



सत्यमेव जयते

National Health Profile 2009

(January to December)

5th
Issue



CBHI

Government of India
Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
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Dated the 25th February 2010

FOREWORD

The Central Bureau Of Health Intelligence (CBHI) has been regularly bringing out its annual publication "National Health profile (NHP)" since the calendar year 2005. It **involves** sustained, systematic and sincere efforts to collect and collate an enormous national data from the directorates of Health & FW Services of all the 35 States / UTs, central government organizations, national health programmes and various other concerned national & international agencies in India.

This publication (NHP) of **vital national importance highlights** most of the relevant information under six major health indicators **viz.** Demography, Socio-economic, Health Status, Health Finances, Health Infrastructure and Human Resources for the specified calendar year. The **sources** as well as **limitations** of the data are also appropriately indicated.

CBHI has been publishing the national Health profile (NHP) in an **attractive & reader friendly format** while also incorporating the **trend analysis** of morbidity/mortality due to various communicable diseases that accounted for maximum reported cases/ deaths during the calendar year, besides various other crucial information related to health sector in India.

This national **reference document** is of immense help to all concerned government departments & institutions, public sector enterprises, non government organizations, policy makers, planners, administrators, managers, researchers and academicians involved with health sector development in India.

I would like to **compliment** and record my **appreciation** for Dr. Ashok Kumar and his team of officers & staff of CBHI, for timely bringing out this **Fifth Issue** of "National Health Profile 2009 of India".

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

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PREFACE

An updated and credible national health database is essential for effective planning, implementation, decision making, monitoring and evaluation of various health programmes & health sector developmental activities in order to achieve the objectives of our NRHM & National Health Policy. To achieve this objective, the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), in annual series has compiled the "National Health Profile of India (NHP) for the Calendar Year 2009". The NHP covers all the major information on demography, socio-economic and health indicators including morbidity and mortality trends, human resources for health and health care infrastructure, health finance and all other related information.

Efforts have also been made for this current issue of "NHP 2009" to be more informative with additional information on (i) Family of International Classifications (ICD-10 & ICF), (ii) Major Non-communicable diseases in India, (iii) Environment & Public Health, (iv) National Disaster Management Authority Guidelines on Health Matters, (v) Health Legislation in India, as compiled by WHO (India). (vi) Health Sector Policy Reforms Option Database of India (HS-PROD) (vii) National Recommendations on Improving and Strengthening the Health Information System (HIS), (viii) Major Recommendations on Improving and Strengthening the Implementation of International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) and Medical Record System, (ix) Key Recommendations of National Workshop on strategy for advocacy and implementation of International Classification of Functions, Disability & Health (ICF) in India, (x) Case Study Report & Recommendations on Managing Human Resources for Health in India. (xi) A reference on Survey on Mortality, Health Care and Condition of the Aged, National Sample Survey (60th round), M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation (xii) Major Disease Outbreaks Investigated by National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi. (xiii) Vaccine production, demand and supply in India, (xiv) National Road safety profile of India 2008 (summary), (xv) WHO Collaborating Centers on Family of International Classifications in the world, including WHO-CC at CBHI/Dte. GHS/India, (xvi) Reference on ICMR-Directory of Health Research Institutions in India (2007), (xvii) Important Health Days, and (xviii) Comparative Major Health Indicators of Eleven Countries of South East Asia Region / WHO; etc.

We express our gratitude to all the source agencies for NHP 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, Defence, Railways, Education, Labour, etc. and also International Agencies such as WHO & IMF for their valuable support in providing the requisite data for this NHP 2009. We are grateful to NIC/MOHFW, New Delhi for uploading this NHP 2009 in CBHI website www.cbhidghs.nic.in for ready viewing by all concerned.

The continuous guidance provided by the Union Secretary (HFW), 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

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Efficient Health Intelligence is Key to Healthy & Prosperous World

CBHI websites : www.cbhidghs.nic.in www.hsprodindia.nic.in www.cbhighf.nic.in



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

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Bangaluru, Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Jaipur, Luckhnow and Patna.*

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. India: Country Overview 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.

