

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

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 185  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2022**

**POSITION OF INDIA IN GLOBAL HEALTH STANDARDS**

**†\*185. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:**

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

(a) the position of India in the list of 145 countries in terms of indicators like life expectancy and cause of death published by the United Nations World Health Organization and the World Bank;

(b) whether the country is lagging behind various developing countries including Nepal and Bangladesh in the major health indices;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the quality and standard of health in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 185\* FOR 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2022**

(a) to (e) International organizations including United Nations World Health Organization have been publishing reports on health quality indices encompassing life expectancy, cause of death etc.

As per the latest United Nations Population Division Estimates, the life expectancy at birth (both sexes) for India is 70.42 years while it is 71.74 years and 73.57 years respectively for Nepal and Bangladesh.

India is a large country with different social, cultural, and geographical diversities. The status of health care in a country is reflected through the pattern of basic demographic indicators. The success of the Health and Family Welfare programs in India is clearly evident from the trend of such indicators since independence and in particular since the new millennium based on the estimates from the Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (RGI). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the country has halved from 40.8 births per 1000 population in 1951 to 19.5 births in 2020. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) has experienced a fall from 25.1 deaths per 1000 population in 1951 to 8.4 in 2001 and further to 6.0 deaths per 1000 population in 2020 indicating India has prevented around 19 deaths per 1000 population since 1951. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of India has experienced a remarkable decline from 6 children per woman in 1951 to 3.1 in 2001 and then to 2.0 in 2019-21 indicating fast progress of the country toward the replacement level of fertility. In recent years, India has witnessed a notable improvement in maternal health by bringing down the Maternal Mortality Ratio to 103 maternal deaths per 100000 live births in 2017-19, from 301 during (2001-03)

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through States / UTs is implementing flagship schemes like National Health Mission (NHM), Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY), Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (ABPMJAY), Central sponsored Scheme for setting up of Medical College Hospitals, National AIDS Control programme etc. for improving health quality and standards in the country. In recognition of special health care needs of elderly and to provide dedicated health care facilities to the elderly population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) at various level of primary, secondary and tertiary health care.