

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3352  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019**

**AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY**

**3352. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. HEENA GAVIT:  
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:  
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:  
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:  
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:**

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

- (a) whether the life expectancy in the country has increased over the last two decades, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of factors responsible for the same indicating the average life expectancy of the people during each of the last three census and the current census, gender and State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the health challenges to be faced by the country in the coming years with the increased life expectancy of people;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to meet these challenges; and
- (e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government for providing better health services to ensure healthy life and to further improve the average life expectancy of people in the country?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

- (a) Estimates based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, show that the average life expectancy at birth has increased from 60.7 years during 1992-96 to 68.7 years during the period 2012-16 (latest available).

Estimated expectation of life at birth (in years) by sex, India, 1992-96 to 2012-16 is given at Annexure-I.

(b) The increase in life expectancy in our country is the result of rapid decline infant & maternal mortality and increased immunization against infectious diseases in childhood and early adulthood. Besides this, access to better housing, sanitation, education, a trend to smaller families, growing incomes and other public health measures such as preventive and promotive healthcare, etc contributed enormously in this epidemiological transition.

Decennial Census does not provide information on life expectancy. Estimated expectation of life at birth for India and bigger States based on the Sample Registration System (SRS), State-wise & gender-wise estimates for the periods 1990-94, 2000-04, 2009-13 and 2012-16 are available at Annexure-II.

(c)&(d): A cross-sectional multi-centric community based study of elderly population aged 60 years and above conducted jointly by the Government and WHO Country Office in India has revealed that diseases like hypertension, diabetes mellitus, ischaemic heart disease, poor vision, difficulty in hearing, anaemia, arthritis, fall / fractures, bowel complaints, urinary complaints, depression, weight loss, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, TB are common among older patients.

Recognizing the need for specialized accessible health care for the elderly, the Government has launched various programmes, including the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) and Integrated Programme for Older Persons such as Ayushman Bharat. These programmes aim to provide health care facilities to senior citizens (aged 60 years and above) at primary, secondary and tertiary health care delivery system and to further increase the average life expectancy of people. The Government has also enacted 'Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007'.

(e): The other measures taken/proposed by the Government for providing better health services to ensure healthy life and to further improve the average life expectancy of people in the country are as follows:

#### Mobilization of public health action at multiple levels

- Public funding on health should be increased to at least 2.5 per cent of GDP as envisaged in the National Health Policy, 2017.
- Create an environment, through appropriate policy measures, that encourages healthy choices and behaviours including Yoga and other physical activities.
- Increase taxes on tobacco, alcohol and unhealthy foods such as soda and sugar sweetened beverages.
- Co-locate AYUSH services in at least 50 per cent of primary health centres, 70 per cent of community health centres and 100 per cent of district hospitals by 2022-23 to expand the choices of healthcare.
- Continuum of care is being provided to all elderly citizen of age above 60 years from preventive and promotive up to rehabilitation in Geriatric units of District Hospital, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres under National programme for Healthcare of Elderly (NPHCE).
- Palliative care is being provided to terminal cases of Cancer, AIDS, etc under National programme for Palliative Care(NPPC)
- Develop a comprehensive MIS including baseline data for NCDs.

**Expectation of life at birth (in years) by sex, India, 1992-96 to 2012-16**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Mid- Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1992-96</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>
1993-97	1995	61.1	60.4	61.8
1994-98	1996	61.4	60.6	62.2
1995-99#	1997	61.5	60.8	62.3
1996-00#	1998	61.9	61.2	62.7
1997-01#	1999	62.3	61.4	63.3
1998-02	2000	62.9	61.9	64.0
1999-03	2001	63.4	62.3	64.6
2000-04	2002	63.9	62.8	65.2
2001-05	2003	64.3	63.1	65.6
<b>2002-06</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>
2003-07	2005	65.0	63.7	66.5
2004-08	2006	65.4	64.0	66.9
2005-09	2007	65.7	64.3	67.2
2006-10	2008	66.1	64.6	67.7
2007-11	2009	66.5	64.9	68.2
2008-12	2010	67.0	65.4	68.8
2009-13	2011	67.5	65.8	69.3
2010-14	2012	67.9	66.4	69.6
2011-15	2013	68.3	66.9	70.0
<b>2012-16</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>

#: India does not include Jammu & Kashmir.

*Source: SRS Based Abridged Life Tables (year-wise) - Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.*

## Expectation of life at birth for India and bigger States, gender-wise

Sl. No	India / State	Period											
		1990-94			2000-04			2009-13			2012-16		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>India</b>		<b>60.0</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.2	60.1	62.2	64.6	62.3	67.1	67.9	65.5	69.6	69.6	68.0	71.4
2	Assam	55.1	54.6	55.8	58.8	58.2	59.6	63.3	61.9	65.5	65.5	64.4	66.8
3	Bihar	58.9	59.9	57.8	64.1	64.3	63.9	67.7	67.3	68.7	68.7	68.9	68.5
4	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.2	63.6	66.8
5	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.2	72.7	75.9
6	Gujarat	60.5	59.4	61.4	65.6	63.7	67.6	68.2	66.0	70.5	69.5	67.4	71.8
7	Haryana	63.2	62.8	63.9	66.1	64.6	67.8	68.2	65.8	70.9	69.4	67.2	72.0
8	Himachal Pradesh	64.2	63.9	64.3	69.5	67.3	72.0	71.0	69.0	73.1	72.3	69.4	75.5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.3	65.9	68.9	72.0	70.6	74.0	73.5	71.6	76.2
10	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.9	67.8	68.0
11	Karnataka	62.3	60.4	63.8	65.8	63.3	68.6	68.5	66.4	70.8	69.1	67.6	70.7
12	Kerala	72.7	69.5	75.3	73.2	70.3	76.1	74.8	71.8	77.8	75.1	72.2	77.9
13	Madhya Pradesh	54.5	54.4	54.5	59.3	58.6	60.0	63.8	62.3	65.5	65.4	63.7	67.2
14	Maharashtra	64.5	63.3	65.5	67.5	65.8	69.2	71.3	69.4	73.4	72.2	70.8	73.7
15	Odisha	55.9	56.2	55.7	60.4	59.3	61.5	64.8	63.8	65.9	67.6	66.2	69.1
16	Punjab	67.0	65.7	67.9	68.3	67.2	69.5	71.1	69.1	73.4	72.5	71.0	74.2
17	Rajasthan	58.6	58.0	59.1	64.1	62.6	65.6	67.5	65.4	70.0	68.3	66.1	70.7
18	Tamil Nadu	62.9	61.8	63.9	66.7	65.3	68.2	70.2	68.2	72.3	71.4	69.5	73.4
19	Uttar Pradesh	56.5	56.8	55.6	60.5	60.4	60.7	63.8	62.5	65.2	64.8	63.9	65.6
20	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.5	68.5	74.8
21	West Bengal	61.6	61.1	62.3	66.8	65.3	68.5	69.9	68.5	71.6	70.8	69.8	71.9

n.a- Not Available Source: SRS Based Abridged Life Table – Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

