

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3557
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13-03-2026**

KEY HEALTH INDICATORS

3557: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains religion and community-wise disaggregated data on key health indicators such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, anaemia prevalence, malnutrition, tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the latest available data for the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) and minority communities, State-wise and if not, the reasons for the absence of such data despite repeated public concerns regarding health inequities;
- (c) the details of the availability of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and specialist services in the SC/ST and minority-concentration areas in the country;
- (d) the utilisation rates of schemes such as Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY, Janani Suraksha Yojana and the National TB Elimination Programme in the country, religion/community-wise; and
- (e) the proportion of eligible SC/ST and minority beneficiaries who are not enrolled or not utilising benefits?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) to (e) The fifth round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), conducted in 2019–21, provides, inter alia, prevalence of anaemia, malnutrition, hypertension, and blood sugar levels. The prevalence of anaemia among children, men and women, malnutrition among children, and prevalence of hypertension and high blood glucose levels among men and women in India, disaggregated by religion and caste/tribe, are placed at **Annexure-I**. State-wise disaggregated data is available at <https://www.nfhsiips.in/nfhsuser/publication.php>.

The Sample Registration System (SRS) released by the Registrar General of India (RGI) provides Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at the National and

State level. As per the “Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2021-23”, the MMR of the country is 88 per one lakh live births. As per the SRS Statistical Report 2023, the IMR of the country is 25 per 1000 live births. The State/UT-wise MMR and IMR in last three years is placed at **Annexure-II and III**, respectively.

Public health being a state subject the implementation of the National Health Mission (NHM) lies with the State Government. NHM caters to the needs of the entire population, expanding access, universality and equity close to the community irrespective of gender, caste, or creed with focus on saturation. NHM supports and strengthens the district and below level public health facilities like District Hospitals (DHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Health Sub-Centres(HSCs) in both rural and urban areas. Under National Health Mission (NHM), the funds allocation for the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is done as part of the Flexible Pool for RCH & Health System Strengthening, National Health Programme and Urban Health Mission. The States/UT wise number of health facilities in tribal areas as on 31.03.2024 as per the data reported by State/UTs is placed at **Annexure-IV**.

TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyan (National TB Elimination Programme) is implemented under the aegis of National Health Mission (NHM) across all States/Districts of the country. The benefits of the programme are available to all sections of the society on a uniform basis, irrespective of caste, gender, religion etc and free screening, diagnosis and treatment is provided across all public health facilities in the district and services have been decentralized to the Ayushman Arogya Mandir levels.

Under TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyan, of the total 26.31 lakh TB cases notified in 2025 (Jan-Dec), 1.44 lakh TB cases have been reported among tribal populations. In all tribal, hilly and difficult areas, special provisions have been made to expand diagnostics and treatment centres, programme management units, to improve access to TB patients and coverage of TB services as under:

- (a) TB Programme Management Unit (TB Units) - 1 for every 1 lakh population in tribal, hilly and difficult area as against 1 for every 2 lakh general population. Every TB unit is supported with a supervisory staff for management of diagnosis and treatment services in the area.
- (b) Microscopy Centres for diagnosis of TB - The norms for establishing microscopy centres is 1 per 1,00,000 general population and has been relaxed to 1 per 50,000 population in tribal, hilly, and difficult areas.
- (c) Incentives for travel support - for transportation of patient and attendant in tribal / hilly/difficult areas a one-time incentive of Rs. 750 is provided.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri-Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) provides health coverage of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to 12 Crore families constituting bottom 40% of India’s population. In October 2024, the scheme was expanded to cover 6 crore senior citizens of age 70 years and above belonging to 4.5 crore families irrespective of their socio-economic status. The latest national master of Health Benefit Package (HBP 2022) provides cashless healthcare services for 1,961 procedures across 27 medical specialties including chronic diseases such as Cancer, Diabetes, Heart Disease and other non-communicable diseases. As on 31st January 2026, a total of 11.46 crore hospital admissions have been authorized under the scheme for eligible beneficiaries including those from SC/ST and minority communities.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.-3557 to be answered on 13-03-2026

Annexure-I

Indicators	Total	Religion								Caste/Tribe			
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	Jain	Other	SC	ST	OBC	Other	
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹ (%)	35.5	35.5	36.8	31.3	23.6	35.4	28.5	40.3	39.2	40.9	34.8	30.1	
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹ (%)	19.3	19.3	20.0	16.4	11.9	23.0	12.8	21.2	19.7	23.2	18.9	17.5	
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹ (%)	32.1	32.3	32.8	26.2	18.3	35.5	15.5	42.3	35.1	39.5	31.2	27.0	
Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ² (%)	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.2	4.3	
Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ³ (%)	67.1	67.5	66.8	53.1	70.3	71.1	72.3	67.0	69.5	72.4	65.2	65.8	
Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ³ (<12.0 g/dl) ³ (%)	57.0	57.4	55.6	51.1	58.8	57.3	45.2	65.5	59.2	64.6	54.6	56.4	
Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ³ (%)	25.1	24.8	27.8	18.3	22.9	25.9	20.1	23.8	26.1	32.7	22.6	25.5	
Women aged 15 and above with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level ⁴ (%)	13.5	13.3	13.8	19.2	14.6	10.3	17.5	9.5	12.3	10.0	13.8	15.7	
Men aged 15 and above with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level ⁴ (%)	15.6	15.5	15.5	20.4	14.2	11.6	17.3	13.5	14.4	12.2	15.7	17.8	
Prevalence of hypertension ⁵ among women (age 15 years and above)	21.3	21.0	20.7	26.3	30.8	22.9	24.7	19.8	19.5	19.8	21.1	24.0	
Prevalence of hypertension ⁵ among men (age 15 years and above)	24.0	24.0	21.2	29.0	37.0	23.7	30.1	23.0	22.6	22.3	23.8	26.4	

Sources: NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Report (Vol. I), Table No. 7.2, 10.1, 10.12, 10.23.1, 10.23.2, 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 (<https://www.nfhsiips.in/nfhsuser/publication.php>)

NA: Not Available ; ¹Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.; ²Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

³Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl. ; ⁴Random blood sugar measurement.

⁵A woman/man is classified as having hypertension if she/he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she/he is currently taking medicine to lower her/his blood pressure.

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.-3557 to be answered
on 13-03-2026**

Annexure-II

**India and State Wise progress made in Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live
births)**

Sl. No.	India/States	2019-21	2020-22	2021-23
	India	93	88	88
1	Andhra Pradesh	46	47	30
2	Telangana	45	50	59
3	Assam	167	125	110
4	Bihar	100	91	104
5	Jharkhand	51	50	54
6	Gujarat	53	55	51
7	Haryana	106	89	89
8	Karnataka	63	58	68
9	Kerala	20	18	30
10	Madhya Pradesh	175	159	142
11	Chhattisgarh	132	141	146
12	Maharashtra	38	36	36
13	Odisha	135	136	153
14	Punjab	98	92	90
15	Rajasthan	102	87	86
16	Tamil Nadu	49	38	35
17	Uttar Pradesh	151	141	141
18	Uttarakhand	100	104	91
19	West Bengal	109	105	104
20	Other States	71	81	86

Source: Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.-3557 to be answered on 13-03-2026

Annexure-III

India and State Wise progress made in Infant Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births)				
Sl. No.	India/States/ Union Territories	2021	2022	2023
	India	27	26	25
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	20	19
2	Assam	34	32	30
3	Bihar	27	26	23
4	Chhattisgarh	38	38	37
5	Delhi	12	12	14
6	Gujarat	21	20	20
7	Haryana	27	26	26
8	Jammu & Kashmir	16	14	14
9	Jharkhand	25	25	29
10	Karnataka	17	15	14
11	Kerala	6	7	5
12	Madhya Pradesh	41	40	37
13	Maharashtra	15	13	14
14	Odisha	35	32	30
15	Punjab	18	16	17
16	Rajasthan	31	30	29
17	Tamil Nadu	12	11	12
18	Telangana	20	18	18
19	Uttar Pradesh	37	38	37
20	Uttarakhand	23	21	20
21	West Bengal	18	17	17
22	Arunachal Pradesh	21	19	20
23	Goa	5	5	6
24	Himachal Pradesh	17	17	14
25	Manipur	4	3	3
26	Meghalaya	30	30	34
27	Mizoram	4	11	13
28	Nagaland	7	9	10
29	Sikkim	4	5	6
30	Tripura	19	17	15
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	8	9
32	Chandigarh	7	8	7
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	7	9
	Daman & Diu			
34	Ladakh	11	5	4
35	Lakshadweep	16	14	9
36	Puducherry	5	6	7

Source : SRS Statistical Report, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

**Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.-3557 to be answered
on 13-03-2026**

Annexure-IV

NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES, PHCs & CHCs FUNCTIONING IN TRIBAL AREAS				
S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March 2024)		
		SUB CENTRES	PHCs	CHCs
1	Andhra Pradesh	976	160	20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	424	134	56
3	Assam	827	191	37
4	Bihar	22	2	1
5	Chhattisgarh	2892	412	95
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	2759	423	88
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	106	46	5
10	Jharkhand	2470	191	112
11	Karnataka	206	48	7
12	Kerala	598	100	26
13	Madhya Pradesh	3274	410	107
14	Maharashtra	2414	332	72
15	Manipur	231	46	6
16	Meghalaya	480	135	28
17	Mizoram	380	65	9
18	Nagaland	469	139	25
19	Odisha	2701	457	134
20	Punjab	NA	NA	NA
21	Rajasthan	1698	258	85
22	Sikkim	48	12	0
23	Tamil Nadu	479	98	18
24	Telangana	658	101	9
25	Tripura	505	54	8
26	Uttarakhand	127	15	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
28	West Bengal	1324	83	29
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41	4	1
30	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
31	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	49	6	0
32	Delhi	NA	NA	NA
33	Jammu and Kashmir	436	135	11
34	Ladakh	288	33	7
35	Lakshadweep	10	4	3
36	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
All India		26892	4094	1001

Note: NA - Not Applicable

Data as Reported by States/UTs