

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1924
ANSWERED ON:08.03.2013
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
De Dr. Ratna

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

- (a) whether the Human Development Index 2009 prepared by the UNDP has found various shortcomings in life expectancy at birth and health facilities in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY)

(a) & (b): The latest Human Development Index (HDI) 2011 prepared by the UNDP ranks India at 134 out of 187 countries and its HDI is shown as 0.547 which is an improvement of 5.39% (HDI was 0.519 in 2010 HDI part).

The health aspects are reflected in life expectancy at birth which is shown as 65.4 year in HDI 2011 against 64.4 year in HDI 2010.

(c) & (d): High IMR and Under 5 MR are the major factors in lowering Life Expectancy at Birth. MMR also needs improvement. A target of 25/1000 for IMR and 1000/100,000 live births for MMR has been prescribed by the 12 Five Year plan document for the end of 2017. Some of the steps taken under NRHM for improving the situation are:

Regular ANC care at health facilities and home visits by ASHA

Personalized monitoring of pregnant women, the new born and the post partum woman through MCTS

Promotion of institutional delivery through JSY. increase in deliver) points and improvement in referral transport.

JSSK

Increase in number of SNCU for managing preterm and sick neonates Promotion of exclusive breast feeding

Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea through improvement in hygiene by measures such as hand washing and management of diarrhoea through Zinc and ORS supplementation.

Extension of immunization coverage

The various disease control programs against Malaria, Kala Azar, filaria, TB (RNTCP) etc have improved the burden of disease and mortality due to major infectious diseases in all stages of life.

In order to tackle the impact of Non-communicable diseases, Government of India has launched the National Programme for prevention and control of cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts of 21 States with a focus on an awareness generation for behaviour and life style changes, early diagnosis and referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. It has also been envisaged to build capacity at various levels of health care systems for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs.