

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4744
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23rd MARCH, 2018**

HEALTH PARAMETERS

4744. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has fixed any health parameters for the citizens of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps to fulfill the healthcare needs for the poor and rural people; and
- (c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase emergency rural health transport services in the country?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

- (a): The National Health Policy, 2017 policy envisages as its goal, the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. The National Health Policy 2017 targets under Health Status and Programme Impact are at Annexure.
- (b): The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now subsumed as a Sub Mission of the overarching National Health Mission, was launched to improve the healthcare needs of the people particularly in rural areas.
- (c): Under National Health Mission financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for emergency ambulances. Dial 108 is predominantly an emergency response system, primarily designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims etc. As on September, 2017, there are 8755 Dial 108 ambulances operational with NHM support.

Life Expectancy and healthy life

- a) Increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.
- b) Establish regular tracking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index as a measure of burden of disease and its trends by major categories by 2022.
- c) Reduction of TFR to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025.

Mortality by Age and/ or cause

- a) Reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and MMR from current levels to 100 by 2020.
- b) Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019.
- c) Reduce neo-natal mortality to 16 and still birth rate to “single digit” by 2025.

Reduction of disease prevalence/ incidence

- a) Achieve global target of 2020 which is also termed as target of 90:90:90, for HIV/AIDS, ie,- 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, - 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
- b) Achieve and maintain elimination status of Leprosy by 2018, Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017.
- c) To achieve and maintain a cure rate of >85% in new sputum positive patients for TB and reduce incidence of new cases, to reach elimination status by 2025.
- d) To reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.25/ 1000 by 2025 and disease burden by one third from current levels.
- e) To reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025.