



## **Council for Social Development**

*(An Autonomous Research Institute supported by ICSSR, New Delhi, Government of Telangana  
& Reserve Bank of India)*

**Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad-30.**

[www.csdhyd.org](http://www.csdhyd.org)

**Organizes**

***Two-day National Seminar***

**On**

**Status of Health Indicators in Telangana since 2014-15**

**(November 25-26, 2021)**

### **Introduction**

To replace the Millennium Development Goals which came to an end in 2015, a new framework was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September, 2015 called “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,<sup>1</sup> a resolution which forms the cornerstone of the sustainable development agenda for the period leading up to 2030. This framework established 17 universal goals and 169 targets referred to as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and are expected to frame the United Nations member countries policies till 2030 wherein they combinedly promote prosperity while protecting the planet earth. SDGs recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental degradation.<sup>2</sup> Health and well-

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<sup>1</sup>UN. *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. United Nations; New York: 2015. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

<sup>2</sup> “United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.” United Nations. Accessed on September 11, 2021. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

being are preconditions for achieving desirable outcomes of the SDGs. It will be highly challenging to fulfill the targets of the goals without “good health and well-being for all”. Among the 17 SDGs, Goal 3 “*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*” is dedicated to health and is articulated through nine targets and four mechanisms for implementation. The goal of health is positioned as a key feature of human development and is interlinked to several other SDG goals related to gender equality, poverty, education, sanitation, urbanization, food security etc. Goal 3 has immense potential to bring health at the centre of economic growth and also focuses on the equity side of development by addressing the need of disadvantaged groups and the poor. In order to promote well-being of all, every nation or state needs to have health on the top of the policy agenda and make it the cornerstone of economic growth picture.

**Table 1: Goal 3 Targets: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

Goal no.	Target
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries and small island developing States
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

**Source:** *Sustainable Development Goals*, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health>

The Goal has 13 targets (inclusive of four mechanisms) to measure the healthy lives and promote well-being for all, as shown in table 1. At an all-India level, a total of 41 indicators have been identified to measure and monitor the progress of these targets.<sup>3</sup> Good health and well-being address all major health priorities, including communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; reproductive, maternal and child health; universal health coverage; and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. Nationally, the Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,000 live births has come down from 130 in 2014-15 to 113 in 2016-18. Similarly, under-five mortality rate has declined from 43 in 2015 to 36 in 2018, 94% of total deliveries reported to happened in health institutions in 2019. India notified 2.4 million cases of TB in 2019. About 177 cases of tuberculosis were reported per 1,00,000 persons in the country and aims to eliminate tuberculosis by 2025. The monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health constituted 13 percent of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure. These developments were made possible through the Government of India (GoI) health policies which aim to provide universal health coverage at affordable prices to everyone. In order to achieve this goal, GoI has launched the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana, National Health Policy, Ayushman Bharat Yojana (the world's largest health protection programme), Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha karyakram, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan, Mission Indradhanush among others, which have been instrumental in achieving significant progress in this area.

## Significance of the Seminar

States play a critical role in achieving the SDGs by 2030. In this direction, the Government of Telangana (GoT) is committed to achieve the SDGs and implemented various schemes, policies and strategies from past few years and the state has made remarkable progress in health sector.

<sup>3</sup> SDG National Indicator Framework Progress Report. Accessed on September 11, 2021  
[http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/SDG-NIF-Progress2021\\_March%2031.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/SDG-NIF-Progress2021_March%2031.pdf)

The state has achieved the Global Target 3.1 that aims to reduce the number of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births to less than 70. Telangana has also achieved the target of institutional deliveries (100%) by 2020-21. The number of maternal deaths per 1 lakh live births in Telangana decreased from 83 in 2014-15 to 63 in 2020-21. In 2019-20, the under-five mortality rate is 30 per 1000 live births as against 37 per 1000 live births in 2014-15. Similarly, Neonatal Mortality Rate in the state also decreased from 20 percent in 2015-16 to 16.8 per 1000 live births in 2019-20. Telangana's composite score under SDG-3 according to NITI Aayog's SDG Index 2020-21 is 67 and falls under the front runner category. This was possible due to several policy interventions that GoT initiated over a period of time. Through schemes like KCR kit, which provides essential items to women and newborn and Amma odi, a scheme that provides transport service to pregnant women and Arogya Lakshmi which focuses on the well-being and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women, the Telangana government has prioritized maternal and child health. GoT has also established Basti Dawakhana, special Newborn Care Units which provide special care to sick newborns, Kanti Velugu, a programme towards "Avoidable Blindness Free Telangana", wherein universal eye screening of the entire population is aimed at. More importantly, the Telangana government has also developed a robust emergency response system to deliver comprehensive, speedy and reliable quality emergency healthcare services under Emergency Medical/ Management Services through a single toll-free number (108) among others.

Though much has been done over a period of time, there remains a vast area to be covered at national (India) and State level (Telangana) to reach the goals prescribed under SDG 2030. A comprehensive view of the health sector needs to be undertaken to address the shortcomings like regional disparities with regard to the performance of health indicators within state, improving the efficiency in implementation of existing schemes, and leveraging technology to reach the last mile. Moreover, the current pandemic has increased the stress on medical facilities manifold and showcased the vulnerability of health infrastructure in the state. Issues like shortage of medical oxygen, unavailability of beds, lack of emergency transportation, the need to travel long distance to avail proper treatment, nutrition losses especially among children etc, have come to the fore. In this context, a thorough review to understand and evaluate the health sector of India in general and health sector of Telangana in particular is the need of the hour. In view of these developments, Council of Social Development (CSD) is planning to organize a two-day national seminar on Health Indicators in the state of Telangana since its formation (2014-15). The main questions that the proposed national seminar wants to address are the following;

- *What are the socio-economic impacts of health outcomes under the new framework of SDG on the people of Telangana?*
- *What are the Telangana state policy actions and organizational mechanisms that deal with implementing the SDG framework relating to health sector?*
- *What is the status of health indicators in Telangana since 2014-15?*
- *What is the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the implementation and fulfillment of SDG goals related to health in Telangana?*

By looking into these issues, the proposed two-day national seminar aims to evaluate the implementation of health level indicators under the SDG framework in Telangana and to critically analyse working of policy mechanisms in implementing various measures to improve the health outcomes in Telangana. Given the interconnected nature of SDG 3 (health) with other goals, the seminar also tries to look into various dimensions and benefits of achieving the prescribed targets under the goal of health. The seminar also tries to bring out the impact of Covid-19 on achieving the set targets under SDGs. In this regard, CSD calls for abstracts from all the stakeholders in the following themes.

## Seminar Themes

- ❖ *The concept of SDGs and well-being: Philosophy, framework, strategies*
- ❖ *Maternal and child health care*
- ❖ *Sexual and reproductive health and rights including family planning, information and education in Telangana*
- ❖ *Road safety and the incidence of suicides in Telangana*
- ❖ *Universal health coverage in Telangana*
- ❖ *Nutritional status in Telangana*
- ❖ *COVID-19 and its implications for achieving SDGs in Telangana*
- ❖ *Societal impacts of COVID-19: Mental health and social stigma*
- ❖ *Last mile connectivity: The significance of technology*
- ❖ *Funding healthcare in Telangana*
- ❖ *Material and Intellectual investment for improving health outcomes in Telangana*
- ❖ *Emerging health issues and priorities: Trends and way forward in Telangana*
- ❖ *Role of Civil Society, Non-Governmental organizations, Political Parties in framing policies and schemes for improving health outcomes.*

Abstracts can be sent on the above-mentioned themes and also on any relevant areas of the seminar theme. We welcome well researched individual papers, co-authored articles and working papers. Abstract should be not more than 250 words and it should contain author affiliation and contact details. Please send the abstract to [csdinhyderabad@gmail.com](mailto:csdinhyderabad@gmail.com)

### **Important Dates**

**Last Date for receiving Abstract** : **October 15, 2021**

**Result of Selection** : **October 18, 2021**

**Final Paper Submission** : **November 18, 2021**

**Seminar Convener:** Mr. Anudeep Gujjeti  
**Seminar Co-convener:** Dr. Ramshin Rahiman

**Regional Director (In-charge)**  
Prof. Sujit Kumar Mishra

## About CSD

CSD was founded by Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh in Delhi in 1962. She was a well known social worker with strong acumen for institution building. CSD was set up as a think tank to keep a focus on the social aspects of development planning and to initiate policy oriented research during the early years of Independence. The Southern Regional Centre in Hyderabad was established in 1967.

CSD engages in policy-oriented research with special focus on social aspects of development planning and concern for social justice and equity that continues to guide the work of CSD

Hyderabad. The current President of CSD is the distinguished former diplomat Prof. Muchkund Dubey. Prof. Shanta Sinha is the Chairperson of the Managing Committee, a Retired Professor of Political Science, University of Hyderabad and Raman Magsaysay Awardee for her distinguished work on elimination of Child Labour. The other members of the Committee include eminent academicians and social scientists and representatives of our main sponsors ICSSR and Government of Telangana. Prof. Sujit Kumar Mishra is currently the head of the institute as Regional Director (In-charge). The major thrust of research at CSD is to encourage comparative studies of different cultures, examination of diverse impacts of policy, and appreciation of diversity in understanding the relationship between the state and people.

