1	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	145210	12	158887	13	304097	25	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	20929	10	20089	16	41018	26	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	11143	0	11988	0	23131	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	446833	39	321612	30	768445	69	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	296124	45	304914	24	601038	69	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	724167	88	575605	38	1299772	126	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	32232	4	33072	3	65304	7	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	686877	435	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	150936	51	143717	57	294653	108	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	68255	8	62428	3	130683	11	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	291635	53	211234	28	502869	81	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	1053382	549	967601	345	2020983	894	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	17233	8	15172	5	32405	13	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	12776	44	Dec. except Jan.to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	57822	0	60639	0	118461	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	184664	206	138728	70	323392	276	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	17638	0	14455	0	32093	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	295633	1	288528	0	584161	1	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	12598197	2103	12813232	1154	26152957	3736	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.9 State/UT wise Cases & Deaths Due to Acute Respiratory Infection in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1182081	329	1183188	208	2365269	537	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	106127	439	73780	327	179907	766	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	127122	7	112006	6	239128	13	Dec.,07
6	Goa	22661	0	25912	1	48573	1	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	307455	17	302046	3	609501	20	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	349111	88	356354	33	705465	121	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	707833	129	758203	74	1466036	203	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	58514	0	43237	0	101751	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	153377	0	134491	0	287868	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	15754	2	9135	2	24889	4	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	901338	129	845407	50	1746745	179	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	3474161	132	4283039	42	7757200	174	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	500915	110	411544	76	912459	186	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	380965	91	372264	154	753229	245	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	11027	7	10701	6	21728	13	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	39155	0	47277	0	86432	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	18094	15	18635	13	36729	28	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	12553	0	7664	0	23665	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	426393	32	320144	19	746537	51	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	256773	31	271600	19	528373	50	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	248158	24	201894	15	450052	39	July,07
23	Sikkim	33524	11	34809	11	68333	22	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	208589	278	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	125537	32	114501	21	240038	53	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	50148	18	60692	6	110840	24	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	675025	159	495967	105	1170992	264	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	761279	277	726341	235	1487620	512	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	15798	2	14337	1	30135	3	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	16305	21	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	34502	0	41648	0	76150	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	177256	168	126752	41	304008	209	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	15313	0	14055	0	29368	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	273238	3	272426	0	545664	3	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	11461187	2252	11690049	1468	23379578	4019	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.10 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Tetanus Neonatal in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	1	5	0	22	1	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0	2	0	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	30	7	5	1	35	8	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	32	0	45	0	77	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	24	0	18	0	42	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	3	0	0	0	3	0	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	97	14	82	8	179	22	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	5	4	3	0	8	4	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	9	0	16	0	25	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	2	0	0	0	2	0	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	12	4	2	0	14	4	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	11	1	13	2	24	3	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	2	0	0	0	2	0	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	10	0	7	0	17	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	24	6	11	4	35	10	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	23	4	20	7	91	24	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	6	0	3	0	9	0	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr., Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	22	4	15	0	37	4	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	330	45	247	22	625	80	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : *Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.*

3.1.1.10 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Tetanus Neonatal in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	49	2	82	3	131	5	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	126	0	80	0	206	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	31	2	0	0	31	2	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	4	1	0	0	4	1	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	21	0	18	0	39	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	2	0	0	0	2	0	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	81	20	53	12	134	32	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	64	0	76	1	140	1	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	0	0	4	0	16	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	7	0	5	1	12	1	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	5	3	2	0	7	3	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	11	2	2	0	13	2	July,07
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	1	0	1	1	2	1	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	8	1	5	1	13	2	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	61	29	22	4	83	33	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	41	2	23	4	64	6	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	26	2	14	2	40	4	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	538	64	387	29	937	93	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.11 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Tetanus Other than Neonatal in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	75	13	36	8	111	21	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	4	0	11	0	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	23	0	17	0	40	0	Dec. except Jan.&Sept.,06
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	28	1	12	2	40	3	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	17	1	0	0	17	1	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	1	1	1	0	2	1	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	23	1	31	0	54	1	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	12	5	6	1	18	6	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	3	1	1	0	4	1	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	123	9	90	7	213	16	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	127	15	88	7	215	22	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	4	4	1	1	5	5	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	1	1	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	39	0	33	0	72	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	75	12	30	5	105	17	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	30	6	15	2	45	8	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	694	42	422	32	1116	74	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	10	2	12	6	22	8	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	82	18	48	6	130	24	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	296	90	245	58	541	148	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	23	5	20	3	43	8	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	8	0	1	0	9	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	1702	227	1113	138	2815	365	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.11 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Tetanus Other than Neonatal in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2430	23	2185	11	4615	34	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	14	0	15	0	29	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	47	0	36	1	83	1	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	6	0	2	1	8	1	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	28	0	25	0	53	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	12	4	2	2	14	6	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	2	0	2	0	4	0	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	169	18	106	10	275	28	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	356	6	363	2	719	8	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	1	0	1	1	2	1	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	1	1	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	3	0	1	0	15	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	144	3	25	3	169	6	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	15	4	12	3	27	7	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	159	10	90	5	249	15	July,07
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	13	3	8	1	21	4	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	214	48	114	32	328	80	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	220	40	130	35	350	75	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	9	3	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	2	0	2	0	4	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	17	1	9	1	26	2	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	2	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	3855	161	3130	108	7005	272	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.12 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Diphtheria in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from State/UT after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	630	2	534	0	1164	2	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53	0	32	0	85	0	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	14	0	64	0	78	0	Dec. except Jan.&Sept.,06
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	203	8	71	0	274	8	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	5	0	7	0	12	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	4	0	0	0	4	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	1	0	1	0	2	0	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	94	10	85	5	179	15	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	14	0	11	0	25	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	81	0	82	0	163	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	0	0	2	0	2	0	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	185	6	96	5	281	11	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	86	0	39	0	125	0	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	149	12	241	18	390	30	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. except Jan.to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	29	0	19	0	48	0	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	1	0	1	0	2	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	1549	38	1285	28	2834	66	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.12 State/UT wise Cases & Deaths Due to Diphtheria in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	804	6	967	4	1771	10	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	135	0	98	0	233	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	146	10	22	1	168	11	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	5	0	5	0	10	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	7	0	5	0	12	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	0	0	2	0	2	0	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	2	1	1	0	3	1	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	147	0	106	0	253	0	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	19	0	0	0	56	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	2	0	1	0	3	0	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	9	2	13	0	22	2	July,07
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	238	1	145	0	383	1	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	184	5	230	7	414	12	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	16	0	6	0	22	0	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	1716	25	1601	12	3354	37	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.13 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Whooping Cough in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from State/UT after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2551	0	2414	0	4965	0	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	426	1	296	1	722	2	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	528	0	218	0	746	0	Dec. except Jan.&Sept.,06
6	Goa	29	0	25	0	54	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	28	0	2	0	30	0	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	51	0	64	0	115	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	588	0	498	0	2315	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	942	0	817	0	1759	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	551	0	252	0	803	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	487	0	372	0	859	0	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	111	0	55	0	166	0	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	3007	0	2525	0	5532	0	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	52	0	62	0	114	0	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	93	0	111	0	204	0	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	10	0	7	0	17	0	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	6	0	7	0	13	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	837	0	1217	0	2054	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	260	0	117	0	377	0	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	3	0	2	0	5	0	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	466	0	306	0	772	0	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	141	0	115	0	256	0	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	148	0	80	0	228	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	2363	0	1717	0	4080	0	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	2044	9	1587	5	3631	14	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	137	0	94	1	231	1	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	4	0	1	0	5	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	20	0	14	0	34	0	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	15883	10	12976	7	30088	17	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.13 State/UT wise Cases & Deaths due to Whooping Cough in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3246	0	2842	0	6088	0	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1029	0	966	0	1995	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	16	0	14	0	30	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	25	0	0	0	25	0	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	355	0	299	0	654	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	1002	0	514	0	1516	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	157	0	113	0	270	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	263	0	145	0	408	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	350	0	217	0	567	0	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	77	0	70	0	147	0	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	9371	0	3062	0	12433	0	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	335	0	342	0	677	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	12	0	8	0	20	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	6	0	8	0	14	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	256	0	60	0	569	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	512	0	362	0	874	0	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	21	0	15	0	36	0	July,07
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	182	0	112	0	294	0	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	268	0	366	0	634	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	6375	3	4812	2	11187	5	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	1225	7	986	3	2211	10	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	42	0	32	0	74	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	1	0	5	0	6	0	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	25126	10	15350	5	40729	15	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.14 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Measles in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from State/UT after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1183	0	858	1	2041	1	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	376	8	397	2	773	10	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	160	0	82	0	242	0	Dec. except Jan.&Sept.,06
6	Goa	9	0	8	0	17	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	147	0	40	0	187	0	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	195	0	153	0	348	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	491	0	409	0	900	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	226	0	198	0	670	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	1039	0	840	0	1879	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	427	0	476	0	903	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	1731	0	1662	0	3393	0	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	1972	0	1332	0	3304	0	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	252	0	174	0	426	0	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	999	7	754	4	1753	11	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	151	1	139	0	290	1	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	631	1	639	0	1270	1	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	104	0	85	0	189	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	439	0	492	0	931	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	164	1	85	1	249	2	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	124	0	130	0	254	0	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	661	2	437	2	1098	4	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	269	0	273	0	542	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	507	0	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	264	0	225	0	489	0	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	71	0	67	0	138	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	303	1	172	1	475	2	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	10281	35	8785	10	19066	45	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	10889	3	10064	3	20953	6	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	61	0	Dec. except Jan.to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	10	0	8	0	18	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	344	5	161	8	505	13	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	150	0	164	0	314	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	34062	64	29309	32	64185	96	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.14 State/UT wise Cases & Deaths Due to Measles in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	831	0	689	0	1520	0	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	464	6	263	1	727	7	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	123	0	70	0	193	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	17	0	17	0	34	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	461	0	88	0	549	0	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	8	0	4	0	12	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	322	2	262	1	584	3	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	212	0	180	0	392	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	696	0	538	0	1234	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	281	0	265	0	546	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	1107	0	986	0	2093	0	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	1377	1	1297	1	2674	2	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	921	10	415	5	1336	15	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	3260	0	2506	0	5766	0	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	437	1	390	0	827	1	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	102	0	107	0	209	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	28	0	27	0	55	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	229	0	31	0	445	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	440	2	349	2	789	4	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	34	0	17	0	51	0	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	174	0	95	0	269	0	July,07
23	Sikkim	102	0	82	0	184	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	221	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	180	1	119	0	299	1	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	32	0	22	0	54	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	3791	0	3318	2	7109	2	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	4387	10	3518	5	7905	15	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	158	0	134	0	292	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	26	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	40	0	44	0	84	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	155	0	56	0	211	0	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	96	0	114	0	210	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	20465	33	16003	17	36900	50	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.15 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from State/UT after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	9154	18	8692	10	17846	28	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	272	4	281	2	553	6	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	885	2	606	0	1491	2	Dec. except Jan.&Sept.,06
6	Goa	10	0	5	0	15	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	5874	10	3522	6	9396	16	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	2303	8	1680	3	3983	11	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	452	6	383	5	835	11	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	1470	0	999	0	4393	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	819	0	670	0	1489	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	30	0	21	0	51	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	8674	19	6306	5	14980	24	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	4206	5	2812	1	7018	6	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	1578	6	921	3	2499	9	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	30608	75	12607	56	43215	131	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	192	0	154	0	346	0	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	156	2	138	0	294	2	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	314	8	232	3	546	11	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	150	0	85	0	235	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	1641	22	1046	16	2687	38	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	2385	11	1444	6	3829	17	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	2470	49	1399	29	3869	78	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	157	2	133	0	290	2	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	10075	15	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	1602	10	1166	5	2768	15	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	1914	0	1467	0	3381	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	2451	3	1265	3	3716	6	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	4275	131	3158	74	7433	205	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	176	1	37	3	213	4	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	267	5	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	86	3	40	0	126	3	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	2	0	3	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	2339	29	1741	13	4080	42	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	53	0	33	0	86	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	385	5	230	2	615	7	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	87082	429	53275	245	152623	694	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.15 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes) in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	5932	32	4450	15	10382	47	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	984	2	570	2	1554	4	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	2214	0	2001	0	4215	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	26	0	15	0	41	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	2133	2	1353	5	3486	7	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	832	1	602	0	1434	1	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	2010	2	1657	2	3667	4	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	3374	0	2643	0	6017	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	705	0	482	0	1187	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	97	0	60	0	157	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	4307	19	3251	2	7558	21	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	4120	12	2648	2	6768	14	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	4124	13	3096	5	7220	18	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	12528	41	3561	18	16089	59	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	198	2	130	0	328	2	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	7	0	22	0	29	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	177	7	147	2	324	9	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	7	0	2	0	106	1	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	1131	15	569	0	1700	15	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	3512	13	2399	2	5911	15	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	482	10	269	2	751	12	July,07
23	Sikkim	107	1	82	6	189	7	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	903	17	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	1370	3	880	0	2250	3	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	1518	10	1284	8	2802	18	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	1927	16	1277	4	3204	20	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	2050	57	1472	20	3522	77	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	209	3	132	0	341	3	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	516	34	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	42	0	23	0	65	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	17	0	11	0	28	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	3071	48	1523	11	4594	59	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	45	0	42	0	87	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	265	12	137	1	402	13	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	59521	321	36790	107	97827	480	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.16 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Rabies in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male Cases/Deaths	Female Cases/Deaths	Total Cases/Deaths	Reference Period up to
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Andhra Pradesh	36	9	45	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	10	4	14	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	1	1	2	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	6	3	9	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	9	8	17	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	35	13	48	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	4	1	5	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	0	1	1	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	0	2	2	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	14	4	18	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	18	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	4	3	7	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	124	39	163	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	3	7	10	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	0	1	1	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	0	1	1	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	246	97	361	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.16 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Rabies in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male	Female	Total	Reference Period up to
		Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths	Cases/Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	14	40	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	5	1	6	Dec.,07
6	Goa	0	0	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	0	0	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	1	0	1	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	6	6	12	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	9	4	13	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	14	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	28	13	41	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	0	0	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	1	0	1	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	0	0	0	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	7	1	8	July,07
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	2	2	4	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	49	29	78	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	0	0	0	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	3	0	3	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	148	73	221	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.17 State/UT wise cases and Deaths Due to Acute Poliomyelitis in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	2	0	5	0	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	43	1	18	0	61	1	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	9	0	10	0	19	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	3	0	0	0	3	0	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	2	0	3	0	5	0	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	10	0	11	0	21	0	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. ,06 except Jan.to Mar.
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	71	1	45	0	116	1	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.17 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Acute Poliomyelitis in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	10	0	5	0	15	0	Dec.,07 except Feb.
6	Goa	1	0	2	0	3	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	22	0	9	1	31	1	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	6	0	2	0	8	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	1	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	12	1	9	0	21	1	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	2	0	0	0	2	0	July,07
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	0	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	2	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	87	1	56	0	143	1	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	0	0	2	1	2	1	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	9	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	144	2	85	2	238	4	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.18 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Pneumonia in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from State/UT after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	29287	65	28077	61	57364	126	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	598	4	461	6	1059	10	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	2940	3	2002	4	4942	7	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	64	0	57	0	121	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	6445	91	5542	56	11987	147	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	6664	23	5348	17	12012	40	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	18297	67	17457	19	35754	86	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	25563	1	17636	1	91721	2	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	5180	0	4235	0	9415	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	1216	0	967	0	2183	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	24214	40	24080	10	48294	50	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	13060	44	13047	18	26107	62	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	14079	11	13601	10	27680	21	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	17387	148	12253	95	29640	243	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	436	2	382	2	818	4	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	1428	39	1265	12	2693	51	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	2401	36	2069	24	4470	60	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	518	0	520	0	1038	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	7998	103	5967	56	13965	159	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	5154	60	3912	30	9066	90	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	52304	201	40062	149	92366	350	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	1098	2	1187	1	2285	3	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	12613	74	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	5849	92	5390	68	11239	160	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	4170	0	3638	0	7808	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	27444	31	21338	8	48782	39	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	47872	649	42030	502	89902	1151	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	340	6	224	6	564	12	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	2289	37	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	30	1	24	0	54	1	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	4	0	1	0	5	0	Feb.,Apr., Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	12148	216	7689	135	19837	351	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	29	0	32	1	61	1	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	1934	5	1492	0	3426	5	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	336151	1940	281985	1291	681560	3342	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.18 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Pneumonia in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	38121	130	37396	83	75517	213	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	2745	7	2116	3	4861	10	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	15282	18	5899	11	21181	29	Dec.,07
6	Goa	40	1	37	0	77	1	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	3252	84	2631	56	5883	140	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	2459	12	2068	6	4527	18	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	16023	51	15042	28	31065	79	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	43748	0	29155	0	72903	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	7268	0	5384	0	12652	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	1882	1	1147	0	3029	1	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	14568	78	13580	39	28148	117	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	8324	51	7335	37	15659	88	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	25137	26	23057	19	48194	45	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	20738	61	19404	54	40142	115	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	928	19	775	6	1703	25	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	990	7	797	4	1787	11	July,07
18	Mizoram	2673	48	2419	36	5092	84	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	299	0	141	0	844	6	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	8488	67	6745	39	15233	106	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	4471	41	3566	24	8037	65	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	19500	40	15154	21	34654	61	July,07
23	Sikkim	913	3	462	3	1375	6	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	4597	9	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	2384	71	1919	54	4303	125	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	4235	4	6302	8	10537	12	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	63618	206	51343	168	114961	374	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	28589	362	26373	258	54962	620	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	590	6	615	3	1205	9	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	3377	53	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	43	0	32	0	75	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	7	1	6	0	13	1	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	19177	258	12580	160	31757	418	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	12	0	10	1	22	1	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	1216	15	802	8	2018	23	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	357720	1668	294292	1129	660390	2865	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.19 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Meningococcal Meningitis in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	473	6	467	5	940	11	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22	3	9	2	31	5	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	94	2	3	1	97	3	Dec. except Jan.&Sept.,06
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	33	4	21	3	54	7	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	6	0	1	0	7	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	6	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	2	0	1	0	3	0	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	17	2	6	0	23	2	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	34	2	31	1	65	3	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	120	37	79	22	199	59	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	45	8	21	6	66	14	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	48	7	30	4	78	11	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	41	0	50	0	91	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	36	1	12	3	48	4	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	18	5	13	0	31	5	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	110	1	77	0	187	1	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	3	0	1	0	4	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	49	1	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	40	6	21	3	61	9	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	35	0	23	0	58	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	13	2	2	1	15	3	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	554	68	354	46	908	114	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	4	0	3	1	7	1	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec. except Jan.to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	237	39	82	19	319	58	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	4	0	3	0	7	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	43	0	41	1	84	1	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	2032	193	1351	118	3438	312	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.19 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Meningococcal Meningitis in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	283	8	462	9	745	17	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	27	0	13	0	40	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	41	15	22	10	63	25	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	0	0	3	0	3	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	22	0	3	0	25	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	282	5	213	2	495	7	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	11	0	12	2	23	2	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	523	3	385	2	908	5	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	128	8	77	1	205	9	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	16	0	3	0	19	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	2	1	July,07
18	Mizoram	24	8	18	11	42	19	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	4	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	21	0	19	0	40	0	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	40	6	25	7	65	13	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	24	0	15	0	39	0	July,07
23	Sikkim	3	1	0	0	3	1	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	12	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	10	1	5	0	15	1	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	31	2	34	3	65	5	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	53	5	58	3	111	8	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	585	80	374	31	959	111	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	13	1	4	2	17	3	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	21	2	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	26	0	21	0	47	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	281	15	52	4	333	19	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	120	3	51	1	171	4	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	2566	162	1869	88	4472	252	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.20 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Syphilis in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	26352	0	17227	0	43579	0	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	164	2	139	1	303	3	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	548	0	278	0	826	0	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	856	0	808	0	1664	0	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	295	1	396	0	691	1	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	11	0	29	0	40	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	38	0	27	0	65	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	7	0	52	0	59	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	3127	0	2935	0	6062	0	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	20	0	18	0	38	0	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	288	0	574	0	862	0	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	404	0	419	0	823	0	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	19	0	2	0	21	0	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	41	0	35	0	76	0	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	118	0	84	0	202	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	35	0	27	0	62	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	149	0	128	0	277	0	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	77	0	78	0	155	0	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	137	0	104	0	241	0	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	15	0	16	0	31	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	2605	0	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	157	0	109	0	266	0	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	40	0	25	0	65	0	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	463	0	523	0	986	0	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	22	0	Dec. except Jan. to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	4	0	4	0	8	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr., Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	27	2	12	0	39	2	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	40	0	13	0	53	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	33432	5	24063	1	60122	6	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.20 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Syphilis in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	17672	5	14031	1	31703	6	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1033	0	931	0	1964	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	564	0	921	0	1485	0	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	73	0	68	0	141	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	67	0	98	0	165	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	11	0	4	0	15	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	47	0	19	0	66	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	1938	0	1799	0	3737	0	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	19	0	17	0	36	0	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	1223	0	890	0	2113	0	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	463	0	3603	0	4066	0	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	38	0	10	0	48	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	76	0	72	0	148	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	11	0	12	0	45	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	78	1	40	1	118	2	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	46	0	78	0	124	0	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	60	0	41	0	101	0	July,07
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	264	0	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	122	0	66	0	188	0	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	19	0	1	0	20	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	281	0	187	0	468	0	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	230	0	218	0	448	0	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	16	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	46	0	87	0	133	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	61	0	39	0	100	0	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	3	0	3	0	6	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	24181	6	23235	2	47718	8	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.21 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Gonococcal Infection in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	26571	3	55043	1	81614	4	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	8	0	18	0	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	822	0	792	0	1614	0	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	1	0	5	0	6	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	446	0	589	0	1035	0	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	294	0	1386	0	1680	0	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	319	0	865	0	1184	0	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	9327	0	9327	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	47	0	179	0	226	0	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	4718	1	6019	1	10737	2	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	89	0	231	0	320	0	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	375	1	1835	0	2210	1	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	618	0	784	0	1402	0	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	29	0	178	0	207	0	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	17	0	16	0	33	0	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	160	0	105	0	265	0	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	50	0	48	0	98	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	294	0	409	0	703	0	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	58	0	101	0	159	0	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	256	0	858	0	1114	0	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	12	0	41	0	53	0	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	5142	2	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	638	3	730	1	1368	4	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	119	0	1205	2	1324	2	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	619	0	5100	0	5719	0	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	4	0	Dec. except Jan.to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	87	0	400	0	487	0	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	19	0	177	0	196	0	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	21	0	116	0	128	0	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	36689	8	86547	5	128373	15	

Notes:

.. /NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.21 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Gonococcal Infection in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	28512	0	56535	0	85047	0	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	2484	0	831	0	3315	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1702	0	2647	0	4349	0	Dec.,07
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	273	0	613	0	886	0	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	189	0	535	0	724	0	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	373	0	1105	0	1478	0	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	336	0	2583	0	2919	0	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	6	0	3972	0	3978	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	118	0	150	0	268	0	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	2304	1	4144	0	6448	1	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	44	0	66	0	110	0	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	3098	0	3064	0	6162	0	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	3485	0	264	0	3749	0	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	225	0	472	0	697	0	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	6	0	6	0	July,07
18	Mizoram	116	0	62	0	178	0	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	96	0	58	0	256	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	500	2	726	2	1226	4	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	36	0	110	0	146	0	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	109	0	581	0	690	0	July,07
23	Sikkim	9	0	27	0	36	0	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	1938	4	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	106	0	86	0	192	0	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	65	0	810	0	875	0	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	6722	0	19755	0	26477	0	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	338	0	267	0	605	0	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	4	0	13	0	17	0	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	0	0	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	61	1	140	1	201	2	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	0	0	77	0	77	0	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	51311	4	99699	3	153050	11	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.22 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	84794	873	57263	311	142057	1184	Dec. , except Aug.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	898	14	695	24	1593	38	Dec. ,06
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	5703	11	2986	1	8689	12	Dec. except Jan.& Sept.,06
6	Goa	1259	0	969	0	2228	0	Dec. ,06
7	Gujarat	24152	163	17578	75	41730	238	Dec. ,06
8	Haryana	20532	157	13195	70	29900	227	Dec. ,06
9	Himachal Pr.	9526	93	5179	47	14705	140	Dec. ,06
10	Jammu Div.	789	0	381	0	1849	28	Dec. ,06
	Kashmir Div.	296	0	201	0	497	0	Dec. ,06
11	Jharkhand	8116	3	7400	2	15516	5	Dec. ,06
12	Karnataka	46572	502	30115	243	76687	745	Dec. ,06
13	Kerala	9522	152	4318	29	13840	181	Dec. ,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	11390	86	7476	46	18866	132	July ,06
15	Maharashtra	28637	545	24361	250	52998	795	Dec. ,06
16	Manipur	300	15	182	5	482	20	Dec. ,06
17	Meghalaya	969	20	931	9	1900	29	Dec. ,06
18	Mizoram	589	16	347	12	936	28	Dec. ,06
19	Nagaland	868	0	543	0	1411	0	Dec. ,06
20	Orissa	7618	123	3825	55	11443	178	Dec. ,06
21	Punjab	12730	78	7882	28	20612	106	Dec. ,06
22	Rajasthan	49042	516	22138	179	71180	695	Dec. ,06
23	Sikkim	1203	22	952	14	2155	36	Dec. ,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	72097	197	Dec. ,06
25	Tripura	911	28	527	12	1438	40	Dec. ,06
26	Uttarakhand	2344	4	1178	4	3522	8	Dec. ,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	70711	103	39187	58	109898	161	Dec. ,06
28	West Bengal	57265	570	32011	250	89276	820	Dec. ,06
29	A & N Islands	1955	4	943	6	2898	10	Dec. ,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	744	34	Dec. except Jan.to Mar.,06
31	D & N Haveli	1048	22	496	14	1544	36	Dec. ,06
32	Daman & Diu	19	2	6	1	25	3	Feb.,Apr.,Nov.&Dec.,06 Only
33	Delhi	8771	667	4773	326	13544	993	Dec. ,06
34	Lakshadweep	20	0	19	0	39	0	Dec. ,06
35	Puducherry	5204	102	2534	23	7738	125	Dec. ,06
	TOTAL	473753	4891	290591	2094	834037	7244	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.1.22 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis in India 2007(Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	106006	950	67182	385	173188	1335	Dec.,07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	1225	0	409	0	1634	0	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	8839	11	4116	1	12955	12	Dec.,07
6	Goa	171	1	95	1	266	2	Dec.,07
7	Gujarat	18665	116	12323	48	30988	164	Dec.,07
8	Haryana	10542	67	6596	37	17138	104	Aug.,07
9	Himachal Pr.	9353	91	5778	44	15131	135	Dec.,07
10	Jammu Div.	1106	8	604	5	1710	13	Dec.,07
	Kashmir Div.	479	0	369	0	848	0	Dec.,07
11	Jharkhand	7405	4	6745	0	14150	4	Aug.,07
12	Karnataka	32737	391	21591	156	54328	547	Sept.,07
13	Kerala	8651	103	3548	26	12199	129	Dec.,07
14	Madhya Pradesh	16771	148	11639	80	28410	228	Dec.,07
15	Maharashtra	35644	153	18983	53	54627	206	Dec.,07
16	Manipur	688	14	528	8	1216	22	Nov.,07
17	Meghalaya	405	1	337	3	742	4	July,07
18	Mizoram	799	21	723	16	1522	37	Dec.,07
19	Nagaland	1176	0	955	0	2526	0	Dec.,07
20	Orissa	8107	89	4345	34	12452	123	Oct.,07
21	Punjab	12631	83	8273	36	20904	119	Dec.,07
22	Rajasthan	13992	163	7130	56	21122	219	July,07
23	Sikkim	1094	15	929	29	2023	44	Dec.,07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	26424	67	Nov.,07
25	Tripura	1106	14	500	6	1606	20	Dec.,07
26	Uttarakhand	3271	22	2016	14	5287	36	Dec.,07
27	Uttar Pradesh	70688	96	51148	32	121836	128	Dec.,07
28	West Bengal	28236	467	17437	197	45673	664	Sept.,07
29	A & N Islands	213	8	93	3	306	11	Dec.,07 except Oct.
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	1010	63	Dec.,07
31	D & N Haveli	362	5	135	1	497	6	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	54	1	25	2	79	3	Dec.,07
33	Delhi	17840	997	12248	477	30088	1474	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	2	0	3	0	5	0	Sept.,07
35	Puducherry	5101	108	2404	10	7505	118	Dec.,07
	TOTAL	423359	4147	269207	1760	720395	6037	

Notes:

..NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

NOTE FOR INFORMATION

This above table is based on the reports received from the States/UTs. However, now, since the entire country is covered under RNTCP from the year 2007, the information on TB Cases detected and registered for DOTS during the year 2007 are indicated in the table 3.1.1.23 which is based on "RNTCP(MOHFW/GOI) Status Report: TB India 2008" and the future issue of NHP will only report the State/UT wise Pulmonary TB Cases after obtaining the information from RNTCP/GOI.

3.1.1.23 State/UT wise Performance of RNTCP-TB Case Detection, Deaths and Treatment outcome During 2006 and, TB Case Detection 2007*

S. No.	State/UT	Popn. (in lakh) covered by RNTCP ¹	2006 (January - December)			2007 (January - December)				
			Total TB Cases Detected and Registered for Treatment (DOTS)	Total TB Deaths	Treatment (DOTS) success rate of new smear positive patients	No. Of TB suspects examined	No. Of smear positive patients diagnosed ²	% of s+ve TB Cases among suspects	Total TB patients Detected and registered for treatment ³ (DOTS)	New smear positive TB patients registered for treatment (DOTS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	813	107131	5681	87%	488149	73250	15%	111304	49099
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	2607	102	87%	10308	1270	12%	2746	890
3	Assam	295	32311	1504	86%	133923	21329	16%	36766	16324
4	Bihar	923	61151	2384	83%	293617	42149	14%	79619	30834
5	Chhatisgarh	233	28209	1150	87%	109222	13005	12%	27504	10598
6	Goa	16	2036	95	73%	11531	1161	10%	2104	645
7	Gujarat	556	79821	4480	87%	347676	60907	18%	80399	34856
8	Haryana	234	34693	1534	85%	162261	23123	14%	35591	13116
9	Himachal Pradesh	65	13303	596	89%	63220	8118	13%	13611	4978
10	Jammu & Kashmir	120	10268	512	87%	77281	6675	9%	12392	4932
11	Jharkhand	296	33035	1195	89%	126457	20474	16%	36133	16164
12	Karnataka	568	64842	4304	78%	384278	42444	11%	67630	25956
13	Kerala	339	25248	1182	83%	242861	14321	6%	24397	10915
14	Madhya Pradesh	680	74435	3142	85%	296740	47963	16%	80410	30424
15	Maharashtra	1055	138837	7166	86%	604464	78932	13%	142792	55571
16	Manipur	26	4603	119	85%	16004	1465	9%	4885	1064
17	Meghalaya	25	3929	181	82%	14284	2140	15%	4857	1447
18	Mizoram	10	1912	73	91%	7952	928	12%	2177	689
19	Nagaland	22	2695	72	90%	11253	1366	12%	3079	1193
20	Orissa	395	44790	2275	86%	202036	27931	14%	49285	21689
21	Punjab	263	34537	1532	85%	154991	21242	14%	35875	14093
22	Rajasthan	635	107783	3815	89%	364641	70972	19%	111700	41155
23	Sikkim	6	1458	53	86%	7841	759	10%	1538	493
24	Tamil Nadu	658	87065	4681	83%	574158	47196	8%	86113	33359
25	Tripura	35	2314	120	90%	17671	1763	10%	2573	1460
26	Uttar Pradesh	1874	224465	7824	86%	969170	146915	15%	245106	99606
27	Uttarakhand	94	11653	314	89%	65689	9231	14%	13406	5398
28	West Bengal	868	109319	5032	87%	533968	65231	12%	107226	50133
29	Andaman & Nicobar	4	920	47	86%	3728	319	9%	775	256
30	Chandigarh	10	2322	60	86%	13934	1649	12%	2411	736
31	D & N Haveli	3	391	18	82%	1712	200	12%	390	127
32	Daman & Diu	2	280	8	92%	2979	250	8%	337	98
33	Delhi	166	47606	1177	86%	156474	24240	15%	49058	13695
34	Lakshadweep	1	16	0	71%	228	6	3%	15	6
35	Puducherry	11	1513	111	81%	14703	1477	10%	1383	636
	Total	11310	1397498	62539	86%	6485404	880401	14%	1475587	592635

* The information for TB deaths during the year is Consolidated in the subsequent year only.

Notes:

- 1 Projected population based on census population of 2001 is used for calculation of case-detection rate, 1 lakh=100,000 population.
 - 2 Smear positive patients diagnosed include new smear positive cases and smear positive retreatment cases.
 - 3 Total patients registered for treatment includes new sputum smear positive cases, new smear negative cases, new extra-pulmonary cases, smear positive retreatment cases and 'Others'.
- Detailed state/district wise annual and quarterly performance reports available at www.tbcindia.org

Source: Revised National TB Control Programme, MOHFW/GOI

3.1.1.24 State/UT wise Observed HIV Prevalence Levels in India 1999 - 2006

S. No.	State/UT	Number of sites in 2006	HIV Prevalence Levels							
			1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	2003 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	ANC 44	2.60	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.63	1.75	1.26
		STD 11	29.50	30.00	26.60	21.65	21.47	16.40	22.80	24.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	ANC 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.46	0.00
		STD 7	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.42
3	Assam	ANC 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 9	2.40	0.61	1.49	0.49	1.20	0.80	0.89	0.50
4	Bihar	ANC 23	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
		STD 24	0.80	0.50	1.20	1.60	0.40	1.20	0.00	0.40
5	Chattisgarh	ANC 19	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.58	0.00	0.25	0.00
		STD 6	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.80	2.13	2.80	2.77	2.58
6	Delhi	ANC 5	0.30	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.38	0.25	0.00
		STD 5	0.80	3.26	6.13	3.24	6.52	7.98	9.15	2.00
7	Goa	ANC 2	0.80	1.17	0.50	1.38	0.50	1.13	0.00	0.50
		STD 2	13.50	12.02	15.00	13.26	14.62	16.02	14.01	8.60
8	Gujarat	ANC 25	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.50
		STD 10	6.70	4.04	4.14	6.17	4.47	3.60	2.00	3.31
9	Haryana	ANC 12	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.38	0.41	0.00	0.13	0.13
		STD 9	5.30	2.75	1.08	1.48	1.20	0.93	1.30	0.81
10	Himachal Pradesh	ANC 10	0.30	0.89	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00
		STD 6	0.40	0.40	0.26	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.60
11	Jammu & Kashmir	ANC 16	0.00	0.12	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
		STD 7	1.20	0.80	0.80	0.95	2.60	0.16	0.00	0.00
12	Jharkhand	ANC 16	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
		STD 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.40
13	Karnataka	ANC 54	1.00	1.25	1.13	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00
		STD 7	15.50	15.20	16.40	13.60	10.40	12.00	13.60	7.57
14	Kerala	ANC 6	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.38	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.13
		STD 5	3.20	5.20	6.42	4.20	1.88	2.78	2.82	1.23
15	Madhya Pradesh	ANC 36	0.30	0.12	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00
		STD 13	0.20	1.60	0.72	1.19	1.81	1.80	0.47	0.47
16	Maharashtra	ANC 73	2.10	1.12	1.38	1.25	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.75
		STD 11	20.00	18.40	10.04	7.60	12.00	10.80	12.80	10.00
17	Manipur	ANC 14	2.30	1.25	1.54	1.12	1.00	1.38	1.00	1.25
		STD 2	12.00	12.10	8.84	9.60	13.00	7.20	12.20	4.80
18	Meghalaya	ANC 7	0.03	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.18
19	Mizoram	ANC 4	0.50	0.37	0.33	1.01	0.97	1.50	0.81	1.00
		STD 3	0.80	2.00	2.20	2.60	3.80	1.00	3.00	3.07
20	Nagaland	ANC 19	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.13	0.95	1.50	0.93
		STD 1	4.40	6.90	7.40	2.42	0.98	1.72	3.48	0.00
21	Orissa	ANC 23	0.10	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.50
		STD 7	1.20	2.60	0.40	0.80	2.40	2.80	4.00	2.80

Contd..

3.1.1.24 State/UT wise Observed HIV Prevalence Levels in India 1999 - 2006 (Concl.)

S. No.	State/UT	Number of sites in 2005	HIV Prevalence Levels							
			1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)	2002 (%)	2003 (%)	2004 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Punjab	ANC 11	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.49	0.00	0.25	0.13	0.00
		STD 3	2.00	0.80	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.16	1.07	0.27
23	Rajasthan	ANC 25	0.30	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
		STD 15	3.20	2.84	4.00	4.80	6.08	2.92	5.60	1.60
24	Sikkim	ANC 3	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.21	0.00	0.25	0.10
		STD 1	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	ANC 64	1.00	1.00	1.13	0.88	0.50	0.67	0.50	0.25
		STD 11	10.40	16.80	9.13	14.70	9.64	8.40	9.20	8.00
26	Tripura	ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.42
		STD 7	0.80	1.34	3.20	1.40	2.80	0.73	1.26	0.45
27	Uttar Pradesh	ANC 62	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
		STD 28	0.60	3.25	1.19	0.80	0.55	0.80	0.40	0.62
28	Uttarakhand	ANC 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 7	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.26	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	ANC 13	0.10	0.50	0.13	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.84	0.00
		STD 12	1.40	0.80	0.60	0.47	1.61	0.88	2.16	1.01
30	A & N Islands	ANC 3	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.17
		STD 2	0.40	1.20	0.40	2.60	1.80	1.60	0.40	0.80
31	Chandigarh	ANC 1	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.25
		STD 2	1.80	3.35	3.78	0.80	0.80	1.80	1.00	1.66
32	D & N Haveli	ANC 1	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.00
		STD 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Daman & Diu	ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.22	0.33	0.38	0.13	0.00
		STD 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Lakshdweep	ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry	ANC 2	0.90	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.25
		STD 3	5.80	4.10	2.80	3.26	2.45	5.74	4.22	4.03

Notes:

- NA : Not Available
- HIV Prevalence values in States with more than 3 sites are median values, while in States/UTs with 3 or less than 3 sites, the values are mean values.
- Sites with 75% coverage of desired sample size (STD: 250 & ANC:400) are included for analysis.

Source: National AIDS Control Organisation (Latest)

3.1.1.25 State/UT wise Commulative AIDS Cases in India till December 2007

S.No.	State/UT	AIDS Cases
1	2	
1	Andhra Pradesh	36620
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3	Assam	382
4	Bihar	155
5	Chattisgarh	82
6	Goa	768
7	Gujarat	9506
8	Haryana	983
9	Himachal Pradesh	382
10	Jammu & Kashmir	247
11	Jharkhand	801
12	Karnataka	4345
13	Kerala	1769
14	Madhya Pradesh	2383
15	Maharashtra	48797
16	Manipur	3297
17	Meghalaya	27
18	Mizoram	133
19	Nagaland	1186
20	Orissa	902
21	Punjab	935
22	Rajasthan	2267
23	Sikkim	24
24	Tamil Nadu	63517
25	Tripura	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	2642
27	Uttarakhand	79
28	West Bengal	2500
29	A & N Islands	40
30	Chandigarh	2993
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
32	Daman & Diu	1
33	Delhi	6160
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	302
Major Municipal Corporations		
36	Ahmedabad M.C.	101
37	Chennai M.C.	0
38	Mumbai M.C.	5108
	Total	199453

Source: National AIDS Control Organization

3.1.1.26 State/UT wise Leprosy Case Detection, Treatment and Discharge in India 2006-07

S. No.	State/ UT	Estimated Population March 2007	Total New Cases Detected	Cases Discharged as Cured	Cases on record under treatment	Prevalence Rate/10,000 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	81829618	9443	8672	5338	0.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1252822	59	56	64	0.51
3	Assam	29525857	1067	1139	1026	0.35
4	Bihar	96113993	21350	23358	10158	1.06
5	Chattisgarh	22955116	6047	7230	3332	1.45
6	Goa	1460055	146	164	114	0.78
7	Gujarat	57081058	7652	7402	4332	0.76
8	Haryana	24406898	502	416	474	0.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	6692402	198	213	190	0.28
10	Jharkhand	30465176	7672	7348	4236	1.39
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11712237	264	256	300	0.26
12	Karnataka	57969042	4299	4637	2934	0.51
13	Kerala	33597055	870	1108	760	0.23
14	Madhya Pradesh	68726670	5274	6209	3997	0.58
15	Maharashtra	109215368	11189	11424	6653	0.61
16	Manipur	2791229	44	52	27	0.10
17	Meghalaya	2693174	26	19	38	0.14
18	Mizoram	1036988	20	23	13	0.13
19	Nagaland	2660397	51	41	57	0.21
20	Orissa	40089505	5088	6631	2634	0.66
21	Punjab	27033458	960	1195	849	0.31
22	Rajasthan	65453180	1263	1448	1294	0.20
23	Sikkim	639759	19	40	15	0.23
24	Tamil Nadu	66167433	5316	5701	3534	0.53
25	Tripura	3481118	65	79	69	0.20
26	Uttar Pradesh	190326929	32413	36070	18104	0.95
27	Uttarakhand	9415339	763	824	600	0.64
28	West Bengal	88449050	13593	15664	8723	0.99
29	A & N Islands	410504	35	40	23	0.56
30	Chandigarh	1100408	223	240	171	1.55
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	289564	131	117	61	2.11
32	Daman & Diu	204889	7	8	1	0.05
33	Delhi	17249565	3146	3726	2641	1.53
34	Lakshadweep	66610	0	5	0	0.00
35	Puducherry	1088330	57	46	39	0.36
	Total	1153650796	139252	151601	82801	0.72

Notes:

- All detected cases are initiated treatment with MDT

Source : National Leprosy Eradication Programme

3.1.2 Non Communicable Diseases

3.1.2.1 Number of Estimated Cases of Coronary Heart Disease in India 2000 and 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	Age in years	2000			2005		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	20-29	1799691	2711501	4511192	2012363	4138045	6150408
2	30-39	2854247	2635019	5489266	3383816	3869904	7253720
3	40-49	3342472	2776974	6119446	4217201	4116830	8334032
4	50-59	3590885	2288412	5879296	4544974	3171320	7716294
5	60-69	3153512	1888199	5041711	3849544	2582790	6432334
	Total	14740808	12300104	27040912	18007899	17878889	35886789

Source: Centre for Chronic Disease Control, NCMH Background Papers- Burden of Disease in India, 2005 (Latest)

3.1.2.2 Number of Estimated Cases of Diabetes in India 2000 and 2005 (Latest)

S. No.	Age in years	2000			2005		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	20-29	549102	1003310	1552412	609128	1209725	1818853
2	30-39	1425108	2567970	3993077	1518041	3126311	4644352
3	40-49	2232090	3882005	6114095	2488845	4968478	7457323
4	50-59	2628455	4188171	6816626	2966586	5394860	8361446
5	60-69	2053095	2783100	4836195	2237319	3445602	5682920
6	70+	1100412	1401300	2501712	1267086	1807951	3075038
	Total	9988262	15825855	25814117	11087005	19952927	31039932

Source: Centre for Chronic Disease Control, NCMH Background Papers- Burden of Disease in India, 2005 (Latest)

3.1.2.3 State/UT wise Estimated Prevalence of Blindness in India 2004 (Latest)

S. No.	State/ UT	Estimated prevalence per 1000 population					
		0-14 years	15-49 years	50+ years	Male	Female	All Ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	India	0.1	0.6	77.3	10.2	12.2	11.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.1	0.7	89.2	12.4	14.3	13.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	1.2	209.1	19.3	23.8	21.4
3	Assam	0.3	1.4	236.9	26.1	31.5	28.7
4	Bihar	0.1	0.4	55.6	6.6	8.1	7.3
5	Chattisgarh	0.1	0.8	111.2	13.7	16.6	15.1
6	Goa	0.1	0.7	98.7	13.6	15.0	14.3
7	Gujarat	0.1	0.5	72.1	9.2	11.0	10.1
8	Haryana	0.2	0.9	133.8	15.8	20.0	17.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.4	43.7	6.3	6.8	6.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.1	0.9	130.4	14.2	16.1	15.1
11	Jharkhand	0.1	0.7	100.6	11.9	14.7	13.3
12	Karnataka	0.2	0.8	107.9	15.5	18.0	16.7
13	Kerala	0.1	0.2	27.8	5.0	5.5	5.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.1	0.6	80.1	9.9	12.0	10.9
15	Maharashtra	0.1	0.4	57.0	8.2	9.8	8.9
16	Manipur	0.1	0.7	105.1	12.3	13.7	13.0
17	Meghalaya	0.05	0.4	73.4	6.6	7.3	7.0
18	Mizoram	0.1	0.4	70.3	6.8	7.8	7.3
19	Nagaland	0.1	0.5	91.1	9.0	10.8	9.9
20	Orissa	0.1	0.6	84.6	12.2	14.2	13.2
21	Punjab	0.1	0.5	63.5	8.5	10.6	9.5
22	Rajasthan	0.1	0.8	109.5	13.1	16.1	14.6
23	Sikkim	0.05	0.3	60.2	5.6	6.7	6.1
24	Tamilnadu	0.1	0.3	38.3	6.8	7.9	7.3
25	Tripura	0.1	0.4	56.6	6.8	7.7	7.2
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.5	66.3	7.9	9.9	8.8
27	Uttranchal	0.04	0.3	39.5	4.7	5.9	5.3
28	West Bengal	0.1	0.5	76.2	10.1	12.3	11.2
29	A & N Islands	0.1	0.5	117.9	9.1	11.8	10.3
30	Chandigarh	0.1	0.4	94.1	8.2	11.0	9.5
31	D & N Haveli	0.1	0.5	89.6	8.5	9.4	8.9
32	Daman & Diu	0.1	0.5	80.8	9.6	10.5	10.1
33	Delhi	0.1	0.5	102.5	9.5	11.9	10.6
34	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.3	43.2	5.0	5.5	5.3
35	Puducherry	0.1	0.4	51.3	7.0	7.6	7.3

Note:

- Estimates are based on various surveys conducted by the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

Source: Centre for Chronic Disease Control, NCMH Background Papers- Burden of Disease in India, 2005 (Latest)

3.1.2.4 State/UT wise Estimated Incidences of Blindness in India 2004 (Latest)

S. No.	State/ UT	Estimated number of new cases per year					
		0-14 years	15-49 years	50+ years	Male	Female	All Ages
		2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	6396	57565	2068087	1002063	1129985	2132048
1	Andhra Pradesh	453	4075	146404	70938	79994	150932
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	72	2574	1247	1407	2654
3	Assam	165	1486	53399	25874	29177	55050
4	Bihar	438	3946	141750	68683	77451	146134
5	Chattisgarh	175	1571	56450	27352	30844	58196
6	Goa	11	95	3430	1662	1874	3536
7	Gujarat	306	2757	99058	47997	54125	102122
8	Haryana	126	1134	40740	19740	22260	42000
9	Himachal Pradesh	44	393	14104	6834	7706	14540
10	Jammu & Kashmir	64	579	20789	10073	11359	21432
11	Jharkhand	206	1857	66705	32321	36447	68768
12	Karnataka	328	2953	106104	51411	57975	109386
13	Kerala	200	1802	64728	31363	35367	66730
14	Madhya Pradesh	339	3050	109577	53094	59872	112966
15	Maharashtra	569	5121	183993	89151	100533	189684
16	Manipur	17	151	5428	2630	2966	55596
17	Meghalaya	16	146	5248	2543	2867	5410
18	Mizoram	6	57	2058	997	11125	2122
19	Nagaland	11	102	3655	1771	1997	3768
20	Orissa	223	2003	71957	34866	39316	74182
21	Punjab	147	1325	47600	23064	26008	49072
22	Rajasthan	345	3103	111480	54016	6912	111928
23	Sikkim	4	34	1207	558	659	1244
24	Tamilnadu	383	3443	123689	59932	67582	127514
25	Tripura	25	227	8152	3950	4454	8404
26	Uttar Pradesh	1118	10060	361416	175119	197475	372594
27	Uttarakhand	56	503	18069	8755	9873	18628
28	West Bengal	498	4486	161177	78096	88066	166162
29	A & N Islands	3	23	832	403	455	858
30	Chandigarh	6	53	1921	931	1049	1980
31	D & N Haveli	1	11	411	199	225	424
32	Daman & Diu	1	8	301	146	164	310
33	Delhi	96	866	31129	15083	17009	32092
34	Lakshadweep	0	4	153	74	84	158
35	Puducherry	7	67	2398	1162	1310	2472

Note:

- Estimates are based on the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).

Source: Centre for Chronic Disease Control, NCMH Background Papers- Burden of Disease in India, 2005 (Latest)

3.1.2.5 Estimated Incidence of Common Cancers with Truncated rate and Cumulative risk at (0-74 years) in India 2007

S. No.	Site of Cancer	Incident Cases (%)	CIR/10 ⁵		ASR/10 ⁵		Ratio at Risk 0-74 years
			All Ages	35-64 years	All Ages	35-64 years	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Males							
1	Oral Cavity	47947(11.1)	7.5	18.4	10.8	22.2	1:79
2	Lung	41019(09.5)	6.8	13.8	10.9	18.3	1:72
3	Pharynx	26834(06.2)	4.1	9.0	6.3	11.5	1:128
4	Oesophagus	29512(06.8)	4.5	10.2	7.1	13.1	1:116
5	Stomach	25482 (05.9)	4.1	9.0	6.3	11.4	1:128
	All India	432702(100.0)	71.9	140.0	105.8	174.7	1:8.5
Females							
6	Cervix	90708*(19.1)	12.9	35.6	17.0	40.5	1:52
7	Breast	82011*(17.3)	21.2	56.8	27.2	63.9	1:33
8	Ovary	30335(06.4)	5.4	12.9	6.8	14.8	1:133
9	Oral Cavity	24391(05.1)	4.0	9.4	5.6	11.3	1:148
10	Oesophagus	20127(04.2)	3.3	7.5	4.8	9.1	1:168
	All India	475136(100.0)	83.8	196.8	110.0	227.0	1:8.5

Note:

- CIR: Crude Incidence Rate
- ASR: age Standardized Rate
- Oral Cavity includes lip, tongue, gum, floor of the mouth, cheek & palate (C00-C06)
- Pharynx includes oro-, naso- & hypo pharynx (C10-C14)
- * Using the incidence rate of Barshi PBCR for Rural areas

Source: Two - Year Report of the population Based Cancer Registeries (2001-04); Two - Year Report of the population Based Cancer Registeries under Northern Eastern Regional Cancer Registry (2003-04) of NCRP Bangalore.

3.1.2.6 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Snake Bite in India 2006

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2006)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3824	12	3170	5	6994	17	Nov.,06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	309	9	120	3	429	12	Mar.,06
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	155	10	88	7	243	17	Dec.,06
6	Goa	437	0	235	0	672	0	Aug.,06
7	Gujarat	660	17	557	12	1643	31	Dec.,06
8	Haryana	518	10	283	5	801	15	Dec.,06
9	Himachal Pr.	554	4	626	11	1180	15	Dec.,06
10	Jammu Div.	..	..	..	..	1072	0	Dec.,06
	Kashmir Div.	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
11	Jharkhand	136	6	100	8	236	14	Aug.,06
12	Karnataka	5505	122	3142	81	8647	203	Dec.,06
13	Kerala	..	..	..	..	3241	11	Dec.,06
14	Madhya Pradesh	410	24	241	9	651	33	Dec.,06
15	Maharashtra	2102	7	1292	5	3394	12	Apr.,06
16	Manipur	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec.,06 except Jan.,Apr.,May & Nov.
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	July,06
18	Mizoram	73	0	21	0	94	0	Dec.,06
19	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	284	0	July,06
20	Orissa	1977	65	1302	44	3279	109	Dec.,06
21	Punjab	213	10	87	3	317	13	Dec.,06
22	Rajasthan	3764	88	2683	58	6447	146	Dec.,06
23	Sikkim	32	0	26	1	58	1	Dec.,06
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	194	2	May,06
25	Tripura	53	5	33	5	86	10	Dec.,06
26	Uttarakhand	172	10	146	5	318	15	Dec.,06
27	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
28	West Bengal	10734	240	7081	156	17815	396	Dec.,06
29	A & N Islands	51	0	39	0	90	0	Dec.,06
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	340	3	401	1	761	25	Dec.,06
32	Daman & Diu	10	0	16	0	26	0	Mar.,Apr.,Aug. to Dec.,06 only
33	Delhi	46	4	17	3	63	7	Dec.,06
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,06
35	Puducherry	1577	11	894	9	2471	20	Dec.,06
	TOTAL	33653	657	22600	431	61507	1124	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.2.6 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Snake Bite in India 2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10177	135	8044	64	18221	199	Dec., 07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	79	11	56	6	135	17	May,07
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1574	17	1295	19	2869	36	Dec., 07
6	Goa	301	0	184	0	485	0	Dec., 07
7	Gujarat	714	10	565	8	1376	20	Dec., 07
8	Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
9	Himachal Pr.	496	3	435	4	931	7	Dec., 07
10	Jammu Div.	853	1	526	1	1379	2	Dec., 07
	Kashmir Div.	4	0	2	0	6	0	Dec., 07
11	Jharkhand	138	7	181	4	319	11	July,07
12	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	6555	201	Dec.,07 except Sept.
13	Kerala	..	..	..	..	3042	19	Oct.,07 except Aug.
14	Madhya Pradesh	620	33	460	14	1080	47	Dec., 07
15	Maharashtra	5959	100	4162	66	10121	166	Dec.,07 except Jan. to Mar.
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb.,07
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept.,07 except Aug.
18	Mizoram	35	0	17	0	52	0	Dec., 07
19	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	217	0	Dec., 07
20	Orissa	591	18	464	17	1055	35	June,07
21	Punjab	412	10	122	1	534	11	Dec., 07
22	Rajasthan	2440	50	1815	32	4255	82	Dec.,07 except May
23	Sikkim	35	0	22	0	57	0	Dec., 07
24	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
25	Tripura	58	0	41	0	99	0	Dec., 07
26	Uttarakhand	185	9	208	8	393	17	Dec., 07
27	Uttar Pradesh	513	29	443	22	956	51	Nov.,07 except May & June
28	West Bengal	10621	179	6999	161	17620	340	Dec., 07
29	A & N Islands	56	0	31	1	87	1	Dec., 07
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	313	0	385	4	698	4	Dec.,07
32	Daman & Diu	20	0	14	0	34	0	Dec.,07 except July
33	Delhi	78	10	21	3	99	13	Dec.,07
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
35	Puducherry	1403	14	822	6	2225	20	Dec., 07
	TOTAL	37675	636	27314	441	74900	1299	

Notes:

.. / NR Not Reported/Not received

- The sum of male and female May not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

3.1.3 Incidence of Deaths due to Accidents in India 2001-2006 (Latest)

S. No.	Causes	No. of Deaths					
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	A. Natural Causes	36651	16723	14954	18937	22415	21502
2	B. Un-Natural Causes	234368	243399	244671	258326	271760	293202
	1. Air-Crash	30	37	51	23	6	2
	2. Collapse of Structures	3119	2216	2376	2169	2718	2399
	3. Drowning	20739	19853	20960	21190	23571	25571
	4. Electrocution	5641	5361	6336	6224	6987	7619
	5. Explosions	575	636	722	601	643	824
	6. Falls	7446	7826	8800	8448	9132	9821
	7. Factory/Machine accidents	641	674	712	715	671	869
	8. Fire	22449	21004	19278	18445	19093	19222
	9. Fire Arms	2688	2597	1993	2283	2254	2161
	10. Sudden Deaths	15065	15230	16749	17413	18519	19450
	11. Killed by Animals	770	760	798	788	847	864
	12. Mines or quarry disaster	499	625	550	456	456	409
	13. Poisoning	24077	21886	21172	22035	20800	23434
	14. Stampede	30	44	83	31	346	18
	15. Suffocation	892	1481	1144	1218	1549	1696
	16. Traffic accidents	99516	101958	102951	111794	118265	131652
	17. Other Causes	14266	25801	27591	30409	31389	32478
	18. Causes Not Known	15925	15410	12405	14084	14514	14713
	Total (Natural+Unnatural)	271019	260122	259625	277263	294175	314704

Source: Accident Deaths and suicides in India report, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs (Latest)

3.1.4 Major Outbreaks Investigated by NICD during the Year 2005 in India

S. No.	Outbreak	Areas affected	Period	Diagnosis
1	Health Situation Assessment of Tsunami affected areas	Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh	3 – 11 January 2005	
2	Health Situation Assessment of Car Nicobar and Teressa islands of Andaman & Nicobar	Car Nicobar and Teressa islands	4 – 20 January 2005	
3	Surveillance of Epidemic Prone Diseases in Andaman & Nicobar Islands following Earthquake and Tsunami	Port Blair and the islands of Hut Bay/ Little Adnamans; Car Nicobar; Terssa; Katchal; Nancowrie/ Camorta and Campbell Bay/ Great Nicobar	17 January – 22 July 2005	
4	Hepatitis	Ahmedabad in Gujarat	6 – 8 April 2005	Hepatitis E
5	Hepatitis	Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh	13-15 April 2005	Hepatitis E
6	Meningococemia	Delhi	3 May- 1 August 2005	Meningococcal Meningitis
7	Meningococemia	Gautam Buddh Nagar, Ghaziabad in Utter Pradesh	11-12 May 2005	Meningococcal Meningitis
8	Meningococemia	Gurgaon and Chandigarh in Haryana	11-13 May 2005	Meningococcal Meningitis
9	Meningococcal	Kapasheda in Delhi	31 May 2005	Meningococcal Meningitis
10	Anthrax	Koraput in Orissa	17-18 June 2005	Anthrax Lab proved
11	Acute Encephalitis	Muzaffarpur in Bihar	18-22 June 2005	Lab diagnosis inconclusive
12	Health Situation Assessment of Flood Affected districts	Kheda, Anand, Vadodara, Surat, Navsari district of Gujrat	6 – 9 July 2005	
13	Health Situation Assessment of Flood Affected districts	Rajkot, Amreli, Bhavnagar district of Gujrat	6 – 13 July 2005	
14	Health Situation Assessment of Flood Affected districts	Ahmedabad, Surendaranagar district of Gujrat	7 – 13 July 2005	
15	Health Situation Assessment of Flood Affected districts	Panna, Katni, Sagar & Damoh disitric of Madhya Pradesh	8 – 11 July 2005	
16	Health Situation Assessment of Flood Affected Areas	Kalyan Dombivali, Mumbai in Maharashtra	10 – 22 August 2005	Lab proved outbreak of Leptospirosis
17	Acute Encephalitis Outbreak	Gorakhpur disitric of Utter Pradesh	18 – 21 August 2005	Lab proved JE
18	Health Situation Assessment of Cyclone affected districts	Vishakhapatnam, Vijianagaram, East Godavari and Sri Kakulam in Andhra Pradesh	27 September – 1 October 2005	
19	Outbreak of Leptospirosis	Surat and adjoining disttricts of Gujarat	4 - 7 October 2005	Leptospirosis
20	Acute Encephalitis	Shaharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh	7 -10 October 2005	Lab diagnosis J E
21	Health situation assessment of Earthquake Affected areas	Tangdhar, Kupwara, Uri in J&K	13 – 22 October 2005	
22	Encephalitis	Shaharanpur & Gorakhpur, UP	14 - 18 November 2005	
23	Fever	Mukukchong, Nagaland	22 - 26 November 2005	Scrub typhus

Source: National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Directorate General of Health Services, GOI.

3.1.4 Major Outbreaks Investigated by NICD during the Year 2006 in India

S. No.	Outbreak	Areas affected	Period	Diagnosis
1	Fever with arthralgia/ arthritis	Rayalseema, Nalgonda & Hyderabad districts of Andhra Pradesh	13 – 17 February 2006	Chikungunya viral disease
2	Avian Influenza in birds poultry	Nandurbar district of Maharashtra; Uchchal district of Gujarat	15 - 28 February 2006	Avian Influenza in birds
3	Avian Influenza	Jalgaon district of Maharashtra	March – April 2006	Avian Influenza in birds
4	Chikungunya fever	Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Tumkur, Koppal and Chitradurga districts of Karnataka	13-18 March 2006	Chikungunya
5	Chikungunya fever	Malegaon of Nasik district of Maharashtra	23-27 March 2006	Chikungunya
6	Chikungunya fever	Beed, Latur, Nasik and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra	3-7 April, 2006	Chikungunya
7	Chikungunya fever	Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh	8 -11 April 2006	Chikungunya viral disease
8	Avian Influenza	Burhanpur district of Madhya Pradesh	April 2006	Avian Influenza in birds
9	Chikungunya fever	Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu	June, 2006	Chikungunya
10	Adverse symptoms reported among children being covered under immunization with JE vaccine	Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Kushinagar districts of Uttar Pradesh	15 – 18 June 2006	Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) following JE immunization
11	Febrile illness with arthritis	19 Districts of Tamil Nadu & bordering areas of Pondicherry	16 -19 June 2006	Chikungunya viral fever
12	Unknown disease	Bishnupur district of Manipur	August, 2006	Scrub Typhus
13	Assessment of health situation following floods	Badmer, Jaisalmer and Pali district of Rajasthan	September – October, 2006	Floods
14	Chikungunya fever	Ahmedabad district of Gujarat.	14-16 September 2006	Chikungunya
15	Assessment of control measures of Chikungunya control	Pune and Satara district of Maharashtra	October, 2006	Chikungunya
16	Assessment of control measures of Chikungunya control in Karnataka	Karnataka	October, 2006	Chikungunya
17	Chikungunya fever	Alappuzha district of Kerala	October, 2006	Chikungunya
18	Death of children due to Encephalitis	Shaharanpur, district of Uttar Pradesh	October, 2006	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
19	Chikungunya fever	Bhilwara District, of Rajasthan	November, 2006	Chikungunya
20	Outbreak of ADD in Children in an orphanage,	Delhi	November, 2006	Infective Gastroenteritis
21	35 Deaths of children	Village Kotahi , Block Ramkollah Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh	13 Dec. to 15 dec. 2006	Acute Viral illness probably due to Enteroviruses.

Source: National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Directorate General of Health Services, GOI.

3.1.4 Major Outbreaks Investigated by NICD during the Year 2007 in India

S. No.	Outbreak	Areas affected	Period	Diagnosis
1	Rickettsial Haemorrhagic fever	Gurgaon, NCR, Delhi	23 - 25 January 2007	Indian Tick Typhus
2	Chikungunya fever	Jaggasandra village, Bangalore rural district of Karnataka	30 March- 3 April 2007	Chikungunya
3	Deaths in children following vomiting	Madatola village, Nagod block, Satna District of Madhya Pradesh	30 March to 1 April 2007	Suspected chemical intoxication
4	Deaths due to fever	Block Tehatta & Krishnanagar town in Nadia district, West Bengal	2 - 4 May 2007	Nipah virus infection
5	Poultry Deaths (about 3000) in Matigara block, Siliguri, Darjeeling, West Bengal,	Matigara block, Siliguri, Darjeeling, West Bengal,	10 to 14 May 2007	Poultry deaths not due to Avian Influenza
6	Chikungunya fever	Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Idduki districts of Kerala .	27-30 May 2007	Chikungunya
7	Anthrax	Muskapadar village ,Lanjigadh block of Bhawanipatnam district.Laxmipur and Simliguda blocks of Koraput district of orissa.	5-8 June 2007	Suspected Anthrax
8	Chikungunya fever	Pathanamthitta, Thiruvanthapuram Kottayam, Palaghat and Alappuzha were the affected Districts of Kerala	14-19 July 2007	Chikungunya
9	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome(AES)/Japanese Encephalitis	Gorakhpur, Maharajganj and Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh	30 July to 6 August 2007.	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
10	Leptospirosis	Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts of Gujarat.	13-17 August 2007	Leptospirosis
11	Poultry Deaths in Imphal, Manipur	Imphal, Manipur	20 August to 15 Sept. 2007	Avian Influenza in birds
12	Diarrhoeal disease	Padumpukhuri Area of Uzanbazar, Guwahati, Assam	27 August to 5 September 2007	Cholera
13	ADD / Cholera in Orissa.	Rayagada, Koraput, Kalahandi & Gajapati districts of Orissa.	28 August to 25 September 2007	Cholera
14	Acute Febrile Illness	Deol village, Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh.	31 July - 3 August, 2007	Indian tick typhus
15	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome(AES)	Gorakhpur division, Uttar Pradesh	25 to 29 October 2007	AES
16	Acute-Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)	Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh	30 to 31 October 2007	AES
17	Reported increase in Kidney diseases	Areas under Kavit and Akkupalli PHCs district of Andhra Pradesh	7 to 11 December 2007	Cases of Chronic renal failure.
18	Assessment of the situation to suggest steps to strengthen the public health measures following malaria outbreak	Narnoor, Jainoor, Utnoor, Sirpur U and Indervalley mandals in district Adilabad of Andhra Pradesh	7 to 10 December 2007	Malaria with predominance of P.falciparum

Source: National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), Directorate General of Health Services, GOI.

3.2 Reproductive & Child Health

3.2.1 State/UT wise Ante Natal Care in India

S No.	State/UT	Maternity care (for births in the last 5 years)		
		Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits for their last birth (%)	Mothers who consumed IFA for 90 days or more when they were pregnant with their last child (%)	Mothers who received at least two TT injections during pregnancy (%)
	1	2	3	4
	India	52.0	23.1	76.3
1	Andhra Pradesh	85.4	41.2	85.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.5	11.2	40.1
3	Assam	39.3	16.2	65.4
4	Bihar	17.0	9.7	73.2
5	Chattisgarh	54.2	20.7	74.6
6	Goa	94.9	68.6	86.8
7	Gujarat	67.5	37.0	80.4
8	Haryana	59.2	26.7	83.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	62.6	37.9	72.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	73.5	27.6	81.0
11	Jharkhand	35.9	14.2	67.6
12	Karnataka	79.5	39.3	78.6
13	Kerala	93.6	75.1	88.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	40.7	12.4	70.6
15	Maharashtra	75.1	31.4	85.1
16	Manipur	68.6	13.1	79.2
17	Meghalaya	54.0	16.7	51.8
18	Mizoram	59.3	24.7	51.4
19	Nagaland	32.7	3.5	50.7
20	Orissa	61.8	33.8	83.3
21	Punjab	74.8	27.9	83.8
22	Rajasthan	41.2	13.1	65.2
23	Sikkim	70.1	38.7	81.1
24	Tamil Nadu	95.9	41.6	95.9
25	Tripura	60.0	18.0	74.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	26.6	8.8	64.5
27	Uttarakhand	44.9	26.4	68.5
28	West Bengal	62	25.7	90.9
29	A&N Island	..	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..	..
33	Delhi	75.1	39.5	90.3
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), MOHFW/GOI

3.2.2 State/UT wise Percentage of Deliveries Attended by Trained Personnel in India

S. No.	State/UT	Maternity care (for births in the last 5 years)	
		Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	Institutional births (%)
	1	2	3
	India	48.2	40.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.2	68.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33.4	30.8
3	Assam	31.2	22.7
4	Bihar	30.9	22.0
5	Chattisgarh	44.3	15.7
6	Goa	94.3	92.6
7	Gujarat	64.7	54.6
8	Haryana	54.2	39.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	50.2	45.3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	60.5	54.3
11	Jharkhand	28.7	19.2
12	Karnataka	71.3	66.9
13	Kerala	99.7	99.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	37.1	29.7
15	Maharashtra	70.7	66.1
16	Manipur	61.7	49.3
17	Meghalaya	31.7	29.7
18	Mizoram	69.4	64.6
19	Nagaland	25.9	12.2
20	Orissa	46.4	38.7
21	Punjab	68.6	52.5
22	Rajasthan	43.2	32.2
23	Sikkim	55.8	49.0
24	Tamil Nadu	93.2	90.4
25	Tripura	50.0	48.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	29.2	22.0
27	Uttarakhand	41.5	36.0
28	West Bengal	45.7	43.1
29	A&N Island	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..
33	Delhi	65.1	60.7
34	Lakshadweep	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted in

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), MOHFW/GOI

3.2.3 State/UT wise Percentage of Couples using Contraceptives in India

S. No.	State/UT	Family Planning (currently married women, age 15-49)						
		Any method (%)	Any modern method (%)	Female sterilization (%)	Male sterilization (%)	IUD (%)	Pill (%)	Condom (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	56.3	48.5	37.3	1.0	1.7	3.1	5.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	67.6	67.0	62.9	2.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.2	37.3	22.5	0.1	3.4	8.1	2.8
3	Assam	56.5	27.0	13.0	0.2	1.3	10.3	2.3
4	Bihar	34.1	28.8	23.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3
5	Chattisgarh	53.2	49.1	40.7	3.3	0.8	1.4	2.9
6	Goa	48.2	37.2	25.8	0.1	2.2	1.5	7.5
7	Gujarat	66.6	56.5	42.9	0.6	4.4	2.6	5.8
8	Haryana	63.4	58.2	38.2	0.7	4.7	2.8	11.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	72.6	71.0	49.0	6.3	1.4	2.7	11.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	52.6	44.9	26.3	2.6	2.7	4.7	8.0
11	Jharkhand	35.7	31.1	23.4	0.4	0.6	3.8	2.7
12	Karnataka	63.6	62.5	57.4	0.2	2.5	0.8	1.7
13	Kerala	68.6	57.9	48.7	1.0	2.3	0.4	5.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	55.9	52.8	44.3	1.3	0.7	1.7	4.8
15	Maharashtra	66.9	64.9	51.1	2.1	3.0	2.4	6.2
16	Manipur	48.7	23.6	8.2	0.5	5.3	5.3	4.1
17	Meghalaya	24.3	18.5	9.5	0.1	1.5	4.9	2.4
18	Mizoram	59.9	59.6	42.9	0.0	4.7	10.6	1.4
19	Nagaland	29.7	22.5	9.9	0.0	5.2	4.7	2.6
20	Orissa	50.7	44.7	33.1	1.0	0.5	7.0	3.0
21	Punjab	63.3	56.1	30.8	1.2	5.5	2.9	15.5
22	Rajasthan	47.2	44.4	34.2	0.8	1.6	2.0	5.7
23	Sikkim	57.6	48.7	21.2	4.5	3.0	12.8	4.1
24	Tamil Nadu	61.4	60.0	55.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.3
25	Tripura	65.7	44.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	21.8	3.2
26	Uttar Pradesh	43.6	29.3	17.3	0.2	1.4	1.7	8.6
27	Uttarakhand	59.3	55.5	32.1	1.8	1.5	4.2	15.7
28	West Bengal	71.2	49.9	32.2	0.7	0.6	11.7	4.3
29	A&N Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Delhi	66.9	56.5	23.0	0.8	5.0	4.5	22.9
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), MOHFW/GOI

3.2.4 State/UT wise Percentage of Children Immunized In India

S. No.	State/UT	Child immunization and vitamin A supplementation					Children age 12-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)
		Children 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio/DPT) (%)	Children 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	Children 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	43.5	78.1	78.2	55.3	58.8	21.0
1	Andhra Pradesh	46.0	92.9	79.2	61.4	69.4	21.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28.4	57.7	55.8	39.3	38.3	17.4
3	Assam	31.4	62.4	59.0	44.9	37.4	16.6
4	Bihar	32.8	64.7	82.4	46.1	40.4	29.4
5	Chattisgarh	48.7	84.6	85.1	62.8	62.5	12.7
6	Goa	78.6	96.8	87.2	87.5	91.2	37.3
7	Gujarat	45.2	86.4	65.3	61.4	65.7	17.1
8	Haryana	65.3	84.9	82.8	74.2	75.5	13.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	74.2	97.2	88.6	85.1	86.3	28.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	66.7	90.9	82.2	84.5	78.3	15.2
11	Jharkhand	34.2	72.7	79.3	40.3	47.6	23.3
12	Karnataka	55.0	87.8	73.8	74.0	72.0	17.1
13	Kerala	75.3	96.3	83.1	84.0	82.1	38.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	40.3	80.5	75.6	49.8	61.4	16.1
15	Maharashtra	58.8	95.3	73.4	76.1	84.7	32.0
16	Manipur	46.8	80.0	77.5	61.2	52.8	15.4
17	Meghalaya	32.9	65.9	56.6	47.3	43.8	19.9
18	Mizoram	46.4	86.4	63.5	66.8	69.5	42.2
19	Nagaland	21.0	46.3	46.2	28.7	27.3	8.7
20	Orissa	51.8	83.6	65.1	67.9	66.5	25.6
21	Punjab	60.1	88.0	75.9	70.5	78.0	17.0
22	Rajasthan	26.5	68.5	65.2	38.7	42.7	13.2
23	Sikkim	69.6	95.9	85.6	84.3	83.1	21.8
24	Tamil Nadu	80.9	99.5	87.8	95.7	92.5	37.2
25	Tripura	49.7	81.1	65.3	60.2	59.9	38.0
26	Uttar Pradesh	23.0	61.0	87.6	30.0	37.7	7.3
27	Uttarakhand	60.0	83.5	80.3	67.1	71.6	15.6
28	West Bengal	64.3	90.1	80.7	71.5	74.7	41.2
29	A&N Island	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Delhi	63.2	87.0	79.1	71.7	78.2	17.1
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), MOHFW/GOI

3.2.5 State/UT wise Percentage of Children Breastfed in India and their Nutritional Status

S No.	State/UT	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children					
		Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	Children age 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (%)	Children under 3 years who are stunted (%)	Children under 3 years who are wasted (%)	Children under 3 years who are underweight (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	24.5	46.3	55.8	38.4	19.1	45.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.6	62.7	63.7	33.9	12.7	36.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	58.6	60.0	77.6	34.2	16.5	36.9
3	Assam	50.9	63.1	59.6	34.8	13.1	40.4
4	Bihar	3.7	27.9	57.3	42.3	27.7	58.4
5	Chattisgarh	25.0	82.0	54.5	45.4	17.9	52.1
6	Goa	59.4	17.7	69.8	21.3	12.1	29.3
7	Gujarat	27.8	47.8	57.1	42.4	17.0	47.4
8	Haryana	22.1	16.9	44.8	35.9	16.7	41.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	45.4	27.1	66.0	26.6	18.8	36.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	31.6	42.3	58.3	27.6	15.4	29.4
11	Jharkhand	10.7	57.8	65.3	41.0	31.1	59.2
12	Karnataka	35.7	58.0	72.5	38.0	17.9	41.1
13	Kerala	56.5	56.2	93.6	21.1	16.1	28.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.9	21.6	51.9	39.9	33.3	60.3
15	Maharashtra	52.0	53.0	47.8	37.9	14.6	39.7
16	Manipur	57.8	61.7	78.1	24.7	8.3	23.8
17	Meghalaya	57.8	26.3	76.3	41.7	28.2	46.3
18	Mizoram	66.4	46.1	84.6	30.1	9.2	21.6
19	Nagaland	54.2	29.2	71.0	30.3	14.6	29.7
20	Orissa	54.8	50.2	67.5	38.3	18.5	44.0
21	Punjab	12.7	36.0	50.0	27.9	9.0	27.0
22	Rajasthan	14.1	33.2	38.7	33.7	19.7	44.0
23	Sikkim	42.9	37.2	89.6	28.9	13.1	22.6
24	Tamil Nadu	58.8	33.3	77.9	25.1	21.5	33.2
25	Tripura	34.6	36.1	59.8	30.0	19.9	39.0
26	Uttar Pradesh	7.3	51.3	45.5	46.0	13.5	47.3
27	Uttarakhand	33.5	31.2	51.6	31.9	16.2	38.0
28	West Bengal	23.5	58.6	55.9	33.0	19.0	43.5
29	A&N Island	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Delhi	21.0	34.5	59.8	35.4	15.5	33.1
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), MOHFW/GOI

3.2.6 State/UT wise Nutritional Status of Women and Men in India

S. No.	State/UT	Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	Men whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	Women who are overweight or obese (%)	Men who are overweight or obese (%)
1	2	3	4	5	
	India	35.6	34.2	12.6	9.3
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.5	30.8	15.6	13.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.4	15.2	8.8	7.1
3	Assam	36.5	35.6	7.8	5.0
4	Bihar	45.1	35.3	4.6	6.3
5	Chattisgarh	43.4	38.5	5.6	4.9
6	Goa	27.9	24.6	20.2	15.4
7	Gujarat	36.3	36.1	16.7	11.3
8	Haryana	31.3	30.9	17.4	10.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.9	29.7	13.5	10.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	24.6	28.0	16.7	6.2
11	Jharkhand	43.0	38.6	5.4	4.9
12	Karnataka	33.5	33.9	15.3	10.9
13	Kerala	18.0	21.5	28.1	17.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	41.7	41.6	7.6	4.3
15	Maharashtra	36.2	33.5	14.5	11.9
16	Manipur	14.8	16.3	13.3	9.2
17	Meghalaya	14.6	14.1	5.3	5.9
18	Mizoram	14.0	9.2	10.6	11.4
19	Nagaland	17.4	14.2	6.4	5.7
20	Orissa	41.4	35.7	6.6	6.0
21	Punjab	18.9	20.6	29.9	22.2
22	Rajasthan	36.7	40.5	8.9	6.2
23	Sikkim	11.2	12.2	15.4	11.9
24	Tamil Nadu	28.4	27.1	20.9	14.5
25	Tripura	36.9	41.7	7.1	4.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	36.0	38.3	9.2	7.3
27	Uttarakhand	30.0	28.4	12.8	7.9
28	West Bengal	39.1	35.2	11.4	5.5
29	A&N Island	..	..	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..
33	Delhi	14.8	15.7	26.4	16.8
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), MOHFW/GOI

3.2.7 State/UT wise Percentage of Anaemia among Children and Adults in India

S. No.	State/UT	Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (%)	Ever-married women age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	Pregnant women age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	Ever-married men age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)
	1	2	3	4	5
	India	69.5	55.3	57.8	24.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9	56.4	23.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6	49.2	28.0
3	Assam	69.6	69.5	72.0	39.6
4	Bihar	78.0	67.4	60.2	34.3
5	Chattisgarh	71.2	57.5	63.1	27.0
6	Goa	38.2	38.0	36.9	10.4
7	Gujarat	67.7	55.3	60.8	22.2
8	Haryana	72.3	56.1	69.7	19.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	43.3	37.0	18.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	58.6	53.1	54.0	19.5
11	Jharkhand	70.3	69.5	68.4	36.5
12	Karnataka	70.4	51.5	59.5	19.1
13	Kerala	44.5	32.8	33.1	8.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0	57.9	25.6
15	Maharashtra	63.4	48.4	57.8	16.8
16	Manipur	41.1	35.7	36.4	11.4
17	Meghalaya	64.4	47.2	56.1	36.7
18	Mizoram	44.2	38.6	49.3	19.4
19	Nagaland	..	..	..	..
20	Orissa	65.0	61.2	68.1	33.9
21	Punjab	66.4	38.0	41.6	13.6
22	Rajasthan	69.7	53.1	61.2	23.6
23	Sikkim	59.2	60.0	53.1	25.0
24	Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2	53.3	16.5
25	Tripura	62.9	65.1	57.6	35.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	40.9	51.6	24.3
27	Uttarakhand	61.4	55.2	45.2	29.2
28	West Bengal	61.0	63.2	62.6	32.3
29	A&N Island	..	..	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..
33	Delhi	57.0	44.3	29.9	17.8
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

Source: National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), MOHFW/GOI

3.2.8 State/UT wise Incidence of Foeticide and Infanticide in India 2000 - 2006

S.No.	State/UT	Foeticide#							Infanticide\$						
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	India	91	55	84	57	86	86	125	104	133	115	103	102	108	126
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	1	1	3	1	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0
4	Bihar	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	NA	5	0	6	6	21	5	NA	6	6	9	12	9	8
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	0	4	9	4	0	4	6	4	1	4	0	5	2	0
8	Haryana	13	3	6	2	15	8	9	1	0	6	5	2	0	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	NA	0	0	1	1	0	1	NA	3	1	0	0	0	1
12	Karnataka	1	1	7	0	4	7	13	2	17	3	0	8	5	9
13	Kerala	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	14	7	4	11	9	12	14	31	31	18	24	23	28	43
15	Maharashtra	41	17	10	5	15	4	10	20	26	24	11	6	3	4
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Orissa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
21	Punjab	0	7	10	11	8	12	22	6	3	0	8	7	9	2
22	Rajasthan	9	8	6	12	17	10	25	5	3	2	9	1	1	6
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	3
24	Tamilnadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	16	14	17	1	1
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1	3	2	0	2	0	39	30	19	17	44	34
27	Uttranchal	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2	2	20	2	4	3	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

SEC. 315, 316 IPC

\$ SEC. 315, IPC

NA Not Available

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Min. of Home Affairs.

3.2.9 Targets and Achievement of Maternity and Child Health Activities in India 1991-92 to 2006-07

(Figures in Million Nos.)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
	T.T. (Preg. Women)			D.P.T.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	26.13	20.27	77.6	23.33	21.21	90.9
1992-93	27.01	21.45	79.4	24.29	22.00	90.6
1993-94	27.56	22.75	82.6	24.79	23.09	93.2
1994-95	27.53	23.07	83.8	24.77	23.40	94.5
1995-96	27.53	22.12	80.4	24.86	22.56	90.7
1996-97	28.11	22.98	81.8	25.40	23.25	91.5
1997-98	28.29	23.37	82.6	25.55	23.74	92.9
1998-99	27.75	23.28	83.9	25.12	23.55	93.7
1999-00	29.24	23.78	81.3	24.72	23.56	95.8
2000-01	28.81	24.73	85.8	24.35	24.58	100.9
2001-02	28.85	25.09	87.0	24.43	24.81	101.5
2002-03	29.76	24.22	81.4	25.20	24.53	97.4
2003-04	30.29	23.66	78.1	25.69	23.51	91.5
2004-05	30.25	23.88	78.9	25.69	24.10	93.8
2005-06	30.31	24.29	80.2	25.79	24.73	95.9
2006-07	30.50	24.90	79.0	26.03	24.64	94.7
		D.T.			POLIO	
1991-92	17.66	13.75	77.8	23.33	21.30	91.3
1992-93	18.16	14.13	77.8	24.29	22.12	91.0
1993-94	18.54	13.42	72.4	24.79	23.21	93.6
1994-95	21.45	14.56	67.9	24.77	23.58	95.2
1995-96	21.79	10.49	48.1	24.86	22.78	91.6
1996-97	22.17	13.77	62.1	25.40	23.55	92.7
1997-98	22.55	10.52	46.6	25.55	23.98	93.9
1998-99	23.59	12.69	53.8	25.12	23.93	95.3
1999-00	23.93	12.56	52.5	24.72	23.71	95.9
2000-01	24.32	17.58	72.4	24.35	24.87	102.1
2001-02	24.83	14.50	71.5	24.43	24.75	101.3
2002-03	23.04	15.95	69.2	25.20	24.57	97.5
2003-04	23.57	15.12	64.2	25.69	23.98	93.3
2004-05	26.42	16.76	63.4	25.69	24.21	94.2
2005-06	24.57	16.39	73.9	25.79	24.67	95.6
2006-07	NA	NA	NA	26.03	26.62	94.6
		B.C.G.			MEASLES (Below 1 year)	
1991-92	23.33	21.67	92.9	23.33	19.83	85.0
1992-93	24.29	23.46	96.6	24.29	20.86	85.9
1993-94	24.79	24.09	97.2	24.79	21.95	88.5
1994-95	24.77	24.70	99.8	24.77	21.60	87.2
1995-96	24.86	24.13	97.1	24.86	20.54	82.6
1996-97	25.40	24.95	98.2	25.40	21.14	83.2
1997-98	25.55	25.42	99.5	25.55	21.92	85.8
1998-99	25.12	24.54	97.7	25.12	22.13	88.1
1999-00	24.72	25.12	101.6	24.72	22.20	89.8
2000-01	24.35	25.97	106.7	24.35	23.48	96.4
2001-02	24.43	26.03	106.5	24.43	23.45	96.0
2002-03	25.20	25.93	102.9	25.20	23.35	92.7
2003-04	25.69	25.70	100.5	25.69	21.99	85.6
2004-05	25.69	25.69	100.0	25.69	23.23	90.4
2005-06	25.79	26.72	103.6	25.79	23.97	92.9
2006-07	26.03	26.06	100.1	26.03	23.55	90.5

NA Not Available

Source: Monitoring & Evaluation Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare/GOI

3.3 Disability

3.3.1 State/UT wise Proportion of Disabled Population by Type of Disability in India 2001 (Census)

S. No.	State/UT	Visual Disability	Speech Disability	Hearing disability	Locomotor disability only	Mental Disability	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	India	10634881	1640868	1261722	6105477	2263821	21906769
1	Andhra Pradesh	581587	138974	73373	415848	155199	1364981
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23079	2429	3072	3474	1261	33315
3	Assam	282056	56974	51825	91970	47475	530300
4	Bihar	1005605	130471	73970	512246	165319	1887611
5	Chattisgarh	160131	30438	34093	151611	43614	419887
6	Goa	4393	1868	1000	4910	3578	15749
7	Gujarat	494624	66534	70321	310765	103221	1045465
8	Haryana	201358	24920	27682	151485	49595	455040
9	Himachal Pradesh	64122	12762	15239	46512	17315	155950
10	Jammu & Kashmir	208713	16956	14157	37965	24879	302670
11	Jharkhand	186216	39683	28233	138323	55922	448377
12	Karnataka	440875	90717	49861	266559	92631	940643
13	Kerala	334622	67066	79713	237707	141686	860794
14	Madhya Pradesh	636214	75825	85354	495878	115257	1408528
15	Maharashtra	580930	113043	92390	569945	213274	1569582
16	Manipur	11713	2769	2994	6177	4723	28376
17	Meghalaya	13381	3431	3668	5127	3196	28803
18	Mizoram	6257	2006	2421	2476	2851	16011
19	Nagaland	9968	4398	5245	4258	2630	26499
20	Orissa	514104	68673	84115	250851	103592	1021335
21	Punjab	170853	22756	17348	149758	63808	424523
22	Rajasthan	753962	73147	75235	400577	109058	1411979
23	Sikkim	10790	3174	3432	2172	799	20367
24	Tamil Nadu	964063	124479	72636	353798	127521	1642497
25	Tripura	27505	5105	5699	13970	6661	58940
26	Uttar Pradesh	1852071	255951	128303	930580	286464	3453369
27	Uttarakhand	85668	16749	15990	56474	19888	194769
28	West Bengal	862073	170022	131579	412658	270842	1847174
29	A&N Island	3321	652	545	1870	669	7057
30	Chandigarh	8422	882	607	3828	1799	15538
31	D & N Haveli	2346	295	337	795	275	4048
32	Daman & Diu	1898	189	120	690	274	3171
33	Delhi	120712	15505	8741	64885	26043	235886
34	Lakshadweep	603	207	147	505	216	1678
35	Puducherry	10646	1818	2277	8830	2286	25857

Note: India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

Source: Registrar General of India

3.4 State/UT wise coverage for Mass Drug Administration for Lymphatic Filariasis in India 2006-2007

S.No.	State/UT	2006			2007*		
		Targeted Population	Covered Population	% Coverage	Targeted Population	Covered Population	% Coverage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	51440124	46708220	90.80	52104534	47054458	90.31
2	Assam	9156721	6404864	69.95	9619140	7696647	80.01
3	Bihar	76721473	63808110	83.17	52798245	44809906	84.87
4	Chhattisgarh		MDA not done		12796885	12014142	93.88
5	Goa	1371403	1357358	98.98	1406328	1385531	98.52
6	Gujarat	12858601	10935505	85.04	16034669	14904979	92.95
7	Jharkhand	20392265	15578272	76.39	21247135	17126077	80.60
8	Karnataka	11718190	10584843	90.33	11774990	10591636	89.95
9	Kerala		MDA not done		28264668	26366641	93.28
10	Madhya Pradesh	14840320	13423455	90.45	15249147	13648309	89.50
11	Maharashtra	25487375	22976859	90.15	26302039	23535534	89.48
12	Orissa	48426991	43888326	90.63	24603701	22325460	90.74
13	Tamil Nadu		MDA not done		24411074	21849633	89.51
14	Uttar Pradesh	79404777	62803233	79.09		MDA scheduled on 25.2.08	
15	West Bengal		MDA not done		52544520	41286919	78.58
16	A&N Islands	393736	366853	93.17	395852	390822	98.73
17	D&N Haveli	222658	211364	94.93	241666	227544	94.16
18	Daman & Diu	181122	169221	93.43	193897	181054	93.38
19	Lakshadweep	63424	51000	80.41		Data Not recd.	
20	Pondicherry	MDA not done			991239	954564	96.30
	Total	352679180	299267483	84.86	350979729	306349856	87.28

Note:

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

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4. HEALTH FINANCE INDICATORS

4.1

Five Year Plan Outlays

- 4.1.1 Pattern of Central Allocation (Total for the Country & Union MOHFW)
- 4.1.2 Approved Tenth Plan Outlay in Central Sector for MOHFW (2002-07)
- 4.1.3 Scheme-Wise Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure for Health during 10th Plan
- 4.1.4 Scheme-Wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for Family Welfare during 10th Plan
- 4.1.5 Scheme-Wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for AYUSH during 10th Plan
- 4.1.6 States/UTs wise Budgetary Allocation Under Health Sector during 10th Plan Period (2002-07)

4.2

Health Expenditures & Financing Agents

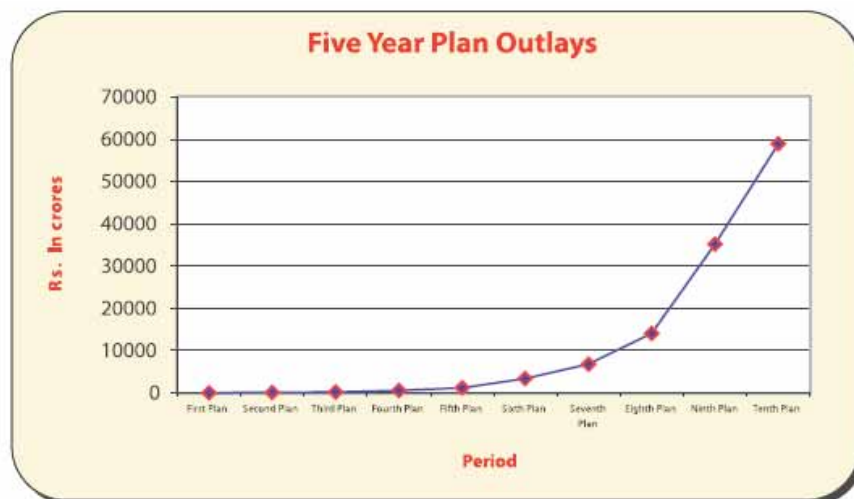
- 4.2.1 Measured Levels of Expenditure on Health in India 1997-2003 (Latest)
- 4.2.2 Trends in Health Expenditure in India 1950-51 to 2003-04 (Latest)
- 4.2.3 Health Care Spending in India, by Financial Intermediary 2001-02 (Latest)
- 4.2.4 Household Health Expenditure by Different Source of Care in India, 1995-96 to 2003-04 (Latest)
- 4.2.5 Coverage under Private Health Insurance in India 2006-07 (Latest), 2005-06 and 2004-05
- 4.2.6 Public and Private expenditure on health in States and Union Territories, 2001-02 (Latest)

4. Health Finance Indicators

Health finance indicators provide an understanding of patterns of investments, expenditure, sources of funding and proportion of allocations vis a vis other total allocations. It also provides an important tool to understand health outcomes in relation to the expenditure.

Health finance indicators include allocations under five year plans, details of expenditures on health, trends in public and private spending.

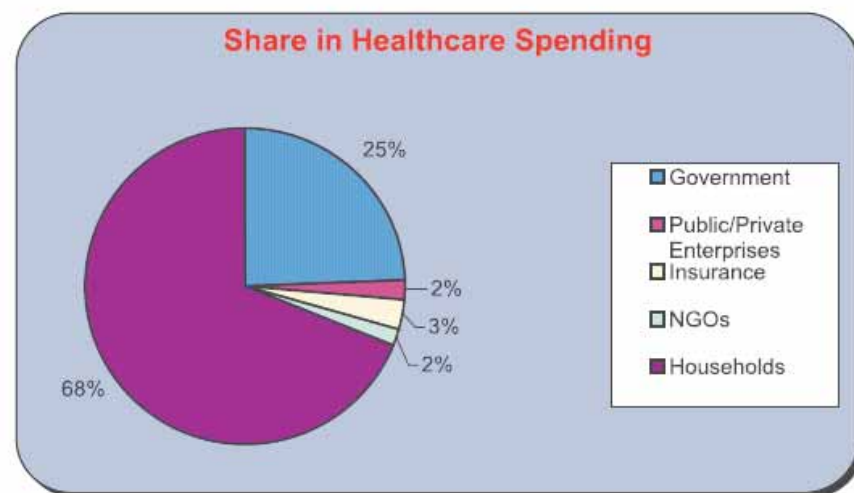
- ▶ Investment on health, family welfare & AYUSH for the tenth plan (2002-07) is Rs. 31020.3, Rs.27125 & Rs. 775 crores respectively while budgetary allocation under health sector is Rs. 21767.34 crores.



Source: Planning Commission of India

- ▶ Government expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health is 24.8% while that of private expenditure is 75.2%.

- ▶ Public spending on health in India has increased from 0.22% of GDP in 1950-51 to 1.05% of GDP during the mid-1980s, and stagnated at around 0.9% of the GDP during the later years.



Source: Background papers, Financing and Delivery of Health Care Services in India, National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, 2005

- ▶ India spent approximately Rs. 108,732 crore on health and health-related expenditures during the fiscal year 2001-02. This amounted to about 4.8 percent of the estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2001-02. National health expenditures, when taken as a proportion of GDP at factor cost, were 5.2 percent.

- ▶ Since 1995-96, household expenditure on health has been growing at the current rate of approximately 14% overall. In 1995-96, households in India spent an estimated Rs 33,253 crore at nominal prices which is estimated to have increased to Rs 72,759 crore in 2001-02. With an overall growth rate of 14%, household spending is likely to be close to Rs 100,000 crore in nominal terms during 2003-04.

4.1 Five Year Plan Outlays

4.1.1 Pattern of Central Allocation (Total for the Country & Union MOHFW)

Rs. in (crores)

S. No.	Period		Total Plan Investment Outlay (All Heads of Devp.) of country	Health	Family Welfare	AYUSH ¹	Sub-Total
	1	2						3	4	5	6	7
1	First Plan (1951-56)	(Actuals)	1960.0	65.2 (3.3)	0.1 (0.1)	- -	65.3 (3.4)
2	Second Plan (1956-61)	(Actuals)	4672.0	140.8 (3.0)	5.0 (0.1)	- -	145.8 (3.1)
3	Third Plan (1961-66)	(Actuals)	8576.5	225.9 (2.6)	24.9 (0.3)	- -	250.8 (2.9)
4	Annual Plans (1966-69)	(Actuals)	6625.4	140.2 (2.1)	70.4 (1.1)	- -	210.6 (3.2)
5	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	(Actuals)	15778.8	335.5 (2.1)	278.0 (1.8)	- -	613.5 (3.9)
6	Fifth Plan (1974-79)	(Actuals)	39426.2	760.8 (1.9)	491.8 (1.2)	- -	1252.6 (3.1)
7	Annual Plan 1979 - 80	(Actuals)	12176.5	223.1 (1.8)	118.5 (1.0)	- -	341.6 (2.8)
8	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	(Actuals)	109291.7	2025.2 (1.8)	1387.0 (1.3)	- -	3412.2 (3.1)
9	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	(Actuals)	218729.6	3688.6 (1.7)	3120.8 (1.4)	- -	6809.4 (3.1)
10	Annual Plan (1990-91)	(Actuals)	61518.1	960.9 (1.6)	784.9 (1.3)	- -	1745.8 (2.9)
11	Annual Plan (1991-92)	(Actuals)	65855.8	1042.2 (1.6)	856.6 (1.3)	- -	1898.8 (2.9)
12	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	(Outlays)	434100.0	7494.2 (1.7)	6500.0 (1.5)	108.0 (0.02)	14102.2 (3.2)
13	Ninth Plan (1997-02)	(Outlays)	859200.0	19818.4 (2.31)	15120.2 (1.76)	266.35 (0.03)	35204.95 (4.09)
14	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	(Outlays)	1484131.3	31020.3 (2.09)	27125.0 (1.83)	775.0 (0.05)	58920.3 (3.97)
15	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	(Outlays)	2156571.0	136147.0 [§] (6.3%)		3988.0 (0.18%)	140135.0 (6.5%)

Notes:

- ¹ Deptt. ISM&H (now AYUSH) was created during 8th Plan Period
- Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total plan investment outlay.
 - [§] Deptt. of Health & Family welfare merged from 2005.

Source: Planning Commission of India

4.1.2 Approved Tenth Plan Outlay in Central Sector for MOHFW 2002-07

Rs. in (crores)

S.No.	Period	Health	NRHM	Family Welfare	AYUSH
	1	2	3	4	5
	Tenth Plan Outlay	10252.00		26126.00	775.00
1	2002-03(BE)	1493.51		4930.00	150.00
2	2002-03 (Actual)	1359.83		3916.63	89.78
3	2003-04 (BE)	1506.30		4930.00	150.00
4	2003-04 (Actual)	1325.80		4409.27	133.96
5	2004-05 (BE)	2208.00		5780.00	173.00
6	2004-05 (Actual)	1772.36		4864.21	198.76
7	2005-06 (BE)	2142.80	7189.20	**	345.00
8	2005-06 (Actual)	1645.26	6286.48		290.96
9	2006-07 (BE)	2305.00	9000.00		381.60
10	2006-07 (Actual)	1982.44	7485.06		316.69
11	2007-08 (BE)	2985.00	10890.00		563.88
12	2007-08 (RE)	2331.39	10668.61		

Notes:

BE Budget Estimate

RE Revised Estimate

** Since 2005-06, National Rural Health Mission was launched and Department of Health & FW were merged.

The Budget shown against "Health" are excluding NRHM.

4.1.3 Scheme-Wise Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure for Health during 10th Plan & First year (2007-08) of 11th Plan

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Institution	10th Plan Approved Outlay	2002-03 Actual Exp.	2003-04 Actual Exp.	2004-2005 Actual Exp.	2005-06 Actual Exp.	2006-07 Actual Exp.	11th Plan 2007-08 Approved Outlay#
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED	4815.80	793.81	753.06	1051.39	1291.66	1606.27	2186.67
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control	1349.00	206.56	198.88	212.17	256.61	323.12	405.90
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	236.00	74.96	50.11	42.26	23.09	34.15	40.00
3	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	662.00	96.75	117.83	133.63	188.12	220.62	267.00
4	National Programme for Control of Blindness	445.00	84.63	85.51	86.64	92.94	110.34	140.00
5	National AIDS Control Programme	1392.80	241.35	231.88	404.50	520.82	669.49	815.00
6	National Cancer Control Programme	266.00	48.34	25.19	62.85	63.03	50.56	186.00
7	National Mental Health Programme	139.00	0.09	4.92	19.39	46.17	35.93	70.00
8	Drug De-Addiction Programme	33.00	10.72	6.13	6.14			10.50
9	National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	35.00	8.73	10.53	4.13	8.44	11.79	25.00
10	Other Programmes	258.00	21.68	22.08	79.68	92.44	150.27	227.27
II.	PURELY CENTRAL SCHEMES:	5436.20	566.01	572.75	720.97	953.10	2456.12	2403.40
11	Control of Communicable Diseases:	459.80	27.71	31.30	54.09	81.75	64.52	70.15
12	Hospitals & Dispensaries:	567.00	84.76	94.65	100.36	150.03	708.37	646.25
13	Medical Education, Training & Research:	2953.60	423.18	391.93	479.61	637.19	1518.16	1448.04
14	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)						12.93	80.00
15	Other Programmes	1455.80	30.36	54.87	86.91	84.13	152.14	158.96
	Grand Total	10252.00	1359.82	1325.81	1772.36	2244.76	4062.39	4590.07

Notes:

Provisional

- During X plan the Central schemes of Control/ Containment of non-communicable diseases such as for Cancer and Mental Health have been converted to centrally sponsored schemes.

Source:- Bureau of Planning, DGHS, Min. of Health & Family Welfare, GOI

4.1.4 Scheme-Wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for Family Welfare during 10th Plan & First year (2007-08) of 11th Plan

(Rs Crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	X Plan Outlay Original	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08 [^]
			BE	Actual Expdt.	BE	Actual Expdt.	BE	Actual Expdt.	BE
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrally Sponsored Schemes		23790.20	5294.84	4504.52	5914.43	5406.42	9703.73	6393.60	9428.82
1	Direction & Administration	1100.00	226.80	218.39	280.21	229.89	249.45	152.25	262.79
2	Rural FW Services (Sub-Centers)	9663.00	1792.71	1792.47	1964.40	1231.06	1556.68	977.12	1939.00
3	Urban FW Services	580.00	123.04	122.16	135.33	122.74	125.00	73.59	122.84
4	Grants to State Training Institutions	480.00	99.90	97.49	106.87	83.70	91.15	52.07	92.07
5	Free distribution of contraceptives	940.00	97.70	76.45	172.52	163.61	100.00	91.25	60.00
6	Procurement of Supplies & Materials	994.98	190.20	104.08	250.00	0.00	250.00		200.00
7	Routine Immunization	1505.02	259.00	149.23	507.00	162.58	345.00	228.83	317.00
8	Pulse Polio Immunisation	3110.00	1011.70	924.83	877.00	918.07	1049.00	1064.60	1341.48
9	IEC (Inf., Edu. and Communication)	539.50	116.59	139.39	129.10	122.89	130.10	136.91	163.31
10	Area Projects	1750.00	413.51	373.65	536.26	360.12	215.27	120.59	50.01
11	Flexible Pool for State PIPs								
	(i) RCH Flexible Pool	3094.70	956.69	500.24	955.74	2011.76	3648.90	1427.03	1725.00
	(ii) Mission Flexible Pool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1943.18	2069.36	3155.32
12	National Drug De-Addiction Control Program	33.00	7.00	6.14					
Central Sector Schemes		1767.80	434.14	308.83	507.55	264.23	214.43	155.92	337.78
1	Social Marketing Area Projects	20.00	10.00		10.00		1.00		1.01
2	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	660.00	252.50	231.93	241.04	107.65	49.50	20.30	50.00
3	F.W. Training and Res. Centre, Bombay	10.00	1.53	0.25	1.00	0.68	5.00	1.23	6.74
4	NIHFW, New Delhi	20.00	4.75	3.58	7.35	5.06	6.05	15.02	18.06
5	IIPS, Mumbai	10.00	1.60	1.10	1.65	1.65	2.90	7.50	8.95
6	Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh	45.00	7.13	1.56	3.98		1.31	3.63	5.65
7	Population Research Centers	45.00	7.33	6.67	7.30	5.62	8.00	6.08	9.01
8	CDRI, Lucknow	12.00	2.30	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.98
9	ICMR and IRR	100.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	34.00	40.00	51.44	45.01
10	Travel of Experts/Conf./Meetings etc. (Melas)	57.00	4.00	0.54	3.50	0.55	1.00	1.11	1.10
11	International Co-operation	9.00	1.70	1.23	1.70	1.49	1.64	1.28	1.90
12	NPSF/National Commission on Population	100.00			10.00	2.80	6.00	1.27	7.00
13	NGOs (Public-Private Partnership - PPP)	130.00	44.00		102.70	49.45	32.91	3.68	20.50
14	FW Linked Health Insurance Plan	150.00	9.10		35.00	8.26	10.00	2.37	11.00
15	RCH Training	250.00	32.00	13.84	30.93	29.73	7.38	1.84	6.00
16	Testing Facilities								0.01
17	Other Schemes	149.80	26.20	15.63	18.65	14.54	38.74	23.24	61.85
18	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme							12.93	80.01
Schemes Transferred To States / Weeded		601.00	58.02	57.00	2.02	1.88	2.02	1.53	0.00
1	Sterilization Beds	12.00	2.02	2.01	2.02	1.88	2.02	1.16	
2	District Projects	51.00							
3	Community Incentive Scheme	200.00	1.00						
4	Transport	313.00	55.00	54.99					
5	IPP Project							0.37	
6	New Initiatives	25.00							
Grand Total		26159.00	5787.00	4870.35	6424.00	5672.53	9920.18	6551.05	9766.60

Notes:

BE Budget Estimate

RE Revised Estimate

[^] Undre 11th Plan 2007-12

Source: Deptt. of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI

4.1.5 Scheme-Wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for AYUSH during 10th Plan

(Rs Crores)

S. No.	Scheme	Total Outlay (2002-07)	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
			Allocation	Expend.	Allocation	Expend.	Allocation	Expend.	Allocation	Expend.	Allocation	Expend.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Centrally Sponsored												
1	Development Of Institutions	120.00	20.00	6.37	21.95	24.50	26.20	28.24	37.56	34.94	50.01	26.86
2	Hospitals And Dispensaries	59.00	11.00	2.34	12.81	14.60	20.02	38.30	90.00	119.15	110.02	135.76
3	Drugs Quality Control	45.40	8.75	5.46	6.78	9.36	7.03	11.33	10.00	18.13	11.00	12.39
	Total 'A'	224.40	39.75	14.17	41.54	48.46	53.25	77.87	137.56	172.22	171.03	175.01
B. Central Sector												
1	Strengthening of Deptt. of AYUSH	22.50	5.15	4.90	5.74	5.04	5.77	5.69	5.80	5.53	6.10	5.87
2	Educational Institutions	116.50	26.15	24.07	24.30	27.85	29.63	29.39	34.00	20.12	33.67	23.75
3	Statutory Institutions	2.65	0.15	0.12	0.32	0.11	0.33	0.22	1.25	0.01	0.70	0.22
4	Research Councils (Intra And Extra Mural Research)	140.50	26.70	24.56	25.86	28.29	32.82	38.45	54.51	48.92	66.89	55.41
5	Hospitals And Dispensaries	28.94	2.76	0.39	2.62	0.43	2.81	13.95	37.00	0.72	16.50	0.70
6	Medicinal Plants	93.50	23.16	15.80	20.00	18.29	23.05	27.55	30.00	34.92	38.00	44.94
7	Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Lab.	26.50	5.17	0.35	7.36	0.25	1.22	0.78	3.97	3.75	4.05	4.57
8	Information, Edu. & Communication	19.00	3.00	4.74	4.25	3.29	3.26	3.92	4.00	3.31	4.20	4.29
9	Other Programmes & Schemes	100.46	18.00	0.68	18.00	1.95	20.85	0.94	36.90	1.46	40.45	1.92
10	New Initiatives During The 10th Plan (North Eastern)	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Total 'B'	550.60	110.25	75.61	108.46	85.50	119.75	120.89	207.44	118.74	210.57	141.68
	Grand Total (A+B)	775.00	150.00	89.78	150.00	133.96	173.00	198.76	345.00	290.96	381.60	316.69

Source: Deptt. of AYUSH, Min. of Health & Family Welfare, GOI

4.1.6 State/UT wise Budgetary Allocation Under Health Sector during 10th Plan Period 2002-07

(Rs Lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	Tenth Plan Outlay 2002-07	2002-03 Act. Exp.	2003-04 Act. Exp.	2004-05 Act. Exp.	2005-06 RE Outlay	2006-07 App. Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	133024.00	22008.16	35362.36	31427.72	34769.24	53574.24
2	Anrunachal Pradesh	23129.00	2181.01	2099.23	3185.00	1417.00	1970.00
3	Assam	57069.00	8194.35	7631.46	6529.00	7882.00	
4	Bihar	107920.00	10731.11	12343.11	14389.78	16318.30	13700.00
5	Chattisgarh	43418.00	5550.00	11736.00	12462.52	12122.33	33249.90
6	Goa	13135.00	1888.48	2568.54	3149.21	2568.54	4495.00
7	Gujarat	116616.00	15192.32	21472.13	25294.00	21472.13	45994.00
8	Haryana	96062.00	5868.00	5757.51	5843.76	10250.00	11450.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	78772.00	12905.15	18066.07	19734.27	19050.81	19948.92
10	Jammu & Kashmir	79666.00	12861.04	13752.90	17748.78	13752.90	21864.25
11	Jharkhand	65000.00	6498.00	6339.98	13371.59	15000.00	26800.00
12	Karnataka	153052.00	17715.31	19189.66	15731.51	28920.80	34098.61
13	Kerala	40840.00	7916.65	5882.27	6813.87	11901.56	9650.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	71533.00	14520.93	15444.43	17763.95	15444.43	16961.91
15	Maharashtra	110666.00	21632.92	33244.78	31192.05	33244.78	88228.54
16	Manipur	8173.00	304.23	940.96	789.52	940.96	2837.00
17	Meghalaya	18000.00	3219.79	3773.09	4071.33	3773.09	4750.00
18	Mizoram	12370.00	2725.99	4185.67	2950.10	4185.67	4000.00
19	Nagaland	7965.00	1562.14	2514.00	2114.87	2514.00	2363.00
20	Orissa	52139.00	7283.09	9256.11	10281.41	9256.11	4052.20
21	Punjab	53081.00	6483.49	5971.99	2133.32	5971.99	5019.10
22	Rajasthan	56892.00	4034.19	5434.80	9736.64	5434.80	20618.60
23	Sikkim	8000.00	1408.04	1454.87	2200.56	1454.87	1690.00
24	Tamilnadu	70000.00	14285.27	15963.39	17402.60	15963.39	
25	Tripura	25072.00	1407.34	2107.23	3040.42	2243.86	6459.60
27	Uttar Pradesh	240543.00	25950.00	19745.93	38352.82	19745.93	188763.00
26	Uttarakhand	38767.00	5768.50	6315.44	9978.76	6302.53	18600.00
28	West Bengal	103618.00	14137.89	18584.87	15392.06	18590.41	44289.68
29	A&N Islands	11400.00	2119.64	2312.26	2382.96	2312.26	3200.00
30	Chandigarh	22426.00	3944.93	3546.75	3355.33	3546.75	3587.00
31	D & N Haveli	1225.00	269.57	301.67	403.20	301.67	470.00
32	Daman & Diu	1750.00	217.68	282.85	301.03	282.85	414.00
33	Delhi	238150.00	33043.43	38942.11	46989.16	38942.11	69120.00
34	Lakshadweep	901.30	232.33	228.24	166.73	264.90	17800.00
35	Puducherry	16360.00	3000.21	3259.04	4196.59	3259.04	9485.00
	Total	2176734.30	297061.18	356011.70	400876.42	389402.01	767639.30

Source: Health, Family Welfare & Nutrition Division, Planning Commission, of India

4.2.1 Health Expenditures & Financing Agents

4.2.1 Measured Levels of Expenditure on Health in India 1997-2003 (Latest)

S. No.	Selected National Health Accounts Indicators 1	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Expenditure on Health as % GDP	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
2	General Government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	15.7	18.4	24.6	24.6	24.2	23.7	24.8
3	Private Expenditure on Health as % of total expenditure on health	84.3	81.6	75.4	75.4	75.8	76.3	75.2
4	General Govt Expenditure on Health as % of total government expenditure	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9
5	External Resources on Health as % of total expenditure on health	2.3	2.4	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.6
6	Social Security Expenditure on Health as % of general government expenditure on health	NA	NA	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2
7	Out of Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	100.0	100.0	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.2	97.0
8	Private Prepaid Plans as % of private expenditure on health	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9

Note:

NA Not available

Source: World Health Report 2006 (Latest)

4.2.2 Trends in Health Expenditure in India 1950-51 to 2003-04 (Latest)

S. No.	Year	Health Expenditure as % of GDP			Per Capita Public Exp.on Health (Rs)
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1950-51	0.22	NA	0.22	0.61
2	1955-56	0.49	NA	0.49	1.36
3	1960-61	0.63	NA	0.63	2.48
4	1965-66	0.61	NA	0.61	3.47
5	1970-71	0.74	NA	0.74	6.22
6	1975-76	0.73	0.08	0.81	11.15
7	1980-81	0.83	0.09	0.91	19.37
8	1985-86	0.96	0.09	1.05	38.63
9	1990-91	0.89	0.06	0.96	64.83
10	1995-96	0.82	0.06	0.88	112.21
11	2000-01	0.86	0.04	0.9	184.56
12	2001-02	0.79	0.04	0.83	183.56
13	2002-03	0.82	0.04	0.86	202.22
14	2003-04	0.86	0.06	0.91	214.62

Note:

- GDP is at market price, with base year 1993-94

Sources: Report on Currency & Finance, RBI, Various Issues; Statistical Abstract of India, Government of India, various issues; Handbook of Statistics of India, RBI, various issues quoted in Financing and Delivery of Health care services in India, NCMH, 2005 (latest)

4.2.3 Health Care Spending in India, by Financial Intermediary 2001-02 (Latest)

S.No.	Ultimate Source	Total Expenditure (Rupees in crores)	Share in total expenses (%)
	1	2	3
1	Government	26702.7	24.55
2	Central (MOHFW)	3311.2	3.04
3	Health	1898.7	1.75
4	FW	1299.1	1.19
5	AYUSH	113.4	0.1
6	Other Central Ministries	2629.8	2.42
7	State	18422.7	16.94
8	Local	2339	2.15
9	Firms	1963.2	1.8
10	Public Enterprises	1155.8	1.06
11	Private Enterprises	807.4	0.74
12	Social Insurance	2564.6	2.36
13	CGHS	356.5	0.33
14	ESIS	2208.1	2.03
15	Private Insurance	756.9	0.7
16	NGOs	1768	1.63
17	Households	74977	68.96
18	Reimbursements	2218.3	2.04
	Total	108732.5^s	100

Note:

^s Total expenditure amounted to about 4.8 percent of the estimated GDP at market price in 2001-02

Source: Background papers, *Financing and Delivery of Health Care Services in India*, National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, 2005 (Latest)

4.2.4 Household Health Expenditure by Different Source of Care in India, 1995-96 to 2003-04 (Latest)

S.No.	Type of service	1995-96	2001-02	2003-04	Growth Rate
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Outpatient-rural	16692.96	34290.99	43590.87	12.75
2	Outpatient-Urban	7251.45	16904.82	22415.01	15.15
3	Inpatient-rural	3030.04	8536.86	12057.25	18.84
4	Inpatient-Urban	2092.9	5150.72	6954.1	16.19
5	Childbirth	1654.22	2258.14	2504.97	5.32
6	Antenatal Care(ANC)	1053.9	2383.27	3128.22	14.57
7	Postnatal Care(PNC)	390.85	1028.1	1419.21	17.49
8	Immunization	241.02	535.61	698.95	14.23
9	Contraceptives	207.14	422.74	536.22	12.62
10	Self-care	638.83	1247.47	1559.23	11.8
	Total	33253.31	72758.72	94864.03	13.94

Source: Estimated from the 52nd round of the NSS, using 2001 population census & applying growth rates worked out from the 50th & 55th rounds of the NSS quoted in Financing and Delivery of Health care services in India, NCMH, 2005 (Latest)

4.2.5 Coverage under Private Health Insurance in India 2006-07 (Laest), 2005-06 and 2004-05.

S. No.	Insurer	Premium (Rs. In Lakh)			Policy		
		2006-07*	2005-06	2004-05	2006-07*	2005-06	2004-05
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Royal Sundaram	9744.91	5059.26	2966.18	278867	126185	64752
2	TATA-AIG	4534.70	3061.67	2663.86	152600	77764	72115
3	Reliance	6768.86	860.59	797.17	192513	10714	6179
4	IFFCO Tokio	7188.77	5196.70	2831.72	53421	42493	19768
5	ICICI Lombard	73585.24	27445.90	11877.75	689155	454090	235691
6	Bajaj Allianz	15825.52	9769.13	7055.55	470456	381108	278971
7	HDFC Chubb	1018.02	454.66	197.78	538	1425	218
8	Cholamandalam	3860.02	2110.96	2011.23	13294	8846	7235
	Sub Total	122526.04	53958.87	30401.24	1850844	1102625	684929
9	New India	76528.94	66928.31	47970.20	1144130	1087534	1132290
10	National	33312.36	29424.72	31855.72	664418	582467	681111
11	United India	43463.52	35926.06	29390.79	783704	735019	759853
12	Oriental	44052.52	35971.51	27347.14	723873	608904	537186
	Sub Total	197357.34	168250.60	136563.85	3316125	3013924	3110440
	Grand Total	319883.38	222209.47	166965.09	5166969	4116549	3795369
13	Star Health	1104.68			33409		

* Provisional

Source: IRDA, Parishram Bhawan, 3rd Floor, Bashir Bagh, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

4.2.6 Public and Private expenditure on health in States and Union Territories, 2001-02 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	Health exp. in (Rs. 000s)			Per Capita exp. in Rs.			Public exp. as a % total exp.
		Public exp.	Private exp.	Total exp.	Public exp.	Private exp.	Total exp.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,966,145	65,826,207	79,792,352	182	858	1,039	17.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	693,798	792,672	1,486,470	627	717	1,344	46.7
3	Assam	4,722,472	10,545,253	15,267,725	176	393	569	30.9
4	Bihar	7,708,790	57,455,419	65,164,209	92	687	779	11.8
5	Chhatisgarh	2,530,003	N.A.	2,530,003	121	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	Goa	930,111	1,111,316	2,041,427	685	819	1,504	45.6
7	Gujarat	7,489,883	34,170,828	41,660,711	147	670	816	18
8	Haryana	3,464,139	29,978,295	33,442,434	163	1,408	1,570	10.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,017,151	4,973,388	7,990,539	493	812	1,305	37.8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2,769,073	8,072,908	10,841,981	271	790	1,061	25.5
11	Jharkhand	3,963,196	N.A.	3,963,196	146	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12	Karnataka	10,968,706	26,923,120	37,891,826	206	506	712	28.9
13	Kerala	7,686,392	51,887,258	59,573,650	240	1,618	1,858	12.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	7,995,143	44,532,256	52,527,399	132	733	864	15.2
15	Maharashtra	19,117,634	79,565,729	98,683,363	196	815	1,011	19.4
16	Manipur	752,633	647,809	1,400,442	345	297	642	53.7
17	Meghalaya	951,284	247,152	1,198,436	407	106	513	79.4
18	Mizoram	748,549	90,218	838,767	836	101	937	89.2
19	Nagaland	830,770	1,609,252	2,440,022	414	803	1,217	34
20	Orissa	4,965,448	16,626,974	21,592,422	134	449	582	23
21	Punjab	6,317,806	31,225,084	37,542,890	258	1,273	1,530	16.8
22	Rajasthan	10,337,892	23,627,391	33,965,283	182	415	597	30.4
23	Sikkim	449,538	111,657	561,195	825	205	1,030	80.1
24	Tamil Nadu	12,719,296	40,454,040	53,173,336	202	644	846	23.9
25	Tripura	968,777	1,576,984	2,545,761	301	489	790	38.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	14,088,564	174,025,330	188,113,894	84	1,040	1,124	7.5
27	Uttarakhand	1,523,325	N.A.	1,523,325	178	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28	West Bengal	14,649,483	47,924,620	62,574,103	181	593	775	23.4
29	A&N Islands	440,600	37,914	478,514	1,228	106	1,334	92.1
30	Chandigarh	729,645	1,535,022	2,264,667	804	1,692	2,496	32.2
31	D & N Haveli	46,276	95,708	141,984	208	431	639	32.6
32	Daman & Diu	64,381	79,795	144,176	404	501	905	44.7
33	Delhi	5,942,856	8,672,248	14,615,104	426	622	1,048	40.7
34	Lakshadweep	83,070	28,920	111,990	1,360	473	1,833	74.2
35	Puducherry	825,787	389,736	1,215,523	841	397	1,239	67.9
	All India#	214,391,018	818,104,032	1,032,495,050	207	790	997	20.8

Note:

NA Not available,

- Data for states and UTs exclude health expenditure by local bodies, firms and NGOs
- Private expenditure data not available separately for three new states. Private expenditure for 3 new states have been shown with the unmerged state.

All India public expenditure including expenditure by the MOHFW, Central Ministries and local bodies, while private expenditure includes health expenditure by NGOs, firms and households

Source: National Health Accounts, M/o. Health & Family Welfare, GOI (Latest)

5. HUMAN RESOURCES IN HEALTH SECTOR

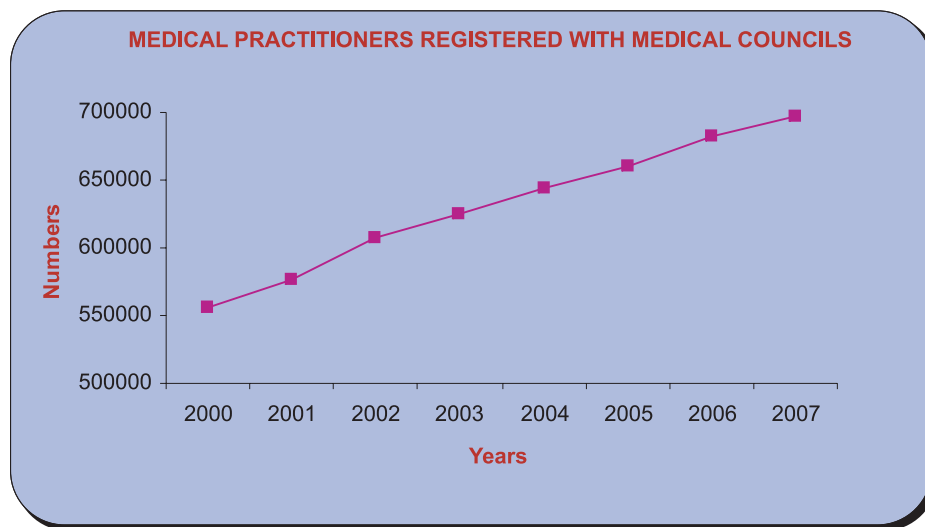
- 5.1 State/UT wise Number of Allopathic Doctors with Recognised Medical Qualifications (Under I.M.C Act) and Registered with State Medical Councils 2000-2007
- 5.2 Number of Dental Surgeons Registered with Dental Council of India 1994-2006
- 5.3 State/UT wise Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons & Average Population Served in India 2007
- 5.4 State/UT wise Number of Registered AYUSH Doctors in India as on 1.1.2007
- 5.5 State/UT wise Number of Registered Nurses & Pharmacists in India
- 5.6 State/UT wise Health Manpower in Rural Areas (Govt.) in India 2006

5. Human Resources in Health Sector

Human Resource indicators provide an overview of availability of trained and specialized medical, nursing and paramedical personnel in the country. It also gives an idea regarding regional distribution and disparities.

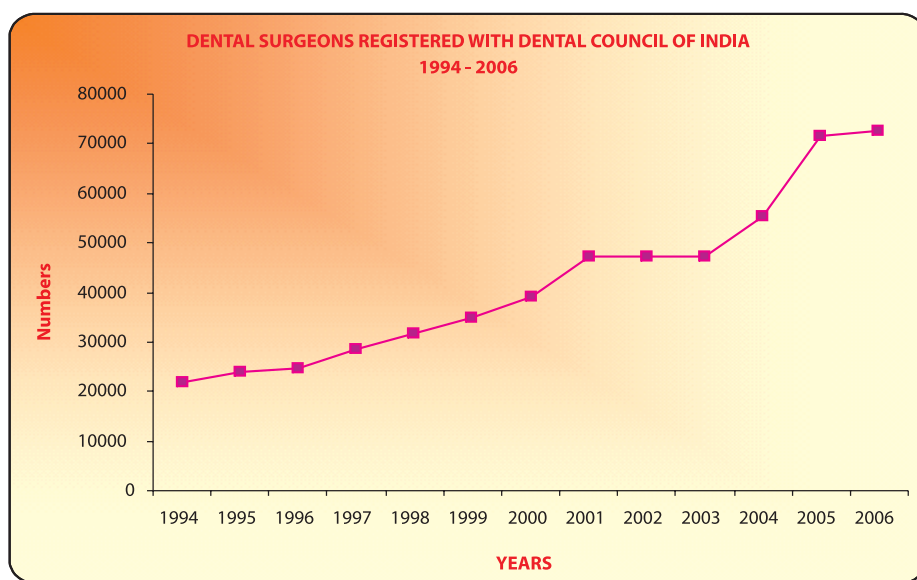
Human Resource indicators cover the details of allopathic doctors, dental surgeons, AYUSH doctors, nursing personnel and various paramedical health manpower in the country.

- ▶ Number of allopathic doctors possessing recognized medical qualifications (under IMC act) and registered with state medical councils for the years 2006 and 2007 were 682646 and 696747, respectively.



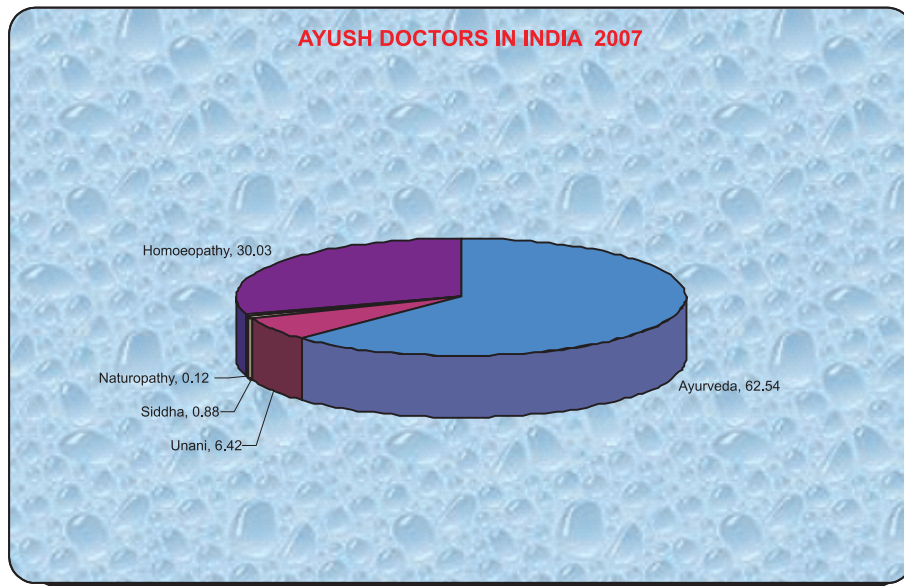
Source : Medical Council of India

- ▶ Number of Dental Surgeon Registered with Dental Council of India in 2005 were 78096.



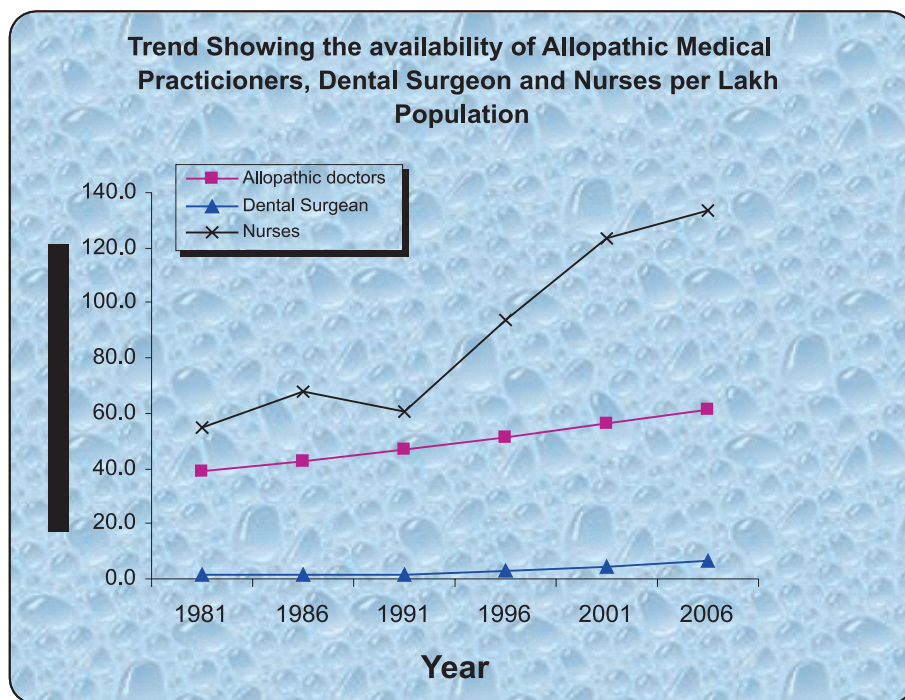
Source : Dental Council of India

- ▶ Total number of registered AYUSH Doctors in India 2007 was 725338



Source : Department of AYUSH, MOHFW, GOI

- ▶ There are increases in availability of Allopathic Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeon and Nurses per Lakh Population over the years.



- ▶ CBHI has conducted a case study (2007) on "Managing Human Resource in Health in India". The detailed report is available in CBHI website.

5.1 State/UT wise Number of Allopathic Doctors with Recognised Medical Qualifications (Under I.M.C Act) and Registered with State Medical Councils 2000-2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State Medical Councils	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	43102	44575	46398	48035	48696	48649	48649@	48649@
2	Assam	14253	14586	15060	15526	15849	16401	16800	17121*
3	Bhopal ¹	18181	19021	27440	28247	29003	29649	30430	31234*
4	Bihar	32226	33070	33720	34583	35111	35510	35979	36630*
5	Chattisgarh ^{\$}			1	101	285	470	654	899*
6	Goa	1916	2030	2128	2236	2360	2469	2550*	2550@
7	Gujarat	32177	33653	35174	36012	37194	38642	40230	41458*
8	Haryana	1065	1146	1234	1285	1332	1380	1406*	1406*
9	Himachal Pradesh	**	**	**	**	**	123	256	283*
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6344	6875	7317	7900	8284	8557	9222	9669*
11	Jharkhand [#]				91	183	553	756	851*
12	Karnataka	57464	61163	64012	65789	67864	68987	71909	74525*
13	Traven core-Cochin ²⁹⁰⁸⁷		30173	31353	31353	33418	34561	35477	35477@
14	Maharashtra	77278	80764	84536	88378	92327	96560	100428	100428@
15	Orissa	14009	14315	14640	14707	14973	15219	15573	15728*
16	Punjab	31859	32558	33206	33417	34104	34967	36100	36100@
17	Rajasthan	19744	20438	21198	21885	22567	23459	24777	24955*
18	Tamilnadu	63434	65771	68209	70357	72077	73211	75415	77780*
19	Uttar Pradesh	42452	43492	45295	46309	46604	47871	49527	50808*
20	West Bengal	49261	49941	50794	51961	53068	53521	54513	55200*
21	MCI Delhi	21694	23055	24435	25737	26468	27347	28525	30954
22	Delhi ^{##}	4	468	925	1514	2197	2750	3470	4042*
	Total	555550	577094	607075	625423	643964	660856	682646	696747

Notes:

1 Data as on 31st December of the year concerned

* Incomplete Information Received.

** Information not received

^{\$} Chattisgarh Medical Council started Registration Work in Year 2002

[#] Jharkhand Medical Council started Registration Work in Year 2003

^{##} Delhi Medical Council established in Year 2000

[@] Information not received for the concerned year, previous year information repeated

2 Figures 7644, the registration done by the Mahakoshal medical council up to 06.06.1979, has been added in the annual figure of year 2002 in MP medical council, Bhopal vide letter dated 23.01.2003 received from the registrar, M.P. Medical Council, Bhopal.

3 After merging of the Hyderabad Medical Council with Andhra Pradesh Medical Council from 1992, separate registration is not done by Hyderabad Medical Council and its constant figures of 13888 is being added with Andhra Pradesh figures in the above table.

Source: Medical Council of India

5.2 Number of Dental Surgeons Registered With Dental Council of India 1994- 2006

S.No.	Year	Dental Surgeons Registered
	1	2
1	1994	21720
2	1995	23953
3	1996	24656
4	1997	28705
5	1998	31728
6	1999	34761
7	2000	39105
8	2001	47204
9	2002	47165
10	2003	47318
11	2004	55344
12	2005	71421
13	2006	72497

Note:

- The figure 78096 shown against 2005 in the NHP 2006 has been revised under current figure 71421 by the Dental Council of India.
- Data as on 31st December of concerned year

Source: Dental Council of India

5.2.1 List of State dental Councils/Dentists Registration Tribunals State Dental Councils details upto 31.12.2006

S.No.	State/UT 1	Dental Surgeons Registered 2
1	Andhra Pradesh	3726
2	Assam	843
3	Bihar	2396
4	Chattisgarh	85
5	Delhi	3848
6	Goa	580
7	Gujarat	2558
8	Haryana	1723
9	Himachal Pradesh	406
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1090
11	Karnataka	19757
12	Kerala	5735
13	Madhya Pradesh	1643
14	Maharashtra	6857
15	Orissa	463
16	Punjab	3953
17	Rajasthan	364
18	Tamil Nadu	9876
19	Uttar Pradesh	4637
20	West Bengal	1957
	Total	72497

Note:

- Dentists Registration Tribunals/ State Dental Councils are yet to be formed in the following States/UTs
1. Andaman & Nicobar, 2. Manipur, 3. Nagaland, 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 5. Mizoram, 6. Arunachal Pradesh, 7. Lakshadweep, 8. Tripura, 9. Meghalaya & 10. Jhaqrkhand.

Source: Dental Council of India

5.3 State/UT wise Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and Dentists & Average Population Served in India 2007 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of Doctors	No. of Dental Surgeons	Projected Population as on 1.3.2007 in thousand	Population Served/ Doctor	Population Served /Dental Surgeon	Reference Period
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	4487	131	81554 (80712)	17988	616122	01.01.2007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	405	40	1184	2923	29600	01.01.2008
3	Assam	2103	20	29053 (27478)	13066	1373900	01.01.2004
4	Bihar	Data not received from the state		92208			
5	Chhatisgarh	Data not received from the state		22934			
6	Goa	562	44	1540 (1492)	2655	33909	01.01.2007
7	Gujarat	2712	43	55808 (52429)	19332	1219279	01.01.2004
8	Haryana	1802	303	23743	13176	78360	01.01.2008
9	Himachal Pradesh	NA	272	6526 (5988)		22015	01.01.2000
10(a)	Jammu Division	1279	93	11099 (10941)			01.01.2007
10(b)	Kashmir Division	1590	313				01.01.2008
11	Jharkhand	1234	12	29745 (28388)	23005	2365667	01.01.2005
12	Karnataka	4175	229	56909 (56258)	13475	245668	01.01.2007
13	Kerala	3315	76	33535	10116	441250	01.01.2008
14	Madhya Pradesh	3662	N.A.	67569	18451		01.01.2008
15	Maharashtra	5061	43	106386 (100030)	19765	2326279	01.01.2004
16	Manipur	653	35	2336	3577	66743	01.01.2008
17	Meghalaya	580	19	2500	4310	131579	01.01.2008
18	Mizoram	247	26	958	3879	36846	01.01.2008
19	Nagaland	293	15	2145 (2068)	7058	137867	01.01.2005
20	Orissa	5079	16	39276	7733	2454750	01.01.2008
21	Punjab	3545	230	26391 (25724)	7256	111843	01.04.2005
22	Rajasthan	5979	106	63408	10605	598189	01.01.2008
23	Sikkim	220	26	583	2650	22423	01.01.2008
24	Tamil Nadu	7107	166	65629	9234	395355	01.01.2008
25	Tripura	719	36	3449	4797	95806	01.01.2008
27	Uttar Pradesh	6766	NA	186755 (162289)	23986	N.A.	01.01.2000
26	Uttarakhand	1051	54	9365 (9219)	8772	170722	01.01.2007
28	West Bengal	6113	444	86125	14089	193975	01.01.2008
29	A & N Islands	113	6	434	3841	72333	01.01.2008
30	Chandigarh	1414	55	1161 (901)	637	16382	01.01.2002
31	D & N Haveli	16	1	281	17562	281000	01.01.2008
32	Daman & Diu	27	2	227 (216)	8000	108000	01.01.2007
33	Delhi	3629	71	16484 (14273)	3933	201028	01.01.2003
34	Lakshadweep	22	1	73 (69)	3136	69000	01.01.2005
35	Puducherry	582	65	1146	1969	17631	01.01.2008
	Total	76542	2993				

Notes:

- Projected Population shown in the brackets relates to the reference period.
- Tamil Nadu, the information relates to only the allopathic doctors in PHCs
- Uttar Pradesh figure for 1.1.2000 includes Uttarakhand also.
- NA - Not Available

Source: Directorates of State Health Services

5.4 State/UT wise Number of Registered AYUSH Doctors in India as on 1.1.2007

S.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh*	15231	5022	0	374	9422	30049
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	94	94
3	Assam	442	0	0	0	669	1111
4	Bihar	132981	4202	0	0	27864	165047
5	Chattisgarh	794	9	0	0	221	1024
6	Delhi	3088	1625	0	0	3149	7862
7	Goa	290	0	0	0	274	564
8	Gujarat	20985	256	0	0	8503	29744
9	Haryana	18726	2212	0	0	5570	26508
10	Himachal Pradesh	7236	456	0	0	1111	8803
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1952	1956	0	0	0	3908
12	Karnataka	20352	1121	4	234	5003	26714
13	Kerala	15068	64	1326	0	9273	25731
14	Madhya Pradesh*	47602	609	0	2	9380	57593
15	Maharashtra	63030	4079	0	0	38407	105516
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	240	240
17	Nagaland*	0	0	0	0	1997	1997
18	Orissa*	4448	17	0	0	3106	7571
19	Punjab	18424	4033	0	0	3742	26199
20	Rajasthan*	23861	1619	0	0	4778	30258
21	Tripura	0	0	0	0	145	145
22	Tamil Nadu	3612	1014	5051	278	17268	27223
23	Uttar Pradesh	51240	13289	0	0	27790	92319
24	Uttranchal	1065	41	0	0	0	1106
25	West Bengal	3234	4934	0	0	39547	47715
26	Chandigarh*	0	0	0	0	297	297
	Total	453661	46558	6381	888	217850	725338

Note:

- Data as on 1.1.2007 (Provisional)
- * Information has not been received for current year, hence latest available information is repeated

Source: Department of AYUSH, MOH&FW/GOI

5.5 State/UT Wise Number of Registered Nurses & Pharmacists In India

S. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Registered Nurses in India as on 31.3.2007			Pharmacists as on 31.12.2007**
		A.N.M.	G.N.M.	LHV	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Andhra Pradesh*	98,455	88,457	2,480	82,306
2	Arunachal Pradesh				347
3	Assam	16,657	12,082		2,429
4	Bhopal				1,381
5	Bihar*	7,501	8,883	511	4,163
6	Chattisgarh	953	1,207	1,352	
7	Delhi	1,416	13,707		22,010
8	Goa				466
9	Gujarat	36,007	86,523		20,948
10	Haryana*	13,172	17,186	694	7,249
11	Himachal Pradesh	9,276	8,077	415	2,818
12	Jharkhand	2,019	1,801	137	
13	Karnataka*	47,407	64,308	6,836	76,854
14	Kerala	27,926	83,335	7,797	7,531
15	Lakshdweep				3,082
16	Madhya Pradesh	26,355	93,892	1,069	
17	Maharashtra	29,430	88,740	554	106,220
18	Meghalaya*	623	1,524	90	269
19	Mizoram	1,559	1,593		398
20	Nagaland				1,553
21	Orissa*	30,716	46,311	172	14,312
22	Pondicherry				1,716
23	Punjab*	18,152	45,801	2,584	35,290
24	Rajasthan*	22,239	37,667	850	18,214
25	Tamil Nadu	53,383	163,561	11,083	151,973
26	Tripura	987	874	144	257
27	Uttar Pradesh*	26,956	17,827	2,763	30,276
28	Uttarakhand*		58		
29	West Bengal	56,293	47,114	11,655	89,630
	Total	527,482	930,528	51,186	681,692

Note:

- 1 Assam = Assam+Arunachal Pradesh+Manipur+Nagaland
- 2 Maharashtra = Maharashtra+Goa
- 3 Punjab = Punjab +J &K
- 4 Tamil Nadu = Tamilnadu + Andaman & Nicobar Islands +Puducherry
- 5 West Bengal = West Bengal+Sikkim

* Last year data for registered nurses in India

** Estimated

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

GNM : General Nursing and Midwives

LHV: Lady Health Visitors

Source: Indian Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council of India

5.6 State/UT wise Health Manpower in Rural Areas (Govt.) in India 2006 (Latest)

S. No.	States /UT	No. of Doctors at PHCs	Total CHCs Specialists ¹ at CHCs	Health Assistants		Health Workers	
				Male	Female(LHV)	Male	Female/ANM
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	22273	3979	18223	17107	65511	149695
1	Andhra Pradesh	2202	224	1814	1564	6327	13740
2	Arunachal Pradesh	78	0	26	16	23	454
3	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5719
4	Bihar	1606	88	323	491	1035	8904
5	Chattisgarh	1154	49	2940	709	2852	3667
6	Goa	53	7	15	11	125	179
7	Gujarat	907	84	616	862	2773	6508
8	Haryana	433	37	256	101	1744	2860
9	Himachal Pradesh	467	N.A.	361	348	1786	1790
10	Jammu & Kashmir	643	142	334	62	377	1588
11	Jharkhand	2332	146	118	278	4311	4392
12	Karnataka	2041	691	837	1170	4576	8544
13	Kerala	1151	115	796	740	4166	5572
14	Madhya Pradesh	839	49	1168	1074	7298	9345
15	Maharashtra	1191	448	1800	1718	6097	9598
16	Manipur	96	3	52	55	371	515
17	Meghalaya	106	1	87	75	273	608
18	Mizoram	35	0	57	57	303	423
19	Nagaland	53	0	15	15	300	342
20	Orissa	1353	N.A.	168	726	3392	6768
21	Punjab	350	177	208	264	1375	2515
22	Rajasthan	1316	592	714	1358	2528	11425
23	Sikkim	48	4	8	23	147	260
24	Tamil Nadu	2537	N.A.	303	1734	1503	9550
25	Tripura	152	2	152	62	268	593
26	Uttarakhand	182	71	417	181	616	1636
27	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	413	4061	2128	5732	21900
28	West Bengal	811	624	550	1227	5178	9900
29	A& N Islands	36	0	0	20	0	127
30	Chandigarh	0	4	0	0	8	22
31	D & N Haveli	6	2	3	5	9	38
32	Daman & Diu	5	0	3	3	17	24
33	Delhi	23	0	N.A.	19	0	51
34	Lakshadweep	4	0	4	0	1	22
35	Puducherry	63	6	17	11	0	116

Notes:

¹ Total Specialists include Surgeons, OB & GY, Physicians & Pediatricians

- Data as on March, 2006
- NA:Not Available

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2006- Special Revised Edition, MOHFW

6. HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 Education Infrastructure

- 6.1.1 Number of Medical Colleges & Students Admitted to the 1st Year M.B.B.S. in India 1991-92 to 2007 -08
- 6.1.2 Number of Dental Colleges & Admissions to BDS and MDS Courses in India 1994-95 to 2007-08
- 6.1.3 State/UT wise Number of Undergraduate Ayush Institutes & their Admission Capacity in India as on 1.4.2007
- 6.1.4 Number of Institutions and Admission Capacity/Number Admitted in Nursing/Para Medical Courses in India 2006-07

6.2 Service Infrastructure

- 6.2.1 State/UT wise Number of Sub Centers, PHCs & CHCs Functioning in India as on March 2006
- 6.2.2 State/UT wise Number of Govt. Hospitals & Beds in Rural & Urban Areas (Including CHCs) In India
- 6.2.3 Medical Care Facilities under AYUSH by Management Status in India as on 1.4.2007
- 6.2.4 State/UT wise Number of Licensed Blood Banks in India 2007
- 6.2.5 State/UT wise Number of Mental Hospitals in India during 2007 (Provisional)
- 6.2.6 State/UT wise Number of Cancer Hospitals in India during 2004 (Provisional)
- 6.2.7 Number of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in different cities as on 31.3.2007
- 6.2.8 Number of Cards and Beneficiaries availing C.G.H.S. facilities in various cities as on 31st March, 2007
- 6.2.9 Statewise Number of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2007

6.3 Vaccine-wise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2006-07

6.4 Directory of Health Research Institutions in India, ICMR 2007

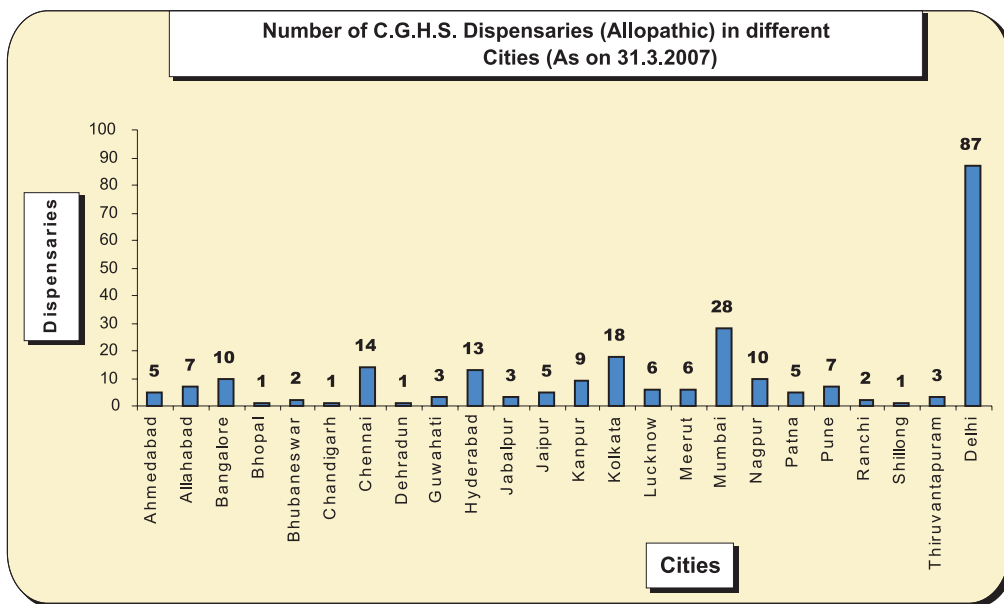
6. Health Infrastructure

Health Infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the healthcare delivery provisions and mechanisms in a country. It also signifies the investments and priority accorded to creating the infrastructure in public and private sectors.

This section on Health Infrastructure indicators is subdivided into two categories viz. educational infrastructure and service infrastructure. **Educational infrastructure** provides details of medical colleges, students admitted to M.B.B.S. course, post graduate degree/diploma in medical and dental colleges, admissions to BDS & MDS courses, AYUSH institutes, nursing courses and para-medical courses. **Service infrastructure** in health include details of allopathic hospitals, hospital beds, Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy hospitals, sub centers, PHC, CHC, blood banks, mental hospitals and cancer hospitals.

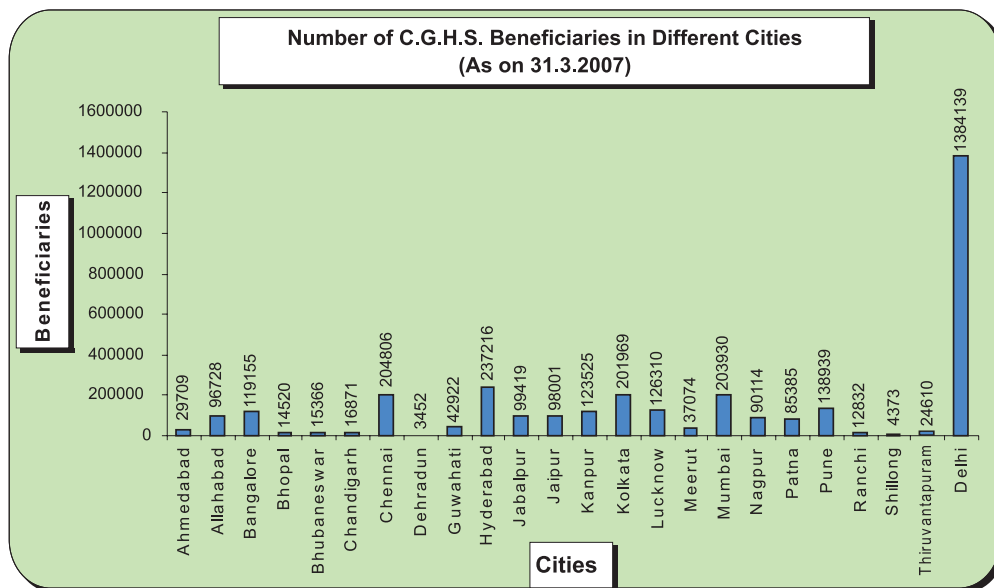
- ▶ Medical education infrastructures in the country have shown rapid growth during the last 15 years. The country has 266 medical colleges, 268 Colleges for BDS courses and 104 colleges conduct MDS courses with total admission of 30,290, 20,080 and 2,069 respectively during 2007-08.
- ▶ There are 1,597 Institution for General Nurse Midwives with admission capacity of 59138 and 461 colleges for Pharmacy (diploma) with an intake capacity of 27735 during 2006-07.
- ▶ There are 9,923 hospitals having 480306 beds in the country 6,909 hospitals are in rural area with 1,52,736 beds and 3,014 hospital are in Urban area with 3,27,570 beds.
- ▶ Medical care facilities under AYUSH by management status i.e. dispensaries & hospitals are 21,351 & 3,203 respectively during 2007.
- ▶ There are 1,44,988 Sub Centers, 22,669 Primary Health Centers and 3,910 Community Health Centers in India as on March 2006 (Latest).
- ▶ India has 903 Government licensed Blood banks and 358 voluntary blood banks. Private hospitals has 666 blood banks and other private commercial centers are 483 in India during 2007.

- ▶ CGHS has health facilities in 24 cities having 247 Allopathy Dispensaries and Total 332 Dispensaries in the Country with 9.00 Lakhs registered cards/ families.



Source: Central Government Health Scheme , Dte. GHS, M/O. Health & F.W., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

- ▶ During 2006-07 the city wise no. of CGHS beneficiaries has been analysed and presented in the graph.



Source: Central Government Health Scheme , Dte. GHS, M/O. Health & F.W., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

6.1 Education Infrastructure

6.1.1 Number of Medical Colleges & Students Admitted to the 1st Year M.B.B.S. in India 1991-92 to 2007-08

S. No.	Year	No. of Medical Colleges	Admission		
			Male	Female	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1991-92	146	7468	4731	12199
2	1992-93	146	6927	4314	11241
3	1993-94 ¹	146	5989	3541	10400
4	1994-95	152	7685	4564	12249
5	1995-96	165	4416	2623	7039
6	1996-97	165	2212	1269	3568
7	1997-98 ²	165	2348	1274	3949
8	1998-99 ²	147	NR	NR	11733
9	1999-00 ³	147	NR	NR	10104
10	2000-01	189	NR	NR	18168
11	2004-05	229	NR	NR	24690
12	2005-06	242	NR	NR	26449
13	2006-07	262	14449	10609	28928
14	2007-08	266	18208	12082	30290

Notes:

- 1 Total may not tally with male and female column as some Medical Colleges have given the information for total only.
 - 2 Data not received from 59 colleges in 1997-98 and 1998-1999
 - 3 Data not received from 89 colleges in 1999- 2000
- The data for the years 2001-02, 2002-03 & 2003-04 not provided by the source agency.

NR Not Received.

Source: Medical Council of India, 2006

6.1.2 Number of Dental Colleges & Admissions to BDS and MDS Courses in India 1994-95 to 2007-08

S. No.	Year	BDS		MDS		
		No. of Dental Colleges	No. of Admission	No. of Dental Colleges	No. of Admission	
	1	2	3	5	6	
1	1994-95	77	1987	32	225	
2	1995-96	94	2562	32	263	
3	1996-97	100	2859	35	301	
4	1997-98	100	3301	37	427	
5	1998-99	110	6100	41	729	
6	1999-00	121	7100	44	801	
7	2000-01	135	8340	49	859	
8	2001-02	149	9550	52	922	
9	2002-03	164	10970	56	992	
10	2003-04	185	12960	58	1106	
11	2004-05	189	13300	61	1173	
12	2005-06	205	14700	67	1291	
13	2006-07	240	18180	87	1764	
14	2007-08	268*	20080	104	2069	

Notes:

BDS Bachelor of Dental Surgery

MDS Master of Dental Surgery

* One college namely Baba Mastnath Dental College has been closed down, hence deleted

Source : Dental Council of India

6.1.3 State/UT wise Number of Undergraduate Ayush Institutes & their Admission Capacity in India as on 1.4.2007*

S. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Total	
		No.of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No.of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No.of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No.of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No.of Colleges	Adm. Capacity	No.of Colleges	Adm. Capacity
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	200	2	125	—	—	1	30	5	230	13	585
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	1	50
3	Assam	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	90	4	140
4	Bihar	11	330	4	180	—	—	—	—	16	930	31	1440
5	Chhattisgarh	3	170	1	40	—	—	1	40	3	200	8	450
6	Chandigarh	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	80	2	130
7	Delhi	1	40	2	90	—	—	—	—	2	150	5	280
8	Goa	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	2	90
9	Gujarat	11	485	—	—	—	—	1	50	15	1585	27	2120
10	Haryana	6	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	7	360
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	2	150
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1	60	2	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	100
13	Jharkhand	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100	3	140
14	Karnataka	53	2470	4	170	—	—	3	110	12	855	72	3605
15	Kerala	14	680	—	—	1	50	—	—	5	250	20	980
16	Madhya Pradesh	17	715	4	180	—	—	—	—	19	1735	40	2630
17	Maharashtra	62	3305	5	250	—	—	—	—	47	3900	114	7455
18	Orissa	6	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	195	12	385
19	Punjab	12	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	410	16	970
20	Rajasthan	6	300	2	90	—	—	—	—	7	535	15	925
21	Tamil Nadu	6	210	1	40	6	300	4	155	10	750	27	1455
22	Uttar Pradesh	15	650	11	505	—	—	—	—	8	400	34	1555
23	Uttarakhand	4	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	5	260
24	West Bengal	2	110	1	40	—	—	—	—	13	730	16	880
	TOTAL	240	11225	39	1750	7	350	10	385	183	13425	479	27135

Note:

* Provisional

— NIL

- 3 Colleges each of Bihar & Karnataka & one each of M.P & T.N under Ayurveda and one College of Jammu & Kashmir under Unani have not been permitted to take the admissions.

Source: Central Council of Indian Medicine /Homeopathy/Deptt. of AYUSH

6.1.4 Number of Institutions and Admission Capacity/Number Admitted in Nursing/Para Medical Courses in India 2006-07

S.No.	Description of the courses	No. of Institutions	Admissions capacity / no. Admitted
1	2	3	
1	General Nurse Midwives ¹	1597	59138
2	Aux. Nurse Midwives ¹	312	7467
3	Health Visitors & Health Supervisors ²	11	NA
4	Pharmacy (diploma) ³	461	27735
5	Dental Hygienist	17	65
6	Dental Mechanics Courses	18	50
7	B.Sc. (Med. Lab. Technicians)	3	56
8	Lab.Tech./lab. Asstt.	97	2193
9	Sanitary/health/malaria inspectors	26	1695
10	Radiographers	33	410
11	X-ray technicians	41	426
12	Operational therapist Asstt.	6	59
13	Physiotherapist	8	174
14	Occupational therapist	4	75
15	Speech therapist	3	72
16	Orthopedist	4	24
17	Optician & refractionist	7	134
18	Health workers(male) under M.P.W	102	5334
19	Leprosy training centre		
	(i) Para-medical workers (lep)	40	2078
	(ii) Non-medical supervisor (lep)	7	106
	(iii) Lab tech. (lep)	7	120
	(iv) Physiotherapist tech. (lep)	6	67
20	Miscellaneous (incl. Ophth. Asstt.)	90	2668

Notes:

1. Reference period 31-3-2006
2. Reference period 31-12-2000
3. Reference period upto Aug -2006

NA Not Available

Source: Indian Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council of India. 2006

6.2 Service Infrastructure

6.2.1 State/UT wise Number of Sub Centers, PHCs & CHCs Functioning in India as on March 2006 (Latest)

S.No.	State/UT	Sub Centres	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	
	India	144988	22669	3910
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	167
2	Arunachal Pradesh	379	85	31
3	Assam	5109	610	100
4	Bihar	8858	1641	70
5	Chhattisgarh	4692	518	118
6	Goa	172	19	5
7	Gujarat	7274	1072	273
8	Haryana	2433	408	82
9	Himachal Pradesh	2069	439	66
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1888	374	80
11	Jharkhand	3958	330	194
12	Karnataka	8143	1679	254
13	Kerala	5094	909	107
14	Madhya Pradesh	8874	1192	229
15	Maharashtra	10453	1800	407
16	Manipur	420	72	16
17	Meghalaya	401	101	25
18	Mizoram	366	57	9
19	Nagaland	397	84	21
20	Orissa	5927	1279	231
21	Punjab	2858	484	126
22	Rajasthan	10512	1713	325
23	Sikkim	147	24	4
24	Tamil Nadu	8683	1252	165
25	Tripura	539	73	10
26	Uttarakhand	1631	222	49
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3660	386
28	West Bengal	10356	922	346
29	A& N Islands	108	20	4
30	Chandigarh	13	0	1
31	D & N Haveli	38	6	1
32	Daman & Diu	21	3	1
33	Delhi	41	8	0
34	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35	Puducherry	77	39	4

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2006. Infrastructure Division MOHFW/GOI

6.2.2 State/UT wise Number of Govt. Hospitals & Beds in Rural & Urban Areas (Including CHCs) In India (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT	Rural Hospitals		Urban Hospitals		Total Hospitals		Projected Population as on 1.3.2007 (In thousand)	Population Served Per Govt. Hospital	Population Served Per Govt. Hospital Bed	Reference Period	
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	India	6955	154031	3021	328491	9976	482522		113124	2339		
1	Andhra Pradesh	167	6220	192	28113	359	34333	81554 (80712)	224825	2351	01.01.2007	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36	379	30	1674	66	2053	1184 (1141)	17288	556	01.01.2005	
3	Assam	100	3000	NR	NR	100	3000	29053 (27878)	278780	9293	01.09.2004	
4	Bihar	101	3030	NR	NR	101	3030	92208 (87745)	868712	28959	01.09.2004	
5	Chattisgarh	116	3514	22	2051	138	5565	22934 (21553)	156181	3873	01.01.2004	
6	Goa	9	452	11	2127	20	2579	1540 (1492)	74600	579	01.01.2007	
7	Gujarat	1483	18832	229	22200	1712	41032		55808	32598	1360	01.01.2008
8	Haryana	56	1178	93	6484	149	7662		23743	159349	3099	01.01.2008
9	Himachal Pradesh	94	2146	55	5963	149	8109		6526	43799	805	01.01.2008
10(a)	Jammu Division	28	830	8	870	36	1700	11099 (10461)				01.01.2000
10(b)	Kashmir Division	33	990	23	1255	56	2245					01.01.2008
11	Jharkhand	47	1410	NR	NR	47	1410	29745 (28388)	604000	20133		01.09.2004
12	Karnataka	444	7290	424	35301	868	42591	56909 (56259)	64815	1321		01.01.2007
13	Kerala	173	12450	77	15945	250	28395		33535	134140	1217	01.01.2008
14	Madhya Pradesh	275	8179	102	11739	377	19918		67569	179228	3392	01.01.2008
15	Maharashtra	424	15380	242	30593	666	45973	106386(104804)	157363	2280		01.01.2007
16	Manipur	24	669	4	1251	28	1920		2336	83429	1067	01.01.2008
17	Meghalaya	26	780	8	1839	34	2619	2500 (2470)	72647	943		01.01.2007
18	Mizoram	10	320	10	904	20	1224		958	47900	783	01.01.2008
19	Nagaland	123	1962	12	790	135	2752	2145 (2094)	15511	761		01.01.2006
20	Orissa	1623	5882	84	8668	1707	14550		39276	23009	2699	01.01.2008
21	Punjab	77	2100	172	8927	249	11027	26391 (26059)	104655	2363		01.01.2007
22	Rajasthan	347	11850	128	20217	475	32067		63408	133491	1977	01.01.2008
23	Sikkim	29	700	3	820	32	1520		583	18219	384	01.01.2008
24	Tamil Nadu	533	25078	48	22120	581	47198		65629	112959	1391	01.01.2008
25	Tripura	16	500	15	1762	31	2262		3449	111258	1525	01.01.2008
26	Uttar Pradesh	397	11910	528	20550	925	32460	186755(183282)	198143	5646		01.01.2007
27	Uttarakhand	24	100	94	5413	118	5513	9365 (9219)	78127	1672		01.01.2007
28	West Bengal	99	5171	284	44510	383	49681		86125	224869	1734	01.01.2008
29	A&N Island	6	355	1	450	7	805	434 (419)	59857	520		01.01.2007
30	Chandigarh	2	50	5	2150	7	2200	1161 (957)	136714	435		01.01.2004
31	D&N Haveli	1	30	1	130	2	160		281	140500	1756	01.01.2008
32	Daman & Diu	2	52	2	140	4	192	227 (182)	45500	948		01.01.2004
33	Delhi	21	972	102	20220	123	21192		16484	134016	778	01.01.2008
34	Lakshadweep	5	160	—	—	5	160	73 (69)	13800	431		01.01.2005
35	Puducherry	4	110	12	3315	16	3425		1146	71625	335	01.01.2008

Notes:

- Projected Population shown in the brackets relates to the reference period.
- Government hospitals includes central government, state government and local govt. Bodies

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services

6.2.3 Medical Care Facilities under AYUSH by Management Status as on 1.4.2007(Provisional)

S. No.	Management	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Yoga		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy	
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	State	2196	12665	226	951	276	457	4	28	8	13	85	4769
2	Local Bodies	14	1006	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	774
3	Others	163	12	30	1	3	0	4	40	10	32	137	61
	Subtotal (1 to 3)	2373	13683	256	995	279	457	8	68	18	53	224	5604
4	C.G.H.S.	1	31	0	9	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	34
5	Railways Ministry	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129
6	Labour Ministry :												
i)	Employees State Insurance	0	104	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	29
ii)	Mica Mines	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iii)	Dolomite Mines	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iv)	Beedi Workers	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Energy Ministry (Coal Mines)	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Central Research Councils	24	6	12	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	40
	TOTAL	2398	13914	268	1010	281	464	8	71	18	56	230	5836

Source: State Governments & Concerned agencies

6.2.4 State/UT wise Number of Licensed Blood Banks in India 2007

S.No.	State/ UT	Government	Voluntary	Private Hospital	Private Commercial	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
	India	903	358	666	483	2410
1	Andhra Pradesh	71	47	79	49	246
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	N.A.	N.A.	3
3	Assam	40	4	23	6	73
4	Bihar	44	7	13	22	86
5	Chattisgarh	18	3	6	11	38
6	Goa	5	N.A.	2	3	10
7	Gujarat	30	76	9	64	179
8	Haryana	17	8	18	12	55
9	Himachal Pradesh	21	1	N.A.	N.A.	22
10	Jammu & Kashmir	25	N.A.	1	N.A.	26
11	Jharkhand	9	N.A.	6	2	17
12	Karnataka	42	25	68	39	174
13	Kerala	36	5	96	9	146
14	Madhya Pradesh	46	22	24	31	123
15	Maharashtra	82	39	73	93	287
16	Manipur	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3
17	Meghalaya	4	N.A.	2	N.A.	6
18	Mizoram	4	N.A.	2	N.A.	6
19	Nagaland	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4
20	Orissa	6	52	15	2	75
21	Punjab	50	8	38	2	98
22	Rajasthan	48	6	14	6	74
23	Sikkim	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3
24	Tamilnadu	101	25	79	56	261
25	Tripura	3	N.A.	4	N.A.	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	72	13	43	47	175
27	Uttarakhand	17	4	5	1	27
28	West Bengal	70	6	14	21	111
29	Andaman & Nicobar	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2
30	Chandigarh	3	1	N.A.	N.A.	4
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	1	N.A.	N.A.	1
32	Daman & Diu	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1
33	Delhi	19	4	23	7	53
34	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0
35	Puducherry	5	N.A.	9	N.A.	14

Note:

N.A. Not Available

Source: Drug Controller General (I), DGHS, MOHFW (Drug Section), 2006

6.2.5 State/UT wise Number of Mental Hospitals in India during 2007 (Provisional)

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Mental Hospitals	Total Number of Beds
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	300
2	Assam	1	336
3	Goa	1	190
4	Gujarat	7	367
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	100
6	Jharkhand ¹	3	1173
7	Karnataka	2	375
8	Kerala	3	868
9	Madhya Pradesh ¹	2	212
10	Maharashtra	5	3197
11	Meghalaya ¹	1	NR
12	Nagaland ¹	1	25
13	Orissa ¹	1	60
14	Punjab ¹	1	450
15	Rajasthan ¹	2	312
16	Tamil Nadu ¹	1	1800
17	Uttar Pradesh	4	408
18	West Bengal ¹	7	386
19	Delhi	1	220
	Total	47	10779

Note:

NR Not Received

Source: Mental Health Division, DGHS

6.2.6 State/UT wise Number of Cancer Hospitals in India during 2004 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Hospitals	Number of Hospitals Reported Information	Total Number of Beds reported	Reported Admission			Reported Discharged			Reported Deaths		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	250	NR	NR	11204	NR	NR	11007	NR	NR	197
2	Assam	1	1	118	1072	583	1655	1001	563	1564	71	20	91
3	Bihar	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
4	Gujarat	4	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	48	188	283	471	184	280	464	4	4	8
6	Karnataka	2	1	429	2130	3021	5151	1920	2878	4798	242	160	402
7	Kerala	1	1	1000	1211	1072	2283	1163	1041	2204	61	53	114
8	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	156	2870	2388	5258	2794	2336	5130	75	50	125
9	Maharashtra	2	1	24	350	476	826	336	456	792	15	19	34
10	Orissa	1	1	146	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11	Rajasthan	1	1	140	1524	1151	2675	1452	1095	2545	61	43	104
12	Tamil Nadu	4	1	423	3064	5523	8587	3003	5481	8484	53	46	99
13	Tripura	1	1	50	966	606	1572	915	583	1498	48	21	69
14	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	106	1068	1242	2310	1035	1224	2259	31	12	43
15	West Bengal	6	1	25	612	661	1273	536	575	1111	88	85	173
16	Delhi	3	2	262	6823	7939	14762	6617	7791	14408	201	144	345
	Total	35	15	3177	21878	24945	58027	20956	24303	56264	950	657	1804

Notes:

NR Not Received

- The sum of male and female may not tally with the total as some states have not reported gender wise information separately.

Source: *Specialized Cancer Hospitals, 2005*

6.2.7 Number Of C.H.H.D. Dispensaries in Different Cities as on 31.3.2007

S. No.	Name of City	Date Of Starting	Type Of Dispensaries		Poly Clinic	Cghs Lab	Dental Units
			Allopathy	Ayush			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Ahmedabad	Mar., 79	5	2	0	1	1
2	Allahabad	1969	7	2	1	1	0
3	Bangalore	16.2.1976	10	4	1	1	1
4	Bhopal	Mar., 02	1	0	0	0	0
5	Bhubaneswar	18.8.1988	2	1	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	19.3.2002	1	0	0	0	0
7	Chennai	25.5.1975	14	3	2	4	1
8	Dehradun	Jul., 05	1	0	0	0	0
9	Guwahati	1996	3	1	0	0	0
10	Hyderabad	Feb., 76	13	6	2	2	1
11	Jabalpur	Oct., 91	3	0	0	1	0
12	Jaipur	Jun., 78	5	2	0	4	1
13	Kanpur	1972	9	3	0	3	1
14	Kolkata	Aug., 72	18	4	1	5	1
15	Lucknow	1979	6	3	1	2	1
16	Meerut	19.7.1977	6	2	0	2	1
17	Mumbai	8.11.1963	28	5	2	4	2
18	Nagpur	Oct., 73	10	3	1	1	1
19	Patna	May., 05	5	2	1	1	1
20	Pune	Jul., 78	7	3	1	2	1
21	Ranchi	1972	2	0	0	1	0
22	Shillong	17.6.2002	1	0	0	0	0
23	Thiruvantapuram	1996	3	2	0	0	0
24	Delhi	1954	87	37	4	35	5
Total			247	85	17	70	19

Note:

- This table shows only the number of dispensaries in different cities. For exact address of the dispensaries please contact the source agency

Source: Central Government Health Scheme , Dte. GHS, M/O. Health & F.W., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

6.2.8 Number of Cards and Beneficiaries Availing C.G.H.S. Facilities in Various Cities as on 31st March, 2007

S. No.	Name Of City	Total No. Of Cards	Total No. Of Beneficiaries
	1	2	3
1	Ahmedabad	8505	29709
2	Allahabad	21886	96728
3	Bangalore	38880	119155
4	Bhopal	3635	14520
5	Bhubaneswar	2958	15366
6	Chandigarh	5421	16871
7	Chennai	53741	204806
8	Dehradun	1349	3452
9	Guwahati	11332	42922
10	Hyderabad	59132	237216
11	Jabalpur	23257	99419
12	Jaipur	27137	98001
13	Kanpur	27017	123525
14	Kolkata	64714	201969
15	Lucknow	23984	126310
16	Meerut	9568	37074
17	Mumbai	58537	203930
18	Nagpur	24034	90114
19	Patna	17077	85385
20	Pune	40774	138939
21	Ranchi	3249	12832
22	Shillong	1306	4373
23	Thiruvantapuram	8056	24610
24	Delhi	364786	1384139
	Total	900335	3411365

Source: Central Government Health Scheme, Dte. GHS, M/O. Health & F.W., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

6.2.9 Statewise/ Systemwise Number of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2007*

S. No.	State/UT & others	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Yoga		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy	
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	620	6	193	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	283
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	44
3	Assam	1	380	-	1	-	-	1	25	-	2	3	75
4	Bihar	11	311	4	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	179
5	Chhattisgarh	8	634	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	52
6	Delhi	10	148	2	25	-	-	2	4	4	2	2	98
7	Goa	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
8	Gujarat	48	501	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	14	216
9	Haryana	8	472	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
10	Himachal Pradesh	24	1105	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	14
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2	273	3	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jharkhand	1	122	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	54
13	Karnataka	122	589	13	51	1	-	3	-	5	5	20	42
14	Kerala	124	740	-	1	2	6	-	-	1	-	33	580
15	Madhya Pradesh	34	1427	3	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	146
16	Maharashtra	51	490	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	44	-
17	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	9
18	Meghalaya	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
19	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
20	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
21	Orissa	8	624	-	9	-	-	-	35	-	30	6	603
22	Punjab	15	507	-	35	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	107
23	Rajasthan	100	3496	3	92	-	-	1	-	2	4	8	147
24	Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25	Tamil Nadu	7	32	1	21	275	435	-	1	-	1	9	43
26	Tripura	1	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	93
27	Uttar Pradesh	1771	340	209	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1482
28	Uttarakhand	7	467	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60
29	West Bengal	4	295	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1220
30	A&N Islands	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
31	Chandigarh	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
32	D&N Haveli	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
33	Daman & Diu	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35	Puducherry	1	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	7
36	C.G.H.S.	1	31	-	9	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	34
37	Research Council	24	6	12	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	40
38	Ministry of Railways	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
39	Ministry of Labour	-	127	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	29
40	Ministry of Coal	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2398	13914	268	1010	281	464	8	71	18	56	230	5836

* Provisional
NIL

Source: D/o. AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2006-07

1. BCG - Installed Capacity and Production demand and supply

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	BCG VL Chennai	800	580.46	637.00	637.00	831.47	894.94	758.66	84.77	Mar., 07
2	SII Pune	1200				895.00				Mar., 07
Total		2000	580.46	637.00	637.00	1726.47	894.94	758.66		

2. DPT - Installed Capacity, Production, demand and supply

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	PII Coonoor	705	571.90	120.25	549.05	409.82	660.00	380.52	57.65	Mar., 07
2	CRI Kasauli	255	151.19	170.01	155.00	284.64	275.00	275.00	100.00	Mar., 07
3	HBPCL Mumbai	488	114.89	115.10	114.83	79.33	80.00	79.40	99.25	Mar., 07
4	SII Pune	3000	1358.02	1358.02	1358.02	871.96	871.96	871.96	100.00	Mar., 07
5	Biological E Ltd. Hyd'bad	800								
6	SBL Hyderabad	3000	2080.00	1050.00	1050.00	94.00	30.00	30.00	100.00	
Total		8248	4276.00	2813.38	3226.90	1739.75	1916.96	1636.88	85.39	

3. DT - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	PII Coonoor	705	154.50	306.75	114.02	178.53	170.00	170.00	100.00	Mar., 07
2	CRI Kasauli	200	88.20	86.70	89.70	136.90	139.15	139.15	100.00	Mar., 07
3	HBPCL Mumbai	100	43.40	36.78	36.98	36.24	41.21	33.49	81.27	Mar., 07
4	SII Pune	300	42.57	42.57	42.57	27.65	27.65	27.65	100.00	Mar., 07
5	Biological E Ltd. Hyd'bad	240								
Total		1545	328.67	472.8	283.27	379.32	378.01	370.29	97.96	

6.3 (Contd.) Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2006-07

4. TT - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	PII Coonoor	1800	229.75	1400.00	181.65	597.70	961.75	471.34	49.01	Mar., 07
2	CRI Kasauli	300	188.52	230.21	188.79	197.92	190.86	190.83	99.98	Mar., 07
3	HBPCL Mumbai	712	36.70	35.00	31.65	274.42	184.79	205.72	111.33	Mar., 07
4	SII Pune	7000	1281.83	1281.83	1281.83	1276.95	1276.96	1276.96	100.00	Mar., 07
5	KIPM Chennai	30	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.73	1.77	1.77	100.00	Mar., 07
6	PI Shillong	50	0.50	0.09	0.09	0.76	0.22	0.22	100.00	Mar., 07
7	Bio Vaccine Hyd'bad	300				652.00	1000.00	706.00	70.60	Mar., 07
8	Dano Vaccine H'bad	1600	716.48	1000.00	724.25	37.90	35.10	35.10	100.00	Mar., 07
9	SBI Hy,bad	3000	34.73	3000.00	3000.00					Mar., 07
Total		14792	2490.85	6949.47	5410.60	3040.38	3651.45	2887.94	79.09	

5. OPV - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	HBPCL Mumbai	6000	37.56	30.00	30.17	1155.87	1174.1	1283.63	109.33	Mar., 07
2	BIBCOL Bulandshahar	6000	670.00	670.00	670.00	0.00	126.00	0.00	0.00	Mar., 07
3	Panacea Bio-tech Ltd. Delhi	15800	951.88	998.96	998.96	3167.14	3513.56	3513.56	100.00	Mar., 07
4	Bio-Med (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad	80				10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	
5	BBL Hy,bad	1000	2.66	0.00	0.14	6.80		5.29		
Total		28880	10262.10	1698.96	1699.27	4339.81	4823.66	4812.48	99.77	

6. Measles - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	SII Pune	3000	2240.23	2240.23	2240.23	2107.74	2688.10	2688.10	100.00	Mar., 07
Total		3000	2240.23	2240.23	2240.23	2107.74	2688.10	2688.10	100.00	

7. JEV - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli	11.10	5.88	4.69	6.69	2.31	0.63	0.63	100.00	Mar., 07
2	Shanta Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd Hy'bad	2000.00								
Total		2011.10	5.88	4.69	6.69	2.31	0.63	0.63	100.00	

6.3 (Contd.) Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2006-07

8. YFV - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli	0.55	0.54	0.85	0.83	0.738	0.986	0.888	90.06	Mar.,07
2	Other									
	Total	0.55	0.54	0.85	0.83	0.738	0.986	0.888	90.06	

9. TCARV - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	PII Coonoor	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.08	2.50	2.00	80.00	Mar.,07
2	SII Pune	20	19.00	20.00	17.02	8.16	8.68	8.68	100.00	Mar.,07
3	Zydus Cadilla Ahmedabad	24	20.00	20.00	20.00	14.11	11.50	6.80	59.13	Mar.,07
4	HBI Udhagamand Gujrat	60	77.50	55.50	59.15	37.00	37.00	37.00	100.00	Mar.,06
5	Chirion Behring Vaccine Lab. Ankleshwar Guj	75	8.54	10.00	8.25	62.51	42.39	42.89	101.18	Mar.,07
6	Sanofi (Aventis) Pasteur, New Delhi	20	8.00	5.50	5.50	22.00	22.00	22.00	100.00	Mar.,07
7	Bharat Bio tech Hy,bad	24	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00	Mar.,07
	Total	228	134.04	112.00	110.92	147.86	126.07	121.37	96.27	

10. Typhoid (Vi-Poly) - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	Bio-Med (P) Ltd Ghaziabad	40				6.00	6.00	6.00	100.00	Mar., 07
2	Zydus Aventis Ahmedabad	30	7.40	5.44	5.44	1.60	1.60	1.60	100.00	Mar., 07
3	BBL Hy'bad	300	10.68	0.00	6.08	0.74	3.49	3.50	100.23	Mar., 07
	Total	370	18.08	5.44	11.52	8.34	11.09	11.10	100.07	

11. Typhoid (AKD) - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli	30	12.64	11.57	11.57	4.41	6.57	6.35	96.65	Mar., 07
2	Other									
	Total	30	12.64	11.57	11.57	4.41	6.57	6.35	96.65	

6.3 (Contd.) Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2006-07

12. Hepatitis-B - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07			
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	SII Pune	1000							
2	Panacea Bio-tech Ltd. New Delhi- multidose presentation	540	4.60	3.47	3.47	15.01	0.00	0.00	Mar., 07
3	Panacea Bio-tech Ltd. New Delhi-single dose presentation	120	3.34	3.52	3.51	0.00	0.38	0.38	100.00
4	Bharat Biotech, Hy'bad,	1000	154.13	0.00	140.23	13.34	36.91	36.91	100.00
5	Biological E. Ltd. Azamabad, hyderabad	500				7.04	7.04	7.04	100.00
6	Shanta bio technic Pvt. Ltd. Hy,bad	2000	753.50	250.00	49.00	799.50	799.50	799.50	100.00
	Total	5160	915.57	256.99	196.21	834.89	843.83	843.83	100.00

13. Quaderivalent Meningococcal Minigitis Vaccine (MMV) - Installed Capacity, Production, deman and supply

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07			
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	Bio-Med Private Limited Ghaziabad	15.00				0.22	0.22	0.22	100.00
2	NICD Delhi-Import	2.08				1.57	1.57	1.57	100.00
	Total	17.08	0	0	0	1.79	1.79	1.79	100.00

14. Newer Vaccines By Panacea - Installed Capacity, Production, deman and supply

14.1 Haemophilis Influenzae Vaccine

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Doses						Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07			
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	Bio-Med Private Limited Ghaziabad	40				6.00	6.00	6.00	100.00

14.2. Newer Vaccines from panacea Biotec Limited

15	Quadruple Vaccine (DTwp- HepB)	540	0	0	0	0	0.44	0.44	100.00
16	Tetavalent Vaccine (DTwP - Hib)	4500				8.29	5.56	5.56	100.00
17	Pentavalent vaccine (DTwp-HepB-Hib)					13.86	8.92	8.92	100.00

6.3 (Contd.) Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2006-07

18. ATS - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli	0.90	0.00	0.03	0.02					
2	HBPCL Mumbai	0.90	0.00	0.30	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00		Mar., 07
3	SII Pune	0.40								
4	Biological E Ltd. Hyd'bad	0.50								
5	B.S. & V Ltd. Thane	1.00								
Total		3.70	0.00	0.33	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00		

19. ADS - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli	0.80	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	75.00	Mar., 07
2	HBPCL Mumbai	0.90	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.005	0.01	0.0080	77.50	Mar., 07
3	SII Pune									
4	B.S. & V Ltd. Thane	0.50								
Total		2.20	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.075	0.09	0.068	75.28	

20. ASVS (Snake) - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)						Status as on	
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli	3.00	1.96	2.05	2.05	1.98	2.11	2.11	100.00	Mar., 07
2	HBPCL Mumbai	39.30	1.49	2.00	1.40	1.43	1.55	1.37	88.27	Mar., 07
3	SII Pune	4.00	0.91	0.68	0.88	0.26	0.20	0.20	100.00	Mar., 07
4	Biological E Ltd. Hyd'bad	10.00								
5	KIPM Chennai	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	100.00	Mar., 07
6	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Kolkata	0.60	0.55	0.60	0.54	0.33	0.60	0.42	69.41	Mar., 07
7	Vins Bio-Products Ltd. Hy'bad	0.40								
8	Bharat Serum & Vaccine Ltd. Thane	8.40	4.60	4.10	4.10	7.26	6.50	6.50	100.00	Feb., 07
Total		73.20	9.51	9.43	8.97	11.29	10.99	10.63	96.67	

6.3 (Contd.) Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2006-07

21. ASVS (Scorpion) - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	HBPCL Mumbai	0.90	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.11	0.11	100.00	Mar., 07
2	Bharat serum & Vaccines Thane	0.05				0.00	0.00	0.00		Feb., 07
Total		0.95	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.11	0.11	100.00	

22. ARS - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli	0.60	0.30	0.33	0.23	0.35	0.32	0.32	100.00	Mar., 07
2	Bharat Serum & Vaccine Ltd. Thane	3.00	2.00	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.00	2.00	100.00	Feb., 07
3	Cadilla Pharmaceutical Ltd. Ahmedabad	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.17	0.50				
4	Haffkine BPCL Mumbai	0.90	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.60	0.15	24.83	Mar., 07
Total		5.50	2.59	2.28	2.34	3.30	2.92	2.47	84.55	

23. AGGS - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	Bharat Serum & Vaccine Ltd. Thane	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

24. NHS - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli	?				0.04	0.05	0.05	100.00	Mar-07
Total		0	0	0	0	0.04	0.05	0.05	100.00	

25. Diagnostic Antigen (ML) - Installed Capacity and Production during 2005-06 and proposed production during 2006-07

S. No.	Institutions	Installed Capacity	Quantity in Lakh of Vials (LV)							Status as on
			2005-06			2006-07				
			Production	Demand	Supply	Production	Demand	Supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli	2.75				1.04	1.47	1.47	100.00	Mar., 07
Total		2.75	0	0	0	1.04	1.47	1.47	100.00	

6.4 The Directory Of Health Research Institutions In India – 2007

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The Background

Over the years, the health sector has seen the emergence of several stakeholders, resources mechanisms and commitments towards meeting various health and development needs. Increasing emphasis is also being laid on developing evidence based health policies. Today, there is a greater recognition for the role that health research can and must play in achieving various health and related goals.

A health research system functions as the “brain” of a health system, to enable it to respond effectively to the health challenges. The key objective of a health research system is to coordinate health research through appropriate architecture and mechanisms. There is an array of specific objectives of a health research system, which include, inter alia, setting health research priorities, generating knowledge, building capacity, developing standard procedures and mechanisms to ensure ethics, quality, accountability and transparency, mobilizing resources and conducting advocacy for better partnership. A prime objective is immediate response and being alert to the continuing needs and challenges of health development (Strategies for Health Research Systems in South East Asia Region, WHO 2001).

In India, various organizations are engaged in health research – research institutes, medical colleges, non governmental organizations as well as government institutions. However, there is presently no comprehensive database available on health research institutions in the country and their areas of expertise. With a view to fill this lacunae, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in collaboration with the WHO Country Office for India undertook an exercise on mapping Health Research Institutions to develop a database of health research institutions in the country. It is envisaged that such a directory of health research institutions would be useful in outlining ongoing research priorities as well as developing partnerships in health research.

The Process

Given the vast scope of health research, one of the foremost tasks was to develop an operational definition for health research and to set the scope of the study. An expert group meeting was held to define Health Research, Health Research Institutions, classification of Research, and the areas of research and who to access for information.

The definition and class of research as agreed upon is as follows:

- ▶ **Health Research:** Systematic generation of knowledge that can be used to promote, restore, maintain and/or protect health of the individuals and populations.
- ▶ **Health Research Institutions:** Groups of/and professionals, dedicated to health research as a legal entity or a unit of a larger legal entity.

Health Research Classification: This included:

- ▶ **Basic Research** – Studies detailing structure and function including immunity and pathogenesis, usually laboratory based.
- ▶ **Clinical Research** – Research conducted with human subjects in a medical setting, designed to obtain better information on the natural history, response to interventions/prophylaxis or pathogenesis of a condition that may lead to improved strategies for diagnosis, treatment or prevention of ill health.
- ▶ **Epidemiological Research** – The study of distribution and determinants of health related conditions in human populations and the use of this knowledge to improve their health status.
- ▶ **Health Systems Research** – Research that examines the provisions, resource generation (human and infrastructure), financing, governance and the utilization of health care services.

contd...

- ▶ Social, Economic and Behavioral Research – Research that focuses on social, cultural, economic and behavioural factors that may modify the risk and outcome of disease in individuals and populations.
- ▶ Operational Research – Combination of research techniques looking at problems in a system so as to provide better solution to managers in control of operations.
- ▶ Bio-Ethics Research – Research on moral, ethical, legal and social issues pertaining to health.
- ▶ Health Information Research and Bio-informatics – Research in the field of health information science.
- ▶ Bioengineering and Diagnostics – Research to develop innovative biologics, materials, processes, implements, devices and informatics for the prevention, diagnosis treatment and rehabilitation.
- ▶ Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Research – Research related to discovery and development of new chemicals entities and biological products for health care.
- ▶ Traditional and Complementary Medical Research – Application of all the above research systems on the rich heritage of India and other traditional systems which can be incorporated in the following health care system.

Based on the deliberations at the meeting, a questionnaire was prepared and pre-tested. Simultaneously, a database of approximately 2000 health institutions in the country was created. Health Institutions, medical colleges and universities in the country were identified from:

- (i) Published papers in Indian medical journals and articles by Indians in foreign medical journals for 2004-2005.
- (ii) Databases obtained from donor agencies like World Bank.
- (iii) Websites of Ministry of Health, Defence, Petro-chemicals, Department of Education, DBT, DST, CDRI, CSIR, CII, OPPI, FICCI, Department of Indian System of medicine, Association of Indian Industries, MCI, NGOs, donor agencies, UN organizations, Association of Universities and health institutions.
- (iv) Annual reports from 2003-2004 Ministry of health & family welfare, Directory of Recognized In-House R&D Units, Directory of Public Funded Research Institutions and others registered with DSIR, Directory of Recognized Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Ministry of Science & Technology.

The questionnaire was mailed to these institutions. The questionnaire aimed to identify the type and area of research undertaken by the institution. The contact details and brief description about the institution was also sought..

The response to the questionnaire was low – less than 300 (299) institutions responded. In view of this, to fill in the information gap, internet searches were also conducted. Information obtained from the survey as well as internet searches and other sources has been compiled in this directory. Such information is therefore restricted to those institutions that have a website and have listed research as one of its activities or have indicated participating in development projects related to health.

As part of the compilation of the directory, the team faced various challenges such as incomplete information, information provided by individuals departments of medical colleges, the absence of websites for many institutions, time consuming effort required to get web addresses etc. While the information provided in the directory is not complete, and several institutions engaged in health research may be outside its ambit, this is a first step towards compiling in a single place, information about institutions that indicate that they are carrying out health research in India. As more information becomes available this may be updated. Notwithstanding these limitations, it is hoped that this directory would be useful not only to research institutions/researchers but also for government departments, donor agencies and private institutions interested in health research.

Definitions of Various Terms used in NHP-2007

Population: All inhabitants of a country, territory, or geographic area, for a given sex and/or age group, at a specific point of time. In demographic terms it is the number of inhabitants of a given sex and/or age group that actually live within the border limits of the country, territory, or geographic area at a specific point of time, usually mid-year. The mid-year population refers to the actual population at July 1st.

Population 65 Years & Over: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area, 65 years of age and over, for a given sex and at a specific point of time, usually mid-year.

Proportion of Urban Population: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area living in places defined as urban, at a specific point of time, usually mid-year.

Urban: The term urban refers to towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 1000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1000 persons per sq mile or 390 per sq km, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three-fourths of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

Proportion of Rural Population: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area living in places defined as rural, at a specific point of time, usually mid-year. The term rural refers essentially to villages and other rarely populated areas.

Density of Population: Number of persons, living per square kilometer.

Growth Rate: The exponential average annual rate of population growth, expressed as a percentage.

Annual Population Growth Rate: The annual average rate of change of population size, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, during a specified period. It expresses the ratio between the annual increase in the population size and the total population for that year, usually multiplied by 100. The annual increase in the population size is defined as a sum of differences: the difference between births less deaths and the Difference Between Immigrants Less Emigrants, In A Given Country, Territory Or Geographic Area At A Given Year.

Sex Ratio: The number of females per 1000 males.

Dependency Ratio: The average number of economically dependent population per 100 economically productive population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time. In demographic terms, economically dependent population is defined as the sum of the population under 15 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year; economically productive population is defined as the population between 15 and 64 years of age, for the same country, territory, or geographic area, at the same specific point in time.

Old Age Dependency Ratio: The proportion of persons above 65 years of age are considered to be dependent on the economically productive age group (15-64 years)

Life expectancy at Birth: The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the age and sex-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Birth Rate: The number of live births per 1000 estimated mid year population, in a given year.

Case Fatality Rate: Usually expressed as the proportion of persons diagnosed as having a specified disease who die within a given period of time as a result of acquiring that disease.

Crude Birth Rate: The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births in a year per 1,000 of the midyear population.

Death Rate: The number of deaths per 1000 estimated mid-year population in one year, in a given place.

Crude Death Rate: The crude death rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 of the midyear population.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Infant mortality rate (or IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): Annual number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate: Number of neonatal deaths in a given year per 1000 live births in that year. Neonatal deaths are deaths occurring during the neonatal period, commencing at birth and ending 28 completed days after birth.

Post-natal Mortality Rate: Number of deaths of children between 28 days and one year of age in a given year per 1000 total live births in the same year.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate: Peri-natal mortality rate includes late foetal deaths (28 weeks gestation & more) and early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year per 1000 live births in the same year.

Still Birth Rate: Death of a foetus weighing 1000g (equivalent to 28 weeks of gestation) or more, during one year in every 1000 total births.

Fertility: Fertility means the actual bearing of children during a woman's reproductive period i.e. roughly from 15 to 45, a period of 30 years.

Fertility Rate: The number of live births during a year per 1000 female population aged 15-49 years at the mid point of the same year.

Total Fertility Rate: Number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at childbearing age and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period.

Poverty: It is a situation in which a person is unable to get minimum basic necessities i.e. food, clothing and shelter for his /her sustenance. The inability to attain a minimum standard of living. The World Bank uses a poverty line of consumption less than us\$1.00 a day (at constant 1985 prices) per person

Poverty Line: Poverty estimates in our country are derived from the household consumer expenditure data collected by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) every fifth year. The 'Poverty line' has been calculated to be Rs. 327 per month per capita for rural India and Rs.454 per month per capita for urban India. The Planning Commission updates the 'poverty lines' for the year 1973-74 according to relevant price indices. The planning commission identified the expenditure group from the NSSO consumer expenditure data, whose expenditure on food fulfilled the calorie norms. The average per capita per month expenditure of this group was fixed as the 'poverty line'. The poverty line was Rs. 49 for rural areas and Rs. 56.6 was for urban areas. The calorie norms for rural India, was 2400 Kcal per capita per diem and for urban India it was 2100 Kcal per capita per diem."

Proportion of Population below National Poverty Line: The percentage of the population living below the national poverty line in a given country, territory, or geographic area, for a given sex and/or age group, at a specific period in time, usually a year. The operational definition for a national poverty line varies from country to country and represents the amount of income required by each household to meet the basic needs of all its members

Gross Domestic Product/ Capita: The average per capita market value of the sum of gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production, for a given national economy, at a given period in time, usually a year, expressed in international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. The gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies that are not included in the valuation of output. GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims; it provides an aggregate measure of production. The residency of an institutional unit is defined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year.

Annual GDP Growth Rate: The annual average rate of change of the gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices based on constant local currency, for a given national economy, during a specified period of time. It expresses the difference between GDP values from one period to the next as a proportion of the GDP from the earlier period, usually multiplied by 100.

Gross National Product (GNP): The sum of gross value added by all resident producers, plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from nonresident sources, divided by the mid-year population and converted to us dollars using the world bank's atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations.

Employment: Any type of work performed or services rendered in exchange for compensation. Compensation may include money (cash) or the equivalent in tuition, fees, books, supplies, room, or for any other benefit.

Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The members of a household might or might not be related by blood to one another.

House: Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. was considered as a house irrespective of its use. It might be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both or might even be vacant.

Proportion of Population with Access to Potable Water Services: The size of the population with access to services of potable water at a given year, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Percentage covered with Safe Water: The percentage of the population that has safe drinking water available in the home or with reasonable access

Percentage covered with Sanitation: The percentage of the population that has adequate excreta-disposal facilities available.

Communicable diseases: An illness due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products capable of being directly or indirectly transmitted from man to man, animal to animal or from the environment (through air, dust, soil, water, food etc) to man or animal.

Mortality Rate from Communicable Diseases: The total number of deaths from communicable diseases in a population of a given sex divided by the corresponding total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Non-communicable Diseases: Diseases that cannot be directly transmitted from man to man, animal to animal or from the environment (through air, dust, soil, water, food etc) to man or animal are deemed as non communicable diseases.

Mortality Rate from Non-communicable Diseases: The total number of deaths from non-communicable diseases in a population of a given sex divided by the corresponding total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Accidental Deaths: The total number of deaths from accidents in a population of a given sex and age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographical area.

Infanticide: Putting to the death to a newborn with the consent of the parent, family, or community.

Foeticide: Induced termination of a pregnancy with destruction of the fetus or embryo; therapeutic abortion.

Maternal & Child Health: The term maternal & child health refers to the promotive, preventive, curative & rehabilitative health care for mother & children which includes the sub areas of maternal health, child health, family planning and health aspects of care of children.

Family Planning: Family planning refers to practices that help individuals or couples to attain certain objectives:

- a) to avoid unwanted births
- b) to bring about wanted births
- c) to regulate the intervals between pregnancies
- d) to control the time at which births occur in relation to the ages of the parent
- e) to determine the number of children in the family.

ANC (ante natal care): It is the care of the woman during pregnancy, aim of which is to achieve at the end of a pregnancy a healthy mother & a healthy baby. Minimum ante-natal care include at least three antenatal checkups, TT immunisation and IFA supplement.

Proportion of Deliveries attended by Trained Personnel: The number of deliveries assisted by trained personnel in a specific year, regardless of their site of occurrence, expressed as a percentage of the total number of births in that same year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Trained personnel include medical doctors, certified nurses and midwives; not included are traditional birth attendants, trained or not.

Prevalence: The number of events, e.g., instances of a given disease or other condition, in a given population at a designated time; sometimes used to mean "prevalence rate". When used without qualification, the term usually refers to the situation at a specified point in time (point prevalence). Prevalence rate (ratio) is the total number of all individuals who have an attribute or disease at a particular time (or during a particular period) divided by the population at risk of having the attribute or disease at this point in time or midway through the period.

Percentage of Contraceptive Users: Percentage of eligible couples effectively protected against childbirth by one or the other approved methods of family planning, viz sterilization, IUD (intra-uterine devices), condom or oral pills.

Contraceptive Methods: Preventive methods that help

women to avoid unwanted pregnancies. Which include all temporary and permanent measures to prevent pregnancy resulting from coitus.

Percentage of Infants Immunized: The percentage of infants reaching their first birthday that have been immunized against each of the six EPI-target diseases (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis). The denominator used in the calculation is the number of infants surviving to age one.

One-year-olds immunized against measles: Percentage of 1-year-olds who have received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in a given year. For countries recommending the first dose of measles among children older than 12 months of age, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children aged less than 24 months receiving one dose of measles-containing vaccine.

Malnutrition: Malnutrition is a general term for the medical condition in a person caused by an unbalanced diet-either too little or too much food, or a diet missing one or more important nutrients. Most commonly, malnourished people either do not have enough calories in their diet, or are eating a diet that lacks protein, vitamins, or trace minerals.

Calorie: A calorie is a unit of measurement for energy. In most fields, it has been replaced by the joule, the SI unit of energy. However, it is used for the amount of energy obtained from food.

Daily Calorie Requirement Per Capita: The average number of calories needed to sustain a person at normal levels of activity and health, taking into account the distribution of the population by age, sex, body weight and environmental temperature. (UNDP, human development report 1994)

Low Birth Weight: Birth weight less than 2500 grams (up to and including 2499 grams)

Health expenditures: Health expenditure covers the provision of preventive and curative health services, public health affairs and services, health applied research, and medical supply and delivery systems, but it does not include provision of water and sanitation

Total health expenditures: Annual national health

expenditure as a proportion of the GDP The value of the sum of public and private expenditures on health care goods and services for a given national economy, at a given period in time, usually a year, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding gross domestic product (GDP).

Public Sector Expenditures: Annual public health expenditure as a proportion of the national health expenditure. The size of the public expenditure on health care goods and services for a given national economy, at a given period in time, usually a year, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding national health expenditure. It represents the governmental share, not limited to the ministry of health, of the total annual expenditure for covering the provision of preventive and curative health services, public health affairs and services, health applied research, and medical supply and delivery systems, excluding the provision of water and sanitation.

Physicians Ratio: The average number of physicians available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Dentists Ratio: The average number of dentists available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Professional Nurses Ratio: The average number of certified nurses available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Certified nurses not include auxiliary and unlicensed personnel.

Pharmacists Ratio: The average number of pharmacists available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Primary Health Care: Essential health care that is technically valid, economically feasible and socially acceptable. Primary health care includes eight essential elements: education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; an adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and provision of essential drugs.

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Health Sector Policy Reform Options Database (HS-PROD)

"Sharing innovative solutions to common health management problems"



Central
Bureau of
Health
Intelligence
(CBHI)

What is HS-PROD?

HS-PROD is a user friendly, state-of-the-art website which shares information about Indian good practices and innovations in health services management. An instantly accessible library of reform materials, it provides a summary of each option/scheme and links to more detailed source documents. The aim is to share reform know how to tackle common management problems in the health sector. It makes readily available a body of evidences that are so essential to take "the public health system closer to the objective of evidence-based policy-making" as envisaged in the National Health Policy & NRHM. HS-PROD currently contains over 225 entries that are carefully researched, categorised in 16 major health sector areas as given below:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Infrastructure and equipment | (10) Access to service and coverage |
| (2) Logistics | (11) Health Financing |
| (3) Financial management systems | (12) Human Resources |
| (4) Monitoring, evaluation and quality control | (13) Community Participation |
| (5) Public/private partnership | (14) Urban Health |
| (6) Management structures and systems | (15) Behavioural Change Communication |
| (7) Social marketing and franchising | (16) First Referral Units |
| (8) Health information systems | (17) Others |
| (9) Intersectoral links | |



Who owns HS-PROD?

Developed as a collaborative initiative between the Government of India (GOI) and the European Commission, HS-PROD now resides with the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare which was further developed with the technical support of National Institute of Medical Statistics, Indian Council for Medical Research, New Delhi along with European Commission Technical Assistance (ECTA) team.

Who manages HS-PROD?

The overall responsibility of HS-PROD is with CBHI. For this, a PROD Management Group (PMG) with representatives from different departments from the government, development partners, NGO/Private Sector and experts from the fields of Public Health, Economics, Bio Statistics, IT etc has been formed. The group meets quarterly but approves each new entry added to the database on a regular basis.



Why was HS-PROD developed?

Many States face similar problems in the health sector but have no way of sharing their experiences or ideas with each other. They may have heard of successful schemes in other parts of the country but do not know how to get more information on them.

The Internet is an excellent way of promoting Indian reforms, and especially partnerships with the private sector and NGOs, both within India and worldwide.

It is an efficient and low cost means of sustaining and replicating reforms instigated by GOI, development partners and other organizations.

It has valuable potential as a learning resource for health sector reform training events and courses (HS-PROD already forms a part of the professional development course in State Institute of Health & Family Welfare (SIHFW) in Mohali, Punjab.

It fits well with the revised role of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in a more decentralised context.

It encourages and supports convergence between sectors.

It represents an ideal tool for communicating good practices under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH2) programme.

At the State level, a need has been expressed for such a tool.



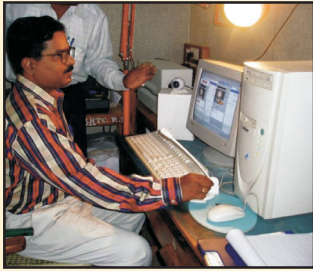
What information does HS-PROD contain?

Each HS-PROD entry is described in terms of concise summary, location, duration, advantages, challenges, prerequisites for implementation elsewhere (such as consultation); implementer etc. The aim is to provide up-to-date and accurate information about options or interventions, using a standard format and to organise such options systematically.

Few examples of HS-PROD entries:

Telemedicine at Dr B Barooah Cancer Institute, Assam: Responding to the problem of high number of cancer patients in Assam facing difficulty in accessing treatment, a telemedicine centre linked with the Tata Memorial Hospital & other referral hospitals, like in Sikkim





Primary health care and RCH services in urban slums, Uttar Pradesh: A public-private partnership providing primary health care and reproductive and child health services in eight identified slums of Varanasi City.

Providing round-the-clock comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care Centres, Tamil Nadu: leading to a drop in maternal mortality rate by 36 percent between 2001 and 2005.

Provision of essential maternal and child health services in Tribal Areas, Rajasthan: In each village a tribal woman working as a health volunteers or Swasthya Sakhis who carry out community based education & distribution and accompany women & children to health centres.

What kind of source documents can be accessed through HS-PROD?

Each entry provides a basic summary of the reform or innovation plus backed by a range of source material for those interested in more detail. The material includes Government Orders, power point presentations, evaluation reports, photographs, video clips, newspaper articles and links to relevant websites. Where the source item is too big for immediate access through a hyperlink, a request can be e-mailed directly to CBHI.

HS-PROD Users & Beneficiaries

HS-PROD users include Central/State/UT/District health and other related authorities including NRHM (Central/State), Governmental/Non governmental organisations in health and related fields, including Research, Education & Training, Regional offices of MOHFW & CBHI, ICMR Institutes, CBHI - Field Survey Units, ECTA state facilitators, Developmental partners (WHO, EC, UNICEF, WB, USAID, etc.), media and individuals.

How do I access HS-PROD?

At www.hsprodindia.nic.in

How do I find what I am looking for in HS-PROD?

HS-PROD entries are listed by the subject areas (16) as explained above. This can also be searched through subject areas search engine. There is also a state wise search facility. A general search engine allows you to search by keywords or by web reference number.

Can an individual add an entry to HS-PROD?

Yes, you can enter your information online through the website (help screens are available) or by sending a word document by email to dircbhi@nb.nic.in. The HS-PROD team will then contact you for further details.

Is HS-PROD limited to Indian best practices and innovations?

The database focuses exclusively on the initiatives in India but details of related international experience are also available on the website.

Does HS-PROD provide links to related websites?

Yes. HS-PROD has a module devoted to links with other national and international websites. The team seeks to maximise such connections while maintaining the focus on India in the database to avoid duplication of content.

Does HS-PROD include clinical good practices?

No, the emphasis is rather on management and organisational issues in the health sector.

How is the information collected?

The HS-PROD team carries out regular field visits to States/UTs to meet various health authorities & national health programme managers. This helps to gain a first hand experience of the ongoing practices. In addition, media, Internet, newspapers, journals and other magazines are a good source. The Regional Offices of CBHI, NIMS and EC conduct field visits in their respective states to capture the initiatives. The resource people are further contacted for more information. However the HS-PROD team does not carry out an independent evaluation of each reform. It demands proof of results (such as evaluation reports) but it is up to the HS-PROD user to make their own judgment as to whether the reform is useful or not.

How often are the entries updated?

The research team updates the HS-PROD as and when new information is gathered. After thorough investigation and review, the entries are uploaded on the website. The research team conducts visits to the site of ongoing or already implemented initiative to update the entries. However each option is dated so the user can see when the information was last revised.

What are the plans for HS-PROD in the future?

A report summarising the entries from the website has also been published during March, 2007 which could be used as a manual. It is also available on the CBHI Website www.cbhidghs.nic.in While HS-PROD has been developed as an operational information tool, it also has great potential as a learning resource for training events and courses in health sector and capacity development. In addition, an E-Discussion group is being developed so that users can discuss the projects online. More visits to the states, which are under represented in the database specifically focusing on subject areas that have few entries, will be conducted. The main objective would be not only to increase the database in terms of the number of entries but also organise sensitisation workshops and network with other relevant stakeholders to encourage the use of the website.





Regional Workshops for Improving and Strengthening Health Information System



Combined Report and Recommendations

August 2004



Government of India
Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)
Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi - 110 011

CBHI Website : www.cbhidghs.nic.in

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Regional Workshops for Improving and Strengthening Health Information System

Northern and Western Regions
New Delhi : 28-29 August, 2002

Southern and Central Regions
Bhopal : 8-9 May, 2003

Eastern and North Eastern Regions
Bhubaneswar : 22-23 January, 2004

Follow up Workshop
New Delhi : 7 April, 2004

COMBINED REPORT & RECOMMENDATIONS

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Dated 30th August, 2004

FOREWORD

The health data originate from the periphery levels and flow upward to District, State and Central levels. The Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is the national nodal institution for health statistics in the country. Similar nodal division is essential to be established by each State/UT in their respective Health & Family Welfare Directorates.

In order to facilitate national updated health database, CBHI regularly collects health information from the Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services of States! UTs and other source agencies. For improving and strengthening health data collection from the States! UTs and electronic health data transmission through e-mail (dircbhi nb.nic.in), CBHI through four regional workshops had closely interacted with all States/UTs.

These workshops deliberated in detail on the issues and constraints influencing the health information system and through this report have come out with important recommendations towards its efficient functioning at all the levels of health care delivery. The sincere efforts on parts of all the States/UTs and various concerned organizations in prompt implementation of these recommendations will go a long way for achieving our National Health Goals.


(S.P. AGARWAL)

Executive Summary

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is the national nodal Institution for Health Statistics in the country. The Directorates of Health Services of States/UTs are the primary source agencies for health data and responsible for its transmission to central level. In order to improve and strengthen health data collection & flow from States/UTs to CBHI, a series of regional workshops were conducted with the **objectives to suggest** :

- (1) to improve & strengthen the timely flow of validated requisite health information from States/UTs to CBHI as well as to enhance the linkages.
- (2) to improve & strengthen the infrastructure, both, physical and functional for efficient Health Information System from periphery through State/UT.
- (3) for computerized Health Information System by the States/UTs and timely health data dispatch to CBHI through electronics means.
- (4) for improving the annual CBHI publication "Health Information of India" in terms of need for including new data series, modifying present data series and presentation as well as requirement for new publication(s) on relevant health related aspects.
- (5) for strengthening the use of ICD-10 for morbidity & mortality coding by all medical/health care facilities in the States /UTs, and
- (6) enhanced efforts of States /UTs towards optimal utilization of CBHI's in-service training programs for better human resource development and capacity building for efficient health information system.

Four workshops were organized in order to cover all States/UTs viz (i) Northern & Western Region, 28-29 August 2002 at YMCA New Delhi, (ii) Central and Southern Region, 8-9 May 2003 at Academy of Administration, Bhopal, (iii) Eastern and North Eastern Region, 22-23 January 2004 at Bhubaneswar and (iv) Follow up workshop for all those states/UTs which could not attend earlier workshops, 7th April 2004 at Dte GHS, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

Each Workshop programme included Registration and Inaugural Session, Plenary Technical Sessions wherein the problems in data receipt from States/UTs faced by CBHI, introduction to website of CBHI and presentations by States/UTs about their health information system & its functioning etc. were made and deliberated. Subsequently the groups discussions were held towards the workshop objectives and their reports were thoroughly discussed during the plenary session leading to finalisation of the recommendations.

Besides the representatives from the States/UTs, these workshops were attended by senior officers & experts from Dte GHS, Department of Family Welfare, the Registrar General of India, WHO, National Informatic Centre (Central & State), Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Planning Commission, National Health Programmes, Institute for Research in Medical Statistics (ICMR), Medical Record Officers of state Hospitals and officers of CBHI.

Twenty one major recommendations as emerged on the six broad objectives of workshop are summarized in the next chapter. It could be seen that most of these recommendations are feasible to be implemented immediately while a few like establishment of an equipped State/UT & Distt. Health Statistic cells and computerization of Medical/Health Information system need to be initiated now so that they can be possibly implemented in due course with appropriate planning and resource mobilization.

Major Recommendations

- I. **To improve & strengthen the timely flow of validated requisite health information from States/UTs to CBHI as well as to enhance the linkages**
 1. While prioritizing Efficient Health Information System (HIS), to begin with the existing State/UT health statistics unit in health directorate be strengthened with an identified nodal officers, trained personnel and computer so as to effectively coordinate for validated health data base & capacity building in State/UT & closely link with CBHI. Subsequently make efforts for establishing a dedicated State/UT Health Statistics Division, equipped with adequate infrastructure This Division be responsible for efficient HIS, validated health database of the State/UT, monitoring & evaluation as well as capacity building, while keeping close linkages with CBHI and various reporting unit within the State/UT. (Action : States/UTs)
 2. States/UTs to punctually and regularly send the consolidated and validated weekly, monthly, annual reports to CBHI on the prescribed formats. Even 'Nil' report is required timely. (Action : States/UTs)
 3. All the Regional Offices for Health & Family Welfare of GOI also need to further strengthen their supportive and coordinating roles with the State/UT

Health Directorates for facilitating timely submission of validated data by States/UTs to CBHI as well as their capacity building for efficient health information system.

(Action : ROHFW/GOI and CBHI/DteGHS)

4. Central & State/UT Governments may bring an act for compulsory registration of all private / non govt. medical institutions and practitioners with the State/UT Government and mandatory for them to furnish medical/health reports to appropriate Govt. Health Facility in their vicinity.

(Action: Centre and States/UTs)

5. For better linkages, communication & capacity building, CBHI may hold review-meetings and workshops with States/UTs at appropriate intervals.

(Action : CBHI)

6. The existing CBHI formats for sending health information by States/UTs should be reviewed for their further simplification while avoiding duplication and redesign them as per present need, with definition of the key terminologies used. (Action : CBHI)

II. To improve & strengthen the infrastructure, both physical and functional, for efficient Health Information System from periphery through State/UT

7. At district level, Chief Medical & Health Officer is responsible for all health statistical activities under whom the existing Distt. Health Statistics cell be strengthened on priority basis and efforts be initiated to equip this cell with a dedicated trained officer as its incharge and a Group C staff oriented in computer operation and atleast one computer with accessories. This Distt. Health Information Unit can then coordinate for efficient health information system in the district, including on the spot supervision and related capacity building of PHCs & other Medical/Health units in the district.

(Action: States/UTs)

8. An expert group to review and suggest an appropriate Health Information System (HIS) from subcentre to district to state level with reference to the contents of records/registers, data recording, their validation, appropriate reporting and analysis for timely corrective measures at various levels. A manual to this effect needs to be prepared and shared for better understanding and uniformity of HIS at all levels and by all concerned authorities/ agencies.

(Action: CBHI and States/UTs)

9. At PHC/CHC/Dispensary level, the medical officers and health supervisors should be oriented to health data management through continued supportive supervision and wherever necessary through in service training program organized by State(s)/UT, CBHI and other Institutions. A close coordination with all the existing govt./non govt. health institutions in respective jurisdiction will ensure maximum coverage of health & medical data with requisite quality & timeliness.

(Action: States/UTs)

10. To strengthen Health Information System at Sub-centre/PHC/CHC Level, the State/UT may ensure the full compliment of Multipurpose H.W. (Male & Female), Health Supervisor, Doctors and other supportive staff as per GOI norms with their specified responsibilities and continued supportive supervision (Action: States/UTs)

11. At the Sub centre level the non-availability of formats/ registers needs be taken seriously and the State/UT may ensure their adequate supply & timely replenishment.

(Action: States/UTs)

III. For Computerized Health Information System by the States/UTs and timely health data dispatch to CBHI through electronics means.

12. Validated and authenticated health data should be transmitted by States/UTs to CBHI through electronic media (**e-mail:** dircbhi@nb.nic.in) with immediate effect as all the States/UTs have been sensitized to this effect by CBHI during 2003-04 and computerised data entry formats of CBHI are already available in CBHI **website** (cbhidghs.nic.in) for this purpose.

(Action: States/UTs)

13. The data collection for CBHI may be done through computerized formats to be made available on the Internet. Necessary on-line and off-line systems may be designed in order to automate this process and NIC's expertise may be used for designing appropriate systems including databases. NIC's connectivity in districts and states can enable on-line updation as well as transmission of data electronically.

(Action: CBHI & NIC)

14. Like CBHI has developed a central website for health information, the States/UTs may also initiate efforts to develop similar websites along with district specific health information, while utilizing the available expertise of state & districts NIC units.

(Action: States/UTs and State/Distt. NIC)

15. States/UTs may initiate steps towards computerizing the Hospital Information System in a phased manner to begin with state/regional level hospitals. This will facilitate efficient hospital database on morbidity & mortality based on ICD-10, essential for District/State/National Statistics on morbidity & mortality.
(Action: States/UTs)
- IV. For improving the annual CBHI publication "Health Information of India" in context of need for including new data series, modifying present data series and Presentation as well as requirement for new publication(s) on relevant health related aspects. (Action: CBHI)**
16. The Annual Publication "Health Information of India (HII)" with latest/updated information be brought out within six months of the following calendar year and for this purpose all the States/UTs and other reporting units should furnish requisite updated information to CBHI positively within three months following the calendar year. The presentation of HII may be improved in context of well-designed cover/back pages, quality of inner pages, their printing and contents with relevant analysis wherever necessary.
17. Following new health data series are suggested to be included in CBHI publication "HII":
- (i) Morbidity and Mortality due to trauma/road traffic accidents, disaster/natural calamities.
 - (ii) Incidence/prevalence as well as estimation of important non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and hypertension, based on sample survey through NSSO &/or other such agencies.
 - (iii) Data on age, sex & disease specific mortality rates.
 - (iv) State/UT specific innovative schemes for the welfare of people like in Madhya Pradesh "Rogy Kalyan Samiti, Jan Swasthya Rakshak Samiti and State Illness Fund"
18. CBHI may bring out publication on; (i) Information on hospitals for specialised treatment including facilities available, cost thereon etc., and (ii) Directory of Health Research Organisations, including National Surveys in health and related subjects, along with brief on their contributions.
- V. For strengthening the use of ICD-10 for morbidity & mortality coding by all medical/health care facilities in the States /UTs.**
19. ICD-10 coding system be implemented throughout the country for comparison at both, national and international levels and the use of ICD-10 be concurrently monitored by hospital administration for timely corrective measures at various levels, including meeting the ICD-10 trained manpower needs
(Action: States/UTs)
20. Both, CBHI and States/UTs should design and initiate appropriate training course on ICD-10 for human resource development/capacity building at all levels, instead of presently run long (5 weeks) course on Medical Coding. WHO may support CBHI for training of master trainees on ICD-10 from all States/UTs. Only trained personnel should be kept for efficiently handling the medical & health records.
(Action: CBHI, States/UTs and WHO)
- VI. Enhanced efforts of States /UTs towards optimal utilization of CBHI 'In-service Training programs for better human resource development and capacity building for efficient Health Information System.**
21. States/UTs may ensue all measures to fully utilize the in-service training programs of CBHI on Health Statistics and Medical Coding (ICD-10) as well as Medical Record Management, being organized for various categories of medical/non-medical staff involved in handling medical/health data, for which purpose CBHI communicates its annual training calendar well in advance to all States/UTs. For this purpose, every State/UT should prepare district wise inventory of such training needs, people trained and remaining to be trained and utilize this inventory for promptly recommending the names of untrained personnel to various CBHI in-service training courses.
(Action: States/UTs and other agencies requiring training of their staff)



Government of India

Improving and Strengthening the use of ICD 10 and Medical Record System in India

A Case Study (2004 & 2005)

Report and Recommendations



Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)
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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,
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FOREWORD

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th version (ICD 10) is the international standard prescribed by World Health Organisation. Countries need to adopt and implement this classification so that the morbidity & mortality databases are comparable within the various region/states of the country and between countries of region/world. Such reliable information are essential for meaningful conclusion on the health status of the population and for planning the development of facilities for medical and health care and their efficient functioning. ICD 10 coding was introduced by WHO in the year 1993 and India adopted the same in the year 2000. India is to move alongwith the other countries of world. CBHI's continuing efforts to promote use of ICD 10 will yield results only if all the medical & health authorities decide to implement ICD 10 and work towards it.

A case study on ICD 10 involving 20 Delhi & Rohtak hospitals belonging to various management categories, as undertaken by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) with the WHO Biennium 2004-2005 support is an appropriate effort in this direction. This case study involved the Medical Record Officers, heads of Medical Record Departments, Medical Superintendents of the hospitals and other administrative authorities. These officials and authorities who were oriented on the importance of implementing ICD 10, committed to provide the requisite support and logistics to the Medical Record Departments for efficient use of ICD 10 coding system. Through workshops, review meetings and visits to the medical establishments during this case study; the issues and constraints influencing the use of ICD 10 were identified and deliberated in detail on their feasible solutions. This study has come out with valuable recommendations for improved use of ICD 10 as well as strengthening the Medical Record Departments in the country.

Implementation of ICD 10 system necessitates continued sincere efforts in the form of orientation training programmes and computerized Medical Record System Departments in all medical & health institution. From 2005 onwards, CBHI has taken the important initiatives of conducting short term national level Orientation Training Courses on ICD 10. CBHI has also developed a Module and Workbook for Orientation Training on ICD 10 which serves as a handy self learning material for all concerned medical, nursing & paramedical personnels.

I hope that all the concerned medical & health authorities of various states/UTs as well as medical/health institutions will make every effort to efficiently implement the recommendations of this case study.


(Dr. R.K.Srivastava)

Executive Summary

Hospital records coded uniformly using ICD 10 form a vast data base and conclusions drawn on the processed data are extremely important for understanding the public health situation of the country. World Health Organisation (WHO) brought out the 10th version of International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD 10) in 1993 for systematic coding of morbidity and mortality causes in the medical records of medical/health institutions. India adopted this classification in the year 2000. Five years have gone by since the adoption of ICD 10 in India and evaluation of the implementation and use of ICD 10 by the Medical and Health Institutions needed to be done, in order to examine the extent of use of ICD 10, various problems, constraints and bottlenecks experienced and to come out with a model for improving and strengthening the use of ICD 10 and Medical Record System in the country and to assess the practical training needs and identify the processes which need to be initiated / speeded up to gear up the proper use of ICD 10. For this purpose, CBHI undertook a case study of 20 hospitals in Delhi and Rohtak under the aegis of WHO/GOI Biennium 2004 and 2005.

This case study of 20 hospitals in cities of Delhi and Rohtak spanning over the various management categories such as Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies and Private Sector consisted of the following well thought of initiatives :

1. Workshop of key trainers on ICD 10 from cities of Delhi and Rohtak (New Delhi : 21-23 July 2004)
2. First Review Meeting of key trainers on the action plan and efforts made to improve and strengthen the use of ICD 10 and identification of the major constraints and technologic requirements (New Delhi : 03 September 2004)
3. Visit of experts to the study hospitals for on the spot assessment on the status as well as techno-operational and administrative constraints in the use of ICD 10 (11-14 October 2004)
4. Second Review meeting of Key Trainers on ICD 10 and the Incharges of Medical Record Department to review the implementation of the action plan for improving the use of ICD 10 and strengthening the medical record system (New Delhi : 17 November 2004)
5. Review Workshop of key trainers on the major actions undertaken in order to improve the regular use of ICD 10 as well as to strengthen the MRD in the hospital (New Delhi : 25 January 2005)

The workshop of key trainers on ICD 10 was conducted during 21-23 July 2004 at conference room of YMCA New Delhi. In this workshop, **Medical Record Officers/Officials of 20 study hospitals from Delhi and Rohtak (Post Graduate Institute)** participated. These hospitals belong to various management categories such as Centre, State, Local Bodies and Private Institutions. During this workshop, the participants were introduced to - ICD 10 rules for morbidity and mortality coding and experiences of ICD 10 use in South East Asia Region. Through group work and self work sessions, the measures for improving and strengthening the use of ICD 10 in each hospital were discussed and the participants drafted the hospital specific action plan, logistics and support requirements for efficient use of ICD 10. Resource persons were drawn from World Health Organisation Country Office, South East Asian Regional Office of World Health Organisation (SEARO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Office of Registrar General of India (RGI), Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC) and State Bureau of Health Intelligence (SBHI), New Delhi.

The follow up first review meeting of all those **representatives from 20 study hospitals who participated in the July 2004 workshop**, was held on 3rd Sept. 2004 at Resource Centre, Dte.GHS/GOI, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi wherein the participants made presentations on the efforts made towards the use of ICD 10 and/or its further improvement in the Hospitals, major problems and constraints experienced (with feasible solutions) to operationalise and/or improving use of ICD 10 and further support and logistics required from Hospital Administration and CBHI for ensuring better use of ICD 10 in the hospitals. During the afternoon session, the participants were taken to Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi for demonstration of computerized system of coding and maintaining medical records. The ICD 10 (3 volumes) were provided to all those hospitals which did not have the same in their Medical Record Departments (MRD). Also, a self work in three groups on "Action plan, logistics and support requirements for efficient use of ICD 10 in their hospital and suggestion in workbook on ICD 10 training were done. Experts and resource persons were from MAMC and office of RGI.

Subsequently the **6 hospitals of the case study** where no coding system of Medical Records was being used were visited by CBHI officers during 11-14 October 2004 for on the spot assessment and discussions with hospital authorities and MRD officials. The very purpose of this visit

was to recognise the constraints and problems which were preventing the Medical Record Department of the hospitals from effectively using ICD 10 coding in the Medical Records/System. Also, the current status on the use of ICD 10 and their further plans on its implementation were discussed. Suggestions were given by visiting CBHI officer to the Medical Record Department officials for effective use of ICD 10 in the hospital.

The **2nd review meeting on implementation of ICD 10** of these 20 hospitals was held on 17th November 2004 (1000-1800 hrs) in Conference Room of NIHF, New Delhi. During this 2nd review meeting, **the medical officer/ authority incharge of Medical Record Deptt. from 20 study hospitals** were also invited alongwith the Medical Record Officials who participated in the earlier workshop and review meeting. The efforts made by the hospital authorities for implementing ICD 10 and action taken to handle major problems and constraints and further support and logistics required from hospital authorities and CBHI for ensuring continued use of ICD 10 were discussed, which was followed by self work session in which each hospital identified specific issues requiring further attention for coding the morbidity and mortality records according to ICD 10 and prepared hospital specific action plan to address these issues. The "ICD 10 (3 volumes)" on CD-ROM were provided to all the Govt. hospitals for facilitating the use of ICD 10.

As already planned, in the final stage of this case study on ICD 10, review and concretization of the actions undertaken by the hospitals was done in order to come out with a model to improve and strengthen the use of ICD 10 in the country. The review workshop was organized on 25th January 2005 (0930-1730 hrs) at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, wherein the (i) **hospital authorities viz. Medical Superintendents and Medical Officer Incharges of Medical Record Departments of the 20 study hospitals from Delhi and Rohtak**, (ii) **administrative authorities of Govt. under which these hospitals function viz.** DHS of NCT of Delhi, Medical Officer of Health from MCD and NDMC, (iii) Director Medical and Health Services of Railways and ESI, (iv) Director CGHS/ Dte.GHS, as well as (v) experts from WHO and various partners i.e. RGI, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Medical College(s), concerned authorities for MOHFW and Dte.GHS/GOI, deliberated and made far reaching recommendations for improved use of ICD 10 in future.

The Proceedings of the individual workshops and review meetings are attached as Annexure I, II, III, IV and V respectively. The copies of Technical Presentations are also annexed. Major recommendations as emerged during the deliberations of the different activities of the case study are summarized in the next few pages. The implementation of these recommendations will definitely result in improved use of ICD 10 in the medical/health institutions across the country.

Major Recommendations

A. Essential use of ICD 10

1. All Government and Private health and medical institutions in the country should essentially use ICD 10 in their records and reports and the same should be ensured by all concerned authorities through well designed guidelines, directives and continued monitoring.

[Action : Centre and States/UTs]

2. All medical and health institutions, including hospitals of any size, in the country should equip themselves with WHO publication on ICD 10 (3 volumes) as a reference and ICD 10 codes relevant to each medical specialty be prominently made available in concerned wards in the hospitals. No medical record should remain without ICD 10 code for the diagnosed disease.

[Action : Centre, States/UTs and Respective Medical and Health Authorities]

3. CBHI should be appropriately further strengthened and equipped to efficiently function as National

Nodal Institute on ICD 10 with the objective of further strengthening use of ICD 10, its continuous monitoring, evaluation and capacity building including creation of Master Trainers.

[Action : CBHI]

4. WHO may consider setting up of WHO Collaborating Centre on Family of International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems for SE Asia Region, on priority basis, at CBHI, Dte. General of Health Services, Govt. of India, New Delhi

[Action : WHO and CBHI]

B. Manpower Capacity Building for ICD 10 Use

5. All State/UT authorities should formulate a plan for regular orientation training on the use of ICD 10 and every medical and health institution should make efforts to keep their medical/nursing/paramedical staff duly oriented on ICD 10 through well drawn and regularly conducted Orientation Programs in their institutions.

[Action : States/UTs and Respective Medical & Health Authorities]

6. The syllabi and curricula of undergraduate and postgraduate medical as well as paramedical courses in India should appropriately cover the teaching on ICD 10 and its appropriate use.

[Action : All concerned Councils]

C. Operational Plan for implementation of ICD 10, its Monitoring and Evaluation

7. States/UTs should set up a task force for time-bound implementation and monitoring of ICD 10 use. They should maintain a database of various medical and health institutions using/not using ICD 10 and ensure that all these institutions use ICD 10.

[Action : States/UTs]

8. WHO may develop offline software package for ICD 10 coding of disease nomenclatures and provide it for its use in various medical/health institutions in India. Computerised user manual/self learning module for ICD 10 may be prepared and circulated through website of CBHI. Further, online help and a newsletter on ICD 10 aspects may be established through CBHI website. CBHI should make an inventory of all such vendors which are involved in designing the health information system using ICD 10 and share the list with States/UTs for getting the institution specific hospital information system designed through a suitable agency.

[Action : CBHI and WHO]

9. Directives need to be issued from heads of the medical/health institutions to all concerned Medical/Nursing/Paramedical personnel of all departments in the medical/health institutions for ensuring completion of medical records of both outpatient and inpatient departments, and for clearly writing diagnosis using standard medical terminology, while avoiding the abbreviations.

[Action : States/UTs and Respective Medical and Health Authorities]

10. Data on morbidity/mortality based on Medical Records should be regularly compiled, analysed and should form the part of various documents/reports of the medical/health institutions including their annual report.

[Action : States/UTs & Respective Medical and Health Authorities]

11. There should be regular visits / interaction by CBHI to facilitate the speedy implementation of ICD 10 in the States/UTs.

[Action : CBHI & States/UTs]

D. Strengthening Medical Record Unit/Department and Computerised Medical Record System

12. The medical record system in each medical/health institution should be computerized with appropriately designed software for both outpatient and inpatient records, while using meticulously designed formats, local area network as well as internet facility in all the departments/wards of the medical/health institution.

[Action : States/UTs and Respective Medical and Health Authorities]

13. The medical record department in each medical/health institution should be given highest priority and be headed by a senior level expert/officer of the same rank as in other existing technical departments in the same institution. The medical record department should be equipped with requisite number of trained personnel of different categories like medical record officer, Dy. Medical Record Officer, Assistant Medical Record Officer, Sr. Medical Record Technician, Medical Record Technician and other support staff in order to efficiently handle and manage the medical record system of the institution. The standardized staffing pattern of medical record department, keeping in view the bed strength in an institution be worked out by the concerned State/UT authorities and medical record departments in various medical and health institutions be equipped accordingly.

[Action : States/UTs and Respective Medical and Health Authorities]

14. All the technical functionaries in the medical record department be trained through the prescribed training programmes and such training personnel should not be diverted to other departments. The contribution of medical record department functionaries in any of the research papers be duly acknowledged.

[Action : States/UTs and Respective Medical and Health Authorities]

15. There should be clear guidelines for period of retention of medical records for both outpatient and inpatient departments and after the said period, they must be destroyed. This will provide adequate space for the records.

[Action : States/UTs and Respective Medical & Health Authorities]

Managing Human Resources for Health in India

A case study of Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat



Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011
CBHI Website: www.cbhidghs.nic.in
Email: dircbhi@nic.in

In Collaboration with WHO - India Country Office



Managing Human Resources for Health in India

A case study of Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh

Recommendations emerging out of the study are as follows

- 1 The state health directorate should have a full fledged HR department with specialized staff and dedicated budget.
- 2 The states should develop short and long term human resource strategies and plan by adopting the standard process of manpower planning.
- 3 The existing recruitment rules should be reviewed and modified in the light of changing job requirements and improvement in overall education level.
- 4 Recruitment of programme staff should be undertaken with a view at long term utilization.
- 5 The states should review the sanctioned post as per the existing workload and create additional posts wherever required.
- 6 The government should either ensure that the recruitment process is completed in time by the recruiting agency or explore the possibility direct recruitment of technical staff by the department.
- 7 The state government should avoid ad-hoc appointments and regularize the existing ad-hoc staff at the earliest.
- 8 There is a need for flexibility in fixing compensation for health personnel in order to make the government services more attractive.
- 9 The state governments should devise policy for providing financial incentives along with better housing and education facility for children to make rural posting more attractive.
- 10 The state government should consider time bound promotion for all categories of staff. Further promotions should be linked to training and attainment of higher knowledge and skills relevant to service delivery.
- 11 The state should adopt a time bound transfer policy where a person has to serve in the rural and remote areas only for a fixed duration after which they get a chance to gradually move to cities over a defined time period.
- 12 The state should undertake proper training of supervisory staff and effective monitoring of supervisory activities in order to strengthen supervision.
- 13 The states need to adopt a comprehensive training policy based on the actual needs as per the job requirement.

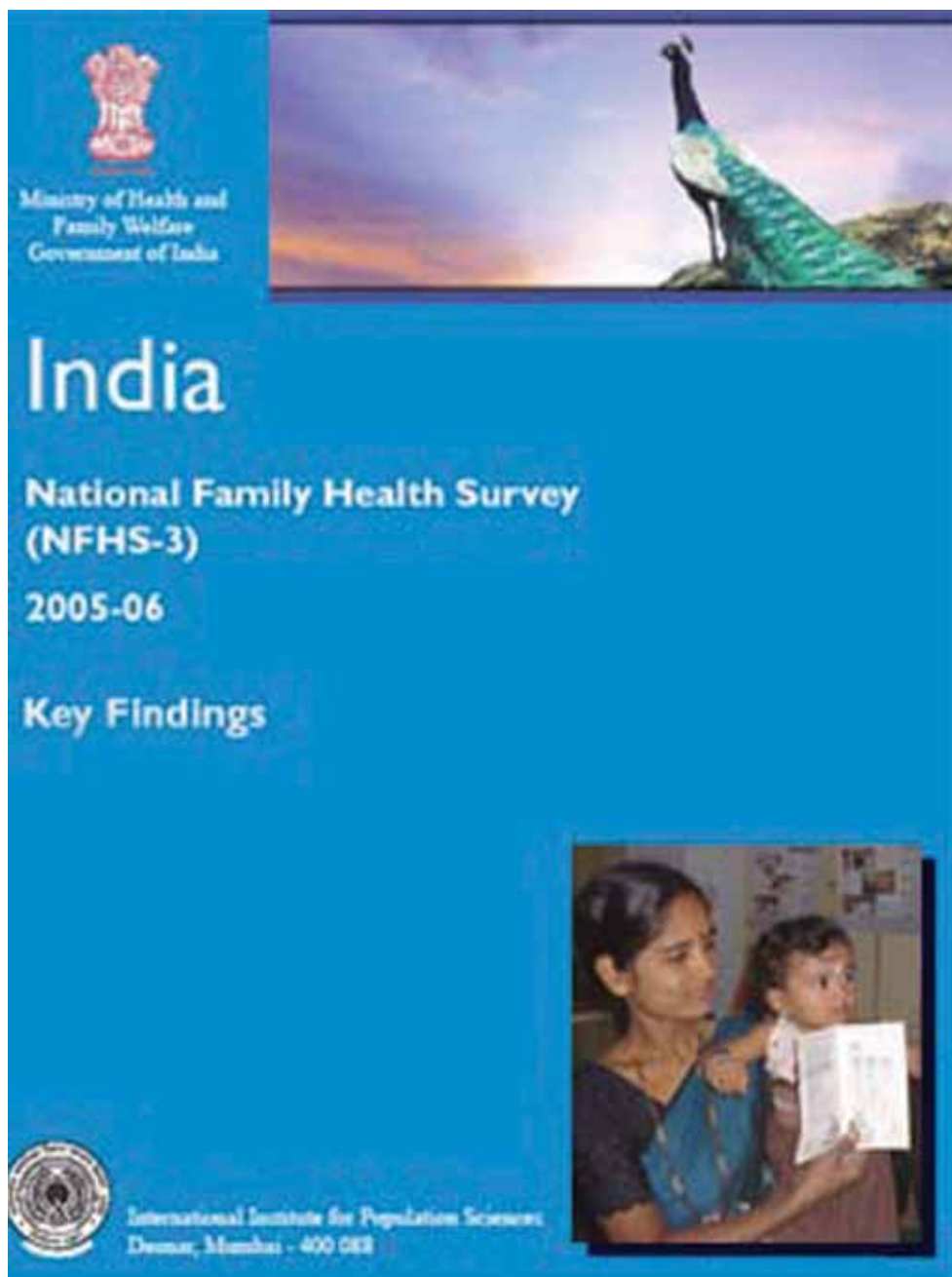


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For additional information about the 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), please contact:

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2005-06 NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. The MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute, Pune (NARI).

NFHS-3 interviewed 124,385 women age 15-49 and 74,369 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in India and each of its 29 states. The survey is based on a sample of households that is representative at the national and state levels. The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) services, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, HIV prevalence is measured at the national level and for selected states. The NFHS-3 fieldwork was conducted in two phases by 18 research organizations between November 2005 and August 2006.



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-third of India's households are in urban areas, with two-thirds in rural areas. Half of the households have four or fewer members. Fourteen percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households have household heads who are Hindu (82%) or Muslim (13%). An additional 3 percent of households are headed by Christians, 2 percent by Sikhs, and 2 percent by those of other religions.

Nineteen percent of households belong to a scheduled caste, 8 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 40 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Only one-third of India's households do not belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

More than one-third of India's population (35%) is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over. Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 83 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, and 13 percent live with one parent.

Housing (electricity, water, toilet facilities)

Sixty-eight percent of households (56% of rural households and 93% of urban households) have electricity, up from 60 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fifty-five percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 64 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Three-fourths of rural households have no toilet facilities.

Eighty-eight percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (95% of urban households and 85% of rural households), but only 25 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. One-third of households treat their drinking water to make it potable; half of those that treat their water strain the water through a cloth, and almost one-third boil the water.

Wealth index

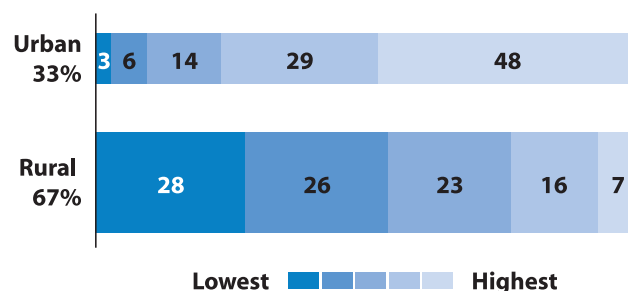
The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest).

Twenty-eight percent of the rural population is in the lowest wealth quintile, in contrast to the urban areas, where only 3 percent of the population is in the lowest quintile.



Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households



EDUCATION

Current school attendance among children

Only 83 percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (88% in urban areas and 81% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 75 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 41 percent

for children age 15-17 years.

Among children age 6-10 years, there is no gender disparity in school attendance in urban areas, but school attendance in rural areas is higher for boys (84%) than for girls (79%).

At older ages too (11-14 years and 15-17 years), in urban areas, gender disparity in school attendance in favour of boys remains small (2 percentage points or less); but, in rural areas, it is pronounced and increases with age.

Education levels

Forty-one percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. More than one-third of men (35%) have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 22 percent of women have attained that level of education.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

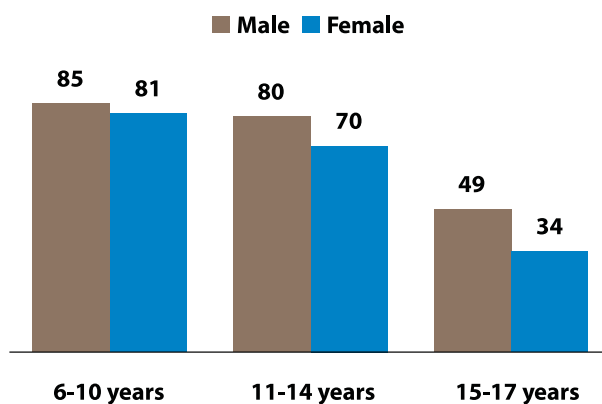
Virtually all Indian adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most Indian adults also think children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; fewer adults think children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Just under half (49%) of women think girls should learn about contraception, compared with 65 percent of men. Both women and men (42% and 64%, respectively) are slightly less likely to think contraception should be part of boys' school education.

Most men and women believe information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than 8 in 10 men think boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS, compared with 63 percent of women. More than 60 percent of men say that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but slightly less than half of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage among women is 17.2 years. Men get married more than six years later, at a median age of 23.4 years. Almost half (46%) of women age 18-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18. More than one-quarter (27%) of men age 21-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21. Women and men living in urban areas and those with higher levels of education marry later than their rural and less educated counterparts.

Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in India will have an average of 2.7 children in her lifetime. Fertility decreased by 0.5 children between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2; it decreased less rapidly—by 0.2 children—between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Fertility rates are at or below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman in 10 states: Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. Several other states are close to replacement-level fertility. In contrast, fertility rates are highest in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, where at current fertility levels, a woman would have about four children during her lifetime.

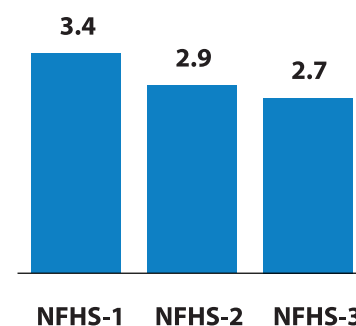
Fertility in rural areas is 3.0 children per woman, much higher than in urban areas where the replacement level fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman has been achieved. The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have two children more than women in the highest wealth quintile.

Fertility rates are higher for women in disadvantaged groups (3.1 children per woman among scheduled tribes, 2.9 among scheduled castes, and 2.8 among other backward classes), compared with women who are not in any of these groups (2.4).

The total fertility rate for Muslims (3.1) is slightly higher than the rate for Hindus (2.7), but this difference has been cut in half since NFHS-2 because the fertility of Muslims fell more rapidly than the fertility of Hindus in the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

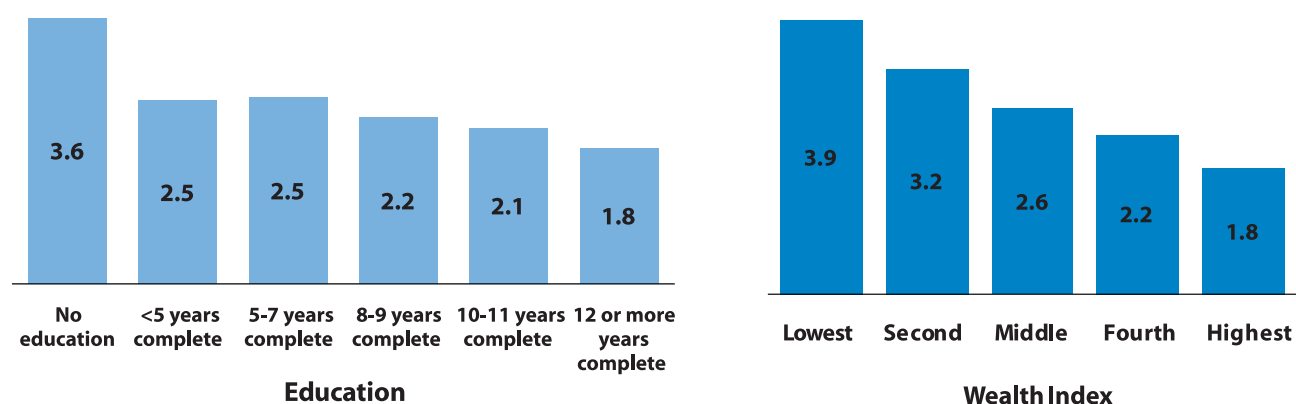
Fertility trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19, 16 percent have already begun childbearing. Young women in rural areas are more than twice as likely to be mothers as young women in urban areas. In Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Bihar, at least one in four teenage women have begun childbearing. These statistics reflect the fact that the majority of women in India marry during their teens.

If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.9 instead of 2.7.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in India is 31 months. Eleven percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth, and 28 percent occur within 24 months. More than 60 percent occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

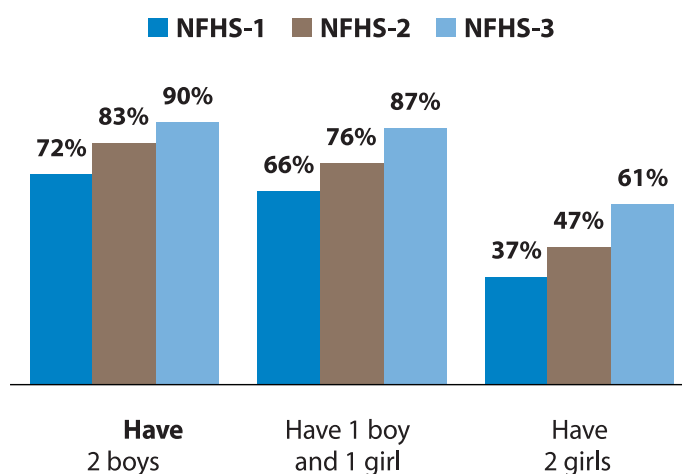
Seventy-one percent of adults either want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, about half would like to wait at least two years. Two-thirds of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

Many Indians show a strong preference for sons. About one in five women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.9 instead of 2.7. Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. Among births in the five years before the survey, 10 percent were mistimed (wanted later) and 11 percent were not wanted.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Currently married women with two children who want no more children



FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in India. Female sterilization is the most widely known method. Indians are less likely to know about temporary contraceptive methods. The government family

planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, women are most likely to know about the pill (85%) and men are most likely to know about condoms (93%).

Knowledge of sterilization has been high since NFHS-1, but knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods has increased substantially since NFHS-1. Among currently married women, 87 percent now know about the pill, for example, compared with only 66 percent in NFHS-1 and 80 percent in NFHS-2. Women in Delhi, Manipur, and Uttar Pradesh are most likely to know about temporary methods, while at the other end of the spectrum, less than 70% of women in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Nagaland know about the pill; less than half in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka know about condoms.

Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 56 percent, up from 48 percent in NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is highest in Himachal Pradesh (73%) and West Bengal (71%) and lowest in Meghalaya (24%). Female sterilization accounts for two-thirds of contraceptive use.

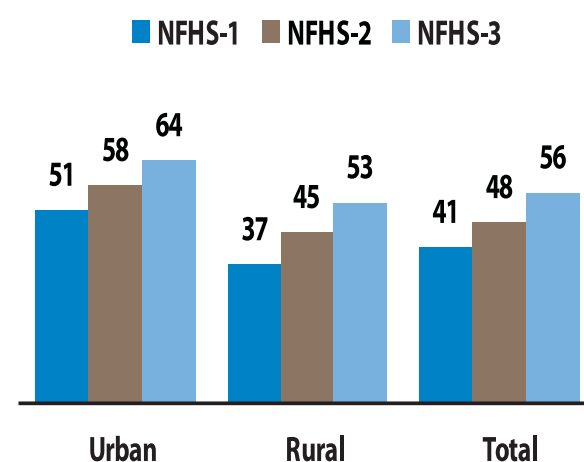
Muslim women are less likely to use contraceptives (46%) than women of other religions (58% among Hindus and 58-75% among other religious groups). Women from the lowest wealth quintile and scheduled-tribe women are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women.

Women in India are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, 77 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with 53 percent of women with two daughters but no sons.

Female sterilization, which accounted for 71 percent of contraceptive use in NFHS-2, now accounts for 66 percent of contraceptive use. Female sterilization is by far the most common method in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, where 55-63 percent of currently married women have been sterilized, compared with 37 percent nationally. More than half of women who get sterilized have the operation before they reach 26 years of age. Early sterilization is particularly common in Andhra Pradesh, where the median age of sterilization is just 23 years.

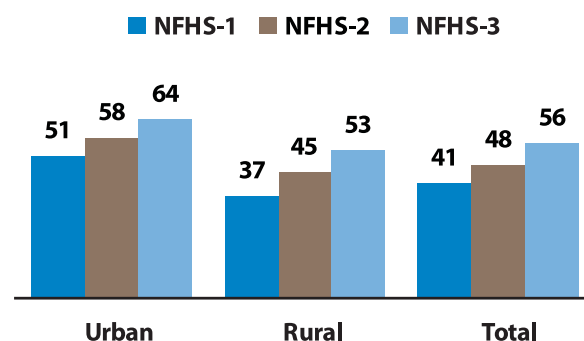
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



The most commonly used spacing methods are condoms and the rhythm method (each used by 5% of currently married women). In general, better-educated and wealthier women are more likely to use spacing methods, and female sterilization is more common among less-educated women.

Eighty-four percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital, whereas most users of IUDs had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector. Almost two-thirds of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, which is also the most common source for condoms. Most pill users (62%) and a substantial proportion of condom users (44%) use social marketing brands.

Discontinuation rates for temporary methods are quite high. About half of the users of pills and injectables discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method, and discontinuation is also quite high for condoms (45%). One-year discontinuation rates are also substantial for users of the rhythm method (32%) and withdrawal (35%), the methods with the highest failure rates.

Intentions to use

Most married women who are not using contraception plan to do so in the future (62%). However, only about one-fourth of them prefer to use a modern temporary method; 64 percent prefer female sterilization.

Informed choice

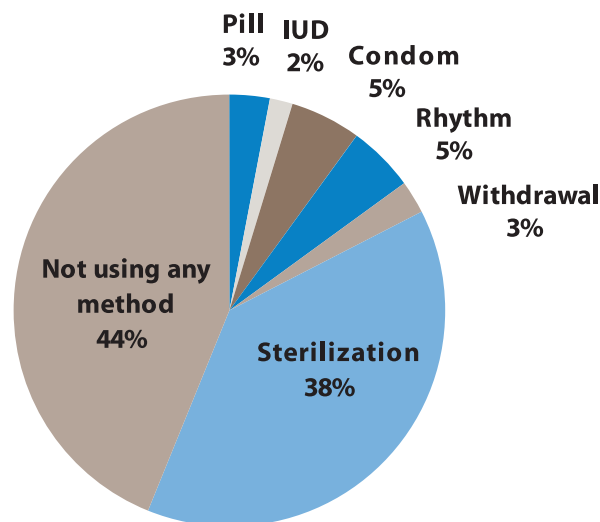
Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Only about one-third of modern contraceptive users were told by the health worker about the side effects of their method, and one-quarter were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Fewer than 3 in 10 were told about other methods they could use. Women in urban areas were more likely to get this kind of information than women in rural areas.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women who use specific methods



According to this definition, 13 percent of married women have unmet need for family planning, down from 20 percent in NFHS-1 and 16 percent in NFHS-2. Currently, 82 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 67 percent in NFHS-1 and 75 percent in NFHS-2.

Exposure to family planning messages

Most women (61%) have recently seen or heard a family planning message in the media (radio, television, newspaper, magazine, wall painting, or hoarding). Younger women, urban women, women with more education, and women in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to have been exposed to family planning messages in the media. Men are much more likely than women to have been exposed to family planning messages; 92 percent have recently seen or heard a family planning message in the media.

Men's attitudes

Most men in India reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it (78%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (84%). However, 49 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Two-thirds of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in India is steadily decreasing; infant mortality is currently estimated at 57 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 68 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 79. However, more than 1 in 18 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 13 die before reaching age five.

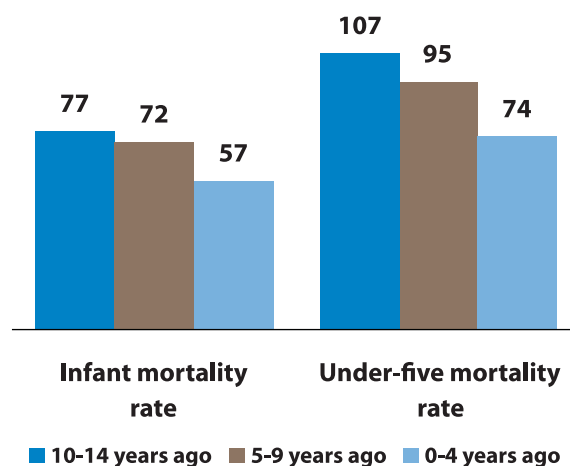
After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in India face a higher mortality risk than boys. Children born to mothers under age 20 or over age 40 are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 77 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 50 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are at a nearly three times greater risk of death than children whose mothers waited three years between births.

Infant mortality in rural areas is 50 percent higher than in urban areas. Children whose mothers have no education are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of school. In addition, children from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are at greater risk of dying than other children.

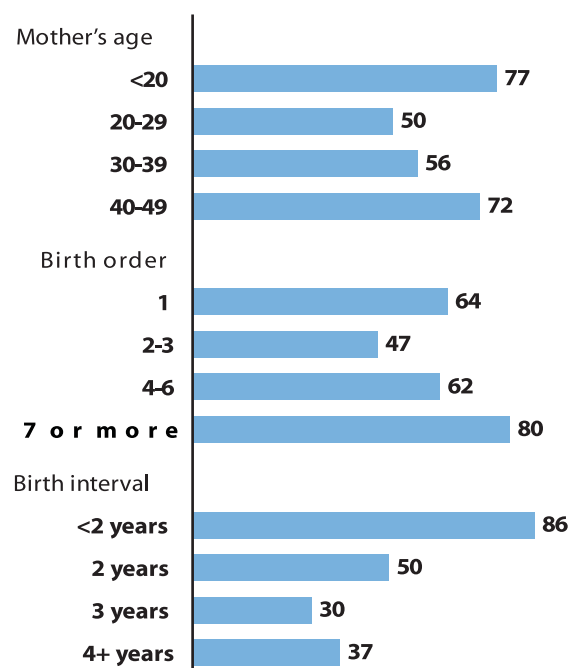
Infant and child mortality rates over time

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Infant mortality rates are highest in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh, where about 70 children in 1,000 die in their first year of life, and lowest in Kerala and Goa, with 15 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Perinatal mortality

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 49 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Mothers with no education and mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are twice as likely to lose their children in late pregnancy and during the first few days of life as mothers who have 12 or more years of education and mothers in the highest wealth quintile. Perinatal mortality is 45 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Birth intervals also have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. For births that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 71 per 1,000, compared with only 30-31 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Less than half (44%) of children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 5 percent have received no vaccinations at all.

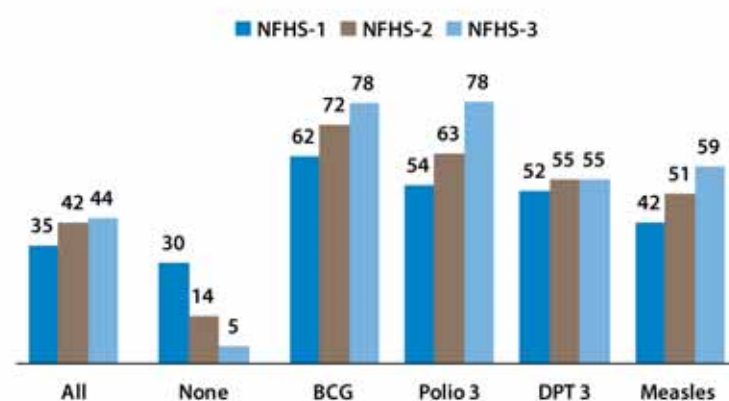
Seventy-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and the same percentage have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. However, only 59 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and only 55 percent have received all the recommended doses of DPT. Less than one-third of children are fully vaccinated against the six major childhood diseases in Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam. At the other end of the spectrum, at least three-quarters of children have received all the recommended vaccinations in Tamil Nadu, Goa, and Kerala.

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT is 27 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is 16 percent.

There was very little improvement in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 (42%) and NFHS-3 (44%). The largest improvement was for polio vaccinations (63% to 78%), undoubtedly as a result of the Pulse Polio Campaign, but 22 percent of children still have not received three

Trends in vaccination coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months who have received specific vaccinations



doses of polio vaccine, despite attempts to eradicate the disease in India. There has also been an improvement in the coverage of BCG and measles vaccination, but the proportion of children who received three doses of DPT vaccine did not change at all between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

There was very little improvement in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

The overall picture masks substantial variations in trends in vaccination coverage among the states. Several states, such as

Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, and West Bengal, have witnessed a substantial increase in vaccination coverage, while vaccination coverage has actually worsened substantially in other states, such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu.

Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, children in wealthier households, and children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations. Boys are also slightly more likely than girls to be fully vaccinated (45% of boys, compared with 42% of girls).

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 6 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 69 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Fifteen percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 71 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 8 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 9 percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 60 percent were taken to a health facility. Thirty-nine percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 26 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 20 percent who were given gruel. More than one-quarter of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Sixteen percent received antibiotics, which are not recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.



Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in India only 10 percent received more liquids than normal. Almost 4 in 10 children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

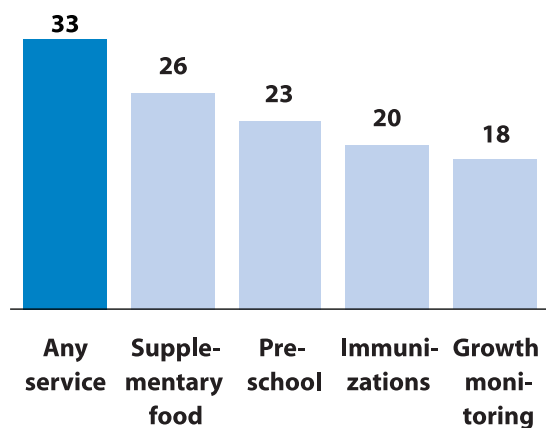
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-6 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 81 percent of children under six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, one-third receive services of some kind from the

centre. The most common services children receive are supplementary food (26% of children under 6) and preschool (23% of children age 3-6). One-fifth of children receive vaccinations and growth monitoring services at the *anganwadi* centre.

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre



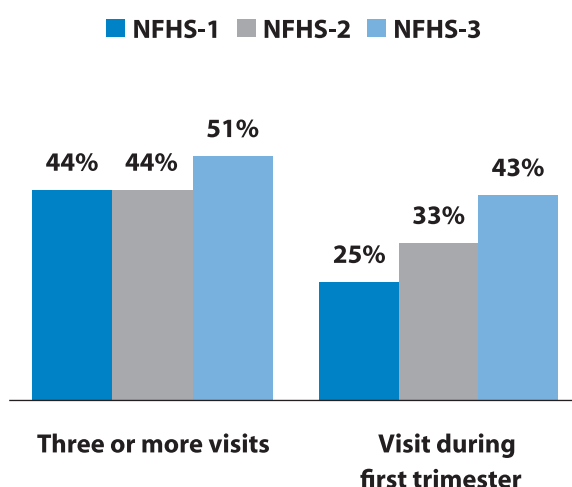
Children age 2-3 years are slightly more likely to be taken to the *anganwadi* centre than younger and older children. Mothers with no education and mothers who have completed high school are least likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres. Mothers from scheduled tribes are more likely to take their children to the *anganwadi* centre than women from other groups; one-half of age-eligible children from scheduled tribes in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receive some kind of service.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost three-quarters received antenatal care from a health professional (50% from a doctor and 24% from other health personnel). Younger women were more likely than older women to receive antenatal care, as were women with more education and women having their first child. More than one in five mothers received no antenatal care. Almost two-thirds of women in Bihar did not receive any antenatal care.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?



Less than half of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 22 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy. Just over half of mothers had three or more antenatal care visits; urban women were much more likely to receive three or more visits than women in rural areas.

For 65 percent of births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements, but only 23 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Three in four mothers received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 4 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.



An ultrasound test was performed during 24 percent of pregnancies. Women with at least 12 years of education were eight times as likely to have an ultrasound test as women with no education. Only 4 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 62 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with no living son are much more likely to have an ultrasound test. An examination of the sex of children born when there was an ultrasound test during pregnancy provides clear evidence of the use of ultrasound testing for sex determination, leading to sex-selective abortions when couples want to have a son.

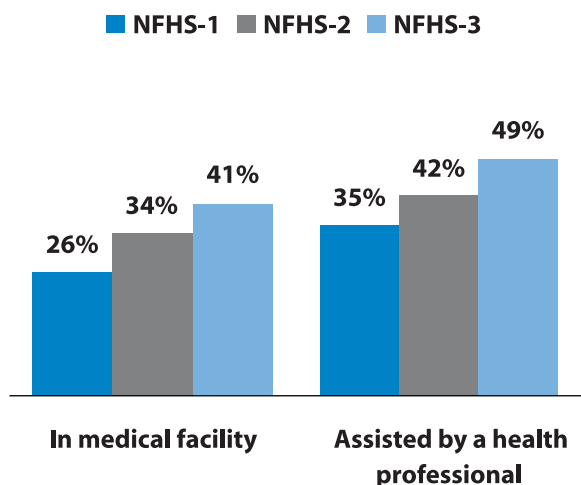
Male involvement in antenatal care

Almost half of men with a child under three said they were present during at least one antenatal checkup received by the child's mother; only 37 percent were told what to do if the mother had a major complication of pregnancy. Men under age 20 were less likely to go to an antenatal care visit than older men, as were fathers with four or more children, fathers with no education, and those in the lowest wealth quintile.

Delivery care

Three out of every five births in India take place at home; only two in five births take place in a health facility. However, the percentage of births in a health facility has increased steadily since NFHS-1. Home births are more common among women who received no antenatal checkups, older women, women

Are babies being delivered safely?



In 92 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 45 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Less than half of births took place with assistance from a health professional, and more than one-third were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 16 percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only one in five home births.

Male involvement in delivery care

Few fathers with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to delivery

care. Only half were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 43 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose

child was not delivered in a health facility, 48 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 44 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and only about one-third were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby (36%) and about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth (33%). Younger fathers were much less likely than older fathers to be provided this information.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Only 37 percent of mothers had a postnatal checkup within 2 days of birth, as is recommended; most women receive no postnatal care at all. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, about one in five births in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal checkup of the mother. Only 15 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal checkup.

with no education, women in the lowest wealth quintile, and women with more than three previous births. Women who gave birth at home were asked why they did not deliver in a health facility; by far the most common reason was that they simply felt it was not necessary (72%). One in four women said delivery in a health facility is too expensive.

Kerala and Goa outperform all other states in terms of delivery care, with nearly all deliveries taking place in medical institutions. Institutional deliveries are also very common in Tamil Nadu (88%). By contrast, only 12-20 percent of births are delivered in medical institutions in Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar.



ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Nationwide, 418 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, charcoal, dung cakes, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste are more likely to have tuberculosis than people who use electricity or gas for cooking. Tuberculosis is more common in the East (except for Orissa) and Northeast than in other areas of the country.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (85% of women and 92% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only about half know that it can be spread through the air by

coughing or sneezing. About half of women and men have misconceptions about how TB is spread.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, more than two percent of women and men age 35-49 suffer from diabetes. Prevalence of diabetes increases with age and household wealth status. Less than two percent of adults suffer from asthma (1,600 persons per 100,000). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is 2.5 times higher for women than for men (949 per 100,000 women, compared with 383 per 100,000 men). The number of persons with goitre or other thyroid disorders increases with age, especially among women.



Tobacco and alcohol use

Over half of men (57%) and 11 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 9 percent of pregnant women. Tobacco use is more common in rural areas (61% of men and 13% of women) and among those with less education.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Just under one-third of men and 2 percent of women drink alcohol; Muslims, Jains, and young men age 15-19 are least likely to drink alcohol.

Source of health care

For most households, the private medical sector is the main source of health care (70% of urban households and 63% of rural households). Wealthier households are less likely to use the public medical

sector than households in the lower quin-tiles of the wealth index. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (58%), lack of a nearby facility (47%), and long waiting times (25%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 5 percent of households report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes, and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). Health insurance is about five times as common in urban areas as in rural areas.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in India, only 46 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as WHO recommends. In addition, only 55 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, which means many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. However, mothers in India breastfeed for an average of 25 months, which is slightly longer than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, more than half of children are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for those 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Less than half of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and about one-third are fed from the minimum number of food groups. However, only 21 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Children's nutritional status

Almost half of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Forty-three percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. More than half of children under age five are underweight in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Bihar.

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 20-30 percent of children are undernourished according to each of these three measures. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, almost two in five children suffer from chronic undernutrition. Girls and boys are equally likely to be undernourished.

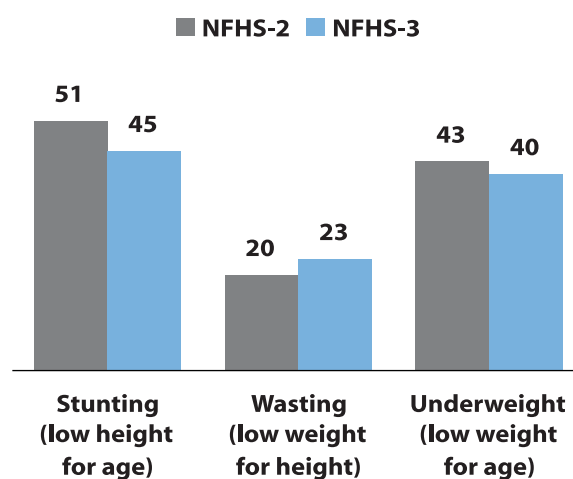
Children's nutritional status in India has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago, which means chronic undernutrition is less widespread, but they are slightly more likely to be too thin for their height, which means acute undernutrition is still a major problem in India.

Adults' nutritional status

Adults in India suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; more than one-third of adults are too thin, and more than 10 percent are overweight or obese. Only 57 percent of men and 52 percent of women are at a healthy weight for their height.

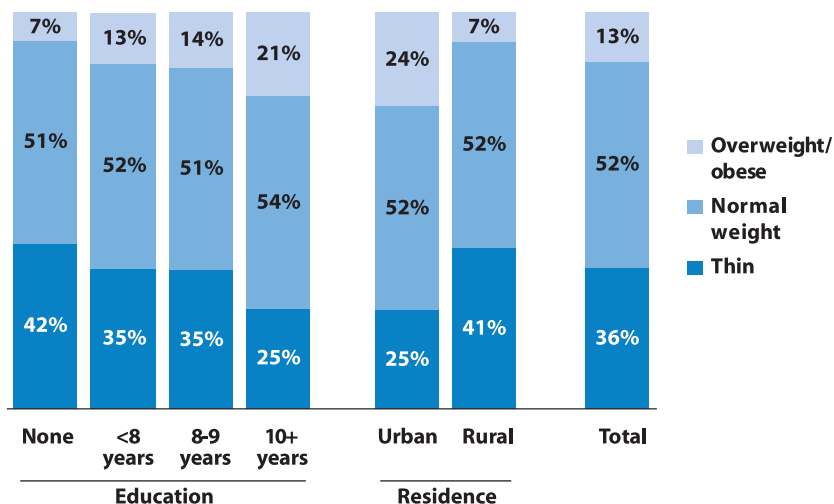
Trends in children's nutritional status

Percentage of children under age three years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population.

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?



Undernutrition is particularly serious in rural areas, in the lower wealth quintiles, among scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, and among those with no education. Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, the well-educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant (just under 50% for women and more than 40% for men) across all groups, regardless of their educational attainment, wealth index, religion, caste/tribe, age, residence, or marital status.

More than two out of five women are too thin in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa; similar proportions of men are too thin in Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. Overweight or obesity is most common among adults in Punjab, Kerala, and Delhi.



Micronutrients

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only one-quarter of lastborn children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 47 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day before the survey.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 15 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods in the day and night before the survey, and only 5 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

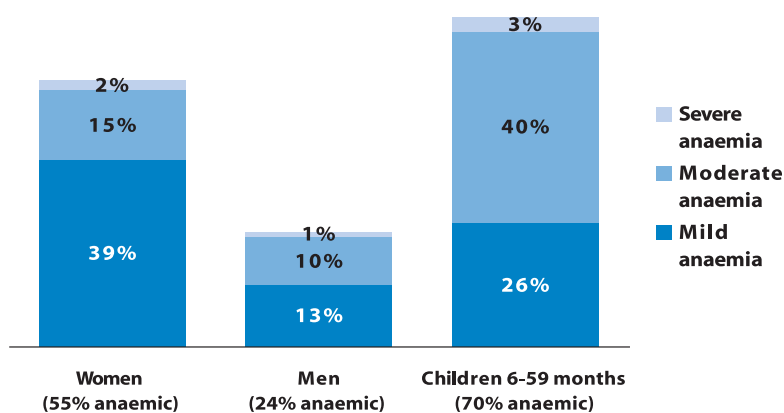
Iodized salt

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Just over half of households in India (51%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is slightly higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (49%). Use of iodized salt varies greatly by region; it is highest in the Northeast Region and in some states in the North Region. However, a nationwide ban on noniodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, the great majority—70 percent—are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 40 percent who are moderately anaemic and 3 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys and girls are equally likely to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group and every state in India. More than half of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of education or is in the highest wealth quintile.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



More than half of women in India—55 percent—have anaemia, including 39 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia.

Anaemia is particularly high for women with no education, women from scheduled tribes, and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles. Women who are breastfeeding or pregnant are also more likely to have anaemia.

Anaemia is more widespread among both women and children than it was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen almost 5 percentage points since then in both groups.

One-fourth of men are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 40 more likely to suffer from anaemia. About two in five widowed men, scheduled-tribe men, and men belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are anaemic.

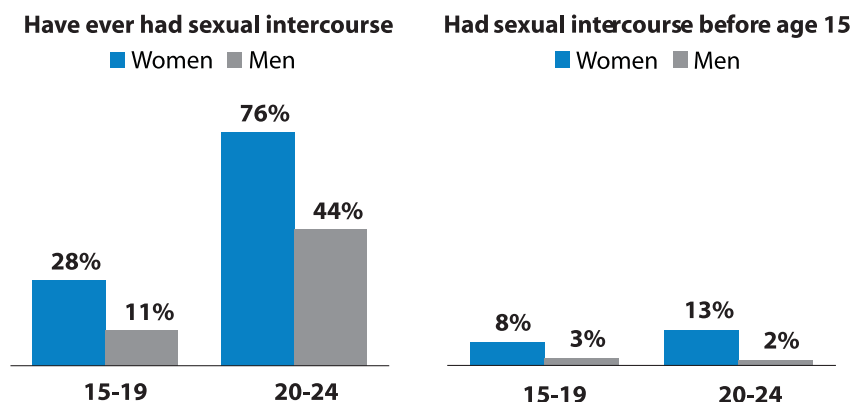
Men and women who smoke are more likely to have anaemia than non-smokers

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Most women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 18 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for most men typically occurs when they are about 23 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that in India first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Sexual behaviour among youth



Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who have ever had sex, only 0.2 percent of women and 5 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. Even fewer respondents said they had had multiple sex partners in the past year (0.1% of women and 2% of men). Respondents most likely to report having had higher-risk sex were youth age 15-19; women and men from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; women from Tripura, Mizoram, and Nagaland; and men from Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Sikkim.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

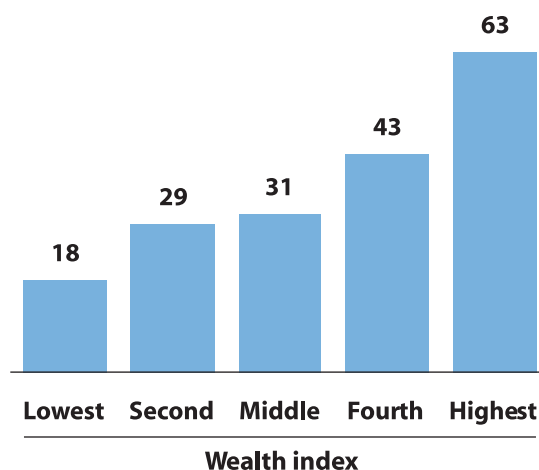
Among women reporting they had higher-risk sex, 15 percent said they had used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Men who had higher-risk sex were more than twice as likely to report condom use (38%). Condom use during higher-risk sex is more common among urban residents, never-married women and men, those having regular media exposure, those with at least 8 years of schooling, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year. Three-fifths of these men said they used a condom the last time they had paid sex. Engaging in paid sex was more common among men who were away from home often or for long periods, men not living with their spouse, urban men, men with regular media exposure, and men who were divorced, separated, or widowed.

How does wealth affect condom use during higher-risk sex?

Percentage of men engaging in higher-risk sex who used a condom at last higher-risk sex



HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Only 61 percent of women in India have heard of AIDS. Even in urban areas, only 83 percent know about AIDS. Young women age 15-24 are only somewhat more likely (65%) than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 40 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 57 percent of ever-married women in NFHS-3.

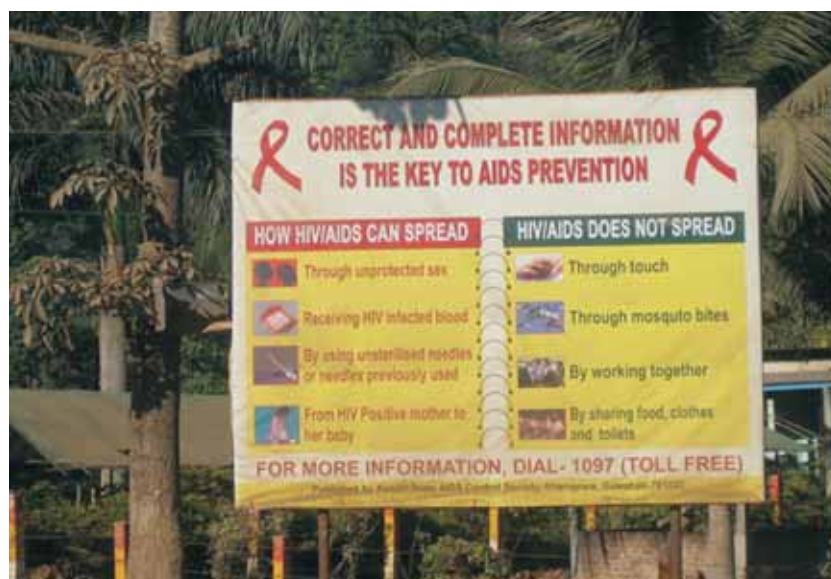
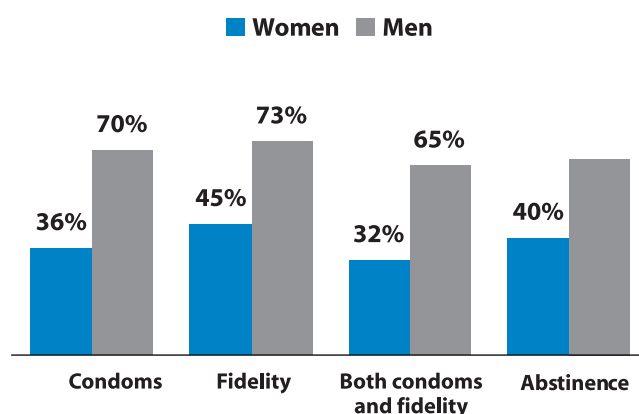
Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. Nationwide, 84 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 95 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, even among those with no education, one in three men know that consistent use of condoms helps prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with only one in eight women.

Nationwide, only 17 percent of women and 33 percent of men have 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and fidelity help prevent HIV/AIDS. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS is particularly widespread in Mizoram (where two-thirds of both women and men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS) and in Delhi and Manipur (where more than two in five women and three in five men have comprehensive knowledge). At the other extreme, in Assam, West Bengal, and Meghalaya, less than 15 percent of men—and even fewer women—have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?



HIV-related stigma

About three-fourths of adults in India would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home, and a similar proportion say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fewer adults say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (60% of women and 63% of men). About two in three adults say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-3

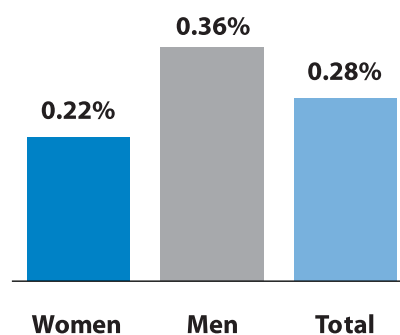
Only 3 percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV. The proportion of women and men who have been tested for HIV but who did not get their test results is very low. The proportion of women who have ever been tested for HIV and got the results of the test ranges from only 0.2 percent in Rajasthan to 15 percent in Goa. Coverage of prior HIV testing among men reveals a similar variation across states, with a minimum in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Meghalaya (1% each) and a maximum in Goa (14%).

HIV prevalence

Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas. In general, more educated adults are less likely to have HIV, but prevalence does not vary by wealth quintiles.

Men are more likely than women to be HIV-positive. Youth 15-24 are least likely to be HIV-positive (0.10%). NFHS-3 estimated HIV prevalence separately for six states. The HIV prevalence rates for those states are in the table at the right.

HIV prevalence in India



State	Prevalence
Manipur	1.13%
Andhra Pradesh	0.97%
Karnataka	0.69%
Maharashtra	0.62%
Tamil Nadu	0.34%
Uttar Pradesh	0.07%

The new official national estimate of HIV is less than half the estimate for the previous year, and it moves India down to third place in the list of countries with the largest number of persons living with HIV.

Among these states, HIV prevalence is highest in Manipur (1.1%) and Andhra Pradesh (1.0%). Tamil Nadu, which has been designated as one of the six high HIV prevalence states by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), should no longer be included in that group because its HIV prevalence rate is only slightly higher than the national average.

In mid-2007, NACO undertook an exercise, in consultation with Indian and international experts in HIV estimation, to revise the official HIV estimates. The revision of the official estimates was done based on the NFHS-3 household-based estimates of HIV in the population age 15-49 years, estimates of HIV from the expanded sentinel surveillance system, and related information about HIV in high-risk groups that do not live in households. The revised HIV estimate of 2.47 million persons in India living with HIV (equivalent to 0.36% of the adult population) was released by NACO in July 2007. This national estimate reflects the availability of improved data rather than a substantial decrease in actual HIV prevalence in India. The new official national estimate of HIV is less than half the estimate for the previous year, and it moves India down to third place in the list of countries with the largest number of persons living with HIV.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and financial independence

Forty-three percent of currently married women were employed in the last year (compared with 99% of currently married men); about one-quarter of these women received no payment for their work, and 12 percent were paid only in kind. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, more than 80 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands; however, one in six have no say in how their earnings are spent.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Only 37 percent of currently married women participate in making all four of these decisions. Women in nuclear households and women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in



these household decisions. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, those with 10 or more years of education, Christians, those who are 30-49 years old, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Women's participation in decision making is highest in all of the states in the Northeast Region except Tripura, as well as in Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Goa.

Freedom of movement

Only one-third of women are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and to places outside their own community. Women are least likely to have freedom to travel outside their own village or community (38%) and most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (51%). Urban women, older women, and women in nuclear households have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender role attitudes

More than half of women in India—54 percent—believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (41%) or if she neglects the house or children (35%). Men are only slightly less likely to agree; 51 percent say wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, including 37 percent who believe disrespect for in-laws is justification for wife-beating.

More than three-quarters of women believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. An even larger proportion of men say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in each of these circumstances.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 34 percent have ever experienced physical violence, and 9 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 35 percent of women in India have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 40 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

One in three ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 12 and 15 percent report having their arms twisted, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Ten percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. One in seven ever-married women have suffered physical injuries as a result of spousal violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage.



Controlling behaviours

Controlling behaviours are risk factors for domestic violence. Ever-married women were asked whether their husband does any of the following: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit contact with her family; insists on knowing where she is at all times; and does not trust her with any money. Most women say their husbands display none of these controlling behaviours, and 12 percent say their husbands display three or more.

Help seeking

Only one in four women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Two out of three women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Among women who experienced only sexual violence, only 12 percent have ever told anyone or sought help. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source such as the police or social service organizations.

Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Declaration adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Fifty-fifth session during September 2000 reaffirmed its commitment to the right to development, peace, security and gender equality, to the eradication of many dimensions of poverty and to overall sustainable development. These are intended for the Member Countries to take efforts in the fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, infant and maternal mortality, diseases and environmental degradation. The Millennium Declaration adopted 8 development goals, 18 time-bound targets and 48 indicators to be achieved by 2015:

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day

Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources

Target 10: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally

Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States

Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaboration Centers on Family of International Classification (FIC)

Name of Head & Institution along with Address/ Tel/ Fax/ e-mail/ Website

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CENTRAL BUREAU OF HEALTH INTELLIGENCE (CBHI)

Established in 1961, CBHI is the National Nodal Institution for Health Intelligence, in the country with the broad objectives to: -

- Maintain and Disseminate the Data on (i) Health Profile of India, and (ii) Health Sector Policy Reform Options Database (HSPROD)
- Facilitate Capacity Building, Human Resource Development and Need Based Operational Research for Efficient Health Information System (HIS) and Family of International Classification (FIC)

2. Organisation

- (a) CBHI headed by Dy. Director General & Director, has four divisions viz. (i) Policy & Infrastructure, (ii) Training, Collaboration & Research, (iii) Information & Evaluation, and (iv) Administrative.
- (b) Six Health Information Field Survey Units (FSUs) of CBHI are located in different Regional Offices of Health and Family Welfare (ROHFW) of GOI at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Lucknow & Patna; each headed by a Dy. Director with Technical & Support staff, who function under the supervision of Regional Director (HFW/GOI).
- (c) Regional Health Statistics Training Centre (RHSTC) of CBHI at Mohali, Punjab (near Chandigarh) and Other Training Centres viz. (i & ii) Medical Record Department & Training Centre of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and JIPMER Puduchery; conduct CBHI Inservice Training Courses.

3. Major Activities Of CBHI

3.1 Maintain and Disseminate the National Health Profile on -

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Demography
Population Statistics
Vital Statistics | (2) Socio-Economic
Education
Social Indicators
Economic Indicators
Employment
Housing & Amenities
Drinking Water & Sanitation
Health Legislation | (3) Health Status
Morbidity & Mortality
i. Communicable Diseases
ii. Non Communicable Diseases
iii. Reproductive & Child Health
iv. Disability |
| (4) Health Finance
Five Year Plan Outlays
Health Expenditures & Financing
Agents | (5) Human Resources in Health
Sector, including AYUSH | (6) Health Infrastructure, including
AYUSH
• Education Infrastructure (Medical,
Nursing & Paramedical)
• Service Infrastructure |

3.2 CBHI National website - www.cbhidghs.nic.in

CBHI website contains general information about CBHI, Health Information of India/National Health Profile, National Recommendations on HIS, National recommendation on Improving & Strengthening the use of ICD 10 and Medical Record System, Training Calendar, Application Forms, Module & Work Book on ICD 10, Formats for Health Data flow from States/UTs to CBHI and various publications of CBHI.

3.3 Capacity Building & Operation Research for Efficient HIS including ICD 10 & ICF use in the country.

3.4 Maintenance & web based dissemination of Health Sector Policy Reform Options Database (HS-PROD) of India.

3.5 Inventory & GIS Mapping of Government Medical & Health Care Facilities in India

3.6 Human Resource Requirement in Health

3.7 Trained Manpower Development in the Country Through CBHI Inservice Training Programmes: -

Training Course (and Batch size)	Duration and Frequency of Course	CBHI Training Center (Address/ Contact No. On Last Page)
Medical Record Technician (10)	6 months 4 batches in a year	Medical Record Department & Training Centers at
Medical Record Officers (10)	12 months 2 batches in a year	(i) Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi (ii) JIPMER, Puduchery
Orientation course on Health Statistics for Non-Medical Personnel (15)	One week (5days) 14 batches in a financial year	(i) RHSTC, Mohali (ii) CBHI FSUs at Bangalore, Bhopal Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Lucknow & Patna
Orientation course on Health Statistics for Medical Officers (15)	One week (5 days) 2 batches in a financial year	RHSTC Mohali
Orientation course on ICD 10 for Non-Medical Personnel (15)	One week (5 days) 14 batches in a financial year	(i) RHSTC Mohali (ii) CBHI FSUs at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Lucknow & Patna
Workshop of State/ District Level Coordinators for Training on Morbidity and Mortality Coding Using ICD 10 (15)	3 days 2 batches in a financial year	RHSTC Mohali

4. Recent Publications Of CBHI

- National Health Profile - 2006 (Annual), March 2007.
- Mortality Statistics in India 2006 - A Report, March 2007
- Health Sector Policy Reform Options Database (HS-PROD) - A Report, March 2007
- Health Information of India 2005 (Annual), March, 2006
- National Health Profile 2005, June 2006
- Improving and Strengthening the use of ICD 10 and Medical Record System in India - A case Study (2004 & 2005) - Report and Recommendations, April 2006
- Module and Workbook for Orientation Training on ICD 10, December 2004
- Combined Report of Regional Workshops and National Recommendations on Improving & Strengthening Health Information System, August 2004
- Report of Training Workshops of States/UTs for Sensitization on CBHI website for Electronic Data Transmission, July 2004.

5. CBHI Linkages And Coordination

1. All 19 Regional Offices of Health & FW/GOI
2. All 35 States/UTs
3. Planning Commission, Government of India
4. Census Commissioner & Registrar General of India
5. Union M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
6. Medical & Paramedical Councils & Institutions
7. All National Health Programmes
8. Union Ministries of Railways, Labour, HRD, Rural Development etc.
9. Public Health, Medical Care and Research Institutions, including ICMR and Non-Governmental
10. WHO and other UN Agencies Concerned with Health and Socio-economic Development
11. European Commission
12. Other concerned Deptts/Institutions/Non-Govt. Organizations

6. CBHI Training Centres

S.No.	CBHI Training Centre	Contact :Tel/Fax/Gram/Email/website
1.	Regional Health Statistics Training Centre C/o Primary Health Centre Annexe, Phase 3-B-1, SAS Nagar, Mohali (Punjab)-160059.	(RHSTC), Tel/fax : 0172-2261070 E-mail : rhstcmohali@yahoo.com
2	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI 2nd floor, F-Wing, Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bangalore-560034 (Karnataka)	Tel :080-25537310, 25537688 Fax : 080-25537310 Gram : PARISWASTH BANGALORE E-mail : rhobng@kar.nic.in
3	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI 32 PURJOR House - 2nd floor Indira Press Complex -Zone-I Maharana Pratap Nagar, Bhopal-462011 (M.P)	Tel : 0755-2553374; Fax : 0755-2553374 Gram : PARISWASTH BHOPAL E-mail: rohfwbho@mp.nic.in
4	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI BJ-25, BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751014 (Orissa)	Tel :0674-2431708; Fax : 0674-2431904 Gram: PARISWASTH BHUBANESWAR E-mail: rohfwbbs@rediffmail.com
5	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI Kendriya Sadan, Block B, Floor II, Sector 10, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023 (Rajasthan)	Tel : 0141-2236845; Fax : 0141-2236816 E-mail : rdrhojp@raj.nic.in
6	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional Office of Health & FW/GOI, Hall No.III, 9th floor, Kendriya Bhavan, Aliganj, Lucknow-226024 (Uttarpradesh)	Tel : 0522- 2325268; Fax : 0522-2325268 Gram : PARISWASTH LUCKNOW E-mail : rdrohiko@yahoo.co.in,
7.	CBHI Field Survey Unit Regional office of Health & FW/GOI Danara House (Behind RBI) P.O. Kadamkuan, Salimpur Area, Patna-800003 (Bihar)	Tel : 0612-2320645; Fax : 0612-2320645 Gram : PARISWASTH PATNA E-mail:rdrhopatna@vsnl.net, cbhipatna@rediffmail.com
8	Medical Record Deptt. And Training Centre, Safdarjung Hospital, Ansari Nagar,	Tel - 011-26707253 and 26165060 New Delhi-110029 Fax No- 011-26163072
9	Medical Record Deptt. And Training Centre JIPMER Puduchery-605006	Tel - 0413-2272067; Fax No - 0413-2272067 E-mail: Jipmer@jipmer.edu

Health Sector Policy Reform Options Database (HS-PROD) of India

www.hsprodindia.nic.in



Mr. Naresh Dayal, Union Secretary Health & FW (extreme right) releasing HS-PROD Report 23rd March 2007. Dr. R.K. Srivastava, Director General of Health Services (extreme left) and Dr Ashok Kumar, Director Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (Centre)

Though States/UTs of India have reforms in the health sector, a lot of this goes unnoticed and hence not documented. Thus, MOHFW/GOI under its Sector Investment Programme (SIP) funded by the European Commission, entrusted CBHI to develop and maintain HS-PROD. It is a web-enabled database that documents and further creates a platform for sharing of information on good practices, innovations in health services management while also highlighting their failures that are very important for the success of NRHM. These initiatives have been taken from a varied range of fields and stakeholders like the state/UT governments, development partners, nongovernment organisations and categorised under 16 subject areas. Kindly visit this website for appropriate use & replication of reforms. **CBHI solicits information on such reforms from State/UT governments, health programme managers, researchers, teachers and institutions in order to regularly update this national database.** Sense of ownership and pride is to be taken in an effort like HS-PROD by all public health professionals.

In Process of Designating as WHO Collaborating Centre on Family of International Classification (ICD 10, ICF & ICHI)

CBHI In-service Training Courses: State/UT-Wise Number of Personnel Trained (2004 & 2005)

S. No.	State/UT	2004				2005				
		General & Health Statistics	Medical Coding	MRT	MRO	HS(MO)	HS(NM)	ICD-10	MRT	MRO
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh			1	1		1	5		
2	Arunachal Pradesh									
3	Assam									
4	Bihar						11	1	2	
5	Chhattisgarh					5	1			
6	Goa							2		
7	Gujarat							3		
8	Haryana					2	7	9		1
9	Himachal Pradesh					1				
10	Jammu & Kashmir					1	2		1	
11	Jharkhand						1			
12	Karnataka			2			8	25		
13	Kerala			7						
14	Madhya Pradesh						12	2		1
15	Maharashtra		3			3		27	1	
16	Manipur									
17	Meghalaya									
18	Mizoram									
19	Nagaland						1		1	
20	Orrissa						25	1		
21	Punjab	5	3				5	4		
22	Rajasthan			2		1	16	2	6	1
23	Sikkim	2								
24	Tamilnadu.			3			3	6	9	2
25	Tripura									
26	Uttar Pradesh	1						3	1	
27	Uttrakhand					4				
28	West Bengal						2	6		
29	A&Nicobar Island									
30	Chandigarh	2	2	7			2	2	2	
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli									
32	Daman & Diu									
33	Delhi	2	1	1	1	9	1	23	3	1
34	Lakshadweep									
35	Puducherry			1			2		2	
Total		12	9	24	2	26	100	121	28	6

HS (MO) Orientation Training Course on Health Statistics for Medical Officers.

HS (NM) Orientation Training Course on Health Statistics for Non-Medical Personnel.

ICD-10 Orientation Training Course on ICD-10 for Non-Medical Personnel.

MRT Training Course for Medical Record Technician.

MRO Training Course for Medical Record Officers.

Contd..

CBHI In-service Training Courses: State/UT-Wise Number of Personnel Trained (2006 & 2007-08)

S No.	State/UT	2006						2007-08					
		HS(MO)	HS(NM)	ICD-10	S/DMMMC	MRT	MRO	HS(MO)	HS(NM)	ICD-10	S/DMMMC	MRT	MRO
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh							4	1	5			1
2	Arunachal Pradesh		2	1	3							2	
3	Assam		2		4				2			1	
4	Bihar		4	12	1	1			7	4	1		
5	Chhattisgarh		3	4	1				13	10	2	2	
6	Goa		1										
7	Gujarat	1			1	1			6	5			
8	Haryana		6	4	2		1	4	14	7			1
9	Himachal Pradesh							1	5		1		
10	Jammu & Kashmir		7					2	1	2	6	1	1
11	Jharkhand		6	4					11	19			
12	Karnataka	1	10	8		3	1	3	22	33			
13	Kerala			7					7	10			
14	Madhya Pradesh		20	25	1	3	1		10	10	2	2	
15	Maharastra	2	10	14		1		4	9	5			2
16	Manipur		2		4	1	1						3
17	Meghalaya			2	2	1				2		1	1
18	Mizoram				3					2		2	
19	Nagaland				3								
20	Orrissa	1	13	14	2			1	18	24	3		
21	Punjab		3	7		1		7	12	4			2
22	Rajasthan		10	11	3	3			12	14	2	1	
23	Sikkim		1		3				8	7			
24	Tamilnadu.		4	1		7	4		7	5		3	2
25	Tripura				3				3	7			
26	Uttar Pradesh		7	17	1				24	19	4		
27	Uttrakhand		1						4		2		
28	West Bengal				3			2	4				
29	A&Nicobar Island								4	1		1	
30	Chandigarh		1	1						1			
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli								9	11		1	
32	Daman & Diu												
33	Delhi	1	5	4	2	2	5		3	3		4	1
34	Lakshadweep												
35	Puducherry		1	5		2	3		5			6	
	Total	6	119	141	42	26	16	28	221	210	23	27	14

HS (MO) Orientation Training Course on Health Statistics for Medical Officers.

HS (NM) Orientation Training Course on Health Statistics for Non-Medical Personnel.

ICD-10 Orientation Training Course on ICD-10 for Non-Medical Personnel.

MRT Training Course for Medical Record Technician .

MRO Training Course for Medical Record Officers .

S/DMMMC Workshop for State/Distt. Coordinators for Training on Morbidity & Mortality Coding using ICD-10

International Training Courses conducted by CBHI

- Five Participants from Royal Govt. of Bhutan during 19.06.2006 to 30.6.2006 on Orientation Training Course on ICD-10
- Two Participants from Maldives during 06.08.2007 to 14.09.2007 on Orientation Training Course on ICD-10
- Five Participants from Bangladesh during 22.10.2007 to 02.11.2007 Training on Management of Health Information System

www.cbhidghs.nic.in

Important Health Days Observed

- 1. Anti Leprosy Day (30th January)**
- 2. World Disabled Day (15th March)**
- 3. World T.B. Day (24th March)**
- 4. World Health Day (7th April)**
- 5. National Safe Motherhood Day (11th April)**
- 6. Red Cross Day (8th May)**
- 7. World No Tobacco Day (8th May)**
- 8. Anti Filaria Day (5th June)**
- 9. International Day against Drug Abuse (26th June)**
- 10. World Diabetes Day (27th June)**
- 11. World Zoonosis Day (6th July)**
- 12. World Population Day (11th July)**
- 13. Breast Feeding Week (1st-7th August)**
- 14. Alzheimer's Day (21st September)**
- 15. Day of the Deaf (26th September)**
- 16. International Day of the Elderly (1st October)**
- 17. Blood Donation Day (1st October)**
- 18. World Sight Day (9th October)**
- 19. National Cancer Awareness Day (7th November)**
- 20. World AIDS Day (1st December)**

Source: Compiled from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Website: www.mohfw.nic.in



National Health Profile - 2007

India's population crossed the one billion marks at the start of twenty first century to become the second largest country (next to China). Provision of health care for such a vast population needs sound planning and implementation of health policies of the government combined with the support from other stakeholders such as NGOs, private sector, local and regional bodies. While great progress has been made in the provision of care in some areas there is a need for equity in availability of services and enhancing the quality of care in many areas. The initiative of improving health systems in the country needs to be supported by a versatile data base of health information which is comprehensive up to-date and easy to access.

The National Health Profile is an initiative on par with international standards of data publications. The objective of this publication is to create a versatile data base of health information of India and making it available to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector. This publication takes into account recent trends in demography, disease profile (communicable and non communicable/lifestyle diseases) and available health resources which define a country's health status. The purpose is to provide relevant information for planning and decisions making on an informed basis to the planners, policy makers, health administrators, research workers and others engaged in raising the health and socio-economic status of the community. This will further contribute to the improvement of quality of health services and to the equitable distribution health resources in the country.

The research team for National Health Profile assessed a large number of international websites and publications dealing with management of health data to health status of a nation. On the basis of this assessment, a modified structure with three levels of indicators to organize and manage the health information was created. This structure includes 6 first level indicators (Demographic, socio-economic, health status, health finance, health infrastructure and health manpower). This structure was discussed in great detail (with a range of people from senior health policy makers, administrators to epidemiologists and anthropologists) to firstly assess its robustness to handle data currently and in the future and secondly the need to include or discard data from the existing publications. Further, the research also involved identification of most appropriate data sources for the selected indicators. Finally the most up to date from identified sources were incorporated into the new format of tables with various combinations of parameters such as age, sex, urban, rural etc.

As the country moves towards providing better and equitable healthcare to its people we hope this publication will contribute towards informed decisions on the policies and initiatives of the numerous stakeholders providing healthcare. We recognize the need for continuous improvement of this publication to match the ever changing health needs and the paradigm shifts in programme implementation to achieve higher levels of effectiveness. We visualize that this structure of data organization will be tested over the period and the process will lead to further standardization and enhancement of the database.