

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1648
ANSWERED ON:23.03.2012
DEATH RATE
Ray Shri Rudramadhab

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

- (a) whether death rate in Odisha is much higher in comparison to metros and other States and UTs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality of life and bring down death rate in Odisha?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

(a) & (b): As per the latest estimate for the year 2010, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) of Odisha is 8.6 which is the highest among all States/ UTs. Further, the CDR of Odisha is also quite high as compared to the CDR of four Metro Cities available for the period 2007-2009 as shown below.

Metro Cities Period 2007-09

Chennai 5.3

Delhi 4.5

Kolkata 6.6

Mumbai 5.8

Estimated CDR for India and States / UTs for 2010 is Annexed.

(c): In order to improve various dimensions of quality of life, a number of schemes and programmes are implemented in the country including the State of Odisha. These include the "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" for achievement of universalization of elementary education; the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" to enhance the livelihood security of people in rural areas; "Bharat Nirman" covering provision of safe drinking water, housing to poor, communication, road and electricity in the rural areas and assured irrigation etc. Further, for improving the health conditions and for reducing the death rate, the Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 throughout the country, with special focus on 18 States, including Odisha, to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the rural population. The NRHM operates as an umbrella programme by integrating all vertical health programmes of the Departments of Health and Family Welfare including Reproductive & Child Health Programme and various National Diseases Control Programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme etc. In order to improve the prevention, control and treatment of diseases in the country, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) has been implemented in the country which seeks to strengthen disease surveillance by detecting and responding to early warning signals of epidemic prone diseases.