

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 949
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07TH FEBRUARY, 2020**

CBHI PROFILE

**949. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:
SHRI V.K. SREEKANDAN:**

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

(a) whether as per the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence's National Health Profile, India has registered an improved sex ratio and a decline in birth and death rates over the last three years consistently with Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) dominating over Communicable Diseases in the total disease burden of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to control the spurt in NCDs and the benefits that have been accrued through the Fit India movement in this regard;

(d) whether there is a wide gap in both birth and death rates among the States/UTs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): National Health Profile (NHP) of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence relies on the Data from source agencies. As per Census conducted by Registrar General of India, the trend in sex ratio has improved to 943 in 2011 from 926 in 1991.

Yes, as per the National Health Profile, India has declining birth rate (from 20.8 in 2015 to 20.2 in 2017) & death rate (from 6.5 in 2015 to 6.3 in 2017) over the last three years, based on the latest SRS Bulletin published by Registrar General of India. Reports are available at www.cbhidghs.nic.in.

The disease burden is based on ICMR India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative study report "India: Health of the Nation's States" published in November 2017, the estimated proportion of all deaths due to NCDs is 61.8% in 2016 which was 37.9% in 1990. Among the different age groups, the proportion of deaths due to NCDs in 40-69 years is 73.2%.

Reports are available at <http://www.healthdata.org/policy-report/india-health-nation%E2%80%99s-states>

(c): The Government of India has already adopted the National Action Plan and Monitoring Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India which has identified the 10 national NCD targets to be achieved by year 2025.

- In the **National Health Policy 2017**, the Government has recognized the need to halt and reverse the growing incidence of chronic diseases/NCDs. The policy will support an integrated approach where screening for the most prevalent NCDs with secondary prevention would make a significant impact on reduction of morbidity and preventable mortality.
- The Government of India has already adopted policies and launched the following National Programmes for prevention and control of lifestyle diseases/NCDs:
 1. The National NCD Action Plan that has identified the 10 national NCD targets to be achieved by year 2025.
 2. National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) and most recently COPD has been included under this program.
 3. National Tobacco Control Program & COTPA.
 4. National Dialysis Program under NHM.
 5. National Geriatric Care Program.
- Under the population level initiative on NCDs, services of frontline workers are used for screening, which also held in spreading awareness. Field awareness campaign through different platforms are also undertaken from time to time.
- To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institute (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.
- A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.
- In so far as benefits from Fit India movement are concerned, it is not centrally maintained.

(d) & (e): Yes, as per information published in NHP based on Data from SRS Bulletin published by Registrar General of India there exists gap in both birth and death rates among States/UTs. In 2017, birth rate in Andaman & Nicobar Island was 11.4; in Goa 12.5 whereas it was 26.4 in Bihar and 25.9 in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly in 2017 death rate in Delhi was 3.7; in Mizoram 4 whereas it was 7.5 in Chhattisgarh and 7.3 in Puducherry.

Reports are available at www.cbhidghs.nic.in.

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