

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Price of drugs included in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) is linked to the increase/decrease in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in terms of Drugs Price Control Order, 2013. Most of the drugs in respect of which custom duty exemption has been withdrawn are included in the NLEM, 2015. Since the WPI for the current year is likely to decline, the price of these drugs will also decline. Further, even in respect of non-scheduled drugs, the annual increase in the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) can not be more than 10%.

Increase in cases of life-style diseases

1227. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in life-style diseases like obesity, diabetes, hypertension etc.;
- (b) the details thereof State-wise/UTwise for the last three years;
- (c) what is the cause for the increase of such diseases in India; and
- (d) what steps are being taken to prevent the prevalence of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise data of persons suffering from life-style diseases is not maintained centrally.

According to International Diabetes Federation, estimated number of people with diabetes (20-79 years) in India are 65.0 million, 66.8 million and 69.1 million in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

The data available from the Indian Council of Medical Research-India diabetes (INDIAB) Study Phase I done in the rural and urban settings in 3 States and 1 Union Territory viz., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chandigarh for both diabetes and hypertension indicates the range of prevalence of diabetes from 5.3% to 13.7 % and for hypertension from 19.8% to 31.5%

As per the survey conducted by the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2007-08 in 7 States on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors, State-wise figures (in percentage) on cases of hypertension is as under:

Andhra Pradesh	16.6
Madhya Pradesh	24.1
Maharashtra	20.1
Mizoram	19.6
Kerala	18.0
Tamil Nadu	17.8
Uttarakhand	18.8

According to the ICMR's National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) survey in 10 States, the prevalence of overweight/obesity (BMI > 25 Kg/m²) among rural men and women (2011-12) was approximately 12% and 16% respectively.

The details showing State-wise BMI data collected by the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The major factors contributing to the life-style diseases include inappropriate life styles, tobacco use, obesity, inappropriate diet, physical inactivity, alcohol consumption, high blood pressure, etc.

(d) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-communicable Diseases. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for diabetes and hypertension are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinic in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

Statement

*Prevalence (%) of overweight/obesity (BMI >25) among
Men and Women in India*

State	Men	Women
Kerala	17.8	28.1
Tamil Nadu	14.5	20.9
Karnataka	10.9	15.3
Andhra Pradesh	13.6	15.6

State	Men	Women
Maharashtra	11.9	14.5
Gujarat	11.3	16.7
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	7.6
Odisha	6.0	6.6
West Bengal	5.5	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	9.2
Delhi	16.8	26.4
Haryana	10.8	17.4
Himachal Pradesh	10.6	13.5
Jammu and Kashmir	6.2	16.7
Punjab	22.2	29.9
Rajasthan	6.2	8.9
Uttarakhand	7.9	12.8
Chhattisgarh	4.9	5.6
Bihar	6.3	4.6
Jharkhand	4.9	5.4
Goa	15.4	20.2
Arunachal Pradesh	7.1	8.8
Assam	5.0	7.8
Manipur	9.2	13.3
Meghalaya	5.9	5.3
Mizoram	11.4	10.6
Nagaland	5.7	6.4
Sikkim	11.9	15.4
Tripura	4.8	7.1

Source: National Family Health Survey 3: 2005-06

Unwarranted caesarean births in private hospitals

1228. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disproportionately high number of babies are delivered by caesarean section in the private hospitals for earning more profit fraudulently;