

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
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110108



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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

Ashok Kumar
25/2/10
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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

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)/Dte. GHS, Govt of India

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*Support from all the Officers And Staff of CBHI-Health Information Field Survey
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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.



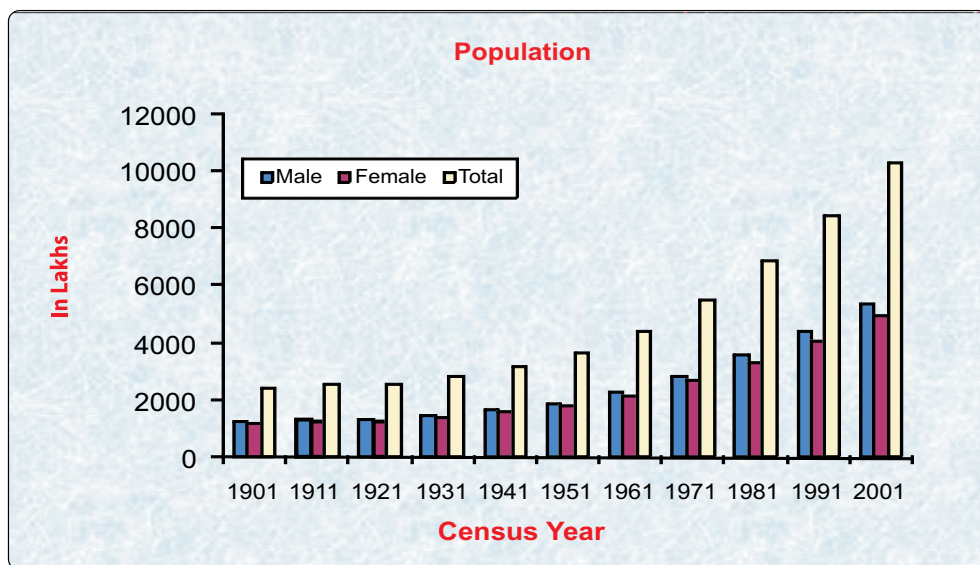
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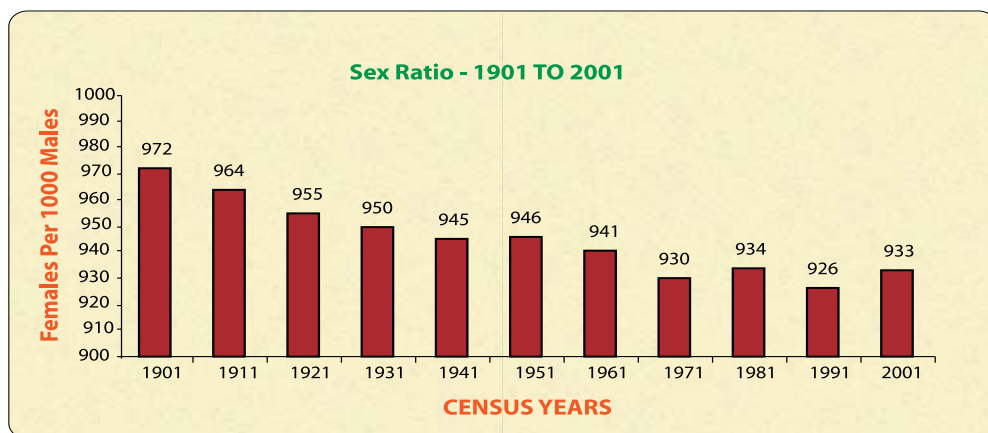
1. Demographic Indicators

Demographic characteristics of a country provide an overview of its population size, composition territorial distribution, changes therein and the components of changes such as nativity, 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 1964 lakhs females). India accounts for a meagre 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.

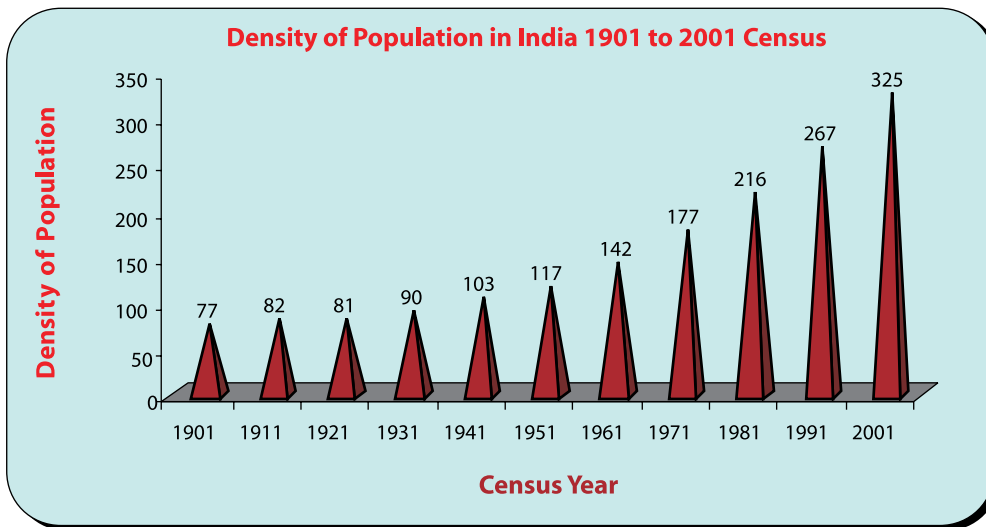


- ▶ The country has a low sex ratio of 933 female per thousand male, which has shown slight improvement during the last decade.



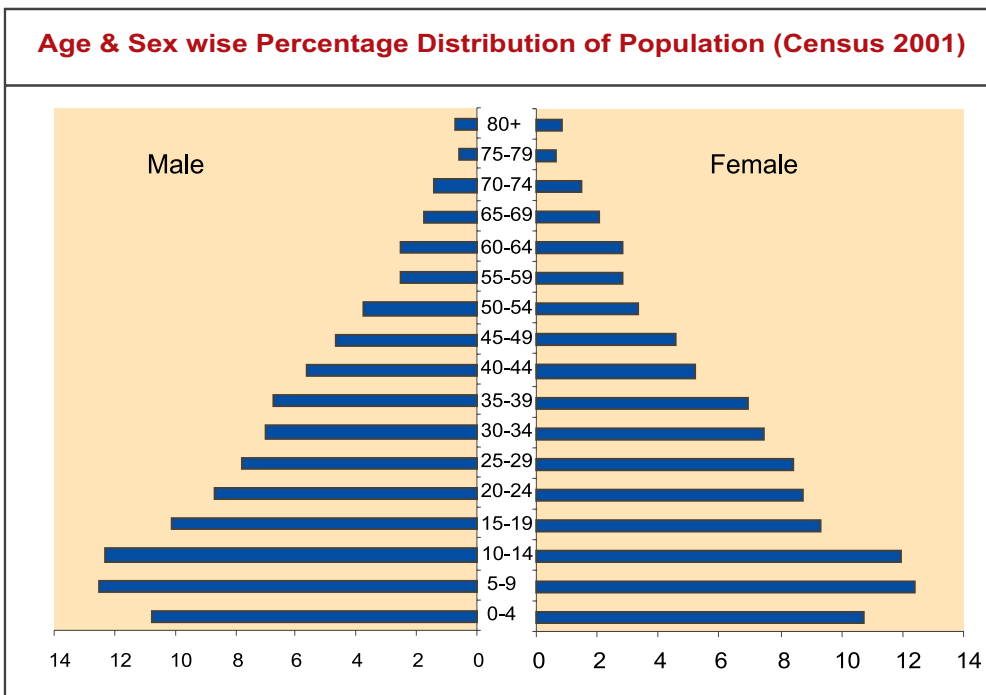
Source: Registrar General of India

- ▶ 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

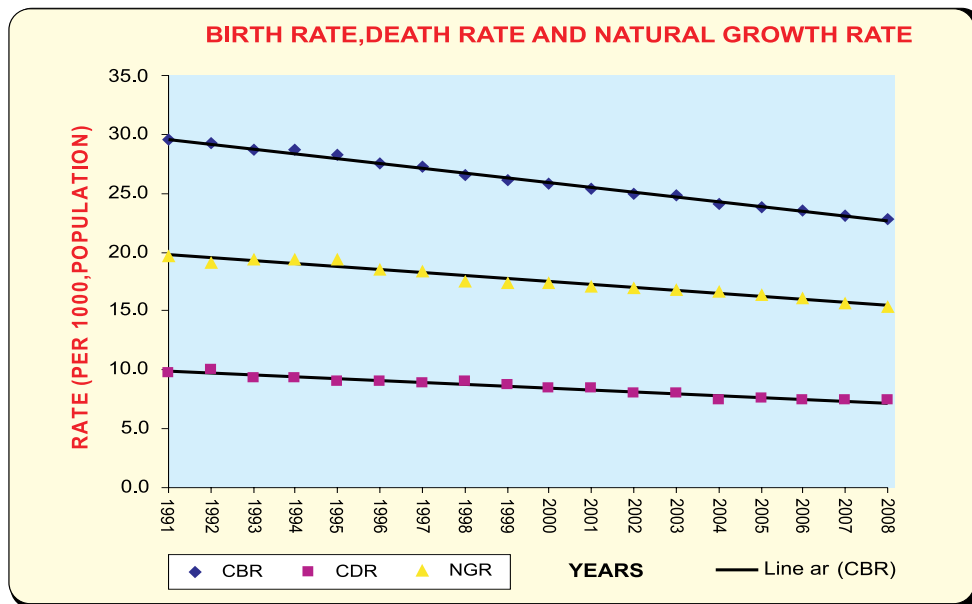
- ▶ Age distribution of the population shows 34.2% in 0-14 age group while only 7.5 are in 60+age group.



Source : Registrar General of India

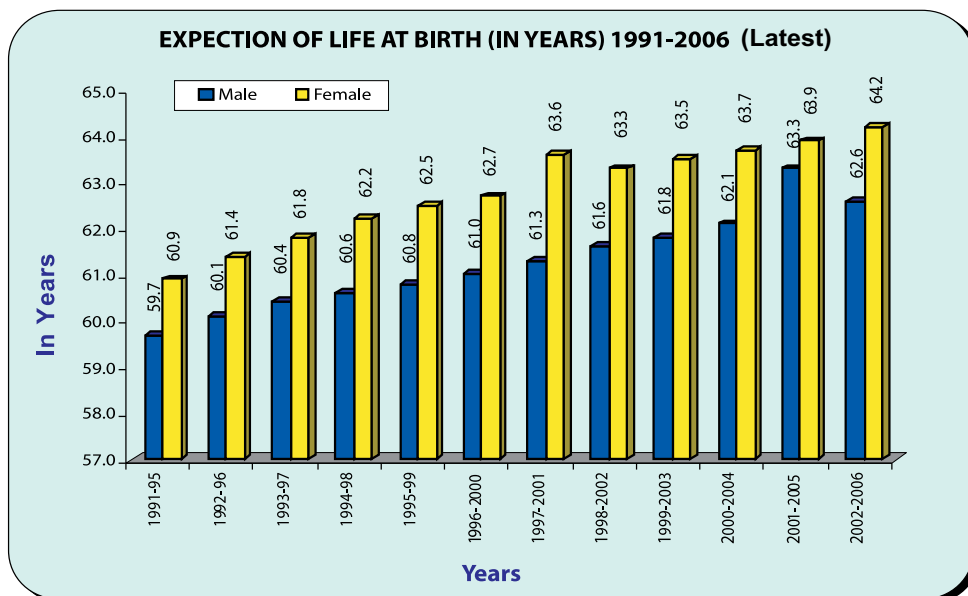
- ▶ The birth rate declined from 26.8 in 1998 to 22.8 in 2008, while the death rate declined from 9.0 to 7.4 per 1000 population over the same period. The natural growth rate declined from 17.5 in 1998 to 15.4 in 2008 as per the latest available information.

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

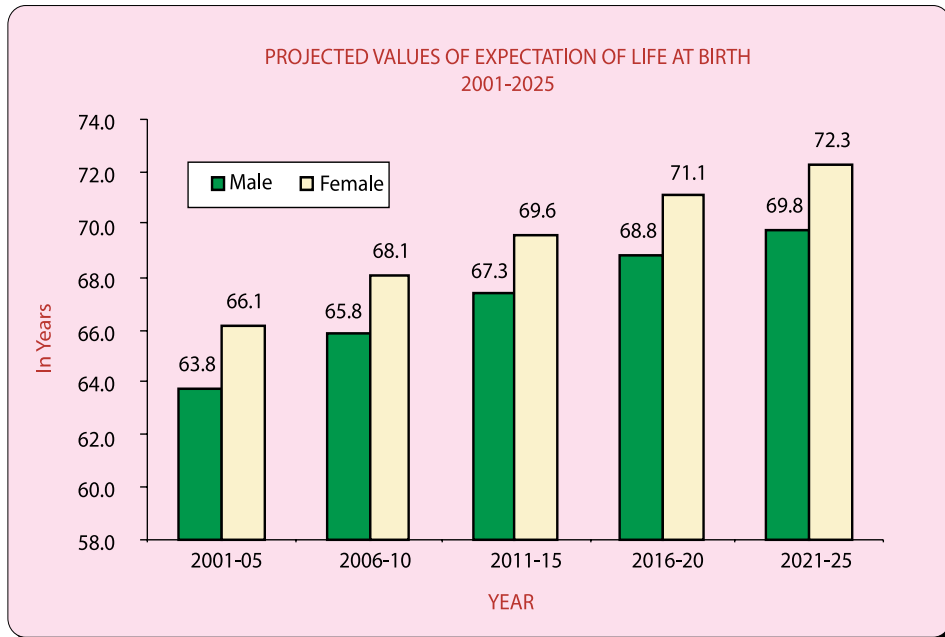


Source: SRS Bulletin October 2008, Registrar General of India, New Delhi (latest)

- ▶ Life expectancy at birth has increased from 59.7 yrs. For male and 60.9 years for female in 1991-95 to over 62.6 for male and 64.2 for female in 2002-2006 Increasing life expectancy is leading to increasing number of elderly persons in the population, for which specific health facilities will need to be provided.

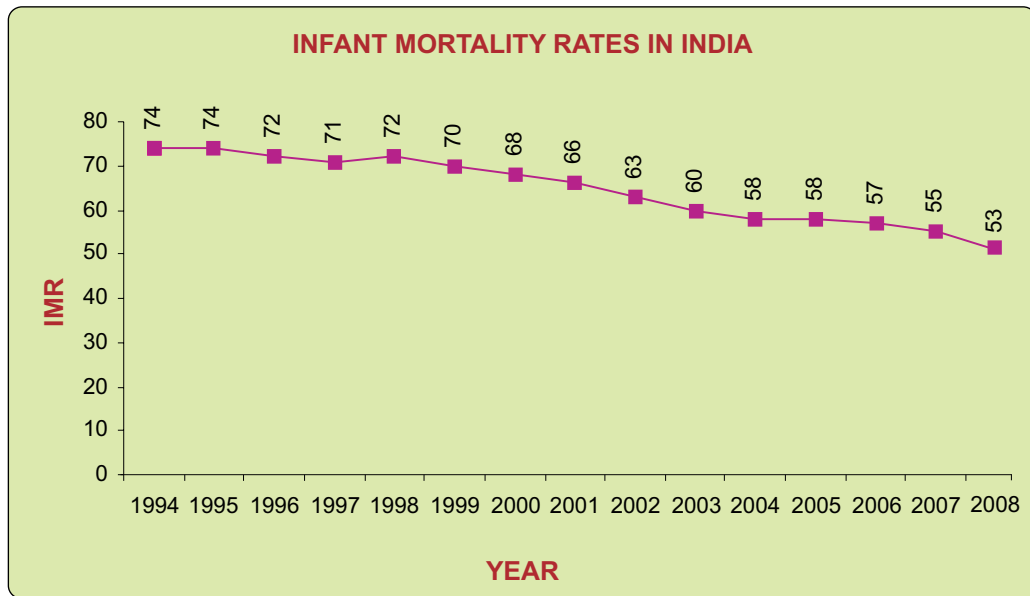


Source: SRS based Abridge Life Tables 1999-2003 & 1998-2002, 2001-05 & 2002-06



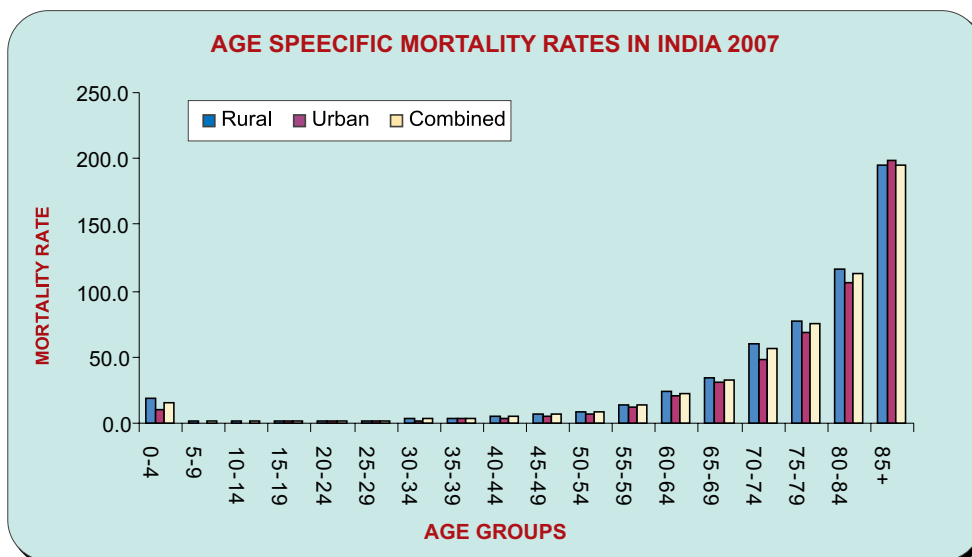
Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006, National Commission on Population/MOHFW/GOI.

- ▶ Infant Mortality Rate has declined considerably (72 in 1998) during the last decade and reached 53 per 1000 live births in 2008. However rural (58) & urban (36) differentials are still high.

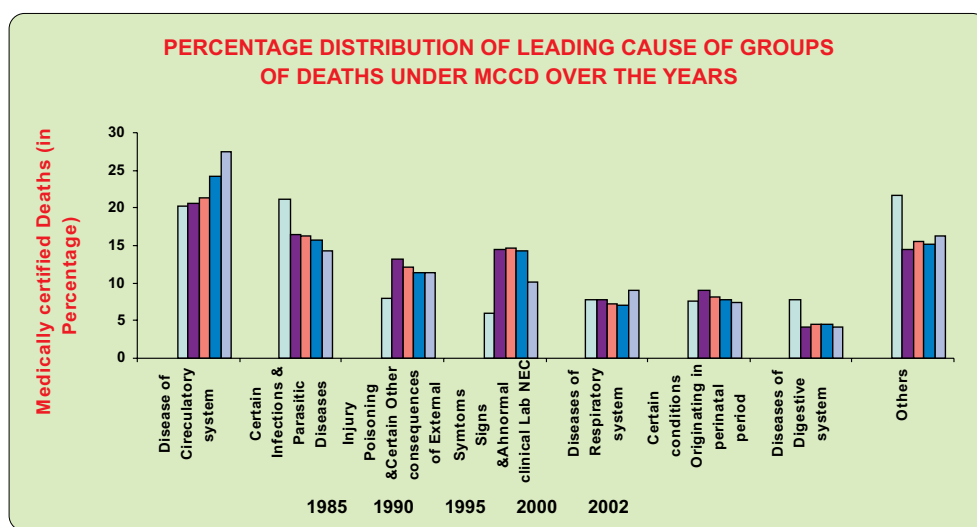


Source: SRS Bulletin – October 2009, Register General of India

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



Source: Statistical Report Register General of India 2007(Latest)



The percentage distribution of seven major cause groups of death for the period **1985 to 2002 is presented in chart**. The data reveals that, except for the **year 1985**. The group Diseases of the Circulatory System has not only occupied the position of top-most killer, but its percentage to total deaths has registered an increasing trend over the years. The increase in the share of deaths under this cause group by **3.2 per in 2002 compared to 2000 is also** on account of major reporting States for data on MCCD.

The **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** in rural areas has been **3.0 during 2007** whereas it has been 2.0 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, 2008-2016

As on 1st March (In Thousand)

S. No.	State/UT	2008			2009			2010		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	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, 2008-2016

As on 1st March (In Thousand)

S. No.	State/UT	2011			2012			2013		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	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 (Concd.) State/ UT wise Projected Population of India, 2008-2016

As on 1st March (In Thousand)

S. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	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

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:

- 1 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.
- 2 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.
- 3 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: Office of the Registrar General, India

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

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:

- 1 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, 2007(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	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.6
2	5-9	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.9	12.0	11.7	9.5	9.7	9.3
3	10-14	10.9	11.1	10.6	11.4	11.7	11.1	9.6	9.8	9.4
4	15-19	10.4	10.7	10.1	10.6	11.0	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.8
5	20-24	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.4	10.3	10.0	10.5
6	25-29	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.4	9.6	9.5	9.7
7	30-34	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.2	8.3
8	35-39	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
9	40-44	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.4	6.3	6.5
10	45-49	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.0	5.4	5.6	5.0
11	50-54	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.9	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6
12	55-59	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
13	60-64	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
14	65-69	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
15	70-74	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3
16	75-79	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
17	80-84	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
18	85+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	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: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2007(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, 2007 (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
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.6	6.9	8.2	8.1	7.4	8.9	6.1	5.6	6.7
2	Assam	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.0	5.6
3	Bihar	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0
4	Chattisgarh	6.7	6.1	7.2	6.9	6.3	7.5	5.5	5.2	5.8
5	Delhi	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.4
6	Gujarat	7.2	6.4	8.0	7.4	6.7	8.2	6.7	5.9	7.7
7	Haryana	6.6	6.1	7.1	6.9	6.4	7.4	5.9	5.5	6.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	7.4	7.0	7.7
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	8.2	7.8	8.6
10	Jharkhand	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.2
11	Karnataka	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	8.5	6.6	6.1	7.1
12	Kerala	11.1	10.3	11.9	11.1	10.3	11.9	11.2	10.4	12.0
13	Madhya Pradesh	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.4
14	Maharashtra	8.6	8.1	9.2	9.7	9.1	10.4	7.2	6.8	7.6
15	Orissa	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	7.1	6.9	7.3
16	Punjab	8.8	8.3	9.4	9.5	8.9	10.1	7.7	7.2	8.3
17	Rajasthan	6.3	5.7	7.0	6.3	5.7	6.9	6.4	5.7	7.1
18	Tamilnadu	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.8	8.8	8.4	9.1
19	Uttar Pradesh	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.8	5.7	5.5	5.9
20	West Bengal	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	8.8	9.0	8.7

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2007 (Latest)

1.1.7 Recorded forest area in State/UT 2009 (Latest)

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	61210	1967	637	68814	23.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	10546	9528	31466	51540	61.55
3	Assam	78438	17864	0	8968	26832	34.21
4	Bihar	94163	693	5779	1	6473	6.87
5	Chattisgarh	135191	25782	24036	9954	59772	44.21
6	Goa	3702	253	845	126	1224	33.06
7	Gujarat	196022	14122	479	4326	18927	9.66
8	Haryana	44212	249	1158	152	1559	3.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	55673	1898	33060	2075	37033	66.52
10	Jammu & Kashmir	222236	17643	2551	36	20230	9.10
11	Jharkhand	79714	4387	19185	33	23605	29.61
12	Karnataka	191791	28690	3931	5663	38284	19.96
13	Kerala	38863	11123	142	0	11265	28.99
14	Madhya Pradesh	308245	61886	31098	1705	94689	30.72
15	Maharashtra	307713	49226	8195	4518	61939	20.13
16	Manipur	22327	1467	4171	11780	17418	78.01
17	Meghalaya	22429	1113	12	8371	9496	42.34
18	Mizoram	21081	7909	3568	5240	16717	79.30
19	Nagaland	16579	86	508	8628	9222	55.62
20	Orissa	155707	26329	15525	16282	58136	37.34
21	Punjab	50362	44	1153	1861	3058	6.12
22	Rajasthan	342239	12454	17416	2769	32639	9.54
23	Sikkim	7096	5452	389	0	5841	82.31
24	Tamil Nadu	130058	19388	2183	1306	22877	17.59
25	Tripura	10486	4175	2	2117	6294	60.02
26	Uttarakhand	53483	24638	9882	131	34651	64.79
27	Uttar Pradesh	240928	11660	1420	3503	16583	6.88
28	West Bengal	88752	7054	3772	1053	11879	13.38
29	A & N Island	8249	2929	4242	0	7171	86.93
30	Chandigarh	114	31	0	3	34	29.82
31	D & N Haveli	491	199	5	0	204	41.55
32	Daman & Diu	112	0	8	0	8	7.38
33	Delhi	1483	78	7	0	85	5.73
34	Lakshadweep	32	0	0	0	0	0.00
35	Puducherry	480	4	2	7	13	2.71
Total		3287263	430582	206219	132711	769512	23.41

Source: India State of Forest Report 2009 (Latest)

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

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- 2008(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
17	2007	24.7	18.6	23.1	8	6	7.4	16.8	12.7	15.7
18	2008	24.4	18.5	22.8	8	5.9	7.4	16.5	12.6	15.4

Note:

- Rate Per 1000 Population Per Annum

Source: SRS Bulletin October 2009, (Latest)Registrar General of India, New Delhi

1.2.2 State/UT wise Birth Rates in India 2007 & 08 (Latest)

S. No.	State / UT	Birth Rate - 2007			Birth Rate - 2008		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	24.0	18.6	23.1	24.4	18.5	22.8
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.5	16.7	18.7	19.1	16.8	18.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23.4	17.3	22.2	23.1	15.2	21.8
3	Assam	25.7	15.5	24.3	25.3	15.7	23.9
4	Bihar	30.2	22.9	29.4	29.7	22.5	28.9
5	Chattisgarh	28.0	19.6	26.5	27.6	19.3	26.1
6	Goa	13.0	15.8	14.7	13.4	13.8	13.6
7	Gujarat	24.5	20.7	23.0	24.1	20.3	22.6
8	Haryana	24.5	20.8	23.4	24.2	20.4	23.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.9	12.6	17.4	18.2	12.1	17.7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20.4	14.1	19.0	20.2	14.0	18.8
11	Jharkhand	27.8	19.0	26.1	27.5	18.9	25.8
12	Karnataka	21.2	17.5	19.9	20.9	17.9	19.8
13	Kerala	14.8	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	30.5	21.5	28.5	30.0	21.1	28.0
15	Maharashtra	18.7	17.3	18.1	18.4	17.2	17.9
16	Manipur	14.4	15.2	14.6	15.9	15.7	15.8
17	Meghalaya	26.1	17.0	24.4	27.3	15.6	25.2
18	Mizoram	22.5	13.7	18.2	22.0	13.4	17.8
19	Nagaland	17.7	16.1	17.4	17.8	16.4	17.5
20	Orissa	22.4	16.1	21.5	22.2	16.0	21.4
21	Punjab	18.3	16.4	17.6	18.0	16.1	17.3
22	Rajasthan	29.2	23.7	27.9	28.8	23.5	27.5
23	Sikkim	18.2	17.5	18.1	18.7	16.6	18.4
24	Tamil Nadu	16.0	15.5	15.8	16.2	15.8	16.0
25	Tripura	17.9	13.5	17.1	16.1	12.0	15.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	30.5	25.5	29.5	30.0	25.1	29.1
27	Uttarakhand	21.3	17.0	20.4	21.0	16.5	20.1
28	West Bengal	19.8	12.7	17.9	19.4	12.4	17.5
29	A & N Island	17.7	12.5	15.8	16.9	17.1	16.9
30	Chandigarh	23.1	15.0	15.7	22.6	15.8	16.4
31	D & N Haveli	27.2	30.0	27.8	26.4	29.2	27.0
32	Daman & Diu	19.5	15.1	17.8	17.3	17.9	17.5
33	Delhi	20.0	17.8	18.1	20.2	18.1	18.4
34	Lakshadweep	18.1	18.5	18.3	15.7	12.9	14.3
35	Puducherry	15.4	14.9	15.1	16.4	16.4	16.4

Notes:

- Birth rate per 1000 population
- Male Female wise information not published in sample Registration system,RGI.

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin October 2009; Registrar General of India

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 2008 (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	7.4	8.0	6.8	8.0	8.5	7.3	5.9	6.5	5.3
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.5	8.3	6.7	8.3	9.2	7.3	5.7	6.2	5.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.2	6.2	4.2	5.6	6.6	4.6	3.0	3.7	2.3
3	Assam	8.6	9.5	7.6	9.0	10.0	8.0	5.6	6.3	4.8
4	Bihar	7.3	7.6	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.5
5	Chhattisgarh	8.1	9.1	7.0	8.5	9.5	7.4	6.4	7.5	5.3
6	Goa	6.6	8.0	5.2	8.1	9.9	6.3	5.7	6.8	4.5
7	Gujarat	6.9	7.5	6.3	8.0	8.7	7.2	5.4	5.9	4.8
8	Haryana	6.9	7.6	6.1	7.3	8.2	6.3	5.9	6.2	5.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	7.4	8.7	6.1	7.7	9.1	6.3	4.7	5.1	4.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5.8	6.4	5.1	6.0	6.6	5.4	4.9	5.6	4.1
11	Jharkhand	7.1	7.4	6.7	7.5	7.7	7.3	5.2	5.9	4.4
12	Karnataka	7.4	8.3	6.6	8.5	9.4	7.7	5.5	6.3	4.8
13	Kerala	6.6	7.7	5.6	6.7	7.8	5.6	6.4	7.3	5.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	8.6	9.2	8.0	9.4	10.0	8.7	6.0	6.4	5.6
15	Maharashtra	6.6	7.2	6.1	7.4	8.0	6.8	5.6	6.1	5.0
16	Manipur	5.0	6.0	3.9	4.8	5.7	4.0	5.4	7.0	3.8
17	Meghalaya	7.9	8.7	7.0	8.4	9.2	7.6	5.4	6.7	4.1
18	Mizoram	5.1	6.3	3.9	5.9	6.5	5.3	4.2	6.1	2.4
19	Nagaland	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.6	3.0
20	Orissa	9.0	9.5	8.5	9.4	9.9	8.9	6.9	7.4	6.4
21	Punjab	7.2	8.1	6.3	8.0	9.0	6.8	6.0	6.6	5.4
22	Rajasthan	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.4	5.9
23	Sikkim	5.2	5.7	4.6	5.4	5.9	4.9	3.7	4.6	2.8
24	Tamil Nadu	7.4	8.3	6.5	8.2	9.2	7.3	6.3	7.3	5.4
25	Tripura	5.9	6.8	5.0	6.0	6.8	5.1	5.2	6.4	4.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	8.4	8.7	8.2	8.8	9.1	8.6	6.6	6.8	6.5
27	Uttarakhand	6.4	7.4	5.4	6.7	7.9	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
28	West Bengal	6.2	6.9	5.5	6.1	6.7	5.5	6.6	7.4	5.7
29	A & N Islands	4.8	5.9	3.7	5.5	6.8	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.0
30	Chandigarh	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	4.6	4.7	4.5
31	D & N Haveli	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.8	6.4	3.0	4.1	1.7
32	Daman & Diu	5.3	5.9	4.6	5.4	6.1	4.5	5.2	5.7	4.7
33	Delhi	4.8	5.3	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.0
34	Lakshadweep	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.4	5.9	7.0	7.8	8.0	7.7
35	Puducherry	7.5	9.3	5.8	8.8	11.5	6.5	6.9	8.3	5.5

Notes:

- Death Rate per 1000 Population

Source: SRS Bulletin October 2009, Registrar General of India

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- 2006(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	63.3	63.9
12	2002-2006	62.6	64.2

Notes:

¹ Based on SRS. Relates to the period 1991-95

² SRS based Abridged Life Tables 1992 -96 to 1995-99

Source: SRS based Abridge Life Tables 1999-2003 & 1998-2002,2001-05 & 2002-06

1.2.7 Life Expectancy at Birth in India & Major States 1999- 2003 to 2002-06 (Latest)

S. No.	India & Major States	1999-2003		2000-2004		2001-05		2002-06	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	61.8	63.5	62.1	63.7	62.3	63.9	62.6	64.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	62.2	64.8	62.4	65.0	62.7	65.2	62.9	65.5
2	Assam	57.8	58.3	58.0	58.6	58.3	59.0	58.6	59.3
3	Bihar	61.6	59.7	61.8	59.9	62.0	60.1	62.2	60.4
4	Gujarat	62.5	64.6	62.7	64.8	62.8	65.0	62.9	65.2
5	Haryana	65.0	65.6	65.3	65.8	65.6	66.0	65.9	66.3
6	Himachal Pradesh	65.8	66.6	66.1	66.8	66.3	67.1	66.5	67.3
7	Karnataka	62.9	66.4	63.1	66.7	63.4	66.9	63.6	67.1
8	Kerala	70.9	76.0	71.0	76.1	71.3	76.3	71.4	76.3
9	Madhya Pradesh	57.2	56.9	57.5	57.2	57.8	57.5	58.1	57.9
10	Maharashtra	65.2	67.6	65.5	67.8	65.8	68.1	66.0	68.4
11	Orissa	58.6	58.7	58.9	58.9	59.2	59.2	59.5	59.6
12	Punjab	67.6	69.6	67.8	69.8	68.1	70.1	68.4	70.4
13	Rajasthan	60.7	61.8	60.9	62.0	61.2	62.2	61.5	62.3
14	Tamil Nadu	64.3	66.5	64.6	66.8	64.8	67.1	65.0	67.4
15	Uttar Pradesh	59.6	58.7	59.9	59.0	60.1	59.3	60.3	59.5
16	West Bengal	63.5	65.0	63.7	65.2	63.9	65.5	64.1	65.8

Source: SRS, based Abridge Life Tables, 2002-06

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- 2008(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
14	2007	61	37	55
15	2008	58	36	53

Notes:

- 1 Per 1000 live births
- 2 1994 to 1997 & 1999: Excludes Jammu & Kashmir
- 3 1994 to 1995: Excludes Mizoram
- 4 1995 to 2002: Excludes Nagaland (Rural)

Source: SRS Bulletin - October 2009, Registrar General of India

1.2.10 State/UT wise Infant Mortality Rates by Sex & Residence in India 2008 (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	53	52	55	58	57	60	36	34	38
1	Andhra Pradesh	52	51	54	58	56	60	36	36	37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	64	62	65	66	65	68	39	38	41
4	Bihar	56	53	58	57	54	59	42	41	44
5	Chhattisgarh	57	57	58	59	58	59	48	44	52
6	Goa	10	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	50	49	51	58	58	60	35	34	36
8	Haryana	54	51	57	58	56	60	43	39	48
9	Himachal Pradesh	44	43	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	49	48	51	51	50	54	37	35	39
11	Jharkhand	46	45	48	49	47	50	32	31	34
12	Karnataka	45	44	46	50	49	52	33	33	34
13	Kerala	12	10	13	12	11	13	10	8	12
14	Madhya Pradesh	70	68	72	75	73	77	48	46	50
15	Maharashtra	33	33	33	40	40	40	23	22	25
16	Manipur	14	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	58	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	37	37	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	26	23	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	69	68	70	71	70	73	49	45	52
21	Punjab	41	39	43	45	44	48	33	31	35
22	Rajasthan	63	60	65	69	67	71	38	37	39
23	Sikkim	33	34	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	31	30	33	34	33	35	28	27	30
25	Tripura	34	34	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	67	64	70	70	67	74	49	46	51
27	Uttarakhand	44	44	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	35	34	37	37	36	38	29	27	31
29	A & N Islands	31	29	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	28	27	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	34	33	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	31	26	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	35	34	37	40	39	40	34	33	36
34	Lakshadweep	31	29	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	25	22	27	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- Per 1000 live births
- Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union territories are based on three-year period 2006-08. 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 2009, Registrar General of India

1.2.11 Maternal Mortality Ratio in India & Major States 1999-01, 2001-03 & 2004-06 (Latest)

S.No.	India & Major states	1999-2001	2001-2003	2004-06
	1	2	3	4
	India	327	301	254
1	Andhra Pradesh	220	195	154
2	Assam	398	490	480
3	Bihar	400	371	312
4	Gujarat	202	172	160
5	Haryana	176	162	186
6	Karnataka	266	228	213
7	Kerala	149	110	95
8	Madhya Pradesh	407	379	335
9	Maharashtra	169	149	130
10	Orissa	424	358	303
11	Punjab	177	178	192
12	Rajasthan	501	445	388
13	Tamilnadu	167	134	111
14	Uttar Pradesh	539	517	440
15	West Bengal	218	194	141

Note : Per100000 Live Birth

Source : Special bulletin on maternal mortality, Registrar General of India

1.2.12 Mortality Indicators in India 1995, 2000-2007 (Latest)

S. No.	Indicators	Years								
		1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rural									
	Crude death rate	9.8	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0
	Infant mortality rate	80	74.0	71.7	69.0	66.0	64.0	64.0	62.0	61.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	52.3	49.0	44.0	NA	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	27.5	25.0	27.7	NA	25.0	22.0	23.0	22.0	20.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	47.6	44.0	39.1	NA	36.0	39.0	40.0	41.0	41.0
	Still birth rate	9.3	9.0	9.7	NA	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
2	Urban									
	Crude death rate	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Infant mortality rate	48	44.0	42.4	40.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	39.0	37.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	29.2	27.0	24.9	NA	22.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	19	16.0	17.4	NA	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	31.2	26.0	24.7	NA	20.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Still birth rate	8.8	7.0	7.9	NA	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
3	Combined									
	Crude death rate	9	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
	Infant mortality rate	74	68.0	65.9	64.0	60.0	58.0	58.0	57.0	55.0
	Neo-natal mortality rate	48.1	44.0	40.2	NA	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	36.0
	Post-natal mortality rate	25.9	23.0	25.7	NA	23.0	21.0	22.0	20.0	19.0
	Peri-natal mortality rate	44.6	40.0	26.2	NA	33.0	35.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
	Still birth rate	9.2	8.0	9.3	NA	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

Notes:

1 1995, 2000 to 2007: Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

2 1995 to 2007: Excludes Mizoram

3 1995 to 2007: Excludes Nagaland (Rural)

4 N.A. Not Available

Source : Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2007 (Latest)

1.2.13 Age specific Mortality rate in India 2005-2007(Latest)

S. No.	Age Groups	2005			2006			2007		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0-4	19.5	10.3	17.3	16.3	17.7	17.0	18.0	9.6	16.0
2	5-9	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.3
3	10-14	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
4	15-19	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.4
5	20-24	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0
6	25-29	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.1
7	30-34	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.6
8	35-39	3.4	2.8	3.2	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.3
9	40-44	4.3	3.5	4.0	5.3	3.0	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.4
10	45-49	6.4	5.3	6.0	7.4	4.2	6.0	6.5	5.2	6.1
11	50-54	8.6	7.8	8.4	9.9	5.9	7.7	8.9	7.7	8.6
12	55-59	14.0	11.7	13.3	15.4	10.2	13.0	13.5	11.9	13.1
13	60-64	22.0	19.0	22.2	24.4	18.0	21.2	23.6	20.0	22.6
14	65-69	33.4	13.3	32.6	38.7	28.9	33.7	33.6	30.2	32.7
15	70-74	54.0	49.2	52.8	56.8	47.6	52.1	59.1	48.8	56.6
16	75-79	72.8	77.2	74.0	84.4	67.0	75.5	76.7	68.9	74.6
17	80-84	106.4	107.8	106.7	118.3	98.3	107.8	115.8	107.0	113.6
18	85+	166.7	176.9	169.3	190.7	188.6	189.6	194.4	198.7	195.5
	All Ages	8.1	6.0	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	6.0	7.4

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2007.(Latest)

1.2.14 Total Fertility Rate by Residence in India & Major States 2007 (Latest)

S. No.	India and Bigger states	Rural	Urban	Total
	India	3.0	2.0	2.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.6	1.9
2	Assam	2.9	1.5	2.7
3	Bihar	4.1	2.9	3.9
4	Chattisgarh	3.4	2.1	3.1
5	Delhi	2.1	2.0	2.0
6	Gujarat	2.9	2.2	2.6
7	Haryana	2.8	2.3	2.6
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.4	1.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.5	1.5	2.3
10	Jharkhand	3.5	2.2	3.2
11	Karnataka	2.3	1.7	2.1
12	Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.7	2.3	3.4
14	Maharashtra	2.2	1.8	2.0
15	Orissa	2.5	1.7	2.4
16	Punjab	2.1	1.8	2.0
17	Rajasthan	3.7	2.6	3.4
18	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.5	1.6
19	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.1	3.9
20	West Bengal	2.1	1.4	1.9

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2007 (Latest)

1.2.15: State/UT Wise distribution of Medically Certified Deaths By 7 leading Cause-Groups During 2002

Major cause group										
Top 7 Major groups										
State/UT	Disease of Circulatory system	Certain Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	Injury Poisoning & Certain Other consequences of External Causes	Symptoms, Signs & Abnormal clinical & Laboratory findings NEC	Diseases of Respiratory system	Certain conditions Originating in perinatal period	Diseases of Digestive system	Sub Total (Col 2 to Col 8)	Other groups	Total (Col 9+10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra pradesh	39.7	15.0	9.0	1.7	4.8	8.2	3.9	82.3	17.7	100
A & N Islands	15.1	21.1	15.6	1.2	9.8	11.9	5.5	80.2	19.8	100
Bihar	33.8	17.9	3.5	5.2	3.4	4.9	4.7	73.4	26.6	100
Chhatisgarh	30.5	18.3	12.4	1.5	5.6	5.6	3.1	77.0	23.0	100
Delhi	16.5	19.0	4.1	32.0	8.6	7.4	2.6	90.2	9.8	100
Goa	34.2	7.2	5.7	19.8	10.9	4.4	6.3	88.5	11.5	100
Gujarat	16.9	17.3	15.5	16.5	4.3	11.1	5.1	86.7	13.3	100
Haryana	27.9	11.2	15.7	11.4	8.8	7.4	3.8	86.2	13.8	100
Himachal pradesh	19.6	18.4	11.1	1.1	18.8	14.2	0.0	83.0	17.0	100
Karnataka	25.3	12.3	13.6	5.5	5.2	10.4	6.3	78.6	21.4	100
Kerala	37.3	9.3	5.3	0.0	8.8	4.0	4.9	69.6	30.4	100
Madhya pradesh	21.2	16.7	9.5	10.1	9.7	10.7	2.8	80.7	19.3	100
Maharashtra	27.9	15.0	12.2	7.6	13.6	4.8	4.3	85.4	14.6	100
Manipur	22.1	16.7	3.6	18.3	3.9	5.3	11	80.9	19.1	100
Meghalaya	9.9	28.7	3.0	11.1	10.7	5.2	10.5	79.1	20.9	100
Nagaland	9.8	26.4	12.1	2.9	18.4	0.0	10.3	79.9	20.1	100
Orissa	17.6	22.9	9.2	6.1	6.4	12.3	4.7	79.2	20.8	100
Puducherry	23.3	19.7	10.1	1.3	9.6	15.8	3.7	83.5	16.5	100
Punjab	20.5	10.6	14.5	11.9	8.1	4.4	5.7	75.7	24.3	100
Rajasthan	23.2	16.1	14.2	7.5	8.1	10.7	4.4	84.2	15.8	100
Sikkim	16.5	19.2	4.1	25.4	9.1	0.0	16.5	90.8	9.2	100
Tamil Nadu	37.2	6.9	12.7	11.4	6.4	7.0	2.8	84.4	15.6	100
Uttar Pradesh	15.2	38.6	16.8	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	76.9	23.1	100
West Bengal	41.3	14.1	9.6	1.1	11.5	2.6	5.0	85.2	14.8	100
All States/UTs	27.5	14.2	11.3	10.1	9.0	7.4	4.2	83.7	16.3	100

Source : Report on Medical Certification of cause of death 2002; RGI , Ministry of Home Affairs New Delhi.

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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2. Socio-Economic Indicators

Socio-economic indicators provide a background to understanding the health scenario in a country. This section on Socio-economic indicators provides 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.

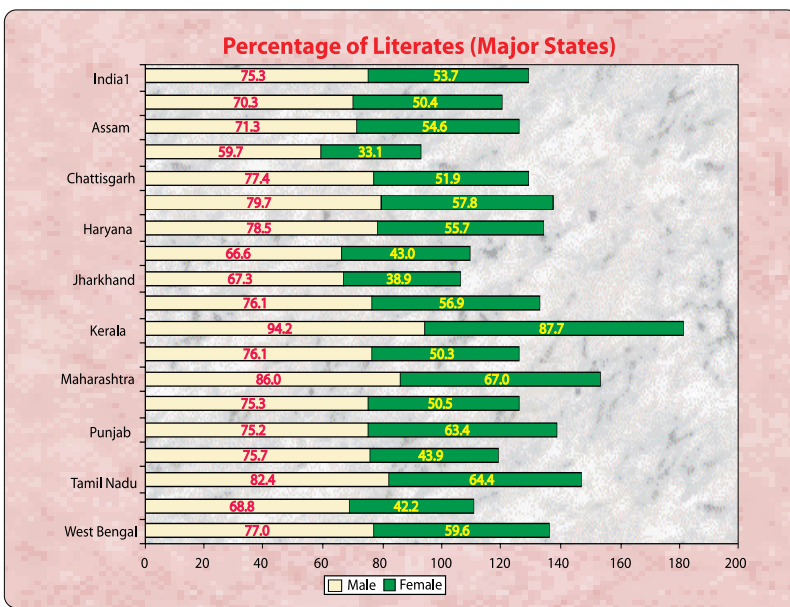
▶ As per latest information the 28.3% of population in rural and 25.7% in urban areas live below poverty line according to planning commission estimates for the year 2004-2005

▶ The Gross National Product for the year 2008-09, at factor cost was Rs. 4906167 crore at current Price and Rs 3323648 crore at constant price (base year 1999-2000). The Net National Product at current price was Rs. 4326384 crore and Rs. 2941971 crore at constant price.

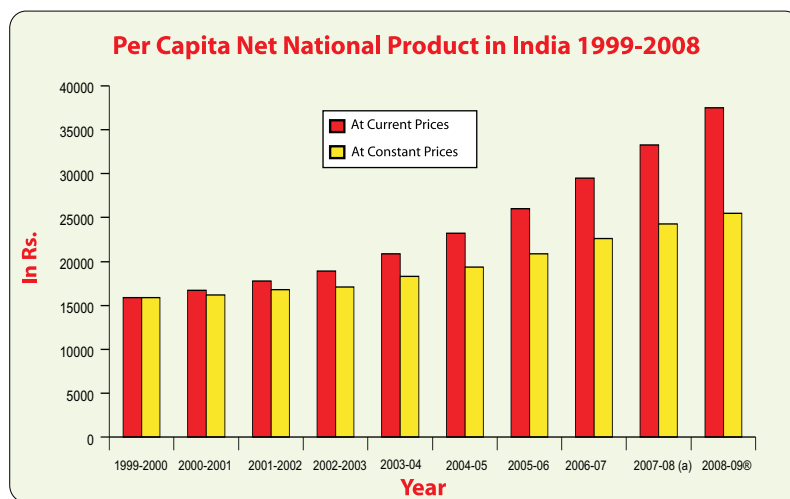
▶ The Per Capita Net National Product Rs. 37490 at current price and Rs.25494 at constant price (1999-2000) for the year 2008-09. The pattern of increase in per capita Net National Product during to 1999-2009 is presented in the Graph

▶ According to 2001 Census 55.85% of total household had electricity, 51.1% of the total household had permanent housing facility.

▶ In April 2006 a total habitation of 1658323 was covered under Rural Water Supply programme.



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
	India *	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*	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:

* 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 2006-07* (Latest)

S. No.	State/ UT	Gross Primary (6-11 years) Enrolment Ratio		
		Total	Boys	Girls
1		2	3	4
	India	111.20	114.40	107.80
1	Andhra Pradesh	96.50	96.30	96.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	136.60	143.60	129.30
3	Assam	98.40	97.60	99.20
4	Bihar	94.70	106.30	82.30
5	Chattisgarh	123.20	127.20	119.10
6	Goa	119.60	121.60	117.50
7	Gujarat	120.10	127.90	111.30
8	Haryana	88.20	86.60	90.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	113.10	113.20	113.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	103.10	105.80	100.30
11	Jharkhand	111.70	117.80	105.40
12	Karnataka	107.00	108.40	105.50
13	Kerala	93.40	93.10	93.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	150.40	153.70	146.90
15	Maharashtra	113.60	116.10	111.00
16	Manipur	163.60	166.70	160.40
17	Meghalaya	181.80	183.20	180.50
18	Mizoram	158.90	162.40	155.40
19	Nagaland	90.20	91.00	89.50
20	Orissa	114.10	116.40	111.70
21	Punjab	81.30	78.10	85.40
22	Rajasthan	120.20	123.10	116.90
23	Sikkim	144.10	143.50	144.60
24	Tamil Nadu	117.80	117.80	117.80
25	Tripura	142.90	146.10	139.60
26	Uttar Pradesh	113.70	117.90	109.20
27	Uttarakhand	122.30	119.20	125.70
28	West Bengal	102.80	102.10	103.40
29	A&N Island	106.00	105.20	106.80
30	Chandigarh	61.10	64.70	57.40
31	D & N Haveli	158.50	159.80	157.00
32	Daman & Diu	136.60	141.80	131.00
33	Delhi	105.80	105.70	105.90
34	Lakshadweep	59.90	59.40	60.40
35	Puducherry	142.40	152.50	133.20

*As on 30.09.2006 (Provisional)

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India 2008-09

2.2 Social Indicators

2.2.1 Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females by Residence in India and Bigger States, 2007 (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	
1	India	16.4	19.0	24.1	20.6	16.3	19.0	23.6	20.0	16.4	19.1	24.9	22.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	16.4	18.9	23.0	19.6	16.4	18.8	22.6	19.2	16.4	19.1	23.5	20.4
3	Assam	16.0	19.0	24.6	20.7	16.0	19.0	24.2	20.3	16.3	19.1	25.9	22.9
4	Bihar	16.3	19.0	23.3	19.5	16.3	19.0	23.2	19.4	16.3	19.0	23.9	20.8
5	Chhattisgarh	16.3	19.0	23.1	20.2	16.3	19.0	22.8	19.8	17.0	19.2	24.0	22.0
6	Delhi	16.5	19.2	23.7	22.1	16.7	19.3	23.4	22.1	16.4	19.2	23.8	22.1
7	Gujarat	16.4	19.1	23.9	21.0	16.3	19.1	23.9	20.5	16.6	19.2	23.8	21.6
8	Haryana	16.6	19.1	22.7	20.0	16.5	19.0	22.4	19.7	16.6	19.2	23.1	21.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.0	19.4	23.3	22.1	17.0	19.4	23.2	22.0	17.0	19.5	24.0	22.7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16.6	19.4	24.7	23.3	16.6	19.4	24.5	23.0	16.3	19.6	25.1	24.3
11	Jharkhand	16.2	18.9	24.6	20.5	16.2	18.9	24.8	20.1	16.4	19.2	24.2	21.9
12	Karnataka	16.4	18.9	23.8	20.3	16.4	18.9	23.4	19.8	16.6	18.9	24.1	21.3
13	Kerala	16.6	19.2	24.5	22.8	16.6	19.1	24.5	22.8	16.6	19.3	24.4	22.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	16.4	18.9	27.1	21.4	16.4	18.9	25.1	19.9	16.4	19.1	28.7	25.3
15	Maharashtra	16.5	19.0	24.8	20.9	16.5	19.0	22.7	19.4	16.6	19.2	25.8	23.4
16	Orissa	16.4	19.0	23.4	20.5	16.4	19.0	23.4	20.4	16.4	19.2	23.8	21.6
17	Punjab	16.8	19.4	23.7	22.2	16.8	19.4	23.5	21.8	17.0	19.3	24.1	22.8
18	Rajasthan	16.3	19.0	23.0	19.8	16.3	19.0	23.0	19.5	16.6	19.1	23.1	20.6
19	Tamil Nadu	16.5	19.3	23.5	21.9	16.5	19.4	23.1	21.5	16.4	19.3	24.0	22.5
20	Uttar Pradesh	16.4	19.0	23.8	20.2	16.4	19.0	23.5	20.0	16.6	19.2	24.9	22.0
21	West Bengal	16.3	18.9	24.3	20.2	16.3	18.8	23.6	19.6	16.4	19.0	25.4	22.1

Source: Statistical Report, Registrar General of India, 2007 (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	10.60	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	36.5	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	665.9	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	410.38	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 Puducherry & Andman Nicobar islands.
 - 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 Dadra Nagar Haveli is used to estimate Poverty ratio of Dadra 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.

Source: Planning Commission (Latest)

2.3 Economic Indicators

2.3.1 Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices 1999-2000 to 2008-09

(in Rupees)

S. No.	State\UT	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	All India Per Capita NNP	15881	16688	17782	18885	20871	23198	26003	29524	33283	37490
1	Andhra Pradesh	15427	17195	18573	19434	21931	23925	26662	30439	35864	39597
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13990	15260	17664	17124	19322	22185	22335	25639	27398	NA
3	Assam	12282	12803	13059	14421	15487	16900	18378	19857	21464	23308
4	Bihar	5786	6415	6200	6930	6852	7449	7864	9817	11135	12643
5	Jharkhand	11549	10345	11034	11835	12951	15555	16267	18474	19928	21465
6	Goa	42296	43735	44110	48839	54577	66135	78612	87501	105582	NA
7	Gujarat	18864	18392	19823	22683	26922	28846	34264	39459	45773	NA
8	Haryana	23229	25583	27998	30413	34099	37800	41997	50488	58531	67891
9	Himachal Pradesh	20806	22795	24608	26627	28333	31198	33954	36781	40134	NA
10	J & K	13816	14268	15019	16739	17991	19337	20799	22426	24214	NA
11	Karnataka	17502	18344	18547	19621	20901	24707	28787	31713	36266	40998
12	Kerala	19461	20094	21257	23482	25995	29065	32450	36907	41814	NA
13	Madhya Pradesh	12384	11862	12697	12303	14306	14471	15466	16875	18051	NA
14	Chattisgarh	11629	10744	12170	13002	15515	16976	19501	21822	25360	29621
15	Maharashtra	23011	22777	24035	26015	29139	32376	36048	41144	47051	NA
16	Manipur	13260	12369	12970	13250	14728	16433	17772	18630	19780	21062
17	Meghalaya	14355	15657	17241	18208	19702	21170	22852	24766	26636	NA
18	Mizoram	16443	17826	19430	20896	21963	22417	24029	25682	27501	29576
19	Nagaland	13819	16903	18961	20407	20821	20998	21083	NA	NA	NA
20	Orissa	10567	10452	11075	11788	14252	16306	17707	20805	23403	26507
21	Punjab	25631	27881	28943	29309	31261	32970	36277	39860	44923	50558
22	Rajasthan	13619	13020	14098	13128	16507	16874	18008	21203	23933	27257
23	Sikkim	14890	16077	17324	19428	21476	23791	26628	29819	33349	37553
24	Tamil Nadu	19432	20972	20942	21830	24087	27512	31663	37190	40757	45058
25	Tripura	14119	15983	18368	19059	21138	22836	25700	27816	28806	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	9749	9828	9995	10648	11458	12196	13315	14663	16060	18214
27	Uttarakhand	13516	15285	16232	18636	20312	23069	24928	29373	32884	36520
28	West Bengal	15888	16583	17862	18776	20872	22675	24533	28073	31722	NA
29	A & N islands	24005	25047	26910	29830	32670	34640	36984	42561	NA	NA
30	Chandigarh	44502	49771	54836	63840	70434	79562	88456	100146	110728	119240
31	Delhi	38913	40678	42375	45337	49004	54505	60951	70238	78690	NA
32	Puducherry	30486	35994	38704	44331	47778	43303	52408	71719	78302	84625

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

2.3.2 Gross National Product, Net National Product, Per Capita Income in India 1999-2009

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 Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1999-2000	1771095	1771095	1786526	1786526	1589673	1589673	15881	15881
2	2000-2001	1902284	1841873	1925017	1864301	1700466	1648018	16688	16173
3	2001-2002	2077658	1952467	2097726	1972606	1849361	1743998	17782	16769
4	2002-2003	2244725	2030419	2261415	2048286	1994217	1806734	18885	17109
5	2003-2004	2517462	2203258	2538170	2222758	2237414	1961817	20871	18301
6	2004-2005	2855326	2367683	2877701	2388768	2526285	2105184	23198	19331
7	2005-2006	3256269	2595441	3282385	2616101	2875958	2308015	26003	20868
8	2006-2007	3749607	2849856	3779385	2871118	3312569	2533450	29524	22580
9	2007-2008 (Q)	4297047	3114864	4320892	3129717	3787596	2764795	33283	24295
10	2008-2009 [®]	4906167	3323648	4933183	3339375	4326384	2941971	37490	25494

(Q) - Quick Estimates

[®] - Revised 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 1995-2008 (Latest)

S.No.	Year	Cereals (grams)	Pulses (grams)	Total
	1	2	3	4
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	454.5
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	412.8	32.5	445.3
13	2007	407.4	35.5	442.9
14	2008 (P)	374.6	41.8	416.4

Notes:

(P) Provisional

* Figures in respect of 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 consumers.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

2.4.1 State wise Employment in the Organised Sector in India As on 31 March 2007 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	Total Employment in Lakhs					
		As on 31.3.2006			As on 31.3.2007		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.88	5.96	19.85	13.77	6.49	20.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Assam	5.24	6.27	11.51	5.20	6.01	11.21
4	Bihar	4.06	0.25	4.31	3.90	0.23	4.13
5	Chhatisgarh	3.09	0.32	3.40	2.98	0.32	3.30
6	Goa	0.81	0.46	1.27	0.80	0.52	1.32
7	Gujarat	8.25	9.35	17.60	7.96	10.14	18.09
8	Haryana	3.88	2.61	6.49	3.83	2.84	6.67
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.50	0.65	3.15	2.55	0.84	3.38
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10
11	Jharkhand	12.01	2.76	14.77	12.43	2.90	15.33
12	Karnataka	10.52	8.64	19.17	10.46	10.35	20.81
13	Kerala	6.15	4.96	11.11	6.03	5.03	11.06
14	Madhya Pradesh	9.06	1.51	10.57	8.91	1.51	10.43
15	Maharashtra	21.39	14.68	36.07	21.81	15.66	37.46
16	Manipur	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79
17	Meghalaya	0.73	0.09	0.82	0.73	0.09	0.82
18	Mizoram	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42
19	Nagaland	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.71	0.05	0.76
20	Orissa	6.48	0.90	7.38	6.16	0.86	7.03
21	Punjab	5.54	2.83	8.37	4.97	3.11	8.08
22	Rajasthan	9.47	2.58	12.05	9.52	2.49	12.01
23	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24	Tamil Nadu	15.04	7.34	22.38	14.92	7.57	22.49
25	Tripura	1.34	0.12	1.46	1.33	0.13	1.45
26	Uttar Pradesh	16.36	4.55	20.90	16.30	4.83	21.13
27	Uttarakhand	2.26	0.37	2.64	2.10	0.44	2.54
28	West Bengal	12.51	7.79	20.30	12.14	7.18	19.32
29	A&N Islands	0.36	0.03	0.38	0.36	0.03	0.38
30	Chandigarh	0.60	0.28	0.88	0.58	0.30	0.88
31	D & N Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32	Daman & Diu	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.15
33	Delhi	6.05	2.21	8.26	6.01	2.29	8.30
34	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35	Puducherry	0.41	0.22	0.62	0.41	0.25	0.66
	Total	181.88	88.05	269.93	180.02	92.74	272.76

Note:

1 N.A.: Not applicable

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	Temporary			
					Total	Serviceable		Non-serviceable
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

Note:

1. Average Number of household per thousand population : 186.62*
2. Average Number of persons per household : 5.358*

*Derived from Census 2001.

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

S. No.	States / UT	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	House-hold having bathroom facility within the house		Type of connectivity for waste water outlet						
			Total	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	0	0	0	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	7.37	0	3.45	0	34.57	0
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	17.5	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	63.3	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 2001-2008

S.No.	State/UT	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	31481.59	31345.30	34165.97	38677.24	39828.58	45872.25	48861.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75.16	79.21	125.00	166.50	161.46	138.5	169.51
3	Assam	1817.98	1960.81	1920.38	1837.98	2203.0	2575.35	2544.48
4	Bihar	2904.43	3612.85	3612.09	3951.97	4022.33	3825.87	4393.79
5	Chhatisgarh	5300.50	6334.11	5420.83	8050.58	8788.04	9443.9	10613.21
6	Goa	1245.35	1376.74	1376.66	1800.40	2141.4	2324.37	2548.11
7	Gujarat	33769.44	34427.76	37971.72	36983.39	37092.15	40772.65	44236.33
8	Haryana	10534.76	11721.70	12915.72	13807.14	15426.11	16642.97	18260.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	2351.86	2529.03	2736.92	2954.16	3568.67	4300.6	5019.45
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2992.03	3325.20	3534.20	3877.00	4188.54	4030.85	4030.85
11	Jharkhand	6778.14	6920.09	7774.11	8380.48	9348.03	10945.68	11387.47
12	Karnataka	19840.02	21698.23	23143.17	24781.59	25701.71	30690.56	34235.38
13	Kerala	8622.39	8783.12	9093.10	9347.88	10190.1	11310.22	11790.53
14	Madhya Pradesh	14509.30	15175.99	15907.83	17201.89	19371.41	20099.72	23590.91
15	Maharashtra	46330.71	49944.33	51823.90	55457.02	58732.34	62267.24	67930.96
16	Manipur	168.72	178.55	175.38	177.59	188	217.38	197.40
17	Meghalaya	550.72	712.98	797.02	855.87	725.26	778.48	893.26
18	Mizoram	132.38	147.65	129.90	125.67	134.51	145.5	179.44
19	Nagaland	117.24	126.52	126.50	183.18	144.8	156.49	182.73
20	Orissa	5773.16	6800.95	7157.48	7814.53	8103.57	9483.74	11299.13
21	Punjab	20008.88	21113.41	22125.30	22526.11	24261.27	26386.91	29886.86
22	Rajasthan	13586.66	14569.32	14691.24	16682.55	18013.81	20033.94	23657.79
23	Sikkim	123.32	73.27	182.24	226.70	208.67	211.93	260.25
24	Tamil Nadu	35922.93	36961.93	39240.21	41285.97	44515.78	49934	52952.62
25	Tripura	348.00	362.97	414.26	380.01	370.69	394.59	397.81
26	Uttar Pradesh	25230.22	25184.36	26659.62	27939.25	30374.19	34543.73	37531.88
27	Uttarakhand'	2182.65	2464.00	2662.45	3163.15	3497.2	3885.92	4736.11
28	West Bengal	16003.37	16763.65	17815.87	19087.13	20957.06	22524.12	26247.97
29	A&N Islands	91.15	108.24	113.21	109.96	116.27	136.63	149.85
30	Chandigarh	747.81	804.49	816.41	918.29	8788.04	1064.34	1157.18
31	D & N Haveli	800.00	898.50	1546.52	1768.21	2127	2718	2925.80
32	Daman & Diu	739.66	821.22	917.35	1001.81	1088	1166.23	1284.82
33	Delhi	9798.50	10706.35	11903.26	12773.39	13423.03	14677.14	16327.51
34	Lakshadweep	17.43	18.23	18.96	19.98	22.55	24.17	24.15
35	Puducherry	1562.87	1547.21	1794.47	1819.09	1868.03	2024.99	2071.97
	Total	322459.33	339598.27	360809.25	386133.66	419691.60	455748.96	501977.11

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	55.54	81.38	62.30	73.20	90.00	77.90
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.98	73.82	55.08	76.90	90.20	80.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.87	88.20	70.02	73.70	90.70	77.50
3	Assam	43.28	64.07	45.86	56.80	70.40	58.80
4	Bihar	56.55	73.39	58.76	86.10	91.20	86.60
5	Chattisgarh ²	-	-	-	66.20	88.80	70.50
6	Delhi	91.01	96.24	95.78	90.10	97.70	97.20
7	Goa	30.54	61.71	43.41	58.30	82.10	70.10
8	Gujarat	60.04	87.23	69.78	76.90	95.40	84.10
9	Haryana	67.14	93.18	74.32	81.10	97.30	86.10
10	Himachal Pradesh	75.51	91.93	77.34	87.50	97.30	88.60
11	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	54.90	95.70	65.20
12	Jharkhand ²	-	-	-	35.50	68.20	42.60
13	Karnataka	67.31	81.38	71.68	80.50	92.10	84.60
14	Kerala	12.22	38.68	18.89	16.90	42.80	23.40
15	Madhya Pradesh	45.56	79.45	53.41	61.50	88.60	68.40
16	Maharashtra	54.02	90.50	68.49	68.40	95.40	79.80
17	Manipur	33.72	52.10	38.72	29.30	59.40	37.00
18	Meghalaya	26.82	75.42	36.16	29.50	73.50	39.00
19	Mizoram	12.89	19.88	16.21	23.80	47.80	36.00
20	Nagaland	55.60	45.47	53.37	47.50	42.30	46.50
21	Orissa	35.32	62.83	39.07	62.90	72.30	64.20
22	Punjab	92.09	94.24	92.74	96.90	98.90	97.60
23	Rajasthan	50.62	86.51	58.96	60.40	93.50	68.20
24	Sikkim	70.98	92.95	73.19	67.00	97.10	70.70
25	Tamil Nadu	64.28	74.17	67.42	85.30	85.90	85.60
26	Tripura	30.60	71.12	37.18	45.00	85.80	52.50
27	Uttar Pradesh	56.62	85.78	62.24	85.50	97.20	87.80
28	Uttarakhand ²	-	-	-	83.00	97.80	86.70
29	West Bengal	80.26	86.23	81.98	87.00	92.30	88.50
30	A & N Island	59.43	90.91	67.87	66.80	97.80	76.70
31	Chandigarh	98.11	97.68	97.73	99.90	99.80	99.80
32	D & N Haveli	41.17	90.97	45.57	70.50	96.10	77.00
33	Daman & Diu	56.90	86.76	71.42	94.90	98.90	96.30
34	Lakshadweep	3.41	18.79	11.90	4.60	4.60	4.60
35	Puducherry	92.86	86.05	88.75	96.60	95.50	95.90

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 2009

S. No.	State/UT	Not Covered	Status as on December 2009		
			Partially Covered	Fully Covered	Total
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Andhra Pradesh	5301	0	66846	72147
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	1372	1959	2281	5612
3	Assam	26192	19306	41478	86976
4	Bihar	0	47947	59695	107642
5	Chattisgarh	1575	43860	26894	72329
6	Goa*	0	45	302	347
7	Gujarat	0	1443	32972	34415
8	Haryana	40	1219	6126	7385
9	Himachal Pradesh	10740	7111	35354	53205
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4794	3664	3873	12331
11	Jharkhand	1079	489	118905	120473
12	Karnataka	438	31277	27488	59203
13	Kerala	0	0	11883	11883
14	Madhya Pradesh	1182	74542	51473	127197
15	Maharashtra	15105	0	82101	97206
16	Manipur*	512	1292	1066	2870
17	Meghalaya	746	3329	5251	9326
18	Mizoram	29	367	381	777
19	Nagaland	471	0	915	1386
20	Orissa	3398	73063	65467	141928
21	Punjab	1809	1740	10672	14221
22	Rajasthan	38273	16942	65918	121133
23	Sikkim	9	857	1632	2498
24	Tamil Nadu	1	6006	86682	92689
25	Tripura	2490	2703	2939	8132
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	260110	260110
27	Uttarakhand	5507	7715	25920	39142
28	West Bengal	2704	11341	81349	95394
29	A&N Island	0	0	0	0
30	D & N Haveli*	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	70
31	Daman & Diu*	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	21
32	Delhi*	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep*	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	9
34	Puducherry	0	21	227	248
35	Chandigarh*	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	18
	Total	123885	358238	1176200	1658323

*

Note: Data Presented in this page is currently being updated by the States. Most of the States have finalized the data except the asterisk marked States

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, 1997
Convention Against Torture, 1987
Convention on Political rights of Women, 1954

Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 196
 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 Organization (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 immunization 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. utilization of the public distribution system and utilization 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 utilization of health care services including immunization 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 hospitalized for treatment, were covered in the survey. For hospitalized treatment, however, information was collected for every event of hospitalization 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 Organization, 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

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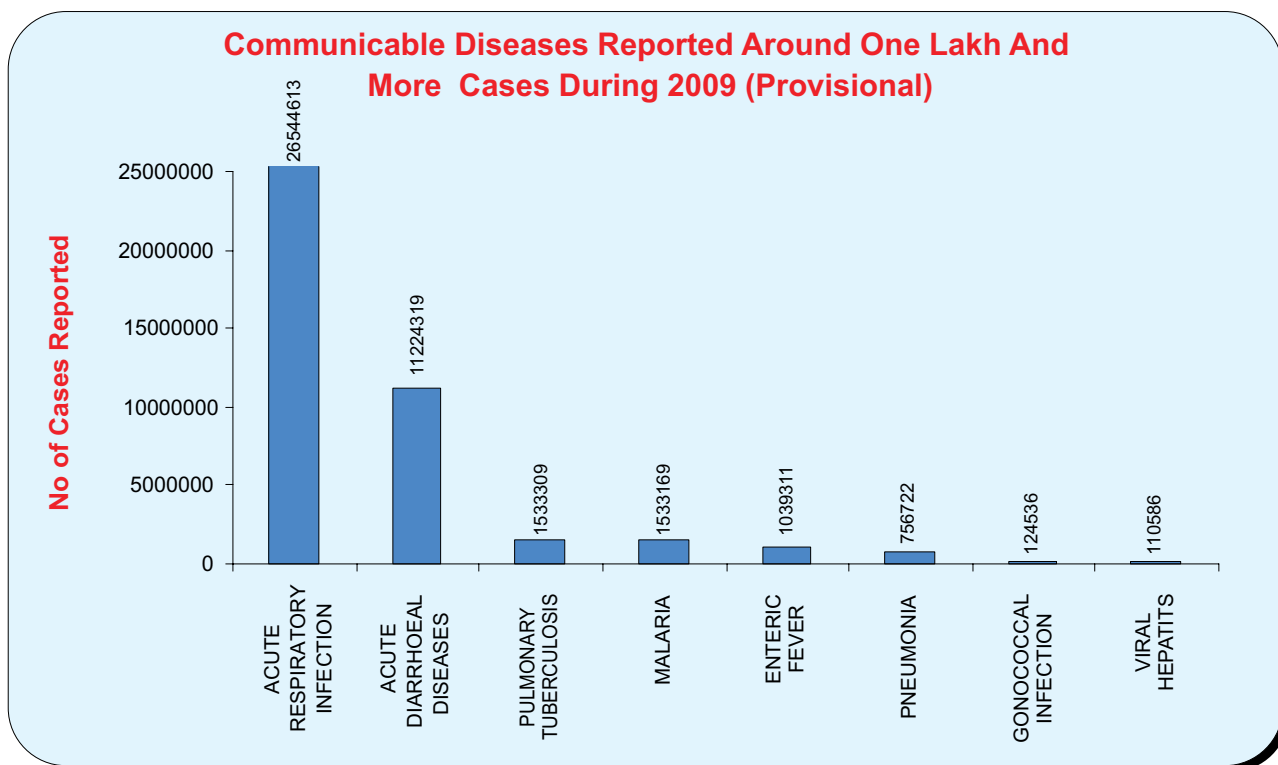
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3. Health Status Indicators

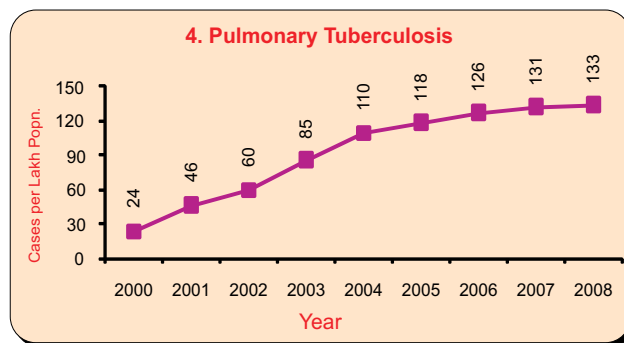
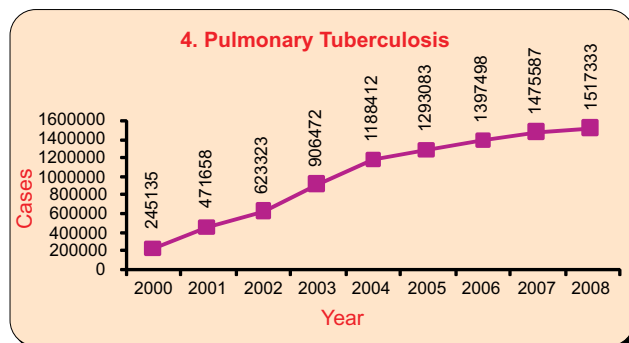
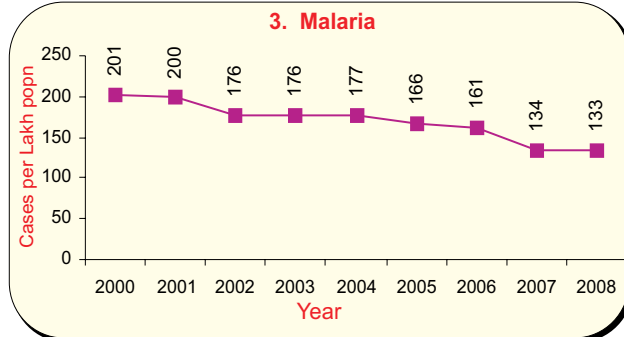
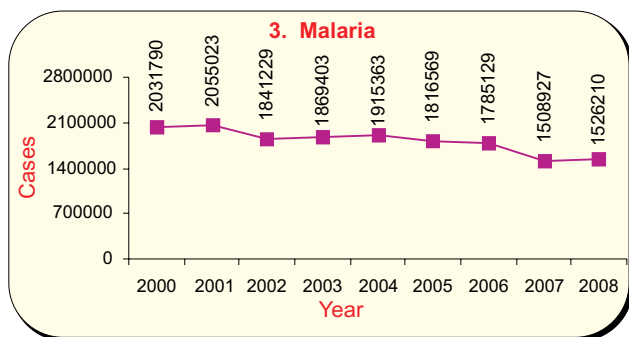
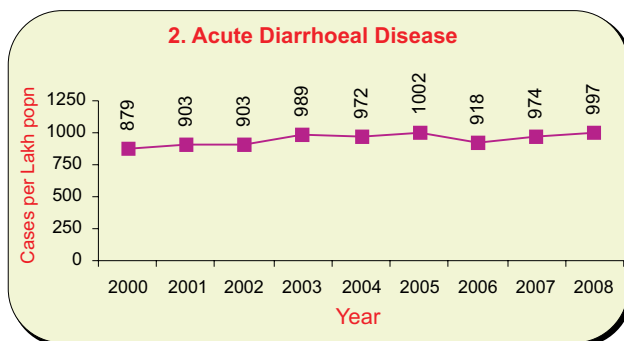
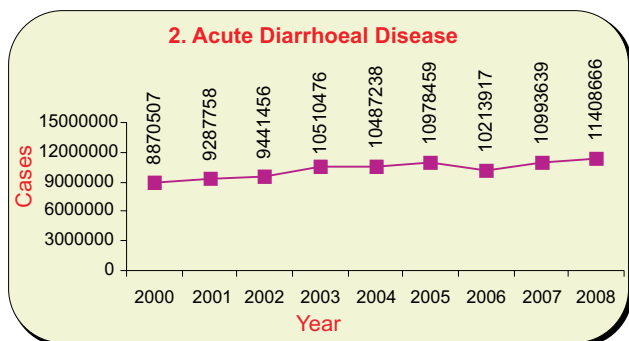
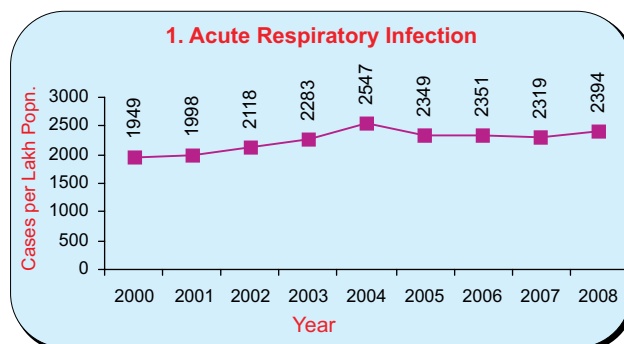
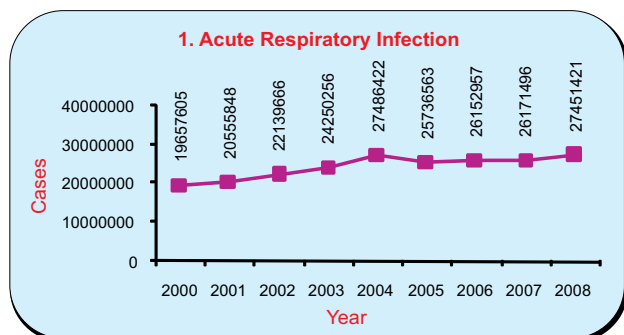
This chapter provides a broad overview on the incidence and prevalence of common Communicable and Non-communicable disease, morbidities & associated mortality, health risks and performance of related national health programmes in the country during the callender year 2009 (January - December). It also provides an overview of reproductive and child health in the country.

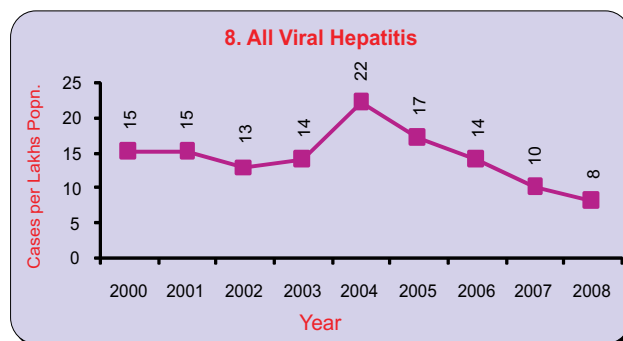
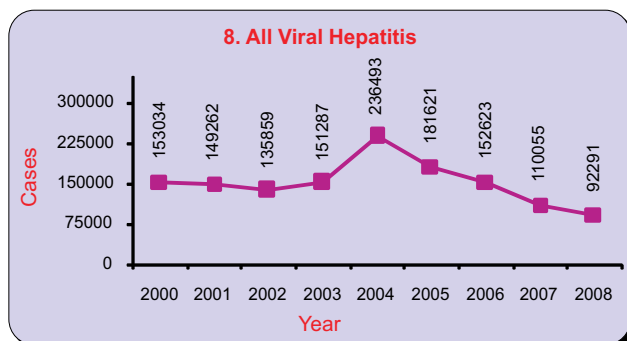
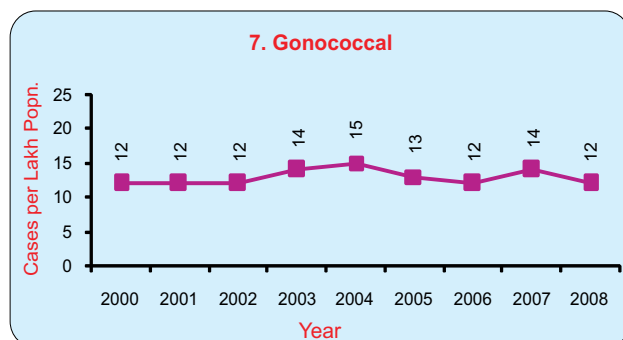
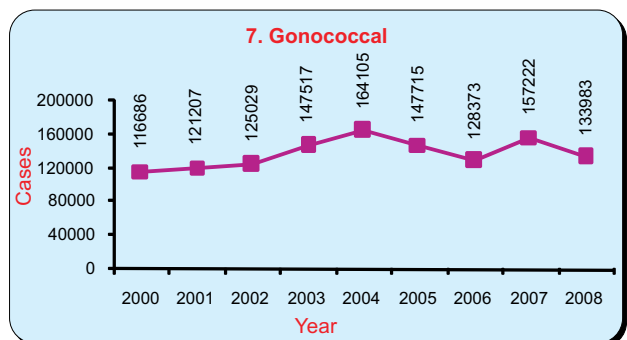
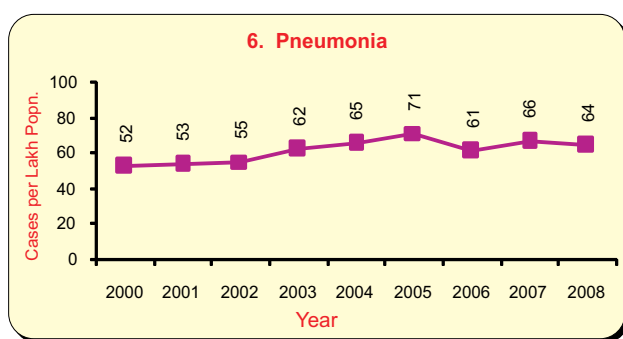
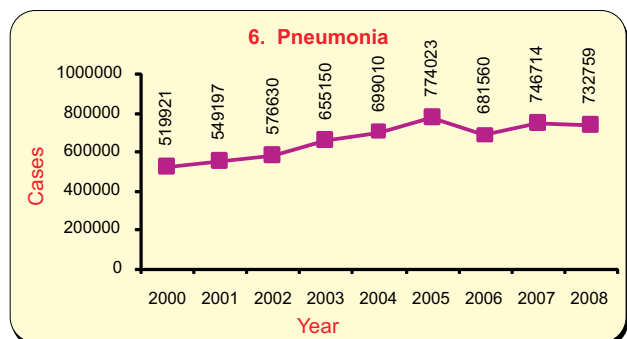
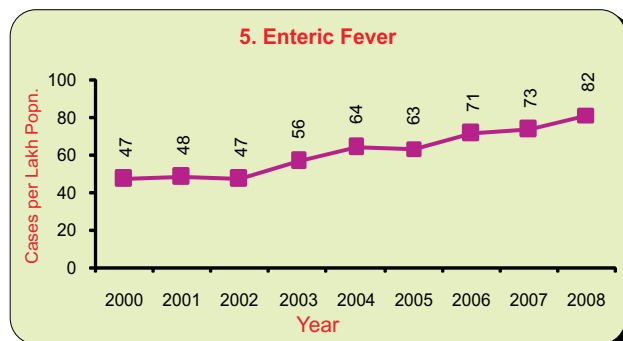
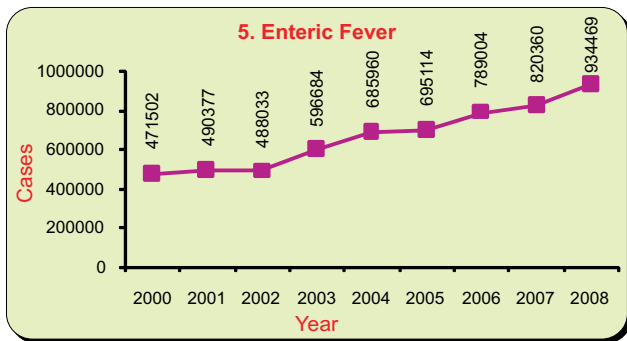
Since the reported Data is by and large from Government Health Facilities, it may have limitations in terms of its completeness as Private Medical & Health Care Institution still need to strengthen their reporting to their respective Government Health units.

- 3.1 Among the various **communicable diseases** reported by the States/UTs during the year 2009 (Provisional), while taking a cut off one lakh cases; the **following communicable diseases accounted for the maximum number of cases reported.**

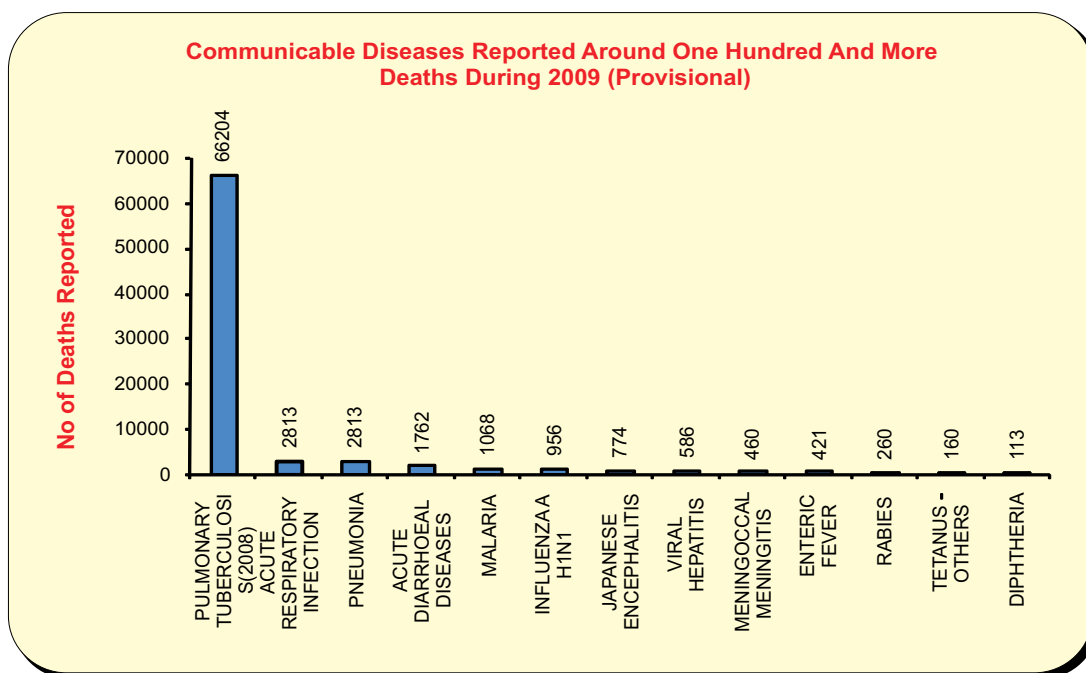


3.1.1 The **Morbidity Trend (2000-2008)** based on the information received in the past [& revised in succeeding year (s)] from States/UTs, in respect of these eight communicable diseases reporting around one lakh or more cases and corresponding cases per Lakh of Projected Population (as per Registrar General of India Estimates) are shown here under. Since figures for 2009 are still provisional / incomplete, have not been included in the following trend analysis :

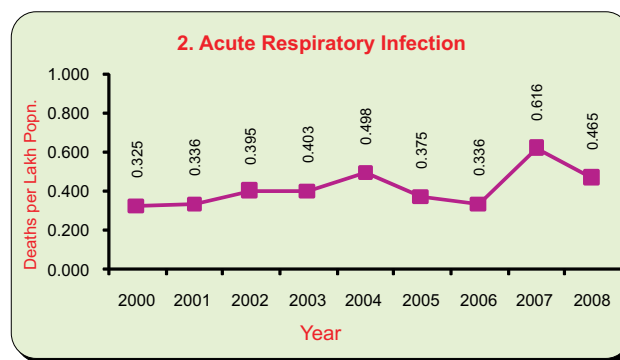
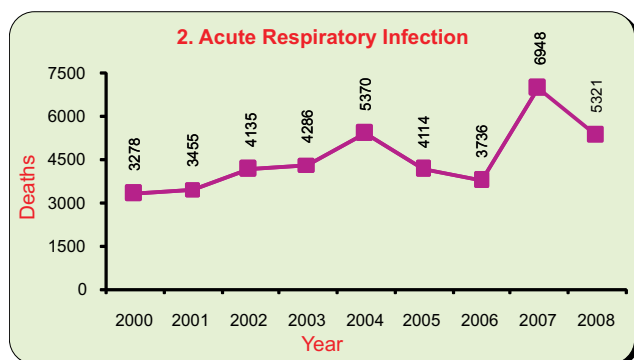
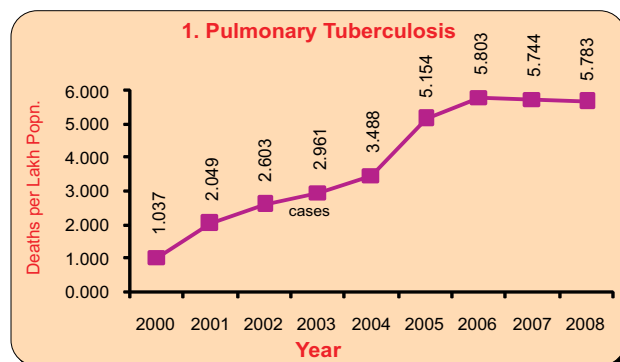
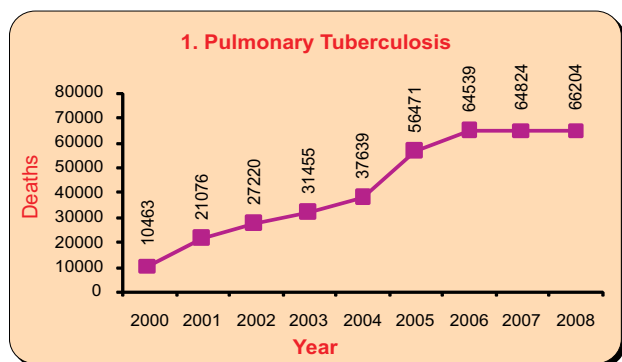




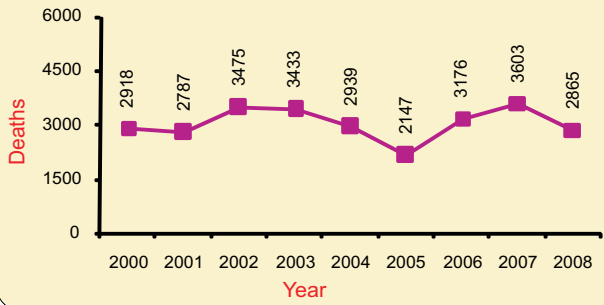
3.2 Among the various communicable diseases reported by the States/UTs during the year 2009, while taking a cut off one hundred deaths, the following communicable diseases accounted for the maximum number of deaths reported.



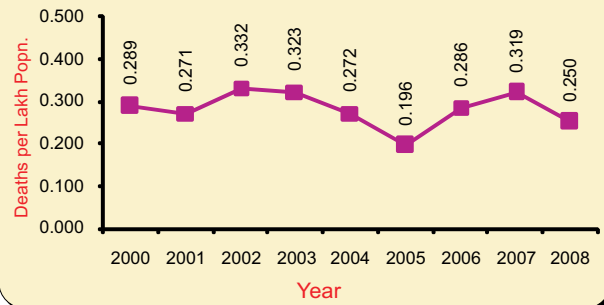
3.2.1 The **Mortality Trend (2000-2008)** based on the information received in the past [& revised in succeeding years (s)] from States/UTs, in respect of these thirteen communicable diseases reporting around 100 or more deaths are and corresponding Deaths per Lakh of Projected Population (as per Registrar General of India Estimates) shown here under. Since figures for 2009 are still provisional / incomplete, have not been included in the Following trend analysis:



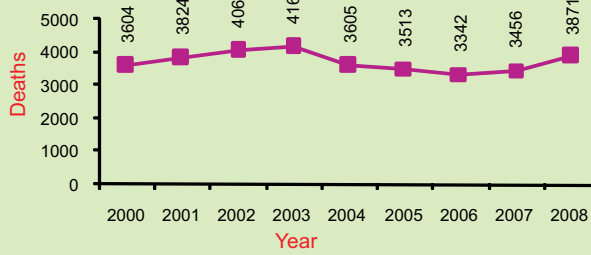
3. Acute Diarrhoeal Disease



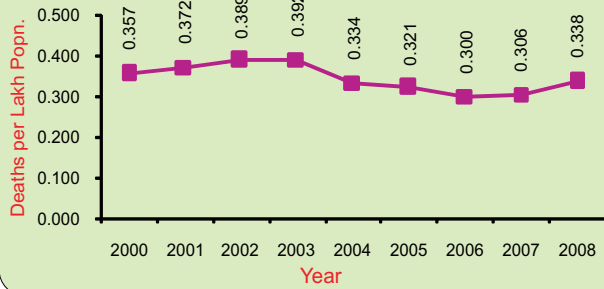
3. Acute Diarrhoeal Disease



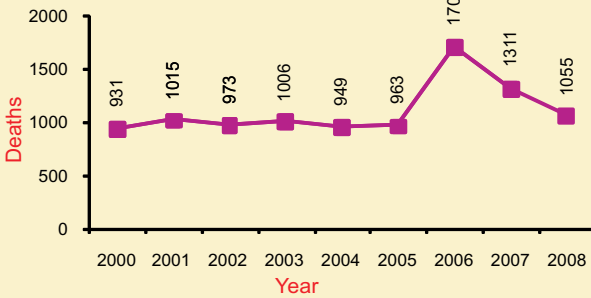
4. Pneumonia



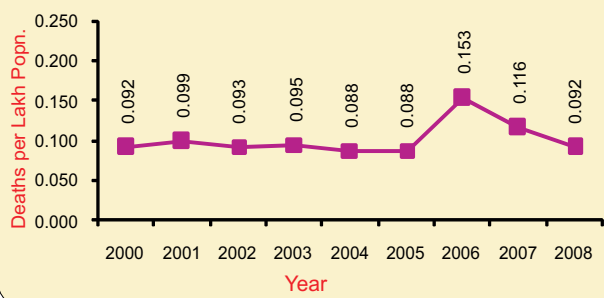
4. Pneumonia



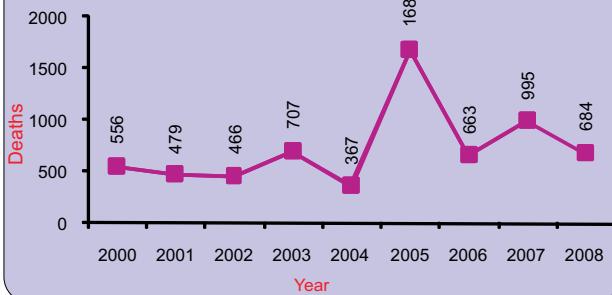
5. Malaria



5. Malaria



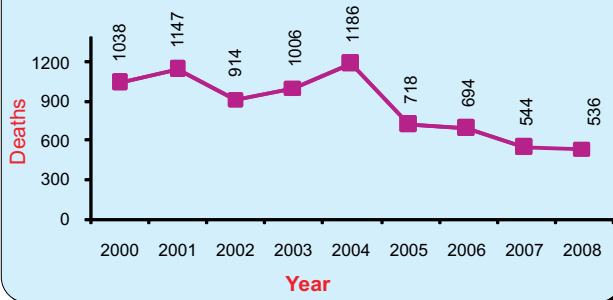
6. Japanese Encephalitis



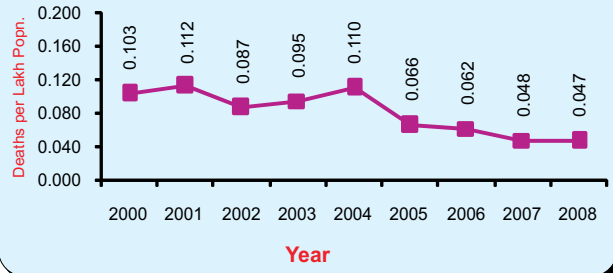
6. Japanese Encephalitis



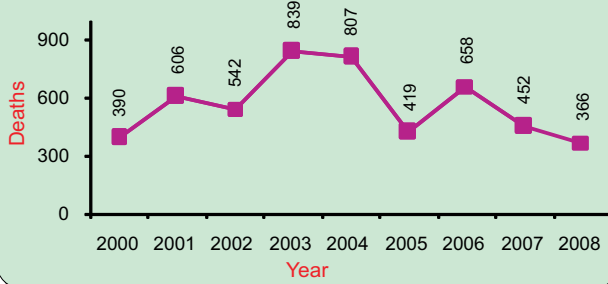
7. All Viral Hepatitis



7. All Viral Hepatitis



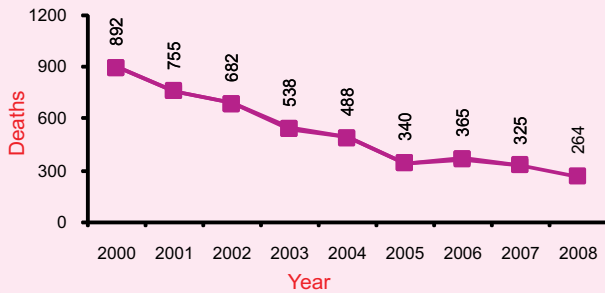
8. Enteric Fever



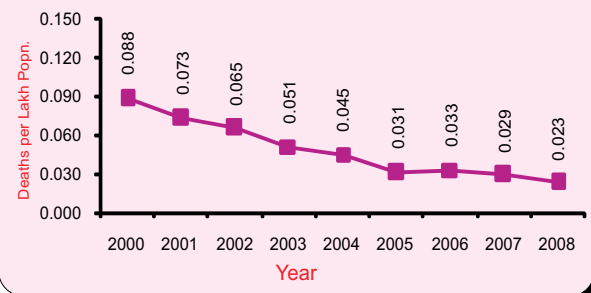
8. Enteric Fever



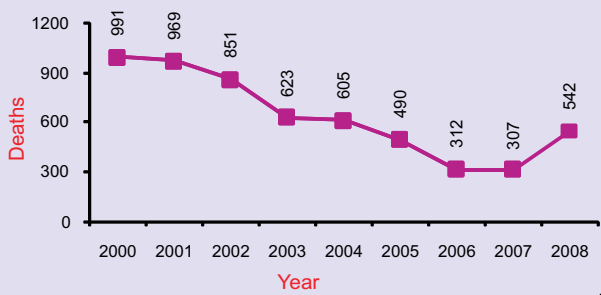
9. Tetanus other than Neonatal



9. Tetanus other than Neonatal

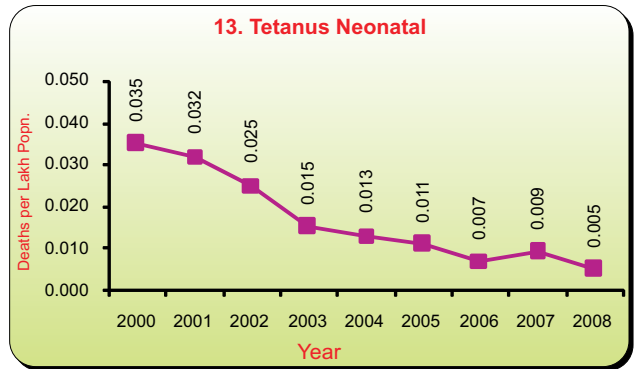
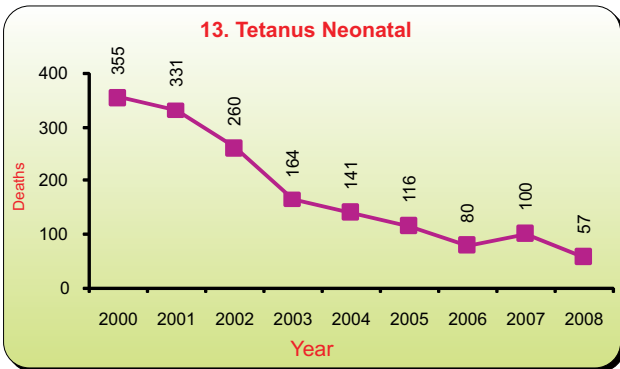
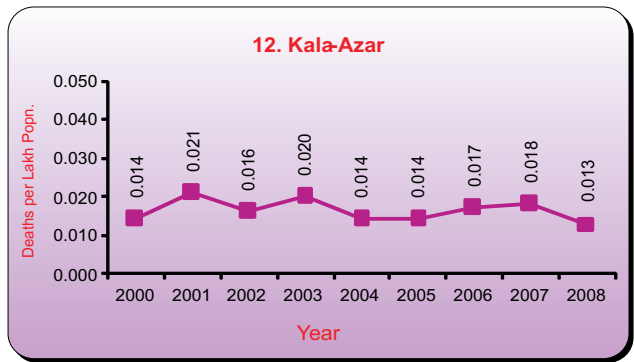
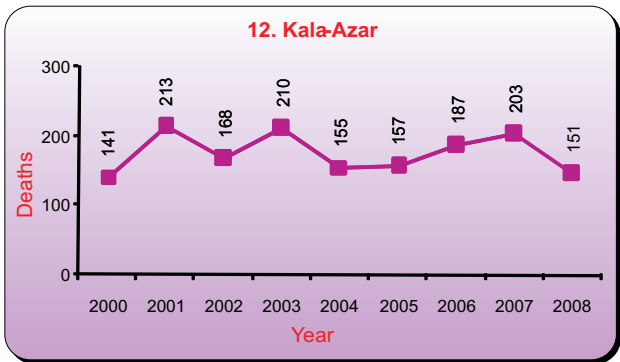
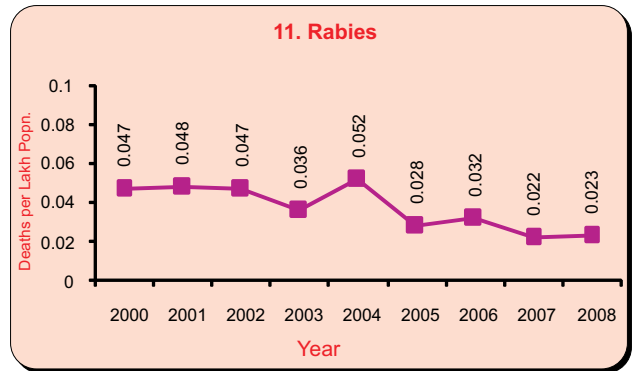
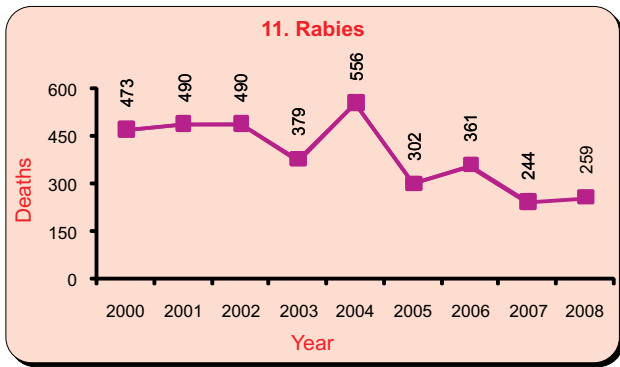


10. Meningococcal Meningitis

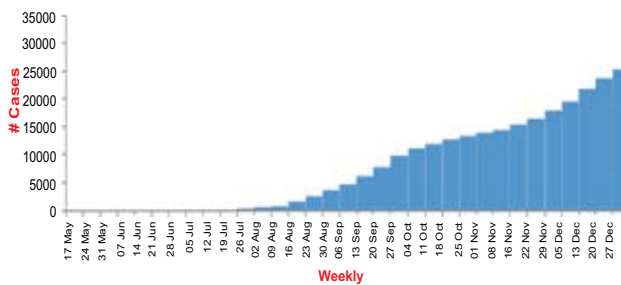


10. Meningococcal Meningitis

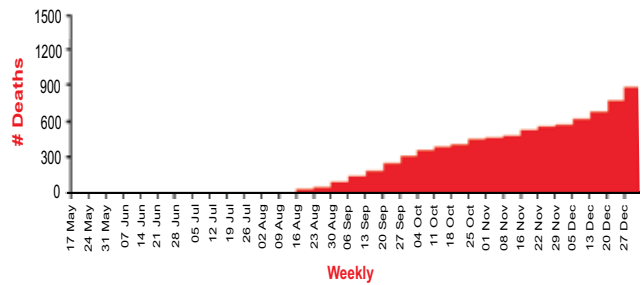




Cumulative Confirmed Cases of Pandemic H1N1 2009 by week



Cumulative Confirmed Deaths of Pandemic H1N1 2009 by week



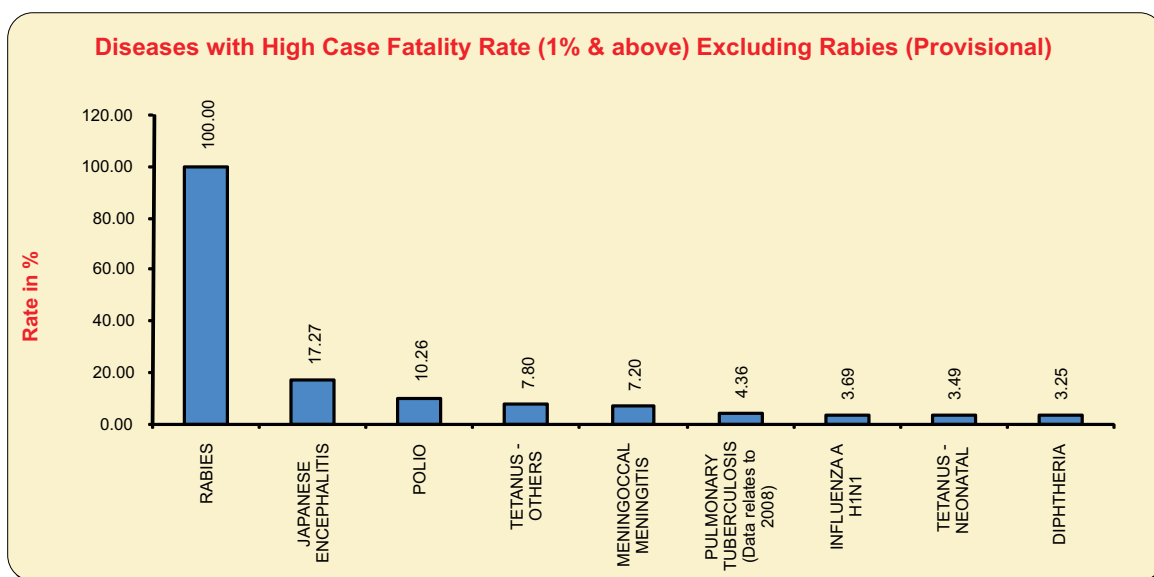
During the Calendar Year 2009 (May - December), Out of 25912 lab confirmed cases of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1, 956 deaths were reported in India.

Source: Emergency Medical Relief Division, Directorate General of Health Services, MOHFW/GOI.

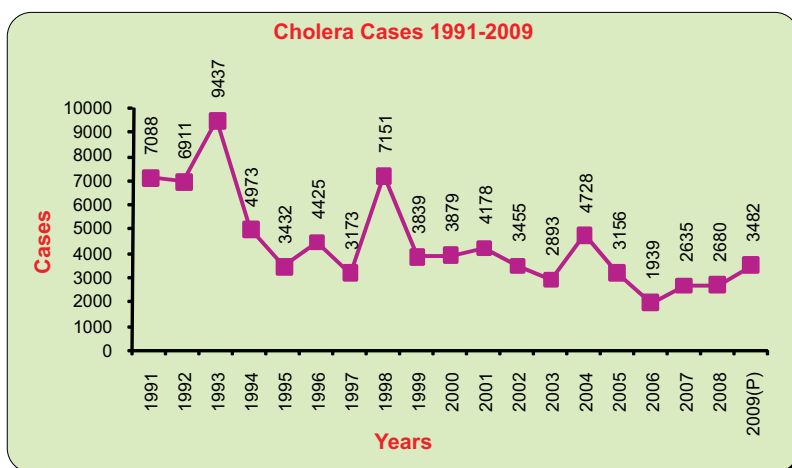
Website: www.mohfw-h1n1.nic.in

3.3 Disease with **High Case Fatality Rate** (About 1% and above) during 2009, as reported by the State/UTs..

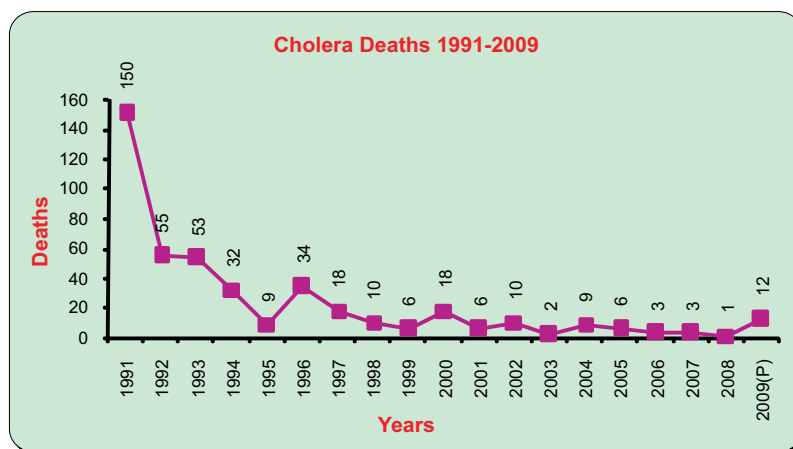
S. No.	Name of the Diseases	Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate(%)
1	Rabies	260	260	100.00
2	Japanese Encephalitis	4482	774	17.27
3	Polio	741	76	10.26
4	Tetanus - Others	2051	160	7.80
5	Meningoccal Meningitis	6386	460	7.20
6	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Data Relates To 2008)	1517333	66204	4.36
7	Influenza A H1n1	25912	956	3.69
8	Tetanus - Neonatal	889	31	3.49
9	Diphtheria	3480	113	3.25



3.4 Cholera data have been compiled on the basis on weekly reports from States/UTs. The annual Cases and deaths due to Cholera in 1991 were 7088 and 150, respectively which now have reduced to 3482 and 12, respectively during the year 2009*.



* Data for Year 2009 is based on Information sent by the States/UTs to CBHI and IDSP (Reconciled)



(P): Provisional

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

3.5 According to National AIDS Control Organization, 427451 patients have ever started ART in the country till 30th November 2009.

3.6 Morbidity due to **non-communicable diseases** 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 all adult 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.
- The number of cases of **diabetes** was estimated to be nearly 3.1 crore for the year 2005, which is expected to reach a figure of nearly 4.6 crore cases in the year 2015. **This pattern is nearly same across all adult 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.
- Prevalence rate of **hypertension** in India (Urban + Rural) among adults (20 Year+) = 159.46 per thousand. The **Stroke** incidence has also shown an increasing trend.
- 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
- Case-load in respect to major **mental disorders** has been calculated at the rate of 1% of the population and that of minor mental disorders at the rate of 5 % of population.
- There were 342309 deaths due to **accident** reported in the country in the year 2008.(Latest)

3.7 **Reproductive and Child Health, the key finding of the latest National Health Family Survey (NHFS-3), 2005-06, is already attached in this NHP:-**

1. 52% of Indian mothers received three or more ante natal checkups.
2. 40.7% of deliveries were conducted in medical institution while another 48.2% deliveries were assisted by medical professional.
3. 43.5% of children in India received all vaccinations.

3.1 Morbidity and Associated Mortality

3.1.1 Communicable Diseases

3.1.1.1 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Malaria 2005-2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code B50 - B54

S. No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	39099	0	34081	0	27803	2	26424	0	24723	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31215	0	39182	196	32072	36	29146	27	21894	15
3	Assam	67885	113	126178	304	94853	152	83939	86	91413	63
4	Bihar	2733	1	2744	1	1595	1	2541	0	2853	20
5	Chhattisgarh	187950	3	190590	3	147525	0	123495	4	115343	18
6	Goa	3747	1	5010	7	9755	11	9822	21	5056	10
7	Gujarat	179023	54	89835	45	71121	73	51161	43	45821	27
8	Haryana	33262	0	47142	0	30895	0	35683	0	27976	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	129	0	114	0	104	0	146	0	182	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	268	0	164	0	240	1	217	1	317	0
11	Jharkhand	193144	21	193888	4	184878	31	214299	25	228116	28
12	Karnataka	83181	26	62842	32	49355	18	47344	8	36830	0
13	Kerala	2554	6	2131	6	1927	6	1804	4	2046	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	104317	44	96160	56	90829	41	105312	53	87822	25
15	Maharashtra	47608	104	54420	133	67850	182	67333	148	93816	159
16	Manipur	2071	3	2709	8	1194	4	708	2	1069	4
17	Meghalaya	16816	41	29924	167	36337	237	39616	73	76759	192
18	Mizoram	10741	74	10668	120	6081	75	7361	91	9399	119
19	Nagaland	2987	0	3361	75	4976	26	5078	19	8489	35
20	Orissa	396573	255	380216	257	371879	221	375430	239	375401	192
21	Punjab	1883	0	1888	0	2017	0	2494	0	2955	0
22	Rajasthan	52286	22	99529	58	55043	46	57482	54	32709	18
23	Sikkim	69	0	93	0	48	0	38	0	42	1
24	Tamil Nadu	39678	0	28219	0	22389	1	21046	2	14920	1
25	Tripura	18008	20	23375	31	18474	51	25894	51	24371	62
26	Uttarakhand	1242	0	1108	0	953	0	1059	0	1264	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	105303	0	91566	0	82538	0	93383	0	54488	0
28	West Bengal	185964	175	159646	203	87754	96	89443	104	137768	74
29	A. & N. Islands	3954	0	2993	1	3973	0	4688	0	5492	0
30	Chandigarh	432	0	449	0	340	0	347	0	430	0
31	D & N Haveli	1166	0	3786	0	3780	0	3037	0	3066	1
32	Daman & Diu	104	0	140	0	99	0	115	0	97	0
33	Delhi	1133	0	928	0	182	0	253	0	169	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
35	Puducherry	44	0	50	0	68	0	72	0	65	0
	India	1816569	963	1785129	1707	1508927	1311	1526210	1055	1533169	1068

Notes:

* Provisional upto October 2009

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Dte.GHS / MOHFW, GOI.

3.1.1.2 State/UT wise Status of Chikungunya Fever in India, 2008-2009 (Provisional) ICD - 10 Code A92

S. No.	State/UT	2008			2009*		
		Total fever cases/ suspected cases	No. of samples sent to NIV/NICD	No. of confirmed cases	Total fever cases/ suspected cases	No. of samples sent to NIV/ NICD	No. of confirmed cases
	1	3	4	5	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	1	591	297	113
2	Goa	52	14	21	1839	1480	658
3	Gujarat	303	163	53	1740	415	149
4	Haryana	35	0	20	2	2	0
5	Karnataka	46510	2957	1008	41230	7613	3111
6	Kerala	24685	1356	492	11899	955	598
7	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	30	30	5
8	Maharashtra	853	339	238	1594	631	361
9	Orissa	4676	238	11	2306	29	0
10	Rajasthan	3	3	3	256	198	71
11	Tamil Nadu	46	0	0	5063	2356	888
12	Utter Pradesh	11	11	7	0	0	0
13	West Bengal	17898	2789	593	5270	453	130
14	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Delhi	14	14	14	18	17	17
16	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	95091	7886	2461	71838	14476	6101

3.1.1.3 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Kala-Azar 2007-2009 (Provisional) ICD - 10 Code B55

S. No.	State/ UT	2007		2008		2009*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	0	0	98	0	20	0
2	Bihar	37819	172	28489	142	20519	80
3	Gujarat**	4	1	0	0	0	0
4	Jharkhand**	4803	20	3690	5	2543	2
5	Sikkim	0	0	4	1	5	0
6	Madhya pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	Uttar Pradesh	69	1	26	0	7	0
8	West Bengal	1817	9	1256	3	658	0
9	Uttrakhand	2	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi **	19	0	34	0	11	0
	India	44533	203	33598	151	23763	82

Notes:

* Provisional upto November 2009.

** All cases are imported.

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Dte.GHS / MOHFW, GOI.

3.1.1.4 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Japanese Encephalitis 2005-2009(Provisional) ICD - 10 Code A83

S. No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009*	
		Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	0	11	0	22	0	6	0	14	0
2	Assam	145	52	392	119	424	133	319	99	462	92
3	Bihar	192	64	21	3	336	164	203	45	325	95
4	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	4	0	0	0	70	0	39	0	66	3
7	Haryana	46	39	12	6	85	48	13	3	12	10
8	Karnataka	122	10	80	3	15	1	3	0	246	8
9	Kerala	1	0	3	3	2	0	2	0	3	0
10	Maharashtra	0	0	14	0	2	0	24	0	1	0
11	Manipur	1	0	0	0	65	0	4	0	6	0
12	Tamilnadu	51	11	18	1	42	1	144	0	265	8
13	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
14	Uttar Pradesh**	6061	1500	2320	528	3024	645	3012	537	3073	556
15	West Bengal	12	6	0	0	16	2	58	0	0	0
16	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	9	2
	Total	6669	1682	2871	663	4110	995	3839	684	4482	774

3.1.1.5 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Dengue in India 2005-2009 (Provisional) ICD - 10 Code A90 - A91

S. No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009*	
		Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	99	2	197	17	587	2	313	2	1190	11
2	Bihar	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
3	Goa	1	0	1	0	36	0	43	0	277	5
4	Gujarat	454	11	545	5	570	2	1065	2	2461	2
5	Haryana	183	1	838	4	365	11	1137	9	125	1
6	J&K	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
7	Karnataka	587	17	109	7	230	0	339	3	1764	8
8	Kerala	1028	8	981	4	603	11	733	3	1425	6
9	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	16	0	51	2	3	0	1467	5
10	Maharashtra	349	56	736	25	614	21	743	22	2255	20
11	Manipur	0	0	0	0	51	1	0	0	0	0
12	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
13	Orissa	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
14	Punjab	251	2	1166	6	28	0	4349	21	245	1
15	Rajasthan	370	5	1805	26	540	10	682	4	1389	18
16	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Tamil Nadu	1142	8	477	2	707	2	530	3	1072	7
18	Uttar Pradesh	121	4	639	14	132	2	51	2	168	2
19	West Bengal	6375	34	1230	8	95	4	1038	7	399	0
20	Chandigarh	2	0	182	0	99	0	167	0	25	0
21	Delhi	1023	9	3366	65	548	1	1312	2	1153	3
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	274	0	35	0	66	0
23	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
	Total	11985	157	12317	184	5534	69	12561	80	15509	89

Note:

* Provisional

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Dte.GHS / MOHFW, GOI.

3.1.1.6 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Cholera in India 2009 (Provisional) ICD - 10 Code A00

S. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
1	Andhra Pradesh	308	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0
3	Assam	21	0
4	Bihar	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	309	0
8	Haryana	17	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10	Jammu Div.	0	0
	Kashmir Div.	0	0
11	Jharkhand	..	..
12	Karnataka	143	0
13	Kerala	62	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	4
15	Maharashtra	183	1
16	Manipur	..	..
17	Meghalaya	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0
20	Orissa	0	..
21	Punjab	19	0
22	Rajasthan	1	0
23	Sikkim	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	818	0
25	Tripura	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	1	..
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
28	West Bengal	486	0
29	A & N Islands	0	0
30	Chandigarh	35	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0
33	Delhi	1066	..
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0
	Total	3482	12

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

Above reconciled data are based on the information sent by the States/UTs to CBHI & IDSP / NCDC during the Calendar Year 2009.

Source: Weekly 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 2008

(Revised based on information received from States/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A09

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	885566	12	863417	4	1748983	16	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20920	1	16626	1	37546	2	Dec.,08
3	Assam	49942	471	43770	274	93712	745	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	77158	26	72373	11	149531	37	Dec.,08
6	Goa	8046	1	7503	0	15549	1	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	165644	0	166335	2	331979	2	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	126846	30	120111	16	246957	46	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	166276	8	176594	9	342870	17	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	140588	3	118792	1	259380	4	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	83205	0	74140	0	157345	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	37193	2	33312	2	70505	4	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	367060	55	356068	29	723128	84	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	171345	1	192802	0	364147	1	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	280299	73	269122	75	549421	148	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	375897	124	614402	277	990299	401	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	8474	3	8952	1	17426	4	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	63697	20	69781	19	133478	39	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	10281	24	9862	17	20143	41	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	8345	0	7577	0	15922	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	307805	43	227223	33	535028	76	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	90097	13	90623	18	180720	31	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	196865	29	161988	12	358853	41	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	21145	2	21361	1	42506	3	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	213346	7	215019	9	428365	16	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	64736	34	61735	5	126471	39	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	45315	20	40276	9	85591	29	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	222481	61	183958	46	406439	107	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	1375796	467	1305903	362	2681699	829	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	14295	0	10182	0	24477	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	28751	1	31997	0	60748	1	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	2866	0	1779	0	4645	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	68459	51	49307	35	117766	86	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	2732	0	2383	0	5115	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	42703	12	39219	3	81922	15	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	5744174	1594	5664492	1271	11408666	2865	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional) Contd.

ICD - 10 Code A09

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	988586	50	994963	44	1983549	94	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13779	6	13064	1	26843	7	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	65439	8	57540	3	122979	11	Dec., 09
6	Goa	10313	0	9790	0	20103	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	176027	0	161581	3	337608	3	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	121943	24	116900	9	238843	33	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pradesh	162168	11	172531	13	334699	24	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	165249	3	144619	2	309868	5	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	101360	0	87576	0	188936	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	28912	2	26235	2	55147	4	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	366941	44	353142	29	720083	73	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	175122	1	196592	3	371714	4	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	294358	72	271210	62	565568	134	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	316241	15	320865	24	637106	39	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	9383	4	9834	4	19217	8	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	81888	15	92595	9	174483	24	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	11472	7	10369	10	21841	17	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	17444	0	14491	0	31935	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	362150	57	286349	34	648499	91	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	75885	24	74691	14	150576	38	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	136816	12	103514	14	240330	26	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	23474	3	23155	3	46629	6	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	251363	14	261418	4	512781	18	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	76901	24	70499	9	147400	33	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	59040	41	52200	29	111240	70	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	227503	97	181453	54	408956	151	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	1231941	370	1211343	355	2443284	725	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	14212	0	13267	0	27479	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	46294	0	48243	0	94537	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	3736	0	2818	0	6554	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	88839	57	56079	50	144918	107	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	2108	1	1963	0	4071	1	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	39517	13	37026	3	76543	16	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	5746404	975	5477915	787	11224319	1762	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A01

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	68190	11	64984	6	133174	17	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3150	1	2428	0	5578	1	Dec.,08
3	Assam	1366	51	589	24	1955	75	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	21253	0	18978	0	40231	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	804	1	625	0	1429	1	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	2486	0	2432	0	4918	0	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	6127	1	5106	0	11233	1	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	11266	2	12763	0	24029	2	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	25766	0	21598	0	47364	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	6126	0	4556	0	10682	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	20957	3	16641	2	37598	5	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	29192	10	25380	6	54572	16	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	3027	4	2893	1	5920	5	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	33418	19	29328	18	62746	37	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	42560	6	38628	2	81188	8	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	2267	1	2193	0	4460	1	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	3312	0	4166	0	7478	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	683	9	712	0	1395	9	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	4624	0	3785	0	8409	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	22869	18	17284	14	40153	32	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	10985	4	9942	0	20927	4	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	8400	2	6768	6	15168	8	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	110	0	107	0	217	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	43693	1	42535	0	86228	1	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	4084	2	4244	2	8328	4	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	5326	0	4323	0	9649	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	27662	20	21144	11	48806	31	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	68935	56	67608	18	136543	74	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	898	0	777	0	1675	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	714	0	827	0	1541	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	278	0	208	0	486	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	11015	17	8325	15	19340	32	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	11	0	0	0	11	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	598	2	440	0	1038	2	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	492152	241	442317	125	934469	366	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A01

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	54448	5	50579	2	105027	7	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2025	11	1592	9	3617	20	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	29735	2	22865	3	52600	5	Dec., 09
6	Goa	322	0	301	0	623	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	3542	0	3614	1	7156	1	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	11232	11	9520	20	20752	31	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	9703	2	10549	2	20252	4	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	36910	0	32353	0	69263	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	11756	0	7781	0	19537	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	17225	3	11235	2	28460	5	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	25330	4	25946	7	51276	11	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	2305	1	2026	1	4331	2	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	29529	18	28354	21	57883	39	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	41235	4	37272	8	78507	12	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	2236	1	2634	1	4870	2	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	4781	0	5280	0	10061	0	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	599	3	564	1	1163	4	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	7612	0	6896	0	14508	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	28136	24	21921	9	50057	33	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	9763	1	8260	0	18023	1	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	5856	0	4816	0	10672	0	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	104	0	114	0	218	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	73408	1	70208	0	143616	1	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	1078	0	947	1	2025	1	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	12556	34	10453	15	23009	49	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	34024	46	27192	21	61216	67	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	71504	49	61591	29	133095	78	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	1277	0	1051	0	2328	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	1295	0	1358	0	2653	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	395	0	482	0	877	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	23092	24	17414	23	40506	47	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	4	0	4	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	651	1	475	0	1126	1	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	553664	245	485647	176	1039311	421	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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

3.1.1.9 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Actue Respiratory Infection in India 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code J00, -J06, J10, J11 & J20 - J22

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	1367999	452	1372083	267	2740082	719	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24402	0	18619	1	43021	1	Dec.,08
3	Assam	50974	987	43240	470	94214	1457	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	165338	17	154533	12	319871	29	Dec.,08
6	Goa	29587	3	31313	0	60900	3	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	278164	16	279907	2	558071	18	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	559401	126	557482	52	1116883	178	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pr.	748475	81	799627	52	1548102	133	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	54309	0	44789	0	99098	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	92354	0	82542	0	174896	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	49209	0	42212	0	91421	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	981603	81	941021	31	1922624	112	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	3110290	133	3980215	59	7090505	192	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	435822	130	368129	104	803951	234	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	440774	296	435034	324	875808	620	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	11337	3	10368	3	21705	6	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	97048	5	116644	2	213692	7	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	16356	20	17825	11	34181	31	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	12312	0	12919	0	25231	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	512447	61	389205	42	901652	103	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	263931	14	262850	7	526781	21	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	690427	170	566819	80	1257246	250	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	35868	3	36560	6	72428	9	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	1219361	1	1299126	3	2518487	4	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	123842	20	118958	23	242800	43	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	69299	27	61579	14	130878	41	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	441258	92	357189	45	798447	137	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	1094367	423	1036714	403	2131081	826	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	13553	1	12527	0	26080	1	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	48919	0	51633	0	100552	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	10319	1	6262	0	16581	1	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	212356	100	158460	40	370816	140	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	14563	0	12270	0	26833	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	248025	1	248478	4	496503	5	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	13524289	3264	13927132	2057	27451421	5321	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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

3.1.1.9 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Actue Respiratory Infection in India 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code J00 - J06, J10, J11 & J20 - J 22

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	1203758	260	1196864	164	2400622	424	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24294	8	21289	5	45583	13	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	134321	18	122751	12	257072	30	Dec., 09
6	Goa	38604	2	41703	1	80307	3	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	262448	0	258636	2	521084	2	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	593662	51	585136	25	1178798	76	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	719021	103	761287	62	1480308	165	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	65036	0	58843	0	123879	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	116676	0	98879	0	215555	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	32570	1	27000	3	59570	4	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	995387	112	965013	40	1960400	152	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	3030869	127	3630589	53	6661458	180	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	452738	146	413039	117	865777	263	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	540624	32	527068	143	1067692	175	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	9898	0	9364	2	19262	2	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	138058	2	173487	3	311545	5	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	20221	6	20857	10	41078	16	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	25244	0	25399	0	50643	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	561286	64	432126	45	993412	109	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	196811	16	195998	7	392809	23	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	436067	44	362739	20	798806	64	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	40955	3	43853	10	84808	13	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	1383099	4	1492122	5	2875221	9	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	127174	27	120174	31	247348	58	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	88520	55	81840	23	170360	78	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	466796	99	373142	50	839938	149	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	923641	467	882708	242	1806349	709	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	22537	1	21772	3	44309	4	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	69482	0	74747	0	144229	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	18203	0	12104	0	30307	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	120302	60	80110	16	200412	76	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	16226	2	15936	0	32162	2	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	270726	8	272784	1	543510	9	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	13145254	1718	13399359	1095	26544613	2813	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A33

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	14	4	26	1	40	5	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	0	28	0	63	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	6	1	0	0	6	1	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	1	1	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	68	1	26	1	94	2	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	11	1	3	0	14	1	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	63	3	47	2	110	5	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	75	1	38	0	113	1	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	56	0	145	0	201	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	32	2	21	0	53	2	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	1	1	1	1	2	2	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	17	4	13	5	30	9	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	3	0	7	5	10	5	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	37	12	13	4	50	16	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	14	3	28	2	42	5	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	32	1	14	1	46	2	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	466	35	410	22	876	57	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A33

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	2	0	2	0	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	83	0	74	0	157	0	Dec., 09
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	10	0	2	0	12	0	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	52	1	37	1	89	2	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	10	0	9	0	19	0	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	33	6	17	1	50	7	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	32	0	25	0	57	0	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	2	0	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	14	0	19	0	33	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	239	1	75	1	314	2	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	26	2	20	0	46	2	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	2	1	0	0	2	1	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	27	5	17	1	44	6	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	27	3	22	7	49	10	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	9	1	2	0	11	1	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	565	20	324	11	889	31	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A35

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	111	26	109	13	220	39	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	1	3	1	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	15	2	15	2	30	4	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	6	0	3	0	9	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	1	0	4	0	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	267	0	293	0	560	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	41	10	11	2	52	12	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	7	1	2	0	9	1	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	325	6	231	5	556	11	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	234	5	133	2	367	7	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	2	1	0	0	2	1	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	3	0	6	0	9	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	74	14	31	2	105	16	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	20	5	10	2	30	7	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	166	20	112	15	278	35	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	10	0	2	1	12	1	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	11	3	4	0	15	3	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0	2	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	128	25	99	26	227	51	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	256	41	162	28	418	69	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	32	3	16	3	48	6	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	1713	162	1246	102	2959	264	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A35

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	83	18	45	11	128	29	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	7	0	6	1	13	1	Dec., 09
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	2	0	0	1	2	1	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	1	0	2	1	3	1	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	2	0	0	0	2	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	5	0	2	0	7	0	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	2	0	1	0	3	0	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	12	3	3	0	15	3	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	98	3	63	3	161	6	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	188	1	204	0	392	1	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	7	0	3	0	10	0	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	81	1	76	0	157	1	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	3	0	1	0	4	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	301	3	125	1	426	4	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	3	0	1	0	4	0	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	48	6	28	4	76	10	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	11	1	3	0	14	1	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	5	1	2	1	7	2	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	3	1	1	1	4	2	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	118	27	93	11	211	38	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	159	32	142	25	301	57	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	64	0	32	0	96	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	8	1	3	1	11	2	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	2	0	1	1	3	1	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	1214	98	837	62	2051	160	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from state/UT after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A36

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	324	0	494	3	818	3	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40	0	15	0	55	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	106	0	91	0	197	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	11	0	2	0	13	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	32	0	26	1	58	1	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	3	0	1	0	4	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	7	0	3	0	10	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	132	0	63	0	195	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	2	0	3	0	5	0	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	6	1	11	3	17	4	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	184	0	192	0	376	0	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	63	0	55	0	118	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	26	0	20	0	46	0	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	319	0	232	0	551	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	1	1	0	0	1	1	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	379	0	344	0	723	0	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	25	0	19	0	44	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	21	0	20	0	41	0	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	266	15	261	9	527	24	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	110	25	67	12	177	37	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	2057	42	1920	28	3977	70	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A36

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	126	0	214	5	340	5	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	110	0	113	0	223	0	Dec., 09
6	Goa	2	0	4	0	6	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	50	4	45	0	95	4	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	18	0	16	0	34	0	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	24	0	12	0	36	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	46	0	41	0	87	0	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	2	0	2	0	4	0	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	227	3	95	0	322	3	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	300	0	300	0	600	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	348	0	288	0	636	0	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	189	0	159	0	348	0	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	2	0	3	0	5	0	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	15	0	27	0	42	0	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	127	9	222	10	349	19	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	7	0	6	0	13	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	224	50	116	32	340	82	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	1817	66	1663	47	3480	113	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from state/UT after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A37

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	1276	0	1364	0	2640	0	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	459	0	406	0	865	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	2340	0	2198	0	4538	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	11	0	11	0	22	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	491	0	663	0	1154	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	349	0	171	0	520	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	186	0	128	0	314	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	3961	0	3471	0	7432	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	722	0	487	0	1209	0	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	53	0	64	0	117	0	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	5879	0	4547	0	10426	0	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	438	0	484	0	922	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	2499	0	2859	0	5358	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	9	0	5	0	14	0	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	971	1	845	0	1816	1	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	1174	0	772	0	1946	0	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	468	0	406	0	874	0	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	2	0	3	0	5	0	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	64	0	48	0	112	0	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	7	0	5	0	12	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	1260	0	964	0	2224	0	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	561	8	380	4	941	12	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	89	0	72	0	161	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	48	3	27	2	75	5	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	23317	12	20380	6	43697	18	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A37

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	3075	0	2435	0	5510	0	Dec.,09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	98	0	198	0	Dec.,09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1473	0	1162	0	2635	0	Dec.,09
6	Goa	9	0	10	0	19	0	Dec.,09
7	Gujarat	6	0	1	0	7	0	Dec.,09
8	Haryana	612	0	582	0	1194	0	Dec.,09
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,09
10	Jammu Div.	20	0	30	0	50	0	Nov.,09
	Kashmir Div.	3400	0	2095	0	5495	0	Dec.,09
11	Jharkhand	2115	0	2096	0	4211	0	Oct.,09
12	Karnataka	897	0	636	0	1533	0	Nov.,09
13	Kerala	58	0	65	0	123	0	Dec.,09
14	Madhya Pradesh	4552	0	3879	0	8431	0	Dec.,09
15	Maharashtra	558	0	765	0	1323	0	Dec.,09
16	Manipur	86	0	76	0	162	0	Nov.,09
17	Meghalaya	769	0	775	0	1544	0	Dec.,09
18	Mizoram	90	0	105	0	195	0	Dec.,09
19	Nagaland	1613	0	1466	0	3079	0	Dec.,09
20	Orissa	1850	0	1226	0	3076	0	Dec.,09
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,09
22	Rajasthan	488	0	289	0	777	0	Dec.,09
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,09
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,09
25	Tripura	111	0	105	0	216	0	Dec.,09
26	Uttarakhand	338	0	283	0	621	0	Dec.,09
27	Uttar Pradesh	7156	0	5309	0	12465	0	Dec.,09
28	West Bengal	701	2	554	3	1255	5	Dec.,09
29	A & N Islands	85	0	44	0	129	0	Dec.,09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov.,09
33	Delhi	579	0	247	0	826	0	Dec.,09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov.,09
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,09
	TOTAL	30741	2	24333	3	55074	5	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from state/UT after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code B05

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	625	1	540	1	1165	2	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	266	0	178	0	444	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	519	58	320	20	839	78	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	60	0	50	0	110	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	27	0	31	0	58	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	226	0	205	0	431	0	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	162	0	143	0	305	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	185	0	170	0	355	0	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	147	0	134	0	281	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	428	0	296	0	724	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	1024	0	928	0	1952	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	710	0	643	0	1353	0	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	1800	0	1622	0	3422	0	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	1722	1	550	2	2272	3	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	2519	0	1870	0	4389	0	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	341	0	299	0	640	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	270	1	284	1	554	2	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	195	0	113	0	308	0	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	517	0	562	0	1079	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	4202	16	3500	17	7702	33	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	49	0	40	0	89	0	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	457	0	295	1	752	1	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	328	0	233	0	561	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	250	1	241	0	491	1	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	171	0	133	0	304	0	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	396	0	387	0	783	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	746	0	549	2	1295	2	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	5447	28	4473	27	9920	55	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	27	0	31	0	58	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	17	0	9	0	26	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	901	11	641	3	1542	14	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	28	0	26	0	54	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	24762	117	19496	74	44258	191	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code B05

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	875	1	774	1	1649	2	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	338	1	332	1	670	2	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	61	0	44	0	105	0	Dec., 09
6	Goa	12	0	10	0	22	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	312	0	287	0	599	0	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	107	0	60	0	167	0	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	296	0	257	0	553	0	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	252	0	208	0	460	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	2162	0	1813	0	3975	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	450	0	400	0	850	0	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	1269	1	987	0	2256	1	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	1647	0	1554	0	3201	0	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	1247	0	222	0	1469	0	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	1136	3	968	2	2104	5	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	146	0	132	0	278	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	886	0	846	1	1732	1	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	335	0	293	0	628	0	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	895	0	921	0	1816	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	704	0	504	0	1208	0	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	29	0	19	0	48	0	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	137	0	103	0	240	0	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	154	0	121	0	275	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	494	0	494	0	988	0	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	155	0	135	0	290	0	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	80	0	40	0	120	0	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	2151	0	1551	0	3702	0	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	5561	9	4871	15	10432	24	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	53	0	53	0	106	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	53	0	61	0	114	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	2	0	2	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	457	6	298	3	755	9	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	16	0	10	0	26	0	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	22470	21	18370	23	40840	44	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from state/UT after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code B15 - B17

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	4754	50	3441	21	8195	71	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	87	0	63	0	150	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	1537	0	638	0	2175	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	979	1	799	0	1778	1	Dec.,08
6	Goa	76	0	31	0	107	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	1702	3	1238	0	2940	3	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	1508	4	887	1	2395	5	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	979	4	804	3	1783	7	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	3307	0	1955	0	5262	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	411	0	327	0	738	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	232	1	163	2	395	3	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	4747	14	4581	11	9328	25	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	6033	18	3997	6	10030	24	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	4533	26	3796	16	8329	42	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	4194	26	3013	8	7207	34	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	275	0	220	0	495	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	148	0	127	0	275	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	287	9	202	2	489	11	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	57	0	70	0	127	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	1313	17	747	13	2060	30	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	4025	5	2855	5	6880	10	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	1292	5	821	3	2113	8	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	77	0	76	2	153	2	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	1101	7	857	6	1958	13	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	723	4	423	1	1146	5	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	1539	6	1119	9	2658	15	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	716	8	420	4	1136	12	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	2614	90	1592	38	4206	128	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	142	1	87	0	229	1	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	232	1	221	1	453	2	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	50	0	30	0	80	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	4021	52	2321	10	6342	62	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	60	0	52	0	112	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	350	20	217	2	567	22	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	54101	372	38190	164	92291	536	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code B15 - B17

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	4417	33	3003	10	7420	43	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63	0	79	2	142	2	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	955	13	880	0	1835	13	Dec., 09
6	Goa	53	0	43	0	96	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	1928	63	1140	36	3068	99	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	1226	3	785	1	2011	4	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	1670	3	1309	2	2979	5	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	3234	0	2125	0	5359	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	363	0	252	0	615	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	174	3	92	0	266	3	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	4602	9	5340	8	9942	17	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	4636	12	3174	1	7810	13	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	4000	11	3381	6	7381	17	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	4606	17	2882	13	7488	30	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	874	0	856	0	1730	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	106	2	99	0	205	2	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	294	7	182	0	476	7	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	310	0	205	0	515	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	3384	52	2182	30	5566	82	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	2322	3	1724	2	4046	5	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	540	2	381	0	921	2	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	187	1	177	2	364	3	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	2110	1	1866	0	3976	1	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	589	2	398	1	987	3	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	12542	13	7590	7	20132	20	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	1112	14	876	5	1988	19	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	2717	82	1808	39	4525	121	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	125	0	80	2	205	2	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	177	0	100	0	277	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	49	0	13	0	62	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	4655	29	2998	11	7653	40	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	17	0	12	0	29	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	370	32	147	1	517	33	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	64407	407	46179	179	110586	586	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A82

S. No.	State/UT 1	Male	Female	Total	Reference Period up to 5
		Cases/Deaths 2	Cases/Deaths 3	Cases/Deaths 4	
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	10	28	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	1	Dec.,08
6	Goa	0	0	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	8	2	10	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	0	0	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	8	9	17	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	14	2	16	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	13	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	19	13	32	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	0	0	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	1	0	1	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	0	0	0	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	6	2	8	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	4	0	4	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	72	30	102	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	17	5	22	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	182	77	259	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A82

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	15	7	22	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	Dec., 09
6	Goa	0	0	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	11	5	16	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	1	0	1	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	2	0	2	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	4	2	6	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	5	1	6	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	2	9	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	10	2	12	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	0	0	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	1	0	1	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	1	0	1	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	2	1	3	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	1	2	3	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	3	1	4	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	3	0	3	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	107	49	156	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	13	2	15	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	186	74	260	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 Polio in India 2008 - 2009

ICD - 10 Code A 80

S. No.	State/UT	2008		2009 (Provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	1	0	0	NA
4	Bihar	233	9	117	7
5	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Haryana	2	0	4	1
9	Himachal Pr.	0	0	1	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	0	0	2	0
12	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	2	0	0	0
16	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Orissa	2	0	0	0
21	Punjab	2	0	4	0
22	Rajasthan	2	0	3	0
23	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Uttarakhand	1	0	4	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	305	23	602	67
28	West Bengal	2	0	0	NA
29	A & N Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	D & N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Delhi	5	0	4	1
34	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA
	TOTAL	559	32	741	76

Notes:

NA Not Available

Source: National Polio Surveillance Unit of India (website <http://www.npsuindia.org>)

3.1.1.17 State/UT wise Classification of AFP Cases and Key Surveillance Indicators, 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A80

S. No.	State/UT	AFP							Surveillance Indicators			
		AFP Cases	Case Classification						Annualized Rates		Specimen	
			Confirmed Polio	VDPV	Compatible	Discarded (non-polio AFP)	Pending		AFP rate	Non-polio AFP rate	% with 2 spec. w/in 14 days	% with any specimen
							Total	90 Days				
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	854	0	0	2	824	28	18	3.08	2.97	86	98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	0	0	0	22	2	2	4.55	4.17	71	100
3	Assam	542	0	1	1	524	16	13	4.41	4.27	87	97
4	Bihar	13471	117		92	12608	652	474	33.35	31.22	86	97
5	Chhattisgarh	516	0	0	0	444	71	60	5.37	4.63	73	96
6	Goa	13	0	0	0	12	1	1	2.63	2.43	85	100
7	Gujarat	791	0	0	1	768	22	13	3.77	3.66	87	96
8	Haryana	672	4	0	3	620	45	33	6.83	6.30	82	98
9	Himachal Pr.	103	1	0	0	95	7	6	4.77	4.40	88	99
10	Jammu & Kashmir	178	0	0	0	176	2	0	3.59	3.55	96	99
11	Jharkhand	1490	2	0	1	1400	87	73	11.36	10.67	84	96
12	Karnataka	774	0	0	0	713	61	47	4.28	3.94	79	97
13	Kerala	325	0	0	0	317	8	5	3.82	3.72	78	96
14	Madhya Pradesh	2728	0	0	2	2583	143	103	9.43	8.93	82	98
15	Maharashtra	2250	0	0	0	2145	105	72	5.84	5.57	82	97
16	Manipur	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	2.05	2.05	100	100
17	Meghalaya	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	2.96	2.96	85	100
18	Mizoram	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	1.94	1.94	88	100
19	Nagaland	27	0	0	0	26	1	0	2.33	2.25	93	100
20	Orissa	1473	0	0	1	1364	108	81	10.85	10.05	82	97
21	Punjab	454	4	0	2	416	32	26	4.58	4.19	79	97
22	Rajasthan	1443	3	0	3	1329	108	72	5.35	4.93	78	96
23	Sikkim	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1.22	1.22	100	100
24	Tamil Nadu	604	0	0	0	582	22	17	3.28	3.16	90	99
25	Tripura	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	4.22	4.22	98	100
26	Uttarakhand	348	4	0	3	321	21	10	9.03	8.31	81	96
27	Uttar Pradesh	18715	602	17	84	16693	1326	974	23.54	21.00	82	97
28	West Bengal	1993	0	0	4	1938	51	31	6.42	6.24	88	98
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
30	Chandigarh	24	0	3	0	24	0	0	4.52	4.52	83	100
31	D & N Haveli	5	0	0	0	4	1	1	4.31	3.45	80	100
32	Daman & Diu	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2.91	2.91	100	100
33	Delhi	307	4	0	2	258	43	32	4.36	3.66	71	96
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
35	Pondicherry	16	0	0	0	15	1	1	4.80	4.50	88	100
	TOTAL	50268	741	21	201	46349	2964	2165	11.61	10.70	83	97

Notes:

AFP cases > 15 years of age of missing age information are excluded

Included 39 index cases (type 1 - 1 in Bihar, type 3 - 2 in Bihar, 36 in Uttar Pradesh) with contact specimen positive for wild poliovirus in 2009.

Source: National Polio Surveillance Unit of India (website <http://www.npsuindia.org>).

3.1.1.18 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths due to Pneumonia in India 2008

(Revised based on information received from state/UT after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code J12 - J18

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	35917	143	32199	105	68116	248	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	667	0	498	2	1165	2	Dec.,08
3	Assam	2083	82	1443	49	3526	131	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	4076	4	3675	0	7751	4	Dec.,08
6	Goa	176	2	89	0	265	2	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	4349	67	3723	35	8072	102	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	3706	26	3122	11	6828	37	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	18479	49	18385	31	36864	80	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	35486	1	30269	6	65755	7	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	3369	0	2753	0	6122	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	2823	0	2278	2	5101	2	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	14577	119	12813	70	27390	189	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	7603	58	6843	23	14446	81	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	30473	41	25638	20	56111	61	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	21193	54	19392	38	40585	92	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	661	1	572	1	1233	2	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	2589	14	2308	25	4897	39	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	2665	69	2309	52	4974	121	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	1250	1	1227	0	2477	1	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	14619	140	10810	87	25429	227	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	3403	24	2578	19	5981	43	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	53386	150	40529	88	93915	238	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	477	5	434	2	911	7	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	20719	21	20618	16	41337	37	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	2008	77	1903	70	3911	147	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	5326	5	5010	3	10336	8	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	44326	241	34891	104	79217	345	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	38946	618	34398	474	73344	1092	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	656	3	693	6	1349	9	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	88	1	66	1	154	2	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	15	0	10	1	25	1	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	21090	313	12442	178	33532	491	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	25	0	18	0	43	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	1014	12	583	11	1597	23	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	398240	2341	334519	1530	732759	3871	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code J12 - J18

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	27886	81	26727	74	54613	155	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	650	3	591	3	1241	6	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	4397	18	4347	12	8744	30	Dec., 09
6	Goa	167	0	134	1	301	1	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	3361	9	2700	7	6061	16	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	3079	14	8910	7	11989	21	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	15959	42	17156	36	33115	78	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	39864	0	34465	0	74329	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	7133	1	5371	0	12504	1	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	2980	2	2163	0	5143	2	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	15329	84	13379	54	28708	138	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	9686	51	8882	19	18568	70	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	32077	44	27742	37	59819	81	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	21605	76	20560	37	42165	113	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	711	6	690	4	1401	10	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	3016	15	2863	18	5879	33	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	2448	80	2089	63	4537	143	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	2521	0	2228	0	4749	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	26174	94	18478	70	44652	164	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	2492	26	1903	18	4395	44	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	28780	70	20660	51	49440	121	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	252	2	258	3	510	5	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	28863	19	27626	5	56489	24	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	2150	37	1529	24	3679	61	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	8235	5	6953	4	15188	9	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	47132	124	68051	62	115183	186	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	27588	472	24794	356	52382	828	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	359	4	322	2	681	6	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	113	0	59	0	172	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	29	0	13	0	42	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	23128	260	13580	160	36708	420	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	64	0	45	0	109	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	1954	35	1272	12	3226	47	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	390182	1674	366540	1139	756722	2813	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A39

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	329	7	280	2	609	9	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	7	0	12	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	9	0	5	0	14	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	9	3	6	1	15	4	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	17	1	6	0	23	1	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	83	0	7	0	90	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	694	9	524	4	1218	13	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	139	0	91	0	230	0	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	197	8	113	4	310	12	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	83	3	118	0	201	3	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	1	0	1	0	2	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	230	29	159	17	389	46	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	47	11	20	8	67	19	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	77	0	71	1	148	1	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	64	3	40	4	104	7	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	2	1	3	0	5	1	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	3	1	3	0	6	1	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	40	0	29	0	69	0	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	7	1	2	0	9	1	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	45	6	31	4	76	10	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	24	2	21	3	45	5	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	1155	250	755	119	1910	369	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	6	2	3	1	9	3	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	3	1	3	1	6	2	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	3	2	9	0	12	2	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	271	19	53	5	324	24	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	45	6	33	3	78	9	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	3589	365	2393	177	5982	542	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009
(Provisional)
ICD - 10 Code A39**

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	458	5	654	4	1112	9	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	2	0	5	0	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	6	1	6	0	12	1	Dec., 09
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	25	3	11	2	36	5	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	2	0	1	0	3	0	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	637	3	441	2	1078	5	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	118	0	79	1	197	1	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	230	7	173	11	403	18	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	73	0	53	0	126	0	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	6	0	7	0	13	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	231	15	184	13	415	28	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	33	10	27	12	60	22	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	3	0	0	0	3	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	14	0	8	0	22	0	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	34	3	26	2	60	5	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	2	0	1	0	3	0	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	7	0	10	1	17	1	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	102	0	65	2	167	2	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	82	16	73	4	155	20	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	32	2	16	1	48	3	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	36	7	20	1	56	8	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	1164	214	813	93	1977	307	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	24	3	24	4	48	7	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	179	10	60	3	239	13	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	78	2	53	3	131	5	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	3579	301	2807	159	6386	460	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A50 - A53

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	19977	0	18558	1	38535	1	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19	0	18	0	37	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1270	0	1626	0	2896	0	Dec.,08
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	748	0	866	0	1614	0	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	80	0	143	0	223	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	51	0	333	0	384	0	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	310	0	125	0	435	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	1623	0	1327	0	2950	0	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	5	0	10	0	15	0	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	2491	0	2354	0	4845	0	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	973	0	2304	0	3277	0	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	5	0	0	0	5	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	46	0	57	0	103	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	93	1	72	0	165	1	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	23	0	16	0	39	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	237	0	167	0	404	0	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	41	2	21	0	62	2	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	390	1	645	0	1035	1	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	447	0	493	0	940	0	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	386	0	361	0	747	0	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	11	0	11	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	199	0	166	0	365	0	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	173	0	145	0	318	0	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	5	0	6	0	11	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	12	0	17	0	29	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	34	1	82	0	116	1	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	8	0	7	0	15	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	29646	5	29930	1	59576	6	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A50 - A53

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	14069	0	13115	0	27184	0	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	0	15	0	23	0	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	588	0	615	0	1203	0	Dec., 09
6	Goa	37	0	34	0	71	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	461	0	620	0	1081	0	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	98	0	228	0	326	0	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	4	0	5	0	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	11	0	11	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	231	0	127	0	358	0	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	1949	0	3181	0	5130	0	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	8	0	2	0	10	0	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	1456	0	1527	0	2983	0	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	316	0	662	0	978	0	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	15	0	9	0	24	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	3	0	17	0	20	0	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	65	0	70	0	135	0	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	31	0	29	0	60	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	729	1	572	0	1301	1	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	68	0	62	0	130	0	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	155	0	361	0	516	0	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	2925	0	2622	0	5547	0	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	55	0	50	0	105	0	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	73	0	53	0	126	0	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	132	0	125	0	257	0	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	121	0	221	0	342	0	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	3	0	5	0	8	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	24	0	55	0	79	0	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	5	0	3	0	8	0	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	23626	1	24396	0	48022	1	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2008

Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

ICD - 10 Code A54

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	24352	0	54018	0	78370	0	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	199	0	189	0	388	0	Dec.,08
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr.,08
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1077	1	1969	0	3046	1	Dec.,08
6	Goa	12	0	27	0	39	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	212	0	589	0	801	0	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	223	0	835	0	1058	0	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pradesh	59	0	1120	0	1179	0	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	225	0	423	0	648	0	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	277	0	610	0	887	0	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	2954	0	6692	0	9646	0	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	54	0	100	0	154	0	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	9231	0	8561	0	17792	0	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	1054	0	656	0	1710	0	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	17	0	58	0	75	0	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	958	0	143	0	1101	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	63	0	60	0	123	0	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	16	0	20	0	36	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	1108	0	1102	0	2210	0	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	16	0	78	0	94	0	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	848	0	2147	0	2995	0	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	1	0	4	0	5	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	681	0	1070	0	1751	0	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	78	0	51	0	129	0	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	538	0	538	0	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	2171	0	4323	0	6494	0	Dec.,08
28	West Bengal	598	0	578	0	1176	0	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	0	0	2	0	2	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	256	0	998	0	1254	0	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
33	Delhi	42	0	205	0	247	0	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
35	Puducherry	4	0	31	0	35	0	Dec.,08 except Mar.
	TOTAL	46786	1	87197	0	133983	1	

Notes:

../- NR Not Reported/Not Received

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 2009 (Provisional)

ICD - 10 Code A54

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	21331	0	43883	0	65214	0	Dec., 09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1	0	Dec., 09
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	959	1	1253	0	2212	1	Dec., 09
6	Goa	6	0	0	0	6	0	Dec., 09
7	Gujarat	108	0	305	0	413	0	Dec., 09
8	Haryana	316	0	1497	0	1813	0	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	1711	0	1720	0	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	1340	0	3722	0	5062	0	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	122	0	1160	0	1282	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	225	0	507	0	732	0	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	2867	0	5791	0	8658	0	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	34	0	93	0	127	0	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	6365	1	8965	0	15330	1	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	2103	0	1770	0	3873	0	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	8	0	50	0	58	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	3	0	4	0	7	0	Dec., 09
18	Mizoram	98	0	80	0	178	0	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	133	0	133	0	266	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	1048	0	896	2	1944	2	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	22	0	48	0	70	0	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	771	0	1261	0	2032	0	Dec., 09
23	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	940	0	1028	0	1968	0	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	0	0	12	0	12	0	Dec., 09
26	Uttarakhand	52	0	295	0	347	0	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	2107	0	5972	0	8079	0	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	697	0	1198	0	1895	0	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	2	0	10	0	12	0	Dec., 09 except July
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	437	0	610	0	1047	0	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	34	0	125	0	159	0	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09
35	Puducherry	8	0	10	0	18	0	Dec., 09
	TOTAL	42146	2	82390	2	124536	4	

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

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

3.1.1.22 State/UT wise Pulmonary Tuberculosis Case Detection, Deaths and Treatment Outcome During 2008 and TB Case Detection 2009*

ICD - 10 Code A15 - A16

S. No.	State/UT	Population (in lakh) covered by RNTCP 1	2008			2009				
			January to December			January to December				
			TB Cases Detected and Registered for Treatment (DOTS)	TB Deaths among reported Cases	Treatment (DOTS) success rate of new smear positive patients	No. of TB suspects examined	No of Smear positive patients diagnosed 2	% of +ve TB Cases among suspects	TB patients declared 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	830	114624	5844	89%	537639	77380	14%	114074	49935
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	2450	84	88%	11202	1180	11%	2432	829
3	Assam	304	38454	1458	88%	148688	22975	15%	39910	17097
4	Bihar	953	84404	2378	89%	348652	46255	13%	82401	35152
5	Chhatisgarh	240	27280	979	87%	106034	12976	12%	27463	10573
6	Goa	17	1996	113	84%	12178	1220	10%	1897	648
7	Gujarat	572	79365	4266	87%	407584	60578	15%	80575	35100
8	Haryana	241	35348	1622	85%	166345	24865	15%	38241	13790
9	Himachal Pradesh	66	13618	544	90%	64566	8175	13%	13743	5057
10	Jammu & Kashmir	128	12521	464	90%	85403	8042	9%	13164	6001
11	Jharkhand	304	38395	1453	89%	142864	21658	15%	39569	17273
12	Karnataka	580	66159	4708	81%	441850	43368	10%	67744	26614
13	Kerala	346	24935	1164	83%	306850	15505	5%	27019	11592
14	Madhya Pradesh	705	80929	3052	87%	307362	48419	16%	83276	30807
15	Maharashtra	1083	139641	7966	85%	642266	75972	12%	137705	51587
16	Manipur	27	4293	147	84%	14668	1481	10%	4239	1069
17	Meghalaya	26	4639	203	83%	19641	2576	13%	4591	1705
18	Mizoram	10	2558	83	93%	8547	799	9%	2538	570
19	Nagaland	22	2984	86	90%	13860	1695	12%	3614	1332
20	Orissa	403	51031	2787	86%	216910	30197	14%	52145	23001
21	Punjab	269	37076	1584	87%	176587	24266	14%	38641	15905
22	Rajasthan	657	112192	4087	89%	382379	70033	18%	111501	40198
23	Sikkim	6	1641	61	87%	7553	752	10%	1720	493
24	Tamil Nadu	669	84610	4189	86%	609722	44848	7%	82634	32874
25	Tripura	36	2846	130	90%	21832	1817	8%	2851	1519
26	Uttar Pradesh	1944	278044	9639	88%	1198412	176501	15%	283317	123211
27	Uttarakhand	96	13331	417	84%	70203	9984	14%	14300	5300
28	West Bengal	889	107213	5268	85%	569475	67120	12%	105816	49102
29	Andaman & Nicobar	4	748	30	89%	3813	415	11%	803	298
30	Chandigarh	11	2492	66	88%	14655	1905	13%	2572	876
31	D & N Haveli	3	443	20	85%	1686	264	16%	386	144
32	Daman & Diu	2	224	5	75%	2271	173	8%	326	115
33	Delhi	176	49505	1240	87%	170201	24994	15%	50693	14156
34	Lakshadweep	1	11	0	100%	223	8	4%	24	10
35	Puducherry	11	1333	67	87%	15774	2057	13%	1385	684
	Total	11641	1517333	66204	87%	7247895	930453	13%	1533309	624617

Notes:

* 4th quarter 2008 data is provisional

1 Projected population based on census population of 2008 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, Dte.GHS / MOHFW, GOI.

3.1.1.23 State/UT wise Observed HIV Prevalence Levels in India 2002 - 2008 (Latest)

ICD - 10 Code B20 - B24

S. No.	State/UT	Number of sites in 2008	HIV Prevalence Levels (percentage)						
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	ANC 52	1.25	1.25	1.63	1.75	1.26	1.00	1.00
		STD 0	21.65	21.47	16.40	22.80	24.40	17.20	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	ANC 6	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.59
		STD 7	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.54
3	Assam	ANC 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 9	0.49	1.20	0.80	0.89	0.50	0.50	0.52
4	Bihar	ANC 23	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00
		STD 24	1.60	0.40	1.20	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40
5	Chattisgarh	ANC 17	0.25	0.58	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
		STD 4	0.80	2.00	3.20	3.00	2.58	3.33	0.40
6	Delhi	ANC 5	0.25	0.13	0.38	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25
		STD 5	3.24	6.52	7.98	9.15	2.00	5.20	3.14
7	Goa	ANC 3	1.38	0.50	1.13	0.00	0.50	0.13	0.51
		STD 2	13.26	14.73	15.77	13.75	8.63	5.60	4.45
8	Gujarat	ANC 25	0.38	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25
		STD 11	5.08	4.47	3.60	2.00	3.31	2.40	4.58
9	Haryana	ANC 12	0.38	0.26	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
		STD 9	1.48	1.20	0.93	1.30	0.81	0.00	0.80
10	Himachal Pradesh	ANC 8	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.38
		STD 5	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.60	0.00	0.00
11	Jammu & Kashmir	ANC 15	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 6	0.96	2.60	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20
12	Jharkhand	ANC 15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.25
		STD 11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.41
13	Karnataka	ANC 58	1.63	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75
		STD 7	13.55	10.40	12.00	13.60	7.57	8.40	8.33
14	Kerala	ANC 6	0.25	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.13	0.38	0.25
		STD 2	4.20	1.88	2.78	2.82	1.23	1.60	0.85
15	Madhya Pradesh	ANC 36	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 13	1.19	1.81	1.80	0.47	0.47	1.72	0.80
16	Maharashtra	ANC 74	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.50
		STD 10	7.82	12.00	10.80	12.80	10.00	11.62	11.69
17	Manipur	ANC 14	1.00	1.00	1.38	1.00	1.25	0.75	0.50
		STD 2	9.60	13.00	7.20	12.20	4.80	4.08	3.15
18	Meghalaya	ANC 74	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 3	0.45	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.62	0.00
19	Mizoram	ANC 8	1.01	0.97	1.25	0.88	1.00	0.75	0.50
		STD 2	2.60	3.80	1.00	3.00	1.60	6.80	6.40
20	Nagaland	ANC 19	1.26	1.13	0.95	1.50	0.93	0.60	1.03
		STD 1	2.43	0.98	1.70	3.48	0.00	3.42	3.32
21	Orissa	ANC 31	0.13	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50
		STD 7	0.80	2.40	2.80	4.00	2.80	1.60	0.80
22	Punjab	ANC 813	0.38	0.00	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 3	0.81	1.60	1.09	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80

Contd..

3.1.1.23 State/UT wise Observed HIV Prevalence Levels in India 2002 - 2008 (Concl.)

S. No.	State/UT	Number of sites in 2008	HIV Prevalence Levels (percentage)						
			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
23	Rajasthan	ANC 26	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13
		STD 15	4.80	6.08	2.92	5.60	1.60	2.00	0.80
24	Sikkim	ANC 3	0.13	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	2.88
25	Tamil Nadu	ANC 63	0.88	0.50	0.67	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
		STD 0	14.80	9.64	8.40	9.20	8.00	8.00	NA
26	Tripura	ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.49	0.25	0.00
		STD 7	1.40	2.80	0.00	0.80	0.45	0.40	1.20
27	Uttar Pradesh	ANC 61	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 28	0.40	0.55	0.80	0.40	0.62	0.48	0.43
28	Uttarakhand	ANC 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 7	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
29	West Bengal	ANC 21	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
		STD 9	0.47	1.61	0.88	2.16	1.01	0.80	1.63
30	A & N Islands	ANC 4	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
		STD 1	2.60	1.80	1.60	0.40	0.80	1.30	3.61
31	Chandigarh	ANC 1	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25
		STD 2	1.81	0.81	1.80	1.00	1.70	0.42	2.91
32	D & N Haveli	ANC 1	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00
		STD 0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Daman & Diu	ANC 2	0.25	0.33	0.38	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.38
		STD 0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Lakshdweep	ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
		STD 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
35	Puducherry	ANC 2	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25
		STD 3	3.26	2.40	4.80	5.20	4.80	2.80	2.82

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, MOHFW, GOI.(Latest)

3.1.1.24 State/UT wise Patients on Ever Started ART in India till 30th November 2009

S. No.	State/UT	ART Cases	
		No of ART	No of Patient
1	India	230	427451
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	98659
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	47
3	Assam	3	1230
4	Bihar	4	6984
5	Chattisgarh	2	2331
6	Goa	1	1317
7	Gujarat	9	19738
8	Haryana	1	2383
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1294
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	939
11	Jharkhand	2	2103
12	Karnataka	33	53221
13	Kerala	6	6106
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	5757
15	Maharashtra	41	97193
16	Manipur	7	7521
17	Meghalaya	1	97
18	Mizoram	1	778
19	Nagaland	4	1897
20	Orissa	4	3363
21	Punjab	3	6092
22	Rajasthan	5	10219
23	Sikkim	1	62
24	Tamil Nadu	36	58153
25	Tripura	1	166
26	Uttar Pradesh	7	15739
27	Uttarakhand	1	773
28	West Bengal	6	7905
29	A & N Islands	0	0
30	Chandigarh (UT)	1	3062
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0
33	Delhi	9	11453
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	869

Source: National AIDS Control Organization, MOHFW, GOI. (Latest)

3.1.1.25 State/UT Leprosy Case Detection, Treatment and Discharge in India 2008-09

ICD - 10 Code A30

S. No.	State/ UT	Estimated Population March 2009	Total New Cases Detected	Cases Discharged as Cured	Cases on record under treatment as on 31.03.2009	Prevalence Rate/10,000 Population
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	83971017	9546	9909	5454	0.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1311884	38	36	54	0.41
3	Assam	30556288	1192	1117	1212	0.40
4	Bihar	100979764	20086	19577	10771	1.07
5	Chattisgarh	23723551	7994	8006	5453	2.30
6	Goa	1500927	117	143	86	0.57
7	Gujarat	59422072	7581	7921	4412	0.74
8	Haryana	25627489	451	306	464	0.18
9	Himachal Pradesh	6910993	207	233	175	0.25
10	Jharkhand	31751928	5181	5700	2941	0.93
11	Jammu & Kashmir	12317177	205	206	200	0.16
12	Karnataka	59827113	4411	4468	3002	0.50
13	Kerala	34204523	827	864	738	0.22
14	Madhya Pradesh	71755814	6309	6108	5000	0.70
15	Maharashtra	113716806	14274	12278	9866	0.87
16	Manipur	2939979	38	53	28	0.10
17	Meghalaya	2836145	17	10	20	0.07
18	Mizoram	1090762	21	23	16	0.15
19	Nagaland	2931411	65	72	63	0.21
20	Orissa	41284936	6381	6074	3590	0.87
21	Punjab	28015421	933	962	868	0.31
22	Rajasthan	68753330	1177	1222	1233	0.18
23	Sikkim	676744	29	25	30	0.44
24	Tamil Nadu	67577617	5022	5230	3457	0.51
25	Tripura	3583509	66	54	77	0.21
26	Uttar Pradesh	199182650	27577	29625	16206	0.81
27	Uttarakhand	9749676	667	766	436	0.45
28	West Bengal	91373968	11891	12317	8932	0.98
29	A & N Islands	430361	25	24	25	0.58
30	Chandigarh	1176281	37	145	32	0.27
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	317120	121	108	70	2.21
32	Daman & Diu	223402	10	2	9	0.40
33	Delhi	18589022	1631	1457	1369	0.74
34	Lakshadweep	68745	0	1	0	0.00
35	Puducherry	1129414	57	39	42	0.37
	Total	1199507839	134184	135081	86331	0.72

Note:

All detected cases are initiated treatment with MDT

Source: National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Dte.GHS / MOHFW, GOI.

3.1.1.26 State/UT wise Number of Disease Alerts/Outbreaks Reported & Responded Through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) In 2009

S No.	State/UT	Acute Diarrhoeal Disease	Food Poisoning	Chikungunya	Chickenpox	Measles	Malaria	Viral Hepatitis	Viral Fever	Cholera	Dengue	Enteric Fever	Acute Meningitis	Japanese Encephalitis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	14				1	1	2	4			1	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1				3	1		1					
3	Assam	13	4		3	2	4			2				1
4	Bihar					3	4							
5	Chhattisgarh	2	3								1			
6	Goa			2				1						
7	Gujarat	13	16	2		8	1	3		3	1	1		
8	Haryana	6						1		2				
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	2											
10	Jammu & Kashmir													
11	Jharkhand	1					3							
12	Karnataka	68	2	10		1	1		1	10	2			
13	Kerala	1	12	5	4	3	1	14		1	1	2		
14	Madhya Pradesh	44	9		1	2	3		1		5			
15	Maharashtra	8	2	2		1	6		2		3	1		
16	Manipur								1					
17	Meghalaya	1												
18	Mizoram													
19	Nagaland						1							
20	Orissa	18	6	1		2	3	1	2	1				
21	Punjab	10	2		4			4	2					
22	Rajasthan	20	11		2	1	4	2			1			1
23	Sikkim													
24	Tamil Nadu	28	6	37	6	3	1		22	1	4	2		
25	Tripura				1								1	
26	Uttarakhand	9	7		4	2		2	1	1		2		
27	Uttar Pradesh	18	17		18	10			2					1
28	West Bengal	26	6	2		3		1	1	2			1	
29	Andaman & Nicobar													
30	Chandigarh				1			1			1			
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli													
32	Daman & Diu	1												
33	Delhi				1									
34	Lakshdweep													
35	Puducherry	1									1			
	Total	341	119	61	45	44	34	31	38	27	20	8	3	3

Contd.

Source: Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) / NCDC, Dte.GHS, MOHFW, GOI.

3.1.1.26 State/UT wise Number of Disease Alerts/Outbreaks Reported & Responded Through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) In 2009

S No.	State/UT	Acute Respiratory Illness	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	Leptospirosis	Anthrax	Dysentery	Buffalopox	Methyl Alcohol poisoning	Rubella	Gas Poisoning	Mumps	Scrub Typhus	Diphtheria	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome	Total
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Andhra Pradesh				1										66
2	Arunachal Pradesh														8
3	Assam												1		33
4	Bihar														11
5	Chhattisgarh													1	12
6	Goa														9
7	Gujarat		1												56
8	Haryana														17
9	Himachal Pradesh														22
10	Jammu & Kashmir														0
11	Jharkhand														15
12	Karnataka	2													109
13	Kerala			1							2				60
14	Madhya Pradesh														79
15	Maharashtra					1	1								42
16	Manipur								1						18
17	Meghalaya											1			19
18	Mizoram														0
19	Nagaland														20
20	Orissa				4										58
21	Punjab														43
22	Rajasthan									1					65
23	Sikkim														0
24	Tamil Nadu			2	1										137
25	Tripura														27
26	Uttarakhand	1	1												56
27	Uttar Pradesh													1	94
28	West Bengal														71
29	Andaman & Nicobar														0
30	Chandigarh														33
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli														0
32	Daman & Diu														33
33	Delhi														34
34	Lakshdweep														0
35	Puducherry														37
	Total	3	2	3	6	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	799

Source: Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) / NCDC, Dte.GHS, MOHFW, GOI.

3.1.1.27 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Influenza A H1N1 in India 2009

S. No.	State/UT	May 2009 to 31st December 2009	
		Lab Confirmed Cases	Death of lab confirmed cases
	1	2	3
1	Andhra Pr.	777	52
2	Arunachal Pr.	..	..
3	Assam	47	1
4	Bihar	7	0
5	Chhattisgarh	46	2
6	Goa	63	5
7	Gujarat	628	116*
8	Haryana	1887	33
9	Himachal Pr.	14	7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	93	2
11	Jharkhand	1	0
12	Karnataka	1872	131
13	Kerala	1440	31
14	Madhya Pradesh	20	8
15	Maharashtra	4594	265
16	Manipur	1	0
17	Meghalaya	8	0
18	Mizoram	4	1
19	Nagaland	2	0
20	Orissa	26	3
21	Punjab	114	33
22	Rajasthan	1918	149
23	Sikkim	..	..
24	Tamil Nadu	2062	7
25	Tripura	..	..
26	Uttarakhand	129	10
27	Uttar Pradesh	1215	14
28	West Bengal	135	0
29	A & N Islands	25	0
30	Chandigarh	257	8
31	D & N Haveli	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	1	0
33	Delhi	8439	72
34	Lakshadweep	..	..
35	Puducherry	87	6
	TOTAL	25912	956

Notes:

../NR Not Reported/Not Received

Source: Emergency Medical Relief Division, Directorate General of Health Services, MOHFW/GOI. Website: www.mohfw-h1n1.nic.in

3.1.2 Non Communicable Diseases

3.1.2.1 Number of Estimated Cases of Coronary Heart Disease in India 2000, 2005, 2010 & 2015 ICD - 10 Code I24.8, I25.1 & I25.9

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

S.No.	Age in years	2010			2015		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	20-29	2324772	5992412	8317184	2324087	8167924	10492011
2	30-39	3940722	5154766	9095489	4523697	7927846	12451542
3	40-49	5367797	5606731	10974527	5816588	8493463	14310051
4	50-59	5817363	4223273	10040636	6852050	6156089	13008140
5	60-69	4829922	3710938	8540860	5913624	5346975	11260599
	Total	22280577	24688119	46968695	25430046	36092297	61522343

Source: Forecasting Vascular Disease Cases & Associated Mortality in India; NCMH Background Papers- Burden of Disease in India, 2005 (Latest)

3.1.2.2 Age-Specific Prevalence Rates Estimated for Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD) from the Studies Selected for DISMOD Analysis

S.No.	Age in years	Urban					
		Sample Size	Male No. of Cases	PR/1000	Sample Size	Female No. of Cases	PR/1000
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	20-24	125	1	8.00	147	1	6.80
2	25-29	1374	27	19.65	1677	44	26.24
3	30-34	1584	27	17.05	2091	48	22.95
4	35-39	1459	63	43.18	1796	87	48.44
5	40-44	1418	67	47.25	1549	102	65.85
6	45-49	1093	91	83.26	1234	130	105.35
7	50-54	1053	98	93.07	1162	130	111.88
8	55-59	985	160	162.44	1054	161	152.75
9	60+	835	145	173.65	941	165	175.35

S.No.	Age in years	Urban					
		Sample Size	Male No. of Cases	PR/1000	Sample Size	Female No. of Cases	PR/1000
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	20-24	285	5	17.54	191	2	10.47
2	25-29	512	7	13.67	624	9	14.42
3	30-34	888	11	12.39	1302	14	10.75
4	35-39	1011	19	18.79	1376	22	15.99
5	40-44	836	15	17.94	1033	24	23.23
6	45-49	724	15	20.72	954	37	38.78
7	50-54	675	21	31.11	722	36	49.86
8	55-59	937	25	26.68	825	42	50.91
9	60+	591	42	71.07	519	35	67.44

Source: Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.(Latest)

3.1.2.3 Indices for Estimation of Burden of Ischemic Heart Diseases (I.H.D.)

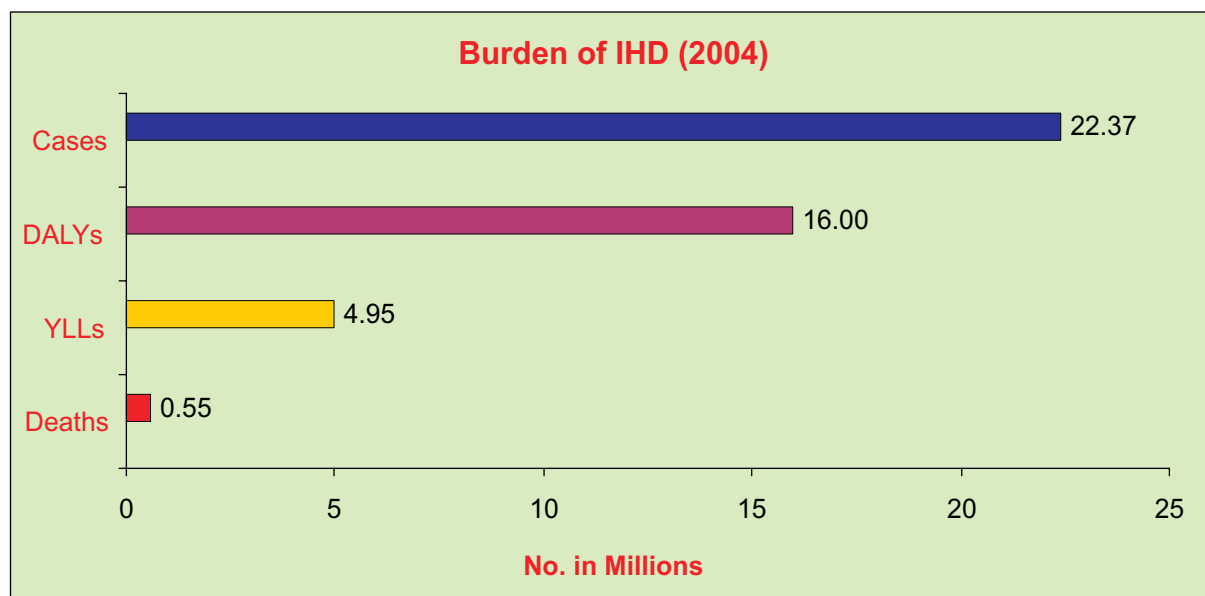
Indices	Urban	Rural
Prevalence rate / 1000 (age + 20 Years)	64.37	25.27
Death Rate	0.80	0.40
YLL / 100,000	728.70	351.50
DALY / 100,000	2703.40	986.20

Note: Prevalence rate (Urban = Rural) = $64.37(0.3) + 25.27(0.7) = 37.0$ per 1000

Source: Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.(Latest)

3.1.2.4 Burden of Ischemic Heart Diseases (I.H.D.)

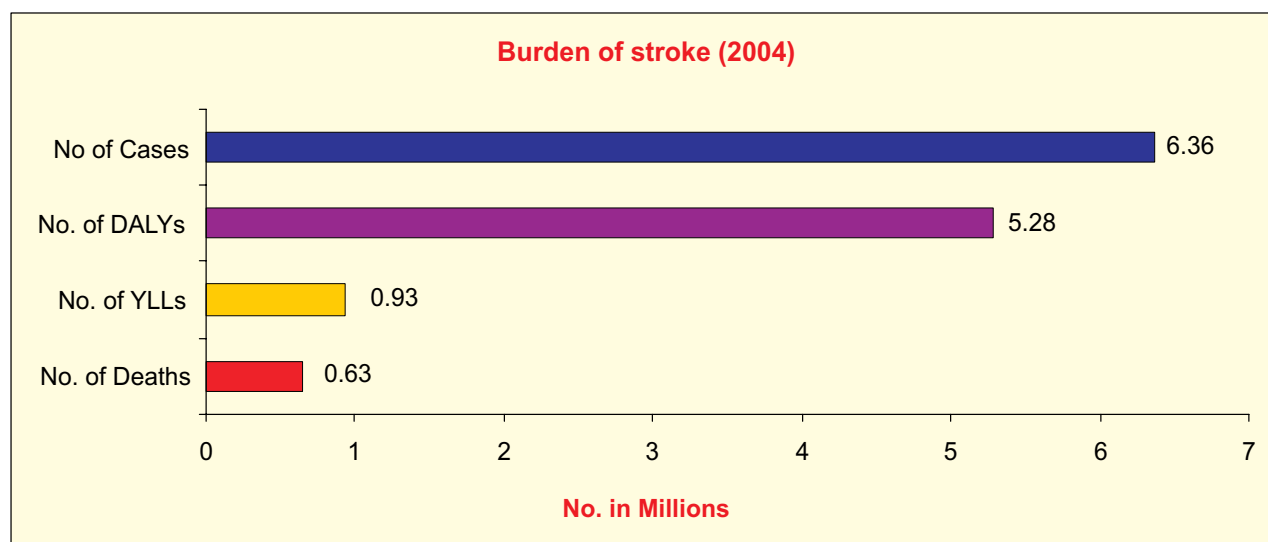
Year	1998			2004 (Latest)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
No. of Cases	9210381	9390559	18600940	11674208	10693632	22367840
No. of Deaths	207548	256014	463562	255782	298412	554194
No. of YLLs	1991451	2470149	4461600	2329851	2622299	4952150
No. of DALYs	7388453	6930974	14319427	8643450	7357358	16000808



Source: Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.(Latest)

3.1.2.5 Burden of Stroke ICD - 10 Code A00

	1998	2004 (Latest)
No. of cases of stroke	7,92,628	9,30,985
No. of deaths	5,93,362	6,39,455
No. of YLL	48,18,740	52,89,357
No. of DALY	58,02,295	63,68,970



Source: Assessment of Burden of Non - Communicable Disease, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006. (Latest)

3.1.2.6 Meta Analysis of Epidemiological Studies on Hypertension ICD - 10 Code G46.3, G46.4, I61.9, I64, I67.9 & I 69.4

Investigator	Sample Size	Age group	PR/1000
URBAN			
Gupta R et al (1995)	2212	20-80	109.09
Chadha SL et al (1998)	13134	25-69	115.90
Thakur k et al (1999)	1727	30-80	131.10
Ahlawat SK et al (2002)	937	35+	449.00
Misra A et al (2001)	532	18+	116.00
Mohan V et al (2001)	1175	20-75	140.00
Swami HM et al (2002)	362	65+	580.00
Beegom R et al (1995)	1497	25-64	184.00
Weighted prevalence rate Urban			164.20
RURAL			
Reddy NK et al (2002)	3307	20+	280.00
Gupta R et al (1995)	1982	20+	273.00
Chadha SL et al (1998)	1732	25-69	35.80
Weighted prevalence rate Rural			157.44

Note:

Prevalence rate of hypertension in india (Urban + Rural) among adults (20 Year+) = 159.46 per thousand.

Source: Assessment of Burden of Non - Communicable Disease, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006. (Latest)

3.1.2.7 Number of Estimated Cases of Diabetes in India 2000, 2005, 2010 & 2015 ICD - 10 Code E10 - E14

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

S. No.	Age in years	2010			2015		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	20-29	692391	1505267	2197658	704444	1695361	2399805
2	30-39	1558528	3744045	5302573	1658043	4776839	6434881
3	40-49	2707848	6358087	9065935	2793878	7989191	10783069
4	50-59	3310679	7010131	10320810	3628810	9182478	12811288
5	60-69	2537127	4522903	7060030	2837214	6002731	8839946
6	70+	1420910	2304049	3724959	1578669	2961490	4540160
	Total	12227483	25444482	37671965	13201058	32608091	45809149

Source: Forecasting Vascular Disease Cases & associated mortality in India; A. Indrayan NCMH Background Papers- Burden of Disease in India, 2005 (Latest)

3.1.2.8 Burden of Diabetes

Year	1998			2004 (Latest)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
No of Cases	16686891	14370120	31257011	21404225	16364177	37768402
No. of Deaths	51251	44299	95550	62506	46627	109133
No. of YLLs	529959	484983	1014942	646351	510471	1156822
No. of DALYs	1016866	971890	1988756	1240195	1022968	2263163

Source: Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.(Latest)

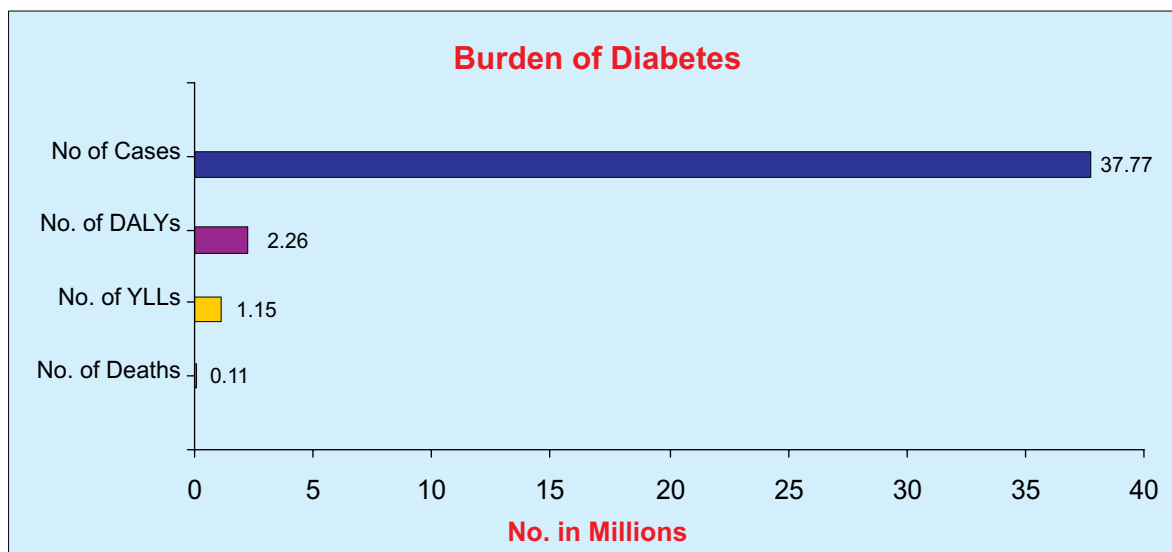
3.1.2.9 Odds Ratio / Risk Ratio associated with Diabetes as Risk Factor

Disease	Odds Ratio / Risk Ratio	Confidence Interval	Reference
AMI	2.64	-	Prem Pais et al (1996)
Cataract	8.55	3.63 - 20.12	Suresh et al (1998)
Neuropathy	1.40	1.20 - 6.40	Ashok et al (2002)
Stroke	1.70	1.10 - 2.60	R. Sridharan et al (1992)

Source: Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.(Latest)

3.1.2.10 Attributable Risk Due to Diabetes

Disease	Attributable Risk
AMI	9
Cataract	4
Neuropathy	2
Stroke	32



Source: Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.(Latest)

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

ICD - 10 Code B73

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	14.3
7	Gujarat	0.1	0.5	72.1	9.2	11	10.1
8	Haryana	0.2	0.9	133.8	15.8	20	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	16.7
13	Kerala	0.1	0.2	27.8	5	5.5	5.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.1	0.6	80.1	9.9	12	10.9
15	Maharashtra	0.1	0.4	57	8.2	9.8	8.9
16	Manipur	0.1	0.7	105.1	12.3	13.7	13
17	Meghalaya	0.05	0.4	73.4	6.6	7.3	7
18	Mizoram	0.1	0.4	70.3	6.8	7.8	7.3
19	Nagaland	0.1	0.5	91.1	9	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	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	5.5	5.3
35	Puducherry	0.1	0.4	51.3	7	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)

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

ICD - 10 Code B73

S. No	State/ UT	Estimated number of new cases per year					
		0-14 years	15-49 years	Male	Female	Female	All Ages
	1	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)

3.1.2.13 Indices of Burden of Cancer in 2004 (Latest)

Indices	Males	Females
Population (In Thousands)	550404	515354
No.of Cases of Cancer	390809 (7.1%)	428545 (8.3%)
No. of Deaths	138622	121192
No. of YLLs	1396508	1617787
No of DALYs	2548392	3348444

Source: Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.(Latest)

3.1.2.14 Estimated Incidence of Common Cancers with Truncated rate and cumulative risk at (0-74 years) in india 2007 (Latest)

S. No.	Site of Cancer	Incident Cases (%)	CIR/10 ⁵		ASR/10 ⁵		Ratio at Risk
			All Ages	35-64 years	All Ages	35-64 years	0-74 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Males							
1	Oral Cavity	47947(11.1)	7.5	18.4	10.8	22.2	0.096527778
2	Lung	41019(9.5)	6.8	13.8	10.9	18.3	0.091666667
3	Pharynx	26834(6.2)	4.1	9	6.3	11.5	0.130555556
4	Oesophagus	29512(6.8)	4.5	10.2	7.1	13.1	0.122222222
5	Stomach	25482(5.9)	4.1	9	6.3	11.4	0.130555556
	All India	432702(100.0)	71.9	140	105.8	174.7	01:08.5
Females							
6	Cervix	90708*(19.1)	12.9	35.6	17	40.5	1:52
7	Breast	82011*(17.3)	21.2	56.8	27.2	63.9	1:33
8	Ovary	30335(6.4)	5.4	12.9	6.8	14.8	0.134027778
9	Oral Cavity	24391(5.1)	4	9.4	5.6	11.3	0.144444444
10	Oesophagus	20127(4.2)	3.3	7.5	4.8	9.1	0.158333333
	All India	475136(100.6)	83.8	196.8	110	227	01:08.5

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.

3.1.2.15 Projected Cases of Cancer at India Level for Selected Sites and Selected Time Periods (2008-2010 & 2015-2020)

S. No.	Site of Cancer	ICD - 10 Code	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Males							
	All Sites	C00-C96	447399	454842	462408	497081	534354
1	Tongue	C01-C02	23932	24330	24735	26590	28584
2	Mouth	C03-C06	28066	29474	30921	38380	46785
3	Hypopharynx	C12-C13	14131	14366	14605	15700	16878
4	Oesophagus	C15	23573	23433	23281	22114	20642
5	Stomach	C16	24993	25408	25831	27768	29850
6	Colon	C18	11236	11423	11613	12484	13420
7	Rectum	C19-C20	11738	11933	12132	13041	14019
8	Liver	C22	14062	14295	14533	15623	16795
9	Gall Bladder	C23-C24	8396	8536	8678	9329	10028
10	Larynx	C32	24356	24761	25173	27060	29089
11	Lung	C33-C34	42863	43576	44301	47623	51194
12	Prostate	C61	25273	25693	26120	28079	30185
13	Brain NS	C70-C72	18238	18541	18850	20263	21782
14	NHL	C82-C95-C96	19835	20165	20501	22038	23690
15	Lymp. Leuk.	C91	9565	9724	9886	10627	11424
16	Myeloid Leuk.	C92-C94	11616	11809	12005	12905	13873

Female							
	All Sites	C00-C96	498773	507990	517378	563808	614404
1	Tongue	C01-C02	7687	7829	7974	8689	9469
2	Mouth	C03-C06	14402	14669	14940	16280	17741
3	Hypopharynx	C12-C13	4620	4706	4793	5223	5691
4	Oesophagus	C15	17755	18083	18417	20070	21871
5	Stomach	C16	12458	12689	12923	14083	15347
6	Colon	C18	10675	11276	11896	15206	19014
7	Rectum	C19-C20	9005	9172	9341	10180	11093
8	Liver	C22	7564	7943	8334	10412	12795
9	Gall Bladder	C23-C24	17839	18169	18505	20166	21975
10	Larynx	C32	3894	3966	4039	4401	4796
11	Lung	C33-C34	13009	13250	13494	14705	16025
12	Breast	C50	84805	87693	90659	106124	123634
13	Cervix	C53	100088	101938	103821	113138	123291
14	Corpus Uteri	C54	14314	14579	14848	16181	17633
15	Ovary	C56	29386	29929	30482	33218	36199
16	Brain NS	C70-C72	11232	11440	11651	12697	13836
17	Thyroid Gland	C73	11329	11538	11751	12806	13955
18	NHL	C82-C95-C96	11696	11913	12133	13222	14408
19	Lymp. Leuk.	C91	5703	5808	5916	6447	7025
20	Myeloid Leuk.	C92-C94	11070	11770	12492	16363	20828

Source: Time Trend in Cancer Incidence Rates, 1982-2005, National Cancer Registry Programme, ICMR, April 2009.

3.1.2.16 Average Annual Age Specific Incidence (I) and Mortality (M) Rates Per 100,000 Persons - All Sites of Cancer for all PBCRs

Age Group	Banglore		Barshi		Bhopal		Chennai		Delhi		Mumbai		Ahmedabad		Kolkata	
	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M
Males																
0-4	9.0	1.4	7.6	3.8	7.3	0.6	13.5	2.0	14.1	1.6	9.0	3.9	5.6	1.7	12.5	0.8
5-9	8.2	1.6	8.9	3.6	6.1	0.0	13.7	4.5	11.2	1.4	7.5	3.1	4.1	1.5	4.1	0.0
10-14	7.0	2.3	2.7	1.4	7.5	0.5	8.9	3.5	10.8	1.8	8.6	2.5	6.8	3.1	10.3	0.5
15-19	6.8	1.5	10.3	5.1	10.0	3.5	12.9	3.6	12.6	1.5	9.2	2.9	7.4	3.4	10.0	1.3
20-24	10.8	3.3	7.1	14.1	10.4	2.2	14.5	4.8	14.1	1.6	8.1	2.4	13.2	2.5	9.9	1.2
25-29	13.1	4.0	11.1	8.3	17.1	4.6	17.2	6.7	18.1	2.5	12.3	3.1	8.0	1.5	9.7	2.1
30-34	19.6	6.3	23.1	11.5	29.0	9.2	29.8	13.6	29.2	2.6	22.8	5.4	19.8	10.6	26.7	7.8
35-39	33.2	9.6	34.9	20.4	38.1	19.4	39.2	16.3	40.4	3.7	36.0	12.1	30.0	12.6	31.8	7.4
40-44	42.2	14.9	30.2	26.9	74.5	24.5	90.8	38.6	72.7	7.3	60.2	22.8	61.1	28.2	49.2	15.0
45-49	94.9	40.7	74.3	26.2	106.0	37.0	133.7	62.5	132.0	14.9	98.8	40.0	107.1	45.7	108.3	28.5
50-54	166.1	60.7	116.1	58.1	184.4	90.5	243.8	114.5	242.1	29.7	171.2	77.3	198.8	89.5	154.0	40.5
55-59	307.5	141.7	173.4	70.9	291.1	128.1	379.2	178.8	351.2	39.1	267.3	134.5	208.1	87.9	229.1	59.9
60-64	373.7	142.6	196.3	158.6	360.0	128.9	457.2	233.3	555.6	56.2	381.2	203.0	274.1	113.8	293.9	110.1
65-69	597.1	249.1	157.8	85.6	465.8	183.4	584.6	271.8	602.9	59.2	499.5	302.4	292.8	129.4	335.3	161.9
70-74	655.8	318.0	280.3	215.1	635.9	206.8	592.3	316.6	727.6	75.4	660.2	453.9	334.1	150.6	415.7	232.1
75+	817.2	419.2	204.8	252.1	577.4	204.9	511.0	284.0	725.2	101.7	839.3	690.0	283.9	126.2	331.7	261.3

Age Group	Banglore		Barshi		Bhopal		Chennai		Delhi		Mumbai		Ahmedabad		Kolkata	
	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M	I	M
Females																
0-4	6.5	0.4	8.7	4.4	6.6	4.0	15.7	3.3	8.6	1.0	5.5	2.4	5.3	2.0	6.7	0.8
5-9	4.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	0.6	6.8	0.9	5.5	0.5	4.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	6.0	0.7
10-14	6.9	1.2	0.0	1.6	3.9	0.0	7.8	2.8	5.5	1.0	5.4	2.5	2.5	0.6	5.9	1.1
15-19	7.1	1.8	2.4	0.0	8.9	0.6	6.4	1.2	9.7	1.1	7.2	2.8	3.9	1.9	6.6	2.0
20-24	10.5	1.9	5.9	3.0	6.3	1.9	15.4	4.1	16.5	1.4	10.4	2.0	6.3	1.4	13.2	2.0
25-29	19.2	4.4	8.0	2.7	22.4	7.2	27.1	6.9	26.3	2.0	15.2	3.9	10.1	5.4	25.0	2.5
30-34	37.1	10.7	11.2	8.4	42.2	7.0	42.0	10.8	42.9	2.9	37.4	11.8	24.5	7.9	34.9	9.0
35-39	68.2	14.5	56.5	17.0	51.5	11.4	85.4	19.9	76.1	7.2	62.8	17.6	41.9	10.5	82.3	10.0
40-44	133.0	29.3	108.3	40.1	110.3	32.4	163.5	44.8	144.7	8.5	129.8	39.0	79.7	19.4	124.2	23.0
45-49	223.0	52.7	166.3	95.8	190.1	51.6	232.0	66.9	219.4	17.7	178.8	59.3	137.3	38.3	178.5	42.8
50-54	282.3	82.5	222.0	111.0	310.2	59.2	340.3	109.8	337.2	29.2	261.1	96.5	127.1	40.0	219.3	59.7
55-59	449.1	140.4	248.6	215.0	251.4	52.2	416.2	144.2	387.4	33.4	307.8	139.8	96.3	36.4	223.5	77.4
60-64	419.9	142.7	155.2	131.7	429.2	89.1	431.8	154.6	492.5	43.1	392.8	187.8	111.6	37.2	277.7	107.5
65-69	524.1	191.5	138.5	89.6	326.9	100.3	439.5	162.7	451.3	38.9	390.2	220.9	130.6	33.4	245.2	121.0
70-74	615.9	244.5	202.5	234.9	388.1	127.5	490.6	187.9	450.8	50.5	505.0	312.3	136.6	37.3	319.2	209.9
75+	567.2	299.4	68.4	189.9	383.5	111.0	356.7	171.7	358.6	48.2	586.0	477.3	108.5	40.2	182.1	243.3

Source: Two - Year Report of the Population Based Cancer Registeries (2004-05), Indian Council of Medical Research (December 2008)

For Detailed on Cancers related information, kindly refer to following four recent publications.

1. Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, Indian Council of Medical Research 2006.

2. National Cancer Registry Programme

2.1 Two - Year Report of the Population Based Cancer Registeries (2004-05), Indian Council of Medical Research (December 2008)

2.2. Time Trend in Cancer Incidence Rates 1982 - 2005, Indian Council of Medical Research (April 2009)

2.3. Consolidated report of Hospital Based Cancer Registeries, Indian Council of Medical Research (October 2009)

3.1.2.17 State/UT wise Percentage of Women and Men Aged 15-49 Using Any Kind of Tobacco, Smoke Cigarettes or Bidis in India by Sex

S. No.	State/UT	Smoking		Use any kind of Tobacco	
		Men	Women	MEN	Women
	1	2	3	4	5
	India	32.7	1.4	57.0	10.8
	North				
1	Delhi	26.5	1.4	40.0	3.1
2	Haryana	39.8	2.6	46.3	3.3
3	Himachal Pradesh	33.6	1.1	40.0	1.2
4	Jammu & Kashmir	40.2	0.7	52.7	5.3
5	Punjab	20.9	0.5	33.8	0.8
6	Rajasthan	41.8	3.3	60.4	7.8
7	Uttaranchal	36.3	2.7	53.3	5.4
	Central				
8	Chattisgarh	31.8	0.2	68.6	25.2
9	Madhya Pradesh	40.2	0.5	68.5	16.0
10	Uttar Pradesh	35.5	2.4	64.3	12.1
	East				
11	Bihar	29.0	4.9	66.5	8.0
12	Jharkhand	19.4	0.6	61.7	11.6
13	Orissa	27.1	0.3	68.8	31.4
14	West Bengal	50.1	1.3	70.2	15.6
	North-East				
15	Assam	36.4	0.6	72.4	23.2
16	Arunachal Pradesh	31.4	3.1	62.6	27.2
17	Manipur	37.9	4.3	69.5	39.6
18	Meghalaya	60.0	1.9	69.2	31.9
19	Mizoram	73.6	16.1	83.4	60.8
20	Nagaland	39.3	0.3	67.9	28.1
21	Sikkim	33.3	5.4	61.8	18.7
22	Tripura	56.7	7.9	76.0	48.2
	West				
23	Goa	13.6	0.2	27.8	4.4
24	Gujrat	26.1	0.6	60.2	8.4
25	Maharashtra	17.7	0.1	48.2	10.5
	South				
26	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	0.5	42.8	5.2
27	Karnataka	27.9	0.1	44.7	4.8
28	Kerala	35.8	0.1	43.5	1.8
29	Tamil Nadu	31.2	0.0	40.1	2.8

Source: National Family Health Survey-(NHFS-3) - India; Volume I, Table 13.10, Page 433 (2005-06),MOHFW/GOI.

3.1.2.18 Mental Health Care Load in India July 2002 (Latest)

S. No.	State	Population @	Density/Sq. Km. \$	Estimated Case Load #	
				Mental Disorders	
				Major	Minor
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Andhra Pradesh	75727541	275	757275	3766375
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1091117	13	10911	54555
3	Assam	26638407	340	266384	1331720
4	Bihar	82878796	880	828787	4143935
5	Chhattishgarh	20795956	154	207959	1049795
6	Goa	1343998	363	13439	77195
7	Gujarat	50596992	258	505969	2529845
8	Haryana	21082989	477	210829	1054145
9	Himachal Pradesh	6077248	109	60772	303860
10	Jharkhand	26909428	338	269094	1345470
11	Jammu & Kashmir	10069917	99	100699	503495
12	Karnatka	52733958	275	527339	2636695
13	Kerala	31838619	819	318386	1591930
14	Madhya Pradesh	60388118	196	603881	3019405
15	Maharashtra	96752247	314	967522	4837610
16	Manipur	2388634	107	23886	119430
17	Meghalya	2306069	103	23060	115300
18	Mizoram	891058	93	8910	44550
19	Nagaland	1988636	120	19886	99430
20	Orrisa	36706920	236	367069	1835345
21	Punjab	24289296	482	242892	1114460
22	Rajsthan	56473122	165	564731	2823655
23	Sikkim	540493	78	5404	27020
24	Tamil Nadu	62110839	478	621108	3105540
25	Tripura	3191168	304	31911	159555
26	Uttarakhand	8479562	159	84795	423975
27	Uttat pradesh	166052859	689	1660528	8302640
28	West Bengal	80221171	904	802211	4011055
29	A & N islands	356265	43	3562	18810
30	Chandigarh	900914	7903	9009	45045
31	Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	158059,220451	1411,449	3785	18925
32	Delhi	13782976	9294	137829	689145
33	Lakshdweep	60595	1894	605	3025
34	Pudducherry	973829	2029	9738	48690
	Total			10270165	51251625

Notes

@ The population figures haven been taken from the Census of India-2001 as published in Provisional Population Totals (Registrar General Census Commissioner, India).

\$ Population density per sqare Kilometre together with geographical terrain is a useful input in planning deployment of mental health resources.

Case-load in respect to major mental disorders has been calculated at the rate of 1% of the population and that of minor mental disorders at the rate of 5 % of population .

Source: National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Helth Services, Minsitry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, during May and July 2002 and published in Mental Health An Indian Perspective 1946-2003 DteGHS/MOHFW/GOI.

3.1.3 Incidence of Deaths due to Accidents in India 2002-2008 (Latest)

S. No.	Causes	No. of Deaths						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	A. Natural Causes	16723	14954	18937	22415	21502	25153	23993
2	B. Un-Natural Causes	243399	244671	258326	271760	293202	315641	318316
	1. Air-Crash	37	51	23	6	2	11	19
	2. Collapse of Structures	2216	2376	2169	2718	2399	2623	2833
	3. Drowning	19853	20960	21190	23571	25571	27064	27206
	4. Electrocutation	5361	6336	6224	6987	7619	8076	8067
	5. Explosions	636	722	601	643	824	669	792
	6. Falls	7826	8800	8448	9132	9821	10497	10637
	7. Factory/Machine accidents	674	712	715	671	869	836	858
	8. Fire	21004	19278	18445	19093	19222	20772	22454
	9. Fire Arms	2597	1993	2283	2254	2161	2046	1639
	10. Sudden Deaths	15230	16749	17413	18519	19450	21311	22738
	11. Killed by Animals	760	798	788	847	864	1007	827
	12. Mines or quarry disaster	625	550	456	456	409	435	371
	13. Poisoning	21886	21172	22035	20800	23434	25447	24261
	14. Stampede	44	83	31	346	18	75	434
	15. Suffocation	1481	1144	1218	1549	1696	1313	1496
	16. Traffic accidents	101958	102951	111794	118265	131652	140560	144587
	17. Other Causes	25801	27591	30409	31389	32478	35992	35135
	18. Causes Not Known	15410	12405	14084	14514	14713	16907	13962
	Total (Natural+Unnatural)	260122	259625	277263	294175	314704	340794	342309

Data is Provisional

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

3.1.4 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	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	63614	75825	85354	495878	115257	1408528
15	Maharashtra	580930	113043	92390	56945	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.

3.1.5 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Snake Bite in India 2008

(Revised based on information received from states/UTs after the release of NHP 2008)

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	17202	82	12699	42	29901	124	Dec.,08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	463	20	366	11	829	31	Dec.,08
6	Goa	459	0	251	0	710	0	Dec.,08
7	Gujarat	1281	44	1055	60	2336	104	Dec.,08
8	Haryana	808	13	369	3	1177	16	Dec.,08
9	Himachal Pr.	540	14	686	11	1226	25	Dec.,08
10	Jammu Div.	769	4	467	2	1236	6	Dec.,08
	Kashmir Div.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dec.,08
11	Jharkhand	97	1	70	0	167	1	Dec.,08
12	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	7693	164	Dec.,08
13	Kerala	..	..	..	..	4646	23	Dec.,08
14	Madhya Pradesh	987	43	707	31	1694	74	Dec.,08
15	Maharashtra	7542	176	5431	125	12973	301	Dec.,08
16	Manipur	113	1	93	0	206	1	Dec.,08
17	Meghalaya	0	0	20	0	20	0	Dec.,08
18	Mizoram	65	0	22	1	87	1	Dec.,08
19	Nagaland	197	0	132	0	329	0	Dec.,08
20	Orissa	2680	83	1937	47	4617	130	Dec.,08
21	Punjab	361	8	146	7	507	15	Dec.,08
22	Rajasthan	3444	49	2274	28	5718	77	Dec.,08
23	Sikkim	34	0	20	0	54	0	Dec.,08
24	Tamil Nadu	4674	48	3584	23	8258	71	Dec.,08
25	Tripura	88	0	55	0	143	0	Dec.,08
26	Uttarakhand	502	1	426	1	928	2	Dec.,08
27	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
28	West Bengal	11561	171	8434	142	19995	313	Dec.,08
29	A & N Islands	72	0	36	0	108	0	Dec.,08
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	383	1	498	0	881	1	Dec.,08
32	Daman & Diu	21	1	16	0	37	1	Dec.,08 except Aug.
33	Delhi	57	4	19	1	76	5	Dec.,08
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
35	Puducherry	1522	14	863	8	2385	22	Dec.,08
	TOTAL	55922	778	40676	543	108937	1508	

Note:

../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.

3.1.5 State/UT wise Cases and Deaths Due to Snake Bite in India 2009 (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	11736	55	7143	47	18879	102	Dec., 09 except Oct.&Nov.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov., 09 except Aug.&Sept.
3	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
4	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	436	18	298	14	734	32	Dec., 09
6	Goa	620	4	354	1	974	5	Nov., 09
7	Gujarat	1155	31	972	28	2127	59	Nov., 09 except Sept.
8	Haryana	607	13	269	2	876	15	Dec., 09
9	Himachal Pr.	578	16	699	18	1277	34	Dec., 09
10	Jammu Div.	825	1	466	0	1291	1	Nov., 09
	Kashmir Div.	154	0	176	0	330	0	Dec., 09
11	Jharkhand	54	1	24	1	78	2	Oct., 09
12	Karnataka	2712	37	1405	22	4117	59	Nov., 09
13	Kerala	..	..	..	..	4610	29	Dec., 09
14	Madhya Pradesh	1093	68	688	39	1781	107	Dec., 09
15	Maharashtra	4747	29	3888	23	8635	52	Dec., 09
16	Manipur	15	0	9	0	24	0	Nov., 09
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr., 09
18	Mizoram	136	0	60	0	196	0	Dec., 09
19	Nagaland	86	0	43	0	129	0	Dec., 09
20	Orissa	3314	86	2156	57	5470	143	Dec., 09
21	Punjab	629	22	242	1	871	23	Dec., 09
22	Rajasthan	4634	50	3691	56	8325	106	Nov., 09
23	Sikkim	57	0	24	0	81	0	Dec., 09
24	Tamil Nadu	7219	30	4981	21	12200	51	Dec., 09
25	Tripura	144	0	70	0	214	0	Oct., 09
26	Uttarakhand	101	3	89	1	190	4	Dec., 09
27	Uttar Pradesh	999	20	822	21	1821	41	Dec., 09
28	West Bengal	10667	170	7266	113	17933	283	Dec., 09
29	A & N Islands	147	0	53	0	200	0	Dec., 09
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
31	D & N Haveli	513	2	548	1	1061	3	Dec., 09
32	Daman & Diu	31	0	27	1	58	1	Nov., 09
33	Delhi	31	2	22	3	53	5	Dec., 09
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR
35	Puducherry	1330	1	826	4	2156	5	Nov., 09
	TOTAL	54770	659	37311	474	96691	1162	

Note :

.. / 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.

3.2 Reproductive and Child Health

3.2.1 State/UT wise Ante Natal Care in India

S. No.	State/UT	Ante natal care indicators five year preceeding the NFHS survey (2005-06)		
		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 two or more TT injections during the pragnancy (%)
	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	62.0	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 preceding 5 years of the survey)	
		Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	Institutional births (%)
	1	2	3
	India	46.6	38.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.9	64.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30.2	28.5
3	Assam	31.0	22.4
4	Bihar	29.3	19.9
5	Chattisgarh	41.6	14.3
6	Goa	94.0	92.3
7	Gujarat	63.0	52.7
8	Haryana	48.9	35.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	47.8	43.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	56.5	50.2
11	Jharkhand	27.8	18.3
12	Karnataka	69.7	64.7
13	Kerala	99.4	99.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	32.7	26.2
15	Maharashtra	68.7	64.6
16	Manipur	59.0	45.9
17	Meghalaya	31.1	29.0
18	Mizoram	65.4	59.8
19	Nagaland	24.7	11.6
20	Orissa	44.0	35.6
21	Punjab	68.2	51.3
22	Rajasthan	41.0	29.6
23	Sikkim	53.7	47.2
24	Tamil Nadu	90.6	87.8
25	Tripura	48.8	46.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	27.2	20.6
27	Uttarakhand	38.5	32.6
28	West Bengal	47.6	42.0
29	A&N Island	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..
33	Delhi	64.1	58.9
34	Lakshadweep	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..

Notes:

The same table in NHP 2007 was for the births in the last 3 years but inadvertently printed for the births in the last 5 years

.. Survey not conducted

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	58.3	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 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 5 years who are stunted (%)	Children under 5 years who are wasted (%)	Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	24.5	46.3	55.8	48.0	19.8	42.5
1	Andhra Pradesh	24.6	62.7	63.7	42.2	12.2	32.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	58.6	60.0	77.6	43.3	15.3	32.5
3	Assam	50.9	63.1	59.6	46.5	13.7	36.4
4	Bihar	3.7	27.9	57.3	55.6	27.1	55.9
5	Chattisgarh	25.0	82.0	54.5	52.9	19.5	47.1
6	Goa	59.4	17.7	69.8	25.6	14.1	25.0
7	Gujarat	27.8	47.8	57.1	51.7	18.7	44.6
8	Haryana	22.1	16.9	44.8	45.7	19.1	39.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	45.4	27.1	66.0	38.6	19.3	36.5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	31.6	42.3	58.3	35.0	14.8	25.6
11	Jharkhand	10.7	57.8	65.3	49.8	32.3	56.5
12	Karnataka	35.7	58.0	72.5	43.7	17.6	37.6
13	Kerala	56.5	56.2	93.6	24.5	15.9	22.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.9	21.6	51.9	50.0	35.0	60.0
15	Maharashtra	52.0	53.0	47.8	46.3	16.5	37.0
16	Manipur	57.8	61.7	78.1	35.6	9.0	22.1
17	Meghalaya	57.8	26.3	76.3	55.1	30.7	48.8
18	Mizoram	66.4	46.1	84.6	39.8	9.0	19.9
19	Nagaland	54.2	29.2	71.0	38.8	13.3	25.2
20	Orissa	54.8	50.2	67.5	45.0	19.5	40.7
21	Punjab	12.7	36.0	50.0	36.7	9.2	24.9
22	Rajasthan	14.1	33.2	38.7	43.7	20.4	39.9
23	Sikkim	42.9	37.2	89.6	38.3	9.7	19.7
24	Tamil Nadu	58.8	33.3	77.9	30.9	22.2	29.8
25	Tripura	34.6	36.1	59.8	35.7	24.6	39.6
26	Uttar Pradesh	7.3	51.3	45.5	56.8	14.8	42.4
27	Uttarakhand	33.5	31.2	51.6	44.4	18.8	38.0
28	West Bengal	23.5	58.6	55.9	44.6	16.9	38.7
29	A&N Island	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Delhi	21.0	34.5	59.8	42.2	15.4	26.1
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 Immunized In India

S. No.	State/UT	Immunization of Child between 12-23 months old					
		Fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio/DPT) (%)	Received BCG (%)	Received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	Received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	Received measles vaccine (%)	No Immunisation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	43.5	78.1	78.2	55.3	58.8	5.1
1	Andhra Pradesh	46.0	92.9	79.2	61.4	69.4	3.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28.4	57.7	55.8	39.3	38.3	24.1
3	Assam	31.4	62.4	59.0	44.9	37.4	15.2
4	Bihar	32.8	64.7	82.4	46.1	40.4	7.0
5	Chattisgarh	48.7	84.6	85.1	62.8	62.5	2.5
6	Goa	78.6	96.8	87.2	87.5	91.2	0.0
7	Gujarat	45.2	86.4	65.3	61.4	65.7	4.5
8	Haryana	65.3	84.9	82.8	74.2	75.5	7.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	74.2	97.2	88.6	85.1	86.3	1.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	66.7	90.9	82.2	84.5	78.3	4.5
11	Jharkhand	34.2	72.7	79.3	40.3	47.6	4.4
12	Karnataka	55.0	87.8	73.8	74.0	72.0	6.9
13	Kerala	75.3	96.3	83.1	84.0	82.1	1.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	40.3	80.5	75.6	49.8	61.4	5.0
15	Maharashtra	58.8	95.3	73.4	76.1	84.7	2.8
16	Manipur	46.8	80.0	77.5	61.2	52.8	6.5
17	Meghalaya	32.9	65.9	56.6	47.3	43.8	16.5
18	Mizoram	46.4	86.4	63.5	66.8	69.5	7.0
19	Nagaland	21.0	46.3	46.2	28.7	27.3	18.4
20	Orissa	51.8	83.6	65.1	67.9	66.5	11.6
21	Punjab	60.1	88.0	75.9	70.5	78.0	6.6
22	Rajasthan	26.5	68.5	65.2	38.7	42.7	5.5
23	Sikkim	69.6	95.9	85.6	84.3	83.1	3.2
24	Tamil Nadu	80.9	99.5	87.8	95.7	92.5	0.0
25	Tripura	49.7	81.1	65.3	60.2	59.9	14.7
26	Uttar Pradesh	23.0	61.0	87.6	30.0	37.7	2.7
27	Uttarakhand	60.0	83.5	80.3	67.1	71.6	9.1
28	West Bengal	64.3	90.1	80.7	71.5	74.7	5.9
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	9.1
34	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Puducherry	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

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

3.2.6 Targets & Achievement of Maternity and Child Health Activities (Immunisation) in India 1999-00 to 2008-09

(Figures in Million Nos.)

Year	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
T.T. (Preg. Women)			D.P.T.			
1999-00	29.24	23.78	81.33	24.72	23.56	95.31
2000-01	28.81	24.73	85.84	24.35	24.58	100.94
2001-02	28.85	25.09	86.97	24.43	24.81	101.56
2002-03	29.76	24.22	81.38	25.20	24.53	97.34
2003-04	30.29	23.66	78.11	25.69	23.51	91.51
2004-05	30.25	23.88	78.94	25.69	24.10	93.81
2005-06	30.31	24.87	82.05	25.79	24.76	96.01
2006-07	30.50	25.45	83.44	26.03	25.11	96.47
2007-08	30.10	25.68	85.32	25.77	24.15	93.71
2008-09*	29.22	24.38	83.44	25.09	23.62	94.14
D.T.			POLIO			
1999-00	23.93	12.56	52.49	24.72	23.71	95.91
2000-01	24.32	17.58	72.29	24.35	24.87	102.14
2001-02	24.83	14.50	58.4	24.43	24.75	101.31
2002-03	23.04	15.95	69.23	25.20	24.57	97.5
2003-04	23.57	15.12	64.15	25.69	23.98	93.34
2004-05	26.42	17.25	65.29	25.69	24.22	94.28
2005-06	24.57	18.84	76.68	25.79	24.71	95.81
2006-07	27.26	19.10	70.07	26.03	25.11	96.47
2007-08	27.67	16.10	58.19	25.77	23.80	92.36
2008-09*	24.40	13.87	56.84	25.09	24.42	97.33
B.C.G. (Below 1 year)			MEASLES (Below 1 year)			
1999-00	24.72	25.12	101.62	24.72	22.20	89.81
2000-01	24.35	25.97	106.65	24.35	23.48	96.43
2001-02	24.43	26.03	106.55	24.43	23.45	95.99
2002-03	25.20	25.93	102.9	25.20	23.35	92.66
2003-04	25.69	25.80	100.43	25.69	21.99	85.60
2004-05	25.69	25.71	100.08	25.69	23.24	90.46
2005-06	25.79	26.97	104.58	25.79	24.19	93.80
2006-07	26.03	26.63	102.31	26.03	24.19	92.93
2007-08	25.77	26.44	102.6	25.77	24.13	93.64
2008-09*	25.09	26.80	106.82	25.09	24.39	97.21

Note:

.. Survey not conducted

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

3.2.7 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	14.4	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.

3.2.8 State/UT wise Percentage of Anaemia Children among 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	69.7	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	52.1	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	49.9	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.

3.2.9 State/UT wise Incidence of Foeticide and Infanticide in India 2004 - 2008 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	Foeticide #					Infanticide §				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	86	86	125	96	73	102	108	126	134	140
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	5	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	6	21	5	10	9	12	9	8	8	7
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
7	Gujarat	0	4	6	1	1	5	2	0	7	0
8	Haryana	15	8	9	4	5	2	0	10	1	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
12	Karnataka	4	7	13	7	5	8	5	9	3	13
13	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	9	12	14	10	8	23	28	43	29	22
15	Maharashtra	15	4	10	1	2	6	3	4	2	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
21	Punjab	8	12	22	35	24	7	9	2	3	2
22	Rajasthan	17	10	25	16	10	1	1	6	1	4
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2
24	Tamilnadu	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	1	10	20
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2	1	2	17	44	34	61	60
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	4	3	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

Data are Provisional

SEC 315,316 IPC

§ SEC 315 IPC

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

4. HEALTH FINANCE INDICATORS

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4. Health Finance Indicators

Health Finance indicators provide an understanding of patterns of investments, expenditure, sources of funding and proportion of allocation vis-à-vis other total allocation. 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.

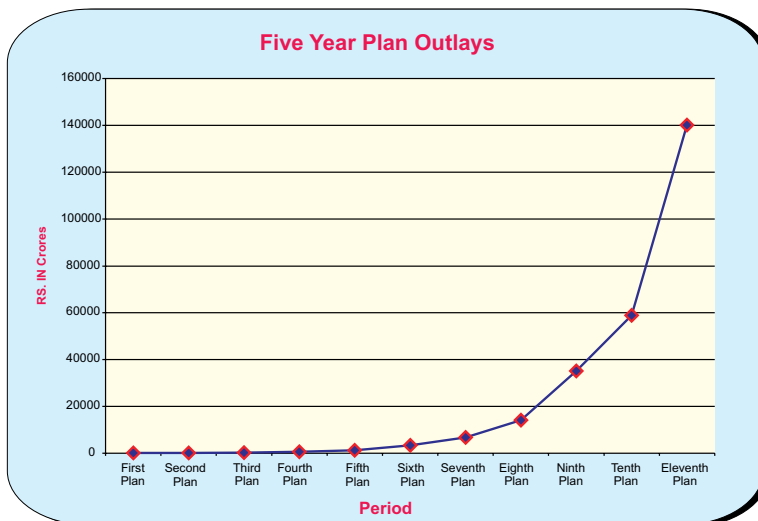
▶ Investment on Health, AYUSH and Health Research for 11th Plan (2007-12) is Rs.1,31,650.92, Rs.3,988.00 and Rs. 4,496.08 crores respectively with budgetary allocations under Health Sector is Rs.1,40,135.00 crores.

▶ Govt. expenditure on Health as percentage of total expenditure on Health is 25% while that of private expenditure is 75% during 2006.

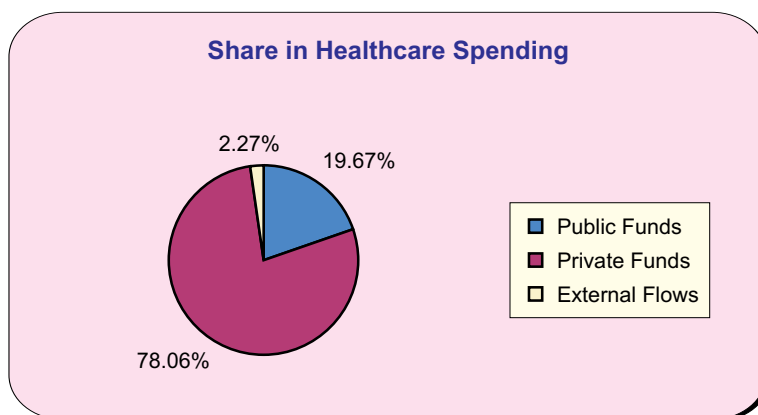
▶ Public spending on Health in India has increased from 0.22% of GDP in 1950-51 to 1.05% of GDP during the mid 1980s and stagnated at around 0.9% of the GDP during the later years.

▶ India spent approximately Rs. 133,776 crores on Health (including Public Funds, Private Funds & External Flows) during the fiscal year 2004-05. This amounted to about 4.25% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices in 2004-05.

▶ 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 crores at nominal prices which are estimated to have increase to Rs.72,759 crores in 2001-2002. 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.



Source: Planning Commission of India



Source: Table No. 1.2 of National Health Accounts Report 2004-05 of MOHFW (Latest)

4.1 Five Year Plan Outlays

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

Rs. in (cores)

S. No.	Period		Total Plan Investment Outlay (All Heads of Devp.) of country	Health Sector			Total
	1	2		Health	Family Welfare	AYUSH ¹	
			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 ⁵ (6.31)		3988.0 (0.18)	140135.0 (6.05)

Notes:

¹ Deptt. ISM&H (now AYUSH) was created during 8th Plan Period

● Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total plan investment outlay.

⁵ - Deptt. of Health & Family welfare merged from 2005 and Rs. 136,147.00 crores include s Rs. 4496.08.crores for newly created Health Research department created during 2008-09

Source: Planning Commission of India

4.1.2 Actuals of Tenth Plan (2002-07) & Approved Outlay for Eleventh Plan (2007-12) in Central Sector for MOHFW

Rs. in (crores)

S. No.	Period	Health#	NRHM	Family Welfare	AYUSH	Health Research*
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tenth Plan Actuals	8085.69	\$	26126.00	775.00	
2	Eleventh Plan Outlay	41092.92	90558.00		3988.00	4496.08
(a)	2007- 08 (BE)	2985.00	10890.00		488.00	
(b)	2007- 08 (Actual)	2183.71	10380.40		383.36	
©	2008 - 09 (BE)	3650.00	11930.00		534.00	420.00
(d)	2008 - 09 (Actual)	3008.22	11260.18		471.13	390.18
(e)	2009 -10 (BE)	4450.00	13930.00		734.00	420.00
(f)	2009 -10 (RE)	3825.25	13377.75		680.00	400.00
(g)	2010 -11 (BE)	5560.00	15440.00		800.00	500.00

Notes:

- BE- Budget Estimate
- RE- Revised Estimate

\$ National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005-06 and Department of Health & FW were merged.

#- The figures shown against "Health" exclude Disease Control Programmes which have been subsumed under NRHM from 2005-06 onwards.

* A separate new Department of Health Research created from 2008-09.

4.1.3 Scheme-Wise Actual Expenditure During 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) for Health

Rs. in (cores)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes / Institutions	10th Plan Actual Expenditure	2002-03 Actual Expenditure	2003-04 Actual Expenditure	2004-05 Actual Expenditure	2005-06 Actual Expenditure	2006-07 Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMMES	2731.16	311.46	279.55	560.12	731.42	848.61
	Control of Communicable Diseases	2068.04	241.35	231.88	404.50	520.82	669.49
1	National AIDS Control Programme and National S.T.D. Control Programme	2068.04	241.35	231.88	404.50	520.82	669.49
	Control of Non-Communicable Diseases	359.45	48.43	30.11	82.24	118.16	80.51
2	Cancer	252.95	48.34	25.19	62.85	71.99	44.58
	(i) National Cancer Control Programme	252.95	48.34	25.19	62.85	71.99	44.58
	(ii) Tobacco Control Programm	0.00					
3	National Mental Health Programme	106.50	0.09	4.92	19.39	46.17	35.93
	Regulatory, Quality Control including Capacity Building	299.44	21.68	17.56	73.38	92.44	94.38
4	Assistance to State for Capacity Building	142.02	21.68	17.56	24.19	35.87	42.72
	(i) Trauma Care	142.02	21.68	17.56	24.19	35.87	42.72
	(ii) Upgradation of State Govt. Medical Colleges	0.00					
5	Assistance to States for Drug & PFA Control	157.42	0.00	0.00	49.19	56.57	51.66
	(i) Drugs Control		0.00		32.41		
	(ii) PFA Control		0.00		16.78		
6	New initiatives under CSS	4.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23
II	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES	3880.87	566.00	571.27	695.96	913.84	1133.83
1	Strengthening of the Institutes for Control of Communicable Diseases	163.65	27.71	31.30	29.08	42.49	33.10
2	Strengthening of Hospitals & Dispensaries	618.20	84.76	94.65	100.36	150.03	188.40
3	Strengthening of Institutions for Medical Education, Training & Research	2783.48	423.90	392.88	480.72	638.51	847.47
4	System Strengthening including Emergency Medical Relief/Disaster Management	294.60	29.63	46.44	79.64	80.29	58.60
5	Oversight Committee	0.00					
6	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	20.94		6.00	6.16	2.52	6.26
7	Drop out/ Transferred Schemes	35.30	10.73	12.13	12.44		
	Hospital Waste Management	10.82		4.52	6.30		
	UNDP Pilot Initiatives for Communit Health	0.00					
	Training of M.O. of CHS	0.01	0.01				
	RHTC Nazafgarh	1.48		1.48			
	National Drug De-addition Control Programme	22.99	10.72	6.13	6.14		
	GRAND TOTAL	6647.33	888.19	862.95	1268.52	1645.26	1982.44

Notes:

- During the Tenth 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.
- Tenth Plan Statement was prepared after transferring the 6 National Disease Control Programmes to National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Source: BOP, MOHFW, GOI

Table 4.1.4 Scheme-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during 10th Plan (2002-07)

Rs. in (crores)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Actual Expenditure of X Plan (2002-07)	2002-03 Actual Expdt.	2003-04 Actual Expdt.	2004-05 Actual Expdt.	2005-06 Actual Expdt.	2006-07 Actual Expdt.
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES		23818.83	3591.80	3927.06	4500.39	5408.30	6391.28
1	Direction & Administration	1001.79	188.40	214.40	218.39	229.89	150.71
2	Rural FW Services (Sub-Centres)	7563.38	1848.84	1713.89	1792.47	1231.06	977.12
3	Urban FW Services	539.47	103.39	117.59	122.16	122.74	73.59
4	Grants to State Training Institutions	411.24	85.23	92.75	97.49	83.70	52.07
5	Free distribution of contraceptives	627.97	153.92	142.74	76.45	163.61	91.25
6	Sterilization Beds	8.78	1.76	1.97	2.01	1.88	1.16
8	Procurement of Supplies & Materials	335.14	121.96	109.10	104.08	0.00	0.00
9	Routine Immunisation	783.45	115.11	127.70	149.23	162.58	228.83
10	Pulse Polio Immunisation	3999.55	432.11	659.94	924.83	918.07	1064.60
11	IEC (Inf., Edu. and Communication)	584.36	84.07	103.41	139.39	122.89	134.60
13	Area Projects	1250.60	142.49	253.38	373.65	360.12	120.96
14	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	6713.10	314.52	390.19	500.24	2011.76	3496.39
CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES		1263.84	186.66	384.25	308.83	264.23	119.87
1	Social Marketing Area Projects	0.00					
2	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	600.47	98.87	141.72	231.93	107.65	20.30
3	F.W. Training and Res. Centre, Bombay	2.31	0.98	0.07	0.25	0.68	0.33
4	NIHFW, New Delhi	19.91	2.60	4.00	3.58	5.06	4.67
5	IIPS, Mumbai	8.09	1.70	1.14	1.10	1.65	2.50
6	Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh	1.56			1.56		
7	Population Research Centres	29.93	5.71	5.85	6.67	5.62	6.08
8	CDRI, Lucknow	12.85	2.30	2.30	2.50	2.75	3.00
9	Family Welfare Linked Health Insurance Plan	10.63				8.26	2.37
10	Training	71.60	6.58	19.61	13.84	29.73	1.84
11	ICMR and IRR	162.44	20.00	27.00	30.00	34.00	51.44
12	Travel of Experts/Conf./Meetings etc. (Melas)	47.84	3.42	42.22	0.54	0.55	1.11
13	International Co-operation	6.73	1.34	1.39	1.23	1.49	1.28
14	NPSF/National Commission on Population	104.07		100.00		2.80	1.27
15	NGOs (Public-Private Partnership - PPP)	88.95	17.79	18.03		49.45	3.68
16	Other Schemes	96.46	25.37	20.92	15.63	14.54	20.00
SCHEMES TRANSFERRED TO STATES / WEDED		291.12	138.17	97.96	54.99	0.00	0.00
1	District Projects	40.95	22.95	18.00			
2	Community Incentive Scheme	0.00					
3	Transport	248.02	113.07	79.96	54.99		
4	New Initiatives	2.15	2.15				
NACO		267.48					267.48
Disease Control Programmes		2760.24	471.63	462.86	503.84	613.95	707.96
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	1196.19	206.56	198.88	212.17	260.45	318.13
2	Revised National TB Control Programme	756.95	96.75	117.83	133.63	188.12	220.62
3	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	224.57	74.96	50.11	42.26	23.09	34.15
4	National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	45.24	8.73	10.53	4.13	10.06	11.79
5	National Programme for Control of Blindness	460.09	84.63	85.51	86.64	92.97	110.34
6	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	77.20	0.00		25.01	39.26	12.93
GRAND TOTAL		28401.51	4388.26	4872.13	5368.05	6286.48	7486.59

Source: BOP, MOHFW, GOI

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

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State/UT	Tenth Plan Outlay 2002-2007	2002-2003 Act. Exp.	2003-04 Act. Exp.	2004-05 Act. Exp.	2005-06 Act. Exp.	2006-07 Act. Exp.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	133024.00	22008.16	35362.36	31427.72	34769.24	39466.10
2	Anrunachal Pradesh	23129.00	2181.01	2099.23	3185.00	1417.00	3755.00
3	Assam	57069.00	8194.35	7631.46	6529.00	7882.00	3923.56
4	Bihar	107920.00	10731.11	12343.11	14389.78	16318.30	17704.59
5	Chattisgarh	43418.00	5550.00	11736.00	12462.52	12122.33	18869.49
6	Goa	13135.00	1888.48	2568.54	3149.21	2568.54	4116.44
7	Gujarat	116616.00	15192.32	21472.13	25294.00	21472.13	38657.63
8	Haryana	96062.00	5868.00	5757.51	5843.76	10250.00	48529.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	78772.00	12905.15	18066.07	19734.27	19050.81	22671.39
10	Jammu & Kashmir	79666.00	12861.04	13752.90	17748.78	13752.90	30294.59
11	Jharkhand	65000.00	6498.00	6339.98	13371.59	15000.00	13157.00
12	Karnataka	153052.00	17715.31	19189.66	15731.51	28920.80	39539.37
13	Kerala	40840.00	7916.65	5882.27	6813.87	11901.56	8141.16
14	Madhya Pradesh	71533.00	14520.93	15444.43	17763.95	15444.43	17796.96
15	Maharashtra	110666.00	21632.92	33244.78	31192.05	33244.78	33123.31
16	Manipur	8173.00	304.23	940.96	789.52	940.96	981.62
17	Meghalaya	18000.00	3219.79	3773.09	4071.33	3773.09	4736.16
18	Mizoram	12370.00	2725.99	4185.67	2950.10	4185.67	2400.00
19	Nagaland	7965.00	1562.14	2514.00	2114.87	2514.00	2563.00
20	Orissa	52139.00	7283.09	9256.11	10281.41	9256.11	3182.36
21	Punjab	53081.00	6483.49	5971.99	2133.32	5971.99	549.58
22	Rajasthan	56892.00	4034.19	5434.80	9736.64	5434.80	19854.37
23	Sikkim	8000.00	1408.04	1454.87	2200.56	1454.87	1767.24
24	Tamilnadu	70000.00	14285.27	15963.39	17402.60	15963.39	41045.18
25	Tripura	25072.00	1407.34	2107.23	3040.42	2243.86	3703.82
27	Uttar Pradesh	240543.00	25950.00	19745.93	38352.82	19745.93	23319.37
26	Uttarakhand	38767.00	5768.50	6315.44	9978.76	6302.53	194660.89
28	West Bengal	103618.00	14137.89	18584.87	15392.06	18590.41	26871.65
29	A&N Islands	11400.00	2119.64	2312.26	2382.96	2312.26	3665.41
30	Chandigarh	22426.00	3944.93	3546.75	3355.33	3546.75	3340.39
31	D & N Haveli	1225.00	269.57	301.67	403.20	301.67	700.74
32	Daman & Diu	1750.00	217.68	282.85	301.03	282.85	484.92
33	Delhi	238150.00	33043.43	38942.11	46989.16	38942.11	72050.15
34	Lakshadweep	901.30	232.33	228.24	166.73	264.90	172.13
35	Puducherry	16360.00	3000.21	3259.04	4196.59	3259.04	11332.68
	Total	2176734.30	297061.18	356011.70	400876.42	389402.01	757127.36

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

4.1.6 Scheme-wise Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure for Health during 11th Plan (2007-2012)

Rs. in (crores)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes / Institutions	11 th Plan (2007-12) Approved Outlay	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expdt.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdt.	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
A	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:	17890.42	1742.00	1117.38	1592.00	1649.09	2714.01	2467.06	2825.25
1	OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE	1827.00	600.00		100.00	8.00	100.00	50.00	300.00
2	Strengthening of the Institutes for Control of Communicable Diseases:	531.23	32.85	39.87	50.00	47.47	53.03	74.23	77.48
3	Strengthening of Hospitals & Dispensaries	1162.34	100.00	127.60	150.00	164.21	173.80	210.57	241.75
4	Strengthening of Institutions for Medical Education, Training & Research:	2350.95	352.00	329.97	190.00	214.14	200.24	204.29	224.62
5	System Strengthening including Emergency Medical Relief/Disaster Management	1106.58	50.70	42.76	55.00	44.89	81.02	337.54	198.71
6	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	3955.00	150.00	87.49	490.00	484.00	1447.92	683.58	750.00
	New Initiatives under CS	6957.32	456.45	489.69	557.00	656.38	658.00	906.85	1032.69
7	Forward Linkages to NRHM (New Initiatives in NE)*	900.00	1.00		60.00	30.00	60.00		60.00
8	National Centre for Disease Control	450.00	1.00	0.08	3.00		3.00	2.20	18.69
9	Advisory Board for Standards	22.00	1.00		2.00	0.03	2.00	0.01	2.00
10	Programme for Blood and Blood Products	450.00			2.00		1.00	0.50	20.00
11	Redevelopment of Hospitals / Institutions	6035.32	453.45	489.61	550.00	656.35	652.00	904.14	992.00
B	CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMMES:	23202.50	1243.00	1066.33	2058.00	1359.13	1735.99	1358.19	2734.75
1	HIV/AIDS \$	5728.00	815.00	917.60	1100.00	1032.33	1100.00	980.15	1435.00
	National AIDS Control Programme	5728.00	815.00	917.60	1100.00	1032.33	1100.00	980.15	1435.00
2	Cancer Control	2871.92	180.00	60.30	150.00	142.46	150.00	77.00	225.00
	National Cancer Control Programme	2400.00	140.00	46.32	120.00	33.60	95.00	35.00	180.00
	Tobacco Control	471.92	40.00	13.98	30.00	33.86	30.00	17.00	45.00
	Rastriya Arogya Nidhi					75.00	25.00	25.00	
3	National Mental Health Programme	1000.00	70.00	14.57	70.00	23.28	70.00	55.00	120.00
4	Assistance to State for Capacity Building (Trauma Care)	732.95	42.73	38.50	120.00	110.35	121.00	80.00	115.00
	(i) Trauma Care				120.00	110.35	120.00	80.00	113.00
	(ii) Prevention of Burn injury						1.00		2.00
5	Assistance to State for Drug and PFA Control	260.00	52.27	8.40	45.00	3.04			
	New initiatives under CSS	12609.63	83.00	26.96	573.00	47.67	294.99	166.04	839.75
6	E-Health including Telemedicine	183.00	15.00	16.08	15.00	12.44	15.00	0.01	17.00
7	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke	1660.50	17.58	4.42	30.00	4.97	30.00	18.45	100.00
8	Health Care for the Elderly	400.00	1.00		5.00		5.00	2.00	60.00
9	District Hospitals	1500.00	35.00	0.00	75.00		40.00	16.00	225.00
10	Human Resources for Health	4000.00	2.00	0.00	373.00	13.90	67.00	21.11	351.00
11	National Urban Health Mission	4495.00			50.00		50.00	23.69	10.00
12	Pilot Projects	371.13	12.42	6.46	25.00	16.36	87.99	84.78	76.75
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	41092.92	2985.00	2183.71	3650.00	3008.22	4450.00	3825.25	5560.00

*Through earmarked 10% allocation for North Eastern States to come from different schemes

Source: BOP, MOHFW, GOI

4.1.7 Scheme-wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during 11th Plan (2007-12)

Rs. in (crores)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	11 th Plan (2007-12) Approved Outlay	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expdt.	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimates	Approved Outlay
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES		88451.22	10575.00	10160.45	11580.00	11117.85	13580.00	13150.48	15127.64
A	Disease Control Programmes	6645.63	882.00	863.21	1086.57	908.53	1101.07	1051.65	1132.32
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Program	3190.00	399.50	383.66	472.25	299.38	442.00	402.00	418.00
2	National T.B. Control Programme	1447.00	267.00	261.96	275.00	279.37	312.25	312.25	350.00
3	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	268.70	40.00	25.75	45.00	45.64	44.50	44.50	45.32
4	Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	155.40	25.00	19.45	32.00	22.04	40.00	29.00	45.00
5	National Programme for Control of Blindness	1550.00	140.00	163.50	250.00	249.41	250.00	250.00	260.00
6	National Drug De-Addiction Control Program	34.53	10.50	8.89	12.32	12.69	12.32	13.90	14.00
B	Free Distribution & Social Marketing of Condoms for NACO	2200.00	275.00	274.96	300.00	174.06	300.00	212.00	304.00
C	FAMILY WELFARE	79605.59	9418.00	9022.28	10193.43	10035.26	12178.93	11886.83	13691.32
1	Infrastructure Maintenance	20448.70	2409.19	2468.09	3088.68	2837.74	3087.68	3179.29	3781.63
2	Free distribution of contraceptives	330.00	60.00	36.97	65.00	54.42	65.00	42.25	55.00
3	Procurement of Supplies & Materials	1500.00	200.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	100.00	150.00	200.00
4	Routine Immunisation	2457.16	317.00	236.64	615.00	166.52	414.21	414.21	450.00
5	Pulse Polio Immunisation	3994.18	1341.48	1084.01	1068.43	1176.35	1150.94	1191.39	1067.08
6	IEC (Inf., Edu. and Communication)	1001.50	160.00	155.81	186.31	103.97	186.31	186.31	204.94
7	Area Projects	463.51	50.01	46.23	50.01	23.96	62.52	15.84	31.67
	(a) USAID assisted Projects	463.50	50.00	46.23	50.00	23.96	50.00	10.00	25.00
	(b) EC assisted SIP Project	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01		
	(c) IPP Project						12.51	5.84	6.67
8	Flexible Pool for State PIPs	49410.54	4880.32	4994.53	4820.00	5672.30	7112.27	6707.54	7901.00
	(i) RCH Flexible Pool	16229.47	1725.00	1842.89	2535.00	3073.17	3545.00	3431.37	3850.00
	(ii) Mission Flexible Pool	33181.07	3155.32	3151.64	2285.00	2599.13	3567.27	3276.17	4051.00
CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES		2106.78	315.00	219.95	350.00	142.33	350.00	227.27	312.36
A	DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMMES	300.45	80.00	41.07	72.00	22.64	48.50	42.50	35.00
1	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	300.45	80.00	41.07	72.00	22.64	48.50	42.50	35.00
B	FAMILY WELFARE	1806.33	235.00	178.88	278.00	119.69	301.50	184.77	277.36
1	Social Marketing Area Projects	50.00	1.00	1.70	1.50		1.50	0.50	0.50
2	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	450.00	50.00	26.71	30.02	25.13	42.25	28.75	40.00
3	F.W.Training and Research Centre, Mumbai	18.80	5.50	0.29	6.03	0.38	5.68	3.67	5.50
4	NIHFW, New Delhi	34.00	6.60	4.98	10.65	11.78	14.85	14.85	15.30
5	IIPS, Mumbai	24.00	3.60	3.39	9.00	8.99	90.00	22.00	20.00
6	Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh	23.65	1.00		4.00		3.75		0.02
7	Population Research Centres	53.50	9.00	8.60	10.00	9.28	12.88	10.90	14.20
8	CDRI, Lucknow	23.15	3.97	3.85	4.00	3.94	4.58	4.58	4.90
9	ICMR and IRR		45.00	45.00					
10	Travel of Experts/Conf./Meetings etc. (Melas)	6.00	1.10	0.93	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.60	1.00
11	International Co-operation	8.95	1.90	1.33	2.15	2.30	3.00	3.00	3.50
12	NPSF/National Commission on Population	30.00	7.00	1.37	4.00	0.92	4.00	1.75	4.00
13	NGOs (Public-Private Partnership - PPP)	100.00	20.50	18.01	20.50	1.16	10.15	2.78	2.65
14	FW Linked Health Insurance Plan	40.00	11.00	3.17	6.00	4.93	6.00	18.33	15.00
15	RCH Training	51.62	5.99	2.51	6.00	3.82	6.00	4.70	7.00
16	MIS	750.00	29.56	42.61	137.00	27.70	64.52	36.50	100.00
17	Central Procurement Agency						1.00		5.00
18	Other Schemes	142.66	32.28	14.43	26.15	18.66	30.34	31.86	38.79
TOTAL		90558.00	10890.00	10380.40	11930.00	11260.18	13930.00	13377.75	15440.00

Source: BOP, MOHFW, GOI

4.1.8 Scheme-Wise Plan Outlay and Expenditure for AYUSH during 11th Plan (2007-12)

Rs. in (crores)

S. No.	Schemes	11 th Plan Outlay (2007-12)	2007-08			2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 BE
			BE	RE	AE	B E	AE	BE	RE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. Centrally Sponsored										
1	Development of Institutions	550.00	47.00	47.00	43.37	65.00	40.00	45.00	20.00	45.00
2	Hospitals And Dispensaries (under NRHM)	625.00	120.00	107.90	128.78	120.00	130.53	197.00	224.05	227.00
3	Drugs Quality Control	225.00	10.00	15.00	15.90	30.00	10.26	5.00	0.50	5.00
4	New Initiatives	535.00	5.00	0.10	0.00	35.00	29.42	57.00	72.00	57.00
Total 'A'		1935.00	182.00	170.00	188.05	250.00	210.21	304.00	316.55	334.00
B. Central Sector					250.00	249.41	250.00	250.00	260.00	
1	System Strengthening	282.75	31.48	19.32	16.27	47.59	28.24	64.64	55.23	68.44
(a)	Strengthening of Deptt. of AYUSH	47.00	6.50	6.70	6.94	7.15	8.84	13.82	11.61	14.62
(b)	Statutory Institutions	2.95	0.65	0.55	0.24	0.94	0.38	0.93	0.43	0.93
(c)	Hospitals And Dispensaries	162.80	12.00	1.60	0.54	27.50	7.84	11.30	6.30	11.30
(d)	Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Lab.	25.00	3.33	2.22	1.86	4.00	2.45	5.54	3.39	6.54
(e)	Information, Edu. & Communication	25.00	7.00	6.25	6.01	5.00	5.92	30.00	30.00	30.00
(f)	Ayush & Public Health	20.00	2.00	2.00	0.68	3.00	2.81	3.05	3.50	5.05
2	Educational Institutions	410.68	89.02	63.46	55.06	76.19	67.27	109.15	92.75	114.15
3	Research & Development including Medicinal Plants	719.57	143.95	118.77	118.19	117.07	145.98	193.76	180.87	193.76
(a)	Research Councils (Intra And Extra Mural Research)	359.50	63.95	68.59	68.04	74.07	103.22	143.76	140.87	143.76
(b)	Medicinal Plants	360.07	80.00	50.18	50.15	43.00	42.76	50.00	40.00	50.00
4	HRD (Training Programme/ Fellowship/ Exposure visit/ Upgradation of skill etc.)	30.00	3.00	2.25	1.94	9.00	8.94	12.20	11.20	9.80
5	Cataloging, digitisation of Manuscripts	40.00	2.25	2.25	2.00	1.85	1.72	2.55	2.55	2.55
6	Intenal Co-operation	40.00	4.00	1.65	1.18	5.00	1.39	20.80	8.95	21.40
7	Development of AYUSH Industry	505.00	27.30	9.30	0.13	22.30	6.18	25.35	10.35	25.35
8	Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/ midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH.	25.00	5.00	3.00	0.54	5.00	1.20	1.55	1.55	1.55
Total 'B'		2053.00	306.00	220.00	195.31	284.00	260.92	430.00	363.45	437.00
Grand Total (A+B)		3988.00	488.00	390.00	383.36	534.00	471.13	734.00	680.00	771.00

BE-Budget Estimates, R.E. Revised Estimates, A.E.-Actual Expenditure.

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

4.1.9 State/UT wise Budgetary Allocation Under Health Sector during 11th Plan 2007-12

Rs. in (crores)

S. No.	State/UT	Eleventh Plan Outlay	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		2007-12	Act. Exp.	RE	BE
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	420626.00	66394.00	111485.00	NA
2	Anrunachal Pradesh	28762.00	3014.66	1018.00	2900.00
3	Assam	135559.00	6695.10	16095.00	41211.00
4	Bihar	87254.00	25705.82	6710.00	17815.00
5	Chattisgarh	232340.48	42849.82	17464.90	51921.04
6	Goa	25469.00	4568.75	6190.75	9081.64
7	Gujarat	243519.49	30011.90	84475.00	NA
8	Haryana	73500.00	11609.43	16385.00	20516.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	144519.00	22429.81	13244.17	13356.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	135315.00	NA	20340.45	30220.44
11	Jharkhand	180937.00	19436.00	40000.00	NA
12	Karnataka	186722.00	61707.47	96438.00	NA
13	Kerala	96569.00	8842.62	11536.00	11200.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	137779.00	16990.37	26310.90	26407.00
15	Maharashtra	496884.00	52298.00	110150.00	NA
16	Manipur	10305.00	1774.19	6786.66	2617.00
17	Meghalaya	63381.00	6040.00	6700.00	5500.00
18	Mizoram	49592.00	4181.17	10612.00	3550.00
19	Nagaland	22169.00	2281.89	3303.00	3325.00
20	Orissa	77607.50	11826.29	18956.49	16786.20
21	Punjab	40621.00	324.40	9544.60	16938.92
22	Rajasthan	147762.07	31988.30	30062.12	37101.85
23	Sikkim	36895.00	2709.73	3505.90	3553.00
24	Tamilnadu	273000.00	45237.02	66867.74	89346.36
25	Tripura	71147.70	6035.19	10526.34	15548.12
27	Uttarakhand	214881.84	26518.81	27578.66	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	1319405.00	171417.17	184552.00	190766.00
28	West Bengal	388300.70	31839.72	50414.90	55265.00
29	A&N Islands	16126.00	3870.51	3710.00	5563.00
30	Chandigarh	47297.00	4341.68	4665.00	4779.00
31	D & N Haveli	17931.25	1154.80	2256.00	1951.00
32	Daman & Diu	7893.00	576.34	878.00	1073.00
33	Delhi	530943.00	86166.45	NA	101945.00
34	Lakshadweep	4103.46	184.27	518.00	1011.00
35	Puducherry	138685.22	13364.11	9957.38	14919.54
	Total	6103801.71	824385.79 #	1029237.96 #	796167.11 #

NA - Not Available

The Total will increase once the figures for all the states become available

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

4.2 Health Expenditures & Financing Agents

4.2.1 Measured Levels of Expenditure on Health in India 2002-2006 (Latest)

S. No.	Selected National Health Accounts Indicators	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total Expenditure on Health as % GDP	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6
2	General Government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	20.3	20.4	20.9	22.4	25.0
3	Private Expenditure on Health as % of total expenditure on health	79.7	79.6	79.1	77.6	75.0
4	General Govt Expenditure on Health as % of total government expenditure	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
5	External Resources for Health as % of total expenditure on health	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0
6	Social Security Expenditure on Health as % of general government expenditure on health	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.9
7	Out of Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	92.6	92.4	92.3	91.9	91.4
8	Private Prepaid Plans as % of private expenditure on health	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1

Note: Data are harmonized by WHO for international comparability; they are not necessarily the official statistics of Member States, which may use alternative methods.

Source: World Health Report 2008 (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 Expenditure in India

(Rs. in 000)

S.No.	Type of Expenditure	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Public Expenditure	344,461,722	406,788,591	486,852,110	586,813,788
2	Private Expenditure	1,150,005,214	1,278,405,733	1,426,902,392	1,573,935,382
3	External Flow	21,448,597	22,402,612	26,538,964	37,015,853
	Total Health Expenditure	1,515,915,533	1,707,596,936	1,940,293,466	2,197,765,023
4	Gross Domestic Product (Rs. 000)	35,803,440,000	41,458,100,000	47,234,000,000	53,217,530,000
5	Health Expenditure as share of GDP %	4.23	4.12	4.11	4.13
6	Public Expenditure as share of GDP %	0.96	0.98	1.03	1.10

Source: Table No. 1.5 of National Health Accounts Report 2004-05 of MOHFW/GOI. (Latest)

4.2.4 Fund Flow to Health Sector By Source 2004-05 (Latest)

S.No.	Source of Funds	Expenditure (Rs. in '000)	%
	1	2	3
A	Public Funds		
	Central Government	90,667,581	6.78
	State Government	160,171,666	11.97
	Local Bodies	12,292,886	0.92
	Total (A)	263132133	19.67
		263	
B	Private Funds		
	House Holds	951538903	71.13
	Social Insurance Funds	15073973	1.13
	Firms	76643295	5.73
	NGOs	879761	0.07
	Total (B)	1044135932	78.06
C	External Flows		
	Central Government	20884614	1.56
	State Government	3272854	0.24
	NGOs	6337673	0.47
	Total (C)	30495141	2.27
	Grand Total	1337763206	100.00

Source: Table No. 1.2 of National Health Accounts Report 2004-05 of MOHFW/GOI. (Latest)

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

Rs. In Crore

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)

4.2.6 Coverage under Private Health Insurance in India 2006-07 to 2008-09

S. No.	Insurer	Premium (Rs. In Lakh)			Policy		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Royal Sundaram	9618.11	10860.61	11445.55	278867	252258	242182
2	TATA-AIG	4534.70	6890.50	7895.30	152600	361687	393702
3	Reliance	6768.89	27561.96	31082.85	192513	693339	766114
4	IFFCO Tokio	7188.77	11402.43	14098.88	53421	63002	77442
5	ICICI Lombard	73585.24	88461.07	103170.00	689155	933446	808701
6	Bajaj Allianz	15825.52	24325.35	33201.85	470456	899851	2182676
7	HDFC ERGO	1018.02	2810.09	4549.76	538	693	2826
8	Cholamandalam	3860.02	10938.39	16588.88	13294	21001	22128
9	Future Genrali	0.00	0.00	4125.36	0	0	9854
10	Universal Sampo	0.00	0.13	324.20	0	2	4524
11	Shriram General			0.00			0
12	Bharti Axa General			150.72			280
	Sub Total	122399.27	183250.53	226633.35	1850844	3225279	4510429
13	New India	76528.94	120942.17	135584.97	1144130	1534833	1555784
14	National	33312.36	68470.40	85401.78	664418	852094	928555
15	United India	43463.52	69494.46	90072.09	783703	2374428	2926342
16	Oriental	44052.52	54743.82	71345.00	723873	650617	741251
	Sub Total	197357.34	313650.85	382403.84	3316124	5411972	6151932
	Grand Total	319756.61	496901.38	609037.19	5166968	8637251	10662361
17	Star Health	1116.00	15295.49	49073.29	40078	149837	292971
18	Apollo DKV	0.00	298.10	4435.34	0	3260	39570

* Provisional

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

4.2.7 Public and Private Expenditure on Health by States & Union Territories 2004-05

S. No.	State/UT	Expenditure (in Rs 000)			Expenditure (in Rs)		In %	
		Public Expenditure	Private Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Per Capita Public	Per Capita Private	Public Exp. as share of GSDP	Public Exp as Share of State Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,166,809	69,133,745	84,300,554	191	870	0.72	3.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	965,753	704,270	1,670,023	841	613	3.46	4.63
3	Assam	4,546,276	17,217,791	21,764,067	162	612	0.86	3.08
4	Bihar	8,264,168	37,256,449	45,520,617	93	420	1.12	4.12
5	Chattisgarh	3,231,005	13,830,517	17,061,522	146	626	0.7	3.35
6	Goa	1,229,966	2,053,843	3,283,809	861	1437	1.07	4.84
7	Gujarat	10,673,668	40,606,301	51,279,969	198	755	0.57	3.06
8	Haryana	4,609,237	19,866,486	24,475,723	203	875	0.49	3.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,003,601	5,598,467	9,602,068	630	881	1.74	4.98
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5,489,206	5,238,474	10,727,680	512	489	2.26	4.93
11	Jharkhand	4,452,383	9,902,296	14,354,679	155	345	0.78	3.83
12	Karnataka	12,901,254	33,041,496	45,942,750	233	597	0.87	3.77
13	Kerala	9,431,012	87,545,011	96,976,023	287	2663	0.88	4.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	9,375,858	41,694,492	51,070,350	145	644	0.87	3.19
15	Maharashtra	20,900,906	103,402,991	124,303,897	204	1008	0.55	2.88
16	Manipur	667,254	859,204	1,526,458	294	379	1.32	2.57
17	Meghalaya	1,043,636	1,125,015	2,168,651	430	464	1.75	5.04
18	Mizoram	805,874	247,185	1,053,059	867	266	3.28	4.43
19	Nagaland	1,330,660	375,247	1,705,907	639	180	2.49	5.85
20	Orissa	7,010,724	27,553,390	34,564,114	183	719	0.98	4.41
21	Punjab	6,322,375	28,456,190	34,778,565	247	1112	0.65	3.01
22	Rajasthan	11,283,333	34,868,833	46,152,166	186	575	0.98	3.9
23	Sikkim	612,475	240,773	853,248	1082	425	3.82	2.83
24	Tamil Nadu	14,334,228	66,562,101	80,896,329	223	1033	0.71	3.43
25	Tripura	1,097,598	3,877,742	4,975,340	328	1158	1.32	3.68
26	Uttar Pradesh	22,805,122	151,006,063	173,811,185	128	846	0.92	3.86
27	Uttarakhand	2,520,531	4,852,994	7,373,525	280	538	1.11	3.96
28	West Bengal	14,485,984	91,102,485	105,588,469	173	1086	0.69	4.32
29	A & N Islands	508,887	328,719	837,606	1275	824	NA	NA
30	Chandigarh	72,381	560,784	633,165	71	547	NA	NA
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80,803	153,217	234,020	328	623	NA	NA
32	Daman & Diu	78,236	60,441	138,677	389	301	NA	NA
33	Delhi	8,618,674	2,614,528	11,233,202	560	170	0.94	-
34	Lakshwadeep	837,538	86,608	924,146	11965	1237	NA	NA
35	Pondicherry	1,051,023	1,699,652	2,750,675	1014	1639	2.02	-
	India	263,132,133	1,044,135,932	1,307,268,065	242	959	NA	NA

Note-

State-wise data do not include family planning services, health expenditure by local governments, firms and NGOs.

NA-Not Available

Source: Table No. 1.3 of National Health Accounts Report 2004-05 of MOHFW, GOI (Latest)

5. HUMAN RESOURCES IN HEALTH SECTOR

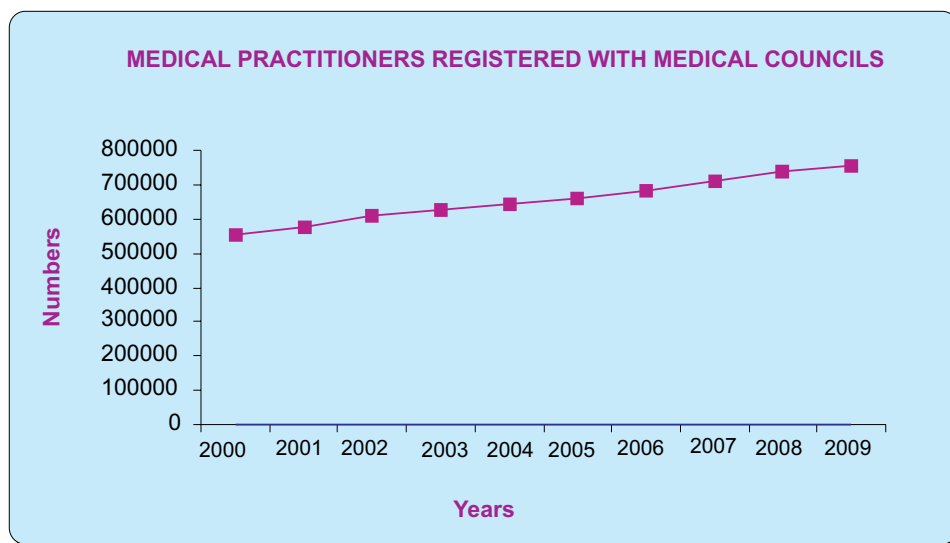
		Page No.
	Summary	144-145
5.	Human Resources in Health Sector	
5.1	State/UT wise Number of Allopathic Doctors with Recognised Medical Qualifications (Under I.M.C Act) and Registered with State Medical Councils 2005-2009	146
5.2	Number of Dental Surgeons Registered with Central/State Dental Councils of India 1994-2008	147
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5.3	State/UT wise Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons & Average Population Served in India 2009	149
5.4	State/UT wise Number of Registered AYUSH Doctors in India as on 1.1.2009	150
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5.7	Total Population of India Served per National Councils Registered Doctor/ Dental Surgeon / Nurse/ Pharmacist	153

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.

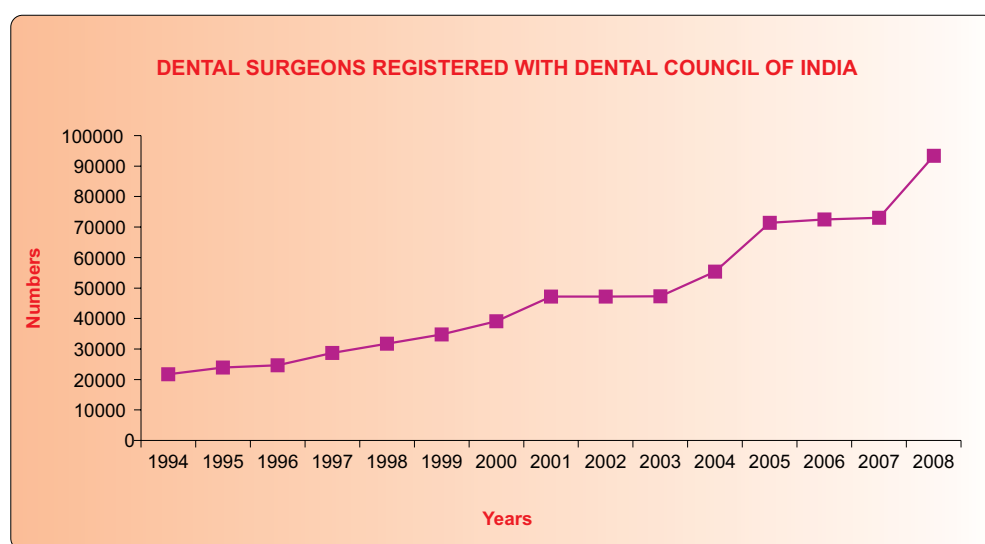
Human Resource indicators cover the details of allopathic doctors, dental surgeons, AYUSH doctors, nursing personnel and various paramedical health manpower in the country.

- Number of allopathic doctors possessing recognized medical qualifications (under IMC act) and registered with state medical councils for the years 2008 and 2009 were 736743 and 757377, respectively



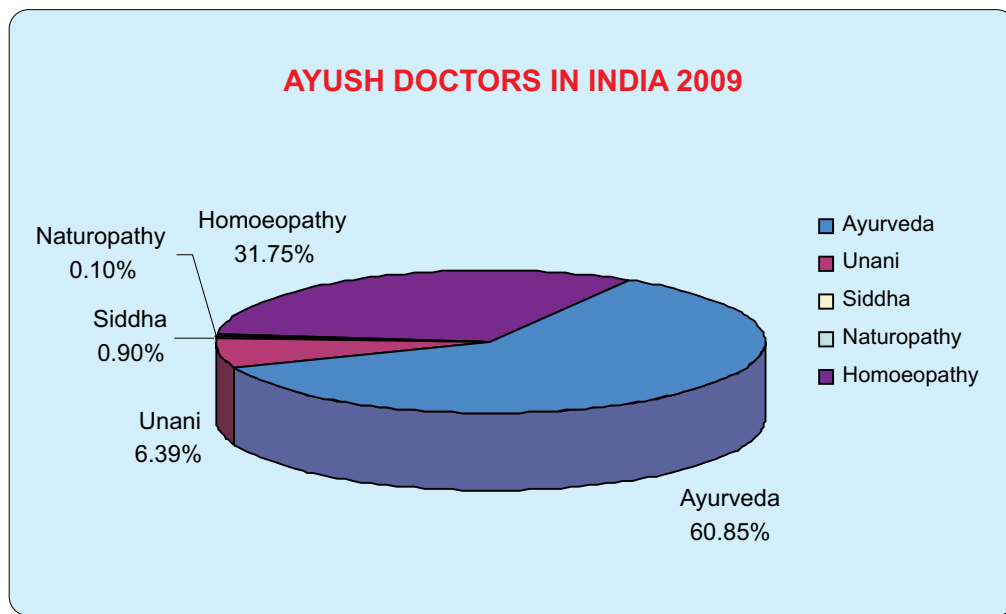
Source: Medical Council of India

- Number of Dental Surgeon Registered with Central/State Dental Councils of India upto 31.12.2008 were 93332.



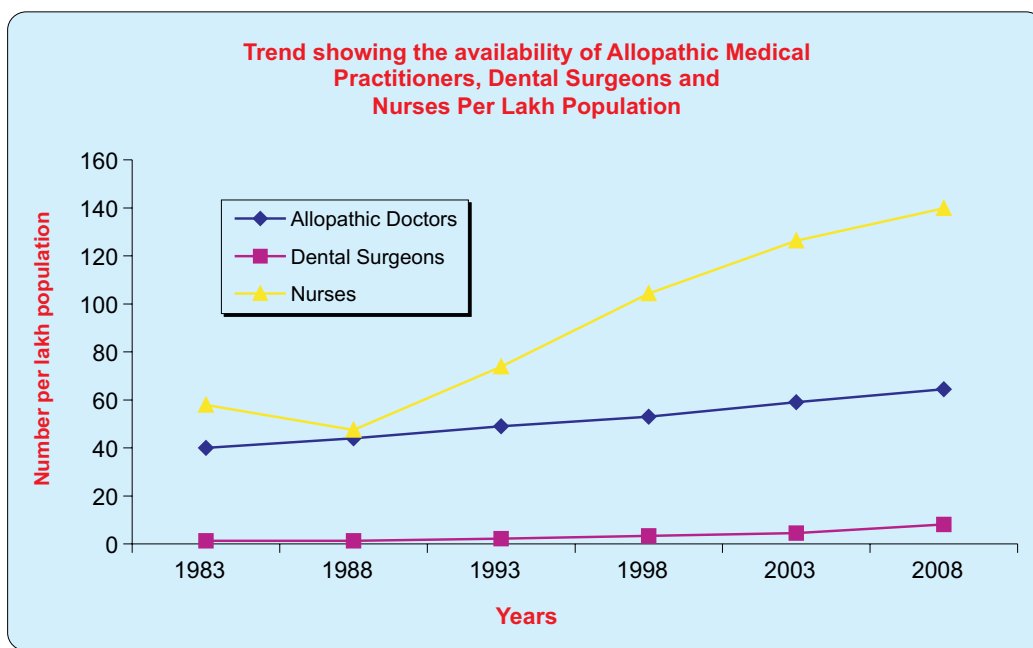
Source: Dental Council of India

- Total number of registered AYUSH Doctors in India as on 01.01.2009 was 761673



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..



Source: Department of AYUSH, MOHFW, GOI

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

5.1 State/UT wise Number of Allopathic Doctors with Recognised Medical Qualifications (Under IMC Act) and Registered with State Medical Councils 2005-2009

S. No.	State Medical Councils	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	48649	50790	54382	57134	57134**
2	Arunachal Pradesh			143	205	253
3	Assam	16401	16800	17256	17724	18244
4	Bhopal	29649	30430	31336	32267	32969
5	Bihar	35510	36165	37028	37890	38377*
6	Chattisgarh	470	654	1261	2089	2683
7	Goa	2469	2564	2674	2778	2778**
8	Gujarat	38642	40230	41739	43282	44614
9	Haryana	1380	1661	2845	3437	3758*
10	Himachal Pradesh	123	256	390	553	615*
11	Jammu & Kashmir	8557	9222	9781	10186	10623
12	Jharkhand	553	756	955	1646	2740
13	Karnataka	68987	71809	75116	78730	82055
14	Traven core-Cochin	34561	35477	36673	38009	38009**
15	Maharashtra	96560	96560@	96560@	100550	103975
16	Orissa	15219	15573	16011	16344	16396*
17	Punjab	34967	36100	37084	38021	38021**
18	Rajashthan	23459	24789	25894	27051	28013
19	Sikkim			277	457	542
20	Tamilnadu	73211	75415	77904	80860	83242
21	Uttar Pradesh	47871	49527	51036	52447	53794
22	West Bengal	53521	54513	55538	56533	57474
23	MCI Delhi	27347	29319	32003	33742	35520
24	Delhi	2750	3470	4157	4808	5548
	Total	660856	682080	708043	736743@@	757377

Notes:

- * Incomplete Information Received.
- ** Information not received
- @ Information not received for the cocerned year
- @@ Revised figures

Source: Medical Council of India

5.2 Number of Dental Surgeons Registered With Central/State Dental Councils of India 1994- 2008

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	72033
14	2007	73057
15	2008	93332 (Upto 31.12.2008)

Source: Dental Council of India

5.2.1 State/UT wise Dental surgeons Registered under Central / State Dental Councils of India - 2004-2008

S.No.	State/UT	2004	2006	2007	2008
1	Andhra Pradesh	2541	3726	1793	6457
2	Assam	762	843	766	805
3	Bihar	1032	2396	1436	2807
4	Chandigarh	107		570	596
5	Chattisgarh		85	85	194
6	Delhi	1030	3848	4909	5720
7	Goa	417	580	602	661
8	Gujarat	1453	2558	2558	1745
9	Haryana	1648	1723	2243	1358
10	Himachal Pradesh	469	406	406	662
11	Jammu & Kashmir	536	1090	1090	1090
12	Karnataka	16058	19757	21713	23699
13	Kerala	4844	5735	5968	5918
14	Madhya Pradesh	1246	1643	1361	1776
15	Maharashtra	10092	6857	6857	16636
16	Orissa	307	463	490	432
17	Punjab	4159	3953	4098	4691
18	Rajasthan	0	364	364	364
19	Tamil Nadu	5109	9876	9482	10324
20	Uttar Pradesh	1763	4173	4533	5572
21	Andaman & Nicobar	7			
22	Pondicherry	225			
23	West Bengal	1539	1957	1733	1825
	Total	55344	72033	73057	93332

Note

- Data as on 31st December of concerned year

Source: Dental Council of India

5.3 State/UT wise Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons & Average Population Served in India 2009(Provisional)

S.No	States/ UT	No. of Govt. Doctors	No. of Govt. Dental Surgeons	Projected Population as on reference period in thousand	Average Population Served/Govt. Doctor	Average Population Served /Govt. Dental Surgeon	Reference Period
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	4487	131	80712	17988	616122	01.01.2007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	445	40	1198	2692	29950	01.01.2009
3	Assam	2103	20	27478	13066	1373900	01.01.2004
4	Bihar	3979	26	92208	23174	3546461	01.01.2008
5	Chhatisgarh	1171	16	22934	19585	1433375	01.02.2008
6	Goa	939	59	1655	1763	28051	01.01.2010
7	Gujarat	2282	40	57434	25168	1435850	01.01.2010
8	Haryana	1836	419	24171	13165	57687	01.01.2009
9	Himachal Pradesh	NA	272	5988	NA	22015	01.01.2000
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2185	257	11257	5152	43801	01.01.2009
11	Jharkhand	1701	40	29745	17486	743625	01.01.2008
12	Karnataka	5083	349	58181	11446	166708	01.01.2010
13	Kerala	3806	69	34063	8950	493667	01.01.2010
14	Madhya Pradesh	3662	NA	67569	18451	NA	01.01.2008
15	Maharashtra	4520	55	109553	24237	199187	01.01.2010
16	Manipur	584	35	2364	4048	67543	01.01.2009
17	Meghalaya	504	52	2560	5079	49231	01.01.2010
18	Mizoram	380	26	970	2553	37307	01.01.2009
19	Nagaland	314	24	2171	6914	90458	01.01.2009
20	Orissa	5079	16	39655	7808	2478437	01.01.2009
21	Punjab	3545	230	25724	7256	111843	01.04.2005
22	Rajasthan	6285	107	64534	10268	603121	01.01.2009
23	Sikkim	222	22	598	2694	27182	01.01.2010
24	Tamil Nadu	7107	166	65629	9234	395355	01.01.2008
25	Tripura	716	47	3532	4933	75149	01.01.2010
26	Uttar Pradesh	6766	NA	162289	23986	NA	01.01.2000
27	Uttarakhand	1135	44	9656	8507	219455	01.01.2010
28	West Bengal	8825	391	87839	9953	224652	01.01.2010
29	A & N Islands	119	6	465	3908	77500	01.01.2010
30	Chandigarh	672	27	1161	1728	43000	01.01.2008
31	D & N Haveli	65	7	318	4892	45429	01.01.2010
32	Daman & Diu	38	4	248	6526	62000	01.01.2010
33	Delhi	3629	71	14273	3933	201028	01.01.2003
34	Lakshadweep	23	1	73	3174	73000	01.01.2008
35	Puducherry	362	7	1267	3500	181000	01.01.2010
Total		84569	3076	1109472	13119	360687	

Notes:

- 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 1.1.2009

S.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15231	5022	-	401	9422	30076
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	129	129
3	Assam	569	-	-	-	1010	1579
4	Bihar	133327	4378	-	-	28447	166152
5	Chattisgarh	1489	16	-	37	513	2055
6	Delhi	3065	1643	-	-	3488	8196
7	Goa	366	-	-	-	274	640
8	Gujarat	22038	264	-	-	10859	33161
9	Haryana	19278	2216	-	-	5246	26740
10	Himachal Pradesh	7236	456	-	-	1171	8863
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2150	2067	-	-	93	4310
12	Karnataka	21972	1165	4	258	5935	29334
13	Kerala	16042	64	1326	-	8425	25857
14	Madhya Pradesh	49524	1168	-	7	10682	61381
15	Maharashtra	63030	4079	-	-	55342	122451
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	255	255
17	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1997	1997
18	Orissa	4448	17	-	-	3835	8300
19	Punjab	18716	4034	-	-	4054	26804
20	Rajasthan	23861	1619	-	-	4695	30175
21	Tamil Nadu	3825	1067	5547	469	17906	28814
22	Tripura	-	-	-	-	150	150
23	Uttar Pradesh	52910	14429	-	-	27830	95169
24	Uttrakhand	1065	41	-	-	-	1106
25	West Bengal	3343	4934	-	-	39968	48245
26	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	133	133
	Total	463485	48679	6877	1172	241859	762072

Source: Department of AYUSH, MOH&FW/GOI

Note:- Data as on 1.1.2009 (Provisional)

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 31.12.2008			Pharmacists as on 25.01.2010
		A.N.M.	G.N.M.	LHV	
1		2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	107,986	109,597	2,480	43,958
2	Arunachal Pradesh				347
3	Assam	18,266	13,982	NA	2,429
4	Bhopal				1,381
5	Bihar*	7,501	8,883	511	4,163
6	Chattisgarh	1,900	2,876	1,352	
7	Delhi	2,020	22,113	NA	22,010
8	Goa				466
9	Gujarat	36,216	87,379	NA	20,948
10	Haryana*	13,727	17,821	694	7,249
11	Himachal Pradesh	10,152	8,550	491	2,818
12	Jharkhand*	3,405	1,998	137	
13	Karnataka	48,174	109,140	6,838	79,208
14	Kerala*	28,378	85,624	7,897	17,634
15	Lakshdweep				3,082
16	Madhya Pradesh*	26,438	95,135	1,069	
17	Maharashtra*	31,101	90,386	566	106,220
18	Meghalaya	751	1,811	100	269
19	Mizoram	1,639	1,809		398
20	Nagaland				1,553
21	Orissa*	39,805	54,499	238	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	53,904	179,082	11,109	151,973
26	Tripura*	987	940	148	257
27	Uttar Pradesh	27,279	19,708	2,763	30,276
28	Uttarakhand*	700	92	11	
29	West Bengal	56,302	48,470	11,938	89,630
	Total	557,022	1,043,363	51,776	655,801

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

NA : Not available

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

GNM : General Nursing and Midwife

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 as on March, 2008 (Latest)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Doctors at PHCs	Total Specialists ¹ at CHCs	Health Assistants		Health Workers	
				Male	Female(LHV)	Male	Female/ANM
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	24375	4279	17976	17608	60247	153568
1	Andhra Pradesh	2214	235	1920	1564	6127	12541
2	Arunachal Pradesh	87	9	56	0	156	256
3	Assam	408	365	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8289
4	Bihar	1565	104	634	479	1074	9127
5	Chattisgarh	862	107	114	749	2514	4850
6	Goa	44	4	15	20	135	177
7	Gujarat	1019	81	2421	267	4456	7060
8	Haryana	350	45	106	285	2031	2592
9	Himachal Pradesh	407	10	62	114	1270	2496
10	Jammu & Kashmir	451	135	89	27	NA	1794
11	Jharkhand	330	40	660	N.A.	1922	5011
12	Karnataka	2814	691	837	1170	3762	8028
13	Kerala	1732	115	794	740	2654	5320
14	Madhya Pradesh	1042	220	495	741	4030	8718
15	Maharashtra	1191	352	3182	3323	9956	12027
16	Manipur	115	0	52	55	420	990
17	Meghalaya	106	2	87	75	273	608
18	Mizoram	52	0	54	48	398	428
19	Nagaland	79	1	15	31	300	696
20	Orissa	1353	N.A.	168	726	3392	6768
21	Punjab	201	210	139	179	1983	2706
22	Rajasthan	1542	651	714	1358	2528	12271
23	Sikkim	42	7	8	18	147	267
24	Tamil Nadu	2260	NA	303	1362	3278	10343
25	Tripura	255	NA	93	62	436	638
26	Uttarakhand	866	67	417	340	616	1903
27	Uttar Pradesh	2001	618	4294	3509	2097	21024
28	West Bengal	810	186	225	300	4215	6051
29	A & N Islands	73	10	0	19	22	272
30	Chandigarh	0	5	0	0	14	14
31	D & N Haveli	6	1	3	3	9	38
32	Daman & Diu	6	4	0	4	19	38
33	Delhi	18	0	4	28	0	82
34	Lakshadweep	6	0	0	0	13	14
35	Puducherry	68	4	15	12	0	131

Notes:

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

▪ Data as on March, 2008

▪ NA:Not Available

Source: Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2008, MOHFW

5.7 Total Population of India served per National Councils Registered Doctor / Dental Surgeon / Nurse/Pharmacist

S. No.	National Councils Registered (Latest)	Population Served per Doctor/Dental surgeon/ AYUSH/ Nurse/Phamacist*
1	Per Doctor both Allopathic and AYUSH	764.17
1.1	Alopathic Doctor	1532.67
1.2	AYUSH Doctor	1524.03
2	Dental Surgeon	12437.46
3	Nurse	725.33
4	Pharmacist	1770.07

*Note- (i) Projected Population of India as on 1st March 2009 (Table No. 1.1.2, Chapter-1)

(ii) Total No. of Councils registered Doctors / Nurses/ Pharmacists (Latest) as provided by respective National Councils during 2009 (Chapter-5)

Source: Medical Council of India , Dental Council of India , AYUSH , Indian Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council of India

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6. HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

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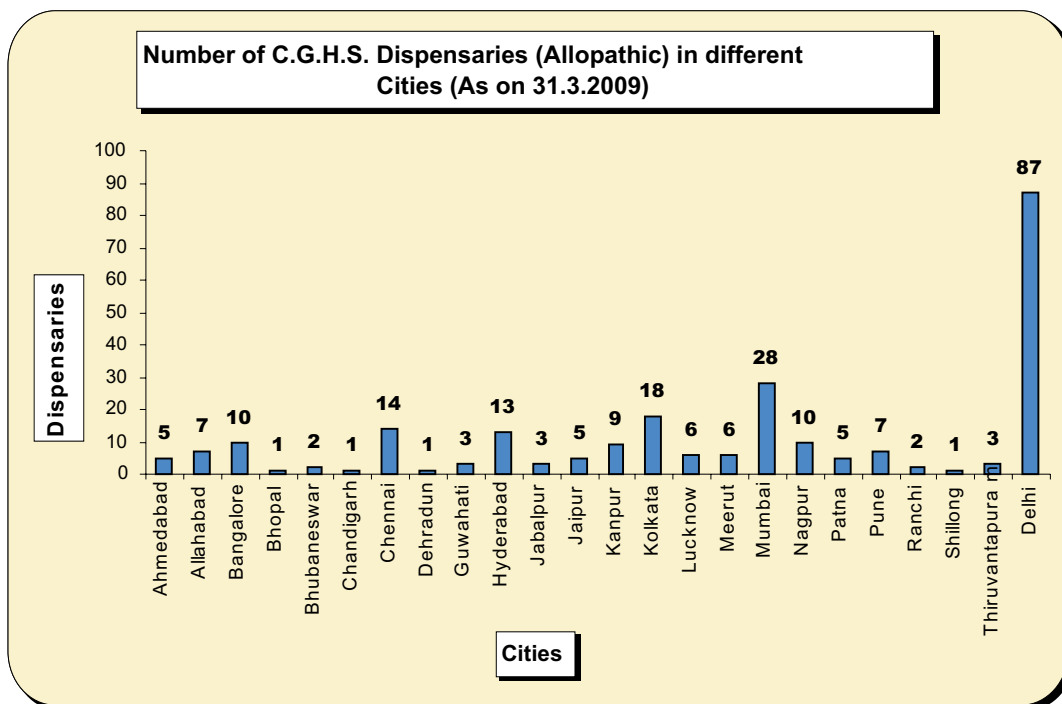
6. Health Infrastructure

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.

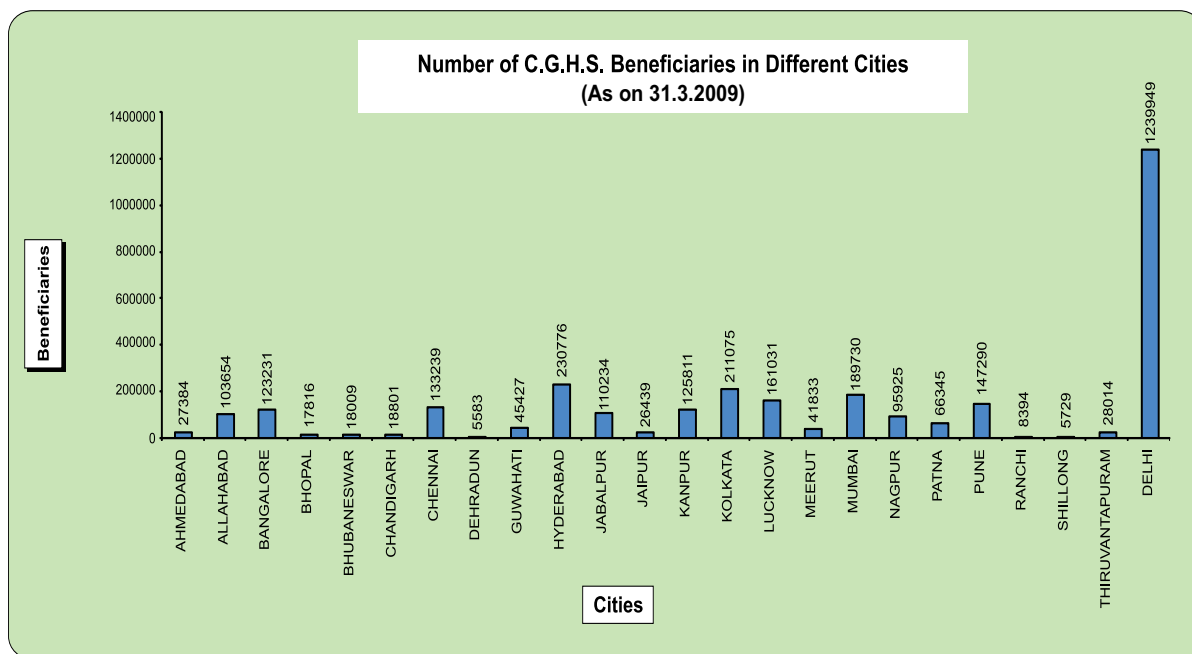
- ▶ Medical education infrastructures in the country have shown rapid growth during the last 19 years. The country has 300 medical colleges, 290 Colleges for BDS courses and 140 colleges conduct MDS courses with total admission of 34,595, 23520 and 2,644 respectively during 2009-10.
- There are 1,820 Institution for General Nurse Midwives with admission capacity of 65109 and 561 colleges for Pharmacy (diploma) with an intake capacity of 33635 as on 31st March,2009.
- There are 11,613 hospitals having 5,40,328 beds in the country 6,281 hospitals are in rural area with 143069 beds and 3,115 hospital are in Urban area with 3,69,351 beds. Rural and Urban bifercation is not available in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand.
- Medical care facilities under AYUSH by management status i.e. dispensaries & hospitals are 22,312 & 3,378 respectively as on 1.4.2009
- There are 1,46,036 Sub Centers, 23,458 Primary Health Centers and 4,276 Community Health Centers in India as on March 2008 (Latest).
- India has 961 Government licensed Blood banks and 1386 Private blood banks till 2009. Total No. of Blood Banks in the Country till November 2009 are 2347.

- ▶ CGHS has health facilities in 24 cities having 246 Allopathy Dispensaries and Total 435 Dispensaries in the Country with 934825 registered cards/ families.



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

- ▶ During 2008-09 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 2009-10

S.No.	Year	No. of Medical Colleges	Admission		
			Male	Female	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1991-92	146	7468	4731	12199
2	1995-96	165	4416	2623	7039
3	1999-00*	147	NR	NR	10104
4	2000-01	189	NR	NR	18168
5	2004-05	229	NR	NR	24690
6	2005-06	242	NR	NR	26449
7	2006-07	262	14449	10609	28928
8	2007-08	266	18208	12082	30290
9	2008-09	289	18486	14329	32815
10	2009-10	300	18224	15860	34595

Notes:

* 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.

▪ N.R: Not Received.

Source: Medical Council of India

6.1.2 Number of Dental Colleges & Admissions to BDS and MDS Courses in India 1995-96 to 2009-10

S.No.	Year	No. of Dental Colleges	BDS	MDS
			No. of Admission	No. of Admission*
	1	2	3	6
1	1995-96	94	2562	263
2	1999-00	121	7100	801
3	2000-01	135	8340	859
4	2001-02	149	9550	922
5	2002-03	164	10970	992
6	2003-04	181	12960	1106
7	2004-05	185	13400	1173
8	2005-06	205	15440	1298
9	2006-07	238	18120	1764
10	2007-08	267	20910	2069
11	2008-09	282	22650	2365
12	2009-10	290	23520	2644

Note:

* MDS in 140 Dental Colleges

▪ BDS = Bachelor of Dental Surgery

▪ MDS = Master of Dental Surgery

Source: Dental Council of India

6.1.3 State/UT wise Number of Undergraduate Ayush Institutes & their Admission Capacity in India as on 1.4.2009

S. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Total	
		No. of	Adm.	No. of	Adm.	No. of	Adm.	No. of	Adm.	No. of	Adm.	No. of	Adm.
		Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity	Colleges	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	360	2	138			1	30	5	248	15	776
2	Arunachal Pradesh									1	50	1	50
3	Assam	1	62							3	150	4	212
4	Bihar	8	358	4	180					15	917	27	1455
5	Chhattisgarh	3	187	1	40			1	40	3	200	8	467
6	Delhi	1	46	2	92					2	154	5	292
7	Goa	1	40							1	50	2	90
8	Gujarat	12	530					1	50	16	1645	29	2225
9	Haryana	6	195							1	50	7	245
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	60							1	100	2	160
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1	105	1	40							2	145
12	Jharkhand	1	50							2	100	3	150
13	Karnataka	58	2983	5	198			3	110	11	909	77	4200
14	Kerala	16	896			1	50			5	286	22	1232
15	Madhya Pradesh	17	793	4	180					20	1791	41	2764
16	Maharashtra	63	3814	5	262					49	4409	117	8485
17	Orissa	6	205							6	213	12	418
18	Punjab	12	598							4	345	16	943
19	Rajasthan	7	438	2	90					7	546	16	1074
20	Tamil Nadu	5	210	1	40	7	426	4	155	10	780	27	1611
21	Uttar Pradesh	15	695	11	517					9	532	35	1744
22	Uttarakhand	4	234							1	50	5	284
23	West Bengal	3	116	1	40					13	778	17	934
24	Chandigarh	1	50							1	80	2	130
TOTAL		249	13025	39	1817	8	476	10	385	186	14383	492	30086

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 2009

S. No.	Description of the courses	No. of Institutions	Admissions capacity / no. Admitted
	1	2	3
1	General Nurse Midwives ¹	1820	65109
2	Aux. Nurse Midwives ¹	491	10680
3	Pharmacy (diploma) ²	561	33635

Notes:

¹ Reference period 31-3-2009

² Reference period upto December - 2009

Source: Indian Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council of India.

6.2 Service Infrastructure

6.2.1 State/UT wise Number of Sub Centers, PHCs & CHCs Functioning in India as on March 2008 (Latest)

S.No.	States/UT	Sub Centres	PHCs	CHCs
	1	2	3	4
	India	146036	23458	4276
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	167
2	Arunachal Pradesh	592	116	44
3	Assam	4592	844	103
4	Bihar	8858	1641	70
5	Chhattisgarh	4741	721	136
6	Goa	172	19	5
7	Gujarat	7274	1073	273
8	Haryana	2433	420	86
9	Himachal Pradesh	2071	449	73
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1907	375	85
11	Jharkhand	3958	330	194
12	Karnataka	8143	2195	323
13	Kerala	5094	909	107
14	Madhya Pradesh	8834	1149	270
15	Maharashtra	10579	1816	407
16	Manipur	420	72	16
17	Meghalaya	401	103	26
18	Mizoram	366	57	9
19	Nagaland	397	86	21
20	Orissa	6688	1279	231
21	Punjab	2858	484	126
22	Rajasthan	10742	1503	349
23	Sikkim	147	24	4
24	Tamil Nadu	8706	1215	206
25	Tripura	579	76	11
26	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3690	515
28	West Bengal	10356	924	349
29	A & N Islands	114	19	4
30	Chandigarh	14	0	2
31	D & N Haveli	38	6	1
32	Daman & Diu	22	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 2008. 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 (Govt.)		Urban Hospitals (Govt.)		Total Hospitals (Govt.)		Projected Population as on reference period (In thousand)	Average Population Served Per Govt. Hospital	Average 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	6281	143069	3115	369351	11613	540328	1137588	97958	2105	
1	Andhra Pradesh	167	6220	192	28113	359	34333	80712	224825	2351	01.01.2007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	146	1356	15	862	161	2218	1184	5920	533	01.01.2009
3	Assam	108	3240	45	4382	153	7622	29814	19486	3911	01.01.2010
4	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	1717	22494	93633	54533	4163	01.09.2008
5	Chattisgarh	119	3270	99	6158	218	9428	22934	105202	2433	01.01.2008
6	Goa	9	552	11	2436	20	2988	1655	82750	554	01.01.2010
7	Gujarat	282	9619	91	19339	373	28958	57434	153979	1983	01.01.2010
8	Haryana	61	1212	93	6667	154	7879	24597	159721	3122	01.01.2010
9	Himachal Pradesh	95	2646	47	5315	142	7961	6662	4692	837	01.01.2010
10	Jammu & Kashmir	61	1820	31	2125	92	3945	11099	120641	2813	01.01.2008
11	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	500	5414	29745	59490	5494	01.01.2008
12	Karnataka	468	8010	451	55731	919	63741	58181	63309	913	01.01.2010
13	Kerala	281	13756	105	17529	386	31285	34063	88246	1089	01.01.2010
14	Madhya Pradesh	275	8179	102	11739	377	19918	67569	179228	3392	01.01.2008
15	Maharashtra	376	11280	389	38299	765	49579	109553	143207	2210	01.01.2010
16	Manipur	24	669	4	1574	28	2243	2336	83429	1067	01.01.2009
17	Meghalaya	28	840	10	1742	38	2582	2560	67368	991	01.01.2010
18	Mizoram	10	320	10	904	20	1224	958	47900	783	01.01.2008
19	Nagaland	23	705	25	1445	48	2150	2197	45771	1022	01.01.2010
20	Orissa	1629	9055	80	5708	1709	14763	40025	23420	2711	01.01.2010
21	Punjab	72	2180	159	8440	231	10620	26391	114247	2485	01.01.2008
22	Rajasthan	347	11850	128	20217	475	32067	63408	133491	1977	01.01.2008
23	Sikkim	29	700	1	300	30	1000	598	19933	598	01.01.2010
24	Tamil Nadu	533	25078	48	22120	581	47198	65629	112959	1391	01.01.2008
25	Tripura	16	500	15	1762	31	2262	3532	113935	1561	01.01.2010
26	Uttar Pradesh	397	11910	528	20550	925	32460	183282	198143	5646	01.01.2007
27	Uttarakhand	666	3746	29	4219	695	7965	9511	13685	1194	01.01.2009
28	West Bengal	14	2399	280	52360	294	54759	87839	298772	1604	01.01.2010
29	A&N Island	7	385	1	450	8	835	465	58125	557	01.01.2010
30	Chandigarh	1	50	5	2562	6	2612	1161	193500	444	01.01.2008
31	D&N Haveli	1	30	1	231	2	261	318	159000	1218	01.01.2010
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	3	190	3	190	248	82667	1305	01.01.2010
33	Delhi	21	972	109	22886	130	23858	16955	130423	711	01.01.2009
34	Lakshadweep	9	200	–	–	9	200	73	8111	365	01.01.2008
35	Puducherry	6	320	8	2996	14	3316	1267	90500	382	01.01.2010

Notes:

- Government hospitals includes central government, state government and local govt. Bodies
- Rural & Urban bifercation is not available in Bihar & Jharkhand .

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services

6.2.3 Medical Care Facilities under AYUSH by Management Status as on 1.4.2009 (Provisional)

S. No.	Management	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Yoga		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Amchi		Total	
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	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	15	16	17	18
A. Under jurisdiction of States/Union Territories																	
1	State/Govt./UT Administration	2228	12386	224	952	269	513	4	27	8	15	90	5039	0	5	2823	18937
2	Local Bodies	11	1338	0	43	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	1062	0	0	11	2457
3	Others	167	25	25	0	4	0	5	40	159	209	141	24	2	125	503	423
Total (A)		2406	13749	249	995	273	519	9	67	167	232	231	6125	2	130	3337	21817
B. CGHS & Central Government organizations																	
4	C.G.H.S.	1	35		11		3		2				37			1	88
5	Raiway ministry		40										129			0	169
6	Labour Ministry :		130				5						32			0	167
7	Ministry of col		16													0	16
8	Research Councils	22	4	7	10	2	2				5	3	29		1	34	51
9	National Institutes	3	1	1		1					1	1	2			6	4
TOTAL		26	226	8	21	3	10	0	2	0	6	4	229	0	1	41	495
All India (A+B)		2432	13975	257	1016	276	529	9	69	167	238	235	6354	2	131	3378	22312

Note :- Figures are Provisional

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

6.2.4 State/UT wise Number of Licensed Blood Banks in India till November 2009

S.No.	State/ UT	Government	Private Charitable	Total
	1	2	3	4
	India	961	1386	2347
1	Andhra Pradesh	69	153	222
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	3
3	Assam	37	32	69
4	Bihar	29	26	55
5	Chattisgarh	17	20	37
6	Goa	3	3	6
7	Gujarat	33	125	158
8	Haryana	20	38	58
9	Himachal Pradesh	18	1	19
10	Jammu & Kashmir	23	2	25
11	Jharkhand	25	17	42
12	Karnataka	42	129	171
13	Kerala	39	114	153
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	74	127
15	Maharashtra	77	196	273
16	Manipur	3	0	3
17	Meghalaya	4	2	6
18	Mizoram	3	2	5
19	Nagaland	4	0	4
20	Orissa	64	17	81
21	Punjab	46	45	91
22	Rajasthan	48	33	81
23	Sikkim	2	1	3
24	Tamilnadu	101	165	266
25	Tripura	6	1	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	72	101	173
27	Uttarakhand	16	7	23
28	West Bengal	74	33	107
29	Andaman & Nicobar	2	0	2
30	Chandigarh	3	1	4
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	1
33	Delhi	21	37	58
34	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35	Puducherry	3	10	13

Notes:

- N.A.: Not Available

Source: Drug Controller General (I), DGHS, MOHFW (DRUG SECTION)

6.2.5 State/UT wise Number of Mental Hospitals and their Manpower Resources in India July 2002(Latest)

S.No.	State	Existing		Manpower resources (X)													
				Psychiatrists			Clinical Psychologists			physical Social workers			Psychiatric nurses			Dist. Wise distribution of Psychiatric facilities	
		Govt. Sector	Pvt. Sector	Available	Ideal. Req	Deficit	Available	Ideal. Req	Deficit	Available	Ideal. Req	Deficit	Available	Ideal. Req	Deficit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	A & N islands	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	3	3	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1020	210	180	757	577	8	865	857	3	1154	1151	Nil	123	123	NA	NA
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	-	1	10	9	-	15	15	-	20	20	-	1	1	1	12
4	Assam	500	-	29	266	237	5	450	445	1	564	563	1	50	49	23	17
5	Bihar	-	-	28	828	800	13	1214	1201	NA	1656	**	NA	**	**	NA	NA
6	Chandigarh	57	-	31	9	22	14	14	-	10	18	8	1	6	5	1	-
7	Chhattishgarh	10	3	15	207	192	1	304	303	2	414	412	-	2	2	1	15
8	Daman & Diu, D & N Haveli	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	1	8	7	4	1	3	1	3
10	Delhi	329	113	155	137	18	43	207	164	13	274	261	172**	32	140	7	7
11	Goa	210	-	26	14	12	2	21	19	3	28	25	2	21	19	2	-
12	Gujarat	853	326	97	505	408	12	753	741	12	1010	998	-	118	118	20	5
13	Haryana	89	98	39	210	171	2	315	313	-	420	420	1	19	18	9	10
14	Himachal Pradesh	14	3	8	61	53	2	90	88	-	122	122	-	6	6	3	9
15	Jharkhand	1173	145	50	270	220	15	405	390	10	540	530	NA	135	**	3	15
16	Jammu & Kashmir	120	-	4	100	96	1	150	149	1	200	199	-	12	12	2	12
17	Karnataka	1341	1113	198	527	329	69	762	693	56	1052	996	175	245	70	18	9
18	Kerala	1937	1539	238	318	80	42	477	435	40	636	596	14	348	334	13	-
19	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	592	NA	12	603	591	-	905	905	-	1206	1206	1	60	59	6	39
21	Maharashtra	6073	652	486	967	481	33	484	451	44	1934	1890	117	672	555	17	18
22	Manipur	10	-	6	24	18	1	36	35	2	48	46	-	1	1	2	6
23	Meghalaya	70	-	5	23	18	-	35	35	-	46	46	2	7	5	1	6
24	Mizoram	14	-	4	9	5	1	13	12	1	18	17	2	2	-	2	6
25	Nagaland	25	-	5	20	15	-	30	30	-	40	40	1	3	2	3	5
26	Orrisa	118	-	19	367	348	5	550	545	1	734	733	-	11	11	4	26
27	Pudducherry	44	20	15	10	5	1	5	14	13	20	7	20	7	13	4	-
28	Punjab	580	267	89	242	153	18	363	345	21	484	463	10	85	75	11	6
29	Rajsthan	627	110	75	565	490	12	798	786	4	1130	1126	-	74	74	16	16
30	Sikkim	20	12	2	5	3	-	7	7	-	10	10	-	3	3	2	2
31	Tamil Nadu	1800	NA	262	621	359	7	910	903	21	1242	1221	-	180	180	30	-
32	Tripura	16	-	9	31	22	-	45	45	-	62	62	-	2	2	1	3
33	Uttarakhand	-	-	6	84	78	-	126	126	-	168	168	-	-	-	1	12
34	Uttat pradesh	1750	275	115	1660	1545	20	2490	2470	35	3320	3285	-	202	202	10	60
35	West Bengal	1471	210	83	802	719	28	1204	1176	-	1604	1604	4400*	1604	4258	20	-
	Total	20893	5096	2294	10261	8081	355	14057	13712	294	20194	18244	4923	4036	**	235	320

Notes

* Figures unreliable: Nurses with some psychiatric training but without a Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing (DPN) appear to have been included.

** Figures unreliable

(x): while the exact requirements of mental health personnel have not been definitively prescribed, the ideal required number of mental health professionals has been calculated as under:

Psychiatrists: 1.0 per 100,000 population psychiatric Clinical Psychologists: 1.5 per 100,000 Population

Psychiatric Social Workers: 2.0 per 100,000 population Psychiatric Nurses: 1.0 per 10 psychiatric beds

§ District-wise data in respect of psychiatric facilities are not available for the states of Andhra Pradesh (total districts-23) and Bihar (total districts-40).

Total number of psychiatrists trained in the country during 2000-2001

Total number of psychiatrists trained in the country during 2000-2001

Qualification	Male	Female	Total
MD	36	9	45
DPM	15	6	21
Grand Total			66

Source: National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, during May and July 2002. And published in Mental Health An Indian Perspective 1946-2003 DteGHS/MOHFW/GOI

6.2.6 Number of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries In Different Cities as on 31.3.2009

S. No.	Name of City	Type Of Dispensaries		Poly Clinic	CGHS Lab	Dental Units
		Allopathy	Ayush			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ahmedabad	5	2	0	1	1
2	Allahabad	7	2	1	1	0
3	Bangalore	10	4	1	3	1
4	Bhopal	1	0	0	0	0
5	Bhubaneswar	2	1	0	1	0
6	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0
7	Chennai	14	4	2	2	1
8	Dehradun	1	0	0	0	0
9	Guwahati	3	1	0	0	0
10	Hyderabad	13	6	2	1	1
11	Jabalpur	3	0	0	1	0
12	Jaipur	5	2	1	3	1
13	Kanpur	9	3	1	4	1
14	Kolkata	18	4	1	5	1
15	Lucknow	6	3	1	2	1
16	Meerut	6	2	0	2	1
17	Mumbai	26	5	2	4	3
18	Nagpur	11	3	1	0	1
19	Patna	5	2	1	1	1
20	Pune	7	3	1	1	1
21	Ranchi	2	0	0	1	0
22	Shillong	1	0	0	0	0
23	Thiruvantapuram	3	2	0	0	0
24	Delhi	87	37	4	31	6
	Total	246	86	18	64	21

Note: This table shows only the number of dispensaries in different cities. For exact address of the dispensaries Please contact the some agency.

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

6.2.7 Number of Cards and Beneficiaries Availing C.G.H.S. Facilities in Various Cities as on 31st March, 2009

S.No.	Name of City	Total No. of Cards	Total No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1	Ahmedabad	8086	27384
2	Allahabad	22782	103654
3	Bangalore	41823	123231
4	Bhopal	72691	17816
5	Bhubaneswar	3509	18009
6	Chandigarh	6436	18801
7	Chennai	40947	133239
8	Dehradun	2214	5583
9	Guwahati	12008	45427
10	Hyderabad	64505	230776
11	Jabalpur	27462	110234
12	Jaipur	8283	26439
13	Kanpur	27887	125811
14	Kolkata	69643	211075
15	Lucknow	30636	161031
16	Meerut	11323	41833
17	Mumbai	52834	189730
18	Nagpur	26386	95925
19	Patna	16537	66345
20	Pune	45552	147290
21	Ranchi	2492	8394
22	Shillong	1639	5729
23	Thiruvantapuram	12007	28014
24	Delhi	327143	1239949
Total		934825	3181719

25 Jammu - Wellness Centre was inaugurated on 4-6-2009 and total no. of card holders are 91.

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

6.2.8 State and System wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2009 (Provisional)

S. No.	State/UT & other	Ayurveda		Unani		Siddha		Yoga		Naturopathy		Homoeopathy		Amchi		Total	
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	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	15	16	17	18
A. States/Union Territories																	
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	557	6	196					18	35	6	286			39	1074
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	2					1	1			2	53	6	14	62	
3	Assam	1	380		1			1	25	3	2	3	75		8	483	
4	Bihar	11	311	4	144			1		2		11	179		29	634	
5	Chhattisgarh	9	634	1	6					2	5	3	52	1	15	698	
6	Delhi	10	148	2	25			2	4	4	10	2	98	4	20	289	
7	Goa	1	11							1	2	1	5		3	18	
8	Gujarat	44	504							2	13	16	216	1	62	734	
9	Haryana	8	493	1	7					7	2	1	22		17	524	
10	Himachal Pradesh	27	1109		3					3		1	14	2	12	33	1138
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2	273	2	235					1				82	5	590	
12	Jharkhand	1	122		30					1		2	54		4	206	
13	Karnataka	130	561	14	50			3		23	32	21	43	7	191	693	
14	Kerala	124	740		1	2	6			37	20	33	525		196	1292	
15	Madhya Pradesh	34	1427	2	50					6	9	22	146		64	1632	
16	Maharashtra	55	469	5	25					7	10	45		2	112	506	
17	Manipur									10	2	1	9		11	11	
18	Meghalaya	4	15									7	25	1	11	41	
19	Mizoram									1			1		1	1	
20	Nagaland		85									1	1	115	1	201	
21	Orissa	8	624		9				35	1	30	6	603	2	15	1303	
22	Punjab	15	507		35				1		5	5	107		20	655	
23	Rajasthan	107	3559	3	102			1		4	11	9	177		124	3849	
24	Sikkim	1	1										1	3	1	5	
25	Tamil Nadu	8	43	1	21	270	497	1	25	26	9	46			313	634	
26	Tripura	1	41									1	80		2	121	
27	Uttar Pradesh	1771	340	204	49					4	6	8	1575	1	1987	1971	
28	Uttarakhand	7	467	2	3					2	3	1	60	3	12	536	
29	West Bengal	4	295	1	3					3	5	12	1534	5	20	1842	
30	A&N Islands	1	1	1		1						1	8		4	9	
31	Chandigarh	1	8									1	7		2	15	
32	D&N Haveli		3										1		4		
33	Daman & Diu		1												1		
34	Lakshadweep		2										1		3		
35	Puducherry	1	16			16					3		7		1	42	
TOTAL (A)		2406	13749	249	995	273	519	9	67	167	232	231	6125	2	130	3337	21817
B. CGHS & Central Government Organization		26	226	8	21	3	10		2		6	4	229	1	41	495	
TOTAL (A+B)		2432	13975	257	1016	276	529	9	69	167	238	235	6354	2	131	3378	22312

Note :- Figures are Provisional

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

6.2.9 State/UT wise Number of Eye Banks in India as on 31st December 2009

S.No.	State/ UT	Eye Banks (No,s)
	1	2
1	Andhra Pradesh	96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	4
4	Bihar	7
5	Chattisgarh	3
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	42
8	Haryana	16
9	Himachal Pradesh	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2
11	Jharkhand	3
12	Karnataka	47
13	Kerala	19
14	Madhya Pradesh	31
15	Maharashtra	94
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	0
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	0
20	Orissa	12
21	Punjab	25
22	Rajasthan	23
23	Sikkim	0
24	Tamilnadu	50
25	Tripura	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	44
27	Uttarakhand	1
28	West Bengal	34
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0
30	Chandigarh	7
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
32	Daman & Diu	0
33	Delhi	16
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	5
	Total	586

Source: Add. DGHS (RJ), DGHS, MOHFW (Ophthalmology Section)

6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

1. BCG - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	BCGVL Chennai	800		800.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		Mar-09
2	SII Pune	1200								
Total		2000	0.00	800.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

2. DPT - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	PII Coonoor	705	279.48	660.00	144.79	0.00	0.00	0.00		License suspended
2	CRI Kasauli	300	800.00	260.00	168.40	0.00	160.71	117.79	73.29	Mar-09
3	HBPCL Mumbai	488	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		License suspended
4	SII Pune	3000	871.96							
5	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad	650	46.00	2.60	2.60	290.00	273.79	273.79	100.00	Mar-09
6	SBL Hyderabad	3000	6.72	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	100.00	Mar-09
7	Biological -E-Limited	1500				800.00	800.00	216.23	27.03	Dec-08
Total		9643	2004.16	927.60	320.79	1090.00	1234.90	608.21	49.25	

3. DT - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	PII Coonoor	705	0.00	200.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.00		License suspended
2	CRI Kasauli	200	500.00	135.00	125.00	0.00	52.49	37.49	71.42	Mar-09
3	HBPCL Mumbai	100	144.73	155.00	155.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		License suspended
4	SII Pune	300	27.66							
5	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad	100	5.00	1.60	1.60	80.00	73.74	73.74	100.00	Mar-09
6	Biological -E-Limited	300				375.00	375.00	20.30	5.41	Dec-08
Total		1705	677.39	491.60	284.59	455.00	501.23	131.53	26.24	

6.3 (Contd.) 6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

4. TT - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	Pll Coonoor	1800	490.41	1000.00	179.31	0.00	0.00	0.00		License suspended
2	CRI Kasauli	400	808.00	235.00	171.4	0.00	130.14	130.14	100.00	Mar-09
3	HBPCL Mumbai	712	0.00	94.37	94.37	0.00	0.00	0.00		License suspended
4	SII Pune	7000	1276.95							
5	KIPM Chennai	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Mar-09
6	PI Shillong	50	0.50	0.05	0.049	0.00	0.01	0.01	100.00	Mar-09
7	Bio Vaccine Hyd'bad	300								
8	Dano Vaccine H'bad	1600	276.84	250.00	271.4	1248.61	1490.00	1214.22	81.49	Mar-09
9	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad	800	130.00	19.34	19.34	400.00	339.70	339.70	100.00	Mar-09
10	Shanta Biotech Ltd. Hyderabad	3000	45.00	52.50	52.5	230.06	704.47	704.47	100.00	Mar-09
11	Biological -E-Limited	4000				3268.00	1380.00	597.85	43.32	Dec-08
Total		19692	3027.70	1651.26	788.369	5146.67	4044.32	2986.39	73.84	

5. OPV - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	HBPCL Mumbai	6000	299.54	1350.00	272.00	250.00	17.83	12.5	70.11	Mar-09
2	BIBCOL Bulandshahar	6000								
3	Panacea Bio-tech Ltd. Delhi	16000	1030.87	1392.95	1392.95	6571.29	5955.78	5955.78	100.00	Dec-08
4	Bio-Med (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad	80	16.00	12.00	12.00					
5	Bharat Biotech Internatioanl (L). Hyd'bad	10,000	5.25	2.32	2.32	6550.00	6463.00	6463.00	100.00	Mar-09
6	Sanofi pasteur India Pvt.Ltd Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	100.00	Dec-08
Total		38080	1351.66	2757.27	1679.27	13371.29	12437.61	12432.28	99.96	

6. Measles - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	SII Pune	3000								
2	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad	300	30.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00		Mar-09
Total		3300	30.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00		

6.3 (Contd.) 6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

7. JEV - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli	11.1	0.76	3.50	3.50					Mar-09
2	Shanta Biotechnics Pvt. ltd Hy'bad	2000								
Total		2011.1	0.76	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00		

8. YFV - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli (indigenous)	0.55	1.19	1.06	0.82	0.00	1.10	1.07	97.27	Mar-09
2	Sanofi pasteur Delhi						0.09	0.09	100.00	Dec-08
Total		0.55	1.19	1.06	0.82	0.00	1.19	1.16	97.48	

9. TCARV - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S.No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	PII Coonoor	5	3.00	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00		License suspended w.e.f. 15.1.08
2	SII Pune	20	8.17							Report not received
3	Zyudus Cadilla Ahmedabad	24	18.00	18.00	4.37	18.00	18.00	13.50	75.00	Mar-09
4	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad	60	50.00	19.00	19.00	50.00	46.47	46.47	100.00	Mar-09
5	Chirion Behring Vaccine Lab. Ankleshwar Guj	75	46.00	38.48	35.69	40.20	30.00	29.80	99.33	Dec-08
6	Sanofi (Aventis) Pasteur, New Delhi	20								
7	Bharat Bio tech Hy,bad	80	3.87	3.13	3.13	40.00	36.71	36.71	100.00	Mar-09
Total		284	129.04	79.92	63.50	148.2	131.18	126.48	96.42	

10. Typhoid (Vi-Poly) - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	Bio-Med (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad	40	7.10	4.70	4.70					Report not received
2	Zyudus Aventis Ahmedabad	30	2.00	2.91	0.70	0.00	0.30	0.30	100.00	Mar-09
3	BBI (L). Hy'bad	300	0.00	2.78	2.78	17.50	16.78	16.78	100.00	Mar-09
4	Sanofi Pasteur Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.76	100.00	Dec-08
Total		370	9.10	10.39	8.18	17.50	17.84	17.84	100.00	

6.3 (Contd.) 6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

11. Typhoid (AKD) - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli	30	7.88	11.50	7.89	0.00	3.25	1.96	68.61	Mar-09
2	Other									
	Total	30	7.88	11.50	7.89	0.00	3.25	1.96	68.61	

12. Hepatitis-B - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	SII Pune	1000	360.35							30.9.07
2	Panacea Bio-tech Ltd. New Delhi- multidose presentation	540	0.00	0.12	0.12					Sept.07
3	Panacea Bio-tech Ltd. New Delhi- single dose presentation	120	8.88	17.01	15.01				17.01	Sept. 07
4	BBI (L), Hy'bad,	1000	12.35	17.39	17.39	150.00	161.66	161.66	100.00	Mar-09
5	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad	200	40.00	12.93	12.93	40.00	23.83	23.83	100.00	Mar-09
6	Shanta bio technic Pvt. Ltd. Hy, bad	2000	280.50	245.00	245.00	127.16	192.58	192.58	100.00	Mar-09
7	Biological-E-Ltd.	500				4.39	80.42	80.42	100.00	Dec-08
	Total	5360	702.08	292.45	290.45	321.55	458.49	458.49	100.00	

13. Quaderivalent Meningococcal Minigitis Vaccine (QMMV) - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	Bio-Med (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad	15.00	0.45	0.20	0.20					
2	NICD Delhi-Import	2.08	2.10	1.71	1.81					
	Total	17.08	2.55	1.91	2.01	0	0	0		

14. Haemophilis (Hib) Influenzae vaccine - Installed Capacity, Production Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prodt.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	Bio-Med (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad	40	3.00	1.50	1.50					
2	Sanofi pasteur						2.84	2.84	100.00	Dec-08
3	Panacae			2.49	2.49	3630.00	2.20	2.20	100.00	Dec-08
4	Shanta Biotech. Ltd. H'bad	150	1.179	0.304	0.304	0.72	1.83	1.83	100.00	Mar-09
	Total	190	4.179	4.294	4.294	3630.72	6.87	6.87	100.00	

6.3 (Contd.) 6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

15. Quadruple Vaccine (DTwp- HepB) - Installed Capacity, Production Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
(i)	Panacae	540		0.44	0.44					
(ii)	Shanta Biotech. Ltd. H'bad		104.80	35.41	35.41	82.13	53.91	53.91	100.00	Mar-09
	Total	540	104.80	35.85	35.85	82.13	53.91	53.91	100.00	

16. Tetravalent Vaccine (DTwp+Hib) - Installed Capacity, Production Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
(i)	Panacae	4500	3.46	2.53	2.53		2.69	2.69	100.00	Dec-08
	Sanofi pasteur Delhi						2.11	2.11	100.00	Dec-08
(ii)	Shanta Biotech. Ltd. H'bad	3000				1.54	2.14	2.14	100.00	Mar-09
	Total	7500	3.46	2.53	2.53	1.54	6.94	6.94	100.00	

17. Pentavalent vaccine (DTwp-HepB-Hib)- Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
(i)	Panacae		6.19	4.17	4.17	37.82	14.06	14.06	100.00	Dec-08
(ii)	Shanta Biotech. Ltd. H'bad	1000				140.99	83.95	83.95	100.00	Mar-09
	Total	1000	6.19	4.17	4.17	178.81	98.01	98.01	100.00	

18. MMR - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
(i)	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad		7.00			8.70	0.00	0.00		Mar-09
(ii)	SII Pne		238.37							
	Total		245.37			8.70	0.00	0.00		

19. Seasonal Influenza Vaccine- Installed Capacity, Production , Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodtn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
(i)	Sanofi pasteur Delhi						2.80	2.80	100.00	Dec-08

6.3 (Contd.) 6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

20. ATS - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09			Status as on	
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli (ml)	0.9				0.00	10511.00	10511.00	100.00	Mar-09
2	HBPCL Mumbai	0.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0		Mar-09
3	SII Pune	0.4								
4	Biological E Ltd. Hyd'bad	0.5								
5	B.S.& V Ltd. Thane	1.0								
6	Biological-E-Ltd	5.0				4.80	0.00	0.00		Dec-08
Total		8.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80	10511.00	10511.00	100.00	

21. ADS - Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09			Status as on	
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli (Vials)	0.8	0.099	0.07	0.40	0.00	10000.00	8211.00	82.11	Mar-09
2	HBPCL Mumbai	0.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	840.00	1130.00	845.00	74.78	Mar-09
3	SII Pune									
4	B.S.& V Ltd. Thane	0.5								
Total		2.2	0.099	0.07	0.40	840.00	11130.00	9056.00	81.37	

22. ASVS (Snake)- Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09			Status as on	
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli (ml)	3.00	0.25	0.54	0.38	0.00	69560.00	69560.00	100.00	Mar-09
2	HBPCL Mumbai	39.30	0.16	0.51	0.33	39650.00	58573.00	60696.00	103.62	Mar-09
3	SII Pune	4.00								
4	Biological E Ltd. Hyd'bad	10.00								
5	KIPM Chennai	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00					
6	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Kolkota	0.60	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	Dec-08
7	Vins Bio-Products Ltd. Hy'bad	0.40								
8	Bharat Serum & Vaccine Ltd. Thane	8.40								
9	Biological -E- Ltd	2.00				1.17	0.00	0.00		Dec-08
Total		75.20	0.45	1.10	0.74	39651.17	128133.10	130256.00	101.66	

6.3 (Contd.) 6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

23. ASVS (Scorpion)- Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	HBPCL Mumbai	0.90	0.00	0.00129	0.00093	7957.00	11000.00	11000.00	100.00	Mar-09
2	Bharat serum & Vaccines Thane	0.05								
Total		0.95	0.00	0.00129	0.00093	7957.00	11000.00	11000.00	100.00	

24. ARS (Snake)- Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli (ml)	2.50	0.38	1.36	1.22	0.00	1185.10	1185.10	100.00	Mar-09
2	Bharat Serum & Vaccine Ltd. Thane	3.00								
3	Cadilla Pharmaceutical Ltd. Ahmedabad	1.00	309.00	720.00	544.00	0.005	0.0012	0.0012	100.00	Dec-08
4	Haffkine BPCL Mumbai	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00					Mar-09
5	HBI Udhagamandalam Hyderabad		0.15	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.193	0.193	100.00	Mar-09
Total		7.40	309.38	721.36	545.32	0.51	1185.29	1185.29	100.00	

25. AGGS (Scorpion)- Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	Bharat Serum & Vaccine Ltd. Thane	4.00								
2	Other									
Total		4.00	0	0	0	0	0	0		

26. NHS- Installed Capacity, Production, Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09				Status as on
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved	
1	CRI Kasauli (ml)	0.00	0.0636	0.033	0.033	0.00	8800.00	8800.00	100.00	Mar-09
2	Other									
Total		0.00	0.0636	0.033	0.033	0.00	8800.00	8800.00	100.00	

6.3 (Contd.) 6.3 Vaccinewise and Institution-wise status of production, demand and supply 2008-09

27. Diagnostic Antigen (ML)- Installed Capacity, Production , Demand and Supply

Quantity in Lakh of Doses

S. No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09			Status as on	
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply		% Achieved
1	CRI Kasauli (ml)	2.75	1.78	0.59	0.59	0.00	125050.00	125050.00	100.00	Mar-09
2	Other									
	Total	2.75	1.78	0.59	0.59	0.00	125050.00	125050.00	100.00	

Statement .1

Installed Capacity, Production and supply of quantity of different Vaccines & Sera during 2007-08 and proposed production during 2008-09

Quantity in Lakhs of doses

S.No	Institutions	Installed Capacity	2007-08			2008-09			
			Prod.	Demand	supply	Prodn.	Demand	supply	% Achieved
UIP-VACCINES									
1	BCG	2000	0.00	800.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	DPT	9643	2004.163	927.60	320.79	1090.00	1234.9	608.21	49.25
3	DT	1705	677.385	491.60	284.59	455.00	501.23	131.53	26.24
4	TT	19692	3027.70	1651.259	788.369	5146.67	4044.316	2986.386	73.84
5	OPV	38080	1351.66	2757.27	1679.27	13371.29	12437.61	12432.28	99.96
6	Measles	3300	30.00	25.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	
NON-UIP VACCINES									
7	JEV	2011.1	0.76	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	TCARV	284	129.04	79.92	63.5	148.20	131.18	126.48	96.42
9	Typhoid (vi-polysaccharoid)	370	9.10	10.39	8.18	17.50	17.83596	17.83596	100.00
10	Typhoid (AKD)	30	7.88	11.5	7.89	0.00	3.25	1.96	60.31
11	Hepatitis-B	5360	702.08	292.45	290.45	321.55	458.49	458.49	100.00
IHR-VACCINES									
12	YFV	0.55	1.19	1.06	0.82	0.00	1.19	1.16	90.06
13	MMV	15.00	0.45	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.06
14	Influenza vaccine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	2.80	90.06
NEWER VACCINES									
15	Hib vaccine	40	3.0	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16	DTwp-HepB	540	0.0	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17	DTwp-Hib	4500	3.46	2.53	2.53	0.00	2.69	2.69	100.00
18	DTwp-HepB-Hib	0	6.19	4.17	4.17	37.82	14.06	14.06	100.00
19	MMR	0	245.37	0.00	0.00	8.70	0.00	0.00	
ANTI-SERA									
Quantity in Lakhs of vials									
20	ATS	8.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80	10511.00	10511.00	100.00
21	ADS	2.20	0.099	0.07	0.40	840.00	11130.00	9056.00	81.37
22	ASVS (Snake)	75.20	0.45	1.10	0.74	39651.17	128133.10	130256.00	101.66
23	ASVS (scorpion)	0.95	0.00	0.00129	0.00093	7957.00	11000.00	11000.00	100.00
24	ARS	7.40	309.382	721.36	545.32	0.505	1185.29	1185.29	100.00
25	AGGS	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26	NHS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27	Diagnostic Reagent	2.75	1.78	0.586	0.586	0.00	125050.00	125050.00	100.00

SOURCE- EPI SECTION, DTE. G.H.S., M/O HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE, NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

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

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 midyear. 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 midyear; 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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Govt. of India
Min. of Health & FW
Dte. General of
Health Services

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) Behavioral 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 courses 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 organize 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 access 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 I 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 to 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 which could be used as a manual. 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.

A Few Examples of HS-PROD entries



Devolution of financial and administrative powers to districts, Haryana (35)

Haryana State Government has sought to improve the efficiency of management at various levels of the health service through greater decentralisation, in keeping with national policy. State Government Orders were issued to devolve powers according to rank. Medical Superintendents, for example, are now able to buy drugs and equipments upto the value of INR 50,000 per purchase, while Senior Medical Officers can spend INR 10,000 and Medical Officers INR 5,000.

Mitanin programme, Chhattisgarh (49)

A "Mitanin" is a Community Health Volunteer (CHV) trained and deployed under a Statewide programme in Chhattisgarh, where levels of disease are high and use of health services low. Mitanin's main role is to organise and empower women, provide health education, facilitate access to health care and provide referral advice. A State Health Resource Centre, set up under a Memorandum of Understanding between the State Government and Action Aid India, was formed to guide the programme, which effectively extends outreach of all existing projects.



Public Private Partnership for delivering of reproductive and child health services to the slum population of Guwahati city, Assam (51)

Urban health services in Guwahati have improved since the State Government contracted a trust hospital (Marwari Maternity Hospital) to provide services in eight low-income wards of the city. In addition to State funds, vaccines and contraceptives are provided free of charge to the hospital which now covers 17 outreach sites in slum areas providing Reproductive and Child Health services. Sterilisation, spacing and termination services are free to patients; deliveries, operations and diagnostic tests are charged at concessionary rates.

Reproductive Child Health outreach camps, Tamil Nadu [79]

Outreach camps are held on a fixed day of the month at the Health Sub Centre to provide Antenatal care and childcare. Mothers and children are given health check-ups and advice on diet and basic healthcare. Pregnant women are encouraged to undergo institutional delivery and high-risk cases are referred to Primary Health Centres or bigger hospitals. The camps have a lady doctor, a Village Health Nurse, an educator and a laboratory technician. Each outreach camp records the numbers who attend the camp; the numbers who receive Antenatal care; the numbers referred; the number of contraception/sterilisation offered and lab tests done. Each pregnant woman is given a book in which their Antenatal details are recorded. The camps are always held on the same day of the month, which makes it easy for the patients to remember and services to those who cannot afford to travel to a PHC is also offered.



Medical Officer checking a pregnant lady's blood pressure at RCH outreach camp, Thimmarasanaickanur Sub-centre, Madurai district.

Promoting Change in Reproductive Behaviour of Youth, Bihar [178]

Family planning interventions that delay the first child and space subsequent children by at least 36 months have a proven value in improving maternal health and child survival. Addressing youth fertility can deliver multiple benefits with regard to health, demographic balance and economic advantages. PRACHAR Project of Pathfinder International has, since 2001, supported a group of 30 NGOs to promote change in reproductive behaviour of adolescents and youth in Bihar. This project was implemented in 5 districts of Bihar covering 552 villages. Each NGO partner worked in a cluster of 30 villages with a population of approximately 30,000. They conducted community-based programs to reach the community at large with standard messages promoting the value of delaying and spacing births. The community was segmented into specific primary and secondary target groups of unmarried adolescents; young married couples, parents and influential adults. These groups were reached with life stage specific information and communication that promoted the messages of delaying and spacing children and adopting safe sexual and reproductive behaviour to remain free of unwanted pregnancy and infection.

Release of HS-PROD Report, March 2007



Mr. Naresh Dayal, Union Secretary Health & FW (extreme right) releasing HS-PROD Report on 23 March 07. Also present are Dr. R. K. Srivastava, Director General of Health Services (extreme left) and Dr. Ashok Kumar, Director CBHI (centre)

The information on the website and in the report are :

- Of a general nature only and is not intended to address the specific circumstances of any particular individual or entity;
- May not necessarily be comprehensive, complete, accurate or up to date;
- Sometimes linked to external sites over which the CBHI has no control and for which it assumes no responsibility;
- Not a legal advice and if you need specific advice, you should always consult suitably qualified Professionals.

For more details, please contact : -

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PREFACE TO THE REPORT

In order to effectively handle our country's health challenges, the MOHFW/GOI, have been making tremendous efforts through various centrally sponsored and aided health programmes. The NRHM from April 2005 has further prioritised the national commitment of strengthening the health infrastructure and quality services while ensuring their reach upto the most peripheral areas along with their optimal utilisation by the community. All the States/UTs of India have been making sincere efforts and reforms in the health care delivery system. However, a lot of this goes unnoticed and is thus not documented.

This communication gap necessitated dedicated efforts to document all such health sector reforms undertaken in all the States/UTs of our country. For this purpose, the European Commission supported Sector Investment Programme (SIP) of MOHFW, GOI initiated steps forward. The Union MOHFW identified CBHI, Dte.GHS to take up this challenge of creating Health Sector-Policy Reform Options Database (HS-PROD) of India. In 2005, CBHI took this entire responsibility and opted National Institute of Medical Statistics (ICMR) & ECTA for technical collaboration to accomplish this national task.

HS-PROD (www.hsprodindia.nic.in) 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. These initiatives have been taken from a varied range of fields and stakeholders like the state/ UT governments, development partners, non-government organisations.

Every possible way of collecting information from the fields was adopted including visits to various States/UTs, meeting with stakeholders, government and non-government bodies, giving presentations at conferences/ seminars and also conducting sensitisation workshops to generate state/UT level resource people. Brochures & CDs for free distribution and posters have also been developed enhancing the visibility of HS-PROD. The output of this 18-month effort is this meticulously designed report. It is a matter of great pleasure that till date this website has documented more than 200 reforms in 16 major areas of health services management.

We solicit further information from State/UT governments, health programme managers, researchers, teachers and institutions to take this cause further by contributing and sharing information with CBHI 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.

(R.K. Srivastava)

Director General of Health Services / GOI



Government of India



Metro : Initiative for decongesting road & enhancing faster & safer travel

NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY PROFILE OF INDIA 2008



Introduction of low floor high capacity buses with mechanised doors in the public transport system to enhance comfort and safety



Flyovers: Initiative towards smoother traffic and increased commuter safety

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)
Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi 110108



WHO Collaborating Centre on Family of International Classification (ICD - 10, ICF & ICHI)

e-mail: dircbhi@nic.in

In Collaboration with WHO (India & SEARO)

Websites : www.cbhidghs.nic.in www.hsprodindia.nic.in www.cbhighf.nic.in

SECTION A: LEAD AGENCY, ROAD SAFETY STRATEGY, FUNDING

1.1 Is there a “lead agency” or body that coordinates road safety in your country? *

Yes

If Yes, please provide the name of the agency

DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1.1 Comment box

India is a federal country with 28 states and 7 Union Territories. Transport, police and health are state subjects wherein states are at liberty to legislate and administer according to their needs and situations. Laws and agencies do exist at the federal/country level; however, states are free to adapt and modify accordingly. All the information provided in this questionnaire should, therefore, be considered against this backdrop. This questionnaire has been completed using the legislation, policies and practices at the national level. It must be kept in mind that this information does not reflect the complete situation in the country, as there are significant inter-state variations.

1.2 What is the status of this lead agency?

Within a government ministry (please specify below)

Please specify

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1.2 Comment box

1.3 Is funding allocated in the national budget for the agency's activities?

Yes

1.3 Comment box

2.1 Is there a national strategy for road safety in your country? *

Yes, but not endorsed by government (please provide a copy of this document below). (go to [Question 3](#))

If Yes, please provide a copy of the document

[Draft National Road Safety Policy.doc](#)

2.1 Comment box

THERE IS A DRAFT OF THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY POLICY THAT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (COPY ATTACHED)

2.2 If Yes, does this strategy set measurable national targets for road traffic injury reductions (either fatal or non fatal)?

2.2 Comment box

2.3 Are funds available to implement all or parts of this strategy?

2.3.1 If Yes, how much is the annual budget allocated to fund this strategy?

In local currency Year

2.3 Comment box

SECTION B: DATA

3.1 Are national data on road traffic DEATHS (fatalities) collected by any organization in your country on a regular basis? *

Yes

3.1.1 If Yes, which agency/agencies collect(s) this information?

1) NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA; 2) DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3.1 Comment box

3.2 How is a road traffic DEATH defined in your country? (if more than one definition is used in your country please tick all that apply) *

Died within 30 days of the crash

If other, please specify

3.2 Comment box

3.3 What is the most recent government number of annual road traffic DEATHS in your country? *

Number of road traffic deaths per year	105725
Year (most recent)	2006

Data source ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN INDIA REPORT 2006, NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

Data type Actual

3.3 Comment box

3.4 What proportion of these road traffic DEATHS are among males?

in percentage 84.4%

What proportion of these road traffic DEATHS are among females?

in percentage 15.6%

Year (most recent) 2006

Data source

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN INDIA REPORT 2006, NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

3.4 Comment box

3.5 Are data on road traffic DEATHS collected by age group?

Yes

If Yes, please provide a copy of the latest statistics by age.

[Table-1.7.pdf](#)

3.5 Comment box

Drivers of four-wheeled vehicles

Percentage of deaths of data	Year published	Source
------------------------------	----------------	--------

Passengers of four-wheeled vehicles

Percentage of deaths of data	Year published	Source
------------------------------	----------------	--------

Drivers/passengers of motorized two-wheelers or motorized three-wheelers

Percentage of deaths of data	Year published	Source
------------------------------	----------------	--------

Cyclists

Percentage of deaths of data	Year published	Source
------------------------------	----------------	--------

Pedestrians

Percentage of deaths of data	Year published	Source
------------------------------	----------------	--------

Other, please specify

Attach source

Data collected but using different road user categories

3.6 Comment box

DATA IS COLLECTED USING THE FOLLOWING ROAD USER CATEGORIES AND HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE "ROAD ACCIDENTS IN INDIA 2006" BY THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN 2008. (CHART 12 OF DOCUMENT). TOTAL PROPRTION FURNISHED HERE IS LESS THAN 100%. SINCE, THIS IS AN OFFICIAL DATA THERE IS NO SCOPE TO MAKE IT 100%.

PASSENGER CARS AND TAXIS - 15.1% TRUCKS - 12.3% BUSES - 8.3% TWO WHEELERS - 21.9% AUTORICKSHAWS - 5.5% CYCLISTS - 4.3% PEDESTRIANS - 12.6% OTHERS - 9.2%

3.7 Have national data on road traffic fatalities been collected over the last few decades, i.e. trend data?

Yes, please provide a hard copy of these trend data (either rates per 100,000 population or, if rates are not available, please provide numbers) or attach the source document below.

Attach source document if needed

[Accident06.pdf](#)

3.7 Comment box

4.1 Are national data on road traffic INJURIES (non fatal) collected by any organization on a regular basis? *

Yes

4.1.1 If Yes, which agency(s) collect(s) this information?

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4.1 Comment box

4.2 What is the most recent government number of annual non fatal road traffic INJURIES (all severity types) in your country? *

Number of non fatal road traffic injuries per year 452922

Year to which this number refers (most recent) 2006

Data source ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN INDIA REPORT 2006, NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

Data type actual

4.2 Comment box

5.1 Has there ever been a study on the economic cost of road traffic injuries and/or deaths in your country?

Yes, both deaths and injuries

If Yes, please provide the source of the most recent study on this topic

DINESH MOHAN, SOCIAL COST OF ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES IN INDIA, FIRST SAFE COMMUNITY CONFERENCE REPORT, OCTOBER 2001, PAGE 33-38

Please attach the source document if this is available.

[Social costs of rti in india.pdf](#)

5.1 Comment box

5.2 What is the estimated annual economic cost of road traffic injuries and/or deaths in your country, according to the study mentioned in question 5.1?

In local currency for estimate	RS 55,000 CRORES 2000	Year
--------------------------------	--------------------------	------

5.2.1 Please specify if this estimate is for:

both deaths and injuries

5.2.2 Please state whether this study arrives at this estimate using either:

Both indirect and direct costs e.g. Gross output method

If Other, please specify

5.2 Comment box

Global Status Report on Road Safety (section C)

SECTION C: INTERVENTIONS

6.1 What is the total number of registered vehicles in your country? (PLEASE USE THE MOST RECENT ESTIMATE AVAILABLE) *

Total number of registered vehicles (PROVISIONAL)	7,27,18,000	Year (most recent)
---	-------------	--------------------

Data source DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

6.1 Comment box

Motorcars

Proportion	Source of data	Year published
------------	----------------	----------------

Motorized two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles

Proportion	Source of data	Year published
------------	----------------	----------------

Minibus, pick up truck, van or jeep (seating < 20)

Proportion	Source of data	Year published
------------	----------------	----------------

Trucks

Proportion	Source of data	Year published
------------	----------------	----------------

Bus

Proportion	Source of data	Year published
------------	----------------	----------------

Non-motorized vehicles (cart, bicycle)

Proportion	Source of data	Year published
------------	----------------	----------------

Other (please specify below)

Proportion	Source of data	Year published
------------	----------------	----------------

If Other, please specify

6.2 Comment box

DATA IS PRESENTED USING THE GIVEN CATEGORIES WHICH IS GIVEN BELOW:

TRUCKS & LORRIES - 3.3% LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLES (GOODS) - 1.9% BUSES - 0.8% TAXIS - 1.2% LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLES (PASSENGER) - 3.0% TWO WHEELERS - 71.4%

CARS - 10.0% JEEPS - 1.8% OMNI BUSES - 0.2% TRACTORS - 4.6% TRAILERS - 1.3% OTHERS - 0.5%

Source - Department of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways <http://morth.nic.in/writereaddata/sublinkimages/table-34397187776.htm>

6.3 Are there national policies that encourage walking and/or cycling as an alternative to car travel? *

Yes

6.3.1 If Yes, please indicate the strategies or measures used to implement these policies from the list below (tick all that apply)

Increased investment in bicycle lanes increased investment in footpaths traffic calming measures to decrease speed in areas used by cyclists and pedestrians

Introduction of disincentives to move people away from private car use (e.g. congestion charges, increased fuel pricing)

If other, please specify

CONSTRUCTION OF PEDESTRIAN PATHWAYS

6.3 Comment box

6.4 Are there national policies to support investment in public transport as an alternative to car travel?

Yes

6.4.1 If Yes, please indicate the strategies or measures used to implement these policies from the list below (tick all that apply)

Subsidized pricing of public transport services

Improved frequency/coverage of public transport services (e.g. to be inclusive of both high and lower income residential areas)

Introduction of disincentives to move people away from private car use (e.g. congestion charges, increased fuel pricing)

If other, please specify

6.4 Comment box

The National Urban Transport Policy emphasises these measures.

6.5 What sort of assessment/test do new drivers OF CARS have to undergo in your country in order to obtain a driver's licence? (please tick all that apply) *

Theoretical assessment/test (e.g. written exam, computer test) Practical assessment/test (i.e. in a car)

Other

If Other, please specify

MEDICAL FITNESS EXAMINATION

6.5 Comment box

7.1 Is it mandatory that designs of NEW major road construction projects are submitted for a road safety audit? *

Informal checks

7.1 Comment box

7.2 Are road safety audits (or inspections) of EXISTING road infrastructure conducted on a regular basis? *

No (please go to [Question 7.3](#))

7.2.1 If Yes, who conducts these audits?

7.2 Comment box

7.3 Is there national legislation that requires car MANUFACTURERS in your country to adhere to the following standards: *

Fuel consumption No

Seat belt installation (front seat only) Yes

Seat belt installation (all seats) No

7.3 Comment box

7.4 Are these vehicle standards in your country based on (please tick all that apply):

A national standard

If based on a standard, please specify the exact name of the standard

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

7.4 Comment box

7.5 Is it compulsory that all vehicles in your country are insured? *

Yes, required nationally

7.5 Comment box

7.6 Is there a periodic vehicle inspection process in your country for the following vehicle types (e.g. an annual inspection of vehicle road-worthiness)? *

Motorcars Yes

Motorized two-wheeler vehicles Yes

Minibuses, pick-up trucks, vans or jeeps (seating <20) Yes

Trucks Yes

Buses Yes

Other

If Other, please specify

AUTORICKSHAWS AND THREE WHEELERS

7.6 Comment box

8.1 In your country are speed limits FOR CARS set (please tick all that apply): *

at a provincial/state or local level

If other, please specify

8.1 Comment box

8.2 What is the maximum speed limit (FOR PRIVATE CARS) allowed on the following roads (please provide these limits in km/h)

Urban roads (km/h) Rural roads (km/h) Intercity roads/highways (km/h) Other (km/h) please specify below

If other, please specify

Please provide a copy of the legislative document that indicates these speed limits.

8.2 Comment box

NO NATIONAL FIXED SPEED LIMITS EVEN WITHIN THESE CATEGORIES. HOWEVER VARYING DEGREES OF SPEED LIMITS HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED FOR RESPECTIVE VEHICLE CATEGORIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. FOR INSTANCE IN DELHI THE LIMIT IS BETWEEN 50 AND 60 KMPH

8.3 Does speed legislation differ by vehicle type?

Yes

8.3 Comment box

8.4 Are local authorities (e.g. municipalities, districts, or states in federations) allowed to modify the national limits and set their own speed limits that are lower than national level limits?

Yes

8.4 Comment box

8.5 In your opinion, how effective is enforcement of speed limits in your country. PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE RESPONSES OF ALL RESPONDENTS BELOW. Note that this includes your own score that you filled in on your respondent's questionnaire. (0 = NOT EFFECTIVE and 10 = HIGHLY EFFECTIVE)

Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3
Respondent 4	Respondent 5	Respondent 6
Respondent 7	Respondent 8	

Now, on the scale below, please note down the overall group response - if respondents come to a consensus on this score. 4

8.5 Comment box

ALL RESPONDENTS DID NOT ENTER THE SCORE ON THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES BUT A CONSENSUS WAS REACHED ON THE SCORE DURING THE CONSENSUS MEETING WHICH HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED IN CONSENSUS SCORE

9.1 Is there a NATIONAL drink-driving law in your country? *

Yes

If Yes, please provide a copy of this legislative document

THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.doc

9.1 Comment box

SEE SECTION 185 (PAGE 59)

9.2 How does your national law define drink-driving? (tick all that apply)

Blood alcohol concentration limit (please go to Question 9.3)

If Other, please explain

9.2 Comment box

9.3 What is the national maximum legal Blood Alcohol Concentration?

(please specify unit) 30mg/100ml

9.3.1 What is the national maximum legal Blood Alcohol Concentration for each of the following: (please answer in the appropriate unit field).

General population (g/dl) General population (mg/ml)
Young/novice drivers (g/dl) Young/novice drivers(mg/ml)
Professional/commercial drivers (g/dl)
Professional/commercial drivers (mg/ml)

9.3 Comment box

THE LIMIT IS SAME FOR ALL KINDS OF DRIVERS - 30mg/100ml

9.4 Which of the following mechanisms are used to enforce the drink-driving laws in your country: (check all that apply)

- Use of random breath testing
- Use of police check points
- Breath testing of all crash involved drivers
- Blood testing of crash involved drivers

If Other, please specify

9.4 Comment box

9.5 In your opinion, how effective is enforcement of drink driving laws in your country. PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE RESPONSES OF ALL RESPONDENTS BELOW. Note that this includes your own score that you filled in on your respondent's questionnaire. (0 = NOT EFFECTIVE and 10 = HIGHLY EFFECTIVE) Respondent 1 Respondent 2 Respondent 3 Respondent 4 Respondent 5 Respondent 6 Respondent 7 Respondent 8 Now, on the scale below, please note down the overall group response - if respondents come to a consensus on this score. 3

9.5 Comment box

ALL RESPONDENTS DID NOT ENTER THE SCORE ON THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES BUT A CONSENSUS WAS REACHED ON THE SCORE DURING THE CONSENSUS MEETING WHICH HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED IN CONSENSUS SCORE

9.6 What is the best estimate for the proportion of annual road traffic DEATHS in your country that are attributable to alcohol: (i.e. those over the country-defined limit)

Estimated proportion of road traffic DEATHS attributable to alcohol Year Data source

Don't know

9.6 Comment box

10. Motorcycle helmet use

10.1 In your country, is there NATIONAL legislation requiring helmet use among users of motorized two-wheelers? *

Yes

If Yes, please provide a copy of this legislative document.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.doc

10.1 Comment box

SEE SECTION 129 (PAGE 45)

10.2 Does national legislation on helmet use apply to:

drivers of motorized two-wheelers Yes

adult passengers of motorized two-wheelers Yes

child passengers of motorized two-wheelers Yes

10.2.1 Are there any exceptions to this law? Yes

If Yes, please explain (e.g. religious reasons)

SIKHS WEARING A TURBAN ARE EXEMPT FROM WEARING A HELMET

10.2 Comment box

10.3 Does legislation on helmet wearing apply to all road types? Yes

Does legislation on helmet wearing apply to all engine types? Yes

10.3 Comment box

10.4 Is there a national law that requires helmets to meet a recognised standard? Yes

If Yes, please specify BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

10.4 Comment box

10.5 In your opinion, how effective is enforcement of helmet laws. PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE RESPONSES OF ALL RESPONDENTS BELOW. Note that this includes your own score that you filled in on your respondent's questionnaire. (0 = NOT EFFECTIVE and 10 = HIGHLY EFFECTIVE)

Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3
Respondent 4	Respondent 5	Respondent 6
Respondent 7	Respondent 8	

Then, on the scale below, please note down the overall group response - if respondents come to a consensus on this score. 2

10.5 Comment box

ALL RESPONDENTS DID NOT ENTER THE SCORE ON THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES BUT A CONSENSUS WAS REACHED ON THE SCORE DURING THE CONSENSUS MEETING WHICH HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED IN CONSENSUS SCORE

10.6 What is the best national ESTIMATE of the proportion of users of motorized two-wheelers in your country that wear helmets? (please provide the date and source of this estimate and attach the relevant hard copies of this information)

ESTIMATED proportion of helmet use nationally (please specify denominator)

ESTIMATED proportion of helmet use by *drivers* (if available)

ESTIMATED proportion of helmet use by *passengers* (if available)

Year and data source of this estimate

Year	Data source	Data not available
------	-------------	--------------------

10.6 Comment box

11.1 In your country, is there NATIONAL legislation requiring seat-belt use among car occupants? *

Yes (please provide a copy of this legislative document)

11.1 Comment box

Law on Use of Seatbelt: CENTRAL MOTOR VEHICLES RULES 1989

As per the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 138 of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 'in a motor vehicle, in which seat-belts have been provided under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (1A) of rule 125 or rule 125A, as the case may be, it shall be ensured that the driver, and the person seated in the front seat or the persons occupying front facing rear seats, as the case may be, wear the seat belts while the vehicle is in motion. Rule 125 (1) requires the manufacturer of every motor vehicle other than motor cycles and three-wheelers of engine capacity not exceeding 500 cc, shall equip every such vehicle with a seat belt for the driver and for the person occupying the front seat. Rule 125 (1A) requires the manufacturer of every motor vehicle that is used for carriage of passengers and their luggage and comprising no more than 8 seats in addition to the driver's seat, shall equip it with a seat belt for a person occupying the front facing rear seat.

11.2 Is there national legislation requiring the USE of seat-belts in cars among the following occupants:

- By drivers only Yes
- By both occupants in the FRONT seats Yes
- By occupants in the REAR seats Yes

11.2 Comment box

AS PER LAW THE MANUFACTURERS OF CARS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SEAT BELTS FOR FRONT SEATS AND THE DRIVER. THEREFORE IT IS MANDATORY FOR FRONT SEAT PASSENGER AND DRIVER TO WEAR SEAT BELTS WHILE THE VEHICLE IS IN MOTION. HOWEVER IF THE MANUFACTURER PROVIDES SEAT BELTS IN THE FRONT FACING REAR SEATS ALSO THEN THE PASSENGERS SITTING ON THOSE SEATS ALSO HAVE TO WEAR THE SEAT BELTS.

11.3 Is enforcement of seat-belt use laws in your country

Applied only to front seat occupants

If other, please specify

11.3 Comment box

AS PER LAW THE MANUFACTURERS OF CARS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SEAT BELTS FOR FRONT SEATS AND THE DRIVER. THEREFORE IT IS MANDATORY FOR FRONT SEAT PASSENGER AND DRIVER TO WEAR SEAT BELTS WHILE THE VEHICLE IS IN MOTION. HOWEVER IF THE MANUFACTURER PROVIDES SEAT BELTS IN THE FRONT FACING REAR SEATS ALSO THEN THE PASSENGERS SITTING ON THOSE SEATS ALSO HAVE TO WEAR THE SEAT BELTS.

11.4 In your opinion, how effective is enforcement of seat-belt laws. PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE RESPONSES OF ALL RESPONDENTS BELOW. Note that this includes your own score that you filled in on your respondent's questionnaire. (0 = NOT EFFECTIVE and 10 = HIGHLY EFFECTIVE)

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Respondent 1 | Respondent 2 | Respondent 3 |
| Respondent 4 | Respondent 5 | Respondent 6 |
| Respondent 7 | Respondent 8 | |

Then, on the scale below, please note down the overall group response - if respondents come to a consensus on this score. 2

11.4 Comment box

ALL RESPONDENTS DID NOT ENTER THE SCORE ON THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES BUT A CONSENSUS WAS REACHED ON THE SCORE DURING THE CONSENSUS MEETING WHICH HAVE BEEN DOCUMENTED IN CONSENSUS SCORE

11.5 What is the best national ESTIMATE of the proportion of seat-belt use in your country? (attach the relevant hard copies of this information)

ESTIMATED proportion of seat-belt use nationally (in %) Year Data source If available, ESTIMATED proportion of seat-belt use among front seat occupants (in %) If available, ESTIMATED proportion of seat-belt use among rear seat occupants (in %)

11.5 Comment box DATA NOT AVAILABLE

11.6 In your country, is there NATIONAL legislation requiring the use of child restraints *

No (go to Question 12)

If Other, please specify

11.6 Comment box

11.7 In your opinion, how effective is enforcement of child-restraint use laws. PLEASE WRITE DOWN THE RESPONSES OF ALL RESPONDENTS BELOW. Note that this includes your own score that you filled in on your respondent's questionnaire. (0 = NOT EFFECTIVE and 10 = HIGHLY EFFECTIVE)

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Respondent 1 | Respondent 2 | Respondent 3 |
| Respondent 4 | Respondent 5 | Respondent 6 |
| Respondent 7 | Respondent 8 | |

Now, on the scale below, please note down the overall group response - if respondents come to a consensus on this score.

No consensus on answer

11.7 Comment box

NOT APPLICABLE. THE QUESTION IS NOT APPLICABLE AS THERE ARE NO LAWS PERTAINING TO CHILD RESTRAINT.

THE SYSTEM IS NOT EDITING THIS PARTICULAR QUESTION - INSTEAD OF 'NO CONSENSUS ON ANSWER' IT SHOULD READ 'NOT APPLICABLE'

12.1 In your country, is there a formal publicly available pre-hospital care system?

Yes (please go to [Question 12.1.1](#))

12.1 Comment box

12.1.1 If Yes, does this include (tick all that apply)

a universal access phone number for pre-hospital care - i.e. a single nationwide emergency telephone number (please precise number below)

regional or local access phone numbers for pre-hospital care

Please precise the universal access phone number

102

12.1.1 Comment box

Country India

System data

Date	User Account	User Domain
7/8/2008 8:08:14 AM	ind158	datacol

Global Status Report on Road Safety (sections A and B)

NATIONAL DATA COORDINATOR

Region *	Country *	Name * Last / First
SEARO	India	Name KUMAR ASHOK DR.

Institution *

CENTRAL BUREAU OF HEALTH INTELLIGENCE,
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES,
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Position DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL AND DIRECTOR

Email _dircbhi@nb.nic.in

Telephone 91(11)23063175

Respondent 1

1 Name SAROJ KUMAR DASH

2 Title JOINT SECRETARY (TRANSPORT AND ADMINISTRATION) AND CVO

3 Institutional affiliation

DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS,
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4 e-mail sk.dash@nic.nic.in

5 Telephone number

Please use format **country code)(city code) (tel number)**
(91)(11)(23717294)

6 Attendance at consensus meeting Yes

Respondent 2

1 Name R K VERMA

2 Title SECRETARY CUM COMMISSIONER

3 Institutional affiliation

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI

4 e-mail _

5 Telephone number

Please use format **country code)(city code) (tel number)**
(91)(11)(23933829)

6 Attendance at consensus meeting Yes

Respondent 3

1 Name DR. BELA SHAH

2 Title SR DDG (NCD)

3 Institutional affiliation

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

4 e-mail shahb@icmr.org.in

5 Telephone number

Please use format **country code)(city code) (tel number)**
(91)(11)(26589381)

6 Attendance at consensus meeting Yes

Respondent 4**1 Name** SUDHIR AWASTHI**2 Title** DIRECTOR**3 Institutional affiliation**

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

4 e-mail .**5 Telephone number**Please use format **country code)(city code) (tel number)**
(91)(11)(26186567)**6 Attendance at consensus meeting** Yes**Respondent 5****1 Name** S N SHRIVASTAVA**2 Title** Jt. CP/ TRAFFIC**3 Institutional affiliation** DELHI TRAFFIC POLICE**4 e-mail****5 Telephone number**Please use format **country code)(city code) (tel number)**
91)(11)(23490221)**6 Attendance at consensus meeting** Yes**Respondent 6****1 Name** DR VIKRAM KUMAR**2 Title** DIRECTOR**3 Institutional affiliation**

CENTRAL ROAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

4 e-mail vkumar.crri@nic.in**5 Telephone number**Please use format **country code)(city code) (tel number)**
(91)(11)(26848917)**6 Attendance at consensus meeting** Yes**Respondent 7****1 Name** DR G GURURAJ**2 Title**PROFESSOR AND HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF
EPIDEMIOLOGY**3 Institutional affiliation** NIMHANS**4 e-mail** guru@nimhans.kar.nic.in**5 Telephone number**Please use format **country code)(city code) (tel number)**
(91)(80)(26995244)**6 Attendance at consensus meeting** No**Further Reference:**

Based on the National Road Safety Profile 2008 of all the Member Countries WHO Published :-

(1) Global Status Report on Road Safety time for Action, 2009

For details - www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2009

(2) Regional Report on -Station of Road Safety ; The South East Asia Region, 2009



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

CBHI email : dircbhi@nb.nic.in



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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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



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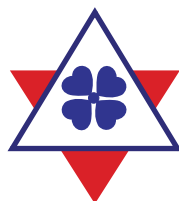
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FOREWORD

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 technologicistic 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 uly 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 along with 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



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Managing Human Resources for Health in India

A case study of Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh

Recommendations emerging out of the study are as follows

- 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.

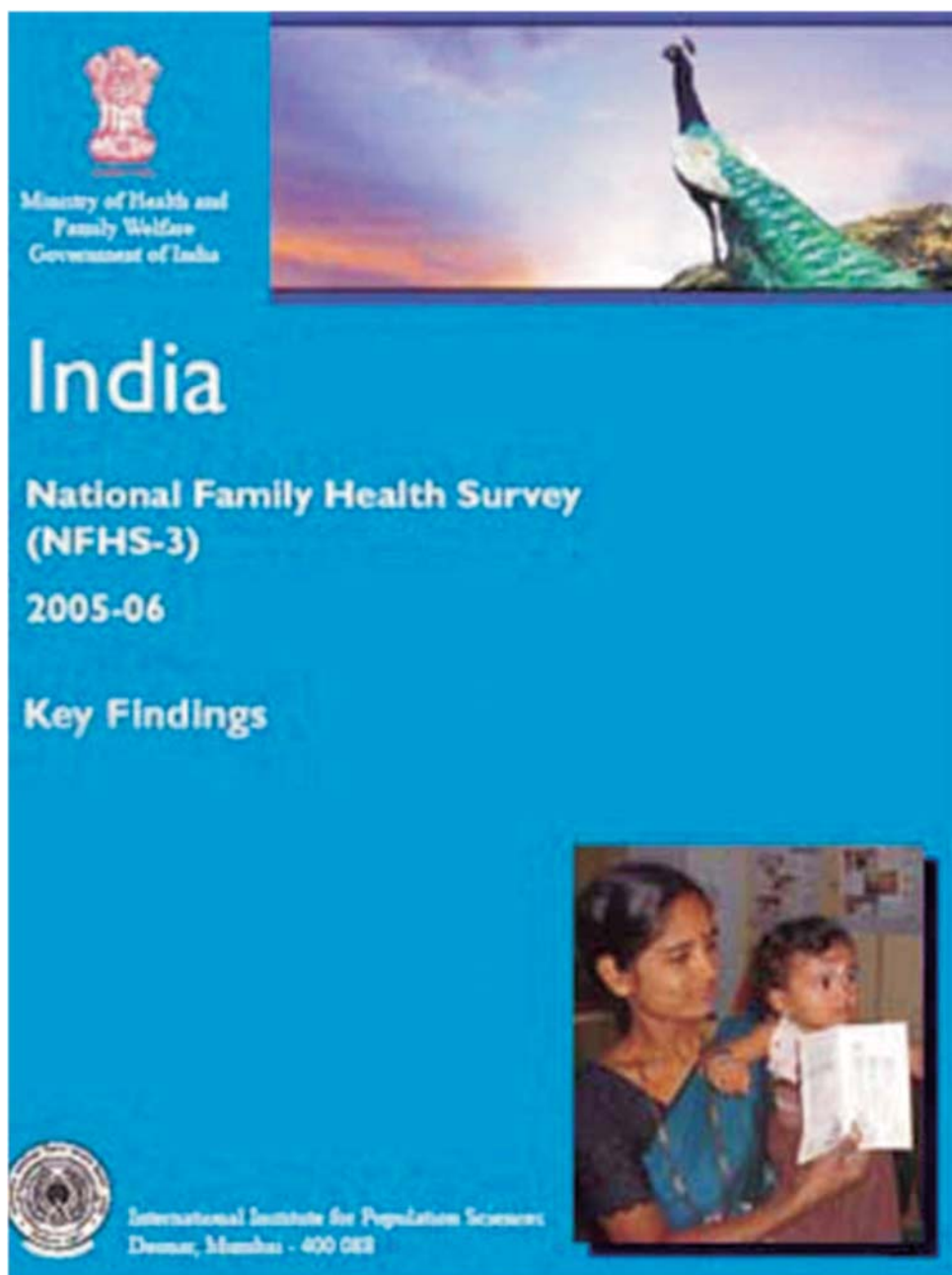


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For additional information about the 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), please contact:

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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

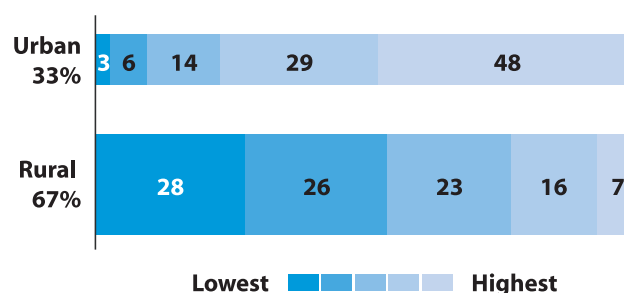
The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of consumer items, type of dwelling, source of water, and availability of electricity into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 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

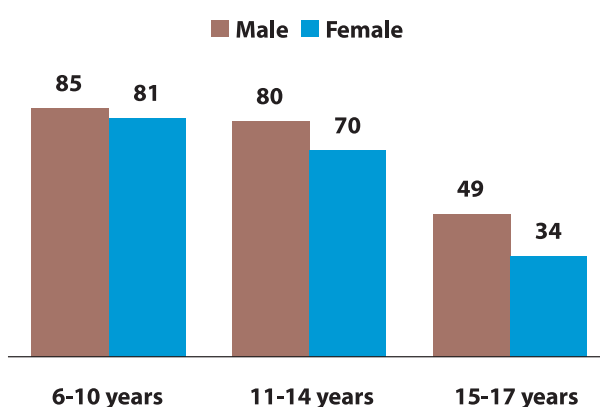
Virtually all Indian adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most Indian adults also think children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; fewer adults think children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

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.

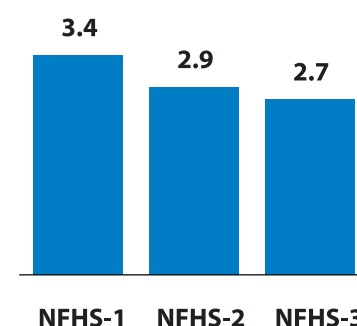
Fertility in rural areas is 3.0 children per woman, much higher than in urban areas where the replacement level fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman has been achieved. The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile 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.

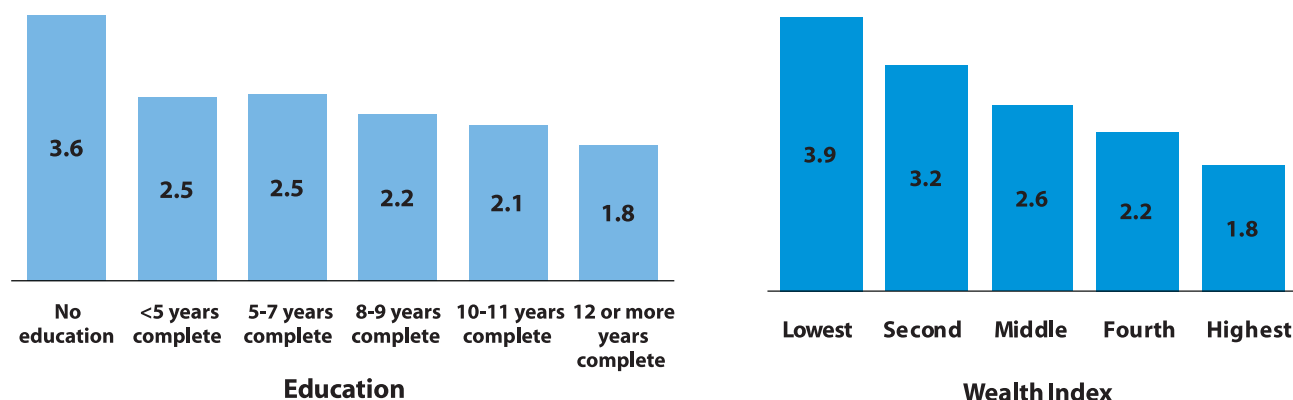
Fertility trends

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

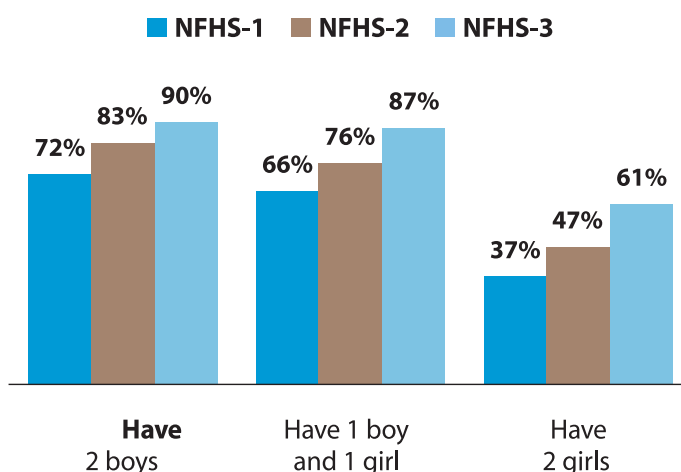
Seventy-one percent of adults either want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, about half would like to wait at least two years. Two-thirds of women and men consider the ideal family size to be two children or 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.

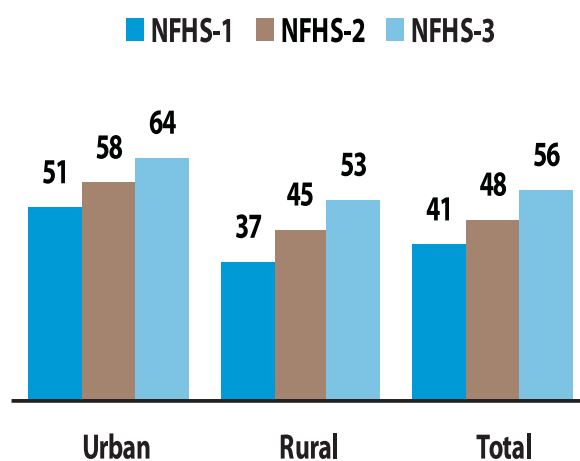
Muslim women are less likely to use contraceptives (46%) than women of other religions (58% among Hindus and 58-75% among other religious groups). Women from the lowest wealth quintile and scheduled-tribe women are less likely to use family planning methods than most other women.

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.

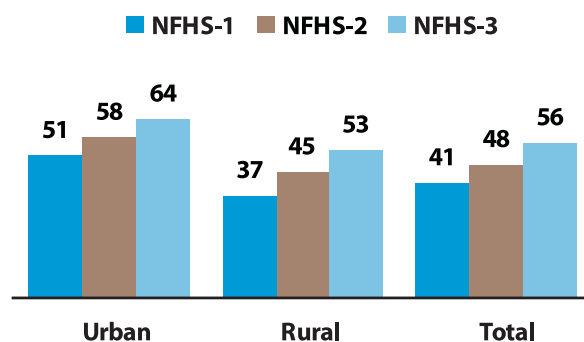
How many women use family planning?

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

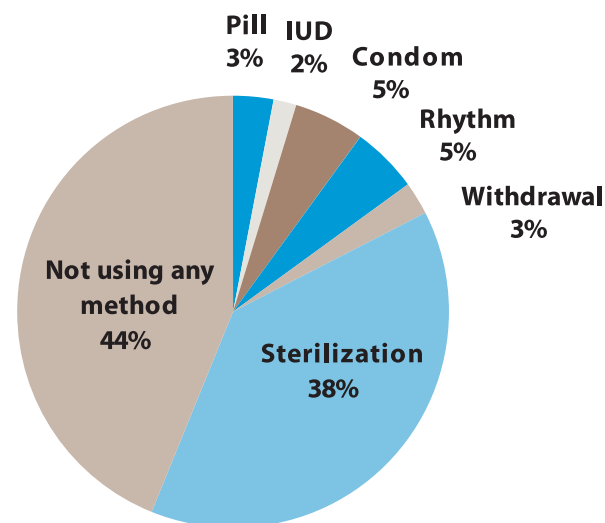
Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Only about one-third of modern contraceptive users were told by the health worker about the side effects of their method, and one-quarter were told what to do if those side 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.

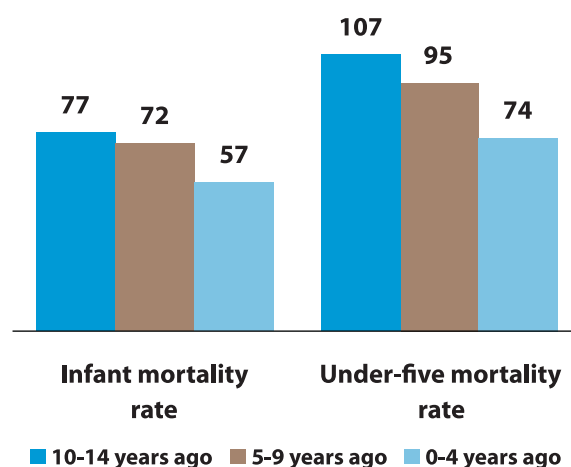
After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in India face a higher mortality risk than boys. Children born to mothers under age 20 or over age 40 are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 77 per 1,000 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.

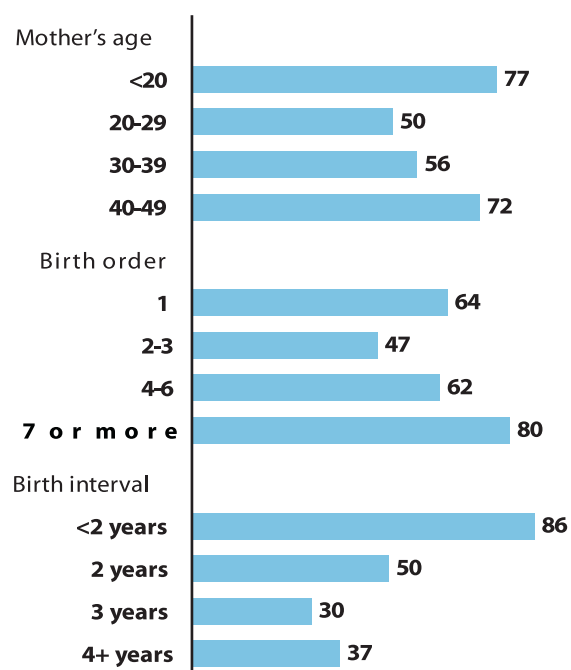
Infant and child mortality rates over time

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.

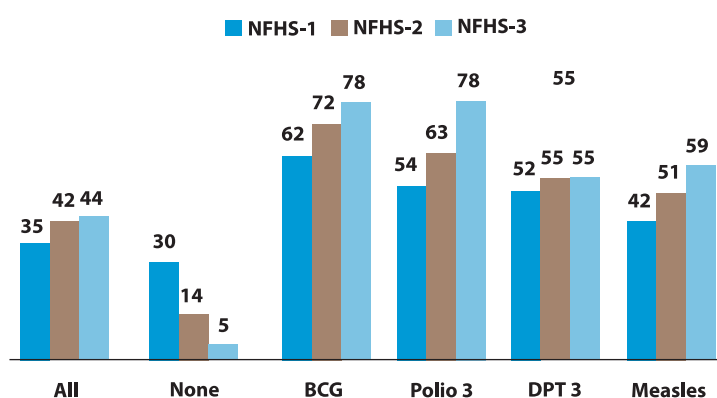
Seventy-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and the same percentage have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. However, only 59 percent have been vaccinated against measles, and only 55 percent have received all the recommended doses of DPT. Less than 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.

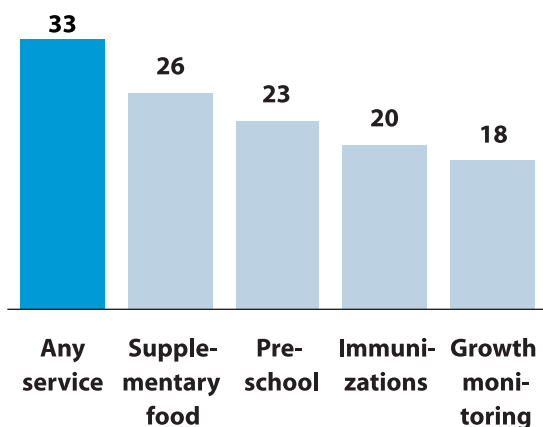
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

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



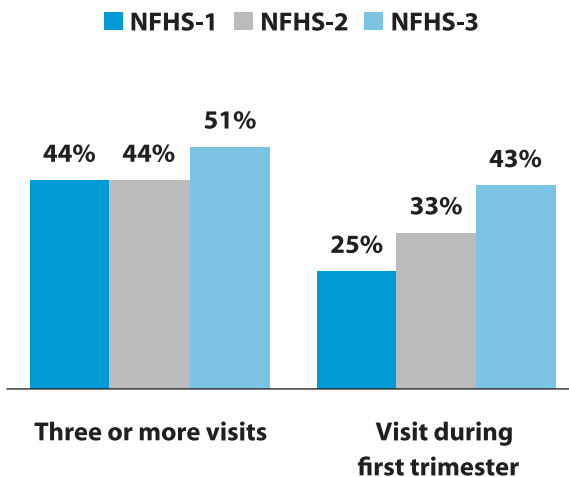
Children age 2-3 years are slightly more likely to be taken to the *anganwadi* centre than younger and older children. Mothers with no education and mothers who have completed high school are least likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres. Mothers from scheduled tribes 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.

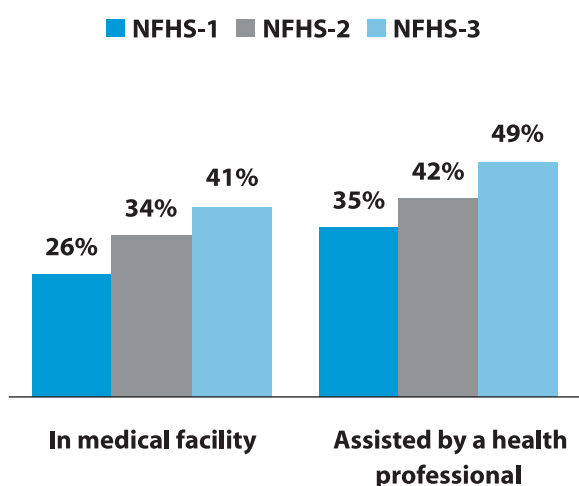
Male involvement in antenatal care

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.

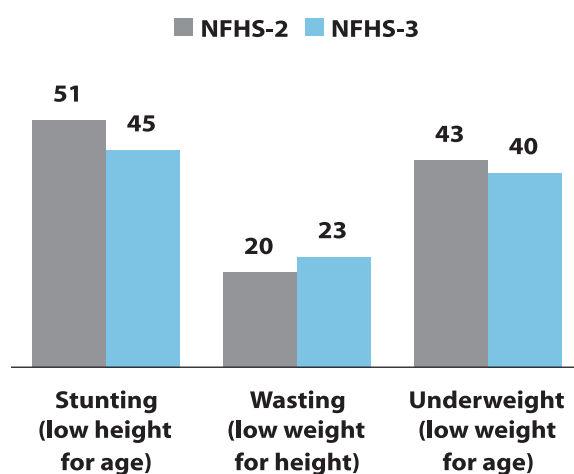
Children's nutritional status in India has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago, which 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.

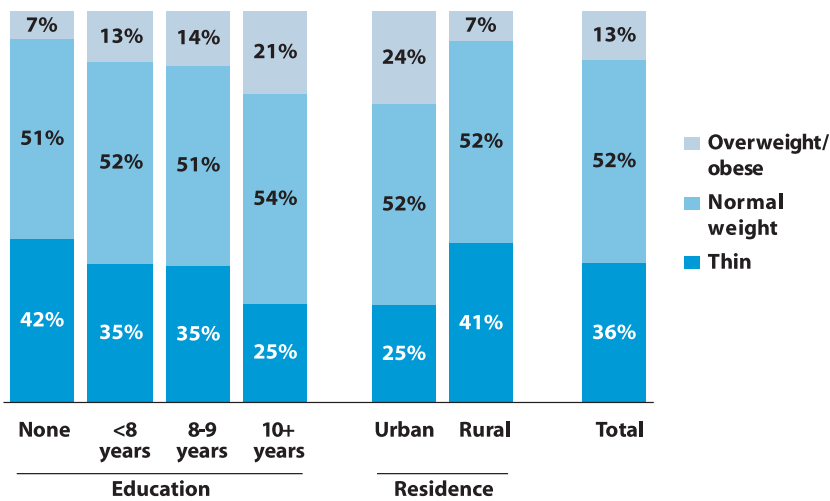
Trends in children's nutritional status

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.

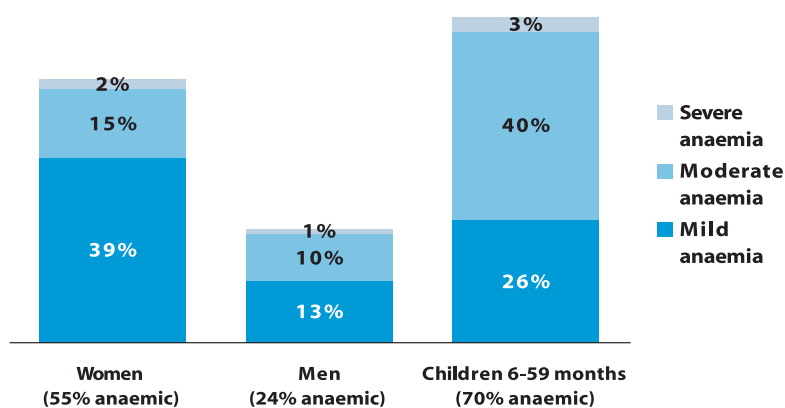
Iodized salt

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.

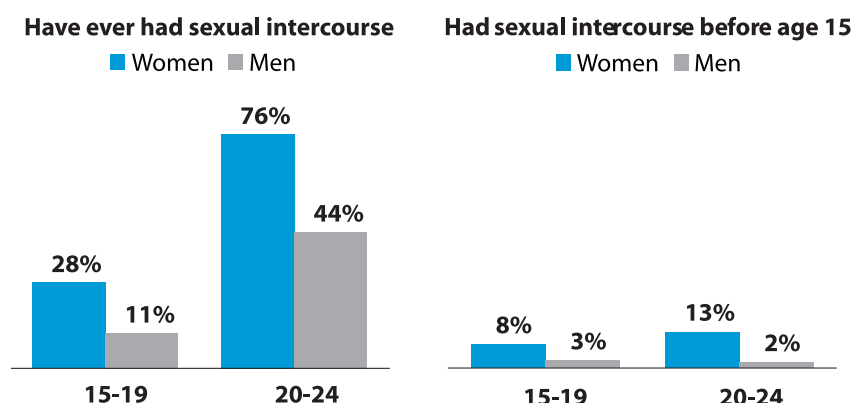
Men and women who smoke are more likely to have anaemia than non-smokers

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

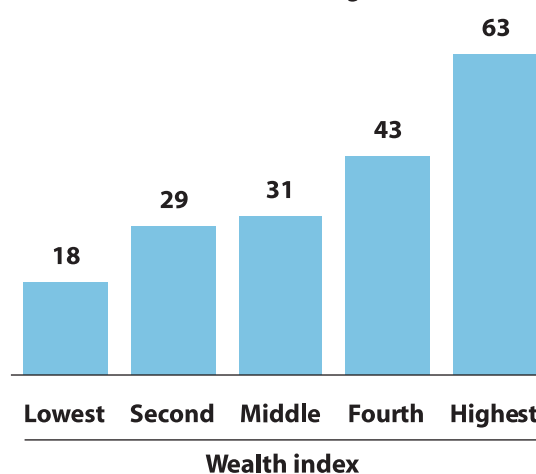
Among women reporting they had higher-risk sex, 15 percent said they had used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Men who had higher-risk sex were more than twice as likely to report condom use (38%). Condom use during higher-risk sex is more common among urban residents, never-married women 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.

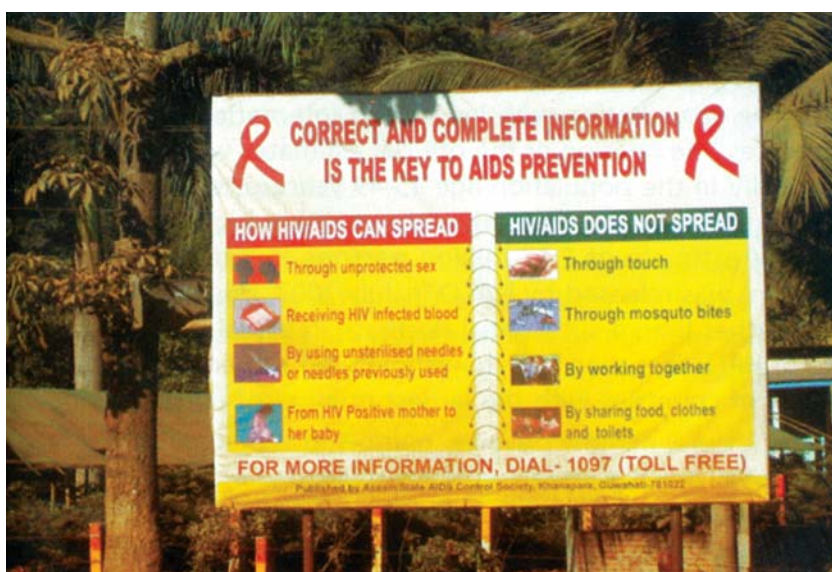
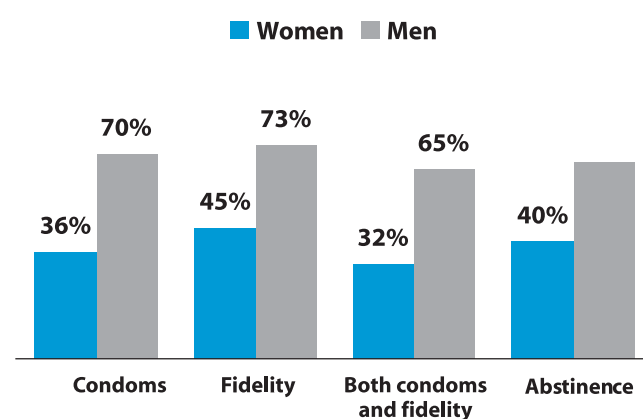
Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. Nationwide, 84 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 95 percent in urban areas.

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

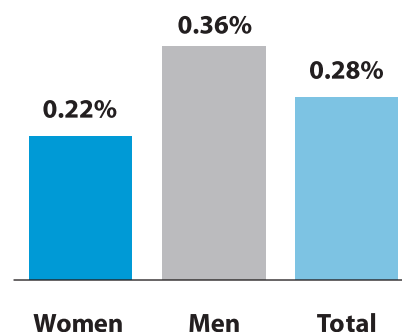
Only 3 percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV. The proportion of women and men who have been tested for HIV but who did not get their test results is very low. The proportion of women who have ever been tested for HIV and got the results of the test ranges from 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



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.

National Disaster Management Guidelines on Health Matters



Hon'ble Union Minister for H&FW Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad Releasing The "National Disaster Management Guidelines on Psycho-Social Support and Mental Health Services in Disasters" 20th January 2010, New Delhi

The disaster management in India perceived paradigm shift when Government of India enacted the **Disaster Management Act, 2005** which envisaged the creation of the **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**, headed by the **Prime Minister** as its **chairman**. NDMA consists of a vice chairman and eight members that also includes a member for Medical preparedness and response in disaster medicine is looked after by Lt Gen (Dr.) J R Bhardwaj.

Under Section 6 of the Disaster Management Act, (2005), the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is, inter alia, mandated to issue Guidelines for preparing action plans for holistic and co-ordinated management of all disasters. Formulation of these guidelines has involved active participation and contribution of stakeholders that include ministries, departments, institutions, experts. Besides this NDMA is presently responsible for conceptualizing and implementing preparedness, mitigation, community preparedness, and public awareness activities besides also helping in recovery

In this direction disaster medicine has been accorded a high priority and the following guidelines have already been released related to health :

1. **Guidelines on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management** were released in the year 2007. These guidelines focuses on medical preparedness for capacity building at various levels, specialized health care and laboratory facilities, The response focus on pre hospital care and transportation of the casualties and their management in hospitals. An all hazard approach has been adopted and special emphasis has been given for the management of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) casualties.

2. **Guidelines on Chemical (Industrial) Disasters (2007)** focus on management of industrial disasters in chemical industries. The guidelines stress on preparedness for fail free safety and security issues, preparation of on-site and off-site plans. A coordinated response mechanism between on- site and off-site managers including the management of casualties arising out of chemical industrial disasters.
3. **Guidelines on management of Biological disasters (2008)** including bio terrorism deals with the prevention, preparedness, management of major epidemics & pandemics and those occurred by terrorist activities in the form of bio terrorism by the use of biological agents. Special stress is laid on prevention by strengthening Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), immunization programmes, and preparedness by upgrading and creating Bio-safety laboratories across the country. A chapter is also dedicated to agro terrorism.
4. **Guidelines on management of Chemical (Terrorism) disasters (2009)** deals with prevention, preparedness including capacity development and infrastructure required thereof. Stress has been laid on strengthening, creation of national and zonal poison information centers, personal protective equipments (PPE), decontamination facilities, availability of anti- dots, specialized ambulance for evacuation and management of casualties in earmarked hospitals.
5. **The Guidelines on Psycho-social Support and Mental Health Services (PSSMHS)** stress on the comprehensive interventions aimed at addressing wide range of psychosocial and mental health problems arising out of disasters. These interventions consist of Psycho-social first aid in the immediate response phase followed by psycho-social support. A well orchestrated referral mechanism for continued support and management has been emphasized. Participation of Community Level Workers, Non Government Organization and role of government agencies has been highlighted. Special attention has been paid to the vulnerable groups of the community. Under the umbrella of National Health Policy (NHP), National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) the PSSMHS shall be delivered through an integrated manner as a part of general health care and general relief in disasters.

For Details Kindly Refer To NDMA Website www.ndma.gov.in



National Health Profile of India

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 data 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.