

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2953
TO BE ANSWERED ON 2ND DECEMBER, 2016**

ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**2953. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken into account India's low ranking in the list of 188 nations, based on the data on factors such as mortality rates, malaria, hygiene and air pollution as per the first annual assessment of Sustainable Development Goals health performance published in medical journal Lancet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the country has lagged behind other developing countries including Bhutan and Sri Lanka in key health indicators;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the health standards in the country?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) & (b): The study titled “Measuring the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 countries: a baseline analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015” published recently in medical journal “The Lancet” placed India at 143rd position. The paper stated that statistical methods were applied to systematically compiled data to estimate the performance of 33 health-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators for 188 countries from 1990 to 2015.

Though the SDG 3 of “health and wellbeing of all at all ages” is in sync with the vision of proposed National Health policy and National Health Mission (NHM), a National Task Force on SDG 3 has been set up by the Ministry not only to deliberate on policy and strategy but also provide technical support and guidance on SDGs to States.

(c) & (d): Certain key health indicators of India in comparison to some developing countries including Bhutan and Sri Lanka from the publication 'THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2016' brought out by UNICEF, are annexed. The reasons for low performance include issues pertaining to adequacy of access and quality of healthcare, affordability, regional disparities, other socio cultural determinants of health etc.

(e): Health is a State Subject. However, under National Health Mission support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system based on the requirements posed by them under Programme Implementation Plans. National Health Mission (NHM), has two Sub-Missions, viz. the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) interventions and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

Certain key health indicators of India and some developing countries

Country	Life expectancy at birth (in years) 2015	Infant mortality rate 2015	Maternal mortality ratio 2015 (Adjusted)	Underweight (%) under age five years (2010-2015)
India	68	38	174	29
Bangladesh	72	31	176	33
Bhutan	70	27	148	13
Myanmar	66	40	178	23
Nepal	70	29	258	30
Pakistan	66	66	178	32
Sri Lanka	75	8	30	26

Source: THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2016, UNICEF.