

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5229

ANSWERED ON:10.12.2010

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

- (a) the details of Millennium Development Goals fixed for his Ministry;
- (b) the details of latest data regarding achieving the said goals, State-wise;
- (c) whether his Ministry has failed in achieving its MDGs;
- (d) if so, the details of backward States in this regard; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve said goals in the country State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD)

(a) to (d): The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) relating to Health Sector are as under:

Goal 4 : Reduce Child Mortality; Target is to reduce the Under-Five mortality rate among children by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health; Target is to reduce the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; Target is to halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The above are national level targets for India and there are no State specific targets.

As per the latest available estimates from the office of Registrar General of India, the Under Five mortality rate was 69 per 1000 live births in 2008 and the MMR was 254 per 100,000 live births during 2004-06. As per the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation report titled "Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report - 2009", the MDG targets to be achieved by 2015 for Under Five mortality and MMR are 42 and 109 respectively. All India and State-wise level of under five mortality and MMR are annexed.

Adult HIV prevalence at national level has declined from 0.41 percent in 2000 to 0.31 percent in 2009. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by more than 50 percent over the past decade. Incidence of Malaria has declined from 2.09 per 1000 population in 2000 to 1.36 per 1000 population in 2009 (Provisional). Prevalence of Tuberculosis has declined from 586 cases per lakh population in 1990 to 185 cases per lakh population in 2009. The programme has achieved new sputum positive case detection rate of more than 70 percent and treatment success rate of more than 85 percent for last three years.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to achieve the MDG indicators in the health sector in the country and the States/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh.

For reducing child mortality, the steps taken include training of service providers in Integrated Management of Neo-natal & childhood illness, training of ASHAs in Home based new born care, setting up of sick new born care units at district hospitals, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, strengthening routine immunisation programme, focussing on reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases; and

For reducing maternal mortality, the steps taken include promoting institutional deliveries, strengthening of infrastructure, training of doctors in management of emergency obstetric care and Skilled Birth Attendance, providing Ante-natal and Post Natal Care, organising Village Health and Nutrition Days, engagement of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in the community etc;

The steps taken to control diseases like HIV / AIDs, Malaria and Tuberculosis include early diagnosis and treatment, improving monitoring and evaluation, strengthening human resources, involvement of NGOs, Private sector and community, providing services near to the doorstep of community, etc.