HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE STATISTICS IN INDIA
2023

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE STATISTICS IN INDIA
2023

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Statistics Division
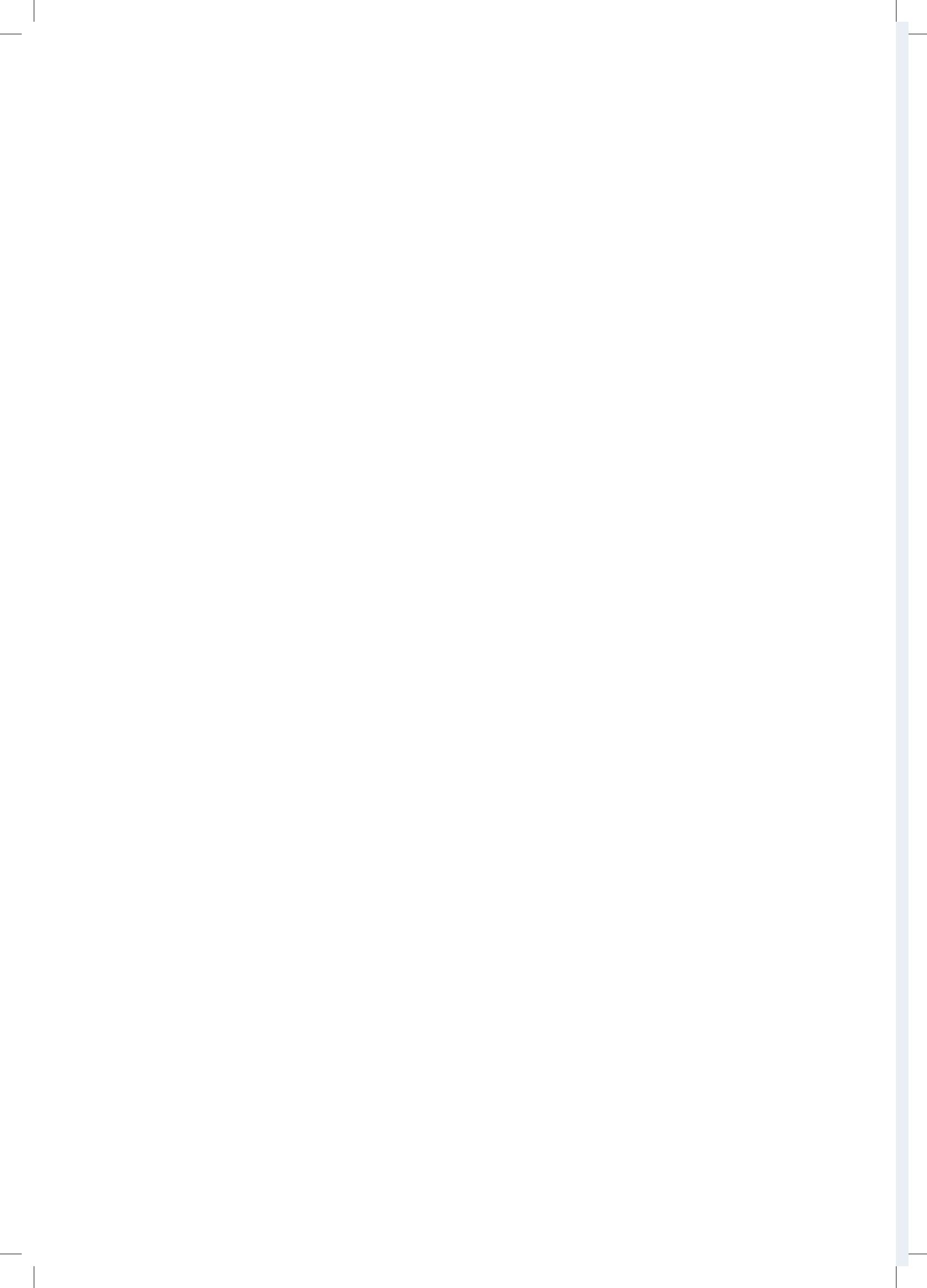
अपूर्व चन्द्रा, भा.प्र.से.
सचिव
APURVA CHANDRA, IAS
Secretary

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

सत्यमेव जयते

आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

<u>FOREWORD</u>

The "Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India, 2023" is a publication that stands as a comprehensive reference guide, encapsulating a diverse range of the latest health-related statistics. Its significance is deeply rooted in its pivotal role in the meticulous monitoring and evaluation of health and family welfare programmes, offering crucial technical assistance to States and Union Territories.

The document offers performance statistics on various facets of health and family welfare programmes in India, making it an invaluable tool for those engaged in population science, health, family welfare, administration and research.

This publication draws information from diverse sources as per the latest findings from the Sample Registration System (SRS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Wave-1, Health Management Information System (HMIS), National TB Elimination Program (NTEP), Health Financing Indicators, International Health Regulations (IHR) and eSanjeevani. A separate section is dedicated to the Sustainable Development Goals for monitoring the progress of the health related indicators, at national and sub-national level, towards achieving the SDG-3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages".

I hope this publication will be a valuable resource in the area of health and family welfare research and for monitoring the impact of health and family welfare programmes regularly.

21 February, 2024

(Apurva Chandra)
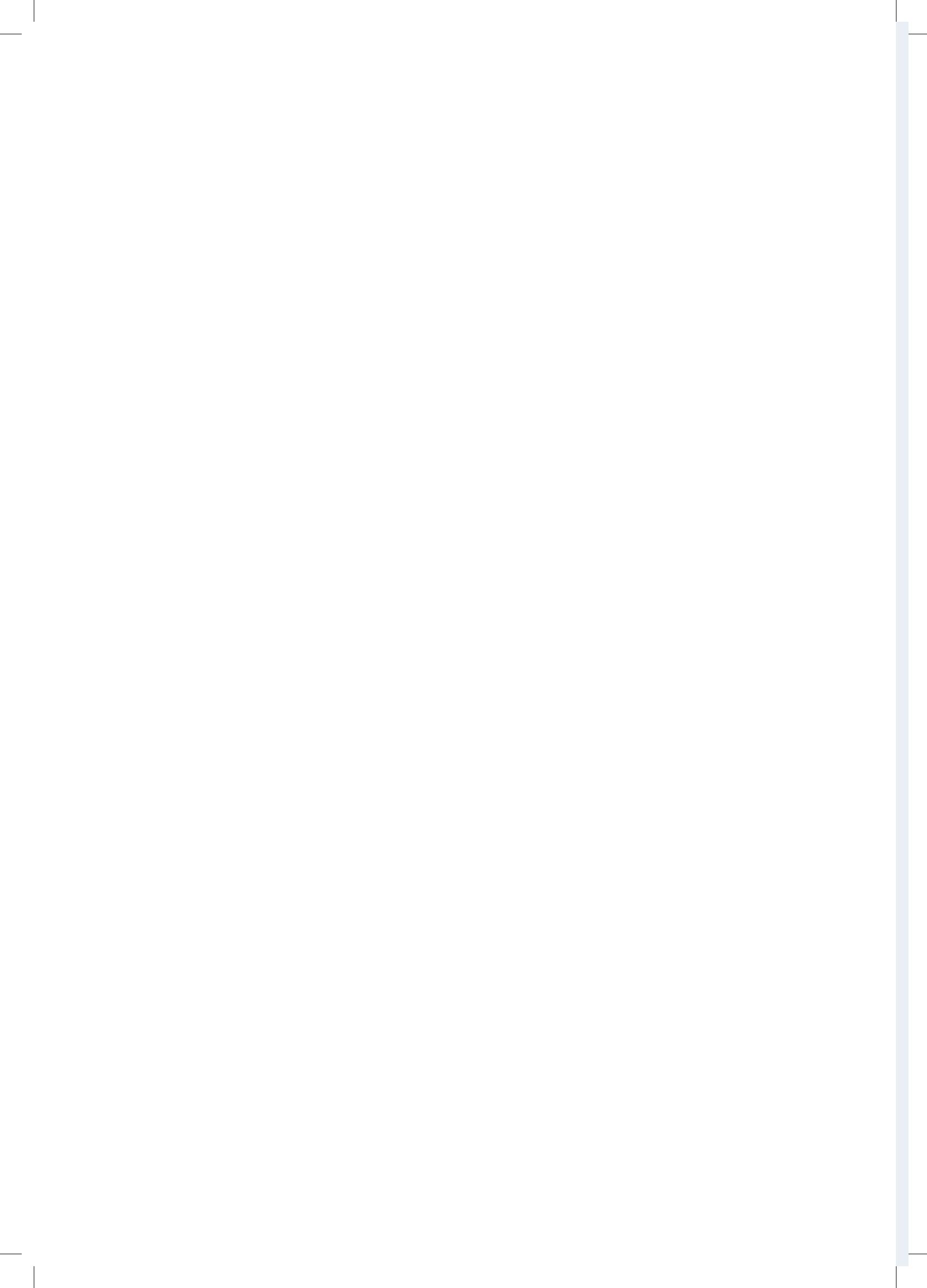
एस.आर. मीना, आई.एस.एस.
महानिदेशक (सांख्यिकी)

S.R. Meena, I.S.S.
Director General (Stats)

सत्यमेव जयते

आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

PREFACE

With immense pride and pleasure, I present the latest edition of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's publication, "Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India, 2023" This comprehensive compilation reflects the Ministry's unwavering commitments to providing in-depth health and family welfare statistics to inform and guide healthcare policies and practices across the country.

The wealth of information contained within these pages is derived from diverse sources, including the Population Census, Sample Registration System (SRS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) and data uploaded on the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal by States and Union Territories.

Recognizing the paramount importance of up-to-date statistics, this publication is designed to be an indispensable tool for planners and administrators at the Central, State, and District levels. It empowers them to deliver healthcare services of the highest quality.

The relentless support and encouragement from the Secretary, Health and Family Welfare are sincerely acknowledged. The constructive backing from the officers of the Programme Division and the invaluable contributions of the officers and staff in the Statistics Division led by Ms. Reena Singh, Chief Director (Statistics) played a pivotal role in shaping this publication.

In keeping with the evolving digital landscape, the publication will be available in digital form on the Ministry's website, enhancing its accessibility and utility for policymakers, researchers, and officers. I believe that this will serve as a dependable resource for informed decision-making and a ready reference for the latest health-related statistics.

As we embark on this journey of disseminating vital health information, I extend an open invitation for suggestions and recommendations for the continuous improvement of the publication.

(S. R. Meena)

22nd February, 2024
New Delhi
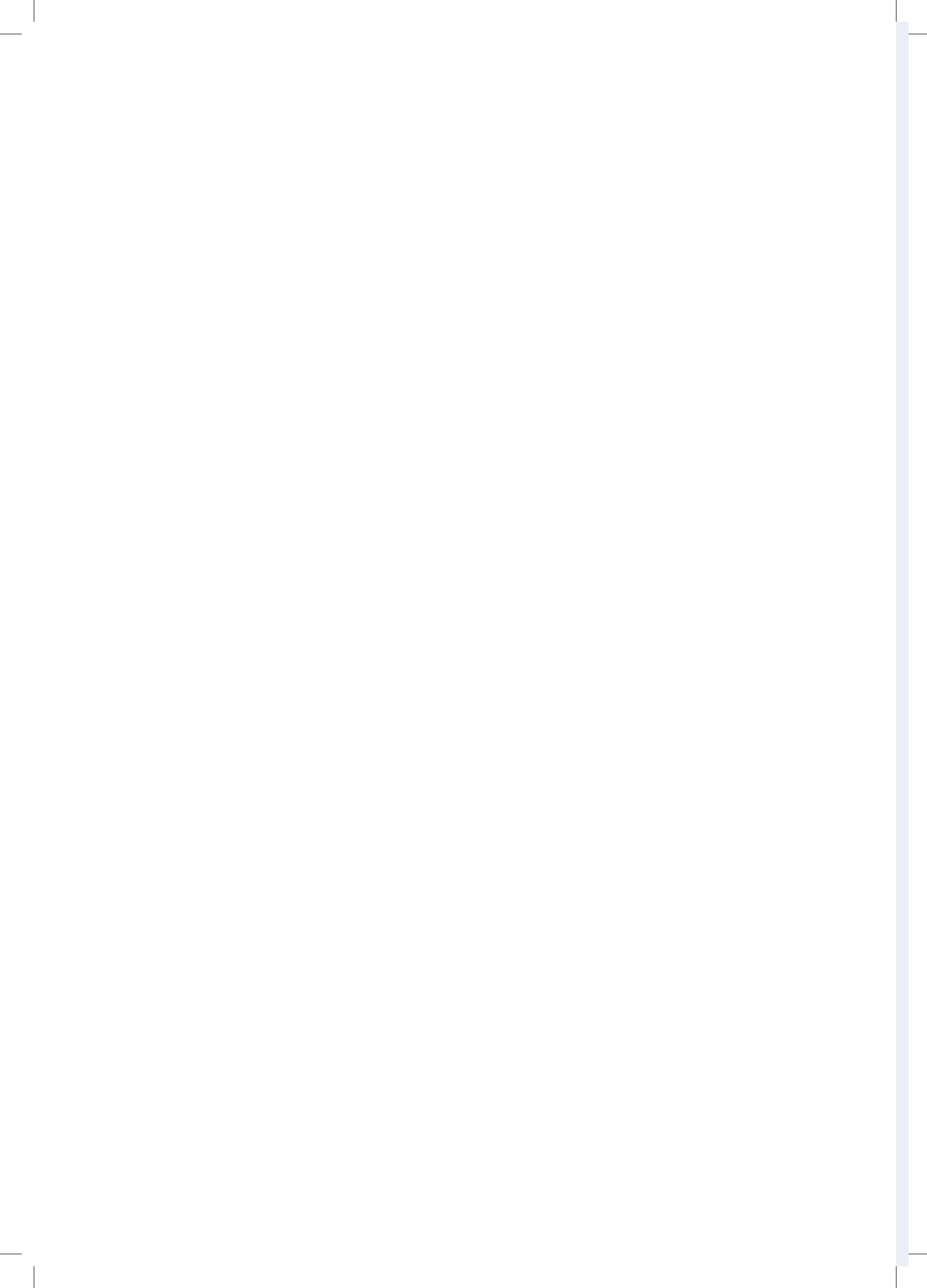
REENA SINGH
Chief Director (Stats.)

भारत सरकार
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

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PROLOGUE

The "Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India, 2023" serves as a comprehensive repository of the latest statistical information pertaining to various aspects of health across the country. This publication is a quick reference with an endeavor to furnish vital statistical input for policy making and studies on health-related subjects.

The publication is structured into different sections, each catering to a specific facet of health and family welfare: Section-A elucidates information on health-related indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Section-B delves into the analysis of demographic statistics, derived from the latest Population Census and the Sample Registration System, providing valuable insights into population dynamics. Sections-C & D presents a summarized overview of key findings from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019-21 and Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI): Wave-1, 2017-18. Section-E provides summary results extracted from the Health Management Information System (HMIS). Section-F imparts insightful information on Health Financing Indicators (2019-20). Section-G is dedicated to the National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP). Section-H encompasses diverse topics including the Central Health Education Bureau (CHEB), eSanjeevani – National Telemedicine Service, and International Health Regulations (IHR).

I extend my sincere gratitude to Sh. S.R. Meena, Director General (Statistics) for his valuable guidance and support, instrumental in making this publication a success.

I acknowledge the contributions of all Programme Divisions of the MoHFW, namely, the HMIS, Bureau of Planning (BoP), Central TB Division, CHEB, E-Health and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) for their immense cooperation and sharing their inputs.

Special appreciation is extended to the dedicated team of officers in the Statistics Division of the Ministry: Ms. Nidhi Satija, Director, Mr. Amrit Lal Jangid, Joint Director, Ms. Mamta Jain and Ms. Ritu Singh, Deputy Directors and Sh. Rakesh Bisht, DEO Gr-B. Their collaborative effort has significantly enhanced the conciseness, analytical depth, and overall utility of this publication.

February, 2024

(Reena Singh)

Office : Room No. 313, IRCS Building, Red Cross Road, New Delhi - 110001
Tel No. 23736983 (O), e-mail : reena.singh@nic.in

CONTRIBUTORS

Ms.Reena Singh : *Chief Director (Statistics)*

Ms. Nidhi Satija : *Director (Statistics)*

Shri Amrit Lal Jangid : *Joint Director (Statistics)*

Ms.Mamta Jain : *Deputy Director*

Ms. Ritu Singh : *Deputy Director*

Shri Rakesh Bisht : *DEO Grade-B*

Comments / Suggestions may be sent to:

Statistics Division
Department of Health & Family Welfare
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
3rd Floor, Indian Red Cross Building
Red Cross Road, New Delhi – 110 001
Telephone No.: 011-23736983, 011-23350006
E-mail : reena.singh@nic.in and amritlal.jangid@nic.in

Also available at:

https://main.mohfw.gov.in/?q=documents/publication & https://hmis.mohfw.gov.in/#!/

Contents

SECTION A

Sustainable Development Goals Indicators on Health

A.1 Introduction
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals with 169 targets and indicators that aim to address a wide range of interconnected issues such as poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, renewable energy, economic growth, infrastructure, inequality, climate change, peace, and justice.

The SDGs are built upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted in 2000 and aimed to reduce poverty and improve the lives of the world's poorest people. However, the SDGs are more comprehensive and ambitious than the MDGs, as they cover a broader range of issues and are designed to be more inclusive and sustainable.

A.2 Role of Ministries/Departments
The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is the primary agency responsible for ensuring all major health indicators primarily SDG3- good health and well-being for all citizens in India. It plays a vital role in achieving the health-related indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, other Departments and Ministries also play a crucial role in achieving the health-related SDGs, i.e. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) for monitoring the SDGs in India, which includes 306 indicators covering all 17 SDGs and 169 targets.
In the context of SDGs, NITI Aayog is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs in India, coordinating with other government ministries and departments, and identifying policy gaps and challenges. NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index, which is a comprehensive tool for measuring the progress of the SDGs at the State/UTs and district level in India.

A.3 SDGs and Indicators related to Health
India is committed to achieve the SDGs, including those related to health. The NIF released by MoSPI, is a framework that outlines the indicators to be used to track progress towards the health-related SDGs in India. The framework aims to provide a basis for data-driven decision-making and policy formulation at the national and sub-national levels.

In the health sector, NIF includes many indicators covering various aspects of health, such as maternal and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, health systems, and social determinants of health. These indicators are intended to monitor progress towards the health-related SDGs and other health-related initiatives in India. SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being is the main SDG with health indicators. Whereas, some indicators in other SDG

goals directly/indirectly associated with health like SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 2: Zero Hunger both are important goals for achieving global health. SDG 5, also known as the "Gender Equality" goal, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. The National Sustainable Development Goal's Health –Indicators assigned to MoHFW along with Baseline and Current value has been given in Table A.1. The current status of the all Health Indicators is depicted below:

<u>**Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**</u>
Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
Indicator 1.3.1: Percentage of Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance.

Figure A.1: Percentage of Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance
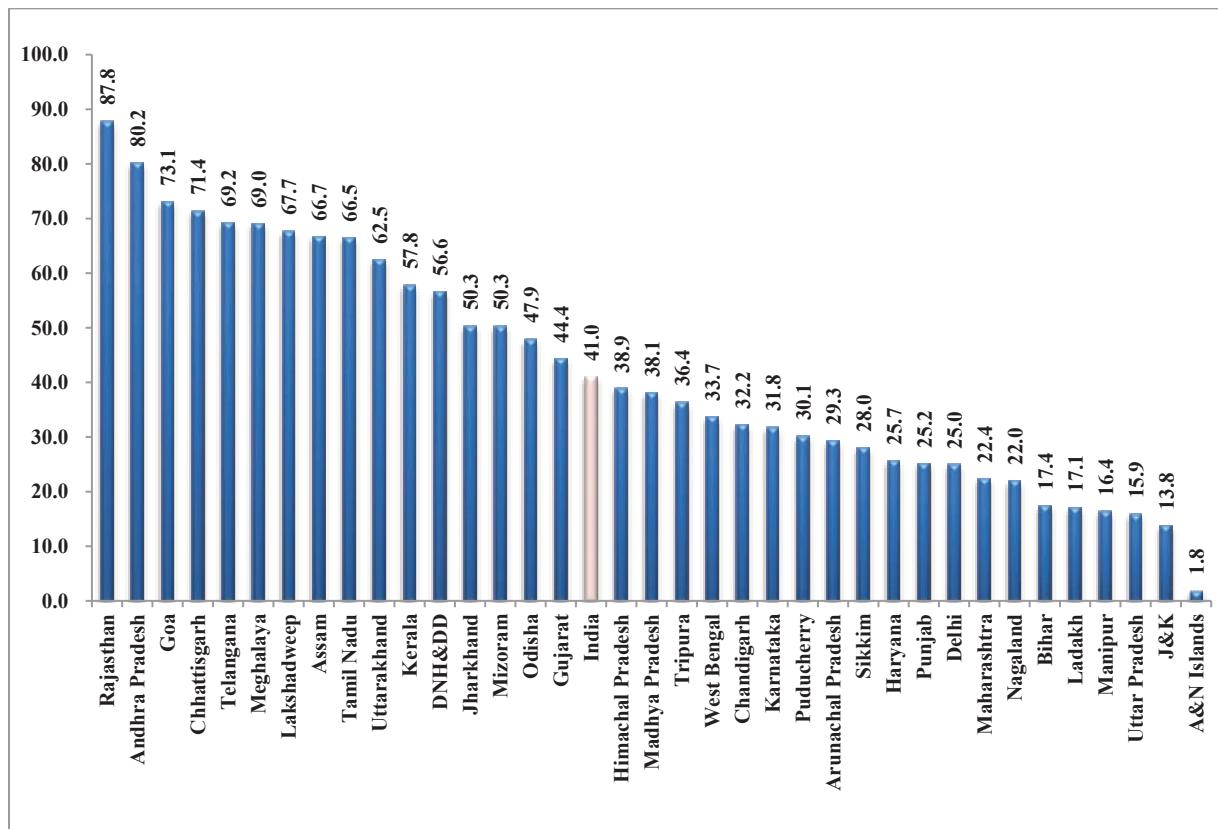
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The figure A.1 shows that Rajasthan has the highest percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (87.8%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (80.2%), Goa (73.1%) and Chhattisgarh (71.4%). On the other hand, A&N Island (1.8%), J&K (13.8%), Uttar Pradesh (15.9%) and Manipur (16.4%) has the lowest percentage of household covered by health insurance. The national average for the percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance is 41.0%.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Indicator 2.1.1: Percentage of Children aged under 5 years who are underweight (-2SD).

Figure A.2: Percentage of Children aged under 5 years who are underweight
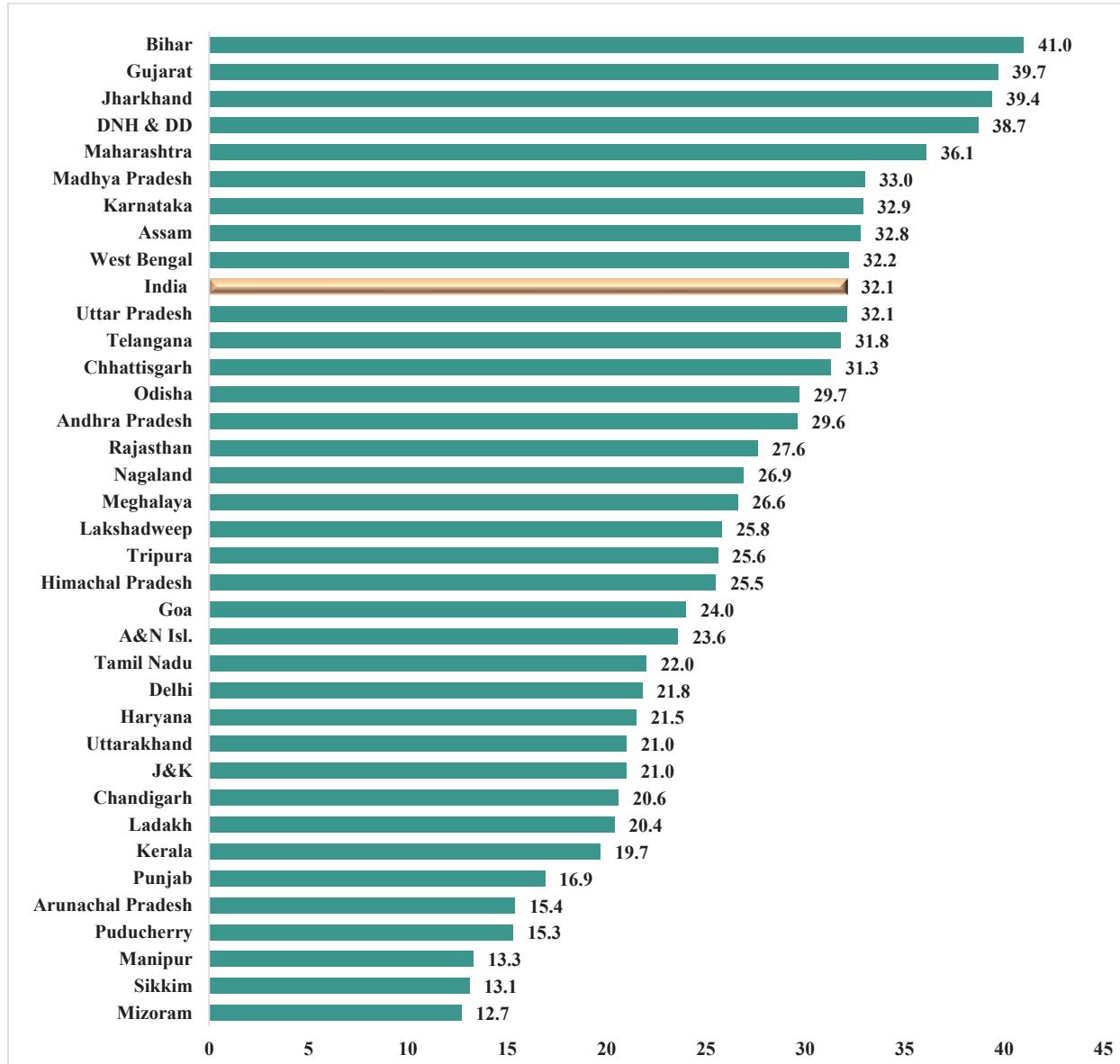
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The national average for underweight children is 32.1%. The State with the highest percentage of underweight children is Bihar with 41%, followed by Gujarat with 39.7% and Jharkhand with 39.4%. The States with the lowest percentage of underweight children are Mizoram with 12.7%, Sikkim with 13.1% and Manipur with 13.3%.

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage of Children under age 5 years who are stunted

Figure A.3: Percentage of Children under age 5 years who are stunted
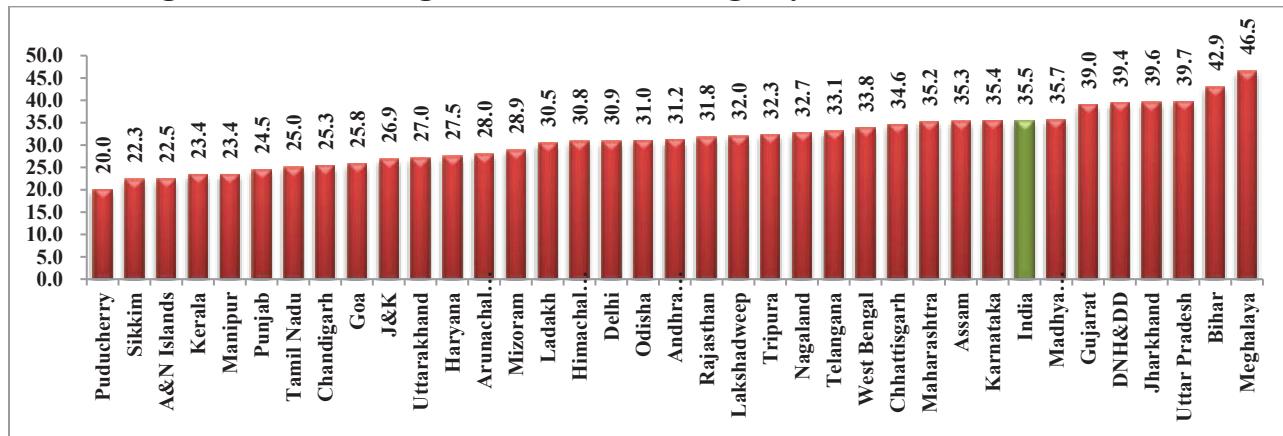
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The national average for percentage of stunted children under age 5 years is 35.5%. The State/UTs with the highest percentage of stunted children is Meghalaya with 46.5%, followed by Bihar with 42.9% and Uttar Pradesh with 39.7%. The States/UTs with the lowest percentage of stunted children are Puducherry with 20.0%, Sikkim with 22.3% and Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 22.5%.

Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight).

Figure A.4 (a): Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age
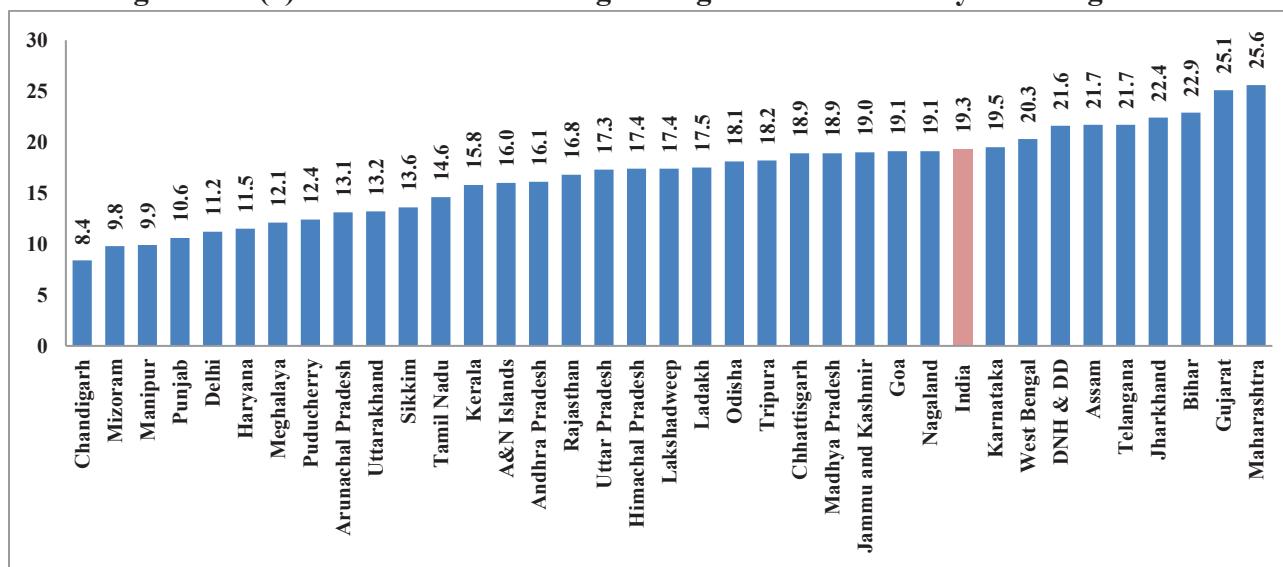
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The figure A.4 (a) shows that the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are wasted ranges from 8.4% in Chandigarh to 25.6% in Maharashtra, with an overall national average of 19.3%. The highest prevalence of wasting is seen in Maharashtra (25.6%) followed by Gujarat (25.1%) and Bihar (22.9%).

Figure A.4 (b): Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age
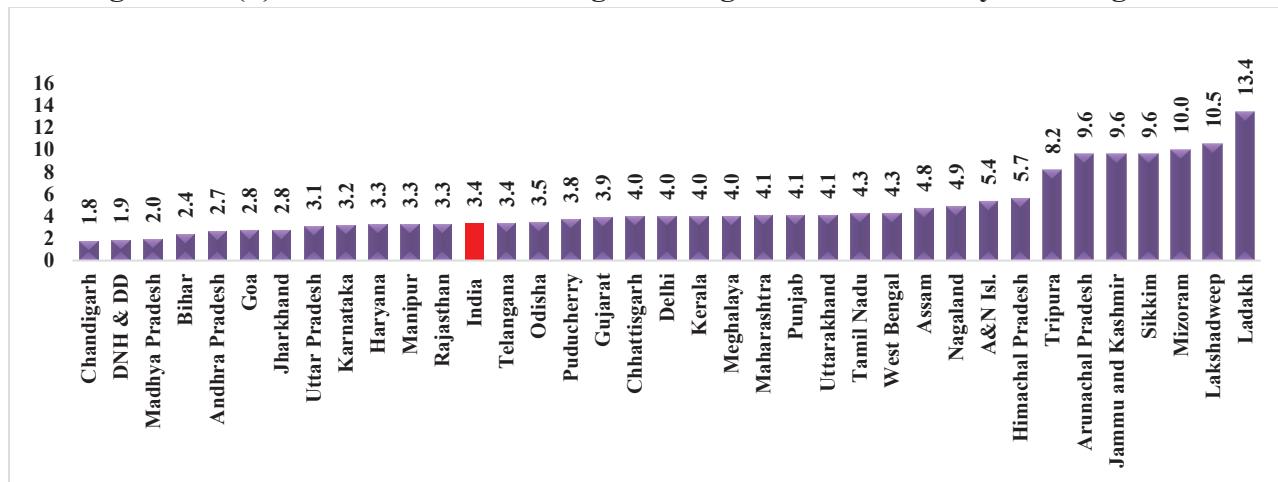
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The figure A.4 (b) shows the prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years across all States/UTs of India, ranges from 1.8% in Chandigarh to 13.4% in Ladakh, with an overall national average of 3.4%. The highest prevalence of overweight is seen in Ladakh (13.4%) followed by Lakshadweep (10.5%) and Mizoram (10.0%)

Indicator 2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage).

Figure A.5 (a): Prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15 to 49 years
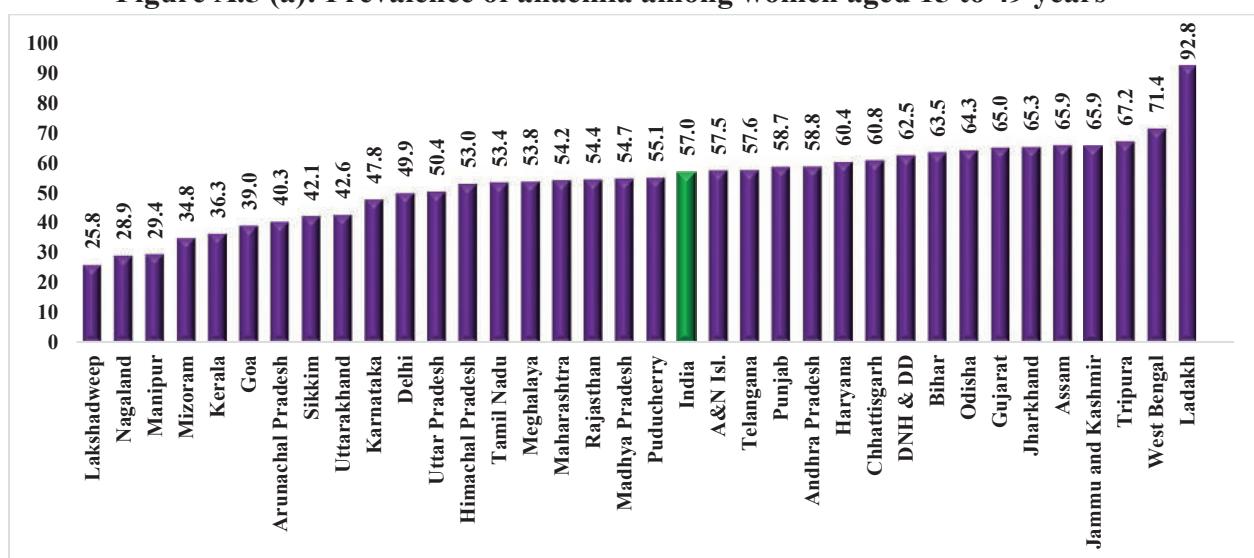
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Figure A.5 (b): Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status

Chart showing prevalence of anaemia (%) by state for non-pregnant women and pregnant women:

State	non-pregnant women	pregnant women
Ladakh	93.7	78.1
Bihar	63.6	63.1
Gujarat	65.1	62.6
West Bengal	71.7	62.3
Odisha	64.4	61.8
Tripura	67.4	61.5
DNH & DD	62.6	60.7
Jharkhand	65.7	56.8
Haryana	60.6	56.5
Assam	66.4	54.2
Andhra Pradesh	59	53.7
A&N Isl.	57.6	53.7
Telangana	57.8	53.2
Madhya Pradesh	54.7	52.9
India	57.2	52.2
Chhattisgarh	61.2	51.8
Punjab	58.8	51.7
Tamil Nadu	53.6	48.3
Uttarakhand	46.4	42.4
Rajasthan	54.7	46.3
Uttar Pradesh	50.6	45.9
Maharashtra	54.5	45.7
Karnataka	47.8	45.7
Meghalaya	54.4	45
Jammu and Kashmir	67.3	44.1
Puducherry	55.5	42.5
Himachal Pradesh	53.4	42.2
Delhi	50.2	42.2
Goa	38.9	41
Sikkim	42.1	40.7
Mizoram	34.8	34
Manipur	29.3	32.4
Kerala	36.5	31.4
Arunachal Pradesh	40.8	27.9
Nagaland	29.3	22.2
Lakshadweep	26	20.9

Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The figure A.5 (a) shows that the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic ranges from 25.8% in Lakshadweep to 92.8% in Ladakh. The national average of anaemic women aged 15-49 years is 57.0%. The figure A.5 (b) shows that the percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic ranges from 20.9% in Lakshadweep to 78.1% in Ladakh. The national average for pregnant anaemic women is 52.2%. The percentage of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic ranges from 26.0% in Lakshadweep to 93.7% in Ladakh. The national average for non-pregnant anaemic women is 57.2%.

Indicator 2.2.4: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal

Figure A.6: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal

State/UT	Percentage
Jharkhand	26.2
Bihar	25.6
Gujarat	25.2
DNH & DD	25.1
Chhattisgarh	23.1
Madhya Pradesh	23.0
Odisha	20.8
Maharashtra	20.8
Rajasthan	19.6
Uttar Pradesh	19.0
Telangana	18.8
India	18.7
Assam	17.7
Karnataka	17.2
Tripura	16.2
Haryana	15.1
West Bengal	14.8
Andhra Pradesh	14.8
Uttarakhand	13.9
Himachal Pradesh	13.9
Goa	13.8
Chandigarh	13.0
Punjab	12.7
Tamil Nadu	12.6
Nagaland	11.1
Meghalaya	10.8
Kerala	10.1
Delhi	10.0
A&N Isl.	9.4
Puducherry	9.0
Lakshadweep	8.0
Manipur	7.2
Sikkim	5.8
Arunachal Pradesh	5.7
Mizoram	5.3
Jammu and Kashmir	5.2
Ladakh	4.4

Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21
Note- Body Mass Index <18.5 is considered as below normal

The percentage of women with below normal BMI ranges from 4.4% in Ladakh to 26.2% in Jharkhand. The national average is 18.7%. The States/UTs with the highest percentage of women with below normal BMI are Jharkhand (26.2%), Bihar (25.6%), Gujarat (25.2%), and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (25.1%). The States/UTs with the lowest percentage of women with below normal BMI are Ladakh (4.4%), Jammu and Kashmir (5.2%), and Mizoram (5.3%).

Indicator 2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl).

Figure A.7: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
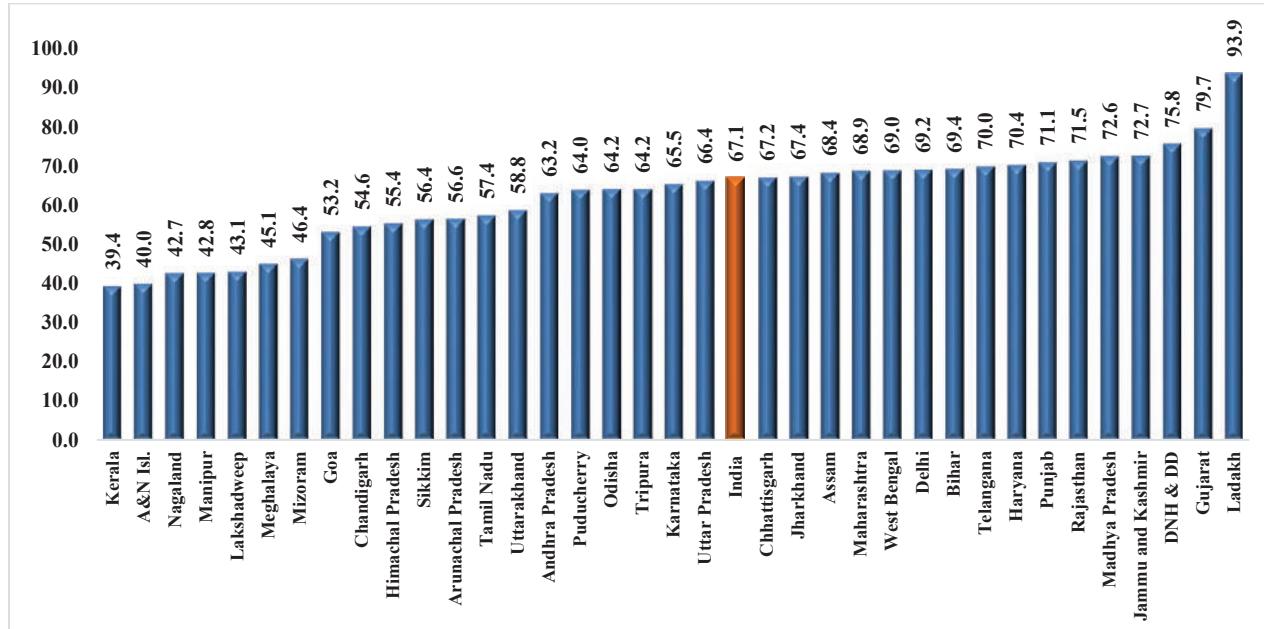
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The highest percentage of anaemic children are found in Ladakh accounting 93.9%followed by Gujarat (79.7%) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (75.8%). On the other hand, the lowest percentage found in Kerala, with 39.4% followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands (40.0%) and Nagaland (42.7%) respectively.

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Well-being for all at all Ages
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live births).

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) which is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. The target 3.1 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) set by United Nations aims at reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. The figure below shows a decline in MMR per 1,00,000 from 130 in 2014-16 to 97 in 2018-20. (Maternal Mortality bulletin, SRS, 2018-20).

Figure A.8: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)
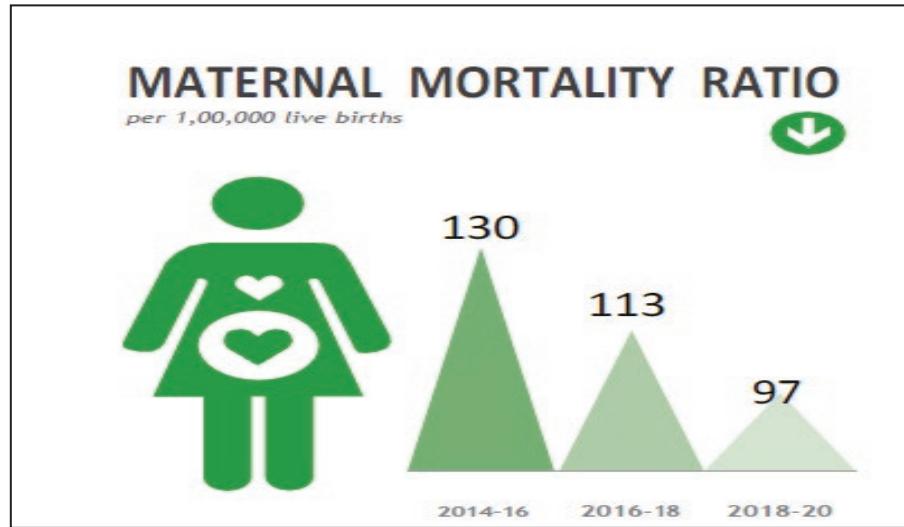
Indicator 3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years).

Figure A.9: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 5 years)
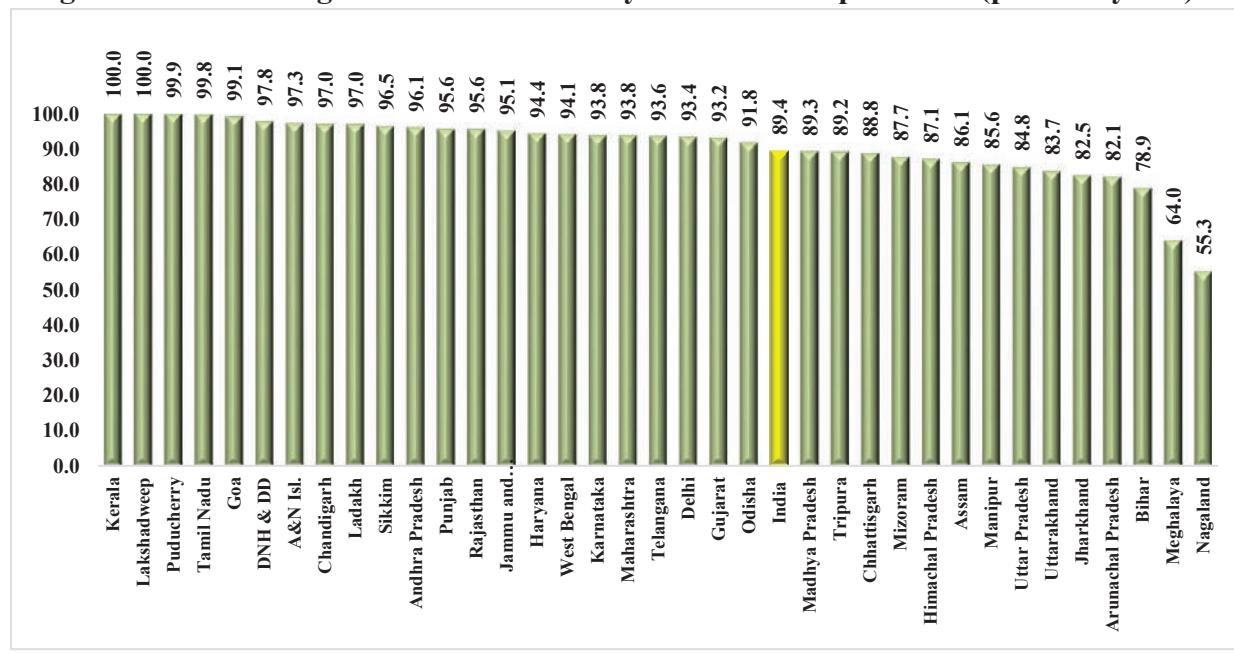
At the top of the list, Lakshadweep and Kerala have 100% of births attended by skilled health personnel. Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Goa follow closely with 99.9%, 99.8% and 99.1 respectively. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Chandigarh have attendance rates above 97%. However, some States/UTs such as Nagaland and Meghalaya have very low percentages of births attended by skilled health personnel, with only 55.3% and 64.0% respectively. The national average for India stands at 89.4% in 2019-21 which was 81.4% in 2015-16, demonstrating significant progress towards the SDG target of 97% by 2030.

Figure A.10: Progress of indicator 3.1.2 towards SDG Target 2030
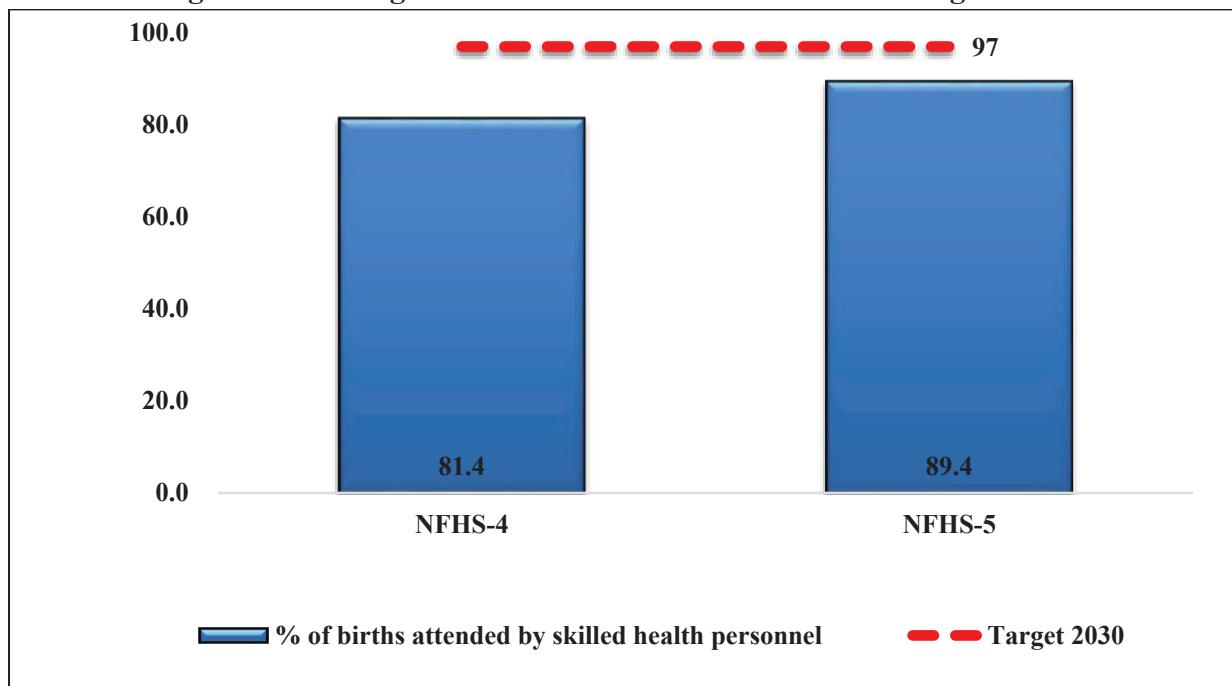
Indicator 3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1 year).

Figure A.11: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (period 1 year)
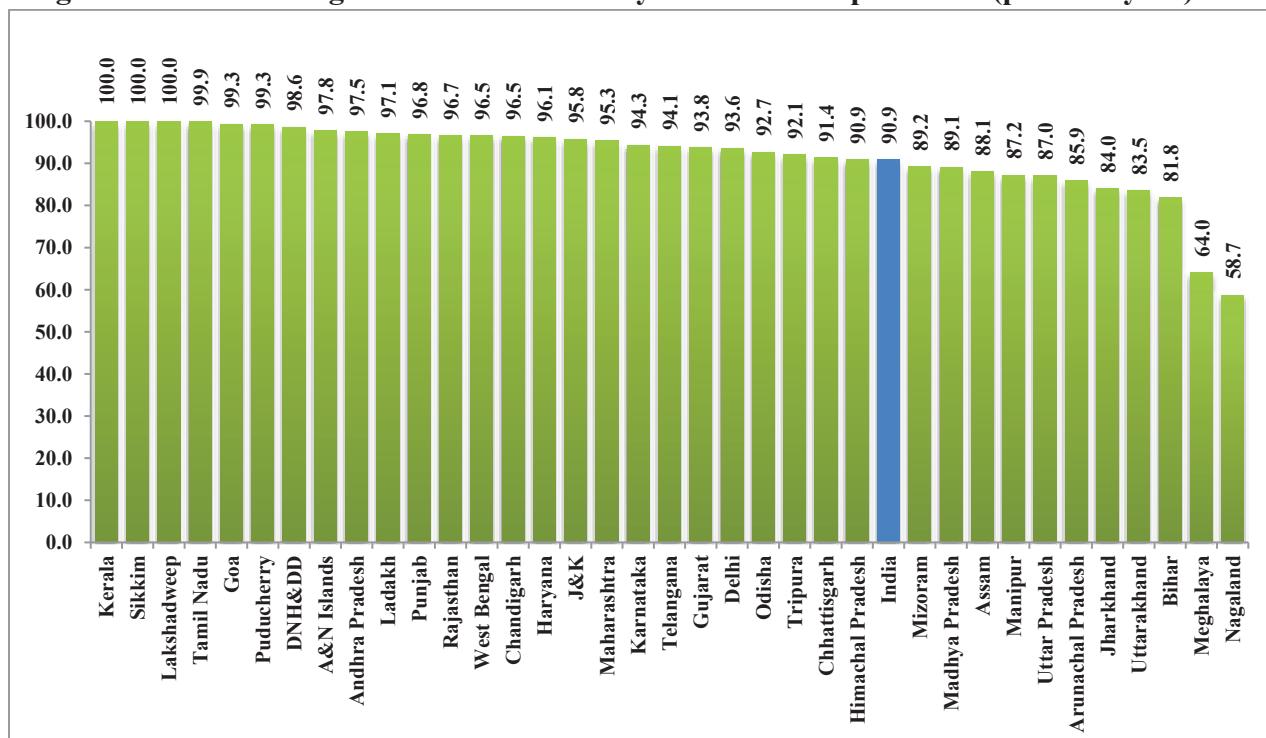
Indicator 3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (Period 5 years/1 year).

Figure A.12: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (period of 5 years)
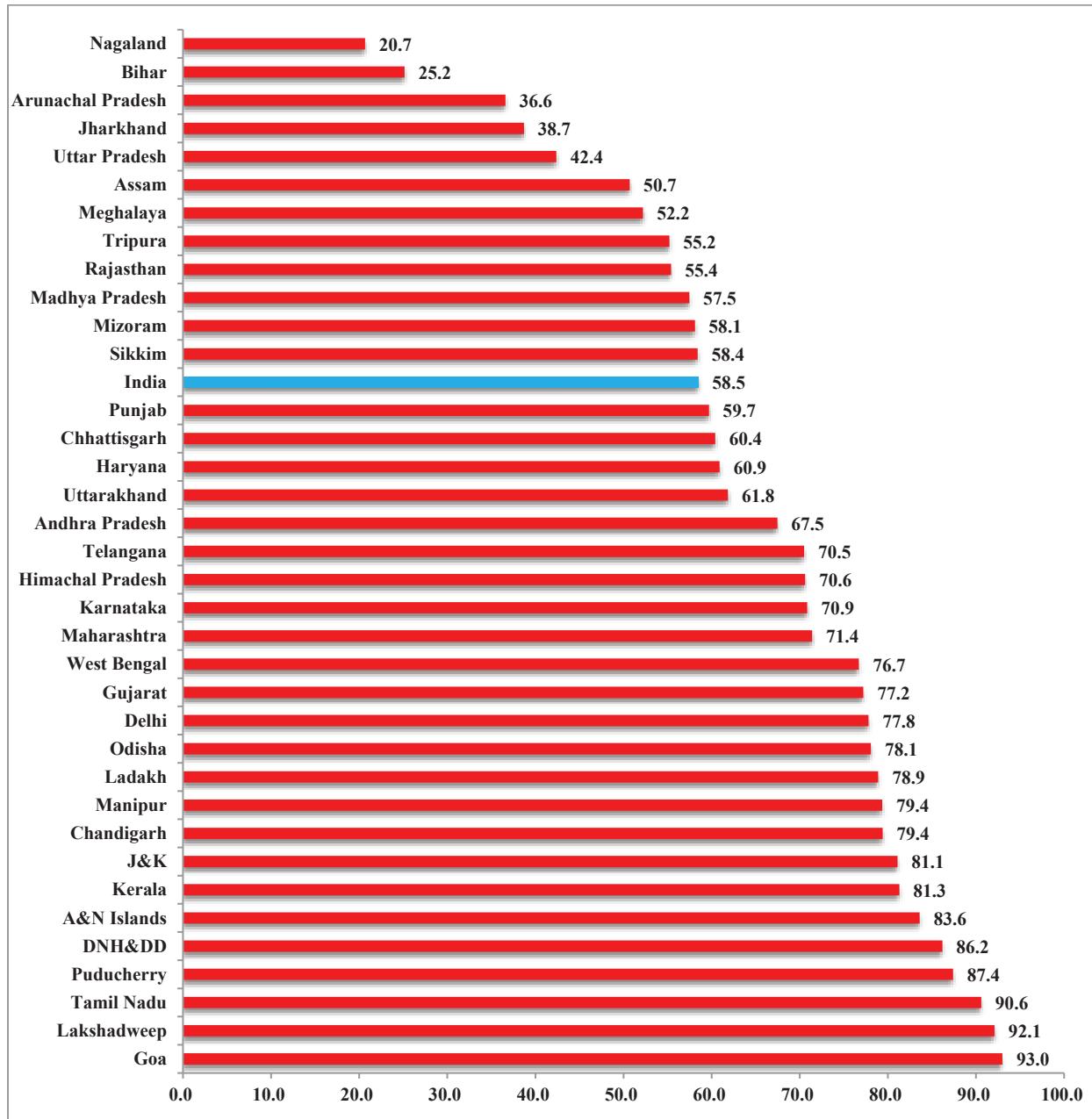
NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Among the State/UTs, Goa (93%) has the highest percentage of women who received antenatal care four times or more followed closely by Lakshadweep (92.1%) and Tamil Nadu (90.6%). On the other hand, Nagaland (20.7%) has the lowest percentage of women who received antenatal care four times or more followed by Bihar (25.2%) and Arunachal Pradesh (36.6%). The national average for India is 58.5%,

Target 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.

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-Five Mortality Rate, (per 1,000 live births)
The Under-five mortality rates, at the National level is seen declining from 43 in 2015 to 32 in 2020.

Figure A.13: Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
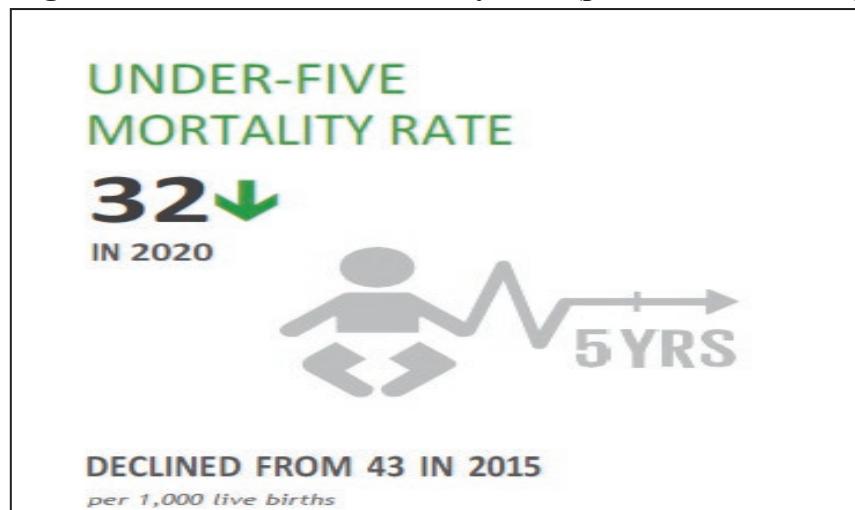
Image Source: SDGs NIF Report 2023
Data Source ORGI, SRS Bulletin 2020.

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
Neonatal mortality refers to number of infants dying within four weeks of birth. Neonatal health care is concerned with the condition of the new born from birth to 4 weeks (28 days) of age. The graph below shows a decline in value of neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) from 25 in 2015 to 20 in 2020.

Figure A.14: Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
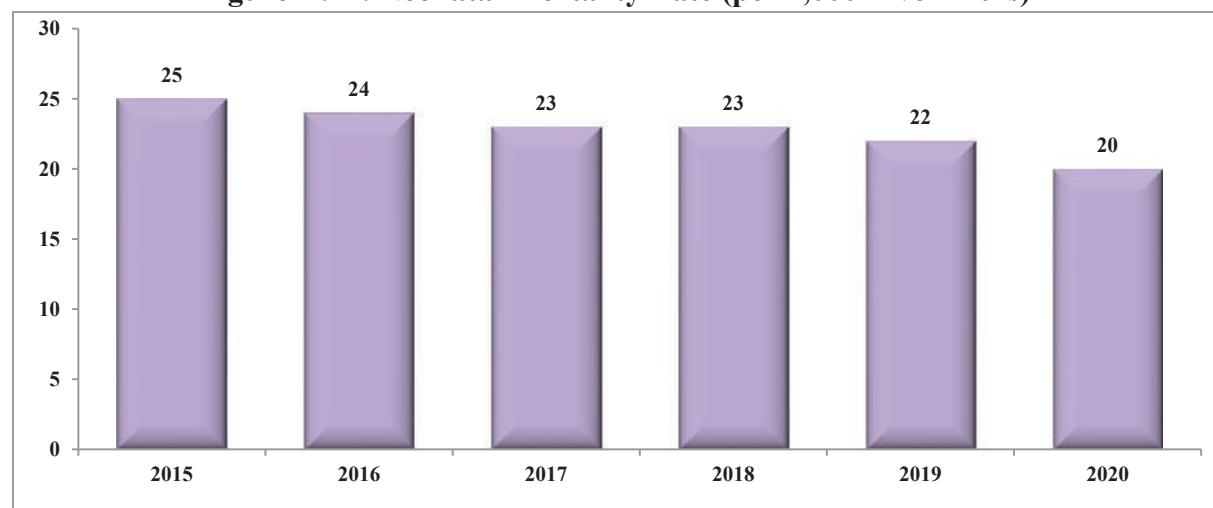
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Target 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.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected populations

Figure A.15: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Male	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Female	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
Total	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
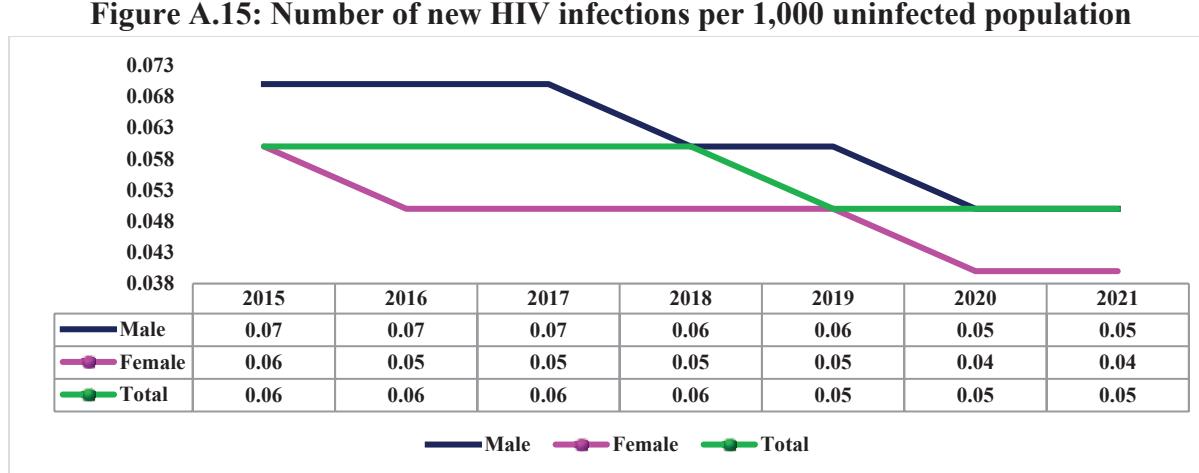
Source: India HIV Estimates 2021, Factsheet.

HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected populations has declined from 0.60 in 1996, to 0.10 in 2010, and reducing further to an estimated to 0.05 in 2019. This level was maintained from 2019 to 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic. HIV incidence among the male population was estimated at 0.05 while among the female population it was estimated at 0.04 in 2021.

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population

Figure A.16*: Tuberculosis incidence (per 1,00,000 populations*)
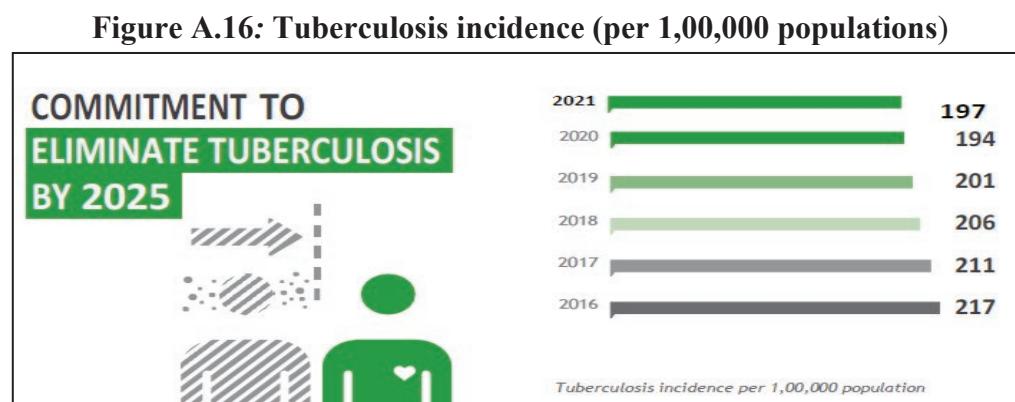
Image Source: SDGs NIF Report 2023
Data Source: India TB Report 2023

The commitment to eradicate tuberculosis by 2025 has shown a decreasing trend in incidence rates. In 2016, there were 217 tuberculosis cases per 100,000 people. This number dropped to 211 in 2017, further declining to 206 in 2018. In 2019, a significant reduction brought the incidence down to 201 cases, and in 2020, the commitment pushed it to 194 cases. However, in 2021, there was a slight increase to 197 cases, although the overall trend is still moving towards the goal of elimination by 2025.

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence Per 1,000 populations
In 2015, there were 0.92 malaria cases per 1,000 people. However, by 2022, this number had fallen significantly to just 0.13 cases per 1,000 people.

Figure A.17: Malaria incidence (per 1,00,000 populations)
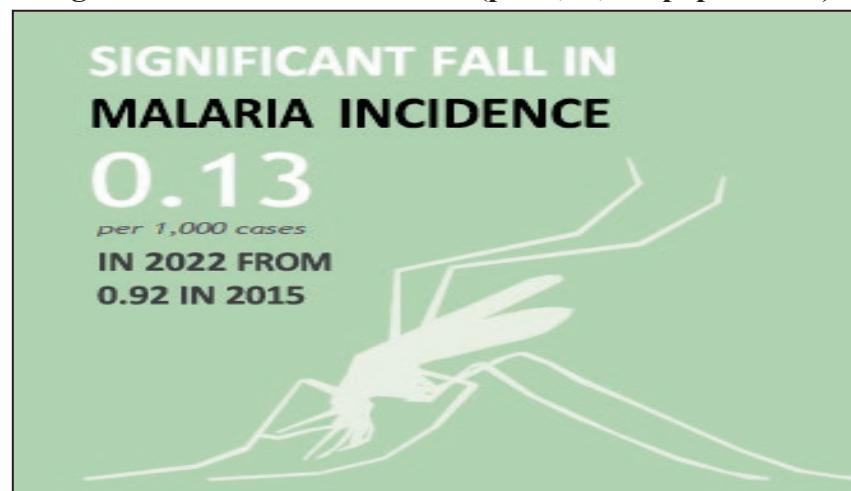
Image Source: SDGs NIF Report 2023
Data Source: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Division, MoHFW

Indicator3.3.4: Prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population
The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (NVHSP/NCDC Division) has released the HIV Sentinel Surveillance report for 2021, According to which, the sero-prevalence of Hepatitis B across the country is estimated to be 0.85%, with a 95% confidence interval (CI) ranging from 0.85% to 0.86%.

Indicator3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio

Figure A.18: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio
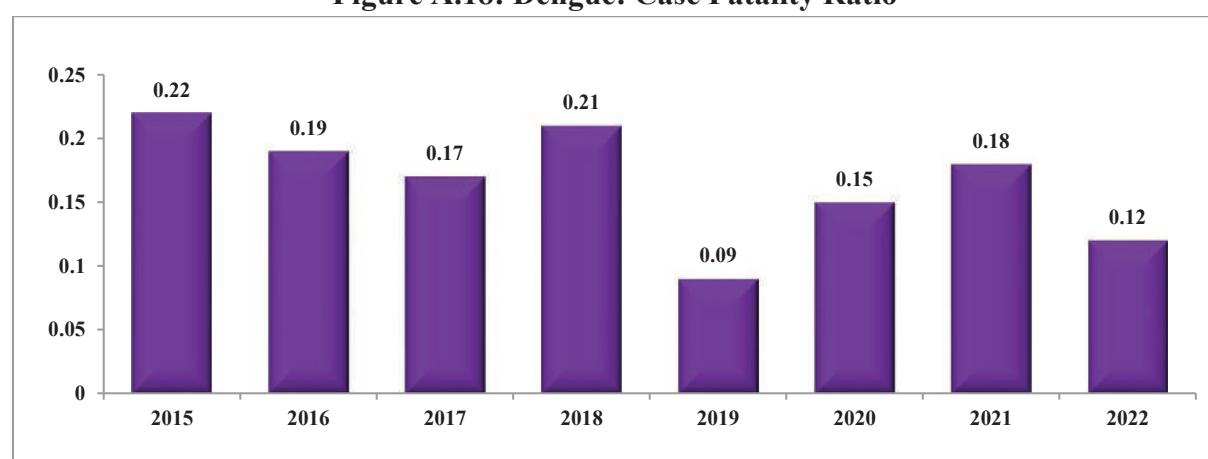
Image Source: SDGs NIF Report 2023
Data Source: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Division, MoHFW

Case fatality ratio for dengue according to the NVBDCP Division, in 2015 was 0.22 which declined to 0.12 in 2022.

Indicator 3.3.6: Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, (Per million population)

Under NLEP, cases of leprosy are classified into two categories as per WHO mandates for Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) in which one is Paucibacillary (PB) and another is Multibacillary (MB) based on the severity if the leprosy disease. States/UTs-wise proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy detected has been given in tables A.4.

Figure A.19: Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy (per million population)
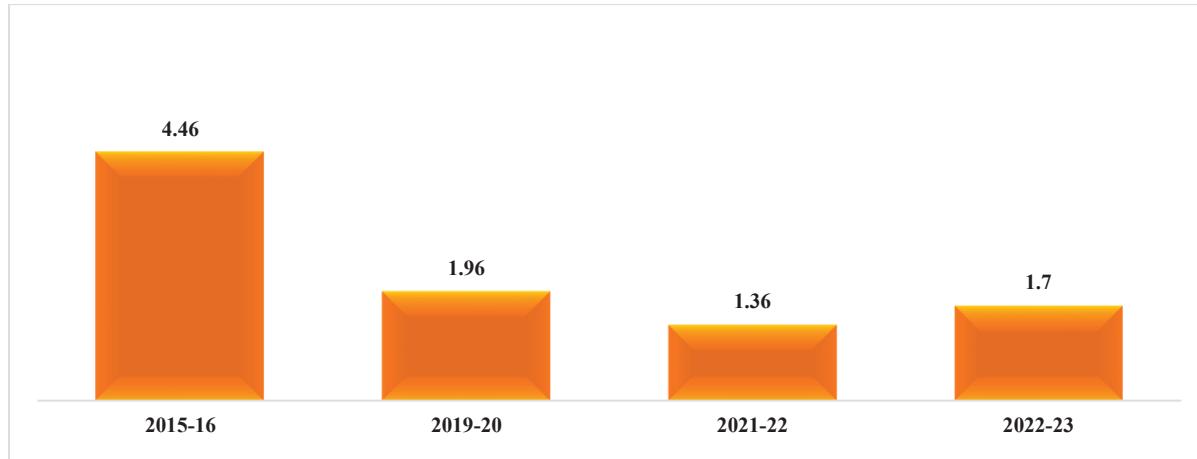
Source: National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator3.3.7: Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks.

Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks has increased from 78.34 in 2015 to 99.84 in 2022.

Figure A.20: Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks
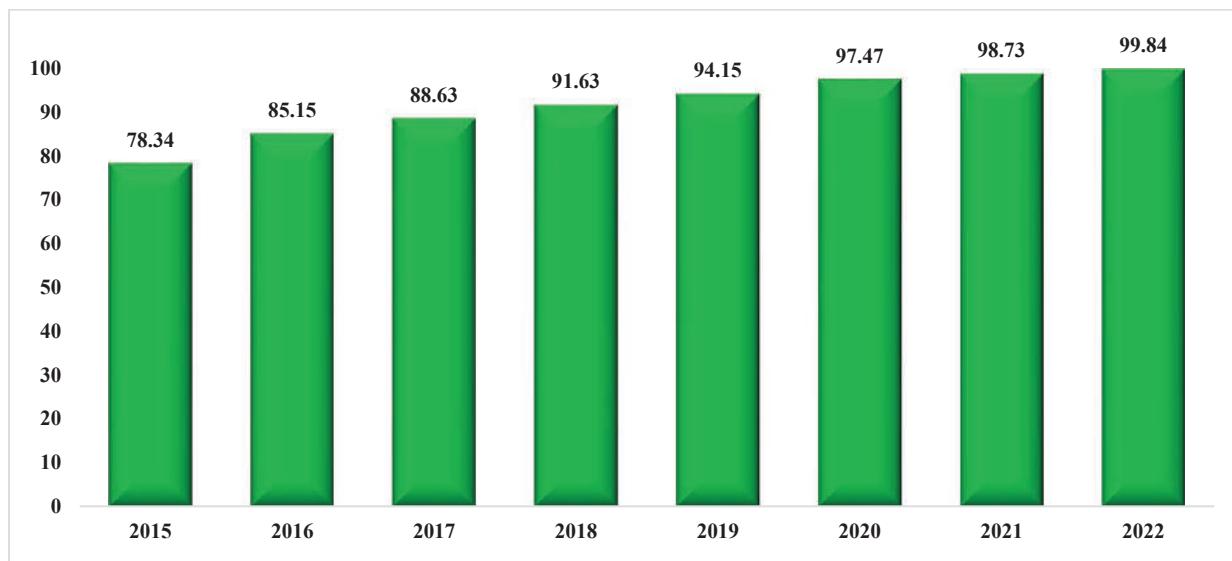
Image Source: SDGs NIF Report 2023
Data Source: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Division, MoHFW

Indicator 3.3.8: Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts
Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts has increased from 22.66 in 2015 to 41.46 in 2022.

Figure A.21: Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts
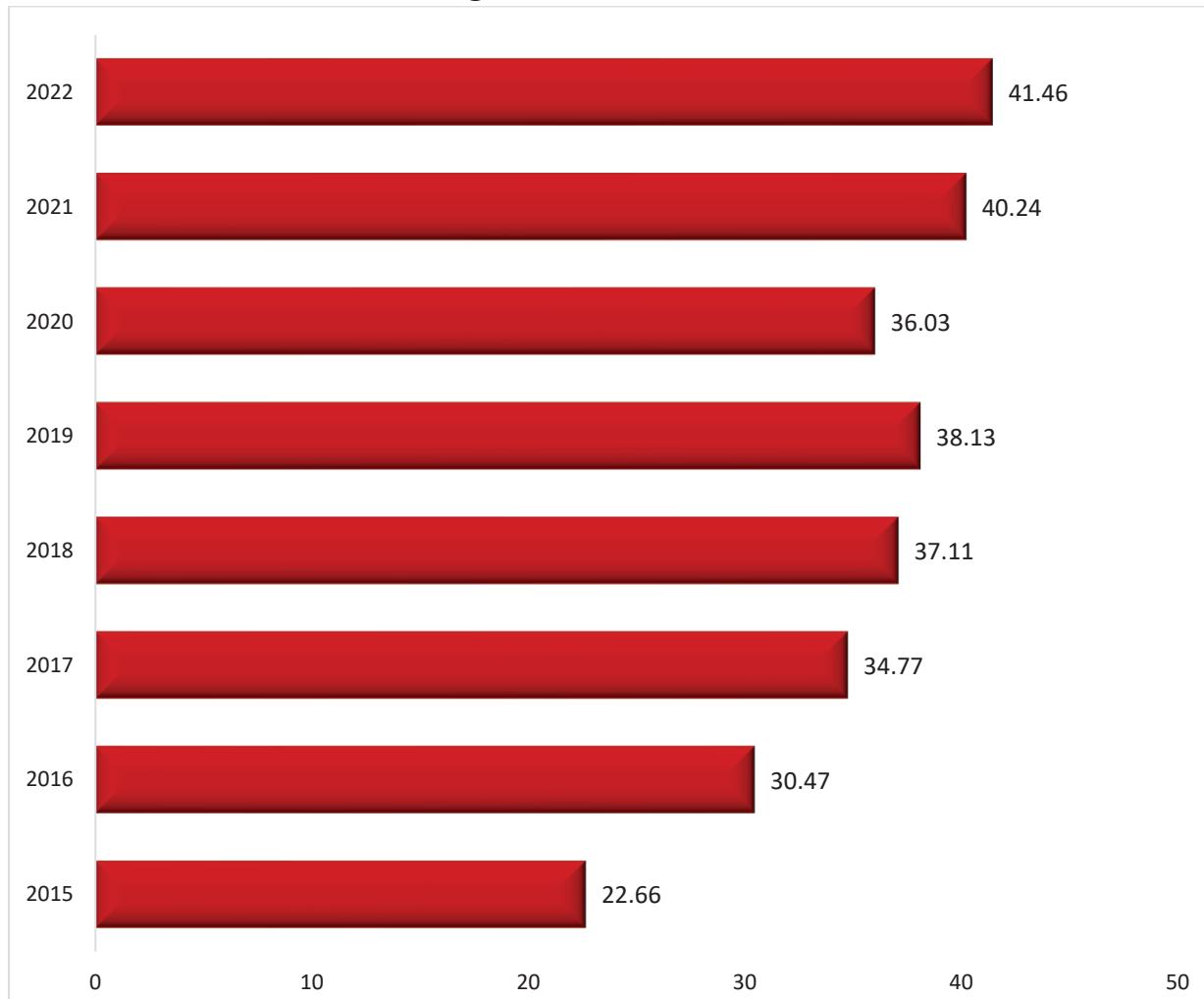
Image Source: SDGs NIF Report 2023
Data Source: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Division, MoHFW

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
Indicator 3.5.2: Percentage of population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol about once a week out of total population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol.

Map-A.1: Percentage of population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol about once a week out of total population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol

Map-A.1 (a) Men (15-49 years)

43.4% in India

Percentage	
	NA
	< 20
	20 - 30
	30 - 40
	40 - 50
	> 50
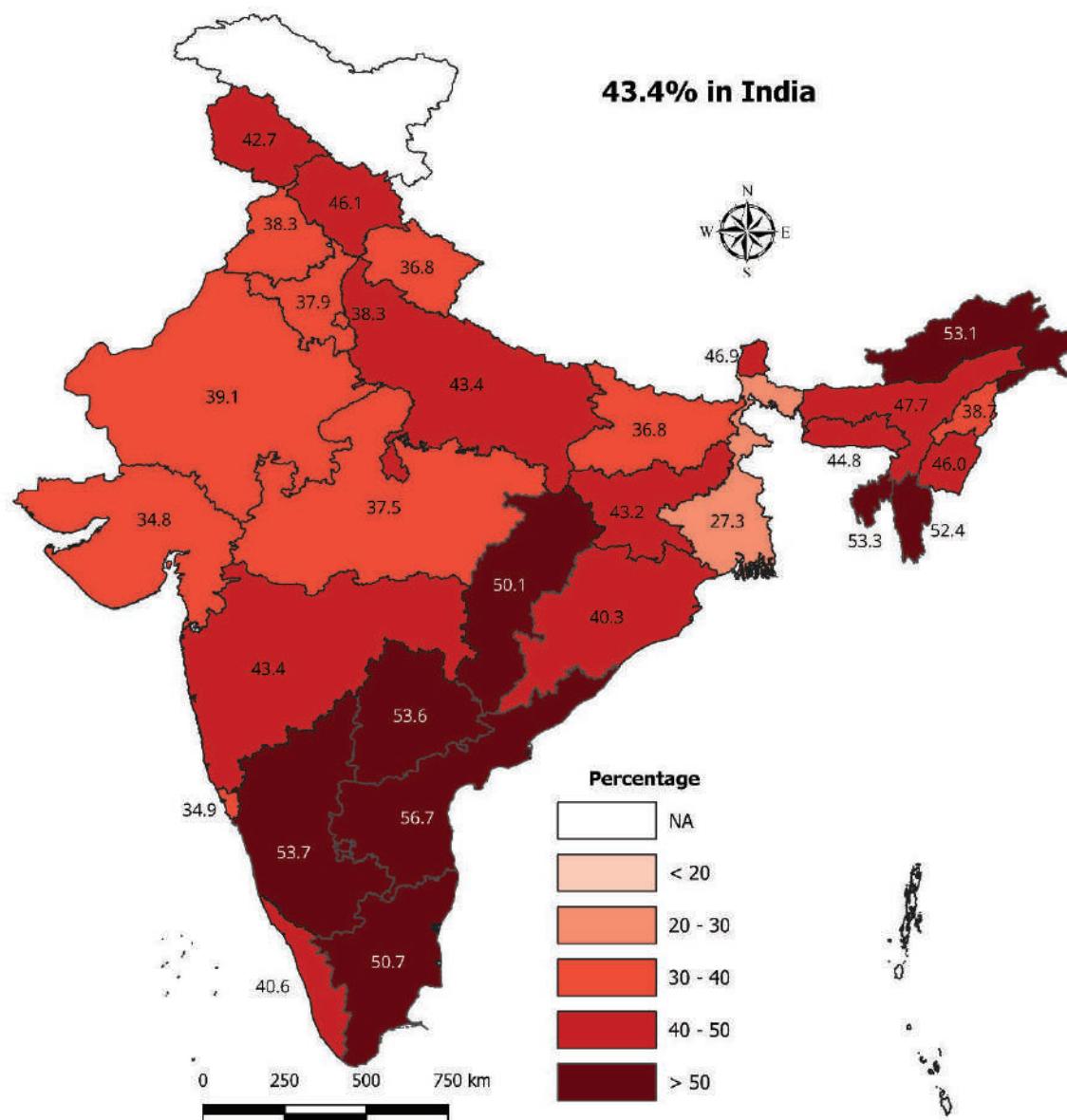
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Map-A.1 (b) Women (15-49 years)

36.6% in India

Percentage	
	NA
	< 20
	20 - 30
	30 - 40
	40 - 50
	> 50
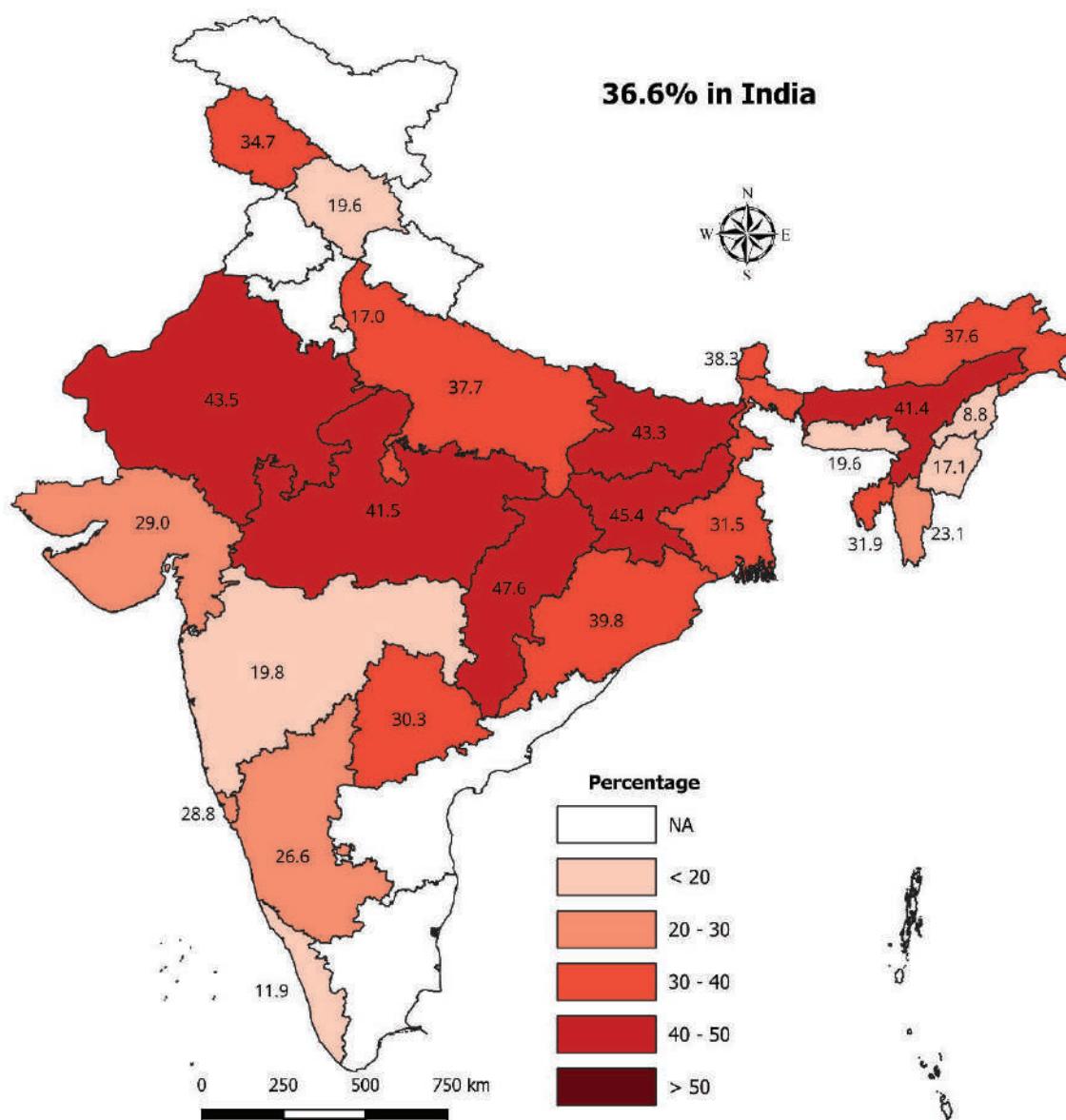
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Among men, the percentage of the population who drink alcohol about once a week ranges from 27.3% in West Bengal to56.7% in Andhra Pradesh. The national average is 43.4%. Among women, the percentage of the population who drink alcohol about once a week ranges from 8.8% in Nagaland to 47.6% in Chhattisgarh. The national average is 36.6%. In most States, the percentage of men who drink alcohol about once a week is higher than the percentage of women. However, in some States such as West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand, the percentage of women who drink once a week is higher than the percentage of men.

Indicator3.5.3: Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol, by sex

Map A.2: Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol

Map-A.2 (a) Men (15 years and above)

18.7% in India

Percentage	
	< 10
	10 - 20
	20 - 30
	> 30
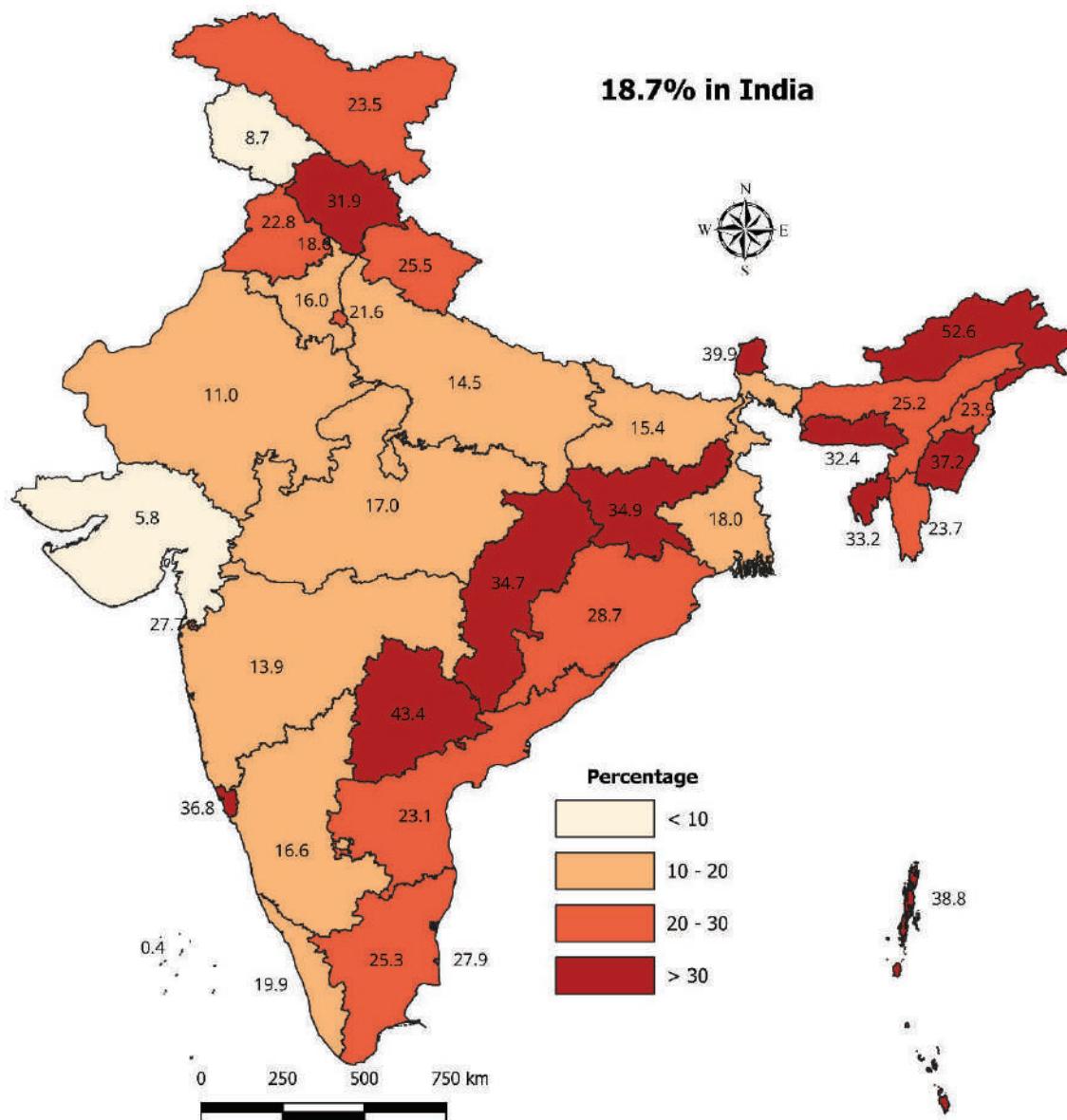
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Map-A.2 (b) Women (15 years and above)

1.3% in India

Percentage
- < 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10
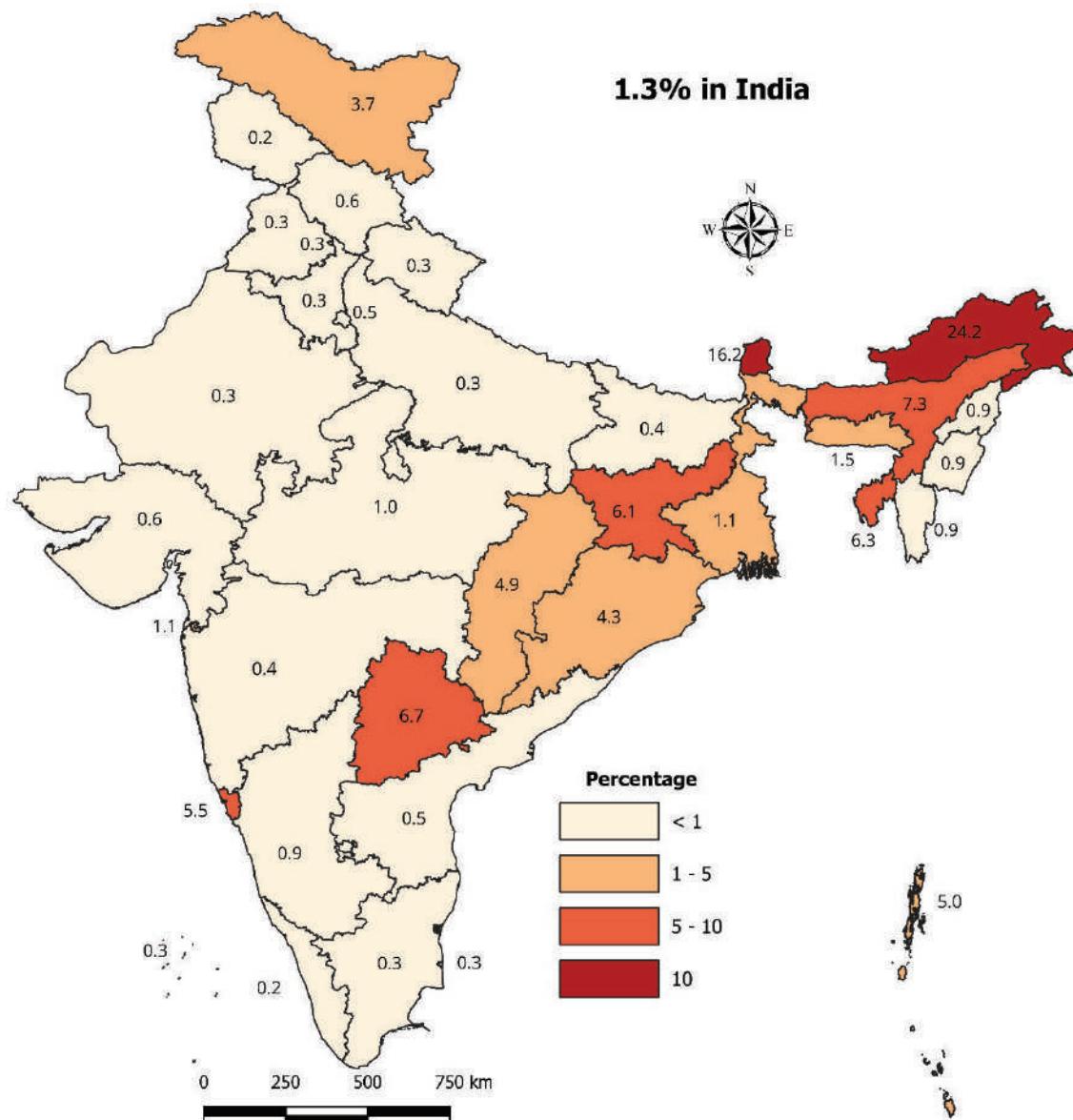
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The national average percentage of men who consume alcohol is 18.7%, while the percentage of women is only 1.3%. The highest percentage of men who consume alcohol is in Arunachal Pradesh (52.6%), followed by Telangana (43.4%) and Sikkim (39.9%). The lowest percentage of men who consume alcohol is in Lakshadweep (0.4%). The highest percentage of women who consume alcohol is in Arunachal Pradesh (24.2%), followed by Sikkim (16.2%). The lowest percentage of women who consume alcohol is in Jammu and Kashmir (0.2%).

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
Indicator 3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Figure A.22: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

State	Percentage
Manipur	24.7
Meghalaya	41.4
Lakshadweep	46.5
Uttar Pradesh	59.1
Odisha	60.0
Mizoram	61.4
Tripura	61.9
Assam	63.2
Bihar	64.0
Chandigarh	65.9
Arunachal Pradesh	65.9
Punjab	66.0
Jharkhand	67.6
Sikkim	67.8
Nagaland	68.2
Delhi	69.9
Gujarat	70.9
Kerala	72.2
Uttarakhand	72.6
A&N Islands	72.8
India	74.1
West Bengal	74.6
DNH&DD	74.8
Haryana	75.0
Himachal Pradesh	77.3
Rajasthan	77.7
J&K	77.7
Goa	78.7
Ladakh	81.1
Chhattisgarh	81.1
Puducherry	81.3
Madhya Pradesh	82.5
Maharashtra	84.2
Tamil Nadu	86.1
Telangana	89.4
Karnataka	90.7
Andhra Pradesh	93.5

Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Andhra Pradesh has the highest percentage with 93.5% of currently married women aged 15-49 years having their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods followed by Karnataka, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu, with 90.7%, 89.4%, and 86.1% respectively. Manipur has the lowest percentage with only 24.7% followed by. Meghalaya has the second-lowest percentage with 41.4%. Lakshadweep, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jharkhand, Sikkim, and Nagaland also have percentages below 70%. Overall, the national average for India is 74.1%, indicating that around three-fourths of currently married women aged 15-49 years have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Indicator 3.7.3: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years).

Figure A.23: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years)
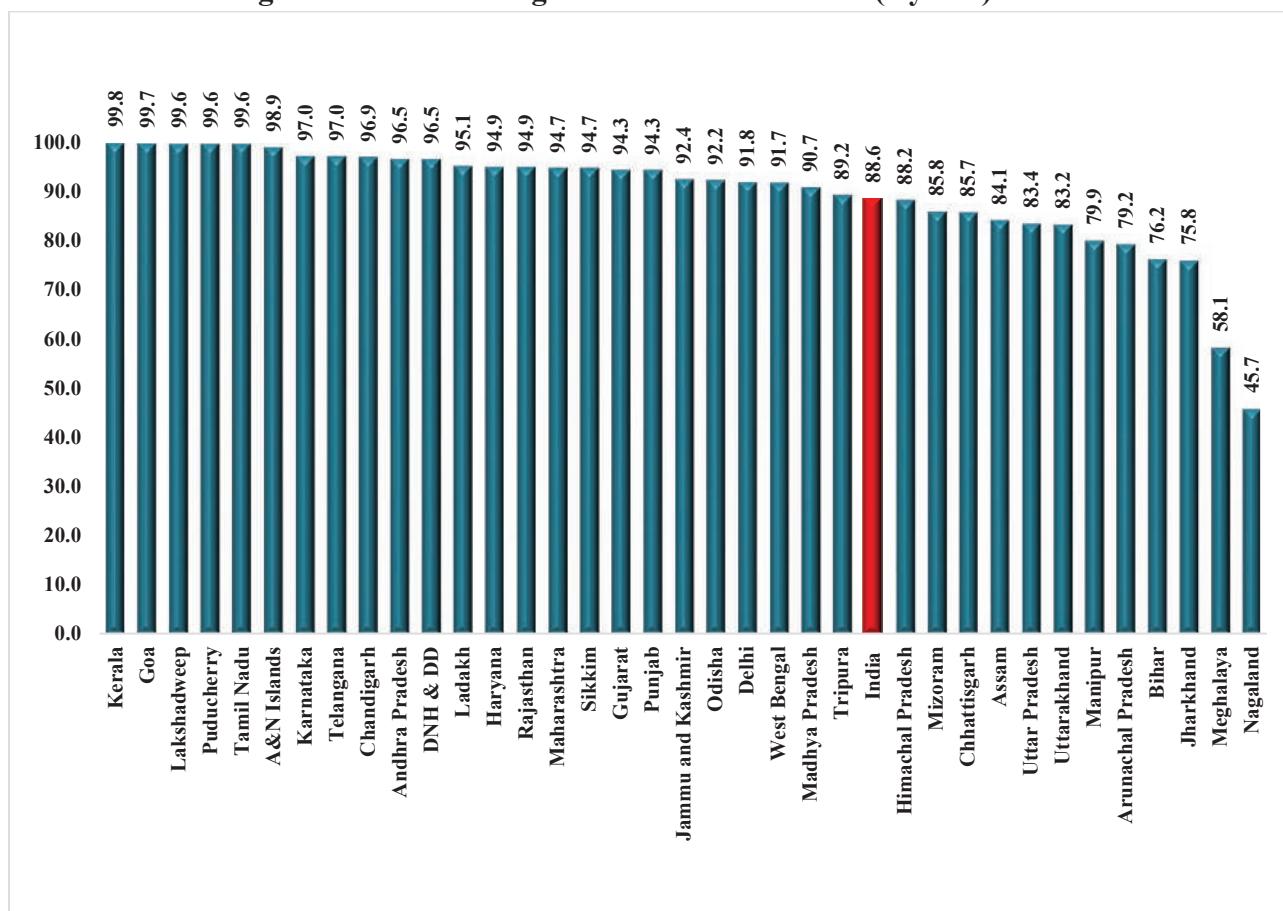
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

At the top of the list are Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry, all of which have institutional birth rates above 99%. Telangana and Karnataka are tied at 97%, followed closely by Andhra Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu at 96.5%. The States with the lowest rates of institutional births are Nagaland and Meghalaya, with rates of 45.7% and 58.1%, respectively. Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand have institutional birth percentages ranging from 75.8% to 79.9%.

Figure A.24: Progress of NIF Indicator 3.7.3 towards SDG Target 2030
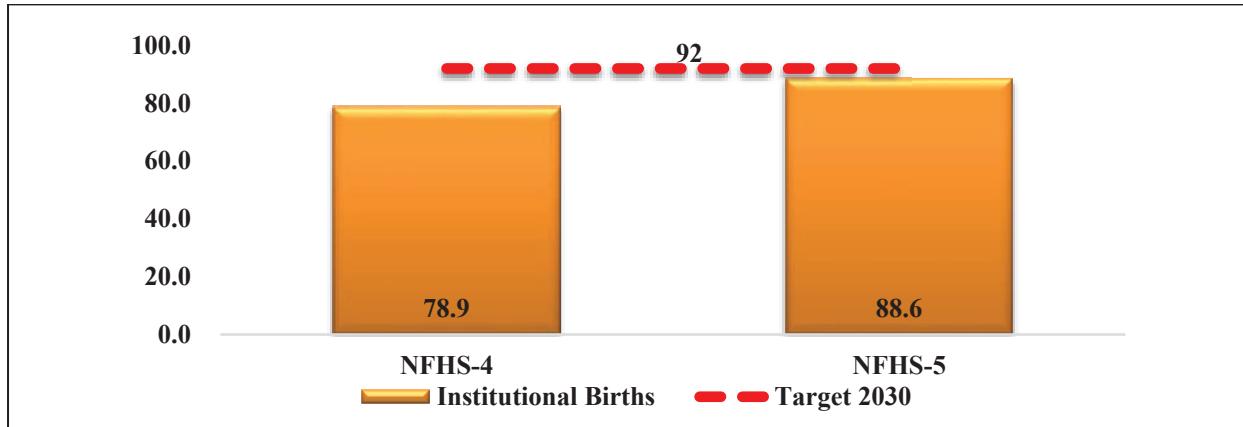
India has made remarkable strides in its pursuit of achieving the SDG target of 92% by 2030. As per NFHS 5 (2019-21), the country achieved an impressive overall national average of 88.6%.

Indicator 3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who currently use any modern family planning methods

Figure A.25: Current use of any modern family planning methods
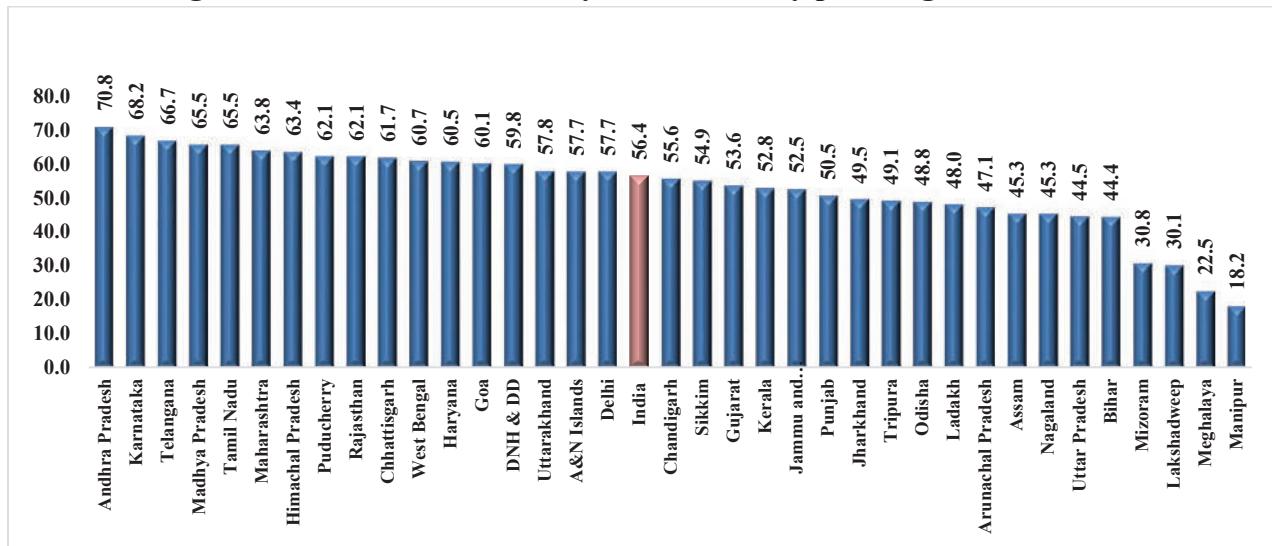
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

At the top of the list are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana, with modern contraceptive use rates of 70.8%, 68.2%, and 66.7%, respectively. These States have made significant efforts to increase access to family planning services and promote their use.

India has made significant progress in achieving the SDG target for modern contraceptive use. The national average for modern contraceptive use stands at an impressive 56.4%, surpassing the SDG target of 55.3% set for 2030. This accomplishment indicates that India has achieved the specific SDG target well ahead of the timeline. Manipur (18.2%), for instance, has the

lowest rate of currently used modern family planning methods among the States/UTs. Similarly, Meghalaya, Lakshadweep, and Mizoram also have usage rates below 40% for any modern family planning methods.

Figure A.26: Achievement of NIF Indicator 3.7.4 towards SDG Target 2030

Indicator3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey.

Figure A.27: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey
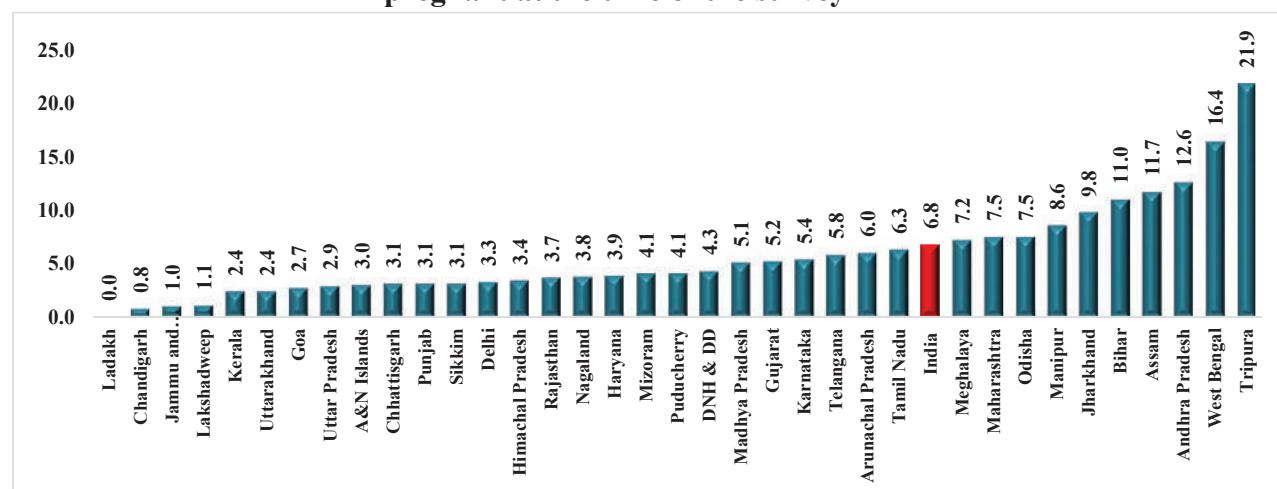
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The States and UTs with the lowest percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey were Ladakh, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Goa. These States/UTs had less than 3% of women aged 15-19 who were already mothers or pregnant.

On the other hand, the States with the highest percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey were Tripura(21.9), West Bengal(16.4), Andhra Pradesh(12.6), Assam(11.7), and Bihar(11.0) respectively..

Figure A.28: Progress of NIF Indicator 3.7.5 towards SDG target 2030
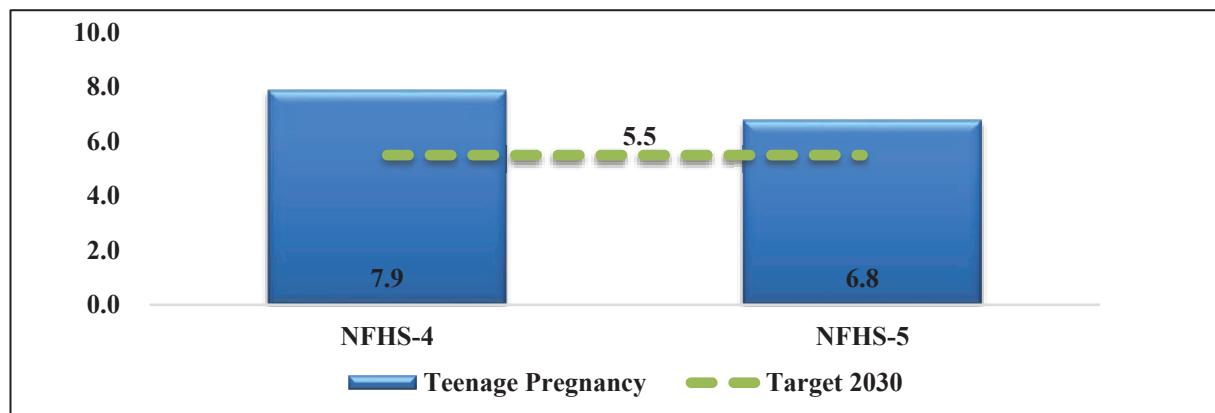
The recent data from NFHS-5 reveals that the national average for early pregnancy and motherhood stands at 6.8%, which is in close proximity to the 2030 SDG target of 5.5% and may achieve the target by 2030.

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Indicator3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who currently use any modern family planning methods. (Similar to Indicator 3.7.4.)

Indicator3.8.3: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART (Antiretroviral Therapy) among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV.

Figure A.29: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV, India
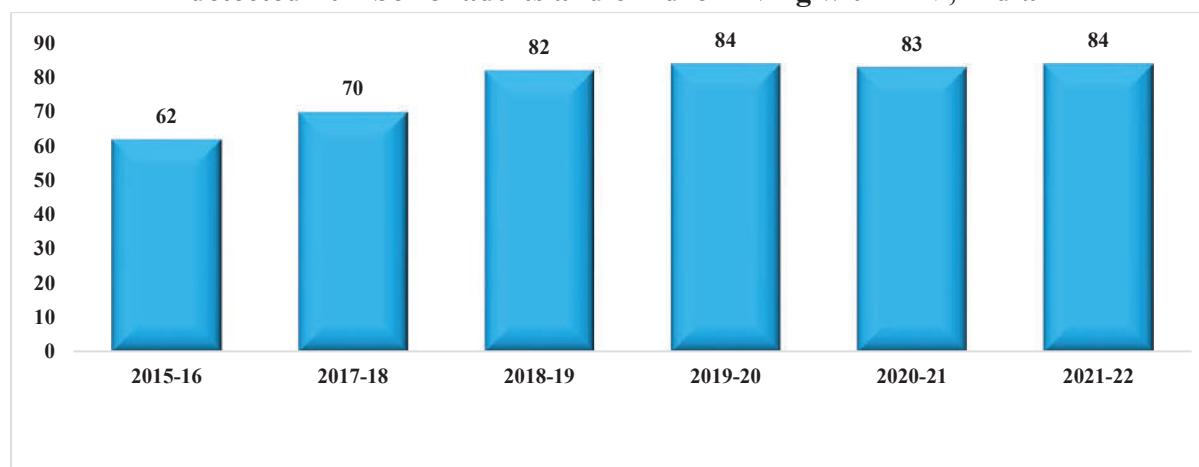
Source: India HIV Estimates 2021, Factsheet

Indicator3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above (in percentage)

Map A.3: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above

Map A.3 (a) Men age 15 years and above
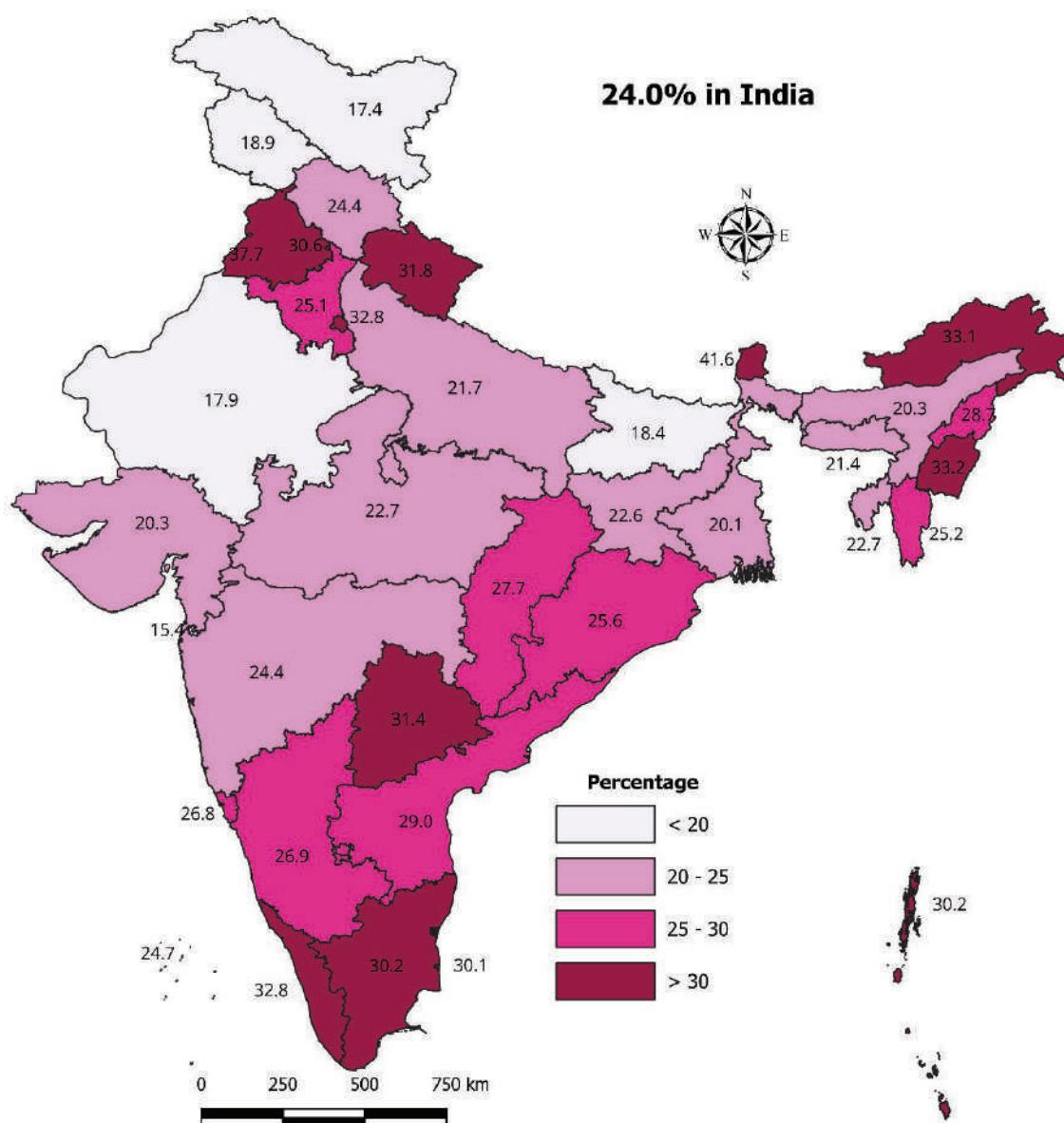
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Map A.3 (b) Women age 15 years and above

21.3% in India

Percentage
- < 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 30
- > 30
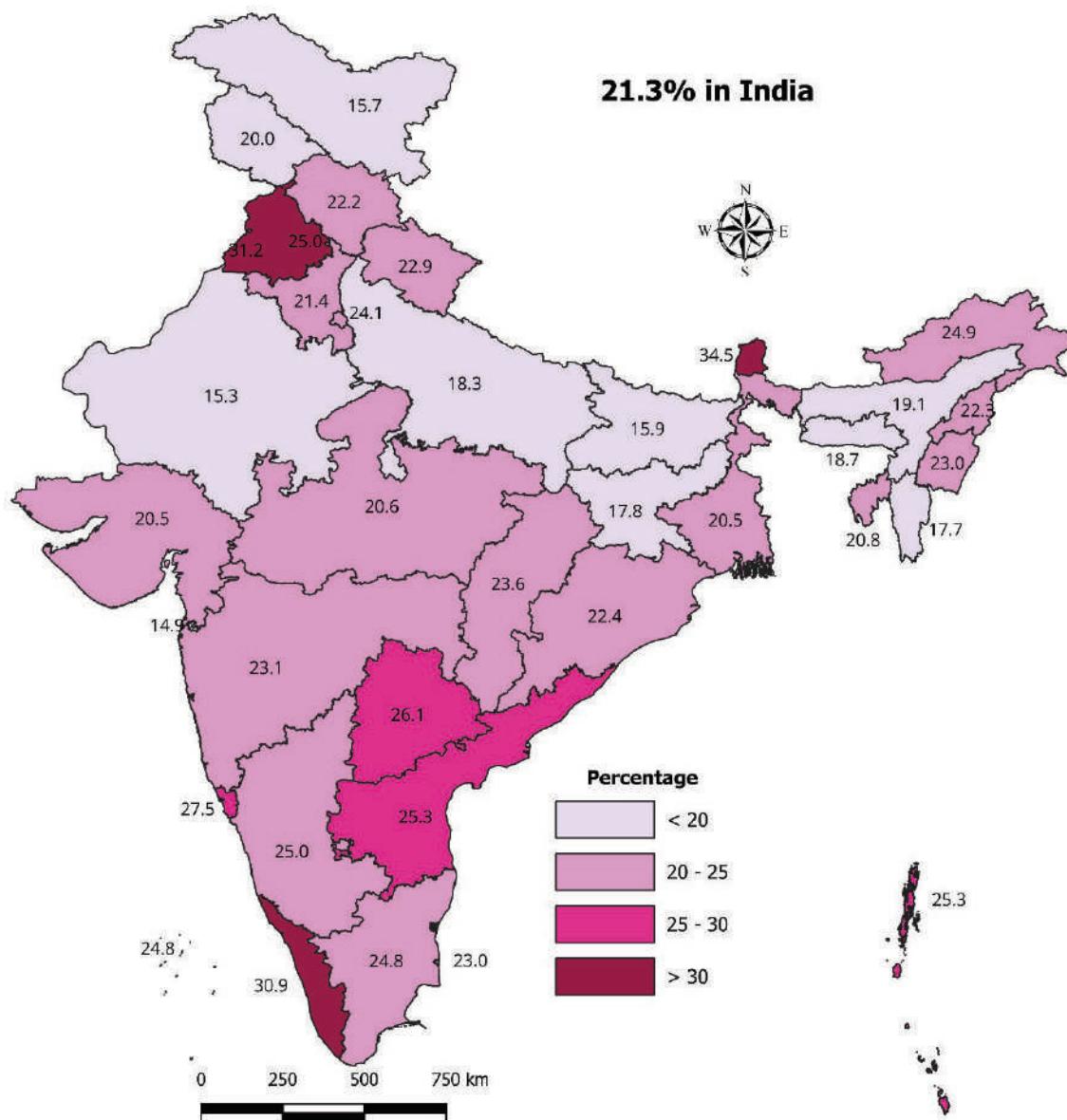
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The above map shows that in most States and UTs of India, the prevalence of hypertension is higher in men compared to women. Notably, Sikkim reports the highest prevalence of hypertension among both men (41.6%) and women (34.5%). On the other hand, the lowest prevalence of hypertension is observed among both men and women in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu with 15.4% and 14.9% respectively.

Indicator 3.8.5: Percentage of population in age group 15-49 who reported sought treatment out of total population in that age group having diabetes

Figure A.30: Percentage of population in age group 15-49 who reported sought treatment out of total population in that age group having diabetes
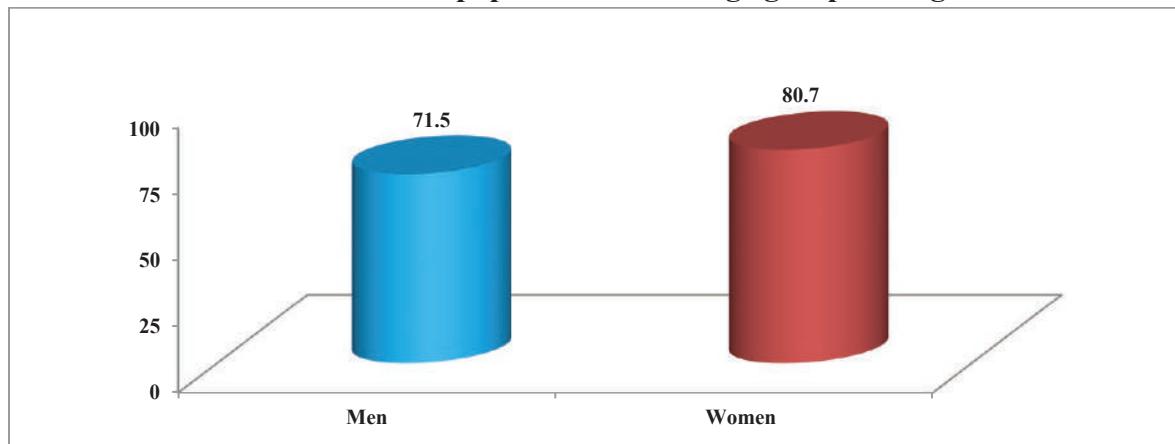
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The data is given separately for women and men in India. According to the data, 71.5% of men in the age group of 15-49 years who have diabetes and are reported seeking treatment for diabetes, while 80.7% of women in the same age group and with diabetes reported seeking treatment. This indicates that a higher percentage of men with diabetes in the age group of 15-49 years have sought treatment compared to women.

Indicator 3.8.6: Percentage of women aged 30-49 yeas who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer.

Figure A.31: Percentage of women aged 30-49 yeas who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer
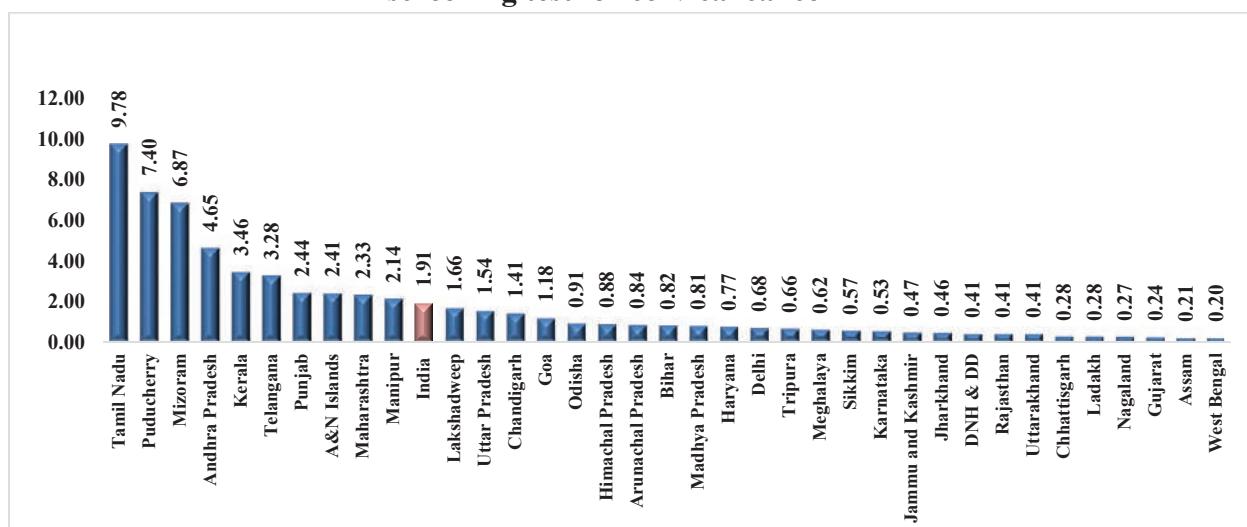
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The highest percentage is reported in Tamil Nadu (9.78%), followed by Puducherry (7.4%) and Mizoram (6.87%). On the other hand, West Bengal (0.20%), Assam (0.21%), Gujarat (0.24%) and Nagaland (0.27%) reported the lowest percentages. The national average for the screening test is 1.91%.

Indicator 3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period.

Over a span of eight years from 2015 to 2022, India's National TB Elimination Programme demonstrated a consistent upward trend in the percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among those notified to national health authorities. Starting at 87% in 2015, the success rate temporarily dipped in 2016 but then steadily improved, reaching an impressive 86% by 2022.

Figure A.32: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated
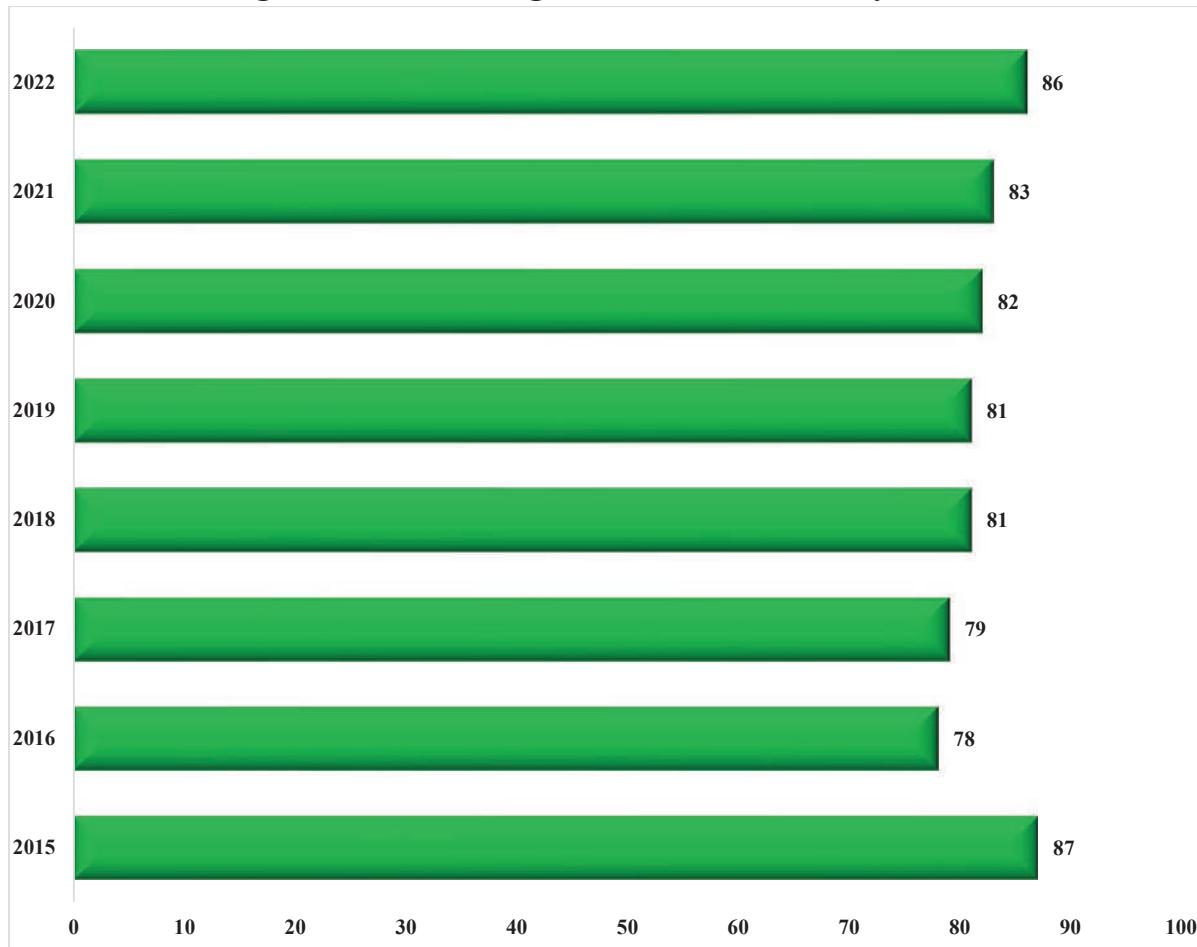
Source: India TB Report 2023

Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
Indicator 3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years

Map A.4: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 year

Map A.4 (a) Men age group 15-49 year
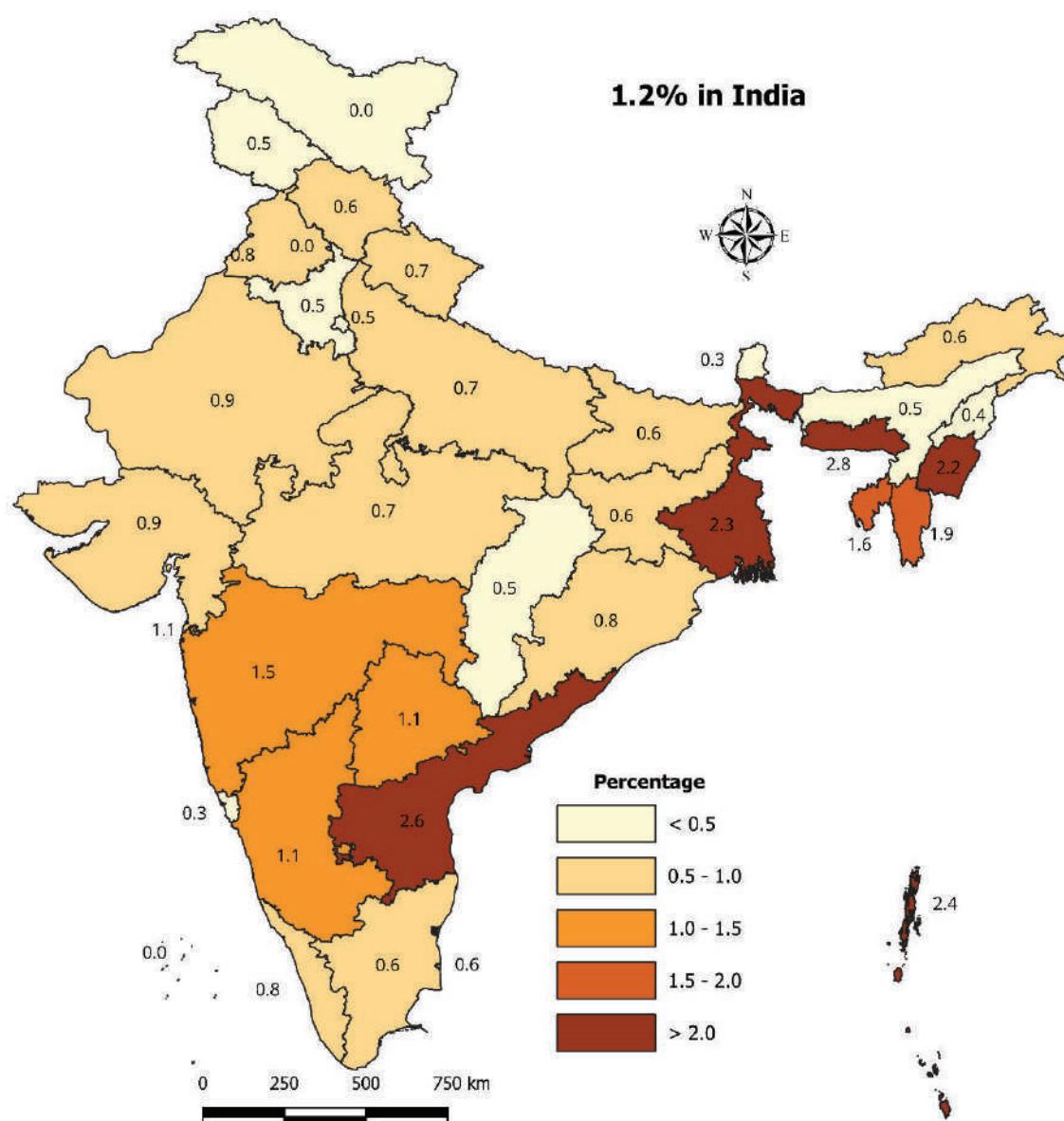
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Map A.4 (b) Women age group 15-49 year
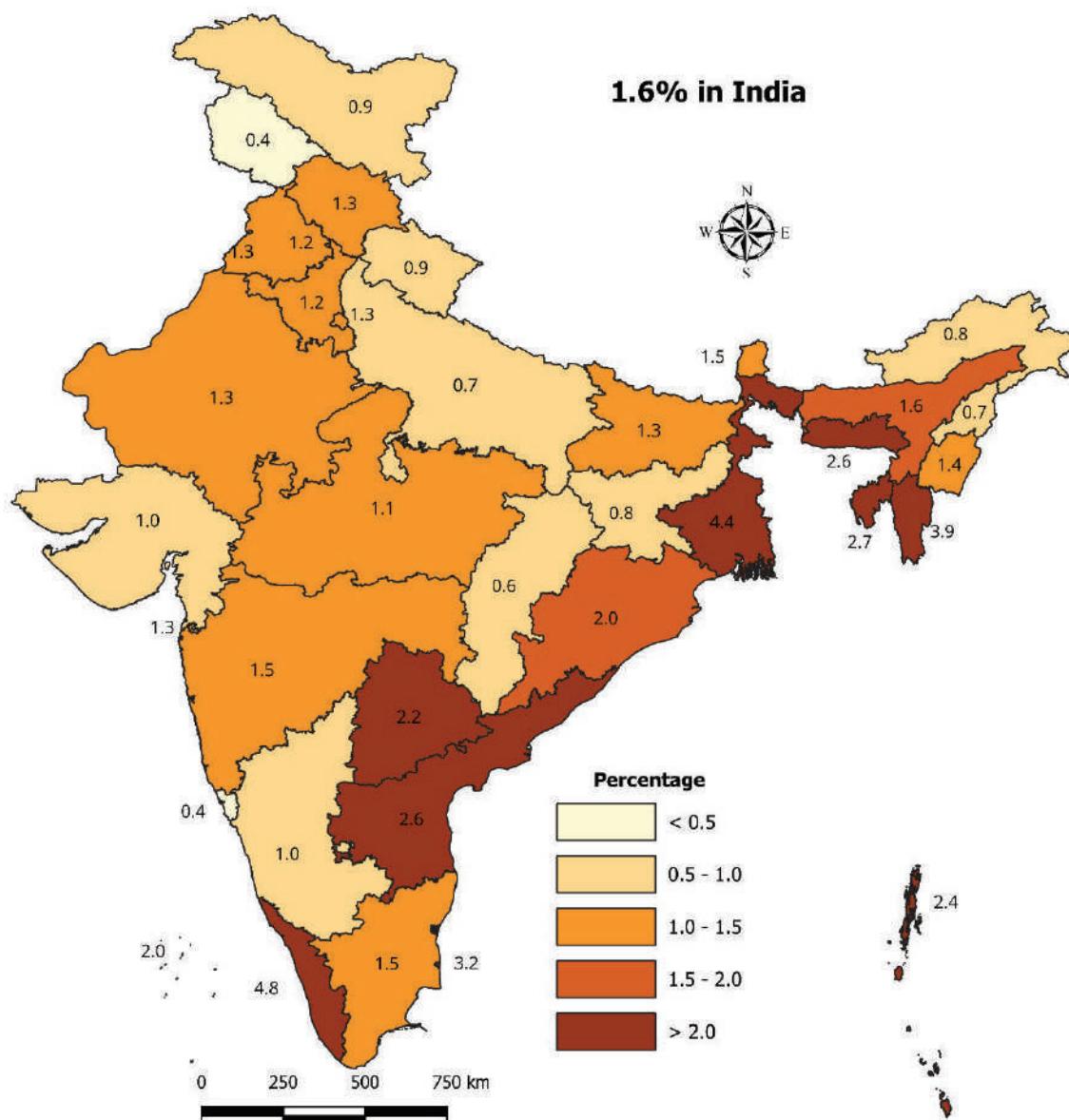
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The proportion of women reporting asthma in this age group varies from 0.4% in Goa and Jammu and Kashmir to 4.8% in Kerala. The national average for women is 1.6%. The proportion of men reporting asthma in this age group varies from 0.0% in Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Ladakh to 2.8% in Meghalaya. The national average for men is 1.2%.

Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Indicator 3.a.1: Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless)

Figure A.33: Change in prevalence of tobacco use
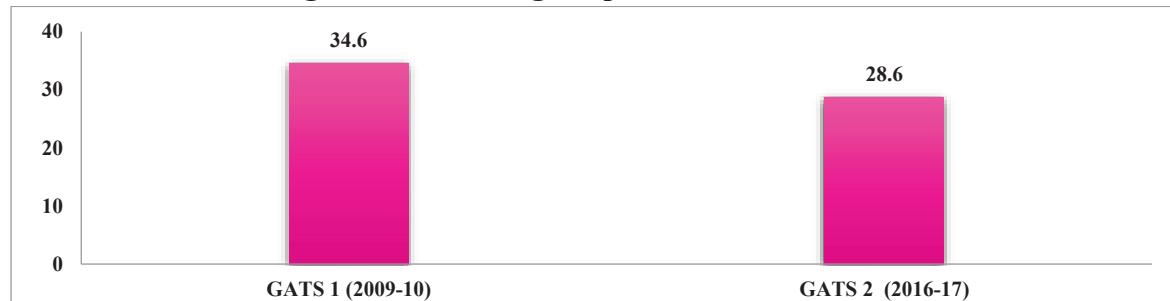
From GATS 1 *(Global Adult Tobacco Survey)* in 2009-10 to GATS 2 in 2016-17 the prevalence of any form of tobacco use has decreased significantly by six percentage points from 34.6 percent to 28.6 percent. The relative decrease in the prevalence of tobacco use is 17.3 percent.

Target 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 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

Indicator 3.b.1: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Figure A.34: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated
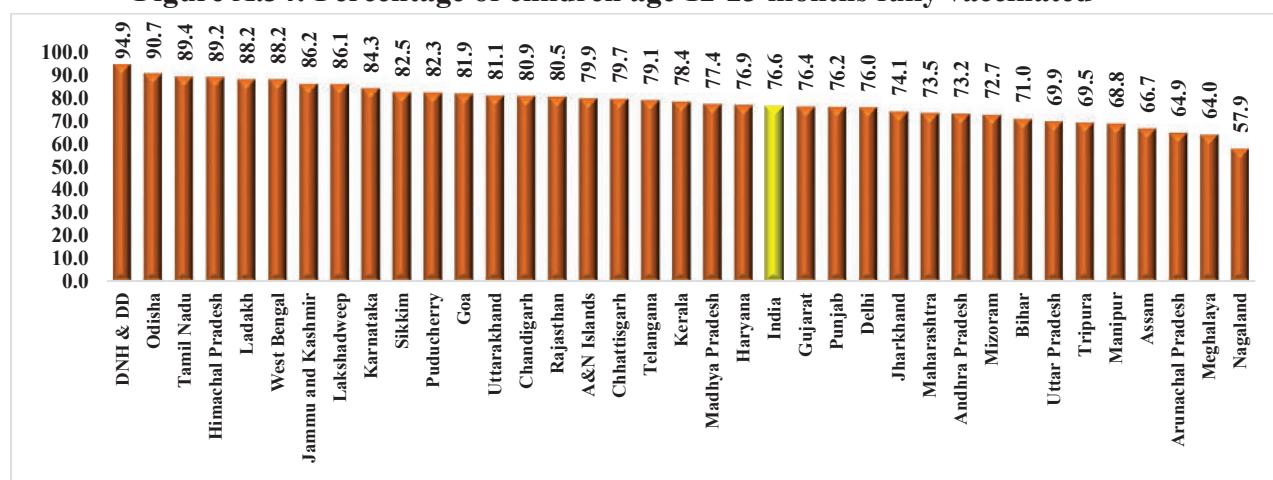
The highest percentage of fully vaccinated children is in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu with 94.9%, followed by Odisha with 90.7%, Tamil Nadu with 89.4%, and Himachal Pradesh with 89.2%. The lowest percentage of fully vaccinated children is in Nagaland with 57.9%, followed by Meghalaya with 64.0%, Arunachal Pradesh with 64.9%, Assam with 66.7%, and Manipur with 68.8%. The national average of fully vaccinated children is 76.6%.

Indicator 3.b.2: Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research (in Rs. Crores),

The budgetary allocation for the Department of Health Research has increased to Rs. 2980.00 crores in 2023-24 from Rs. 992.77 crores in 2015-16.

Figure A.35: Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research (in Rs. Crores)
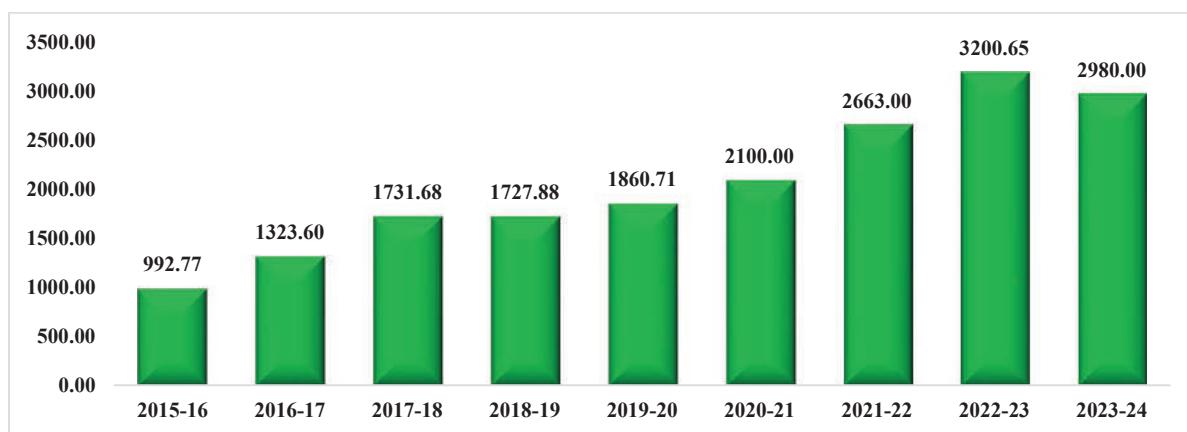
Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island developing States.

Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density

Figure A.36: Health worker density
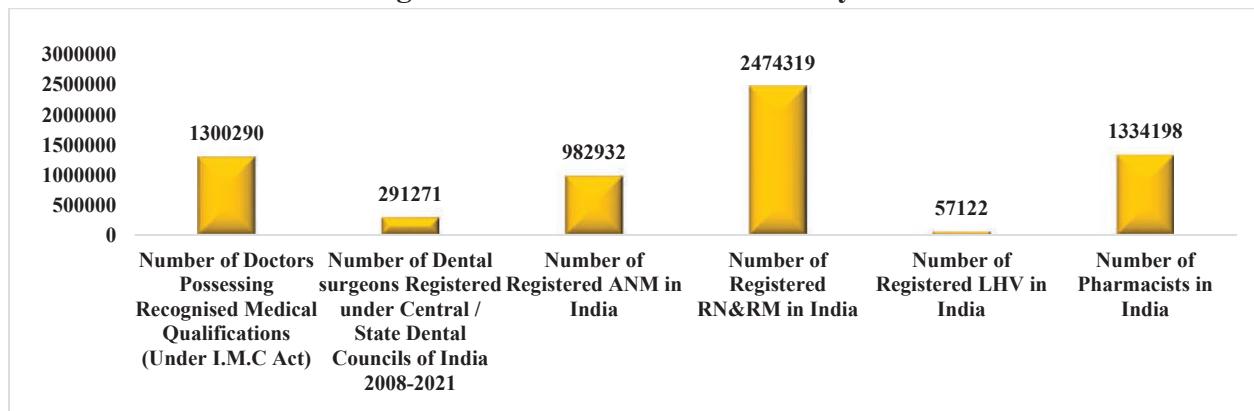
Source: IHR (2005) State Party Self Assesment Annual Report National Profile 2022

Target 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.

Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.

Figure A.37: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (2022)
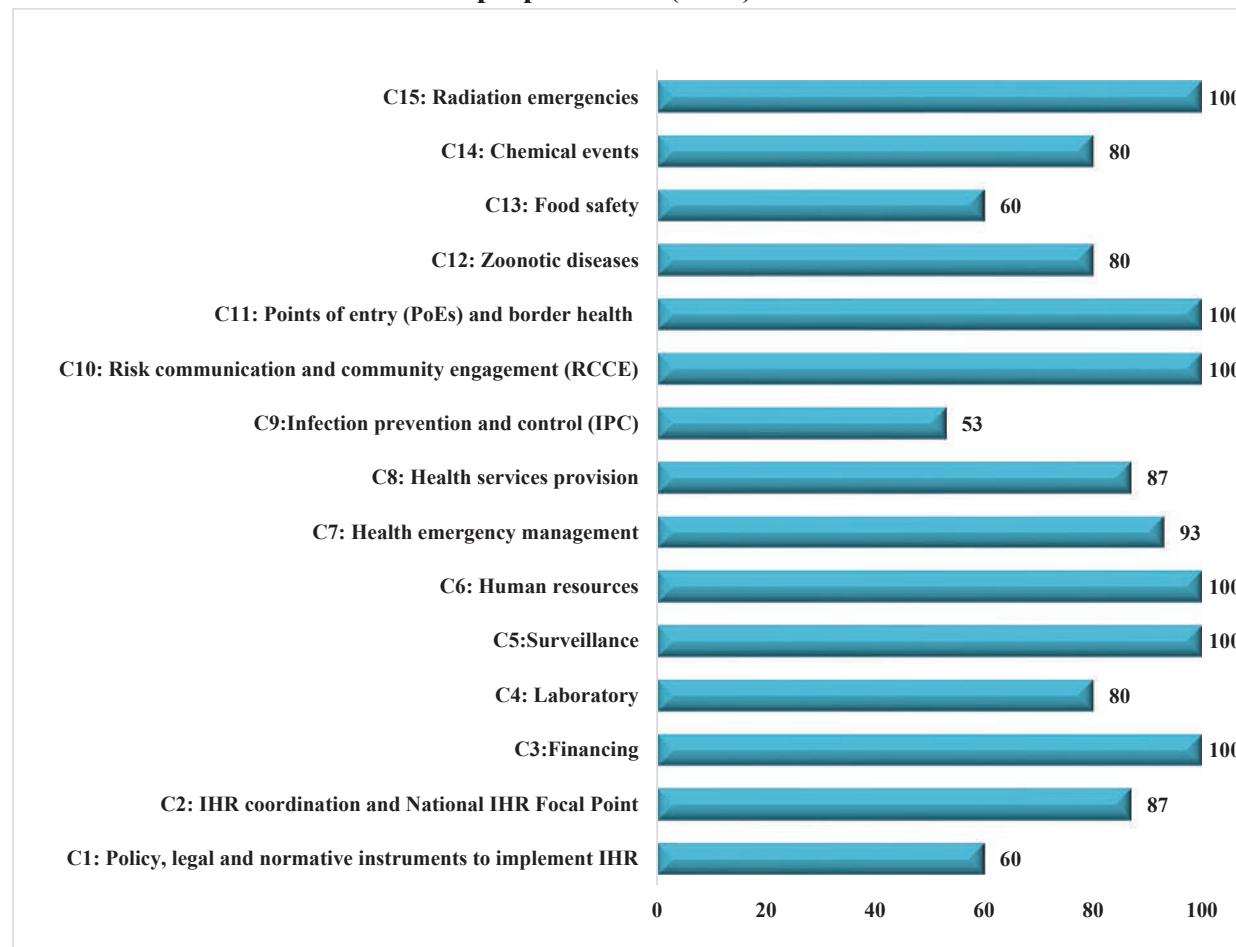
Source: IHR (2005) State Party Self Assesment Annual Report National Profile 2022

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months.

Figure A.38: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months
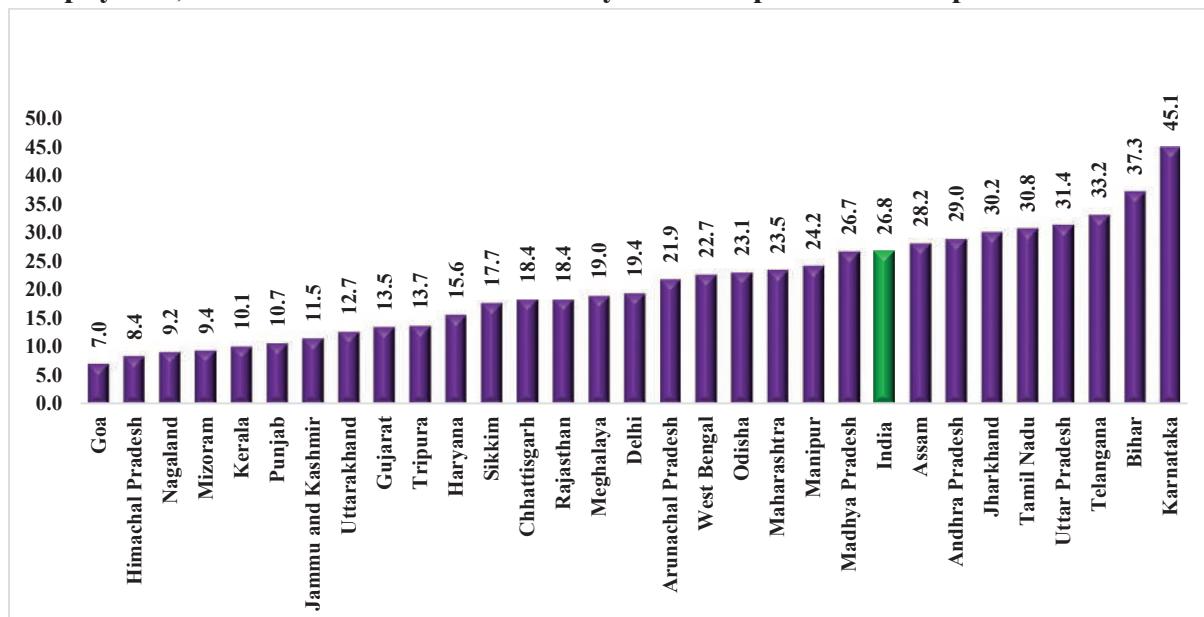
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The highest proportion of women who have experienced violence is in Karnataka (45.1%), followed by Bihar (37.3%), and Telangana (33.2%). The lowest proportion is in Goa (7.0%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (8.4%), and Nagaland (9.2%). The national average for women who have experienced violence is 26.8%. Many States like Jharkhand (30.2%), Tamil Nadu (30.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (31.4%), have a proportion of more than 30%.

Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.

Figure A.39: Proportion of Women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months
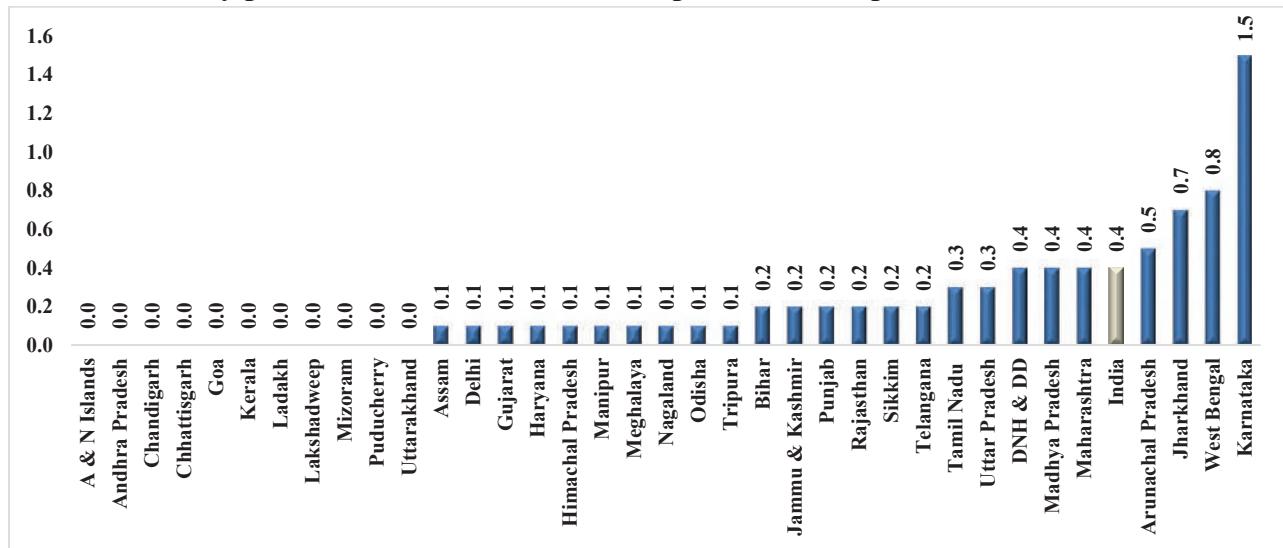
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The data indicates that in India, 0.4% of women and girls aged 18-49 years have reported experiencing sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Indicator 5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18.

Figure A.40: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years
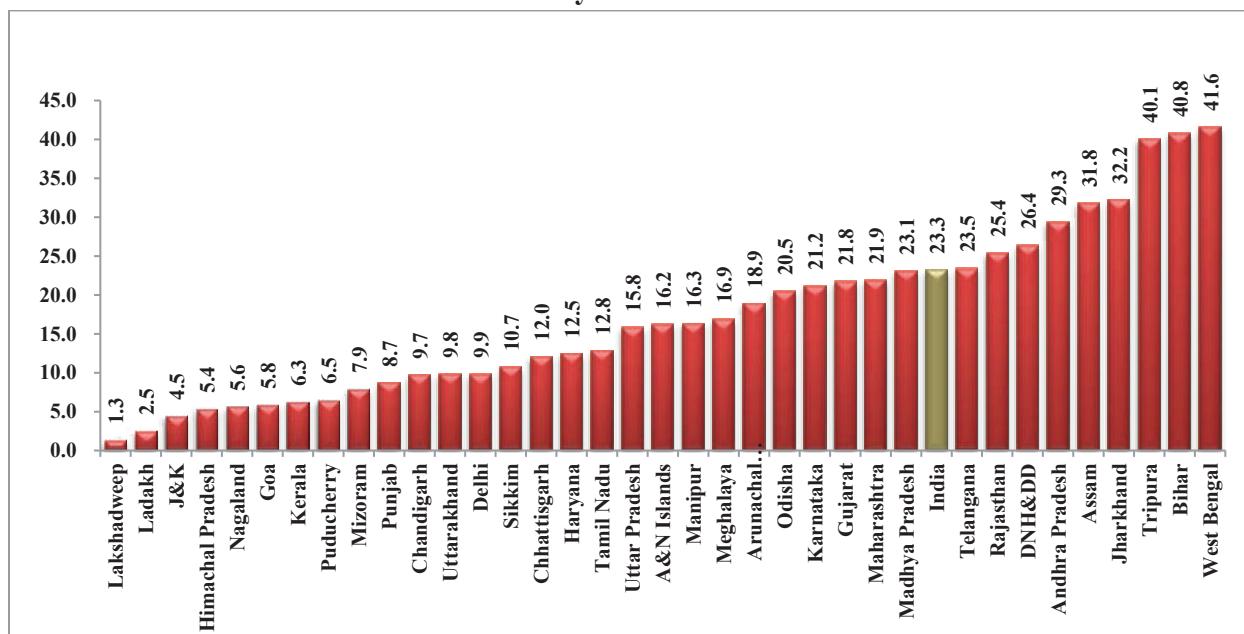
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The States and UTs with the lowest percentage of women married by age 18 are Lakshadweep (1.3%), Ladakh (2.5%), Jammu and Kashmir (4.5%), Himachal Pradesh (5.4%), and Nagaland (5.6%). On the other hand, the States and UTs with the highest percentage of women married by age 18 are West Bengal (41.6%), Bihar (40.8%), Tripura (40.1%), Jharkhand (32.2%), and Assam (31.8%). The national average clearly indicates that around 23.3% of women in India were married before the age of 18.

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Indicator 5.6.1: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years, (in percentage)

Figure A.41: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years
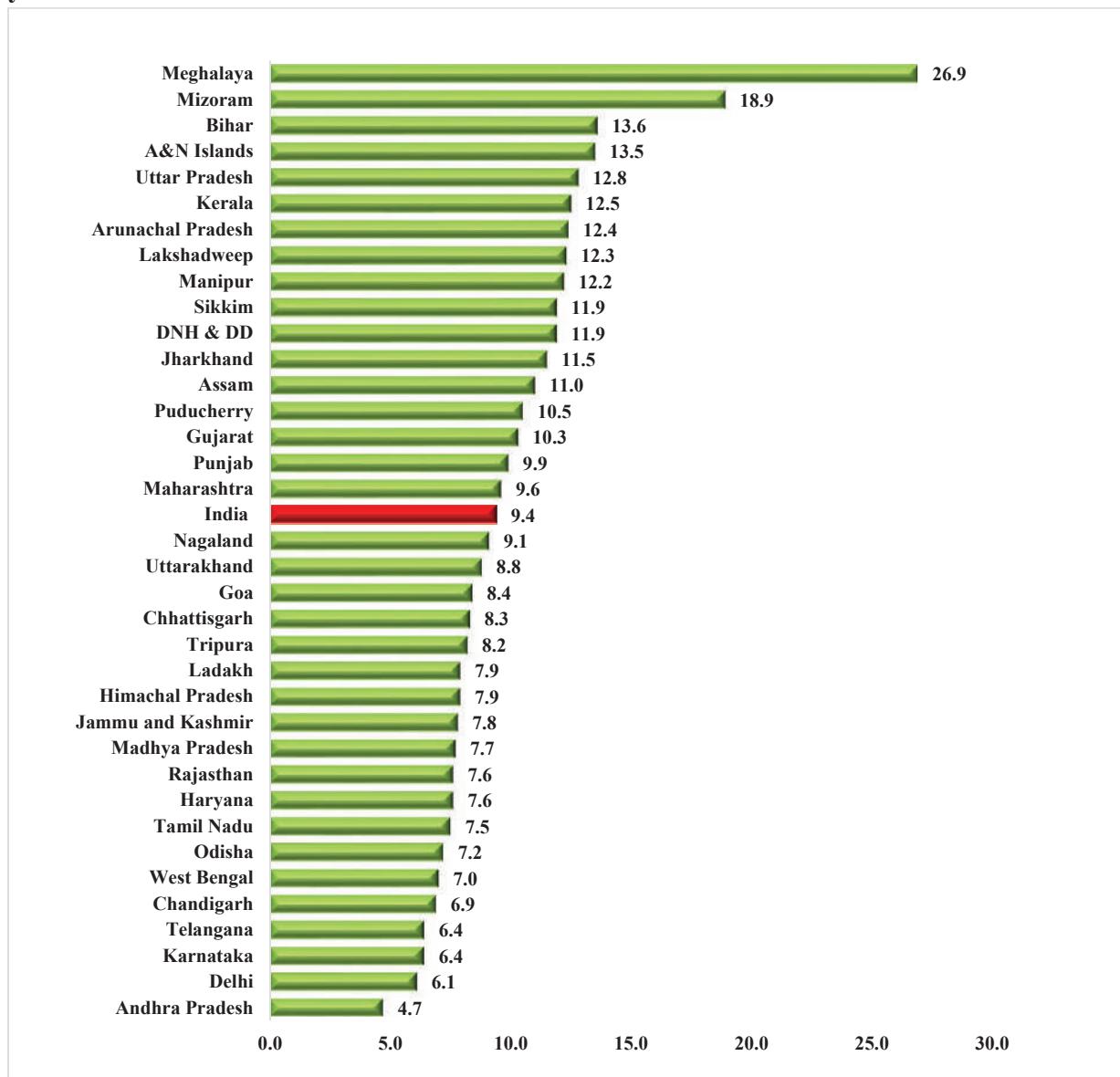
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Unmet need for family planning methods is highest in Meghalaya (26.9%) and Mizoram (18.9%). Unmet need is lowest in Andhra Pradesh (4.7%), Delhi (6.1%) and 6.4% each for Telangana and Karnataka.

India has made significant strides in meeting the SDG target for unmet need for family planning methods. The national average currently stands at an encouraging 9.4%, surpassing the 2030 target of 10.5%. This progress highlights India's commitment to addressing the unmet needs of individuals seeking family planning services. India had already achieved the set SDG target for 2030.

Figure A.42: Achievement of NIF indicator 5.6.1 towards SDG Target 2030

9.4

10.5

■ Achieved Value (NFHS-5)   ■ SDG Target 2030
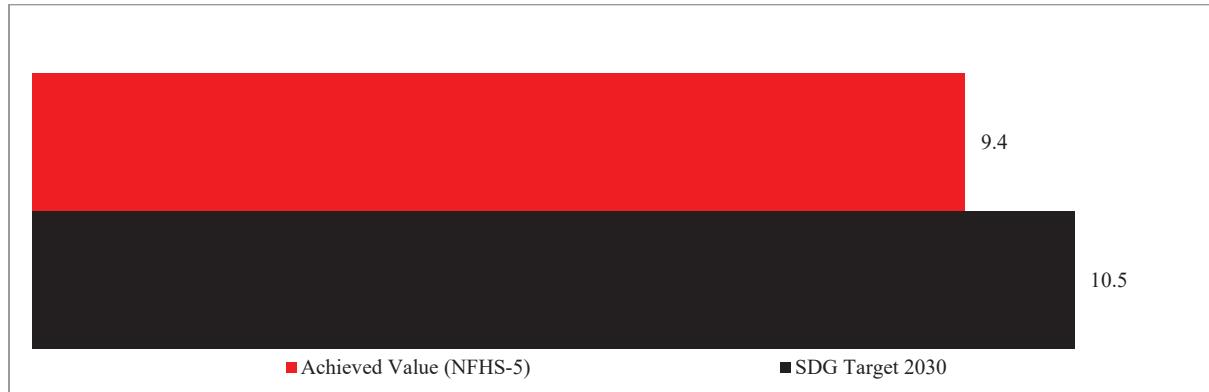
Indicator 5.6.2: Whether the country has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

Figure A.43: Laws and Regulations that Guarantee Full and Equal Access to Women and Men
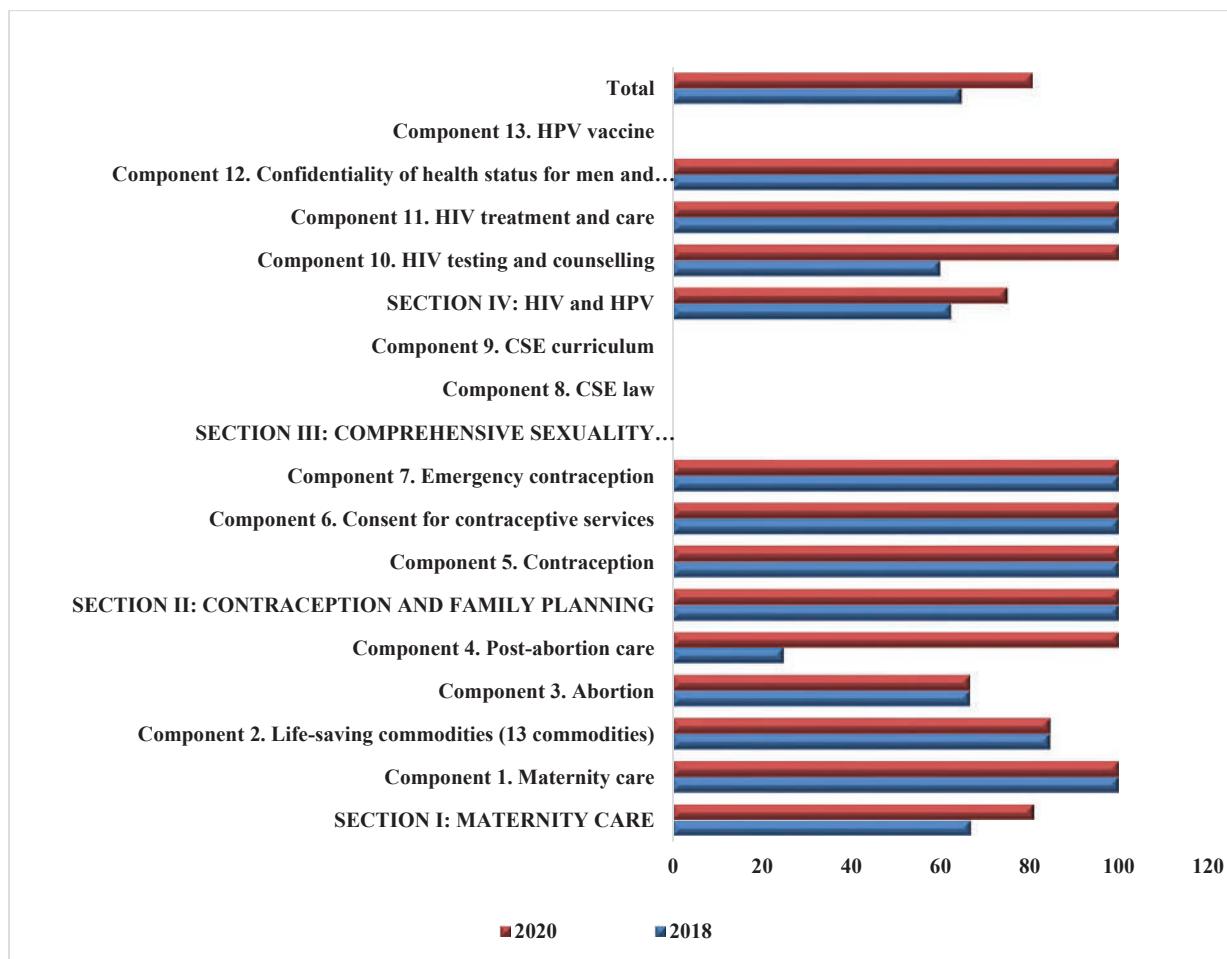
Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indicator 5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS.

Map A.5: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS.

Map A.5 (a) Men aged 15-24 years
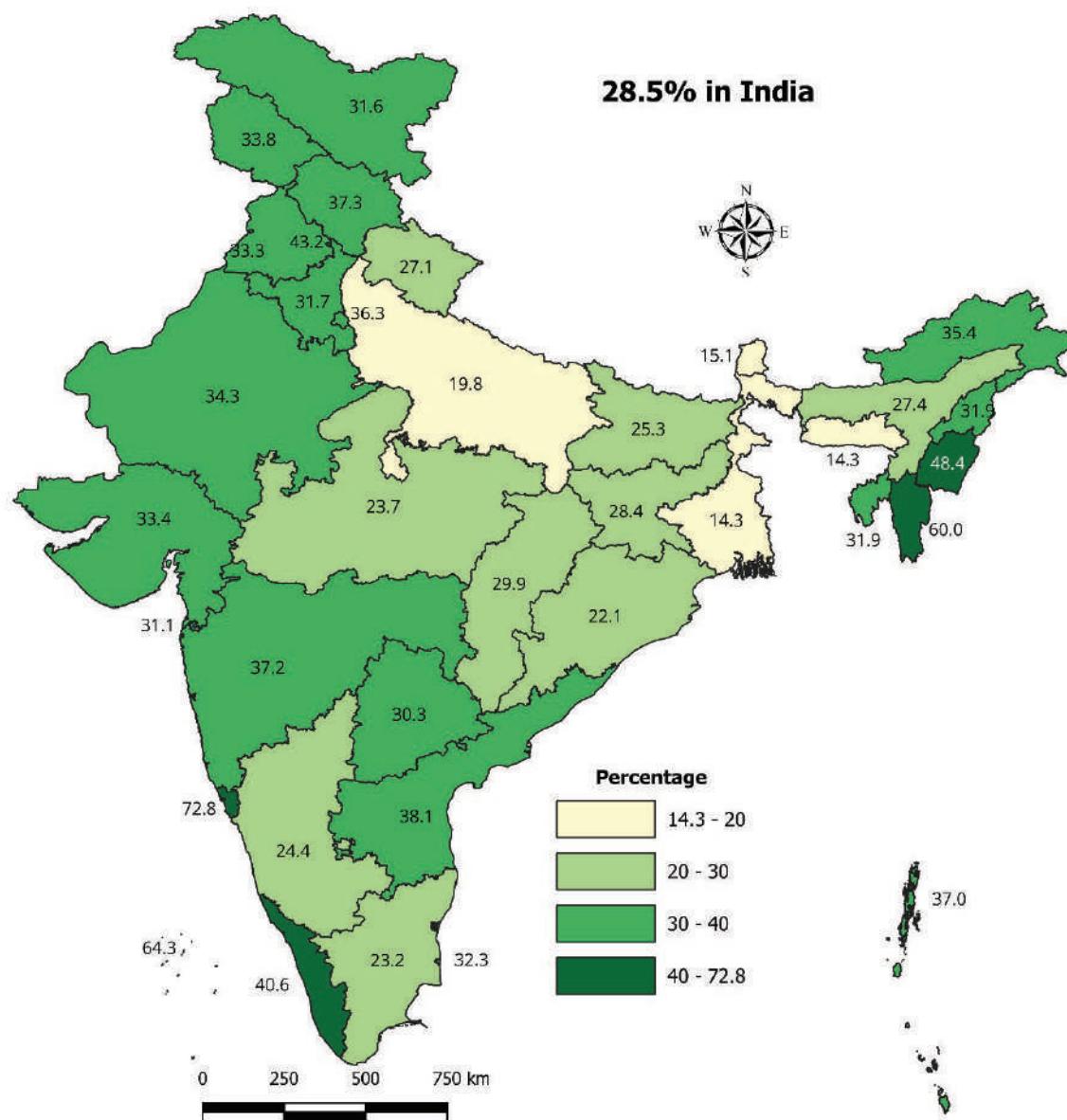
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

Map A.5 (b) Women aged 15-24 years

20.1% in India

Percentage	
	< 20
	20 - 30
	30 - 40
	> 40
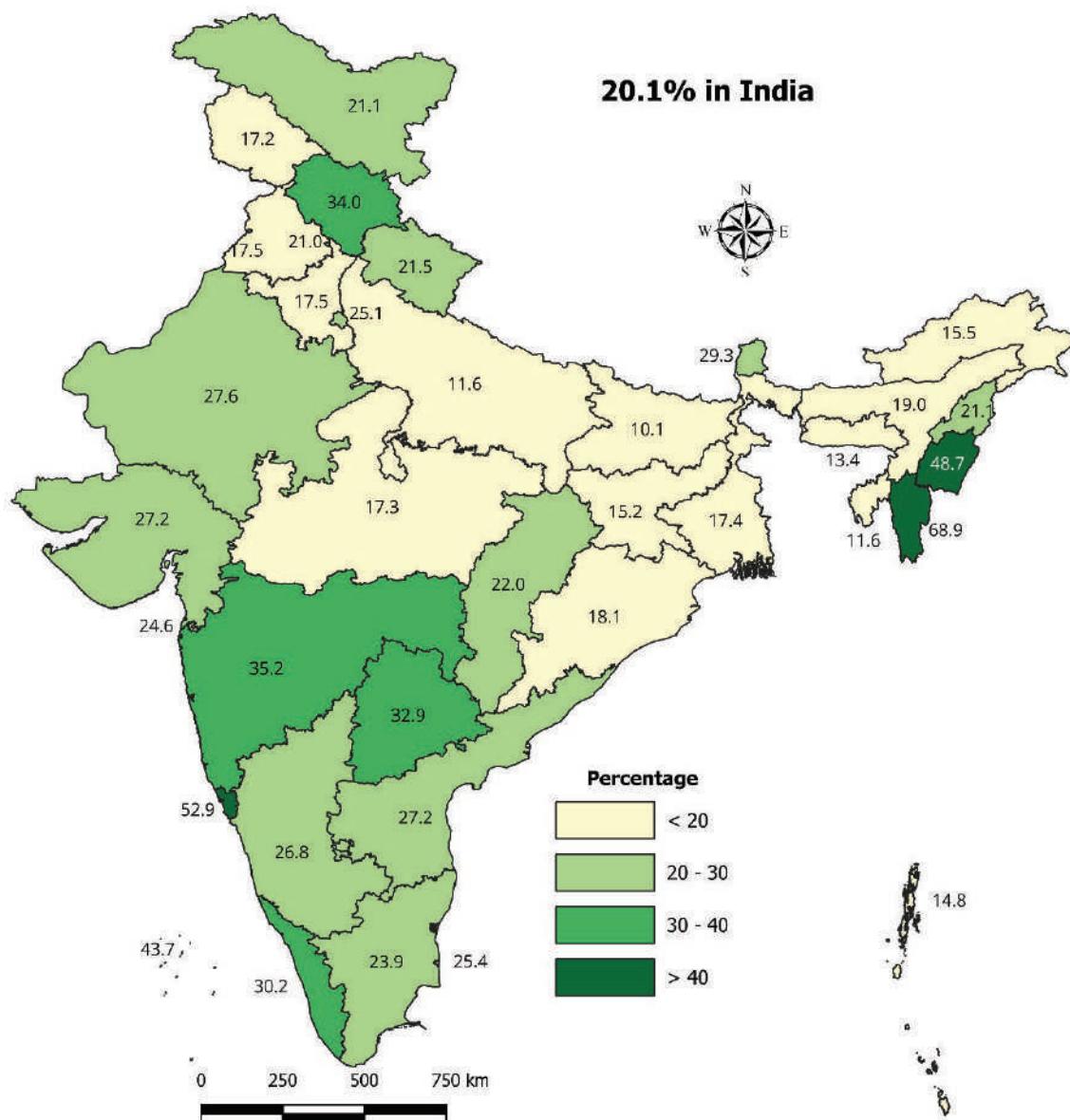
Source: NFHS-5 National Report, 2019-21

The map shows that women have lower levels of comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS than men in most States and UTs. The state with the highest percentage of young women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is Mizoram at 68.9%, followed by and Goa at 52.9% and Lakshadweep at 43.7%. The state with the lowest percentage is Bihar at 10.1%.

For men, the state with the highest percentage of comprehensive knowledge is Goa at 72.8%, followed by Lakshadweep at 64.3% and Mizoram at 60.0%. The state with the lowest percentage is West Bengal and Meghalaya at 14.3% each.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Indicator 16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

Figure A.44: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
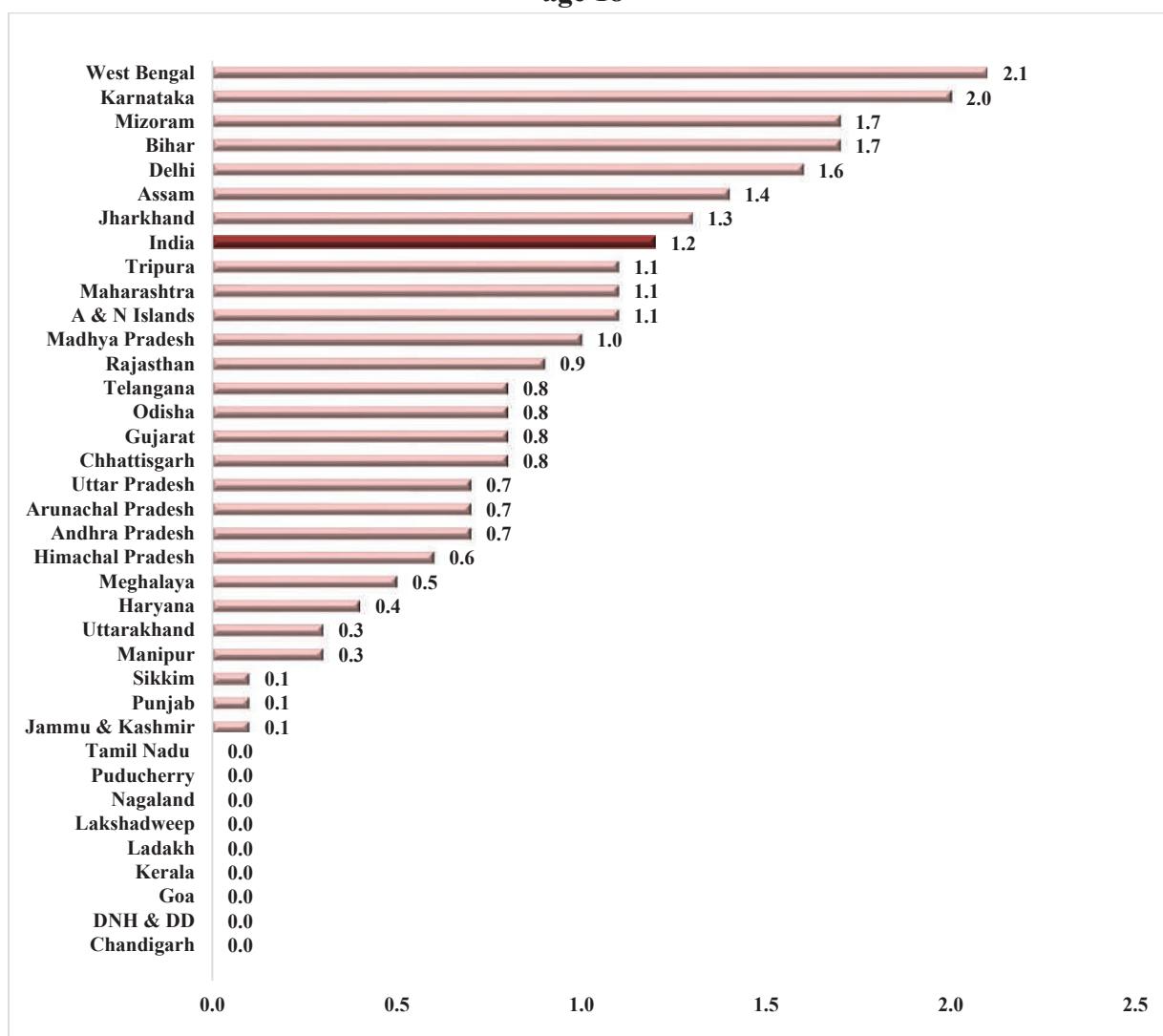
According to NFHS-5, out of all women aged 18-29 years in India, around 1.2% of them have experienced sexual violence before they turned 18 years.

Table A.1: NIF for SDG Health Indicators: Baseline and Current Value

Sl. No.	Targets	Indicators	Source	Baseline value	Current Status
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1	*Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable*	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	NFHS	**(2015-16) 28.70**	**(2019-21) 40.99**
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
2	*Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round*	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	NFHS	**2015-16 35.70**	**2019-21 32.10**
3	*Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons*	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	NFHS	**2015-16 38.40**	**2019-21 35.50**
4		2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight	NFHS	**2015-16 Wasting- 21.00 Overweight- 2.1**	**2019-21 Wasting- 19.3 Overweight- 3.4**
5		2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage),	NFHS	**2015-16 Pregnant- 50.40 Non-Pregnant- 53.2 Total 53.1**	**2019-21 Pregnant-52.2 Non-Pregnant- 57.2 Total 57.00**
6		2.2.4: Percentage of women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	NFHS	**2015-16 22.90**	**2019-21 18.70**
7		2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)	NFHS	**2015-16 58.50**	**2019-21 67.10**
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
8	*Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births*	3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years),	NFHS	**2015-16 81.4**	**2019-21 89.4**

Table A.1: NIF for SDG Health Indicators: Baseline and Current Value (Contd..)

Sl. No.	Targets	Indicators	Source	Baseline value	Current Status
9		3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)	NFHS	**2015-16 84.40**	**2019-21 90.90**
10		3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (Period 5 years/1 year)	NFHS	**2015-16 51.20**	**2019-21 58.50**
11	*Target 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*	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	NACO	**2021 0.05**	**2022 0.05**
12		3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00,000 population	RNTCP	**2020 194**	**2021 197**
13		3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	NVBDCP	**2021 0.12**	**2022 0.13**
14		3.3.4: prevalence of Hepatitis 'B' per 1,00,000 population	MoHFW	**2021**	**850**
15		3.3.5: Dengue: Case Fatality Ratio	NVBDCP	**2021 0.18**	**2022 0.12**
16		3.3.6: Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, (Per million population)	MoHFW	**2021-22 1.36**	**2022-23 1.70**
17		3.3.7: Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks	NVBDCP	**2021 98.73**	**2022 99.84**
18		3.3.8: Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts	NVBDCP	**2021 40.55**	**2022 41.46**

Table A.1: NIF for SDG Health Indicators: Baseline and Current Value (Contd..)

| Sl. No.	Targets	Indicators	Source	Baseline value	Current Status
19	*Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol*	3.5.2: Percentage of population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol about once a week out of total population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol	NFHS	**2015-16 Male 40.7 Female 35.0**	**2019-21 Male 43.4 Female 36.6**
20		3.5.3: Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol, by sex	NFHS	**2015-16 Male 29.5 Female 1.2**	**2019-21 Male 18.7 Female 1.3**
21	*Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes*	3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods,	NFHS	**2015-16 71.90**	**2019-21 74.10**
22		3.7.3: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years/1 years)	NFHS	**2015-16 5 years- 78.9** **1 year 82.6**	**2019-21 5 years- 88.6** **1 year 90.6**
23		3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern family planning methods	NFHS	**2015-16 47.7**	**2019-21 56.4**
24		3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant,	NFHS	**2015-16 7.9**	**2019-21 6.8**
25	*Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe,*	3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who use any modern	NFHS	**2015-16 47.7**	**2019-21 56.4**
26	*effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all*	3.8.3: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV	NACO	**2020-21 83**	**2021-22 84**

Table A.1: NIF for SDG Health Indicators: Baseline and Current Value (Contd..)

Sl. No.	Targets	Indicators	Source	Baseline value	Current Status
27		3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension among men and women age 15 years and above (in percentage)	NFHS	NA	**2019-21** **Male-24.0** **Female-21.3**
28		3.8.5: Percentage of population in age group 15-49 who reported sought treatment out of total population in that age group having diabetes	NFHS	**2015-16** **Male- 72.50** **Female- 81.30**	**2019-21** **Male-71.50** **Female-80.70**
29		3.8.6: Percentage of women aged 30- 49 yeas who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer	NFHS	NA	**2019-21** 1.9
30		3.8.7: Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period	RNTCP	**2020:** **82**	**2021:** **83**
31	*Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination*	3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years,	NFHS	**2015-16** **Male- 1.2** **Female-1.9**	**2019-21** **Male- 1.2** **Female-1.6**
32	*Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate*	3.a.1: Percentage of adults 15 years and above with use of any kind of tobacco (smoking and smokeless)	GATS	**2016-17** **28.6**	**2016-17** **28.6**

46

Table A.1: NIF for SDG Health Indicators: Baseline and Current Value (Contd...)

Sl. No.	Targets	Indicators	Source	Baseline value	Current Status
33	*Target 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 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.b.1: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth	NFHS	**2015-16 62.0**	**2019-21 76.6**
34		3.b.2:Budgetary allocation for Department of Health Research, (in Rs.crore)	DHR, MoHFW	**2021-22 2663.00**	**2022-23 3200.65**
35	*Target 3.c : Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States*	3.c.1: Health worker density	CBHI/ NCDC MoHFW	**2018 48.79**	**2019 49.44**
36	*Target 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*	3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	NCDC	**2018**	**2019**
		Legislation and Financing		80	80
		IHR Coordination and National IHR Focal Point Functions		90	90
		Zoonotic Events and the Human–animal Interface		60	60
		Food Safety		60	60
		Laboratory		47	67
		Surveillance		100	100
		Human Resources		100	100
		National Health Emergency Framework		67	80
		Health Service Provision		33	33

Table A.1: NIF for SDG Health Indicators: Baseline and Current Value (Contd…)

Sl. No.	Targets	Indicators	Source	Baseline value	Current Status
		Risk Communication		80	80
		Points of Entry		80	80
		Chemical Events		80	80
		Radiation Emergencies		100	100
Goal 5 : Achieve general equality and empower all women and girls					
37	*5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation*	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months	NFHS	**NA**	**2019-21 26.8**
38		5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	NFHS	**NA**	**2019-21 0.4**
39	*5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation*	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	NFHS	**2015-16 26.8**	**2019-21 23.3**
40	*5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences*	5.6.1: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years, (in percentage)	NFHS	**2015-16 12.9**	**2019-21 9.4**
41		5.6.2: Whether the country has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	NHSRC, MoHFW	**2018 64.8**	**2020 80.7**
42		5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS	NFHS	**2015-16** **Male-31.50 Female-21.70**	**2019-21** **Male-28.5 Female-20.1**

Table A.1: NIF for SDG Health Indicators: Baseline and Current Value (Contd…)

Sl. No.	Targets	Indicators	Source	Baseline value	Current Status
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels					
43	*Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children*	16.2.3: Percentage of women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	NFHS	**NA**	**2019-21 1.2**

Table A.2: SDG Indicators as per NFHS, by States/UTs

State/UT	1.3.1: Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight (-2SD^2)	2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted (-2SD^2)	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	
				Percentage of children under age 5 years who are wasted (-2SD^2)	Percentage of children under age 5 years who are overweight (+2SD)
Andhra Pradesh	80.2	29.6	31.2	16.1	2.7
Arunachal Pradesh	29.366	15.4	28.0	13.1	9.6
Assam	66.7	32.8	35.3	21.7	4.8
Bihar	17.4	41.0	42.9	22.9	2.4
Chhattisgarh	71.4	31.3	34.6	18.9	4.0
Goa	73.1	24.0	25.8	19.1	2.8
Gujarat	44.4	39.7	39.0	25.1	3.9
Haryana	25.7	21.5	27.5	11.5	3.3
Himachal Pradesh	38.9	25.5	30.8	17.4	5.7
Jammu and Kashmir	13.8	21.0	26.9	19.0	9.6
Jharkhand	50.3	39.4	39.6	22.4	2.8
Karnataka	31.8	32.9	35.4	19.5	3.2
Kerala	57.8	19.7	23.4	15.8	4.0
Madhya Pradesh	38.1	33.0	35.7	18.9	2.0
Maharashtra	22.4	36.1	35.2	25.6	4.1
Manipur	16.4	13.3	23.4	9.9	3.3
Meghalaya	69.0	26.6	46.5	12.1	4.0
Mizoram	50.3	12.7	28.9	9.8	10.0
Nagaland	22.0	26.9	32.7	19.1	4.9
Odisha	47.9	29.7	31.0	18.1	3.5
Punjab	25.2	16.9	24.5	10.6	4.1
Rajasthan	87.8	27.6	31.8	16.8	3.3
Sikkim	28.0	13.1	22.3	13.6	9.6
Tamil Nadu	66.5	22.0	25.0	14.6	4.3
Telangana	69.2	31.8	33.1	21.7	3.4
Tripura	36.4	25.6	32.3	18.2	8.2
Uttar Pradesh	15.9	32.1	39.7	17.3	3.1
Uttarakhand	62.5	21.0	27.0	13.2	4.1
West Bengal	33.7	32.2	33.8	20.3	4.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.8	23.6	22.5	16.0	5.4
Chandigarh	32.2	20.6	25.3	8.4	1.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	56.6	38.7	39.4	21.6	1.9
Ladakh	17.1	20.4	30.5	17.5	13.4
Delhi	25.0	21.8	30.9	11.2	4.0
Lakshadweep	67.7	25.8	32.0	17.4	10.5
Puducherry	30.1	15.3	20.0	12.4	3.8
All India (Total)	**41.0**	**32.1**	**35.5**	**19.3**	**3.4**

Table A.2: SDG Indicators as per NFHS, by States/UTs (Contd…)

State/UT	2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)			2.2.4: Percentage of women (15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (<18.5)	2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)[1]	Percentage of non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anemic (<12.0 g/dl)[1]	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are anemic		
Andhra Pradesh	53.7	59.0	58.8	14.8	63.2
Arunachal Pradesh	27.9	40.8	40.3	5.7	56.6
Assam	54.2	66.4	65.9	17.7	68.4
Bihar	63.1	63.6	63.5	25.6	69.4
Chhattisgarh	51.8	61.2	60.8	23.1	67.2
Goa	(41.0)	38.9	39.0	13.8	53.2
Gujarat	62.6	65.1	65.0	25.2	79.7
Haryana	56.5	60.6	60.4	15.1	70.4
Himachal Pradesh	42.2	53.4	53.0	13.9	55.4
Jammu and Kashmir	44.1	67.3	65.9	5.2	72.7
Jharkhand	56.8	65.7	65.3	26.2	67.4
Karnataka	45.7	47.8	47.8	17.2	65.5
Kerala	31.4	36.5	36.3	10.1	39.4
Madhya Pradesh	52.9	54.7	54.7	23.0	72.6
Maharashtra	45.7	54.5	54.2	20.8	68.9
Manipur	32.4	29.3	29.4	7.2	42.8
Meghalaya	45.0	54.4	53.8	10.8	45.1
Mizoram	34.0	34.8	34.8	5.3	46.4
Nagaland	22.2	29.3	28.9	11.1	42.7
Odisha	61.8	64.4	64.3	20.8	64.2
Punjab	51.7	58.8	58.7	12.7	71.1
Rajasthan	46.3	54.7	54.4	19.6	71.5
Sikkim	40.7	42.1	42.1	5.8	56.4
Tamil Nadu	48.3	53.6	53.4	12.6	57.4
Telangana	53.2	57.8	57.6	18.8	70.0
Tripura	61.5	67.4	67.2	16.2	64.2
Uttar Pradesh	45.9	50.6	50.4	19.0	66.4
Uttarakhand	46.4	42.4	42.6	13.9	58.8
West Bengal	62.3	71.7	71.4	14.8	69.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(53.7)	57.6	57.5	9.4	40.0
Chandigarh	*	60.1	60.3	13.0	54.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	60.7	62.6	62.5	25.1	75.8
Ladakh	78.1	93.7	92.8	4.4	93.9
Delhi	42.2	50.2	49.9	10.0	69.2
Lakshadweep	(20.9)	26.0	25.8	8.0	43.1
Puducherry	42.5	55.5	55.1	9.0	64.0
All India (Total)	**52.2**	**57.2**	**57.0**	**18.7**	**67.1**

51

Table A.2: SDG Indicators as per NFHS, by States/UTs (Contd…)

State/UT	3.1.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years)	3.1.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 1 year)	3.1.4: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth, for last birth, who received antenatal care, four times or more (Period 5 years)
Andhra Pradesh	96.1	97.5	67.5
Arunachal Pradesh	82.1	85.9	36.6
Assam	86.1	88.1	50.7
Bihar	78.9	81.8	25.2
Chhattisgarh	88.8	91.4	60.4
Goa	99.1	99.3	93.0
Gujarat	93.2	93.8	77.2
Haryana	94.4	96.1	60.9
Himachal Pradesh	87.1	90.9	70.6
Jammu and Kashmir	95.1	95.8	81.1
Jharkhand	82.5	84.0	38.7
Karnataka	93.8	94.3	70.9
Kerala	100.0	100.0	81.3
Madhya Pradesh	89.3	89.1	57.5
Maharashtra	93.8	95.3	71.4
Manipur	85.6	87.2	79.4
Meghalaya	64.0	64.0	52.2
Mizoram	87.7	89.2	58.1
Nagaland	55.3	58.7	20.7
Odisha	91.8	92.7	78.1
Punjab	95.6	96.8	59.7
Rajasthan	95.6	96.7	55.4
Sikkim	96.5	100.0	58.4
Tamil Nadu	99.8	99.9	90.6
Telangana	93.6	94.1	70.5
Tripura	89.2	92.1	55.2
Uttar Pradesh	84.8	87.0	42.4
Uttarakhand	83.7	83.5	61.8
West Bengal	94.1	96.5	76.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97.3	97.8	83.6
Chandigarh	97.0	96.5	79.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	97.8	98.6	86.2
Ladakh	97.0	97.1	78.9
Delhi	93.4	93.6	77.8
Lakshadweep	100.0	100.0	92.1
Puducherry	99.9	99.3	87.4
All India (Total)	**89.4**	**90.9**	**58.5**

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Report and Factsheets
*Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. 2includes children who are below -3 Standard Deviations (SD) from the International reference population median. 1Haemoglobin in gramsper decilitre (g/dl). Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known.

Table A.3: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (NIF Indicator 3.3.1)

S.No	Name of State/UTs	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
3	Assam	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
4	Bihar	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07
5	Chhattisgarh	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
6	Delhi	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.14
7	Goa	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
8	Gujarat	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
10	Haryana	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.07
11	Jharkhand	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
12	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
13	Karnataka	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06
14	Kerala	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
15	Meghalaya	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.37
16	Maharashtra	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04

S.No	Name of State/UTs	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17	Manipur	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.32
18	Madhya Pradesh	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
19	Mizoram	1.83	1.40	1.62	1.88	1.44	1.66	1.97	1.50	1.74	1.92	1.46	1.69	1.78	1.36	1.57	1.63	1.25	1.44	1.49	1.13	1.31
20	Nagaland	0.73	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.64	0.66	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.51
21	Odisha	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
22	Punjab	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05
23	Rajasthan	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
24	Sikkim	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
25	Tamil Nadu	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
26	Tripura	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.13
27	Uttarakhand	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04
29	West Bengal	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
31	Chandigarh	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06
32	DNH&DD	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08
33	Puducherry	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12
34	Telangana	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
	India	**0.07**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.07**	**0.05**	**0.06**	**0.07**	**0.05**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.05**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.05**

Source: HIV Estimations 2021 Factsheet

Table A.4: Proportion of grade-2 cases amongst new cases of Leprosy, (Per million population) (NIF Indicator 3.3.6)

State/UT	2015-16	2019-20	2021-22	2022-23
Andhra Pradesh	5.55	2.38	0.66	1.02
Assam	2.37	2.56	1.07	2.60
Bihar	5.02	3.61	1.74	1.79
Chhattisgarh	26.74	10.29	11.98	11.40
Gujarat	4.17	0.57	0.52	0.60
Haryana	0.83	0.20	0.14	0.10
Jharkhand	2.80	2.86	4.51	4.74
Karnataka	1.58	0.90	0.82	1.26
Kerala	1.23	1.49	0.59	0.69
Madhya Pradesh	6.18	3.38	1.69	2.96
Maharashtra	3.28	2.01	1.11	1.44
Odisha	13.24	4.24	3.63	4.28
Punjab	0.14	0.58	0.26	0.68
Rajasthan	0.89	0.22	0.15	0.28
Tamil Nadu	2.82	1.29	1.26	1.21
Telangana	5.08	0.93	0.24	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	4.06	0.67	0.48	0.48
West Bengal	3.87	0.63	0.70	0.66
Arunachal Pradesh	1.29	1.76	0.00	1.29
Delhi	16.04	12.88	6.86	10.96
Goa	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	2.88	1.70	1.73	4.08
Jammu and Kashmir	0.71	0.07	0.00	1.17
Manipur	0.34	1.26	1.26	1.25
Meghalaya	2.98	2.97	0.30	2.60
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	6.57	0.51	1.34	0.90
Sikkim	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	2.54	7.70	1.96	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.45	0.00	0.26	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.64	0.00	0.00	4.83
Chandigarh	2.63	4.94	3.32	11.49
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.72	0.00	1.71	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	2.68	0.00	0.00
Ladakh	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	2.13	4.51	0.64	0.64
India	**4.46**	**1.96**	**1.36**	**1.70**

Source: National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Note- NA: Not Available

Table A.5: Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks (NIF Indictor 3.3.7)

Trend	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No. of Endemic blocks reporting <1 Kala Azar case /10,000 population.	492	539	561	580	596	617	625	**632**
Total no. of Endemic blocks	628	633	633	633	633	633	633	**633**
Percentage of blocks reporting < 1 Kala Azar case per 10,000 population out of the total endemic blocks	78.34	85.15	88.63	91.63	94.15	97.47	98.73	**99.84**

Data Source: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Division, MoHFW

Table A.6: Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) out of Targeted Endemic districts (NIF Indicator 3.3.8)

Trend	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Districts with Mf rate less than 1% verified by TAS-1	58	78	89	95	98	98	132	**136**
Target of LF Endemic districts	256	256	256	256	257	272	328	**328**
Percentage of districts reporting < 1% Microfilaria rate (MF) as verified by TAS-1	22.66	30.47	34.77	37.11	38.13	36.03	40.24	**41.46**

Data Source: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) Division, MoHFW
Note: From time to time many districts in some States have been bifurcated, however, this was not reflected in the National database. Over the years LF endemic districts were bifurcated in State/UTs and were included in LF endemic target list as per state's request. However, the reconciliation process of LF endemic districts was started in May, 2021 and as per data received from States/UTs number of LF endemic districts increased from 272 to 328.

Table A.7: NIF Indicator 3.5.2, 3.5.3, 3.7.1, 3.7.3, 3.7.4 and 3.7.5

State/UT	3.5.2: Percentage of population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol about once a week out of total population (men (15-49 years) & women (15 - 49 years)) who drink alcohol		3.5.3: Percentage of population (15 years and above) who consume alcohol, by sex		3.7.1: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.3: Percentage of Institutional Births (5 years)	3.7.4: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who currently use any modern family planning methods	3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey
	Women	Men	Women	Men				
Andhra Pradesh	*	56.7	0.5	23.1	93.5	96.5	70.8	12.6
Arunachal Pradesh	37.6	53.1	24.2	52.6	65.9	79.2	47.1	6.0
Assam	41.4	47.7	7.3	25.2	63.2	84.1	45.3	11.7
Bihar	43.3	36.8	0.4	15.4	64.0	76.2	44.4	11.0
Chhattisgarh	47.6	50.1	4.9	34.7	81.1	85.7	61.7	3.1
Goa	28.8	34.9	5.5	36.8	78.7	99.7	60.1	2.7
Gujarat	29.0	34.8	0.6	5.8	70.9	94.3	53.6	5.2
Haryana	*	37.9	0.3	16.0	75.0	94.9	60.5	3.9
Himachal Pradesh	19.6	46.1	0.6	31.9	77.3	88.2	63.4	3.4
Jammu and Kashmir	(34.7)	42.7	0.2	8.7	77.7	92.4	52.5	1.0
Jharkhand	45.4	43.2	6.1	34.9	67.6	75.8	49.5	9.8
Karnataka	26.6	53.7	0.9	16.6	90.7	97.0	68.2	5.4
Kerala	(11.9)	40.6	0.2	19.9	72.2	99.8	52.8	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	41.5	37.5	1.0	17.0	82.5	90.7	65.5	5.1
Maharashtra	(19.8)	43.4	0.4	13.9	84.2	94.7	63.8	7.5
Manipur	17.1	46.0	0.9	37.2	24.7	79.9	18.2	8.6
Meghalaya	19.6	44.8	1.5	32.4	41.4	58.1	22.5	7.2
Mizoram	23.1	52.4	0.9	23.7	61.4	85.8	30.8	4.1
Nagaland	8.8	38.7	0.9	23.9	68.2	45.7	45.3	3.8
Odisha	39.8	40.3	4.3	28.7	60.0	92.2	48.8	7.5
Punjab	*	38.3	0.3	22.8	66.0	94.3	50.5	3.1
Rajasthan	(43.5)	39.1	0.3	11.0	77.7	94.9	62.1	3.7
Sikkim	38.3	46.9	16.2	39.9	67.8	94.7	54.9	3.1
Tamil Nadu	*	50.7	0.3	25.3	86.1	99.6	65.5	6.3
Telangana	30.3	53.6	6.7	43.4	89.4	97.0	66.7	5.8
Tripura	31.9	53.3	6.3	33.2	61.9	89.2	49.1	21.9
Uttar Pradesh	37.7	43.4	0.3	14.5	59.1	83.4	44.5	2.9
Uttarakhand	*	36.8	0.3	25.5	72.6	83.2	57.8	2.4
West Bengal	31.5	27.3	1.1	18.0	74.6	91.7	60.7	16.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	5.0	38.8	72.8	98.9	57.7	3.0
Chandigarh	NA	NA	0.3	18.6	65.9	96.9	55.6	0.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	NA	NA	1.1	27.7	74.8	96.5	59.8	4.3
Ladakh	NA	NA	3.7	23.5	81.1	95.1	48.0	0.0
Delhi	17.0	38.3	0.5	21.6	69.9	91.8	57.7	3.3
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	0.3	0.4	46.5	99.6	30.1	1.1
Puducherry	NA	NA	0.3	27.9	81.3	99.6	62.1	4.1
All India (Total)	**36.6**	**43.4**	**1.3**	**18.7**	**74.1**	**88.6**	**56.4**	**6.8**

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Report and Factsheets
 Note: NA- Not available
*Percentage not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table A.8: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the detected number of adults and children living with HIV (NIF Indicator 3.8.3)

State/UT	2015-16	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	59	70	75	76	75	78
Arunachal Pradesh	50	55	63	63	69	67
Assam	59	66	77	76	72	72
Bihar	63	74	79	83	84	85
Chhattisgarh	60	67	76	77	76	77
Goa	65	73	84	85	84	84
Gujarat	69	76	87	86	84	84
Haryana	46	64	72	79	73	81
Himachal Pradesh	77	85	87	89	86	87
Jammu and Kashmir	63	71	77	74	77	80
Jharkhand	62	73	80	88	84	86
Karnataka	66	74	83	85	83	83
Kerala	69	82	>=95	>=95	>=95	>=95
Madhya Pradesh	62	69	77	77	74	78
Maharashtra	62	69	84	83	82	84
Manipur	55	72	86	92	92	90
Meghalaya	54	65	72	78	73	74
Mizoram	58	66	80	83	85	85
Nagaland	49	53	65	83	78	76
Odisha	62	73	86	85	84	83
Punjab	60	70	83	80	77	83
Rajasthan	69	77	87	86	84	86
Sikkim	73	87	89	87	84	84
Tamil Nadu	65	74	84	86	85	85
Telangana	51	56	91	>=95	>=95	>=95
Tripura	17	82	88	89	89	86
Uttar Pradesh	62	73	82	84	84	84
Uttarakhand	69	76	78	76	71	67
West Bengal	64	74	89	87	85	84
Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	-	45	69	89	87	91
Chandigarh	62	74	81	88	88	82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	>=95
Delhi	57	61	77	75	73	73
Pondicherry	63	65	67	78	78	77
All India (Total)	**62**	**70**	**82**	**84**	**83**	**84**

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National AIDS Control Organisation) / Periodicity: Annual
*Note: * During 2015-16, there were no ART centres' in the State.*

Table A.9: NIF Indicator 3.8.1, 3.8.4, 3.8.6 and 3.9.2

State/UT	3.8.1: Percentage of currently married women (15-49 years) who currently use any modern family planning methods	3.8.4: Prevalence of hypertension[1] among men and women age 15 years and above (in percentage)		3.8.6: Percentage of women aged 30- 49 yeas who have ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer	3.9.2: Proportion of men and women reporting Asthma in the age group 15-49 years	
		Women	Men		Men	Women
Andhra Pradesh	70.8	25.3	29.0	4.65	2.6	2.6
Arunachal Pradesh	47.1	24.9	33.1	0.84	0.6	0.8
Assam	45.3	19.1	20.3	0.21	0.5	1.6
Bihar	44.4	15.9	18.4	0.82	0.6	1.3
Chhattisgarh	61.7	23.6	27.7	0.28	0.5	0.6
Goa	60.1	27.5	26.8	1.18	0.3	0.4
Gujarat	53.6	20.5	20.3	0.24	0.9	1.0
Haryana	60.5	21.4	25.1	0.77	0.5	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	63.4	22.2	24.4	0.88	0.6	1.3
Jammu and Kashmir	52.5	20.0	18.9	0.47	0.5	0.4
Jharkhand	49.5	17.8	22.6	0.46	0.6	0.8
Karnataka	68.2	25.0	26.9	0.53	1.1	1.0
Kerala	52.8	30.9	32.8	3.46	0.8	4.8
Madhya Pradesh	65.5	20.6	22.7	0.81	0.7	1.1
Maharashtra	63.8	23.1	24.4	2.33	1.5	1.5
Manipur	18.2	23.0	33.2	2.14	2.2	1.4
Meghalaya	22.5	18.7	21.4	0.62	2.8	2.6
Mizoram	30.8	17.7	25.2	6.87	1.9	3.9
Nagaland	45.3	22.3	28.7	0.27	0.4	0.7
Odisha	48.8	22.4	25.6	0.91	0.8	2.0
Punjab	50.5	31.2	37.7	2.44	0.8	1.3
Rajasthan	62.1	15.3	17.9	0.41	0.9	1.3
Sikkim	54.9	34.5	41.6	0.57	0.3	1.5
Tamil Nadu	65.5	24.8	30.2	9.78	0.6	1.5
Telangana	66.7	26.1	31.4	3.28	1.1	2.2
Tripura	49.1	20.8	22.7	0.66	1.6	2.7
Uttar Pradesh	44.5	18.3	21.7	1.54	0.7	0.7
Uttarakhand	57.8	22.9	31.8	0.41	0.7	0.9
West Bengal	60.7	20.5	20.1	0.2	2.3	4.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57.7	25.3	30.2	2.41	2.4	2.4
Chandigarh	55.6	25.0	30.6	1.41	0.0	1.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	59.8	14.9	15.4	0.41	1.1	1.3
Ladakh	48.0	15.7	17.4	0.28	0.0	0.9
Delhi	57.7	24.1	32.8	0.68	0.5	1.3
Lakshadweep	30.1	24.8	24.7	1.66	0.0	2.0
Puducherry	62.1	23.0	30.1	7.4	0.6	3.2
All India (Total)	**56.4**	**21.3**	**24.0**	**1.91**	**1.2**	**1.6**

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Report and Factsheets
1A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP>=140 mmHg or DBP>=90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking medicine to lower her blood pressure.

Table A.10: NIF Indicator 3.b.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.6.1 and 5.6.3

State/UT	3.b.1: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by husband/partner in the past 12 months	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	5.6.1: Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years (in percentage)	5.6.3: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS	
					Women	Men
Andhra Pradesh	73.2	29.0	29.3	4.7	27.2	38.1
Arunachal Pradesh	64.9	21.9	18.9	12.4	15.5	35.4
Assam	66.7	28.2	31.8	11.0	19.0	27.4
Bihar	71.0	37.3	40.8	13.6	10.1	25.3
Chhattisgarh	79.7	18.4	12.0	8.3	22.0	29.9
Goa	81.9	7.0	5.8	8.4	52.9	72.8
Gujarat	76.4	13.5	21.8	10.3	27.2	33.4
Haryana	76.9	15.6	12.5	7.6	17.5	31.7
Himachal Pradesh	89.2	8.4	5.4	7.9	34.0	37.3
Jammu and Kashmir	86.2	11.5	4.5	7.8	17.2	33.8
Jharkhand	74.1	30.2	32.2	11.5	15.2	28.4
Karnataka	84.3	45.1	21.3	6.4	26.8	24.4
Kerala	78.4	10.1	6.3	12.5	30.2	40.6
Madhya Pradesh	77.4	26.7	23.1	7.7	17.3	23.7
Maharashtra	73.5	23.5	21.9	9.6	35.2	37.2
Manipur	68.8	24.2	16.3	12.2	48.7	48.4
Meghalaya	64.0	19.0	16.9	26.9	13.4	14.3
Mizoram	72.7	9.4	8.0	18.9	68.9	60.0
Nagaland	57.9	9.2	5.6	9.1	21.1	31.9
Odisha	90.7	23.1	20.5	7.2	18.1	22.1
Punjab	76.2	10.7	8.7	9.9	17.5	33.3
Rajasthan	80.5	18.4	25.4	7.6	27.6	34.3
Sikkim	82.5	17.7	10.8	11.9	29.3	15.1
Tamil Nadu	89.4	30.8	12.8	7.5	23.9	23.2
Telangana	79.1	33.2	23.5	6.4	32.9	30.3
Tripura	69.5	13.7	40.1	8.2	11.6	31.9
Uttar Pradesh	69.9	31.4	15.8	12.8	11.6	19.8
Uttarakhand	81.1	12.7	9.8	8.8	21.5	27.1
West Bengal	88.2	22.7	41.6	7.0	17.4	14.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79.9	NA	16.2	13.5	14.8	37.0
Chandigarh	80.9	NA	9.7	6.9	(21.0)	(43.2)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	94.9	NA	26.4	11.9	24.6	31.1
Ladakh	88.2	NA	2.5	7.9	21.1	31.6
Delhi	76.0	19.4	9.9	6.1	25.1	36.3
Lakshadweep	86.1	NA	1.3	12.3	(43.7)	(64.3)
Puducherry	82.3	NA	6.5	10.5	25.4	32.3
All India (Total)	**76.6**	**26.8**	**23.3**	**9.4**	**20.1**	**28.5**

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Report and Factsheets
Note- () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases. NA: Not Available

Table A.11: NIF Indicator 5.2.2 and 16.2.3

State/UT	5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 18-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	16.2.3: Percentage of women age 18-29 who experienced sexual violence by age 18
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.7
Assam	0.1	1.4
Bihar	0.2	1.7
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.8
Goa	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	0.1	0.8
Haryana	0.1	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.1
Jharkhand	0.7	1.3
Karnataka	1.5	2.0
Kerala	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.4	1.0
Maharashtra	0.4	1.1
Manipur	0.1	0.3
Meghalaya	0.1	0.5
Mizoram	0.0	1.7
Nagaland	0.1	0.0
Odisha	0.1	0.8
Punjab	0.2	0.1
Rajasthan	0.2	0.9
Sikkim	0.2	0.1
Tamil Nadu	0.3	0.0
Telangana	0.2	0.8
Tripura	0.1	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.3	0.7
Uttarakhand	0.0	0.3
West Bengal	0.8	2.1
A & N Islands	0.0	1.1
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0
Delhi	0.1	1.6
DNH & DD	0.4	0.0
Ladakh	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	0.0	0.0
All India (Total)	**0.4**	**1.2**

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Report and Factsheet

Table A.12: Health worker density (NIF indicator 3.c.1)

Sl.No.	State/UT	State/UT wise No of Doctors Possessing Recognised Medical Qul. (Under I.M.C Act) Reg.with State MC /MCI from the year upto 2020 (As on 31st Dec.of concerned year) - Total up to 2020	State/UT wise Dental surgeons Reg. under Central / State DCI 2008-2021 (Data as on 31st Dec. of the concerned year)	State/UT Wise Number of Registered Nurses & Pharmacists In India			Pharmacists as on 15.12.2021
				ANM	RN&RM	LHV	
1	Andhra Pradesh	105795	21355	139812	262076	2480	51793
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1270	305	7972	8352	346	359
3	Assam	25522	2762	30174	28599	452	12928
4	Bihar#	48192	8733	19499	26421	511	24341
5	Chhattisgarh	10020	4366	15154	28465	1352	19955
6	Delhi	28130	10396	5171	80484	0	30,905
7	Goa	4035	1241	330	1081	0	4,614
8	Gujarat$	72405	15781	54364	141477	0	1,27,634
9	Haryana	15683	9590	31989	41518	694	36,655
10	Himachal Pradesh*	5037	2628	12007	26611	500	9,082
11	Jammu & Kashmir	16891	4127	5264	3999	NA	NA
12	Jharkhand*	6926	762	10900	6773	142	3,487
13	Karnataka*	131906	43874	54039	231643	6840	67,548
14	Madhya Pradesh*	42596	8015	39563	118793	1731	59242
15	Maharashtra#	188540	46256	81218	152845	685	304172
16	Manipur	--	520	4361	12136	0	989
17	Meghalaya	--	228	2224	9603	242	1395
18	MCI	52667	--	--	--	--	--
19	Mizoram	156	--	2465	4824	0	594
20	Nagaland	141	46	1186	1365	NA	1553
21	Odisha#	26924	2058	70679	85561	238	34050
22	Punjab*	51686	11175	23029	76680	2584	53,518
23	Rajasthan#	48229	7973	110443	209554	2732	51,540
24	Sikkim	1501	149	236	1860	0	281
25	Tamil Nadu^	148216	27787	61465	332030	11284	87,929
26	Kerala^	72964	27978	31302	315620	8507	74502
27	Lakshdweep	--	--	--	--	--	Included with kerala
28	Uttar Pradesh	89286	19973	75671	111860	2763	91,278
29	Uttarakhand#	10241	2379	9779	16947	37	18,500
30	West Bengal	77664	7468	69709	76318	12854	89,630
31	Chandigarh	--	1082	NA	NA	NA	4,631
32	Tripura	2681	185	2708	7510	148	3357
33	Telengana*	14986	1001	10219	53314	0	64881
34	Puducherry	--	1078	NA	NA	NA	2,855
	Total	1300290	291271	982932	2474319	57122	1334198
		Source: Medical Council of India(MCI)	*Source: Dental Council of India*	*Source: Indian Nursing Council & Pharmacy Council of India*			

Source: IHR (2005) State Party Self-Assessment Annual Report National Profile 2022

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, RN & RM: Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives, LHV: Lady Health Visitors, NA: Not Available

^ Andaman Nicobar is included with Tamil Nadu & Lakshadweep included with Kerala,

$ Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli is included with Gujarat and

* Data upto 31.12.2019, # Data upto 31.12.2020

Table A.13: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (NIF Indicator 3.d.1)

Core Capacity	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)
C1 Legislation and Financing	80	80	80
C2 IHR Coordination and National IHR Focal Point Functions	90	90	90
C3 Zoonotic Events and the Human–animal Interface	60	60	60
C4 Food Safety	60	60	60
C5 Laboratory	47	67	73
C6 Surveillance	100	100	100
C7 Human Resources	100	100	100
C8 National Health Emergency Framework	67	80	80
C9 Health Service Provision	33	33	53
C10 Risk Communication	80	80	80
C11 Points of Entry	80	80	80
C12 Chemical Events	80	80	80
C13 Radiation Emergencies	100	100	100
All Capacities	**75**	**78**	**80**
	2021	**2022**	
Core Capacity	**score**	**score**	
C1: Policy, legal and normative instruments to implement IHR	40	60	
C2: IHR coordination and National IHR Focal Point	87	87	
C3:Financing	100	100	
C4: Laboratory	80	80	
C5:Surveillance	100	100	
C6: Human resources	100	100	
C7: Health emergency management	100	93	
C8: Health services provision	87	87	
C9:Infection prevention and control (IPC)	47	53	
C10: Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)	100	100	
C11: Points of entry (PoEs) and border health	100	100	
C12: Zoonotic diseases	80	80	
C13: Food safety	60	60	
C14: Chemical events	80	80	
C15: Radiation emergencies	100	100	
All Capacities	**84**	**85**	

Source: IHR (2005) State Party Self Assesment Annual Report National Profile 2022

Table A.14: Whether the country has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (NIF Indicator 5.6.2)

Components	2018	2020
	%	%
SECTION I: MATERNITY CARE	**66.8**	**80.9**
Component 1. Maternity care	100	100
Component 2. Life-saving commodities (13 commodities)	84.6	84.6
Component 3. Abortion	66.7	66.7
Component 4. Post-abortion care	25.0	100
SECTION II: CONTRACEPTION AND FAMILY PLANNING	**100**	**100**
Component 5. Contraception	100	100
Component 6. Consent for contraceptive services	100	100
Component 7. Emergency contraception	100	100
SECTION III: COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION AND INFORMATION	**0**	**0**
Component 8. CSE law	0	0
Component 9. CSE curriculum	0	0
SECTION IV: HIV and HPV	**62.5**	**75.0**
Component 10. HIV testing and counselling	60.0	100
Component 11. HIV treatment and care	100	100
Component 12. Confidentiality of health status for men and women living with HIV	100	100
Component 13. HPV vaccine	0	0
Total	**64.8**	**80.7**

Source: IHR (2005) State Party Self-Assessment Annual Report National Profile 2022

SECTION B

Demographic

Statistics

B.1   Introduction

The health and healthcare needs of people cannot be measured or met without knowledge of its size and characteristics. Demography is usually defined as the study of the human population, including its size, growth, density, distribution, and other related factors. A correct understanding of population dynamics, result from the interplay of fertility, mortality, and migration, is vital for effective health policy and planning. Additionally, vital statistics data are essential for evaluating the implementation of various government health programs and schemes.

The main sources of data on vital events in India are the Sample Registration System (SRS), Civil Registration System (CRS), and Population Census. Though the Population Census is the primary source of information on population and its characteristics, but being a decennial exercise it cannot provide the measure of yearly changes in population. The SRS has been designed to bridge this gap and provide reliable estimates at the national and state levels on a more regular basis. (For further details: https://https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/)
State-wise comparisons of some of the indicators in this chapter are made only among the major States of India. The concept of "Major States" or "Bigger States" refers to the classification of Indian states and union territories based on their population size (with population 10 million and above).

The Table below captures important information on Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Life Expectancy etc. The major demographic and health status indicators have shown significant improvements over time.

Table B.I: Key Indicators of Population

Sl. No.	Parameter	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population)[1]	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.5
2	Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 Population)[1]	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0
3	Total Fertility Rate (Per women)[1]	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 live births) – SRS[2]	130 (2014-16)	122 (2015-17)	113 (2016-18)	103 (2017-19)	97 (2018-20	
5	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)[1]	37	34	33	32	30	28
6	Under Five Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)[1]	43	39	37	36	35	32
7	Life Expectancy at Birth[3]	69.0 (2013-17) Mid-year 2015	69.4 (2014-18) Mid-year 2016	69.7 (2015-19) Mid-year 2017	70.0 (2016-20) Mid-year 2018		

Source: SRS, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
Note-1 SRS Statistical Report, 2 Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality, 3 SRS based abridged life tables

B.2   Civil Registration System (CRS):

The Civil Registration System (CRS) may be defined as a unified process of continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal recording of vital events and their characteristics, as per legal requirements in the country. In India, the registration of births and deaths is carried out under the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969.

The system of registering births and deaths consistently generates statistical information at the local level. Based on the Annual Reports prepared by the States/ Union Territories (UTs), the office of the Registrar General, India, publishes an annual comprehensive report titled **"Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System".**

B.3   Sample Registration System (SRS):

The Sample Registration System (SRS) is the largest demographic survey in the country, providing annual estimates of fertility as well as mortality indicators at the state and national levels. The main components of the SRS include:

– **Baseline Survey:** The baseline survey is conducted prior to the start of continuous enumeration. It involves preparing a notional map of the survey area, numbering and listing houses, and filling a household schedule.
– **Continuous Enumeration:** During continuous enumeration, the enumerator maintains a Birth Record and a Death Record for the designated area. The enumerator's task is to record all births and deaths occurring within the sample unit, including those of usual residents occurring outside the sample unit.
– **Half-Yearly Survey:** The half-yearly survey is independently conducted in each sample unit by a full-time supervisor. This survey provides additional data and serves as a quality control measure.
– **Matching:** Selected important entries in the enumerator's and supervisor's records are matched, partially matched, or left unmatched. This process helps ensure the accuracy and completeness of the data collected.
– **Field Verification of Unmatched and Partially Matched Events:** Any unmatched or partially matched event is verified by visiting the concerned household. This step helps resolve discrepancies and improve data reliability.

B.3.1   Sample design & Sample Size:

The Sample design adopted for the Sample Registration System (SRS) is a single-stage stratified simple random sample without replacement, except in stratum II (larger villages) of rural areas, where a two-stage stratification approach is applied. In the Half-Yearly survey of 2020, data was collected from 8,841 sample units, covering approximately 8.3 million people.

B.3.2   Important indicators of fertility and mortality:

Data on fertility and mortality indicators from SRS for the year 2020 for India as well as for the major States and UTs are presented in the section. The estimates are segregated by residence (urban and rural) and gender, allowing for a detailed analysis of these indicators.

B.3.2.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR):

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is a demographic measure that quantifies the number of live births that occur in a given population over a specific period, typically per 1,000 individuals in that population, without accounting for age or gender differences. The CBR at the national level during 2020 stands at 19.5 exhibiting a decline of 0.2 points compared to the CBR in 2019 (Figure B.1).

Figure B.1: Crude Birth Rate
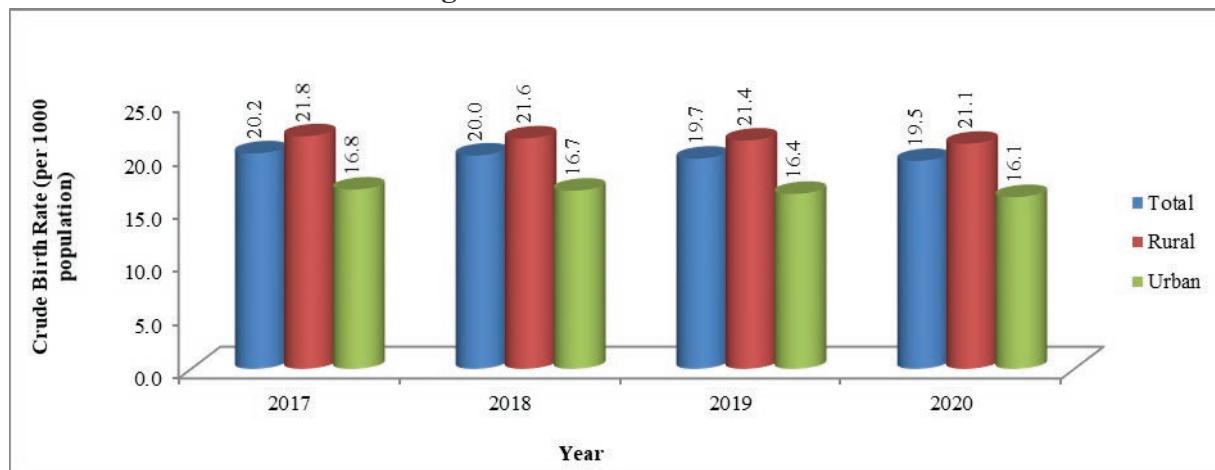
Source: SRS Statistical Report, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

As shown in Figure B.2 in rural areas, during the year 2020 highest CBR was reported in Bihar at 26.2, followed by Uttar Pradesh at 26.1, Madhya Pradesh at 26.0, Rajasthan at 24.4, and Chhattisgarh at 23.4. On the other hand, Kerala had the lowest CBR in rural areas at 13.1. In urban areas, Uttar Pradesh had the highest CBR at 22.1, followed by Bihar at 21.0, Rajasthan at 20.8, Madhya Pradesh at 18.8, and Haryana at 17.7. Among the bigger states of India, Jammu & Kashmir reported the lowest CBR in urban areas at 11.1. The state-wise CBR for the year 2019 and 2020 is at (Table B2.6).

Figure B.2: Crude Birth Rate of Major States: Rural and Urban

	Ind		AP		Ass		Bih		Chh		Del		Guj		Har		J&K		Jha		Kar		Ker		MP		Mah		Odi		Pun		Raj		TN		Tel		UP		Utt		WB	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
2019	21.4	16.4	16.2	15.2	22.1	14.5	26.5	21.2	23.6	17.6	15.8	14.4	21.3	17.3	21.4	17.9	16.5	11.3	23.7	17.8	17.8	15.4	13.4	13.7	26.4	19.0	15.6	15.0	19.0	13.2	15.0	13.8	24.7	21.1	14.3	14.0	17.0	16.1	26.4	22.3	17.5	16.1	16.4	11.5
2020	21.1	16.1	16.0	15.0	21.9	14.3	26.2	21.0	23.4	17.3	15.5	14.1	21.1	17.1	21.2	17.7	16.1	11.1	23.4	17.6	17.5	15.0	13.1	13.3	26.0	18.8	15.3	14.6	18.7	13.1	14.9	13.6	24.4	20.8	14.0	13.6	16.8	15.9	26.1	22.1	17.0	15.6	16.1	11.2

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

B.3.2.2 Crude Death Rate (CDR):

The Figure B.3 shows the Crude Death Rate (CDR) of all India, Rural and Urban from 2017 to 2020. Specifically, from 2017 to 2020, the CDR decreased from 6.3 to 6.0. In 2020, the CDR decreased by 7.25% in the rural sector, while it decreased by 3.77% in the urban sector when compared to the year 2017. The decline has been steeper in rural areas as compares to urban areas during this period.

Figure B.3: Crude Death Rate
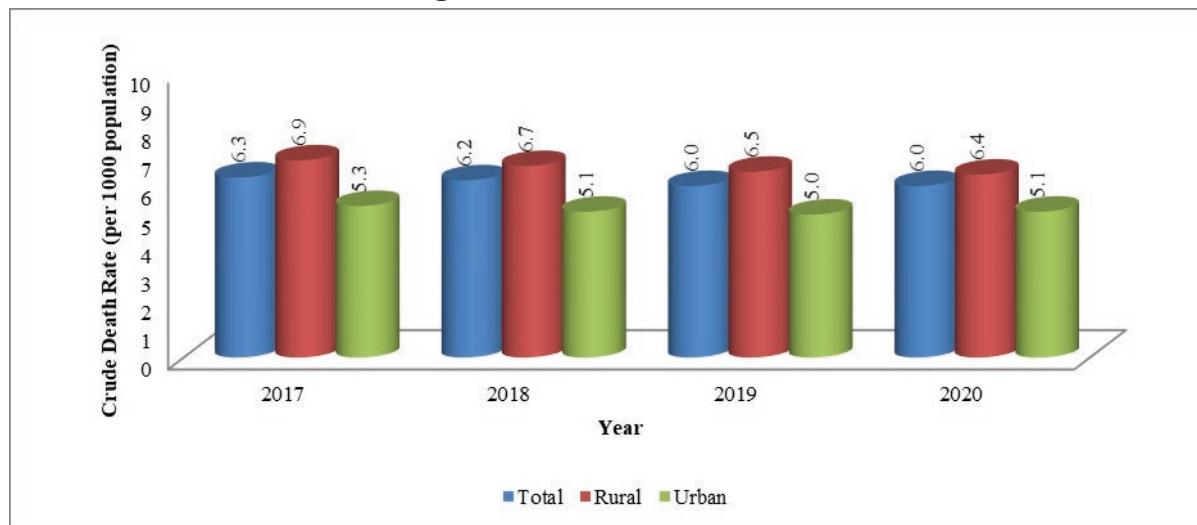
Source: SRS Statistical Report, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

On comparing the rural areas CDR among major States, it becomes evident that 11 of these states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, exhibited a higher CDR compared to the national CDR of 6.4 per 1,000 populations in the year 2020.

In urban areas, a similar pattern emerged where states including Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand recorded a CDR higher or equal to the national CDR of 5.1 per 1,000 populations in 2020 in urban area.

However, in rural areas, the state namely Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and West Bengal reported a lower CDR compared to the national CDR of 6.4 per 1,000 populations in the year 2020.Conversely, in urban areas, states such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, and Maharashtra exhibited a CDR lower than the national CDR of 5.1 per 1,000 populations, as illustrated in Figure B.4.

Figure B.4: Crude Death Rate of Major/Bigger States- Rural and Urban

	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
	India		AP		Bih		Guj		Har		HP		JK		JHA		Kar		Ker		MP		Mah		Odi		Pun		Raj		TN		UP		UK		WB	
2019	6.5	5.0	7.1	4.8	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.2	6.6	4.8	7.1	3.9	4.9	4.0	5.6	4.4	7.1	4.6	7.1	7.2	7.0	5.6	6.2	4.4	7.4	5.8	8.0	4.7	6.0	4.9	7.4	4.9	6.9	5.3	6.4	5.1	5.2	5.5
2020	6.4	5.1	7.0	4.9	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.0	6.5	5.5	7.0	4.4	4.9	4.1	5.5	4.5	7.1	4.8	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.6	6.2	4.6	7.5	6.5	8.3	5.7	5.8	5.1	7.2	5.1	6.8	5.4	6.7	5.1	5.3	5.8
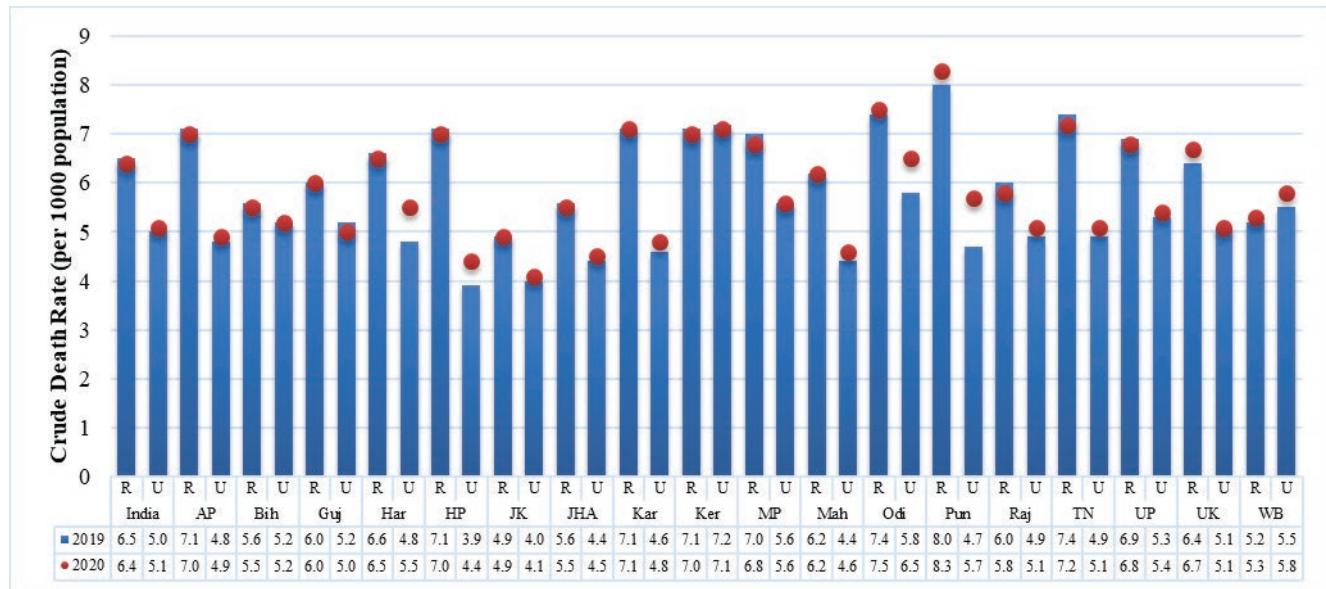
Source: SRS Bulletin, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.3.2.3   Age and Sex Specific Death Rates (ASDR):

Age and Sex Specific Death Rates (ASDR) provides a granular understanding of mortality patterns within a population, offering insights into how death rates vary across different age groups and between genders.

The Figure B.5 shows the ASDR for the year 2020 which is 32.3 per 1000 population in the age group below 1 year and 1.0 per 1000 population in the age group 1-4 years. The ASDR sharply declined to 0.3 in the next age group 5-9 years. Thereafter, the ASDR gradually increased in each age group, reaching the level of 180.6 per 1000 population in the age group 85+.

Figure B.5: Age and Sex Specific Death Rate (ASDR) - India, 2020 (per 1000 population)
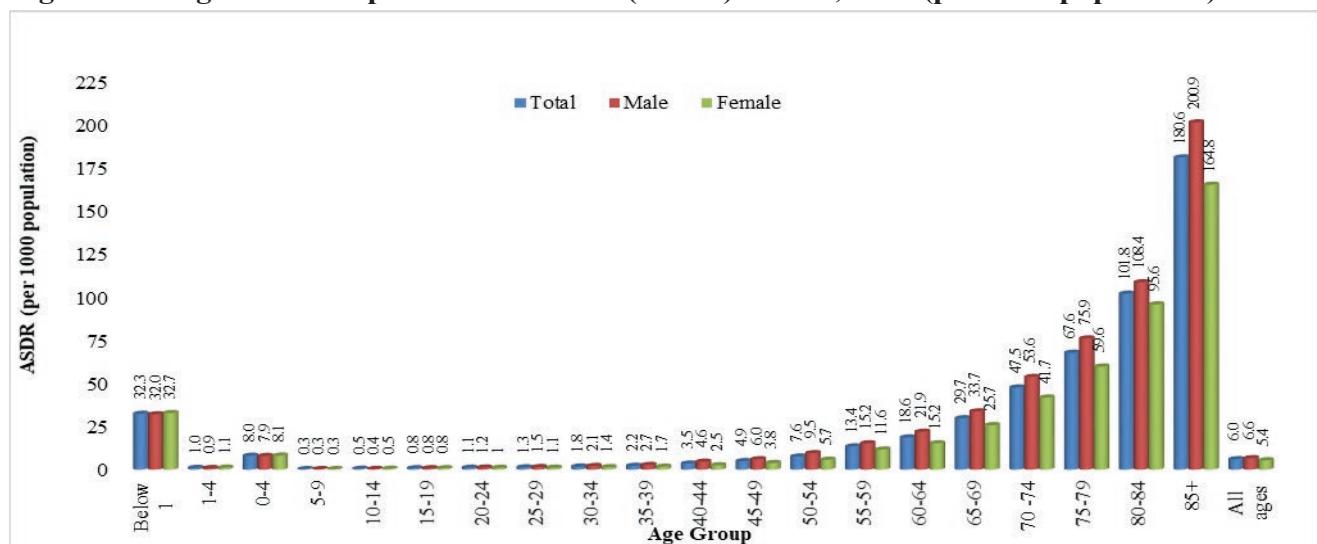
Source: SRS Statistical Report, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.3.2.4 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR):

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of women who die due to causes related to pregnancy, childbirth, and abortion per 100,000 live births. Deaths occurring during pregnancy and childbirth are unfortunately common among women in the reproductive age group. Reducing maternal mortality has thus been a significant area of concern, and both national and international targets (as part of the Sustainable Development Goals) have been set to address this issue within specific time frames.

India has made impressive achievements in substantially reducing the MMR over the years. Since 2015, the MMR estimates from the SRS have been available annually by collating samples from three consecutive years at a time. According to the latest SRS estimates (2018-20) (Figure B.6), India's MMR was 97 per one lakh live births. The country is working towards the vision of ending all preventable maternal mortality and aiming for a global MMR target of 70 by the year 2030.

Figure B.6: Maternal Mortality Ratio
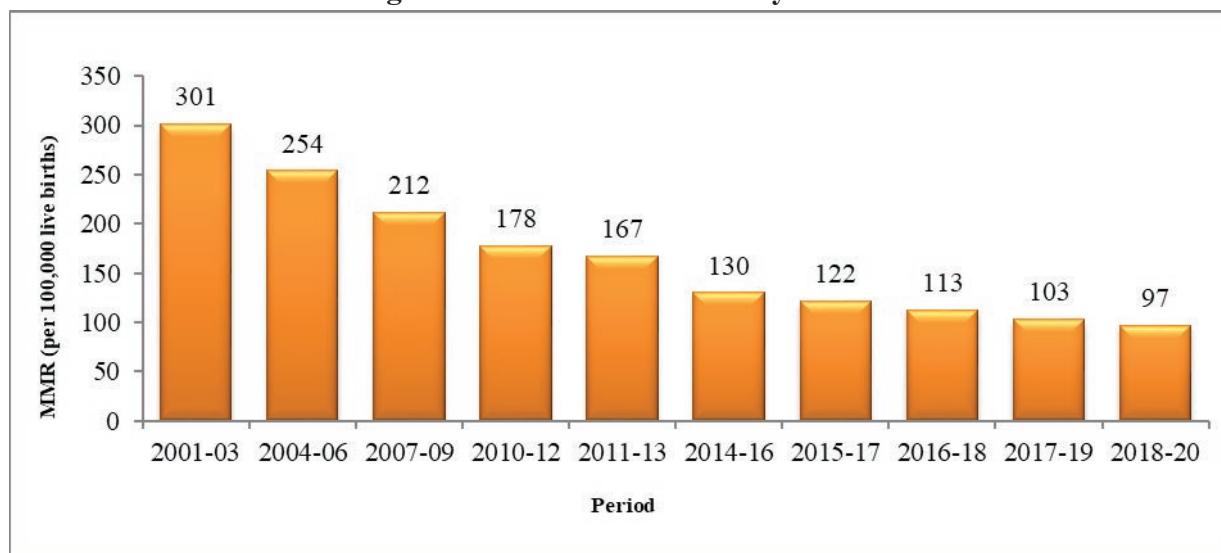
Source: SRS Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.3.2.5 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is a crucial health indicator that measures the number of deaths of infants (children under the age of one) per 1,000 live births in a given population within a specific time frame.

The IMR for all India level decreased by 6 points, dropping from 34 in 2016 to 28 in 2020 at the national level (Figure B.7). For females, there was an 8-point decrease from 36 in 2016 to 28 in 2020, while for males, the decrease was 5 points, from 33 in 2016 to 28 in 2020. Among the all major States, the highest IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (43), followed by Chhattisgarh (38), Uttar Pradesh (38), Assam (36), and Odisha (36). On the other hand, the lowest IMR has recorded in Kerala (6) (Table B2.18).

Figure B.7: Infant Mortality Rate
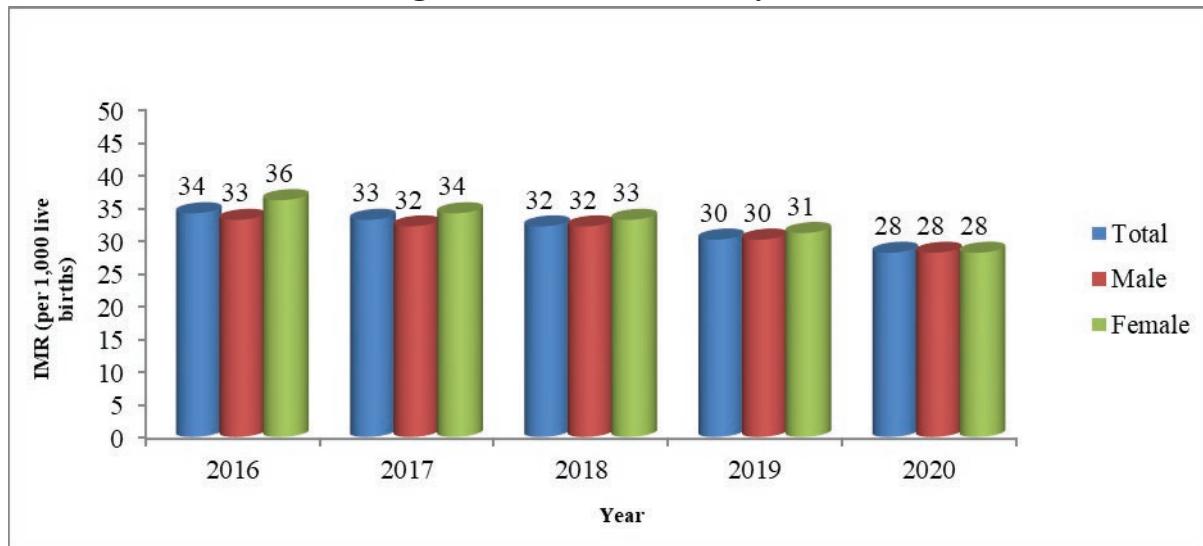
B.3.2.6   Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR):

The Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) is a key indicator used to measure child health and survival. It represents the probability of a child dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births.

Figure B.8: Under-Five Mortality Rate
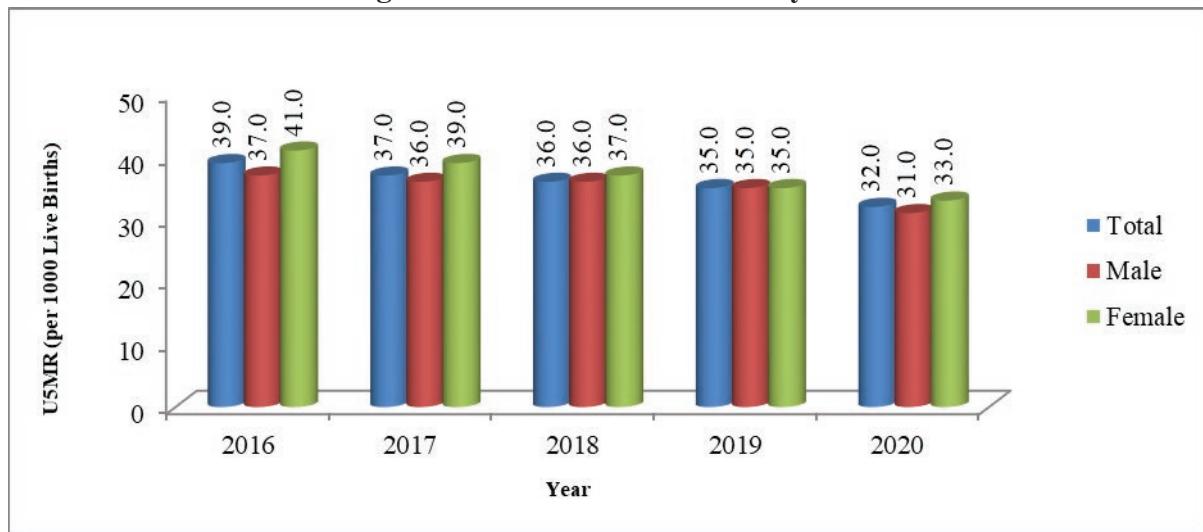
In 2020, the U5MR for the country showed a decline of 7 points compared to 2016 (32 in 2020 against 39 in 2016). Furthermore, there was a decline of 4 points in male U5MR and 2 points in female U5MR from 2019 to 2020 (Figure B.8).

Figure B.9: Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) of major States- Rural and Urban

	R India	U India	R AP	U AP	R Ass	U Ass	R Bih	U Bih	R Chh	U Chh	R Guj	U Guj	R Hary	U Hary	R HP	U HP	R JK	U JK	R Jha	U Jha	R Kar	U Kar	R Ker	U Ker	R MP	U MP	R Mah	U Mah	R Odi	U Odi	R Pun	U Pun	R Raj	U Raj	R TN	U TN	R Tel	U Tel	R UP	U UP	R UK	U UK	R WB	U WB
■ 2019	39	23	35	21	45	22	34	31	45	40	34	19	34	26	24	19	23	17	32	24	28	22	9	8	57	37	27	13	44	34	22	19	45	29	19	13	31	20	52	34	30	30	25	22
• 2020	36	21	29	21	42	19	31	27	43	31	28	17	37	25	24	18	18	14	28	22	23	18	5	12	56	33	23	12	40	31	24	18	43	27	16	11	25	19	46	32	26	26	22	20
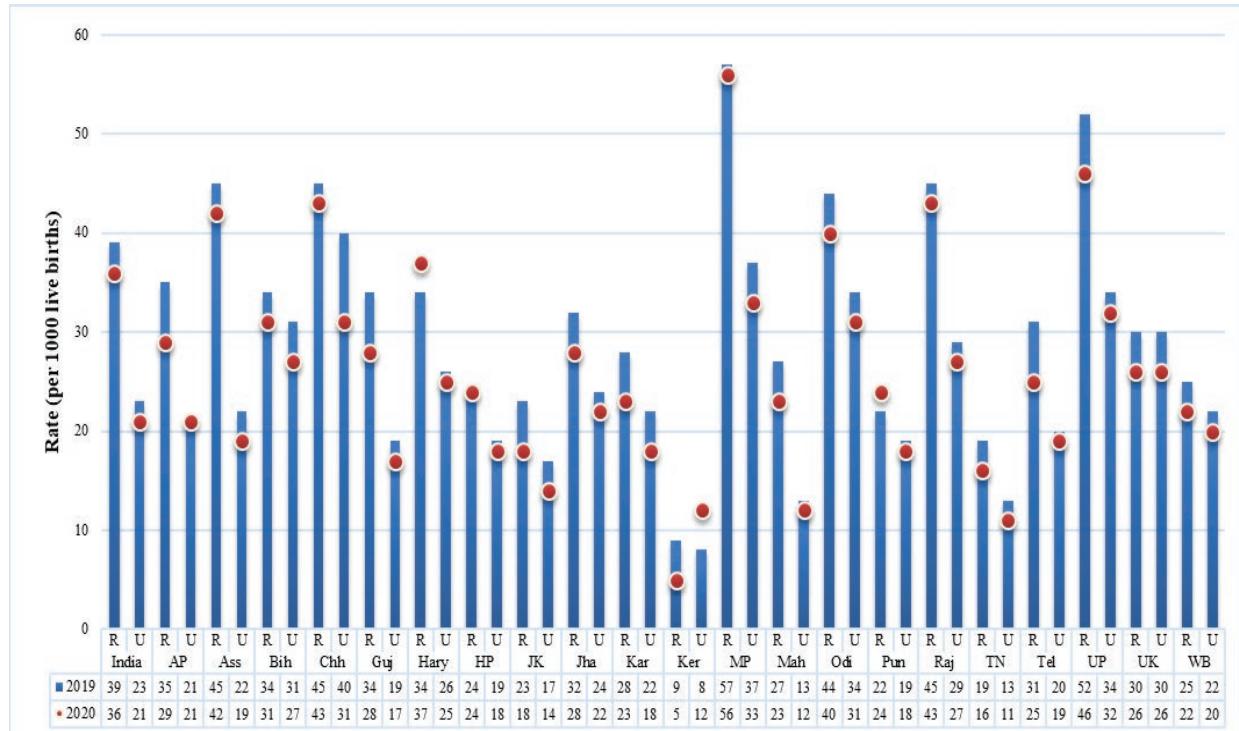
Source: SRS Statistical Report, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

The Figure B.9 shows that the U5MR has decreased sharply in both rural and urban sector for almost all major States as compared to 2019 except Haryana and Punjab for rural and Kerala for urban during 2019-20. The figure B.9 also reveals that in 2020, the highest Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) was observed in the rural sector of Madhya Pradesh, reaching 56, whereas the lowest rate was recorded in Kerala at 5. Conversely, in the urban sector, Madhya Pradesh had the highest U5MR rate at 33, while Tamil Nadu had the lowest U5MR rate at 11 (Table B2.23).

B.3.2.7   Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR):

Neonatal mortality pertains to the number of infants who do not survive beyond the first four weeks of life after birth. Neonatal healthcare encompasses the well-being and health status of new-borns during this crucial period, spanning from birth to 28 days of age. Neonatal survival rates serve as highly sensitive indicators of both population growth and socio-economic development within a region. The survival rate of female infants correlates to subsequent population replacement. According to estimates from the SRS, the neonatal mortality rate (NMR) in 2020 stood at 20 per 1000 live births.

The Figure B.10 provides a comparative view of the NMR in major States across both rural and urban sectors. In India, during the year 2020, the NMR in the rural sector saw a reduction of 2 points, declining from 25 in the year 2019 to 23 in the year 2020 per 1000 live births. In the urban sector, there was a reduction of 1 point, decreasing from 13 in the year 2019 to 12 in the year 2020 per 1000 live births (Table B2.20).

For the year 2020, the highest NMR in the rural sector was reported in Madhya Pradesh (34), followed by Uttar Pradesh (31), Odisha (29), Chhattisgarh (28), and Rajasthan (26), while the lowest was observed in Kerala (3). In the urban sector for the same year, the highest NMR was recorded in Chhattisgarh and Odisha (20), followed by Madhya Pradesh (19), Uttar Pradesh (18), Uttarakhand (18), and Bihar (17). Conversely, the lowest NMR was found in Tamil Nadu (6). It is noteworthy that in 2020, NMR witnessed a decrease in all states across both rural and urban sectors compared to the previous year, with the exception of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala in the urban sector (Table B2.20).

Figure B.10: Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) of Major/Bigger States-Rural and Urban
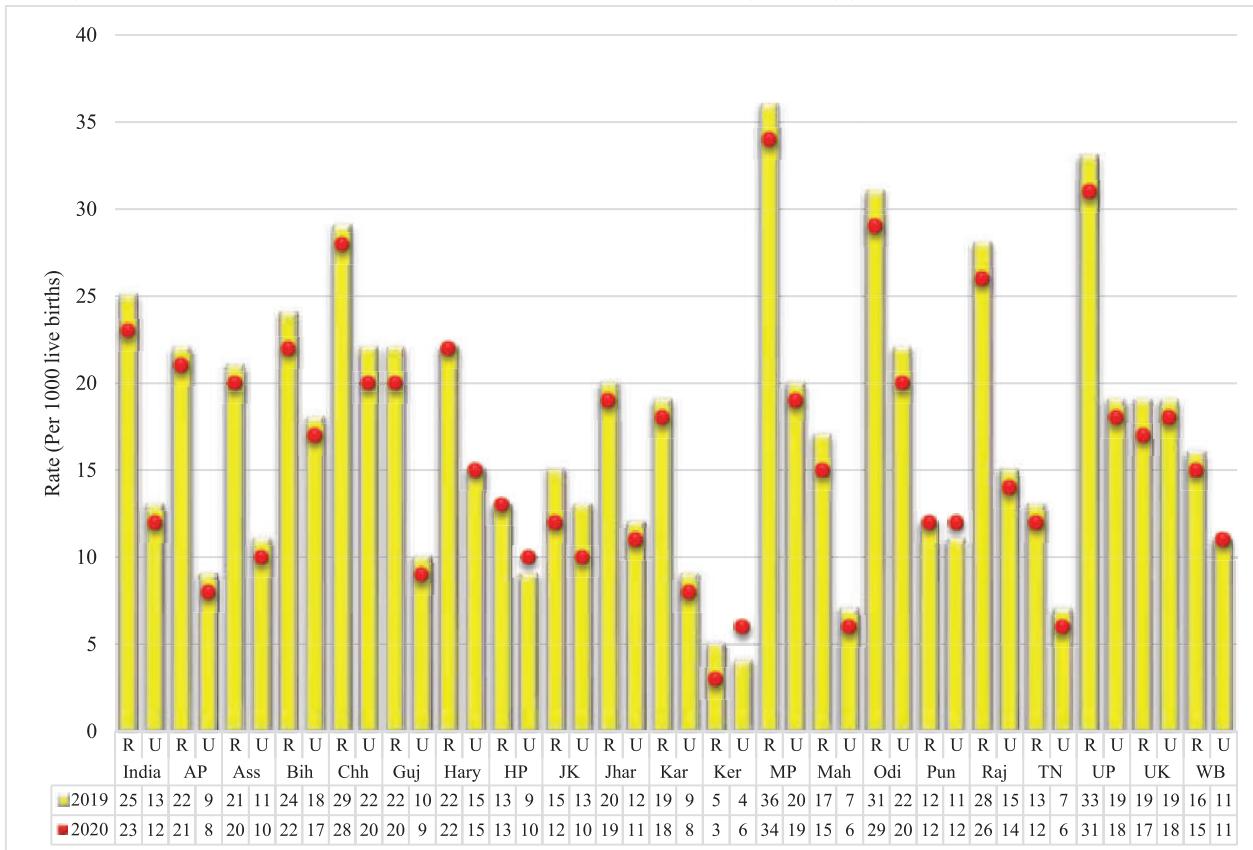
	India		AP		Ass		Bih		Chh		Guj		Hary		HP		JK		Jhar		Kar		Ker		MP		Mah		Odi		Pun		Raj		TN		UP		UK		WB	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
2019	25	13	22	9	21	11	24	18	29	22	22	10	22	15	13	9	15	13	20	12	19	9	5	4	36	20	17	7	31	22	12	11	28	15	13	7	33	19	19	19	16	11
2020	23	12	21	8	20	10	22	17	28	20	20	9	22	15	13	10	12	10	19	11	18	8	3	6	34	19	15	6	29	20	12	12	26	14	12	6	31	18	17	18	15	11

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

In the year 2020, key mortality indicators, such as the Crude Death Rate (CDR), Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), demonstrated a significant decline when compared to the previous year 2019 (Figure B.11). Importantly, this positive shift was observed consistently in both rural and urban areas, signifying a broad-based enhancement in healthcare outcomes across diverse geographic and socioeconomic contexts.

Figure B.11: Comparison of major Birth related mortality indicators - 2019 and 2020
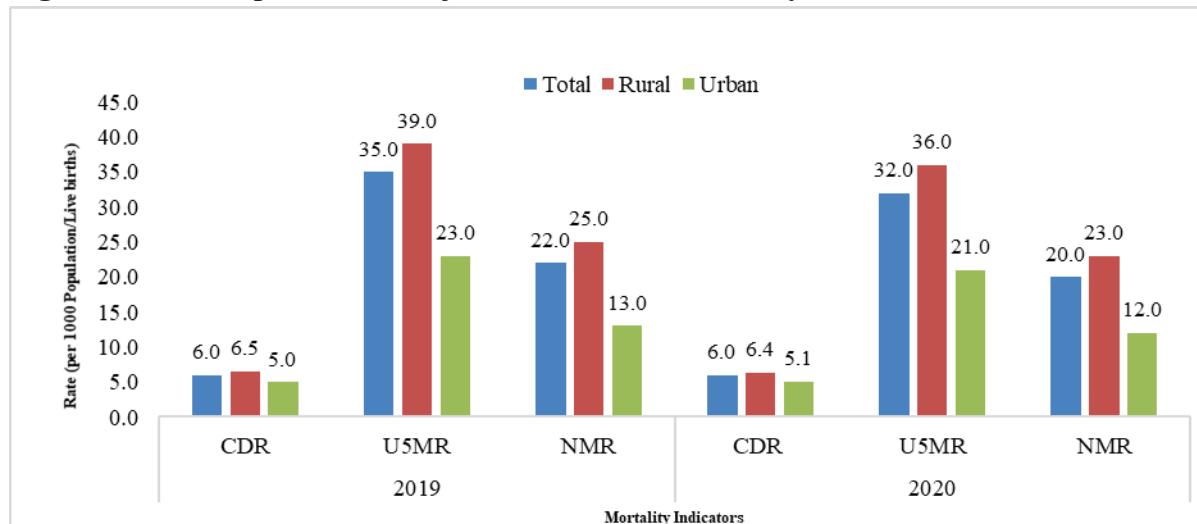
Source: SRS Statistical Report, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.3.2.8   Stillbirth Rate (SBR):

The stillbirth rate (SBR) is defined as the number of foetal deaths at 28 weeks or more of gestation, per 1,000 total births. Specifically, there was a noteworthy decline in the SBR from 4 in 2016 to 3 in 2020 in India, indicating progress in maternal and neonatal health.

However, it's important to note that in certain states, there was an increase in the total Stillbirth Rate (SBR) in 2020. These states include Uttarakhand, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, and Rajasthan. While considering the rural areas, the SBR found increase in Uttarakhand, Haryana, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Telangana, Assam, and Rajasthan. Conversely, in the urban area, the SBR demonstrated an increase in Telangana, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh. (Table B2.22).

B.3.2.9   Sex Ratio at Birth:

The Sex Ratio at birth is defined as the number of female births per 1000 male births, is a vital demographic indicator. The estimates of Sex Ratio at birth under SRS are derived by pooling the data for three years on moving average basis. Notably, there has been a positive trend in the Sex Ratio at Birth for the entire country. Specifically, it increased from 896 in the 2015-17 period to 907 in the 2018-20 period. This positive shift is consistent in both rural and urban areas, where the Sex Ratio at Birth increased from 898 to 907 in rural regions and from 890 to 910 in urban areas during the same timeframe.

Kerala and Chhattisgarh reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth in 2018-20 with figures of 974 and 958 respectively. Conversely, Uttarakhand and Delhi reported the lowest Sex Ratio at Birth with figures of 844 and 860 respectively, during the same period (Figure B.12) (Table B2.14).

Figure B.12: Sex Ratio at Birth
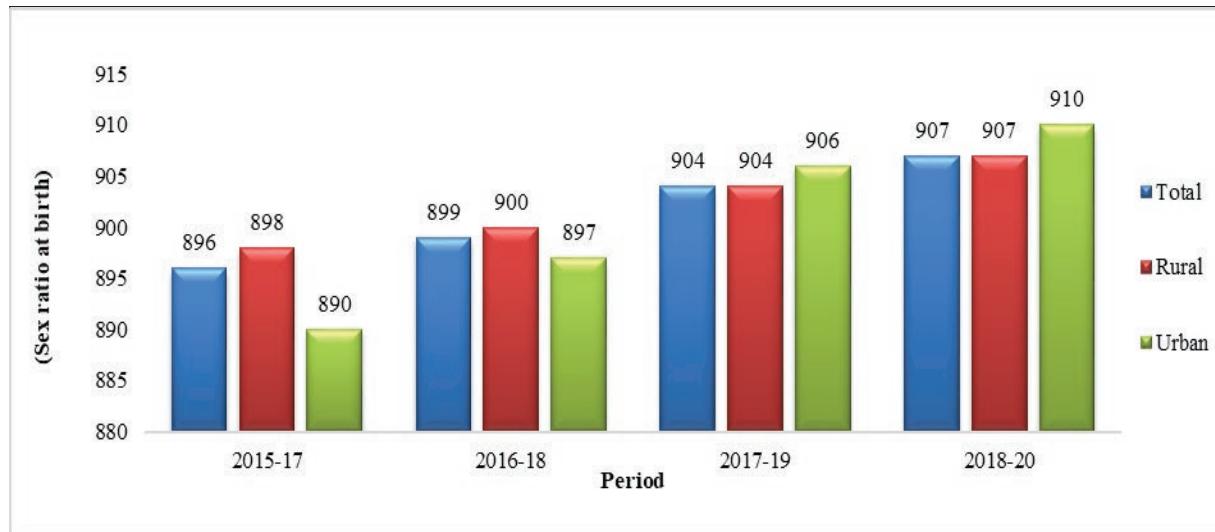
B.3.2.10 Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a standard demographic indicator used internationally to estimate the average number of children a woman would have during her reproductive years, i.e., ages 15 to 49, based on the current birth trends.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the entire country decreased to 2.0 in 2020, down from 2.2 in 2017. This decline in the TFR suggests that, on average, women in the country were having fewer children during their reproductive years in 2020 compared to 2017 (Figure B.13). Additionally, it's important to note that out of the 22 major States in the country, 16 have already achieved a TFR that is at or below the replacement level of fertility, which is typically considered to be 2.1. This means that in these states, women are having, on average, fewer than 2.1 children over their reproductive years (Table B2.7).

Figure B.13: Total Fertility Rate
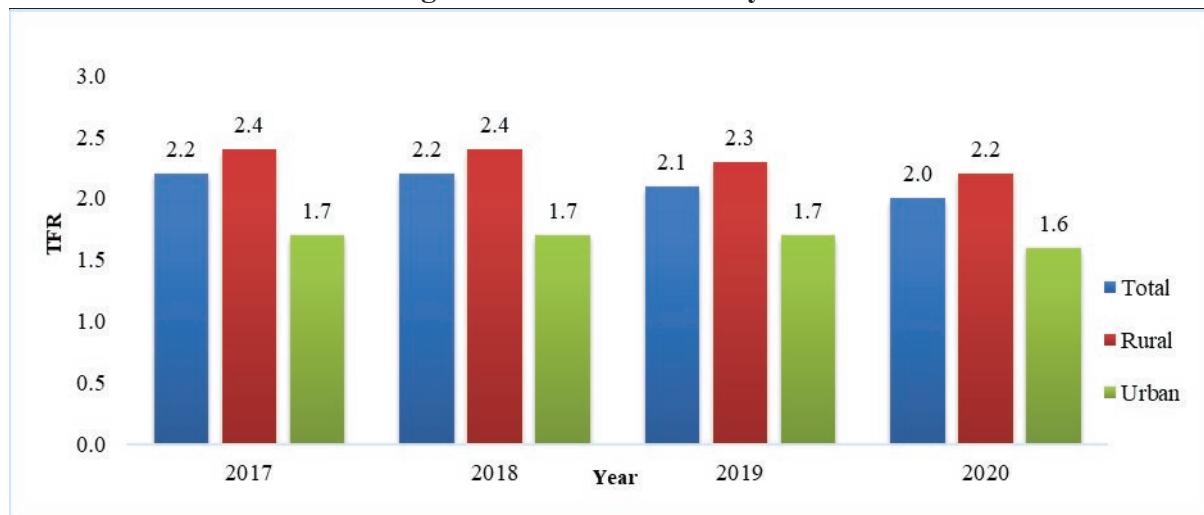
B.3.2.11 Fertility by age of women:

The age of women plays a pivotal role in shaping fertility levels within a population. To assess these dynamics, we utilize data on births to women within specific age groups encompassing their reproductive years, as provided by the SRS or the year 2020. From this data, we compute two crucial measures: Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and Age-Specific Marital Fertility Rates (ASMFR). The ASFR quantifies the number of children born to women in a particular age group per 1000 women within the same age group, while the ASMFR measures the number of children born to married women in the specified age group per 1000 women within that age group.

The graph (Figure B.14) below, there is a notable disparity in values in the initial age groups, signifying variations in fertility rates among younger women. However, when progress to the age group 25-29 years and beyond, this gap tends to narrow down. (Table B2.8).

Figure B.14: ASFR and ASMFR (Rural and Urban), 2020 - India
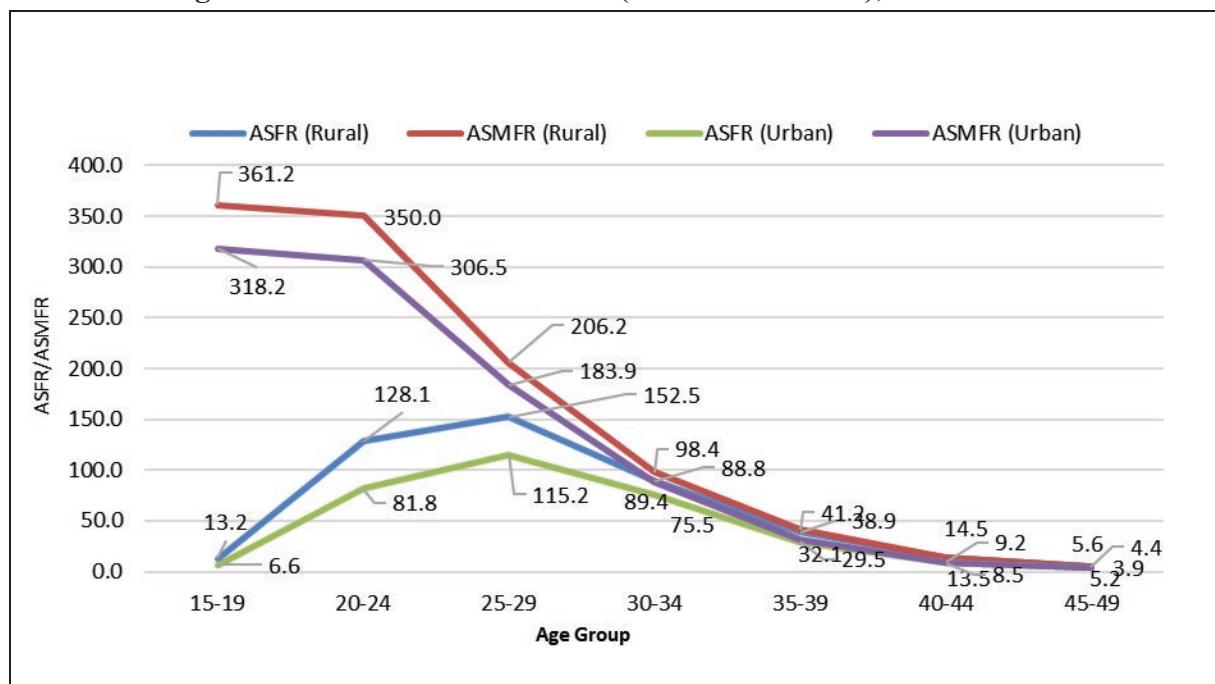
Source: SRS Statistical Report, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.3.2.12 Life Expectancy at birth:

There is an observable increasing trend in life expectancy at birth in India. Typically, female life expectancy at birth surpasses that of males, indicating a longer average lifespan for women. Within the bigger States, life expectancy at birth for the total population tends to be higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, with one notable exception being Kerala. These findings are based on data derived from the SRS and are presented in Abridged Life Tables by the ORGI (Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, India) (Table B2.1).

Figure B.15: Life Expectancy at Birth
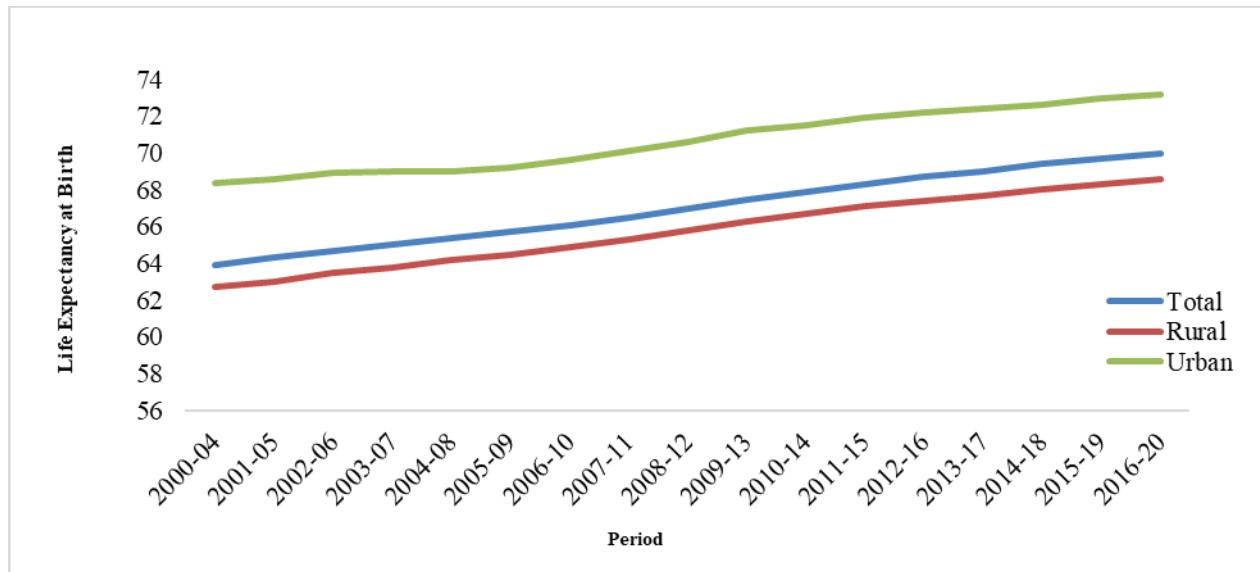
B.3.2.13   Cause of Death:

The Cause-specific data on mortality by age, sex and other characteristics is a part of health planning strategy and are of great value to stakeholders. The information is based on the 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)' which is restricted largely to deaths in Urban areas occurred in hospital and other institutions providing medical facilities. The overall coverage is very low and about 22.5% percent of the total registered deaths are medically certified deaths (the report on MCCD-2020). The present Report on Causes of Death: 2017-2019 is based on direct source, provides causes of death conducted by covering all deaths during the period under Sample Registration System, Causes of Death Statistics, 2017-19 using the Verbal Autopsy.

Top ten causes of death account for approx. 80% of deaths. The non-communicable diseases continue to increase in proportion i.e. 56.0% in 2017-19 as compared to 45.4% in 2004-06. The Communicable, Maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions are showing a sharper decline as cause of deaths i.e. 21.5% in 2017-19 as compared to 36.7% in 2004-06. Overall Cardio-vascular diseases remain the most dominant cause of deaths in the population and is causing 28.9% in 2017-19 compared to 19.9% in 2004-06. The maternal conditions cause only 1.28% of the total female deaths (as per annual report on MCCD, 2020: No. of maternal cause, 8356 and total female death, 651569).

The proportion of infant death has come down by 8.9% i.e. 6.0% in 2017-19 in comparison with 14.9% in 2004-06. Proportion of Under 5 deaths has reduced considerably from 19.4% in 2004-06 to 7.5% in 2017-19. Among neonatal deaths, Preterm birth and low birth weight, causes almost every second death and has increased by 8.1% i.e. 45.5% in 2017-19 against 37.4% in 2004-06. Pneumonia is the major cause of death among children from 1-5 years of age.

Figure B.16: Distribution of Deaths by Major Cause Groups 2004-06 to 2017-19
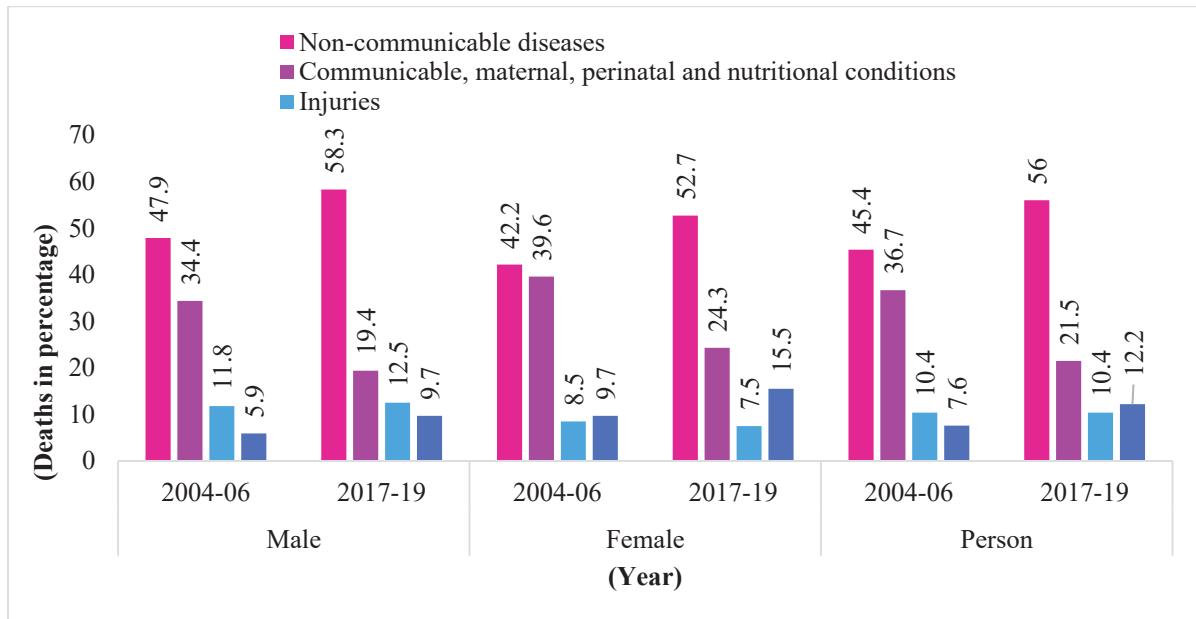
■ Non-communicable diseases
■ Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
■ Injuries

(Deaths in percentage)

Male: 2004-06 — 47.9, 34.4, 11.8, 5.9; 2017-19 — 58.3, 19.4, 12.5, 9.7
Female: 2004-06 — 42.2, 39.6, 8.5, 9.7; 2017-19 — 52.7, 24.3, 7.5, 15.5
Person: 2004-06 — 45.4, 36.7, 10.4, 7.6; 2017-19 — 56, 21.5, 10.4, 12.2

(Year)

Source: Causes of Death in India -2017-19, SRS, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Figure B.16.1: Top Ten Causes of Death in India: 2017-19
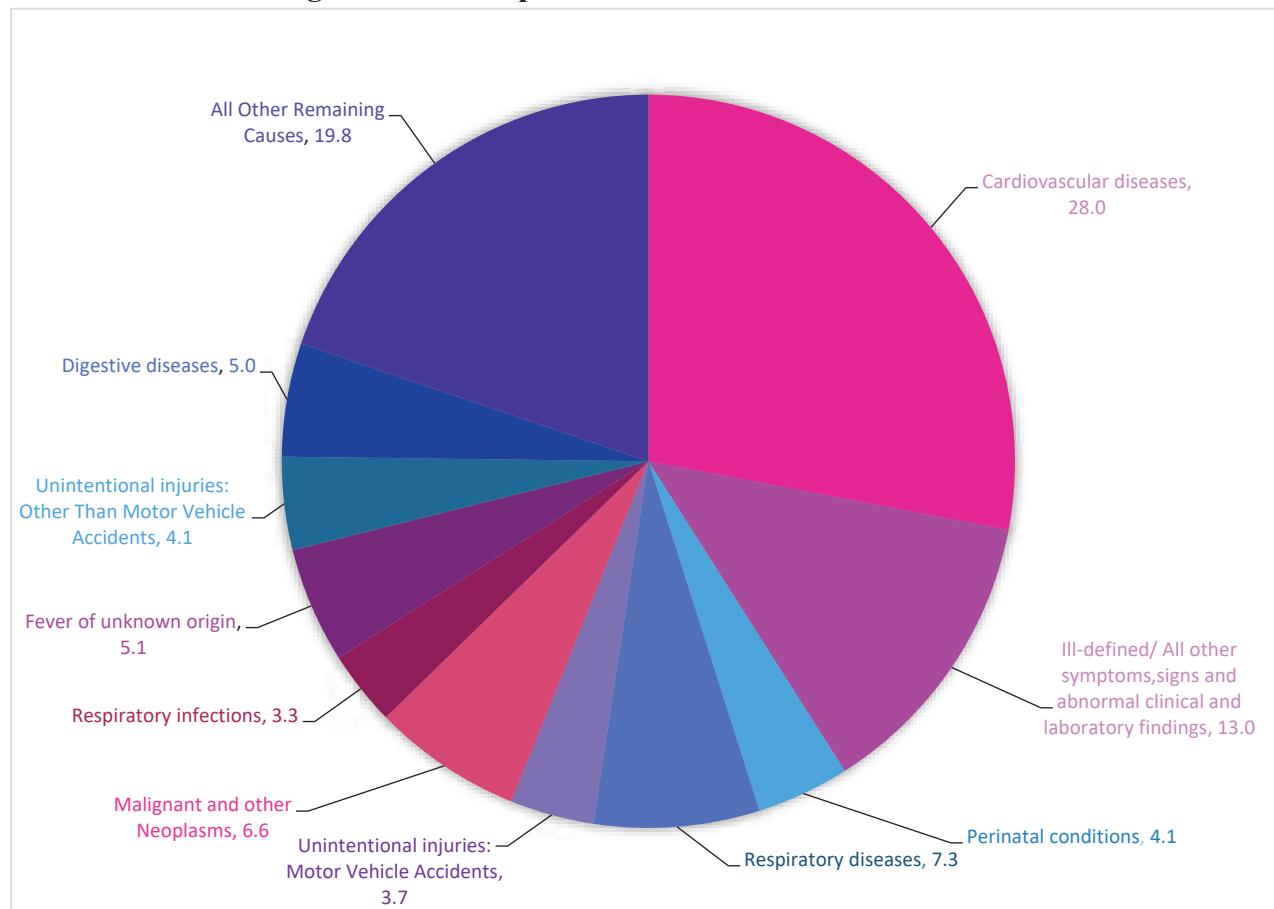
All Other Remaining Causes, 19.8
Cardiovascular diseases, 28.0
Digestive diseases, 5.0
Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents, 4.1
Fever of unknown origin, 5.1
Respiratory infections, 3.3
Malignant and other Neoplasms, 6.6
Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents, 3.7
Respiratory diseases, 7.3
Perinatal conditions, 4.1
Ill-defined/ All other symptoms,signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, 13.0

Source: Causes of Death in India -2017-19, SRS, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Figure B.16.2: Top 10 causes of death age below 1 year in India: 2017-2019
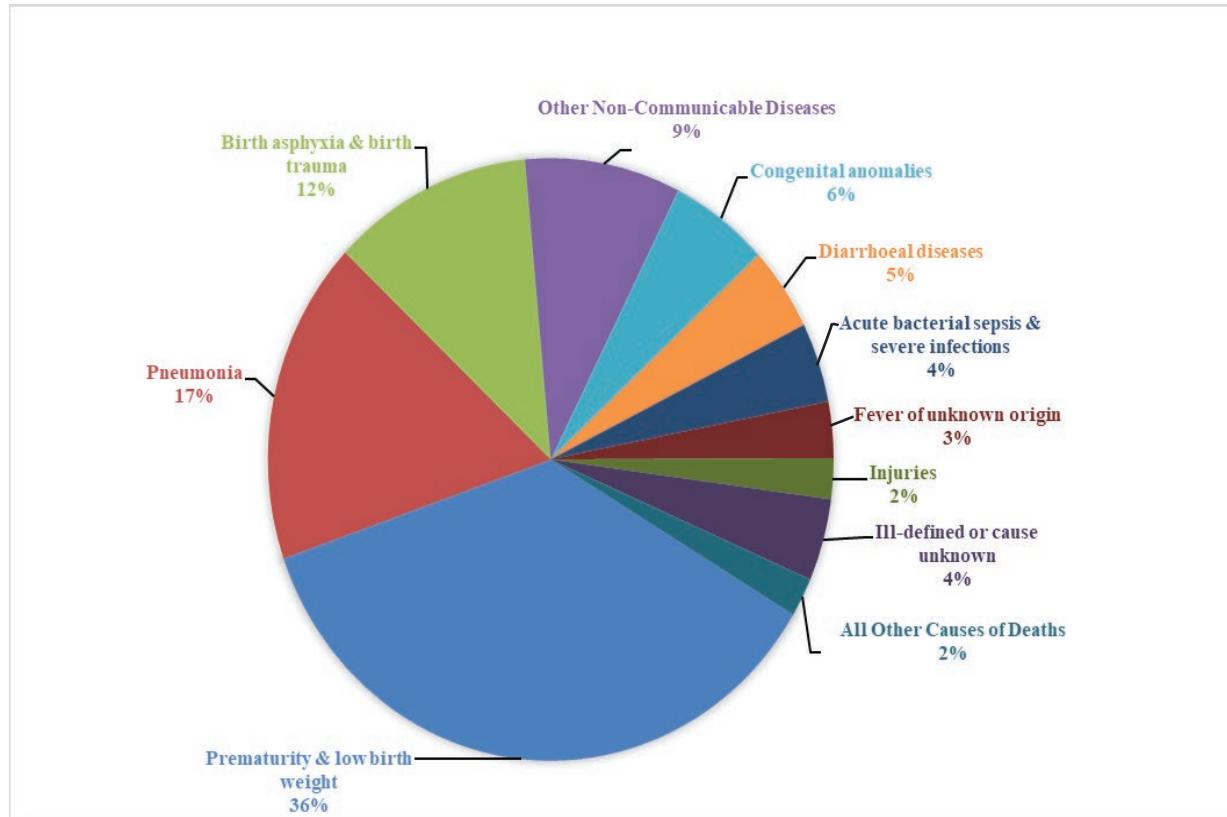
Source: Causes of Death in India -2017-19, SRS, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.4 Population Census:

The Census of India is conducted once in every ten years, utilizing an extended de facto canvasser method. In the current context, a "population census" in India primarily involves an official enumeration that entails direct visits to all individuals who are physically present and residing either regularly or temporarily within the country at a specific point in time. The census serves as a comprehensive reflection of the truth and facts regarding a country's population, encompassing aspects such as diverse habitation, religion, culture, language, education, health, and socio-economic status.

B.4.1 Important indicators of Census 2011:

B.4.1.1 Population Size:

As of March 1, 2011, India's population was reported to be 1,210.9 million, with 623.3 million (51.5%) males and 587.6 million (48.5%) females (Figure B.17). India, constitutes 17.5% of the world's population, holds the position as the second most populous country globally, trailing only behind China, which accounts for 19.4% of the world's population.

Figure B.17: Population Size- All India (in Millions)
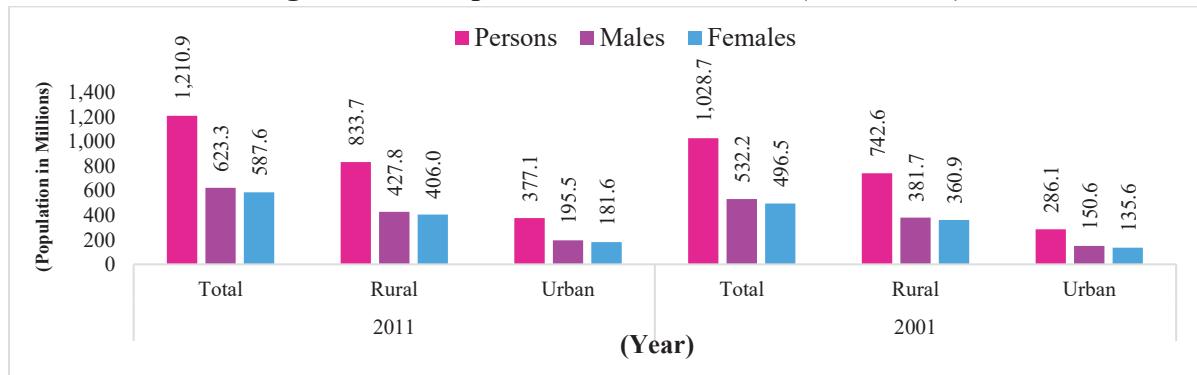
Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.4.1.2   Sex Ratio:

The Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males within a population. It serves as a crucial social indicator, measuring the extent of gender equity prevailing within a society at a specific point in time. The Child Sex Ratio, a subset of the Sex Ratio, is specifically focused on the number of females per 1,000 males in the age group of 0-6 years. This particular indicator is vital for identifying and addressing abnormalities that contribute to an imbalanced Sex Ratio. It's important to note that improving the Sex Ratio at birth can have a positive cascading effect on the overall Sex Ratio across all age groups.

Figure B.18: Sex Ratio
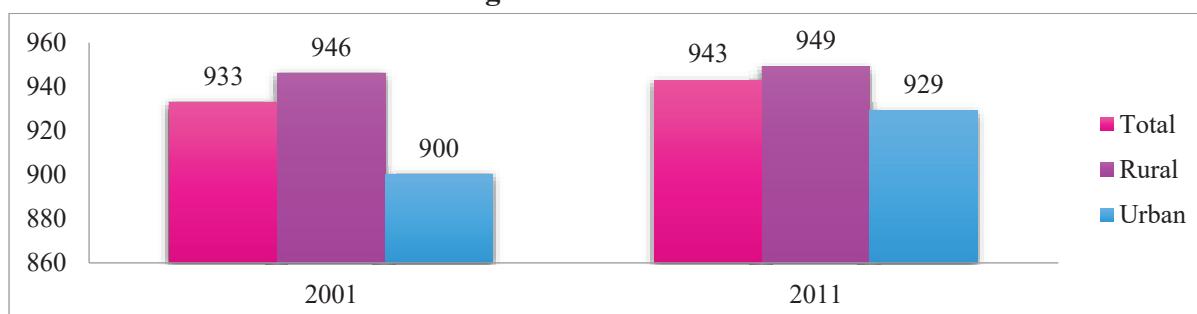
Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

In the context of India, there has been a slight increase in the Sex Ratio over the past decade, rising from 933 in the 2001 census to 943 in the 2011 census (Figure B.18). This pattern of improvement is consistent in both urban and rural areas.

Figure B.19: Child Sex Ratio 0-6 years

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

81
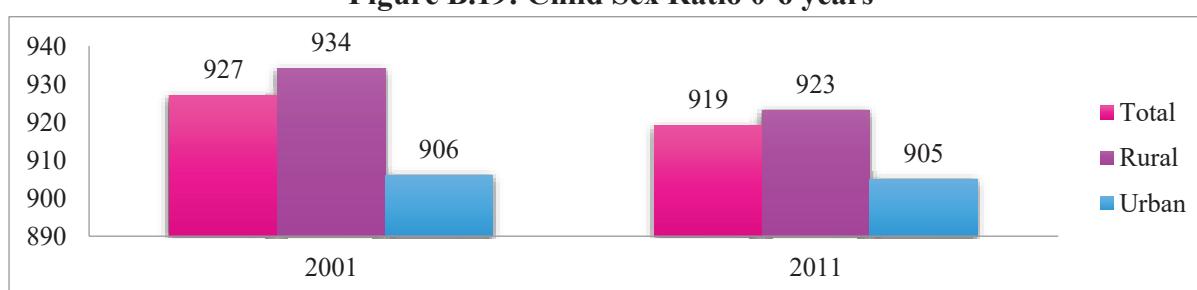
However, it's concerning to note that the Child Sex Ratio in the country has shown a declining trend since the 1991 Census. Specifically, the Child Sex Ratio for the age group 0-6 years was recorded at 945 in 1991, decreased to 927 in 2001, and further declined to 919 in the 2011 Census (Figure B.19). This decline raises important socio-demographic questions and underscores the need for focused efforts to address and rectify this trend.

B.4.1.3   Age Sex Structure:

A more detailed graphical representation of the population distribution across various age groups is presented in the 'Age-Gender Pyramid' (Figure B.20). It illustrates that around 27.5% of the population, encompassing both males and females, falls within the age group of 15-29, indicating that India has a predominantly young population. Furthermore, the pyramid's characteristic of being bottom-heavy signifies that a larger proportion of the Indian population consists of children, teenagers, and young adults. This observation implies that India has a significant share of working-age population. It's important to note that the age-sex distribution in both rural and urban sectors is quite similar, with a higher proportion of young working-age individuals. This indicates that the youth demographic is spread across both urban and rural areas, highlighting the presence of a substantial working-age population in both settings.

Figure B.20: Age Sex Population Pyramid, India (Census 2011)
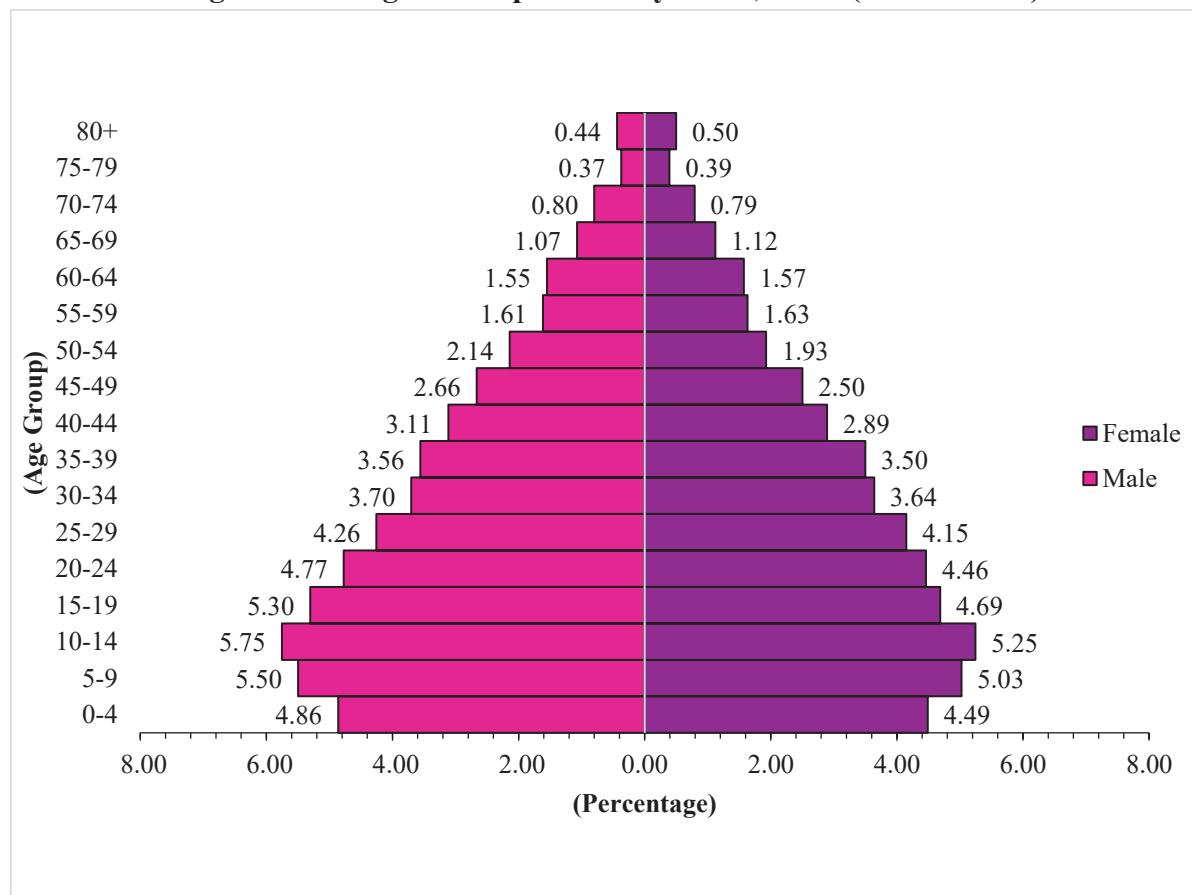
Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

B.4.1.4 Social Composition of Population:

In India, the percentage share of the Scheduled Caste (SC) population is approximately 17%, while the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population constitutes around 9% of the total population. Among the states and union territories, Punjab has the highest percentage of SC population at 32%. Conversely, several North-Eastern States, including Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland, as well as a few Union Territories like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep, have almost negligible or no SC population. The highest percentage of the ST population is observed in Lakshadweep (94.8%), while many of the north-eastern states also have a significant high share of the ST population (Table B1.4).

B.4.1.5 Population projection:

Population projection is a scientific attempt aimed at providing insights into the future population scenario. It relies on certain assumptions drawn from past data to anticipate how the population may evolve. Predicting the future course of human fertility and mortality is a complex task. Various factors, including medical and health advancements, food production and distribution, climate changes, socio-cultural contexts, political and economic conditions, among others, influence population dynamics. These complexities make it challenging to make precise population predictions with certainty (Figure B.21).

Figure B.21: Population Projection (in Millions)
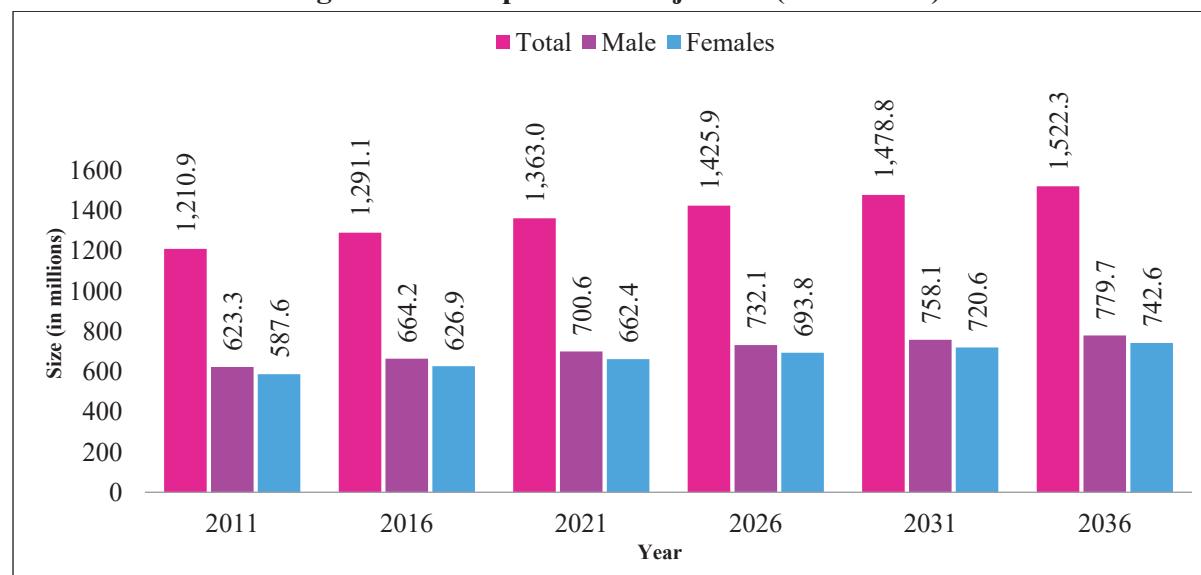
Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table B.1.1: Population Growth, Crude Birth and Death Rates & Sex-ratio - Census 1901-2011

Year	Population (in million)	Percentage Decadal variation	Average annual exponential growth rate (percent)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)
1901	238.4	-	-	45.8	44.4	972
1911	252.1	5.75	(+) 0.56	49.2	42.6	964
1921	251.3	- 0.31	(-) 0.03	48.1	47.2	955
1931	279.0	11.00	(+) 1.04	46.4	36.3	950
1941	318.7	14.22	(+) 1.33	45.2	31.2	945
1951	361.1	13.31	(+) 1.25	39.9	27.4	946
1961	439.2	21.64	(+) 1.96	41.7	22.8	941
1971	548.2	24.80	(+) 2.20	41.2	19.0	930
1981	683.3	24.66	(+) 2.22	37.2	15.0	934
1991	846.4	23.87	(+) 2.16	32.5	11.4	927
2001	1028.7	21.54	(+)1.97	24.8	8.9	933
2011	1210.9	17.7	(+) 1.63	21.8	7.1	943

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table B.1.2: Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio and Growth Rate of Population - Census, 2011

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Percent Female Population | | Sex Ratio | Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%) |
| | | 2011 | | 2011 | 2001-2011 |
		Persons	% Female		
	India	**1,21,08,54,977**	**48.5**	**943**	**1.63**
1	Andhra Pradesh (old)	8,45,80,777	49.8	993	1.04
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	48.4	938	2.31
3	Assam	3,12,05,576	48.9	958	1.58
4	Bihar	10,40,99,452	47.9	918	2.27
5	Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	49.8	991	2.04
6	Delhi	1,67,87,941	46.5	868	1.92
7	Goa	14,58,545	49.3	973	0.79
8	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	47.9	919	1.76
9	Haryana	2,53,51,462	46.8	879	1.81
10	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	49.3	972	1.22
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,41,302	47.0	889	2.12
12	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	48.7	949	2.02
13	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	49.3	973	1.45
14	Kerala	3,34,06,061	52.0	1084	0.48
15	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	48.2	931	1.85
16	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	48.2	929	1.48
17	Manipur	28,55,794	49.6	985	2.19
18	Meghalaya	29,66,889	49.7	989	2.46
19	Mizoram	10,97,206	49.4	976	2.11
20	Nagaland	19,78,502	48.2	931	-0.06
21	Odisha	4,19,74,218	49.5	979	1.31
22	Punjab	2,77,43,338	47.2	895	1.30
23	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	48.1	928	1.93
24	Sikkim	6,10,577	47.1	890	1.21
25	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	49.9	996	1.45
26	Tripura	36,73,917	49.0	960	1.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	47.7	912	1.84
28	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	49.1	963	1.72
29	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	48.7	950	1.30
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,80,581	46.7	876	0.66
31	Chandigarh	10,55,450	45.0	818	1.59
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	43.6	774	4.44
33	Daman & Diu	2,43,247	38.2	618	4.30
34	Lakshadweep	64,473	48.6	947	0.61
35	Puducherry	12,47,953	50.9	1037	2.47

Source: Office of Registrar *General & Census Commissioner, India*

Table B.1.3: Percentage of Urban population to total population and Decennial Growth Rate of Population, Census 1991-2001 & 2001-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	% of Urban Population to Total Population		Decennial Growth Rate of Population (percent)					
		2001	2011	1991-2001			2001-2011		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	India	**27.8**	**31.1**	**21.5**	**17.9**	**31.2**	**17.7**	**12.3**	**31.8**
1	Andhra Pradesh[#]	27.3	33.4	14.6	13.6	14.6	11.0	1.7	35.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.8	22.9	27.0	15.2	10.3	26.0	22.6	39.3
3	Assam	12.9	14.1	18.9	16.7	36.2	17.1	15.5	27.9
4	Bihar	10.5	11.3	28.6	28.3	29.3	25.4	24.3	35.4
5	Chhattisgarh	20.1	23.2	18.3	NA	NA	22.6	17.8	41.8
6	Delhi	93.2	97.5	47.0	1.5	51.3	21.2	-55.6	26.8
7	Goa	49.8	62.2	15.2	-2.2	39.4	8.2	-18.5	35.2
8	Gujarat	37.4	42.6	22.7	17.1	32.7	19.3	9.3	36.0
9	Haryana	28.9	34.9	28.4	20.6	50.8	19.9	9.8	44.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	9.8	10.0	17.5	16.1	32.4	12.9	12.7	15.6
11	Jammu & Kashmir	24.8	27.4	29.4	25.6	40.7	23.6	19.4	36.4
12	Jharkhand	22.2	24.0	23.4	NA	NA	22.4	19.6	32.4
13	Karnataka	34.0	38.7	17.5	12.1	28.8	15.6	7.4	31.5
14	Kerala	26.0	47.7	9.4	10.1	7.6	4.9	-25.9	92.8
15	Madhya Pradesh	26.5	27.6	24.3	22.0	31.2	20.3	18.4	25.7
16	Maharashtra	42.4	45.2	22.7	15.2	34.3	16.0	10.4	23.6
17	Manipur	25.1	29.2	24.9	36.6	12.8	24.5	17.7	44.8
18	Meghalaya	19.6	20.1	30.7	28.3	37.1	27.9	27.2	31.1
19	Mizoram	49.6	52.1	28.8	21.0	38.7	23.5	17.4	29.7
20	Nagaland	17.2	28.9	64.5	63.4	69.4	-0.6	-14.6	66.6
21	Odisha	15.0	16.7	16.3	13.8	29.8	14.0	11.8	26.9
22	Punjab	33.9	37.5	20.1	12.3	37.6	13.9	7.8	25.9
23	Rajasthan	23.4	24.9	28.4	27.5	31.2	21.3	19.0	29.0
24	Sikkim	11.1	25.2	33.1	30.1	62.1	12.9	-5.0	156.5
25	Tamil Nadu	44.0	48.4	11.7	-5.2	42.8	15.6	6.6	27.0
26	Tripura	17.1	26.2	16.0	13.4	28.8	14.8	2.2	76.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	20.8	22.3	25.9	24.1	32.9	20.2	18.0	28.8
28	Uttarakhand	25.7	30.2	20.4	NA	NA	18.8	11.5	39.9
29	West Bengal	28.0	31.9	17.8	16.9	20.2	13.8	7.7	29.7
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	32.6	37.7	26.9	16.6	26.9	6.9	-1.2	23.5
31	Chandigarh	89.8	97.3	40.3	39.2	40.5	17.2	-68.5	27.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.9	46.7	59.2	34.1	330.3	55.9	7.7	218.2
33	Daman & Diu	36.2	75.2	55.7	86.4	20.6	53.8	-40.1	218.8
34	Lakshadweep	44.5	78.1	17.3	48.9	-7.4	6.3	-58.0	86.6
35	Puducherry	66.6	68.3	20.6	12.0	25.4	28.1	21.3	31.5

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
NA = Not available # Old Andhra Pradesh

Table B.1.4: Total Population, Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their proportions to the total population - Census 2011

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territories	Population			% of SC population	% of ST population
		Total	Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)		
	India	**1,21,08,54,977**	**20,13,78,086**	**10,42,81,034**	**16.6**	**8.6**
1	Andhra Pradesh#	8,45,80,777	1,38,78,078	59,18,073	16.4	7.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	0	9,51,821	0.0	68.8
3	Assam	3,12,05,576	22,31,321	38,84,371	7.2	12.4
4	Bihar	10,40,99,452	1,65,67,325	13,36,573	15.9	1.3
5	Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	32,74,269	78,22,902	12.8	30.6
6	Delhi	1,67,87,941	28,12,309	0	16.8	0.0
7	Goa	14,58,545	25,449	1,49,275	1.7	10.2
8	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	40,74,447	89,17,174	6.7	14.8
9	Haryana	2,53,51,462	51,13,615	0	20.2	0.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	17,29,252	3,92,126	25.2	5.7
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,41,302	9,24,991	14,93,299	7.4	11.9
12	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	39,85,644	86,45,042	12.1	26.2
13	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	1,04,74,992	42,48,987	17.1	7.0
14	Kerala	3,34,06,061	30,39,573	4,84,839	9.1	1.5
15	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	1,13,42,320	1,53,16,784	15.6	21.1
16	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	1,32,75,898	1,05,10,213	11.8	9.4
17	Manipur	28,55,794	97,042	9,02,740	3.4	31.6
18	Meghalaya	29,66,889	17,355	25,55,861	0.6	86.1
19	Mizoram	10,97,206	1,218	10,36,115	0.1	94.4
20	Nagaland	19,78,502	0	17,10,973	0.0	86.5
21	Odisha	4,19,74,218	71,88,463	95,90,756	17.1	22.8
22	Punjab	2,77,43,338	88,60,179	0	31.9	0.0
23	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	1,22,21,593	92,38,534	17.8	13.5
24	Sikkim	6,10,577	28,275	2,06,360	4.6	33.8
25	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	1,44,38,445	7,94,697	20.0	1.1
26	Tripura	36,73,917	6,54,918	11,66,813	17.8	31.8
27	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	4,13,57,608	11,34,273	20.7	0.6
28	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	18,92,516	2,91,903	18.8	2.9
29	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	2,14,63,270	52,96,953	23.5	5.8
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,80,581	0	28,530	0.0	7.5
31	Chandigarh	10,55,450	1,99,086	0	18.9	0.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	6,186	1,78,564	1.8	52.0
33	Daman & Diu	2,43,247	6,124	15,363	2.5	6.3
34	Lakshadweep	64,473	0	61,120	0.0	94.8
35	Puducherry	12,47,953	1,96,325	0	15.7	0.0

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
 # Old Andhra Pradesh

Table B.1.5: State-wise percent distribution of population by age-group - Census 2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
	India	**9.3**	**10.5**	**11.0**	**10.0**	**9.2**	**8.4**	**7.3**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**3.2**
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	8.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.2	7.8	7.7	6.4	5.5	4.3	3.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.3	12.4	13.0	11.3	9.5	8.9	7.3	6.8	5.7	4.6	3.3	2.2
3	Assam	10.3	11.4	11.2	9.8	9.3	9.0	7.5	7.2	5.9	5.1	3.8	2.7
4	Bihar	12.3	14.4	13.4	9.1	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.2	5.0	4.1	3.2	2.7
5	Chhattisgarh	9.9	10.8	11.3	10.2	9.4	8.1	7.1	7.0	6.2	5.2	3.9	3.1
6	Delhi	8.2	9.1	9.8	9.9	10.5	9.9	8.5	7.9	6.5	5.4	4.1	3.0
7	Goa	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.7	7.4	6.5	5.3	4.5
8	Gujarat	9.0	9.7	10.2	9.7	9.6	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.4	5.5	4.5	3.4
9	Haryana	9.3	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.1	8.8	7.5	6.9	5.9	4.9	3.8	3.0
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.9	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.5	5.8	4.8	3.9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.3	11.3	11.3	9.9	9.3	8.7	7.4	6.7	5.7	4.7	3.7	2.7
12	Jharkhand	11.1	12.5	12.4	9.7	8.6	8.0	7.0	6.5	5.4	4.7	3.6	3.0
13	Karnataka	8.3	8.6	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.4	7.7	7.7	6.3	5.8	4.4	3.5
14	Kerala	7.3	7.6	8.4	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.2	7.0	5.8	5.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	10.3	11.4	11.8	10.3	9.3	8.0	7.2	6.7	5.8	4.9	3.7	2.8
16	Maharashtra	8.3	8.7	9.6	9.5	9.9	9.0	7.8	7.3	6.4	5.4	4.4	3.5
17	Manipur	9.0	10.1	10.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	7.8	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.3	3.2
18	Meghalaya	13.7	13.1	12.9	11.0	9.6	8.5	6.4	5.9	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.0
19	Mizoram	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.1	10.2	9.3	8.1	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.0	2.8
20	Nagaland	10.0	11.8	12.6	11.6	10.3	8.9	7.6	6.5	5.5	4.4	3.3	2.2
21	Odisha	8.7	9.7	10.4	9.4	9.0	8.5	7.4	7.3	6.4	5.6	4.4	3.5
22	Punjab	7.7	8.5	9.3	10.2	10.0	8.9	7.6	7.2	6.4	5.7	4.5	3.4
23	Rajasthan	10.7	11.7	12.2	10.7	9.4	7.8	6.9	6.3	5.4	4.6	3.7	2.8
24	Sikkim	6.9	9.3	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.6	8.6	7.1	6.0	4.8	4.0	2.9
25	Tamil Nadu	7.3	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.2	8.1	8.1	7.0	6.5	5.1	4.3
26	Tripura	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.7	10.2	9.4	7.8	7.6	6.5	5.6	4.4	3.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	10.2	12.5	12.9	11.5	8.8	7.3	6.5	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.3	2.7
28	Uttarakhand	9.2	10.5	11.4	11.1	9.6	8.0	6.9	6.6	5.6	4.9	3.9	3.2
29	West Bengal	8.0	9.0	10.0	9.9	9.6	8.8	7.5	7.7	6.7	5.8	4.7	3.6
30	Andaman & Nagar Islands	7.6	8.0	8.8	8.7	9.8	11.0	9.4	8.6	7.0	6.3	4.5	3.6
31	Chandigarh	7.8	8.6	8.9	9.9	11.5	10.4	8.6	7.9	6.5	5.7	4.4	3.3
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.6	12.9	11.6	8.9	7.4	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.0
33	Daman & Diu	7.9	7.6	7.1	10.8	15.9	13.6	9.9	8.0	5.6	4.0	2.7	2.1
34	Lakshadweep	7.8	8.4	9.3	8.7	9.0	9.3	8.4	8.4	7.1	5.9	4.8	4.5
35	Puducherry	7.5	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.6	7.2	6.4	4.9	4.0

Table B.1.5: State-wise percent distribution of population by age-group - Census 2011 (Contd...)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+	Age not stated
	India	**3.1**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.8	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
3	Assam	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	Bihar`	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
5	Chhattisgarh	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
6	Delhi	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
7	Goa	4.2	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
8	Gujarat	2.9	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
9	Haryana	3.3	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	3.4	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2.6	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
12	Jharkhand	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
13	Karnataka	3.4	2.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
14	Kerala	4.2	3.0	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	2.7	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
16	Maharashtra	3.2	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
17	Manipur	2.6	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
18	Meghalaya	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
19	Mizoram	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
20	Nagaland	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
21	Odisha	3.5	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
22	Punjab	3.6	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
23	Rajasthan	2.6	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
24	Sikkim	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
25	Tamil Nadu	3.9	2.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
26	Tripura	2.6	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
27	Uttar Pradesh	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
28	Uttarakhand	3.3	2.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
29	West Bengal	3.0	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
31	Chandigarh	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
33	Daman & Diu	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
34	Lakshadweep	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
35	Puducherry	3.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Office of Registrar *General & Census Commissioner, India*

Table B.1.6: Percentage of population in selected age groups, adolescent, young and adult - India, Census 1991-2011

Age group (Years)	1991*	2001#	2011#
0-4	12.2	10.7	9.3
5-9	13.3	12.5	10.5
10-14	11.8	12.1	11.0
15-59	55.4	56.9	60.3
60+	6.8	7.4	8.6
Age not stated	0.6	0.3	0.4
Adolescent, Young and Adults			
Adolescent (10-19 years)	21.2	21.9	20.9
Young (15-24 years)	18.3	18.5	19.2
Adult (18 years or more)	56.7	58.6	62.9

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir
 # Excluding Mao Maram, Pao Mata and Purul sub Divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Table B.1.7: Projected population characteristics as on July, 2020: 2011-2036, India

Sl.No.	Indicators	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
1	**Population (in millions)**						
	Persons	**1210.86**	**1291.07**	**1363.00**	**1425.90**	**1478.77**	**1522.28**
	Males	623.27	664.18	700.62	732.07	758.14	779.70
	Females	587.58	626.89	662.38	693.83	720.62	742.58
	Sex Ratio	**943**	**944**	**945**	**948**	**951**	**952**
	Population density (Sq.km)	**368**	**393**	**415**	**434**	**450**	**463**
2	**Population by broad age-group (in million)**						
	18 years and above	762.83	851.65	938.95	1016.56	1085.56	1148.80
	0-14	373.89	362.20	349.99	339.22	323.25	306.37
	15-59	735.42	810.68	875.44	923.85	962.09	988.47
	60+	101.53	118.18	137.57	162.82	193.42	227.43
	Proportion (percent)						
	0-14	30.9	28.1	25.7	23.8	21.9	20.1
	15-59	60.7	62.8	64.2	64.8	65.1	64.9
	15-49 (Female population)	53.2	54.4	54.8	54.3	53.5	52.4
	60+	8.4	9.2	10.1	11.4	13.1	14.9
3	**Median age (years)**	**24.92**	**26.55**	**28.34**	**30.27**	**32.38**	**34.48**
4	**Dependency Ratio**						
	Young (0-14)	508	447	400	367	336	310
	Old (60+)	138	146	157	176	201	230
	Total (Young and old)	**646**	**593**	**557**	**543**	**537**	**540**
5	**Projected Demographic Indicators**	**2011-15 .15**	**2016-20**	**2021-25**	**2026-30**	**2031-35**	
	Population growth rate	12.8	10.8	9.0	7.3	5.8	
	Crude Birth rate	20.1	17.9	16.0	14.4	13.1	
	Crude Death rate	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	
	Infant Mortality Rate	42.9	38.5	35.3	32.3	29.7	
	Under-5 mortality rate	56.7	50.9	46.7	42.8	39.4	
	Total Fertility Rate	2.37	2.13	1.94	1.81	1.73	
	Life expectancy of males	66.87	68.37	69.37	70.37	71.17	
	Life expectancy of females	69.96	71.46	72.66	73.66	74.66	

Table B.1.8: Proportion of Population in Age-groups 0-4 and 5-9 years, Child Women Ratio and Dependency Ratio, Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	% of Population		Child Woman Ratio	Dependency Ratio*
		0-4	5-9	P(0-4)/F (15-49)	
	India	**9.3**	**10.5**	**362**	**571**
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	8.6	268	472
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.3	12.4	394	625
3	Assam	10.3	11.4	389	588
4	Bihar	12.3	14.4	554	810
5	Chhattisgarh	9.9	10.8	379	587
6	Delhi	8.2	9.1	303	455
7	Goa	6.9	7.3	251	406
8	Gujarat	9.0	9.7	345	517
9	Haryana	9.3	9.9	363	540
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.9	8.6	290	488
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.3	11.3	458	630
12	Jharkhand	11.1	12.5	457	679
13	Karnataka	8.3	8.6	299	478
14	Kerala	7.3	7.6	263	466
15	Madhya Pradesh	10.3	11.4	413	630
16	Maharashtra	8.3	8.7	315	501
17	Manipur	9.0	10.1	324	533
18	Meghalaya	13.7	13.1	543	747
19	Mizoram	11.0	10.7	410	575
20	Nagaland	10.0	11.8	374	605
21	Odisha	8.7	9.7	327	535
22	Punjab	7.7	8.5	288	478
23	Rajasthan	10.7	11.7	433	657
24	Sikkim	6.9	9.3	251	464
25	Tamil Nadu	7.3	7.7	258	432
26	Tripura	8.8	9.2	315	492
27	Uttar Pradesh	10.2	12.5	428	692
28	Uttarakhand	9.2	10.5	350	581
29	West Bengal	8.0	9.0	294	484
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.6	8.0	268	395
31	Chandigarh	7.8	8.6	288	412
32	Daman & Diu	7.9	7.6	348	343
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.6	10.5	440	509
34	Lakshadweep	7.8	8.4	286	441
35	Puducherry	7.5	7.9	257	430

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
* (Population under age 15 + Population age 65 and above)/ (Population aged 15-64))*1000
Note: Child women ratio has been calculated by dividing the population in the age group (0-4) by total Number of Females in the age group (15-49)

Table B.1.9: Number of married couples (with wife aged between 15-44 and 15-49 years), Census 2011 - All India

Age-Group (Years)	Number of Married Couples					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Rate per 1000 Total Population	Number	Rate per 1000 Rural Population	Number	Rate per 1000 Urban Population
15-19	1,10,11,012	9.1	84,47,622	10.1	25,63,390	6.8
20-24	3,68,81,677	30.5	2,65,52,998	31.8	1,03,28,679	27.4
25-29	4,46,06,658	36.8	2,99,78,105	36.0	1,46,28,553	38.8
30-34	4,09,31,299	33.8	2,72,41,029	32.7	1,36,90,270	36.3
35-39	3,91,18,965	32.3	2,59,97,467	31.2	1,31,21,498	34.8
40-44	3,13,88,465	25.9	2,07,86,259	24.9	1,06,02,206	28.1
45-49	2,62,08,337	21.6	1,73,20,936	20.8	88,87,401	23.6
Total (15-44)	**20,39,38,076**	**168.4**	**13,90,03,480**	**166.7**	**6,49,34,596**	**172.2**
Total (15-49)	**23,01,46,413**	**190.1**	**15,63,24,416**	**187.5**	**7,38,21,997**	**195.8**

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table B.1.10: Number of Married Females by Age, Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Age Groups (in years)								
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total (15-44)	Total (15-49)
	India	**1,10,11,012**	**3,68,81,677**	**4,46,06,658**	**4,09,31,299**	**3,91,18,965**	**3,13,88,465**	**2,62,08,337**	**20,39,38,076**	**23,01,46,413**
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,01,013	28,63,485	35,61,952	29,88,189	29,75,160	22,47,983	18,99,320	1,54,37,782	1,73,37,102
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11,219	36,593	48,807	43,277	41,839	31,357	24,075	2,13,092	2,37,167
3	Assam	3,27,521	9,88,053	11,86,469	10,24,124	9,87,186	7,41,918	6,07,705	52,55,271	58,62,976
4	Bihar	10,74,562	32,05,716	36,73,284	34,32,209	30,24,802	22,61,684	18,99,743	1,66,72,257	1,85,72,000
5	Chhattisgarh	1,80,799	8,21,305	8,90,204	8,43,992	8,08,757	6,92,746	5,44,062	42,37,803	47,81,865
6	Delhi	71,384	4,14,464	6,59,842	6,33,260	5,85,091	4,66,067	3,68,482	28,30,108	31,98,590
7	Goa	6,710	25,025	46,407	53,865	56,000	46,043	38,955	2,34,050	2,73,005
8	Gujarat	5,38,132	18,59,914	22,63,733	21,69,992	19,49,897	17,10,858	14,16,384	1,04,92,526	1,19,08,910
9	Haryana	1,95,222	8,09,080	9,72,623	8,78,222	8,02,594	6,55,970	5,17,041	43,13,711	48,30,752
10	Himachal Pradesh	27,402	1,69,039	2,60,121	2,59,266	2,44,599	2,04,892	1,74,510	11,65,319	13,39,829
11	Jammu & Kashmir	51,117	2,19,678	3,60,180	3,82,000	3,72,998	3,04,177	2,56,893	16,90,150	19,47,043
12	Jharkhand	3,66,341	10,43,748	11,74,982	10,60,430	9,62,465	7,66,507	6,32,063	53,74,473	60,06,536
13	Karnataka	5,58,787	19,29,779	25,15,894	20,95,464	21,39,843	15,92,683	14,10,116	1,08,32,450	1,22,42,566
14	Kerala	1,60,130	7,88,283	12,06,593	12,15,777	12,92,073	11,45,376	10,43,443	58,08,232	68,51,675
15	Madhya Pradesh	7,28,511	23,60,276	25,72,017	24,34,820	22,30,604	18,58,487	15,06,080	1,21,84,715	1,36,90,795
16	Maharashtra	9,50,949	35,32,177	42,67,254	39,01,757	36,73,620	30,50,704	25,01,653	1,93,76,461	2,18,78,114
17	Manipur	14,204	53,897	85,841	85,410	84,072	72,397	62,100	3,95,821	4,57,921
18	Meghalaya	27,422	81,399	95,595	77,301	73,358	58,494	45,890	4,13,569	4,59,459
19	Mizoram	6,412	25,654	33,535	33,090	28,365	22,523	20,431	1,49,579	1,70,010
20	Nagaland	10,221	35,900	53,165	55,857	53,517	44,011	33,678	2,52,671	2,86,349
21	Odisha	2,83,091	11,44,842	15,28,443	14,20,258	13,90,092	11,60,971	9,71,181	69,27,697	78,98,878
22	Punjab	1,26,632	6,67,370	10,09,298	9,71,766	9,22,959	8,10,109	6,84,429	45,08,134	51,92,563
23	Rajasthan	9,76,040	24,48,605	24,52,229	22,54,899	20,32,471	16,84,089	13,94,988	1,18,48,333	1,32,43,321
24	Sikkim	5,447	17,189	22,401	20,128	17,737	14,208	11,253	97,110	1,08,363
25	Tamil Nadu	4,48,560	19,32,240	29,54,627	26,56,842	27,41,713	21,92,763	19,39,522	1,29,26,745	1,48,66,267
26	Tripura	44,359	1,30,466	1,44,275	1,23,341	1,21,807	98,887	80,907	6,63,135	7,44,042
27	Uttar Pradesh	17,33,517	56,49,764	65,50,132	62,48,612	58,70,370	45,07,506	36,94,944	3,05,59,901	3,42,54,845
28	Uttarakhand	54,675	2,88,757	3,65,681	3,32,370	3,13,868	2,55,556	2,09,833	16,10,907	18,20,740
29	West Bengal	12,13,992	32,53,488	35,16,161	31,08,203	32,04,011	25,99,181	21,44,552	1,68,95,036	1,90,39,588
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,402	10,573	15,804	14,606	14,151	10,484	8,988	68,020	77,008
31	Chandigarh	3,966	24,293	40,287	38,373	35,930	29,234	24,594	1,72,083	1,96,677
32	Daman & Diu	1,419	7,472	9,825	7,887	6,535	4,458	3,135	37,596	40,731
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,022	12,841	15,092	11,979	9,732	6,896	5,317	59,562	64,879
34	Lakshadweep	229	1,280	2,229	2,371	2,372	1,914	1,564	10,395	11,959
35	Puducherry	5,603	29,032	51,676	51,362	48,377	37,332	30,506	2,23,382	2,53,888

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table B.1.11: Number of Married Females in Rural Areas by Age, Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Age Groups (in years)								
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total (15-44)	Total (15-49)
	India	84,47,622	2,65,52,998	2,99,78,105	2,72,41,029	2,59,97,467	2,07,86,259	1,73,20,936	13,90,03,480	15,63,24,416
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,68,217	19,44,730	23,12,645	19,33,192	19,53,777	14,77,074	12,62,574	1,01,89,635	1,14,52,209
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8,490	27,844	36,665	32,372	31,098	23,782	18,832	1,60,251	1,79,083
3	Assam	2,97,263	8,76,859	10,21,572	8,60,010	8,20,190	6,11,835	5,00,925	44,87,729	49,88,654
4	Bihar	9,81,697	28,98,715	32,66,361	30,37,292	26,64,099	19,81,270	16,67,166	1,48,29,434	1,64,96,600
5	Chhattisgarh	1,47,903	6,49,768	6,66,880	6,33,536	6,08,394	5,24,789	4,09,960	32,31,270	36,41,230
6	Delhi	2,479	13,489	17,339	15,828	14,161	10,858	7,627	74,154	81,781
7	Goa	2,401	8,710	17,168	20,643	21,409	17,083	14,680	87,414	1,02,094
8	Gujarat	3,47,391	10,90,913	12,21,354	11,94,351	10,78,477	9,63,837	7,87,992	58,96,323	66,84,315
9	Haryana	1,44,392	5,65,567	6,14,361	5,47,747	4,98,688	4,12,882	3,17,401	27,83,637	31,01,038
10	Himachal Pradesh	25,147	1,56,830	2,37,062	2,32,834	2,18,208	1,83,089	1,56,700	10,53,170	12,09,870
11	Jammu & Kashmir	40,521	1,76,013	2,70,863	2,75,916	2,60,605	2,11,508	1,76,101	12,35,426	14,11,527
12	Jharkhand	3,04,827	8,28,992	8,88,395	7,91,503	7,11,085	5,67,714	4,65,550	40,92,516	45,58,066
13	Karnataka	3,70,494	11,91,337	14,52,919	12,03,507	12,87,884	9,76,177	8,72,800	64,82,318	73,55,118
14	Kerala	89,850	4,08,847	6,24,174	6,24,201	6,67,800	5,88,312	5,43,802	30,03,184	35,46,986
15	Madhya Pradesh	5,94,356	17,98,238	18,29,014	17,24,620	15,69,545	13,03,875	10,48,781	88,19,648	98,68,429
16	Maharashtra	5,91,957	20,76,316	22,35,830	20,20,740	19,29,949	16,31,590	13,47,741	1,04,86,382	1,18,34,123
17	Manipur	10,102	38,551	59,865	58,459	57,515	49,871	42,737	2,74,363	3,17,100
18	Meghalaya	23,958	68,530	76,938	59,985	56,798	45,553	36,117	3,31,762	3,67,879
19	Mizoram	3,778	14,452	17,182	15,562	12,850	10,030	9,160	73,854	83,014
20	Nagaland	7,202	24,593	35,611	37,846	37,379	31,578	24,524	1,74,209	1,98,733
21	Odisha	2,42,198	9,70,268	12,65,140	11,62,487	11,37,651	9,53,670	8,00,681	57,31,414	65,32,095
22	Punjab	81,543	4,34,831	6,20,849	5,93,406	5,65,548	5,04,227	4,17,875	28,00,404	32,18,279
23	Rajasthan	8,22,706	19,05,106	17,92,411	16,44,220	14,75,000	12,25,988	10,15,477	88,65,431	98,80,908
24	Sikkim	4,402	13,184	16,160	14,242	12,570	10,166	8,206	70,724	78,930
25	Tamil Nadu	2,50,492	10,40,127	14,95,056	12,82,737	13,71,193	10,81,092	9,84,257	65,20,697	75,04,954
26	Tripura	35,416	1,01,423	1,06,893	87,533	84,812	68,075	55,005	4,84,152	5,39,157
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,47,345	45,57,046	50,58,698	48,19,909	44,80,983	34,01,533	27,78,548	2,37,65,514	2,65,44,062
28	Uttarakhand	41,827	2,16,520	2,52,724	2,24,941	2,12,229	1,73,736	1,42,872	11,21,977	12,64,849
29	West Bengal	9,53,242	24,28,523	24,30,605	20,58,119	21,26,483	17,21,993	13,87,491	1,17,18,965	1,31,06,456
30	Andaman & Nicobar	1,597	6,770	9,638	8,740	8,404	6,171	5,448	41,320	46,768
31	Chandigarh	148	998	1,455	1,150	834	561	360	5,146	5,506
32	Daman & Diu	304	1,667	2,280	2,003	1,862	1,354	1,018	9,470	10,488
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,912	6,711	6,627	5,334	4,823	3,950	3,261	29,357	32,618
34	Lakshadweep	49	320	490	552	470	398	315	2,279	2,594
35	Puducherry	2,016	10,210	16,881	15,512	14,694	10,638	8,952	69,951	78,903

Source: Office of Registrar *General & Census Commissioner, India*

Table B.1.12: Number of Married Females in Urban Areas by Age, Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Age Groups (in years)								
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total (15-44)	Total (15-49)
	India	25,63,390	1,03,28,679	1,46,28,553	1,36,90,270	1,31,21,498	1,06,02,206	88,87,401	6,49,34,596	7,38,21,997
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,32,796	9,18,755	12,49,307	10,54,997	10,21,383	7,70,909	6,36,746	52,48,147	58,84,893
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,729	8,749	12,142	10,905	10,741	7,575	5,243	52,841	58,084
3	Assam	30,258	1,11,194	1,64,897	1,64,114	1,66,996	1,30,083	1,06,780	7,67,542	8,74,322
4	Bihar	92,865	3,07,001	4,06,923	3,94,917	3,60,703	2,80,414	2,32,577	18,42,823	20,75,400
5	Chhattisgarh	32,896	1,71,537	2,23,324	2,10,456	2,00,363	1,67,957	1,34,102	10,06,533	11,40,635
6	Delhi	68,905	4,00,975	6,42,503	6,17,432	5,70,930	4,55,209	3,60,855	27,55,954	31,16,809
7	Goa	4,309	16,315	29,239	33,222	34,591	28,960	24,275	1,46,636	1,70,911
8	Gujarat	1,90,741	7,69,001	10,42,379	9,75,641	8,71,420	7,47,021	6,28,392	45,96,203	52,24,595
9	Haryana	50,830	2,43,513	3,58,262	3,30,475	3,03,906	2,43,088	1,99,640	15,30,074	17,29,714
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,255	12,209	23,059	26,432	26,391	21,803	17,810	1,12,149	1,29,959
11	Jammu & Kashmir	10,596	43,665	89,317	1,06,084	1,12,393	92,669	80,792	4,54,724	5,35,516
12	Jharkhand	61,514	2,14,756	2,86,587	2,68,927	2,51,380	1,98,793	1,66,513	12,81,957	14,48,470
13	Karnataka	1,88,293	7,38,442	10,62,975	8,91,957	8,51,959	6,16,506	5,37,316	43,50,132	48,87,448
14	Kerala	70,280	3,79,436	5,82,419	5,91,576	6,24,273	5,57,064	4,99,641	28,05,048	33,04,689
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,34,155	5,62,038	7,43,003	7,10,200	6,61,059	5,54,612	4,57,299	33,65,067	38,22,366
16	Maharashtra	3,58,992	14,55,861	20,31,424	18,81,017	17,43,671	14,19,114	11,53,912	88,90,079	1,00,43,991
17	Manipur	4,102	15,346	25,976	26,951	26,557	22,526	19,363	1,21,458	1,40,821
18	Meghalaya	3,464	12,869	18,657	17,316	16,560	12,941	9,773	81,807	91,580
19	Mizoram	2,634	11,202	16,353	17,528	15,515	12,493	11,271	75,725	86,996
20	Nagaland	3,019	11,307	17,554	18,011	16,138	12,433	9,154	78,462	87,616
21	Odisha	40,893	1,74,574	2,63,303	2,57,771	2,52,441	2,07,301	1,70,500	11,96,283	13,66,783
22	Punjab	45,089	2,32,539	3,88,449	3,78,360	3,57,411	3,05,882	2,66,554	17,07,730	19,74,284
23	Rajasthan	1,53,334	5,43,499	6,59,818	6,10,679	5,57,471	4,58,101	3,79,511	29,82,902	33,62,413
24	Sikkim	1,045	4,005	6,241	5,886	5,167	4,042	3,047	26,386	29,433
25	Tamil Nadu	1,98,068	8,92,113	14,59,571	13,74,105	13,70,520	11,11,671	9,55,265	64,06,048	73,61,313
26	Tripura	8,943	29,043	37,382	35,808	36,995	30,812	25,902	1,78,983	2,04,885
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,86,172	10,92,718	14,91,434	14,28,703	13,89,387	11,05,973	9,16,396	67,94,387	77,10,783
28	Uttarakhand	12,848	72,237	1,12,957	1,07,429	1,01,639	81,820	66,961	4,88,930	5,55,891
29	West Bengal	2,60,750	8,24,965	10,85,556	10,50,084	10,77,528	8,77,188	7,57,061	51,76,071	59,33,132
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	805	3,803	6,166	5,866	5,747	4,313	3,540	26,700	30,240
31	Chandigarh	3,818	23,295	38,832	37,223	35,096	28,673	24,234	1,66,937	1,91,171
32	Daman & Diu	1,115	5,805	7,545	5,884	4,673	3,104	2,117	28,126	30,243
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,110	6,130	8,465	6,645	4,909	2,946	2,056	30,205	32,261
34	Lakshadweep	180	960	1,739	1,819	1,902	1,516	1,249	8,116	9,365
35	Puducherry	3,587	18,822	34,795	35,850	33,683	26,694	21,554	1,53,431	1,74,985

Source: Office of Registrar *General & Census Commissioner, India*

Table B.1.13: Estimated number of eligible couples per 1000 population - 2011 Census

Sl. No.	India and States/ UTs	Estimated eligible couples (age group 15-49 years) per 1000 population
	India	**190**
1	Andhra Pradesh	205
2	Assam	188
3	Bihar	178
4	Chhattisgarh	187
5	Gujarat	197
6	Haryana	191
7	Jharkhand	182
8	Karnataka	200
9	Kerala	205
10	Madhya Pradesh	189
11	Maharashtra	195
12	Odisha	188
13	Punjab	187
14	Rajasthan	193
15	Tamil Nadu	206
16	Uttar Pradesh	171
17	West Bengal	209
18	Arunachal Pradesh	171
19	Delhi	191
20	Goa	187
21	Himachal Pradesh	195
22	Jammu & Kashmir	155
23	Manipur	160
24	Meghalaya	155
25	Mizoram	155
26	Nagaland	145
27	Sikkim	177
28	Tripura	203
29	Uttarakhand	181
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202
31	Chandigarh	186
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	189
33	Daman Diu	167
34	Lakshadweep	185
35	Puducherry	203

Source: Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table B.2.1: Expectation of life at birth (in years) by sex and residence, India*, 2000-04 to 2016-20

Period	Mid- Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000-04	2002	63.9	62.8	65.2	62.7	61.6	63.8	68.4	66.9	70.0
2001-05	2003	64.3	63.1	65.6	63.0	61.9	64'.2	68.6	67.2	70.3
2002-06	2004	64.7	63.5	66.1	63.5	62.3	64.7	68.9	67.4	70.6
2003-07	2005	65.0	63.7	66.5	63.8	62.6	65.2	69.0	67.5	70.7
2004-08	2006	65.4	64.0	66.9	64.2	62.9	65.7	69.0	67.5	70.8
2005-09	2007	65.7	64.3	67.2	64.5	63.2	66.0	69.2	67.6	71.0
2006-10	2008	66.1	64.6	67.7	64.9	63.5	66.5	69.6	68.0	71.4
2007-11	2009	66.5	64.9	68.2	65.3	63.8	67.0	70.1	68.4	71.9
2008-12	2010	67.0	65.4	68.8	65.8	64.2	67.6	70.6	69.0	72.4
2009-13	2011	67.5	65.8	69.3	66.3	64.6	68.1	71.2	69.6	73.0
2010-14	2012	67.9	66.4	69.6	66.7	65.1	68.4	71.5	70.0	73.5
2011-15	2013	68.3	66.9	70.0	67.1	65.6	68.7	71.9	70.5	73.5
2012-16	2014	68.7	67.4	70.2	67.4	66.0	68.9	72.2	70.9	73.5
2013-17	2015	69.0	67.8	70.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	72.4	71.2	73.7
2014-18	2016	69.4	68.2	70.7	68.0	66.7	69.3	72.6	71.5	73.8
2015-19	2017	69.7	68.4	71.1	68.3	66.9	69.7	73.0	71.8	74.2
2016-20	2018	70.0	68.6	71.4	68.6	67.2	70.1	73.2	71.9	74.5

Source: SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
* India includes all States/UTs

Table B.2.2: Expectation of life at birth (in years) by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2016-2020

S. No.	India/ Major States	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	India [*]	**70**	**68.6**	**71.4**	**68.6**	**67.2**	**70.1**	**73.2**	**71.9**	**74.5**
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.6	69.1	72.2	69.7	68	71.6	72.7	71.6	73.8
2	Assam	67.9	67.3	68.6	66.7	66.2	67.4	74.1	73.3	75
3	Bihar	69.5	69.7	69.2	69.1	69.3	68.9	71.9	72.3	71.3
4	Chhattisgarh	65.1	63.5	66.8	64.3	62.6	66	68	66.7	69.4
5	NCT of Delhi	75.8	74.1	77.7	74	NA	76.6	75.8	74.1	77.8
6	Gujarat	70.5	68.1	73.2	69.2	65.9	73.1	72.2	70.9	73.6
7	Haryana	69.9	67.3	73	68.7	66.1	71.9	72	69.5	75.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	73.5	70.3	77.5	73.2	69.9	77.2	77.1	74.7	81
9	Jammu & Kashmir	74.3	72.6	76.3	72.7	71.1	74.6	78.1	76	80.5
10	Jharkhand	69.6	70.5	68.9	68.8	70	67.9	72.2	71.9	72.4
11	Karnataka	69.8	67.9	71.9	68.2	66	70.6	73.3	71.9	74.8
12	Kerala	75	71.9	78	75.2	72.3	78.1	74.7	71.5	78
13	Madhya Pradesh	67.4	65.5	69.5	66.4	64.3	68.7	70.8	69.3	72.4
14	Maharashtra	72.9	71.6	74.3	71.6	70.2	73	74.6	73.4	76.1
15	Odisha	70.3	69.1	71.4	69.8	68.7	71	72.2	70.9	73.2
16	Punjab	72.5	70.8	74.5	70.9	69.2	72.9	75.5	73.3	78.1
17	Rajasthan	69.4	67.1	71.7	68.4	65.8	71.2	72.6	71.5	73.6
18	Tamil Nadu	73.2	71	75.5	70.5	68.3	72.9	75.8	73.7	78.2
19	Telangana	70	68.7	71.4	68.4	66.5	70.5	72.2	72	72.4
20	Uttar Pradesh	66	68.7	71.4	65	64.2	65.9	69.2	69.1	69.3
21	Uttarakhand	70.6	67.5	73.9	70.3	67	73.9	71	68.8	73.7
22	West Bengal	72.3	71.1	73.6	71.1	69.6	72.7	74.5	73.8	75.3

Source: SRS based Abridge life Table, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
*Note: * India includes all States/UTs*

Table B.2.3: Mean age at effective marriage (Female-All Ages), India and Major States (SRS), 2009 to 2020

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Total											
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	India	**20.7**	**21.0**	**21.2**	**21.2**	**21.3**	**22.3**	**22.1**	**22.2**	**22.1**	**22.3**	**22.1**	**22.7**
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.9	20.6	21.6	20.6	20.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.5
2	Assam	21.1	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.4	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.1	23.4	22.9
3	Bihar	20.1	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.1	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.7	21.4	22.2
4	Chhattisgarh	20.9	21.5	20.2	20.6	20.3	22.2	22.0	21.6	21.8	22.0	21.7	21.6
5	Delhi	22.4	22.7	22.4	22.9	22.8	23.6	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.4
6	Gujarat	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.6	22.7	22.3	22	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.6
7	Haryana	20.6	20.7	21	21.1	21.1	22.3	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.6	23.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.5	23.1	23.0	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.7	24.1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.6	24.4	25.2	24.8	24.7	25.1	25.6	25.3	26.0
10	Jharkhand	20.0	20.2	20.7	20.2	20.5	21.0	21.8	21.5	21.9	23.4	22.6	21.0
11	Karnataka	20.6	21.1	21	21.4	21.3	22.4	22.0	22.5	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.8
12	Kerala	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.8	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	21.0	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.6	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.8
14	Maharashtra	20.5	20.6	21.7	20.7	21.1	22.2	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.4	23.7
15	Odisha	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.2	21.4	22.1	22.2	22.1	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.0
16	Punjab	22.1	22.1	22.4	22.6	22.7	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.4
17	Rajasthan	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.7	22	22.9
18	Tamil Nadu	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.4	23.3	23.1	23	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.5
19	Telangana	na	Na	na	na	na	21.8	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	22.4	23.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	20.2	21.0	20.8	21.3	21.6	22.3	21.9	22.3	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.5
21	Uttarakhand	na	Na	na	na	na	22.8	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	23.1	23.4
22	West Bengal	19.9	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.7	21.5	21.0	21.2	21.2	20.9	21	21.0

Table B.2.3: Mean age at effective marriage (Female-All Ages), India and Major States (SRS), 2009 to 2020   (Contd...)

Sl. No.	India/ Major States	Rural											
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	INDIA	**20.2**	**20.5**	**20.7**	**20.8**	**21.0**	**21.8**	**21.6**	**21.7**	**21.7**	**21.8**	**21.7**	**22.2**
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.5	20.0	20.0	20.3	20.3	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.4
2	Assam	20.7	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.8	23.1	21.9
3	Bihar	19.9	20.5	20.5	20.6	21.0	22.0	21.9	21.3	21.6	21.5	21.3	22.0
4	Chhattisgarh	20.4	21.0	19.9	20.4	20.0	21.9	21.5	21.3	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.1
5	Delhi	21.4	22.3	21.7	21.3	21.8	23.9	25.6	23.3	23.7	25.1	23.3	23.3
6	Gujarat	20.4	20.4	20.7	20.7	21.0	22.0	21.1	21.7	21.7	22.0	22.2	23.0
7	Haryana	20.2	20.3	20.7	20.7	20.7	22.1	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	23.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	22.1	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.6	24.1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23.3	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.9	24.5	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.2	26.0
10	Jharkhand	19.4	19.7	20.3	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.4	22.6	22.1	20.2
11	Karnataka	20.0	20.5	20.6	20.9	20.9	22.0	21.5	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.9	22.0
12	Kerala	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.4	20.2	21.4	21.3	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.3
14	Maharashtra	19.7	19.8	20.7	20.1	20.4	21.4	21.0	21.3	21.9	21.8	21.8	23.0
15	Odisha	21.2	20.9	21.3	21.0	21.2	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.9	21.9
16	Punjab	21.7	21.7	22.2	22.4	22.5	23.5	22.9	23.2	22.6	23.5	24.0	24.1
17	Rajasthan	19.4	19.5	20.1	20.2	20.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.6	22.0
18	Tamil Nadu	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.2
19	Telangana	na	Na	na	na	na	21.5	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.8
20	Uttar Pradesh	20.0	20.7	20.6	21.1	21.4	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.2
21	Uttarakhand	na	Na	na	na	na	22.4	22.1	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.8	23.1
22	West Bengal	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.2	21.0	20.5	20.8	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.5

Table B.2.3: Mean age at effective marriage (Female-All Ages), India and Major States (SRS), 2009 to 2020   (Contd…)

Sl. No.	India/ Major States	Urban											
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	INDIA	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.4	22.5	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.3	23.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.9	21.7	27.7	21.3	21.8	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.9
2	Assam	23.8	24.5	23.3	23.1	23.4	23.9	24.4	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.2	25.0
3	Bihar	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.3	22.4	22.9	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.9	22.2	23.3
4	Chhattisgarh	23.2	24.3	21.9	22.0	21.7	23.0	22.9	22.4	22.5	23.2	22.9	23.3
5	Delhi	22.6	22.8	22.6	23.2	23.0	23.6	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.2	24.4
6	Gujarat	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.3	22.7	23.2	22.8	22.7	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.4
7	Haryana	21.6	21.4	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.6	23.0	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.4
8	Himachal Pradesh	23.9	24.8	24.1	24.3	24.0	24.4	24.9	25.9	25.4	25.4	26.0	25.8
9	Jammu & Kashmir	24.7	25.0	25.4	26.2	25.8	25.8	25.5	25.2	26.3	26.8	25.8	26.3
10	Jharkhand	22.7	22.6	22.7	21.4	21.9	22.6	22.4	22.7	22.9	24.4	23.7	22.6
11	Karnataka	21.7	22.2	21.9	22.5	22.2	22.9	22.8	23.4	23.2	23.7	24.0	24.2
12	Kerala	22.7	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.8	24.1	23.5	23.2	23.5	23.4	23.6	23.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	23.9	22.6	22.7	22.3	22.2	22.9	22.7	23.0	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.3
14	Maharashtra	21.9	22.7	22.5	22.2	22.5	23.0	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.4	24.8
15	Odisha	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.9	22.9	23.3	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.5	22.9
16	Punjab	22.9	23.1	22.8	23.1	22.9	23.4	24.2	23.4	24.3	24.2	24.5	24.9
17	Rajasthan	21.2	22.1	21.7	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.6	22.5	22.9	24.5
18	Tamil Nadu	23.3	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.8	23.7	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.8
19	Telangana	na	Na	na	na	na	22.3	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.5	23.1	24.3
20	Uttar Pradesh	21.7	22.5	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.9	22.7	23.2	23.4	24.1	23.4	23.4
21	Uttarakhand	na	Na	na	na	na	23.5	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.1	24.1	24.1
22	West Bengal	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.3	22.1	22.9

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

Table B.2.4: Percentage of Females by Age at Effective Marriage by Residence, India and Major States (SRS), 2016 to 2020

Sl. No.	Major States	Years	Total			Rural			Urban		
			< 18	18-20	21+	< 18	18-20	21+	< 18	18-20	21+
	India	2016	2.3	34.1	63.6	2.7	39.4	58.0	1.7	24.9	73.4
		2017	2.3	33.9	63.7	2.6	38.2	59.2	1.7	24.7	73.6
		2018	2.3	33.2	64.5	2.6	37.4	60.0	1.6	23.2	75.3
		2019	2.4	34.6	62.9	2.7	38.4	58.9	1.8	24.4	73.9
		2020	1.9	27.6	70.5	2.2	32.2	65.6	1.2	18.6	80.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	2016	2.4	38.9	58.7	2.5	43.1	54.4	2.1	26.1	71.8
		2017	2.3	35.5	62.1	2.5	40.5	57.0	1.7	22.4	75.9
		2018	2.3	33.8	63.9	2.4	37.4	60.1	2.1	23.2	74.7
		2019	2.1	32.6	65.3	2.3	36.1	61.6	1.8	23.1	75.1
		2020	2.7	27.9	69.3	3.2	28.6	68.2	0.0	24.1	75.9
2	Assam	2016	2.1	35.2	62.6	2.3	37.0	60.7	1.2	22.8	76.0
		2017	2.2	34.3	63.5	2.3	36.4	61.3	1.2	21.4	77.4
		2018	2.4	35.0	62.6	2.5	36.9	60.6	1.4	21.1	77.6
		2019	1.9	26.8	71.3	2.0	28.2	69.8	1.1	21.0	77.9
		2020	2.6	28.0	69.4	2.9	35.3	61.8	2.0	11.5	86.5
3	Bihar	2016	3.5	38.7	57.7	3.6	41.5	54.9	3.4	28.0	68.6
		2017	3.3	37.5	59.3	3.3	39.5	57.2	3.2	27.3	69.5
		2018	3.2	37.4	59.4	3.2	39.1	57.8	3.4	27.6	69.0
		2019	3.1	37.1	59.7	3.1	38.7	58.2	3.2	27.4	69.4
		2020	3.4	24.0	72.6	3.5	26.1	70.4	2.9	10.9	86.1
4	Chhattisgarh	2016	1.8	36.8	61.4	1.9	39.2	58.9	1.6	29.4	69.0
		2017	2.0	36.7	61.3	2.1	38.4	59.5	1.8	29.2	69.0
		2018	2.0	36.4	61.6	2.1	38.1	59.8	1.9	28.5	69.6
		2019	2.0	35.4	62.5	2.1	37.6	60.3	1.8	27.8	70.5
		2020	0.8	41.5	57.8	0.5	48.0	51.6	1.8	18.0	80.2
5	Delhi	2016	1.2	23.9	74.8	0.0	14.0	86.0	1.3	24.2	74.6
		2017	0.4	22.9	76.7	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.4	23.0	76.6
		2018	1.3	21.6	77.1	0.0	22.2	77.8	1.3	21.6	77.1
		2019	1.2	21.3	77.5	0.0	25.9	74.1	1.3	21.1	77.7
		2020	1.9	15.5	82.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	15.6	82.5
6	Gujarat	2016	2.2	32.6	65.1	2.7	37.1	60.3	1.4	24.3	74.3
		2017	2.1	30.5	67.4	2.8	35.6	61.6	1.1	23.6	75.3
		2018	2.0	30.3	67.7	2.6	34.9	62.5	1.0	22.5	76.5
		2019	1.9	29.2	68.9	2.4	34.1	63.5	1.1	21.2	77.7
		2020	0.4	14.4	85.2	0.5	19.6	79.8	0.2	7.8	91.9
7	Haryana	2016	2.4	29.7	67.9	1.6	33.5	64.9	3.7	23.0	73.3
		2017	1.8	28.0	70.2	1.4	32.1	66.6	2.5	22.6	74.9
		2018	1.4	29.3	69.3	1.2	31.7	67.2	1.9	22.4	75.7
		2019	1.4	27.4	71.1	1.2	30.9	67.9	1.8	22.0	76.2

Sl. No.	Major States	Years	Total			Rural			Urban		
			< 18	18-20	21+	< 18	18-20	21+	< 18	18-20	21+
		2020	0.3	17.1	82.6	1.1	14.2	84.8	0.0	18.3	81.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	2016	1.5	21.6	76.9	1.5	22.2	76.3	1.5	9.2	89.2
		2017	1.5	21.4	77.0	1.5	22.0	76.4	1.7	10.2	88.1
		2018	1.7	21.8	76.5	1.7	22.3	76.0	1.6	10.3	88.1
		2019	1.7	21.6	76.7	1.7	22.0	76.3	1.4	11.7	86.9
		2020	0.4	18.0	81.6	0.4	18.1	81.4	0.0	12.9	87.1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2016	1.6	11.0	87.4	1.9	14.2	83.9	1.3	8.4	90.4
		2017	1.8	12.2	86.0	1.8	14.0	84.2	1.6	8.6	89.7
		2018	1.5	12.3	86.2	1.8	14.1	84.1	1.2	9.8	89.0
		2019	1.6	12.9	85.5	1.7	13.9	84.4	1.3	10.1	88.6
		2020	1.1	8.2	90.7	1.2	8.7	90.1	0.0	5.5	94.5
10	Jharkhand	2016	4.8	45.4	49.8	6.0	49.7	44.3	1.9	34.8	63.4
		2017	4.2	35.7	60.1	5.2	38.3	56.5	2.3	30.3	67.4
		2018	2.5	33.1	64.4	3.1	36.9	60.0	1.8	28.5	69.7
		2019	2.6	33.8	63.5	3.1	36.5	60.5	1.7	28.0	70.3
		2020	5.8	48.8	45.4	7.3	58.9	33.8	3.0	29.5	67.5
11	Karnataka	2016	1.6	32.5	65.9	1.8	37.9	60.4	1.5	25.6	73.0
		2017	1.5	32.6	65.9	1.6	37.4	61.0	1.3	24.7	73.9
		2018	1.5	31.9	66.5	1.6	37.8	60.6	1.4	23.4	75.2
		2019	1.5	32.4	66.1	1.6	37.6	60.8	1.3	23.3	75.4
		2020	1.7	28.1	70.2	1.7	34.4	63.9	1.7	17.3	81.1
12	Kerala	2016	1.5	23.7	74.8	2.0	25.3	72.8	1.1	22.2	76.7
		2017	1.3	25.2	73.5	1.7	26.6	71.7	0.9	23.7	75.4
		2018	0.9	25.1	74.0	1.5	27.1	71.4	0.4	23.2	76.4
		2019	0.8	24.5	74.7	1.4	26.7	71.9	0.4	23.0	76.6
		2020	0.0	27.4	72.6	0.1	28.9	71.0	0.0	26.3	73.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	2016	2.2	43.4	54.5	2.3	49.6	48.1	1.7	28.8	69.5
		2017	2.5	42.9	54.6	2.8	47.1	50.1	1.6	27.5	70.9
		2018	2.5	42.4	55.1	2.7	46.2	51.0	1.7	27.2	71.2
		2019	2.3	41.2	56.4	2.6	45.9	51.5	1.6	26.5	71.9
		2020	2.1	41.7	56.2	2.5	45.3	52.1	0.5	29.6	69.8
14	Maharashtra	2016	2.4	36.5	61.1	2.7	46.5	50.8	2.0	24.7	73.4
		2017	2.2	29.7	68.1	2.4	33.2	64.4	2.0	24.5	73.5
		2018	2.2	29.3	68.5	2.3	33.1	54.6	2.0	23.9	74.2
		2019	2.2	29.0	68.7	2.4	32.7	64.9	1.9	23.5	74.6
		2020	0.9	16.4	82.7	1.4	19.3	79.3	0.2	12.7	87.1
15	Odisha	2016	2.8	36.9	60.3	2.9	38.3	58.8	1.7	26.7	71.6
		2017	2.7	38.0	59.4	2.8	39.8	57.4	1.7	26.3	72.1
		2018	2.9	37.4	59.7	3.1	39.1	57.8	1.6	25.8	72.5
		2019	2.8	37.0	60.2	3.0	38.8	58.2	1.6	25.4	73.0
		2020	3.7	38.3	58.0	3.8	38.6	57.6	2.7	35.7	61.6
16	Punjab	2016	2.2	20.7	77.1	1.8	20.0	78.2	2.9	21.9	75.1

Sl. No.	Major States	Years	Total			Rural			Urban		
			< 18	18-20	21+	< 18	18-20	21+	< 18	18-20	21+
		2017	1.9	21.8	76.3	1.8	23.5	74.7	2.0	20.1	77.8
		2018	1.7	21.6	76.8	1.6	23.2	75.2	1.8	19.7	78.5
		2019	1.7	21.4	76.9	1.5	23.1	75.4	1.9	19.4	78.7
		2020	0.6	16.4	83.0	1.0	16.1	83.0	0.0	17.0	83.0
17	Rajasthan	2016	3.2	40.2	56.6	3.4	43.1	53.5	2.7	33.2	64.1
		2017	3.5	39.4	57.1	3.8	42.7	53.5	2.7	30.4	66.9
		2018	3.5	37.5	58.9	2.0	41.2	54.8	2.4	29.0	68.6
		2019	3.4	36.5	60.1	3.9	40.4	55.6	2.3	28.6	69.0
		2020	2.4	23.6	74.0	2.8	30.1	67.1	1.6	10.5	87.9
18	Tamil Nadu	2016	2.0	22.1	75.9	2.4	25.2	72.4	1.6	19.5	78.9
		2017	2.0	21.4	76.6	2.2	24.2	73.6	1.9	18.9	79.2
		2018	1.9	20.8	77.3	2.1	24.1	73.8	1.8	17.4	80.8
		2019	1.9	20.6	77.5	2.0	23.8	74.2	1.8	17.3	80.9
		2020	0.5	17.4	82.0	0.6	18.8	80.6	0.5	16.1	83.5
19	Telangana	2016	2.0	37.7	60.3	2.4	43.9	53.8	1.5	31.0	67.4
		2017	1.9	35.7	62.4	2.1	38.5	59.3	1.5	30.3	68.2
		2018	1.8	.5.6	62.6	2.0	39.1	58.9	1.3	29.3	69.3
		2019	1.8	34.6	63.7	1.9	37.1	60.9	1.3	28.5	70.2
		2020	1.1	18.4	80.5	1.3	18.7	80.0	0.0	16.4	83.6
20	Uttar Pradesh	2016	1.8	30.6	67.5	2.5	35.0.	62.5	0.6	21.5	77.9
		2017	2.1	30.9	67.0	2.6	34.3	63.2	0.7	21.6	77.7
		2018	2.1	31.0	66.9	2.4	33.9	63.7	1.1	20.6	78.4
		2019	2.0	30.1	67.8	2.4	33.1	64.5	0.9	20.3	78.8
		2020	3.3	24.7	72.0	3.2	26.5	70.3	3.6	18.8	77.6
21	Uttarakhand	2016	1.7	28.3	70.0	1.8	30.9	67.3	1.4	20.2	78.4
		2017	1.6	27.0	71.3	1.7	29.2	69.1	1.4	20.6	77.9
		2018	1.7	26.7	71.6	1.8	29.0	69.2	1.3	19.5	79.2
		2019	1.6	25.7	72.7	1.7	28.2	70.0	1.3	19.2	79.6
		2020	0.7	15.3	84.0	0.8	17.6	81.6	0.5	9.6	90.0
22	West Bengal	2016	3.7	46.7	49.5	4.2	52.6	43.3	2.7	33.5	63.8
		2017	3.6	45.4	51.0	3.9	52.5	43.7	3.1	34.0	62.8
		2018	3.7	47.2	49.1	3.8	51.0	45.2	3.5	33.9	62.6
		2019	3.7	45.9	50.4	3.8	50.1	46.1	3.4	33.4	63.2
		2020	4.7	50.2	45.1	4.8	55.8	39.4	4.4	27.7	67.8

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

105

Table B.2.5: Time series data on Crude Birth Rate (CBR) & Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2000 to 2020 - India

Year	Crude Birth Rate			Total Fertility Rate
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2000	25.8	27.6	20.7	3.2
2001	25.4	27.1	20.3	3.1
2002	25.0	26.6	20.0	3.0
2003	24.8	26.4	19.8	3.0
2004	24.1	25.9	19.0	2.9
2005	23.8	25.6	19.1	2.9
2006	23.5	25.2	18.8	2.8
2007	23.1	24.7	18.6	2.7
2008	22.8	24.4	18.5	2.6
2009	22.5	24.1	18.3	2.6
2010	22.1	23.7	18.0	2.5
2011	21.8	23.3	17.6	2.4
2012	21.6	23.1	17.4	2.4
2013	21.4	22.9	17.3	2.3
2014	21.0	22.7	17.4	2.3
2015	20.8	22.4	17.3	2.3
2016	20.4	22.1	17.0	2.3
2017	20.2	21.8	16.8	2.2
2018	20.0	21.6	16.7	2.2
2019	19.7	21.4	16.4	2.1
2020	19.5	21.1	16.1	2.0

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

Table B.2.6: Crude Birth Rates in Rural and Urban Areas -SRS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)											
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
	India	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.5	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.1	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.1
Bigger States													
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.4	16.2	16.0	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.0
2	Assam	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.8	22.4	22.2	22.1	21.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.3
3	Bihar	26.4	26.2	25.8	25.5	27.2	26.8	26.5	26.2	20.9	21.9	21.2	21.0
4	Chhattisgarh	22.7	22.5	22.2	22.0	24.1	24.0	23.6	23.4	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.3
5	Delhi	15.2	14.7	14.4	14.2	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.2	14.7	14.4	14.1
6	Gujarat	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.3	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.1	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.1
7	Haryana	20.5	20.3	20.1	19.9	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.7
8	Jammu & Kashmir	15.4	15.4	14.9	14.6	17.1	17.0	16.5	16.1	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.1
9	Jharkhand	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.0	24.2	24.0	23.7	23.4	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.6
10	Karnataka	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.5	18.2	18.1	17.8	17.5	16.1	15.9	15.4	15.0
11	Kerala	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.2	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.1	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.3
12	Madhya Pradesh	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.1	26.8	26.6	26.4	26.0	19.4	19.1	19.0	18.8
13	Maharashtra	15.7	15.6	15.3	15.0	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.0	14.6
14	Odisha	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.7	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.7	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.1
15	Punjab	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.3	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.1	14.0	13.8	13.6
16	Rajasthan	24.1	24.0	23.7	23.5	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.4	21.5	21.3	21.1	20.8
17	Tamil Nadu	14.9	14.7	14.2	13.8	15.0	14.8	14.3	14.0	14.9	14.6	14.0	13.6
18	Telangana	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.4	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.9
19	Uttar Pradesh	25.9	25.6	25.4	25.1	27.0	26.6	26.4	26.1	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.1
20	Uttarakhand	17.3	16.7	17.1	16.6	17.6	16.8	17.5	17.0	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.6
21	West Bengal	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.6	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.1	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.2

Table B.2.6: Crude Birth Rates in Rural and Urban Areas –SRS   (Contd…)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)											
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Smaller States													
22	Arunachal Pradesh	18.3	17.9	17.6	17.3	18.8	18.4	18.1	17.8	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.0
23	Goa	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.4
24	Himachal Pradesh	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.3	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.7	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.0
25	Manipur	14.6	14.3	13.6	13.3	14.8	14.5	13.9	13.5	14.1	13.9	13.1	12.8
26	Meghalaya	22.8	22.1	23.2	22.9	24.8	24.0	25.5	25.1	13.7	13.6	13.0	12.9
27	Mizoram	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.4	17.7	17.5	17.1	16.8	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.7
28	Nagaland	13.5	12.9	12.7	12.5	14.0	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.0	11.8
29	Sikkim	16.4	16.3	16.5	15.6	15.2	15.2	14.8	14.0	18.3	17.9	19.0	18.2
30	Tripura	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.6	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.4	10.3	11.2	11.0	10.7
Union Territories													
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.5	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.0
32	Chandigarh	13.5	13.3	13.0	12.9	19.1	18.7	18.3	18.1	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.8
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.6	22.9	21.9	20.3	20.4	20.1	19.3	18.0	26.0	25.1	24.0	21.4
	Daman & Diu	20.2	19.6	18.6		16.1	15.8	15.2		21.1	20.4	19.3	
34	Ladakh*	--	--	--	14.3	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--	10.8
35	Lakshadweep	15.0	15.3	14.8	14.5	18.4	21.6	20.2	19.9	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.1
36	Puducherry	13.2	13.7	13.3	13.1	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.7	13.3	13.1

*Source: SRS Bulletin, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India   * data for separate UT w.e.f.2020*

Table B.2.7: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by residence (SRS), 2017 to 2020

Sl.No.	India/Major States	Total Fertility Rate											
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
	India	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.6**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
2.	Assam	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
3.	Bihar	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
5.	Delhi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
6.	Gujarat	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
7.	Haryana	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
10.	Jharkhand	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
11.	Karnataka	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
12.	Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
14.	Maharashtra	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
15.	Odisha	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
16.	Punjab	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
17.	Rajasthan	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
19	Telangana #	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
20	Uttar Pradesh	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
21	Uttarakhand	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
22	West Bengal	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1

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

Table B.2.8: Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (ASMFR) - SRS: 2017-2020 - India

Age Groups	Total							
	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	ASFR	ASMFR	ASFR	ASMFR	ASFR	ASMFR	ASFR	ASMFR
Total								
15-19	13.0	288.2	12.2	322.7	10.6	337.0	11.3	353.0
20-24	137.1	312.2	122.9	299.8	114.9	329.5	113.6	339.1
25-29	157.1	198.4	146.4	190.9	141.8	192.2	139.6	199.3
30-34	84.3	91.9	94.7	103.4	91.2	101.1	84.4	95.1
35-39	30.1	32.3	36.9	39.5	39.8	42.5	35.6	38.1
40-44	10.9	11.8	12.7	13.7	13.5	14.5	11.7	12.6
45-49	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.2
Rural								
15-19	14.9	303.5	13.5	332.4	12.3	341.2	13.2	361.2
20-24	153.2	320.4	135.9	309.0	128.8	341.5	128.1	350.0
25-29	171.4	206.6	160.1	199.0	156.0	200.0	152.5	206.2
30-34	90.1	96.6	101.3	109.2	97.3	105.8	89.4	98.4
35-39	33.6	35.8	40.7	43.2	43.3	45.9	38.9	41.2
40-44	12.9	13.9	14.8	15.9	15.4	16.5	13.5	14.5
45-49	3.9	4.3	5.5	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.6
Urban								
15-19	8.5	237.2	8.4	289.7	6.5	319.5	6.6	318.2
20-24	101.9	228.2	91.5	273.6	84.8	295.3	81.8	306.5
25-29	130.4	180.9	119.1	173.2	115.3	175.1	115.2	183.9
30-34	74.1	83.2	81.7	92.6	80.3	92.4	75.5	88.8
35-39	23.8	25.9	30.2	32.7	33.4	36.3	29.5	32.1
40-44	7.3	8.0	9.1	9.9	10.0	10.9	8.5	9.2
45-49	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.9	4.4

Source: SRS Statistical Report, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
ASFR = Age Specific Fertility Rates (per 1000 female population in the same age-group)
ASMFR =Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (per 1000 married female population in the same age-group)

Table B.2.9: Fertility indicators for major States

Sl. No.	State	Years	General Fertility Rate(GFR)			Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			Gross Reproduction Rate(GRR)			General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)			Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	India	**2017**	**72.4**	**79.6**	**58**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**110.3**	**120.4**	**89.9**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.1**
		2018	**70.4**	**77.4**	**56.7**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**109.2**	**119.1**	**89.3**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**4.4**
		2019	**68.7**	**75.6**	**55.2**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**109.2**	**119.2**	**89.2**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**4.7**
		2020	**67.0**	**73.7**	**53.7**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**108.3**	**118.0**	**88.5**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**4.7**
1	Andhra Pradesh	2017	54.7	56.7	50.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	78.5	80.4	74.3	3.4	3.8	2.8
		2018	53.5	55.5	49.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	77.1	78.9	73.3	3.4	3.8	2.8
		2019	52.4	54.3	48.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	76.6	78.0	73.7	3.8	4.0	3.3
		2020	50.7	52.4	47.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	75.1	76.5	72.0	3.9	4.0	3.5
2	Assam	2017	75.2	79.8	50.2	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	117.1	123.5	80.9	6.0	6.1	5.1
		2018	73.4	77.7	49.2	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	117.5	123.7	81.1	6.3	6.4	5.2
		2019	72.0	76.2	48.3	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	118.0	124.6	80.3	6.2	6.3	5.5
		2020	69.8	73.9	46.9	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	116.8	123.5	79.0	6.1	6.3	5.4
3	Bihar	2017	103.1	106.7	79.9	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	158.5	163.1	128.1	6.2	6.3	5.6
		2018	99.8	102.5	82.8	3.2	3.3	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	160.9	164.3	138.2	6.3	6.3	6.2
		2019	96.8	99.4	79.2	3.1	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	158.9	162.3	135.1	6.5	6.5	6.3
		2020	93.9	96.4	76.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	158.0	161.8	132.2	6.6	6.7	6.2
4	Chhattisgarh	2017	80.1	86.7	60.2	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	120.3	129.2	92.6	4.8	5.0	4.0
		2018	78.7	85.2	58.9	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	121.4	130.1	94.0	5.5	5.9	4.4
		2019	76.2	82.5	57.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.8	120.2	129.1	92.6	5.3	5.5	4.5
		2020	74.7	80.9	55.7	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	119.7	128.2	92.5	5.3	5.4	4.6
5	Delhi	2017	52.8	60.5	52.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	85.5	93.0	85.3	4.2	4.3	4.2
		2018	50.3	57.1	50.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	83.9	89.8	83.7	4.3	5.2	4.3
		2019	48.4	54.3	48.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	84.6	87.9	84.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
		2020	47.0	52.9	46.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	84.0	87.1	83.9	4.7	4.8	4.7

Sl. No.	State	Years	General Fertility Rate(GFR)			Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			Gross Reproduction Rate(GRR)			General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)			Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
6	Gujarat	2017	71.9	80.4	61.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	1	1.1	0.9	106.6	119.6	91.2	5.1	5.4	4.7
		2018	70.1	78.5	60.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	105.6	117.6	91.4	5.3	5.4	5.1
		2019	68.6	76.6	59.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	105.9	118.4	91.2	5.6	5.8	5.3
		2020	66.8	74.6	57.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	105.1	117.3	90.9	5.5	5.7	5.2
7	Haryana	2017	75	81.3	64.9	2.2	2.4	1.9	1	1.1	0.9	109.9	118.3	96.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
		2018	72.7	78.7	63.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	107.2	115.7	93.8	4.1	3.8	5.3
		2019	70.7	76.3	61.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	108.8	117.8	94.7	4.8	4.6	5.5
		2020	69.3	74.8	60.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	106.8	115.5	93.0	4.6	4.6	5.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	2017	55.1	56.9	35.3	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	82.0	84.2	56.7	4.2	4.3	2.5
		2018	53.7	55.4	34.7	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	79.0	80.9	56.6	4.0	4.0	2.4
		2019	52.1	53.8	33.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	78.6	80.3	57.1	4.1	4.2	2.8
		2020	51.1	52.7	33.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	77.8	79.3	58.4	4.1	4.1	5.1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2017	51.6	58.1	37.9	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	101.4	115.4	73.0	5.5	6.4	4.1
		2018	50.4	56.3	37.6	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	102.4	115.2	75.1	5.3	6.1	3.8
		2019	48.6	54.4	35.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	103.9	117.4	75.1	6.0	6.6	3.8
		2020	46.8	52.1	35.2	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	104.0	116.8	76.5	6.0	6.5	3.7
10	Jharkhand	2017	82.6	88.5	64.5	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	127.8	135.2	103.8	5.5	5.4	6.5
		2018	80.8	86.7	63.4	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	128.5	136.0	104.9	6.1	6.0	7.0
		2019	79.2	85.3	61.3	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	132.1	140.7	106.0	6.7	6.8	7.3
		2020	77.2	83.3	59.5	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	131.3	139.9	105.2	6.7	6.7	6.9
11	Karnataka	2017	59.6	63.2	54.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	88.4	92.9	81.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
		2018	57.8	61.4	52.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	85.9	90.3	79.1	3.3	3.4	3.1
		2019	56.2	60.0	50.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	85.4	90.3	78.1	3.5	3.7	3.3
		2020	54.6	58.5	48.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	85.0	88.8	78.9	3.6	3.7	3.4
12	Kerala	2017	49.8	50.2	49.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	71.6	72.1	71.2	5.0	4.5	5.7
		2018	48.6	48.7	48.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	69.5	69.6	69.5	5.1	4.5	5.9
		2019	46.7	46.6	46.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	66.6	66.9	66.3	4.6	4.6	4.6

Sl. No.	State	Years	General Fertility Rate(GFR)			Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			Gross Reproduction Rate(GRR)			General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)			Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
		2020	45.3	45.1	45.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	65.7	65.9	65.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	2017	92.8	102	69.1	2.7	3	2.1	1.3	1.4	1	135.1	145.3	106.8	4.9	5.0	4.3
		2018	91.2	100.5	67.3	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	135.0	145.7	105.2	5.0	5.2	4.1
		2019	89.6	98.8	65.8	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	134.9	145.4	105.3	5.4	5.6	4.3
		2020	87.4	96.1	64.4	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	113.1	143.3	104.3	5.3	5.6	4.3
14	Maharashtra	2017	56.7	60.8	52.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	86.2	92.3	79.4	3.7	3.8	3.4
		2018	55.1	59.4	50.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	84.2	90.1	77.7	3.7	3.6	3.8
		2019	53.7	57.7	49.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	85.6	91.5	79.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
		2020	51.8	55.5	47.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	84.5	89.4	79.0	4.3	4.2	4.5
15	Odisha	2017	64.3	68.4	45.4	1.9	2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	101.3	107.4	72.9	4.0	4.1	3.4
		2018	63.4	67.6	44.6	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	97.1	102.8	70.7	3.8	3.9	3.4
		2019	60.5	64.6	42.4	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	93.2	98.5	68.3	3.9	4.0	3.6
		2020	60.7	65.0	42.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	95.1	100.9	69.0	3.9	4.0	3.6
16	Punjab	2017	54.2	56.8	50.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	85.5	89.0	80.7	4.5	4.3	4.9
		2018	52.3	54.7	49.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	85.3	88.8	80.6	4.3	4.4	4.2
		2019	50.7	53.0	47.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	84.9	88.3	80.4	4.5	4.6	4.4
		2020	49.5	52.1	46.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	83.6	87.8	78.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
17	Rajasthan	2017	87.7	92.2	75.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	129.0	134.2	114.2	4.7	4.7	4.5
		2018	86.0	90.5	73.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	127.8	133.9	110.9	4.7	4.8	4.5
		2019	84.1	88.6	72.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	127.4	133.2	111.6	4.8	4.9	4.6
		2020	82.1	86.5	70.0	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	125.6	131.6	109.0	5.0	5.0	4.8
18	Tamil Nadu	2017	52.4	53.6	51.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	77.8	80.7	75.3	3.9	4.2	3.8
		2018	51.2	52.0	50.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	76.1	78.2	74.3	3.7	3.8	3.6
		2019	49.3	49.6	49.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	74.5	76.0	73.2	4.0	4.2	3.8
		2020	47.5	47.7	47.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	73.5	75.1	72.1	4.0	4.2	3.9
19	Telangana	2017	56.9	58.9	54.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	87.0	89.4	83.6	3.8	3.7	3.8

Sl. No.	State	Years	General Fertility Rate(GFR)			Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			Gross Reproduction Rate(GRR)			General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)			Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
		2018	55	56.9	52.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	84.0	85.6	81.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
		2019	53.6	55.7	50.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	83.4	85.0	80.9	3.7	3.7	3.8
		2020	52.6	54.5	49.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	83.3	84.7	81.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
20	Uttar Pradesh	2017	94.4	100.2	78.1	3	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	156.1	161.8	138.4	6.4	6.3	6.8
		2018	91.4	96.7	76.4	2.9	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	155.6	160.8	139.2	6.8	6.7	7.6
		2019	89.6	94.8	74.8	2.9	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	158.1	163.7	140.9	7.2	7.1	7.7
		2020	87.3	92.4	72.8	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	154.2	159.2	138.2	7.2	7.1	7.6
21	Uttarakhand	2017	64.3	66.1	59.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	98.3	98.1	98.7	3.0	2.9	4.7
		2018	61.5	62.4	59.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	93.4	91.3	99.4	2.8	2.6	4.8
		2019	62	63.9	57.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	3.2	3.1	4.8
		2020	59.7	61.4	55.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	101.2	102.4	98.1	3.4	3.3	4.6
22	West Bengal	2017	51.7	56.9	39.9	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	73.1	79.3	58.3	3.8	4.1	3.0
		2018	50.0	55.0	38.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	73.5	79.8	58.4	5.0	5.2	4.1
		2019	49.2	54.1	38.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	74.0	80.2	59.2	4.7	4.9	4.3
		2020	47.5	52.3	36.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	73.1	79.4	58.2	4.6	4.8	4.1

Table B.2.10: Estimated Age Specific Fertility Rates (per 1000 population in the same age-group) by major States

Sl. No.	State	Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	India	**2016**	**10.7**	**135.4**	**166.0**	**91.7**	**32.7**	**11.3**	**4.1**
		2017	**13**	**137.1**	**157.1**	**84.3**	**30.1**	**10.9**	**3.3**
		2018	**12.2**	**122.9**	**146.4**	**94.7**	**36.9**	**12.7**	**4.4**
		2019	**10.6**	**114.9**	**141.8**	**91.2**	**39.8**	**13.5**	**4.6**
		2020	**11.3**	**113.6**	**139.6**	**84.4**	**35.6**	**11.7**	**4.7**
1	Andhra Pradesh	2016	11.1	136.8	123.5	41.8	12.6	4.5	3.2
		2017	10.7	136.7	121.7	38.5	9	3.1	1.9
		2018	10.2	124.3	110.5	46.8	16.1	6.6	2.8
		2019	10.7	119.8	108.5	46.2	14.7	6.7	3.2
		2020	10.9	111.3	109	44.4	13.4	4.2	2.9
2	Assam	2016	19.5	138.0	167.2	90.3	39.3	6.2	4.2
		2017	23.6	121.8	146.9	101.5	42.2	11.3	7.1
		2018	22.0	104.1	136.6	112.5	51.1	16.1	6.2
		2019	18.0	106.0	133.8	103.6	52.8	15.7	6.5
		2020	20	102.3	127.7	98.7	51.4	15.3	5.7
3	Bihar	2016	9.2	172.3	245.2	166.2	54.6	13.3	2.7
		2017	14	164.9	229.8	156.2	48.6	21.9	7.5
		2018	11.9	139.7	219.7	171.4	59.9	22.8	6.6
		2019	12.1	140.5	198.1	155.1	70.9	26.4	7.0
		2020	12.6	136.9	185.1	147	72.2	27.8	10.6
4	Chhattisgarh	2016	15.3	174.1	181.7	83.4	31.1	7.1	2.7
		2017	15.8	182.7	165.1	81.9	28	8.3	1.7
		2018	15.1	157.6	163.2	96.2	36.1	10.6	2.3
		2019	13.1	150.1	163.3	85.4	36.2	10.3	0.3
		2020	13.2	144.4	158.2	82.8	33.8	12.5	0.9
5	Delhi	2016	3.4	81.5	131.2	71.6	21.3	8.9	2.3
		2017	3.2	84.0	125.2	63.2	21.2	6.2	1.8
		2018	3.2	74.1	114.7	65.7	24.6	8.0	1.7
		2019	3.9	52.4	94.1	80.6	39.1	17.7	4.6
		2020	2.6	64.8	99	69.8	23.9	11.2	1.8
6	Gujarat	2016	8.1	140.9	175.8	81.2	28.0	10.6	2.7
		2017	10.9	148.6	165.4	74.1	22.5	6.9	3
		2018	10.9	135.5	153.6	82.5	28.1	8.8	3.4
		2019	10.7	129.9	144.8	84.5	30.9	9.1	3.6
		2020	10.3	121.8	146.5	83.6	26.4	5.5	3.3
7	Haryana	2016	7.7	138.7	194.0	89.5	15.0	7.7	3.3
		2017	3.9	125.9	185.5	92.5	25.7	7.9	3.5
		2018	5.0	118.3	169.1	91.4	33.7	10.6	7.0
		2019	6.6	111.6	152.8	92.7	42.9	12.1	6.0
		2020	4.9	122.2	162.4	76.6	24.2	7.7	3.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	2016	10.4	96.7	128.4	64.2	27.1	6.9	1.7
		2017	12.8	90.5	125.7	74.1	22.7	2.1	0.4
		2018	11.5	80.9	117.3	79.3	26.5	4.5	1.4
		2019	10.7	68.8	111.1	86.4	29.1	4.6	1.5
		2020	8	73.7	118.6	68.6	22.3	7.3	0.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2016	3.3	43.2	103.8	100.9	47.0	26.9	11.9
		2017	3.6	44.7	91.3	100.1	59	18.5	5.6
		2018	3.1	39.8	84.2	104.2	60.3	19.8	6.5
		2019	2.9	34.6	90.4	90.7	52.2	23.0	8.8
		2020	3.2	40.3	78.8	87.2	46.6	26.8	11.9
10	Jharkhand	2016	10.7	154.5	174.8	113.5	47.0	19.7	5.8
		2017	13.9	151.5	175	100.3	40.4	19.6	4.3
		2018	13.9	139.2	162.9	108.4	44.9	23.5	4.6
		2019	12.1	135.1	169.2	97.3	42.3	12.6	11.1
		2020	14.8	130.1	153.3	83.2	51.9	23.2	17
11	Karnataka	2016	6.9	112.1	145.1	68.5	19.5	4.8	2.1
		2017	8.7	118.7	130.9	62	18.2	4.9	2.8

Sl. No.	State	Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		2018	7.9	102.2	120.7	76.7	22.8	5.9	3.2
		2019	7.8	96.5	113.2	74.0	27.8	7.0	4.1
		2020	9.7	89.7	116.6	68.6	22.9	4.4	3.7
12	Kerala	2016	6.2	99.0	136.2	81.4	23.7	4.4	0.6
		2017	11.8	101.2	129.7	74.2	23	2.6	0.5
		2018	11.9	88.2	111.6	83.5	29.3	6.2	0.7
		2019	9.3	85.4	107.6	74.6	30.3	7.4	0.8
		2020	5.1	87.3	109.6	72.3	23	4.6	0.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	2016	13.6	174.5	222.2	97.0	38.5	12.5	3.8
		2017	17.5	189.7	209.5	85.1	29.3	10.2	1.8
		2018	15.5	165.6	198.8	102.7	42.2	13.0	4.0
		2019	16.4	155.3	198.2	101.0	42.3	14.4	3.7
		2020	15.6	153.2	196.4	89.6	38.8	13.5	3.1
14	Maharashtra	2016	8.4	118.3	137.0	62.8	20.3	5.5	3.7
		2017	9.1	127.4	122	60.2	15.9	5	1.7
		2018	8.8	119.1	107.2	69.0	21.1	6.1	1.6
		2019	4.8	112.4	115.9	59.2	21.2	4.7	1.6
		2020	6.8	108.2	112.7	53.2	18	4	1.8
15	Odisha	2016	8.2	115.3	145.9	79.3	27.6	12.0	3.4
		2017	10.0	119.6	138.1	71.8	24.6	8.1	2.7
		2018	10.3	112.8	129.2	78.5	28.9	11.8	2.7
		2019	9.2	106.8	122.5	73.4	30.8	11.4	3.0
		2020	7.8	100.8	131.1	74.0	31.7	7.7	3.9
16	Punjab	2016	5.2	82.8	125.1	74.5	28.0	12.1	5.8
		2017	6.0	86.9	122.6	70.4	26.2	6.8	5.5
		2018	4.5	78.7	109.0	76.8	32.4	9.9	3.5
		2019	4.5	72.9	109.6	77.5	29.4	6.3	1.7
		2020	4.1	57.8	115.7	75.0	30.9	8.4	3.7
17	Rajasthan	2016	14.5	173.1	186.1	105.4	41.1	13.6	3.7
		2017	14.9	172.9	183.6	91.7	33.6	15.2	4.4
		2018	9.0	154.0	187.6	100.1	39.0	11.8	6.0
		2019	7.9	141.9	190.1	100.0	35.9	11.2	5.6
		2020	10.5	146.6	175.4	91.1	32.5	11.7	6
18	Tamil Nadu	2016	6.5	100.1	129.0	66.4	17.1	3.4	1.3
		2017	10.6	115.8	124.8	52.8	11.2	1.5	1
		2018	8.6	95.6	122.7	64.3	19.3	3.1	1.3
		2019	6.8	96.4	121.6	58.2	15.6	2.8	0.6
		2020	5.6	86	123.7	54.3	15	3.5	0.5
19	Telangana	2016	6.4	118.7	141.4	56.4	14.8	2.8	2.9
		2017	7.3	126.5	129.7	48.7	12.0	4.2	2.5
		2018	7.0	112.5	117.5	59.1	16.6	7.4	2.5
		2019	7.7	100.1	113.4	63.7	18.5	9.7	2.9
		2020	7.5	95.9	114.5	60.2	17.5	6.4	7.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	2016	8.7	143.2	212.4	156.5	61.7	28.2	10.4
		2017	7.8	141.3	210.6	136.7	64.8	27.1	5.0
		2018	8.5	124.9	189.1	147.8	72.8	28.7	10.4
		2019	8.7	109.7	175.3	153.1	85.4	34.5	11.8
		2020	11.2	120.2	171.6	137.3	68.6	26.6	8.7
21	Uttarakhand	2016	2.4	89.1	158.7	79.6	26.5	9.4	4.4
		2017	7.3	105.2	147.7	71.8	29.0	7.1	4.1
		2018	5.5	93.6	133.7	77.9	34.9	9.6	3.5
		2019	5.2	69.5	127.0	103.1	47.9	16.1	4.5
		2020	5.2	65.6	121.7	97.8	46.6	18.2	4.5
22	West Bengal	2016	24.9	135.5	94.6	42.0	14.1	5.8	2.0
		2017	36.1	127.5	79.7	48.5	12.4	5.5	2.9
		2018	33.4	115.0	69.9	56.6	18.5	7.9	3.5
		2019	23.2	118.0	83.2	46.0	14.6	5.6	1.3
		2020	22.3	112.2	84.2	41.9	13.5	3.0	2.3

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

Table B.2.11: Total Fertility Rate & Age Specific Fertility Rates by Educational Level of Women (SRS) - All India

Educational Level of the Women	Years	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Fertility Rate	Age Groups						
				15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Illiterate	2016	Total	2.9	24.5	192.0	184.9	109.8	41.1	16.1	6.2
		Rural	3.0	27.1	201.3	194.2	117.2	43.3	17.1	7.0
		Urban	2.1	12.2	143.0	138.7	73.4	30.9	11.6	2.8
	2017	Total	2.9	30.3	194.1	182.7	102.3	40.9	17.3	4.4
		Rural	3.0	33.3	199.6	189.2	106.8	44.6	18.7	4.9
		Urban	2.2	14.7	166.2	151.0	79.8	23.1	11.4	2.2
	2018	Total	3.0	30.0	187.2	196.1	113.4	49.2	17.6	6.1
		Rural	3.2	32.9	198.3	205.5	119.8	52.2	18.7	7.1
		Urban	2.2	16.2	135.6	148.1	81.6	34.2	12.6	1.8
	2019	Total	3.0	25.2	185.1	188.6	109.1	54.8	20.2	7.1
		Rural	3.1	27.1	199.6	196.7	115.3	59.5	21.8	8.2
		Urban	2.1	15.9	121.5	149.2	78.7	31.0	13.0	2.6
	2020	Total	3.1	33.9	213.4	190.3	109.5	53.1	17.7	7.4
		Rural	3.3	33.7	222.9	195.2	116.1	56.4	18.7	7.8
		Urban	2.5	34.8	174.3	167.4	77.0	36.0	13.4	5.6
Total literates	2016	Total	2.2	10.3	131.5	164.0	38.4	30.4	9.6	3.3
		Rural	2.4	11.8	148.1	178.5	95.9	32.8	10.8	3.9
		Urban	1.8	6.6	96.9	139.5	77.1	26.9	7.9	2.5
	2017	Total	2.1	12.6	133.7	154.3	81.1	27.2	8.6	2.9
		Rural	2.3	14.3	149.9	169.1	85.9	29.4	10	3.4
		Urban	1.7	8.4	100	129.7	74	24	6.8	2.3
	2018	Total	2.1	11.7	119.3	141.0	91.1	34.0	11.2	3.8
		Rural	2.3	13.1	132.8	154.3	97.2	36.9	13.0	4.7
		Urban	1.7	8.3	90.7	118.3	81.9	29.8	8.7	2.5
	2019	Total	2.0	10.4	112.7	138.2	88.6	36.4	11.5	3.6
		Rural	2.2	12.1	126.1	151.9	93.8	38.1	12.8	4.2
		Urban	1.7	6.4	84.2	114.2	80.6	33.8	9.6	2.9
	2020	Total	1.9	11	110.9	136.3	81.2	31.9	10	3.8
		Rural	2.1	12.9	125.1	149	84.7	33.7	11.6	3.9
		Urban	1.6	6.4	80.3	113.6	75.5	29	7.9	3.6
Literate but without any formal education	2016	Total	2.3	14.1	135.2	168.3	87.4	33.4	14.9	3.7
		Rural	2.4	15.2	140.2	179.7	94.8	35.4	14.8	4.0
		Urban	1.8	10.1	114.8	125.8	60.7	26.4	15.1	2.7
	2017	Total	2.4	26.4	157.2	154.3	87.8	31.8	12.5	4.1
		Rural	2.5	27.5	164.7	158.7	94.5	31.9	13.5	4.2
		Urban	2.0	22.1	126.6	136.8	62.3	31.7	8.9	3.6
	2018	Total	2.5	20.2	151.1	166.2	96.8	39.3	17.8	4.3
		Rural	2.6	21.6	157.1	171.3	104.3	40.0	16.0	5.2
		Urban	2.1	15.4	126.4	146.7	68.9	36.5	24.1	1.2
	2019	Total	2.4	13.2	147.8	166.9	97.0	40.5	15.2	7.4
		Rural	2.5	14.6	148.5	173.8	100.2	41.3	16.5	8.6
		Urban	2.1	7.2	145.1	138.3	84.7	37.1	10.4	3.0
	2020	Total	2.4	20	169	158.4	84.5	38.8	11.9	4
		Rural	2.6	17.7	178	167.6	90.4	40.5	12.8	4.1
		Urban	2.0	29.8	134.1	121.4	61	32	8.7	3.9
Below Primary	2016	Total	2.9	23.5	220.3	191.0	89.6	32.6	9.6	4.6
		Rural	3.0	26.3	230.6	197.0	95.4	34.7	9.6	4.4
		Urban	2.4	12.4	180.6	170.0	70.6	25.6	9.5	5.2
	2017	Total	3.1	31.9	254.9	200.5	91.9	33.9	10.5	4.8
		Rural	3.2	34.1	262.5	204.3	96.6	34.9	10.6	4.2
		Urban	2.8	23.3	225.7	187.4	76.8	30.3	10.3	6.4
	2018	Total	2.9	20.2	218.6	176.7	104.4	39.7	13.4	5.8
		Rural	3.0	22.2	228.3	182.9	110.3	40.4	13.6	6.5
		Urban	2.4	12.6	182.2	155.8	85.6	37.2	12.7	3.9
	2019	Total	2.8	14.9	203.6	170.9	101.1	42.0	15.0	3.7
		Rural	2.9	15.4	214.6	177.2	107.7	40.9	16.2	3.9
		Urban	2.3	13.2	160.7	149.2	80.4	46.0	11.6	3.1
	2020	Total	2.5	10.5	179.2	162	86.8	39.3	13.3	5
		Rural	2.7	12.1	190.6	173.7	90.7	43.4	15.5	5.7
		Urban	1.8	5.5	133.8	121.7	74.3	25.5	6.3	2.7
Primary	2016	Total	2.7	17.6	199.1	183.9	88.7	30.5	9.3	3.7
		Rural	2.8	19.5	207.3	191.4	95.3	33.6	10.0	3.5
		Urban	2.3	10.5	171.6	162.3	72.3	23.0	8.0	3.9
	2017	Total	2.7	19.5	215.8	180.4	78.4	27.1	9.2	3

Educational Level of the Women	Years	Total/Rural/Urban	Total Fertility Rate	Age Groups						
				15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		Rural	2.8	21.3	222	184.8	80.7	31	9.5	2.4
		Urban	2.4	13.6	194.9	167.8	72.7	18.2	8.6	4.1
	2018	Total	2.5	16.4	190.0	164.0	90.7	32.2	12.0	2.7
		Rural	2.7	18.7	194.9	175.0	97.8	35.0	13.3	3.0
		Urban	2.1	9.6	173.2	132.4	72.5	25.3	9.3	2.2
	2019	Total	2.5	11.8	176.8	166.8	89.9	38.2	11.2	2.4
		Rural	2.6	13.7	183.4	175.8	94.7	42.6	11.4	3.0
		Urban	2.1	6.1	153.7	140.8	77.4	27.4	10.8	1.3
	2020	Total	2.3	10.6	154.7	160.2	80.2	30.5	11.4	3.2
		Rural	2.4	12.7	166.9	170.1	85.4	34.3	12.3	3.7
		Urban	1.7	4.9	112.6	131	65.9	20.9	9.4	2
Metric (class X)	2016	Total	2.2	6.8	131.8	172.3	83.1	25.6	7.9	2.8
		Rural	2.3	8.1	140.4	181.6	90.4	26.1	9.9	2.8
		Urban	1.9	4.1	110.6	156.7	73.5	25.1	5.8	2.8
	2017	Total	2.4	8.0	130.1	156.7	73.6	23.0	6.3	1.8
		Rural	2.2	9.2	139.0	168.5	79.8	24.5	7.7	2.5
		Urban	1.7	5.7	108.7	136.8	65.4	21.4	4.9	1.1
	2018	Total	1.9	8.1	104.7	143.4	78.5	30.2	10.0	3.3
		Rural	2.0	8.6	111.6	150.8	83.4	34.6	11.7	3.2
		Urban	1.7	7.0	88.7	130.2	71.5	24.8	8.3	3.4
	2019	Total	1.9	9.0	101.4	144.3	82.8	31.7	7.1	2.6
		Rural	2.0	10.8	111.9	150.9	85.1	34.6	9.8	2.9
		Urban	1.6	5.4	77.4	131.7	79.3	28.1	4.2	2.3
	2020	Total	1.9	11.3	101.1	145.8	82.7	30.2	8.3	2.0
		Rural	2.0	13.0	111.9	153.4	86.7	28.9	9.0	3.0
		Urban	1.7	7.7	77.1	130.1	76.5	32.1	7.5	1.1
Class XII	2016	Total	1.9	7.6	81.6	158.0	88.4	31.1	8.9	2.3
		Rural	2.1	7.9	93.3	172.0	99.8	39.3	9.8	4.5
		Urban	1.6	7.3	63.6	139.1	77.0	24.4	8.3	1.0
	2017	Total	1.8	8.2	74.2	152.6	86.1	24.2	8.2	0.9
		Rural	1.9	8.8	84.6	162.5	90.4	26.8	8.1	1.7
		Urban	1.6	7.3	58.5	139.3	81.8	22.0	8.2	0.4
	2018	Total	1.8	10.6	71.4	126.6	97.1	35.9	7.9	4.1
		Rural	1.9	11.5	84.1	135.3	103.3	40.2	8.5	3.7
		Urban	1.6	9.3	52.7	114.2	90.6	32.2	7.5	4.3
	2019	Total	1.6	10.6	69.7	111.7	90.7	32.3	9.9	2.4
		Rural	1.8	12.2	81.2	120.6	96.7	30.9	12.6	2.7
		Urban	1.4	8.6	53.3	98.7	84.0	33.6	7.8	2.2
	2020	Total	1.7	15.6	79.5	114.7	82.3	33.3	8.9	2.2
		Rural	1.8	20.1	90.8	123.3	83.2	32.5	6.6	1.6
		Urban	1.5	9.1	63.0	102.2	81.0	34.1	10.6	2.6
Graduate and above	2016	Total	1.7	0.0	67.9	120.8	96.1	36.4	8.0	2.1
		Rural	1.9	0.0	83.3	137.8	107.6	39.8	9.8	4.8
		Urban	1.5	0.0	54.8	110.3	91.6	35.2	7.5	1.4
		Total	1.4	0.0	61.7	99.2	82.3	30.1	7.4	0.9
		Rural	1.7	0.0	73.5	119.3	92.9	31.9	14.0	2.1
		Urban	1.3	0.0	51.8	86.7	78.2	29.5	5.7	0.6
	2017	Total	1.7	0.0	86.7	103.7	95.1	39.0	8.3	1.5
		Rural	1.9	0.0	100.4	115.9	99.2	43.4	12.7	2.1
		Urban	1.5	0.0	75.0	95.7	93.3	37.5	7.0	1.4
	2018	Total	1.7	0.0	86.7	103.7	95.1	39.0	8.3	1.5
		Rural	1.9	0.0	100.4	115.9	99.2	43.4	12.7	2.1
		Urban	1.5	0.0	75.0	95.7	93.3	37.5	7.0	1.4
	2019	Total	1.6	0.0	84.0	101.7	87.4	37.8	13.3	3.2
		Rural	1.7	0.0	92.2	115.8	93.7	28.2	12.3	3.6
		Urban	1.6	0.0	77.3	92.2	84.3	41.3	13.6	3.1
	2020	Total	1.6	0.0	92.2	101.4	77.4	30.5	7.8	4.8
		Rural	1.7	0.0	103.8	112.8	78.9	32.5	14.0	2.7
		Urban	1.5	0.0	82.0	93.5	76.7	29.7	5.9	5.3

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

Table B.2.12: Percentage Distribution of live Births by Order of Births by Residence (SRS) - India

Order of Birth	Years	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2016	49.7	47.5	55.8
	2017	48.3	46.0	54.5
	2018	49.5	47.3	55.2
	2019	52.9	50.6	58.8
	2020	59.2	56.9	65.4
2	2016	28.4	28.1	29.2
	2017	30.0	29.7	30.6
	2018	29.9	29.5	30.7
	2019	28.5	28.6	28.4
	2020	25.5	25.6	25.1
3	2016	12.9	13.9	10.0
	2017	12.9	14.1	10.0
	2018	12.6	13.7	9.8
	2019	11.7	12.7	9.0
	2020	9.9	11.0	6.9
4+	2016	9.0	10.5	5.0
	2017	5.4	6.2	3.2
	2018	4.9	5.7	2.8
	2019	6.9	8.1	3.8
	2020	5.5	6.6	2.7

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

Table B.2.13: Percentage distribution of current live births by order of birth, India and Major States

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Years	First	Second	Third	Fourth & Higher
	India	**2006**	**36.7**	**28.8**	**15.8**	**18.7**
		2016	**49.7**	**28.4**	**12.9**	**9.0**
		2017	**48.3**	**30.0**	**12.9**	**8.8**
		2018	**49.5**	**29.9**	**12.6**	**8.1**
		2019	**52.9**	**28.5**	**11.7**	**6.9**
		2020	**59.2**	**25.5**	**9.9**	**5.5**
1	Andhra Pradesh	2006	47.1	38.4	11.0	3.6
		2016	61.0	31.4	6.6	1.0
		2017	63.0	29.8	6.2	1.1
		2018	57.7	35.7	5.5	1.1
		2019	57.6	36.6	5.0	0.9
		2020	59.4	35.0	4.8	0.8
2	Assam	2006	36.9	27.0	16.1	20.0
		2016	49.5	28.3	14.2	8.0
		2017	51.5	29.5	13.3	5.7
		2018	53.9	27.8	12.7	5.5
		2019	57.1	28.1	10.4	4.4
		2020	60.2	25.4	10.1	4.3
3	Bihar	2006	26.8	23.9	18.1	31.2
		2016	34.7	26.2	20.0	19.0
		2017	32.9	27.9	19.8	19.3
		2018	34.1	28.9	19.6	17.4
		2019	39.8	26.4	18.4	15.4
		2020	40.3	26.5	18.4	14.8
2	Chhattisgarh	2006	36.4	25.8	19.4	18.4
		2016	44.2	36.1	13.4	6.4
		2017	39.7	36.3	17.0	7.0
		2018	41.3	36	15.5	7.2
		2019	44.7	34.1	15.3	6.0
		2020	47.7	31.4	14.5	6.4
5	Delhi	2006	38.4	31.8	15.6	14.2
		2016	67.1	19.6	9.4	3.9
		2017	59.6	25.8	9.7	5.0
		2018	54.9	29.5	10.6	5.0
		2019	77.9	12.5	5.7	3.9
		2020	86.7	10.4	2.0	0.9
6	Gujarat	2006	39.2	30.0	15.4	15.4
		2016	69.8	18.8	7.3	4.2
		2017	63.5	25.0	7.8	3.8
		2018	61.3	26.5	8.0	4.1
		2019	60.0	27.3	8.6	4.1

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Years	First	Second	Third	Fourth & Higher
		2020	67.9	22.6	6.9	2.6
7	Haryana	2006	42.2	32.1	14.8	10.9
		2016	49.2	31.8	12.4	6.6
		2017	44.9	34.1	13.0	8.0
		2018	47.3	31.4	13.7	7.6
		2019	55.2	27.9	10.9	6.1
		2020	54.9	27.1	11.2	6.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	2006	43.6	32.7	13.5	10.2
		2016	60.5	31.2	5.7	2.6
		2017	53.7	34.5	8.5	3.3
		2018	52.9	37.3	7.3	2.4
		2019	65.5	27.1	5.9	1.5
		2020	60.2	32.1	5.8	1.8
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2006	35.4	28.4	16.7	19.5
		2016	79.6	12.2	5.5	2.7
		2017	60.6	23.8	9.5	6.1
		2018	68.8	18.8	8.1	4.3
		2019	76.0	15.1	6.0	3.0
		2020	78.1	15.9	4.2	1.8
10	Jharkhand	2016	45.6	30.5	15.6	8.3
		2017	43.4	30.5	15.0	11.1
		2018	42.7	31.2	16.7	9.3
		2019	55.3	23.9	13.4	7.4
		2020	60.4	19.9	13.2	6.5
11	Karnataka	2006	45.8	33.9	13.0	7.3
		2016	51.1	35.7	10.4	2.9
		2017	50.2	35.9	10.4	3.5
		2018	49.6	36.5	10.5	3.4
		2019	52.9	35.6	9.2	2.2
		2020	54.7	34.3	8.7	2.4
12	Kerala	2006	50.9	37.0	9.5	2.7
		2016	48.1	38.1	11.0	2.8
		2017	46.4	38.0	12.2	3.5
		2018	46.1	39.1	11.2	3.6
		2019	46.2	38.7	11.5	3.6
		2020	48.5	35.3	12.7	3.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	2006	35.2	28.2	17.9	18.8
		2016	43.3	31.0	15.4	10.3
		2017	40.5	34.7	14.8	10.1
		2018	42.2	34.2	14.4	9.2
		2019	43.7	33.4	14.5	8.5
		2020	45.1	33.4	13.6	7.9
14	Maharashtra	2006	43.2	34.6	13.8	8.4
		2016	53.1	33.2	10.0	3.6
		2017	55.7	31.9	9.0	3.3
		2018	59.6	29.4	8.7	2.4
		2019	65.1	26.1	6.6	2.1
		2020	69.2	23.3	5.8	1.7
15	Odisha	2006	38.4	28.5	17.2	15.9

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Years	First	Second	Third	Fourth & Higher
		2016	50.7	32.5	11.1	5.8
		2017	47.4	35.3	11.6	5.7
		2018	48.8	34.0	12.1	5.2
		2019	52.3	32.6	10.7	4.4
		2020	55.7	30.2	10.1	4.0
16	Punjab	2006	45.2	31.9	13.9	9.0
		2016	61.0	27.6	9.5	2.0
		2017	62.9	27.2	7.9	2.1
		2018	67.6	22.2	7.7	2.4
		2019	66.1	24.1	7.8	2.0
		2020	69.7	22.9	5.8	1.6
17	Rajasthan	2006	32.4	28.4	17.6	21.5
		2016	43.6	30.6	14.7	11.1
		2017	46.4	28.2	15.5	10.0
		2018	45.9	30.5	14.0	9.6
		2019	50.5	27.7	13.2	8.6
		2020	64.4	22.4	7.6	5.6
18	Tamil Nadu	2006	48.8	37.1	10.6	3.4
		2016	54.5	37.6	6.9	1.0
		2017	54.4	38.2	6.7	0.7
		2018	58.6	34.9	5.9	0.6
		2019	59.2	34.3	6.0	0.5
		2020	58.9	33.4	6.8	0.9
19	Telangana	2014	53.2	34.0	10.4	2.3
		2015	56.0	32.2	9.2	2.7
		2016	59.4	30.0	8.0	2.7
		2017	60.5	32.7	4.1	2.7
		2018	56.8	32.6	9.1	1.5
		2019	65.2	28.8	5.0	1.0
		2020	70.7	25.2	3.7	0.4
20	Uttar Pradesh	2006	29.7	23.2	17.9	29.2
		2016	45.5	23.9	15.8	14.9
		2017	43.4	26.9	16.1	13.6
		2018	45.9	26.3	15.0	12.8
		2019	46.4	28.0	15.2	10.4
		2020	62.9	21.2	9.8	6.1
21	Uttarakhand	2014	42.7	34.0	14.0	9.3
		2015	45.1	31.6	14.2	9.2
		2016	46.2	3.9	12.5	7.4
		2017	43.8	34.6	13.6	7.9
		2018	43.6	33.3	14.9	8.2
		2019	44.4	32.9	14.5	8.2
		2020	45.5	30.6	15.5	8.4
22	West Bengal	2006	45.4	31.1	12.4	11.1
		2016	66.2	24.0	6.8	3.1
		2017	65.9	23.7	7.2	3.2
		2018	66.4	24.1	7.1	2.3
		2019	70.9	21.0	5.8	2.4
		2020	74.9	18.5	5.3	1.4

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

Table B.2.14: Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth (SRS)

Sl. No	India/Major States Year	Total							Rural							Urban						
		2005-07	2009-11	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2005-07	2009-11	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2005-07	2009-11	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20
	India	901	906	898	896	899	904	907	904	907	902	898	900	904	907	891	900	888	890	897	906	910
1	Andhra Pradesh*	915	915	913	916	920	931	926	911	914	923	928	930	938	930	928	919	888	885	898	917	919
2	Assam	939	926	896	915	925	928	923	942	929	898	918	927	929	923	911	900	880	891	905	918	930
3	Bihar	909	910	908	900	895	894	895	912	912	912	904	896	893	894	876	884	871	865	883	902	897
4	Chhattisgarh	969	991	963	961	958	956	958	978	1001	995	985	976	972	970	913	930	833	862	881	891	910
5	Delhi	871	880	857	850	844	865	860	867	876	917	926	960	953	972	871	881	856	848	841	862	857
6	Gujarat	891	909	848	855	866	870	877	915	923	867	865	866	863	882	848	883	820	838	865	881	869
7	Haryana	843	854	832	833	843	865	870	851	856	835	828	840	862	868	822	848	824	844	847	871	874
8	Himachal Pradesh	931	938	917	918	930	949	950	931	940	921	920	932	951	952	926	909	852	878	891	902	920
9	Jammu & Kashmir	854	880	906	917	927	918	921	851	876	903	919	930	920	918	866	898	919	910	917	915	930
10	Jharkhand	927	915	918	916	923	916	914	937	928	927	927	932	920	915	867	844	882	876	888	902	910
11	Karnataka	926	945	935	929	924	915	916	924	948	965	958	949	941	942	932	939	883	879	881	873	871
12	Kerala	958	965	959	948	957	968	974	957	961	972	965	967	968	973	962	977	946	931	947	955	975
13	Madhya Pradesh	913	920	922	916	925	927	919	913	919	913	908	914	915	908	912	926	957	950	968	973	960
14	Maharashtra	871	893	876	881	880	881	876	866	881	872	886	878	884	881	879	911	882	875	881	877	870
15	Odisha	933	946	948	938	933	931	925	934	949	959	946	940	935	928	919	921	871	881	891	907	907
16	Punjab	837	841	893	886	890	891	897	827	829	876	874	878	874	874	855	863	921	905	908	918	932
17	Rajasthan	865	878	857	856	871	879	911	868	882	862	858	874	882	914	852	861	838	851	860	869	901
18	Tamil Nadu	944	926	915	907	908	915	917	940	933	926	919	913	913	902	950	918	903	896	903	918	930
19	Telangana#	-	-	901	897	901	899	892	-	-	940	922	918	912	903	-	-	841	859	875	879	875
20	Uttar Pradesh	881	875	882	878	880	894	905	883	874	871	862	865	881	890	871	881	923	938	934	943	960
21	Uttarakhand	-	-	850	841	840	848	844	-	-	857	849	851	862	853	-	-	832	816	810	812	821
22	West Bengal	936	941	937	939	941	944	936	932	938	938	943	947	948	941	951	955	932	925	923	928	920

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

*#- State created in 2014, * - Old Andhra Pradesh up to year 2014*

Table B.2.15: Time series data on Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) SRS, 2000 to 2020 - India

Year	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (per 1000 population)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)		
	Total	Total	Male	Female
2000	8.5	68	67	69
2001	8.4	66	64	68
2002	8.1	63	62	65
2003	8.0	60	57	64
2004	7.5	58	58	58
2005	7.6	58	56	61
2006	7.5	57	56	59
2007	7.4	55	55	56
2008	7.4	53	52	55
2009	7.3	50	49	52
2010	7.2	47	46	49
2011	7.1	44	43	46
2012	7.0	42	41	44
2013	7.0	40	39	42
2014	6.7	39	37	40
2015	6.5	37	35	39
2016	6.4	34	33	36
2017	6.3	33	32	34
2018	6.2	32	32	33
2019	6.0	30	30	31
2020	6.0	28	28	28

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

Table B.2.16: Crude Death Rates (CDR) in different States/UTs

Sl.No.	States\ UTs	Area	Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)							
			2001	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
India		**Total**	**8.4**	**7.2**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.0**	**6.0**
		Rural	**9.1**	**7.7**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**6.5**	**6.4**
		Urban	**6.3**	**5.8**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**5.1**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.3
		Rural	9.0	8.6	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.1	7
		Urban	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.3	5	4.8	4.9
2.	Assam	Total	9.6	8.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2
		Rural	9.9	8.6	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4
		Urban	6.6	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4
3.	Bihar	Total	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4
		Rural	8.5	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.5
		Urban	6.3	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	Total	8.8	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.5	8	7.3	7.9
		Rural	10.1	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.6	7.7	8.4
		Urban	7.0	6.2	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.3
5.	Gujarat	Total	7.8	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6
		Rural	8.9	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.3	6	6
		Urban	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5
6.	Haryana	Total	7.6	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
		Rural	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5
		Urban	7.4	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8
		Rural	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.1	7
		Urban	5.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.8	3.9	4.4
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	6.1	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6
		Rural	6.1	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9
		Urban	6.1	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4	4.1
9.	Jharkhand	Total	8.8	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2
		Rural	9.7	7.4	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
		Urban	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
10.	Karnataka	Total	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2
		Rural	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.1
		Urban	6.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8
11.	Kerala	Total	6.6	7.0	6.6	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7
		Rural	6.8	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7
		Urban	6.2	6.7	6.4	7.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	10.1	8.3	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5
		Rural	10.8	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.1	7	6.8
		Urban	7.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
13.	Maharashtra	Total	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
		Rural	8.5	7.5	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2
		Urban	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6
14.	Manipur	Total	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3
		Rural	4.8	4.3	3.9	4.4	5.3	4.2	4.1	4
		Urban	6.1	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.3	5	4.8	4.8
15.	Meghalaya	Total	9.0	7.9	7.4	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3
		Rural	9.9	8.4	7.8	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5
		Urban	3.9	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4
16.	Mizoram	Total	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4	4.2
		Rural	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.0	4	3.9	3.8
		Urban	3.4	3.7	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.6
17.	Nagaland	Total	NA	3.6	3.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
		Rural	NA	3.7	3.2	5.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9
		Urban	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.5
18.	Odisha	Total	10.4	8.6	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.3
		Rural	10.8	9.0	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.5
		Urban	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.5

Table B.2.16: Crude Death Rates (CDR) in different States/UTs (Contd…)

Sl.No.	States\ UTs	Area	Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)							
			2001	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
19.	Punjab	Total	7.0	7.0	6.2	6.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.2
		Rural	7.2	7.7	6.9	6.6	7.7	7.7	8	8.3
		Urban	6.4	5.8	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.1	4.7	5.7
20.	Rajasthan	Total	8.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
		Rural	8.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6	5.8
		Urban	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5	4.9	5.1
21.	Sikkim	Total	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1
		Rural	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.3
		Urban	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7
22.	Tamil Nadu	Total	7.7	7.6	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1
		Rural	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.2
		Urban	6.0	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.1
23	Telangana	Total	NA	NA	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.1	6
		Rural	NA	NA	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.5	7.2	7.2
		Urban	NA	NA	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2
24	Tripura	Total	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.7
		Rural	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5	5	5.4
		Urban	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.2	6.5	6.6	6.5
25	Uttarakhand	Total	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.2	6	6.3
		Rural	10.0	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.7
		Urban	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	Total	10.1	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5
		Rural	10.6	8.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	7	6.9	6.8
		Urban	7.8	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
27	West Bengal	Total	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5
		Rural	7.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.3
		Urban	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.8
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.8
		Rural	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.8
		Urban	4.1	3.3	5.3	4.6	4.2	4	4.6	4.5
29	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6	5.8	5.7
		Rural	6.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6	5.9
		Urban	2.3	2.3	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4
30	Chandigarh	Total	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.4	4.3	4	3.9
		Rural	2.2	3.7	3.1	1.6	2.7	3.4	2.2	4
		Urban	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4	3.8
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	6.5	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.7
		Rural	6.9	5.1	4.5	5.0	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.7
		Urban	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3
	Daman & Diu	Total	6.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.1	*
		Rural	7.6	4.9	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	*
		Urban	5.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.7	*
32	Delhi	Total	5.1	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.6
		Rural	5.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.1
		Urban	5.0	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
33	Goa	Total	7.7	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9
		Rural	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.2	7	6.7	6.3
		Urban	6.7	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.5
34	Ladakh	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
35	Lakshadweep	Total	5.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.4
		Rural	4.7	6.1	9.5	7.9	8.3	7.1	7.6	7.2
		Urban	5.2	6.7	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.1	5
36	Puducherry	Total	7.0	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.5
		Rural	7.8	8.2	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.5
		Urban	6.6	7.0	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.1

Source: SRS Bulletin, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
NA = Not Available
* Daman & Diu merged as "Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu" in 2020

Table B.2.17: Mortality Indicators by residence (SRS), 2000 to 2020 - India

Year	Infant Mortality Rate			Neonatal Mortality Rate			Early Neonatal Mortality Rate			Post Neonatal Mortality Rate			Peri-natal Mortality Rate			Stillbirth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
2000	68	74	44	44	49	27	32	35	19	NA	NA	NA	40	44	26	8	9	7
2001	66	72	42	40	44	25	27	30	17	NA	NA	NA	36	39	25	9	10	8
2002	63	69	40	40	44	24	27	29	16	24	26	16	35	38	23	9	9	7
2003	60	66	38	37	41	22	25	28	12	23	25	16	33	36	20	9	9	8
2004	58	64	40	37	41	24	26	29	14	21	22	16	35	39	23	10	10	8
2005	58	64	40	37	41	23	28	31	16	22	23	17	37	40	24	9	9	8
2006	57	62	39	37	41	23	28	32	16	20	22	16	37	41	24	9	9	8
2007	55	61	37	36	40	22	29	32	16	19	20	16	37	41	24	9	9	8
2008	53	58	36	35	39	21	27	31	16	18	19	15	35	39	22	8	9	7
2009	50	55	34	34	38	21	27	31	15	16	17	13	35	39	23	8	8	7
2010	47	51	31	33	36	19	25	28	15	14	15	12	32	35	22	7	7	7
2011	44	48	29	31	34	17	24	27	13	14	14	12	30	33	19	6	6	6
2012	42	46	28	29	33	16	23	25	12	13	14	12	28	31	17	5	5	5
2013	40	44	27	28	31	15	22	25	11	13	13	11	26	28	16	4	4	5
2014	39	43	26	26	30	15	20	23	11	13	13	11	24	27	15	4	4	4
2015	37	41	25	25	29	15	19	22	11	12	13	10	23	26	15	4	4	4
2016	34	38	23	24	27	14	18	21	11	11	11	9	23	26	14	4	5	3
2017	33	37	23	23	27	14	18	21	10	10	10	10	23	26	15	5	5	4
2018	32	36	23	23	27	14	18	20	10	9	9	9	22	25	14	4	4	4
2019	30	34	20	22	25	13	16	19	10	8	8	8	19	22	12	3	3	2
2020	28	31	19	20	23	12	15	17	9	8	8	7	18	21	12	3	4	3

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

Table B.2.18: Infant Mortality Rates by Sex (per 1000 live births) - India and all States/UTs

Sl. No.	India/States/ Union Territories	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	India	**34**	**33**	**36**	**33**	**32**	**34**	**32**	**32**	**33**	**30**	**30**	**31**	**28**	**28**	**28**
	Bigger States															
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	33	35	32	31	33	29	30	29	25	25	26	24	24	24
2	Assam	44	43	45	44	41	46	41	40	44	40	38	41	36	35	37
3	Bihar	38	31	46	35	34	37	32	30	35	29	26	33	27	26	29
4	Chhattisgarh	39	39	38	38	39	37	41	42	39	40	40	40	38	35	41
5	Delhi	18	18	17	16	17	16	13	14	12	11	10	12	12	12	12
6	Gujarat	30	31	30	30	30	30	28	29	27	25	26	24	23	24	21
7	Haryana	33	31	35	30	28	31	30	31	29	27	28	26	28	29	27
8	Jammu & Kashmir	24	24	25	23	22	24	22	22	23	20	20	21	17	16	18
9	Jharkhand	29	27	31	29	25	33	30	27	34	27	25	29	25	24	26
10	Karnataka	24	22	27	25	24	26	23	21	25	21	20	22	19	18	20
11	Kerala	10	9	11	10	9	10	7	9	5	6	6	7	6	10	3
12	Madhya Pradesh	47	49	44	47	48	45	48	51	46	46	49	43	43	44	43
13	Maharashtra	19	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	17	16	18	16	15	15
14	Odisha	44	44	44	41	40	41	40	40	39	38	38	38	36	35	36
15	Punjab	21	20	21	21	20	22	20	21	20	19	19	19	18	18	19
16	Rajasthan	41	39	44	38	37	40	37	37	38	35	36	35	32	31	33
17	Tamil Nadu	17	18	17	16	17	16	15	16	14	15	15	14	13	13	13
18	Telangana	31	31	30	29	28	29	27	27	26	23	24	22	21	21	22
19	Uttar Pradesh	43	41	45	41	39	43	43	43	44	41	40	42	38	37	38
20	Uttarakhand	38	36	41	32	35	29	31	33	28	27	27	28	24	24	24
21	West Bengal	25	24	26	24	23	24	22	21	22	20	20	20	19	20	18

Table B.2.18: Infant Mortality Rates by Sex (per 1000 live births) - India and all States/UTs (Contd...)

Sl. No.	India/States/ Union Territories	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Smaller States															
22	Arunachal Pradesh	36	35	37	42	40	45	37	31	43	29	23	34	21	19	22
23	Goa	8	8	9	9	10	8	7	8	7	8	10	6	5	7	3
24	Himachal Pradesh	25	23	26	22	22	23	19	19	20	19	24	15	17	23	12
25	Manipur	11	10	13	12	11	13	11	8	14	10	9	11	6	5	6
26	Meghalaya	39	41	37	39	42	36	33	34	31	33	34	33	29	27	30
27	Mizoram	27	26	29	15	12	18	5	2	9	3	2	4	3	1	4
28	Nagaland	12	5	21	7	2	13	4	3	6	3	3	2	4	3	5
29	Sikkim	16	13	19	12	10	13	7	6	8	5	6	5	5	5	5
30	Tripura	24	25	22	29	30	27	27	30	23	21	23	19	18	18	17
	Union Territories															
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16	15	17	14	16	13	9	8	9	7	6	8	7	3	10
32	Chandigarh	14	13	14	14	19	8	13	12	14	13	10	16	8	2	15
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	16	17	13	13	14	13	11	15	11	12	11	16	16	16
	Daman & Diu	19	19	19	17	17	17	16	17	16	17	23	10			
34	Ladakh													16	16	16
35	Lakshadweep	19	22	15	20	25	14	14	15	13	8	11	5	9	7	11
36	Puducherry	10	9	12	11	10	12	11	10	12	9	9	8	6	8	4

Source: SRS Bulletin, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table B.2.19: Estimated Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1000 population of same age-group) by Sex: Total

Age	Total					Male					Female				
Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Below 1	38.1	37.4	37.5	35.9	32.3	36.3	36.2	36.9	35.1	32.0	40.1	38.8	38.1	36.8	32.7
1-4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
0-4	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.0	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.5	7.9	9.9	9.2	9	8.7	8.1
5-9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
10-14	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
15-19	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
20-24	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1
25-29	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1	1.1	1.1
30-34	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4
35-39	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7
40-44	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5
45-49	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8
50-54	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.6	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.5	8	7.0	6.7	5.5	5.7
55-59	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	16.2	16.2	15.4	15.2	15.2	10.5	10.4	11.5	11.6	11.6
60-64	18.8	18.4	19.5	18.9	18.6	21.4	20.9	22.2	21.7	21.9	16.1	15.8	16.7	16.1	15.2
65-69	28.2	29.3	31.3	30.8	29.7	31.8	32.2	35.1	34.9	33.7	24.5	26.4	27.4	26.7	25.7
70 -74	45.4	46.2	47.5	43.3	47.5	48.7	51.3	52.6	48.4	53.6	42.1	41.2	42.7	38.4	41.7
75-79	64.7	66.7	66.0	70.6	67.6	72.3	70.8	70.6	74.2	75.9	57.6	62.8	61.7	67.2	59.6
80-84	115.3	111.2	106.5	99.6	101.8	120.0	116.1	111.9	108.1	108.4	111	107	101.5	91.7	95.6
85+	197.8	193.9	174.7	180.2	180.6	219.4	203.7	189.4	192.6	200.9	181	186	163.3	170.7	165
All ages	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.4

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

130

Table B.2.19: Estimated Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1000 population of same age-group) by Sex: Rural

Age Group	Total					Male					Female				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Below 1	43.3	42.1	42.3	40.9	36.2	41.3	41.1	41.9	40.2	35.5	45.3	43.1	42.6	41.7	37.0
1-4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
0-4	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.0	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.7	8.8	11.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.2
5-9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
10-14	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
15-19	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
20-24	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2
25-29	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
30-34	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.7
35-39	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	2	2.3	1.8	1.6	2
40-44	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.8
45-49	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.9
50-54	9.7	8.9	8.5	7.6	8.3	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.4	8.3	7.6	5.7	6.2
55-59	14.5	14.8	15.1	14.8	14.6	18.0	18.6	17.9	17.2	16.7	11.2	11.1	12.4	12.6	12.6
60-64	20.4	19.6	20.4	20.6	19.8	23.3	22.7	23.7	23.8	23.5	17.5	16.5	17.1	17.4	16.1
65-69	29.3	31.4	32.7	33.1	30.4	33.2	35.0	37.1	37.4	35.3	25.4	27.8	28.3	28.9	25.7
70 -74	47.9	48.8	52.2	47.1	51.6	52.2	55.2	58.4	52.8	59.0	43.8	42.9	46.5	41.7	44.7
75-79	66.5	69.4	69.8	75.7	72.5	74.4	75.0	74.9	81.4	82.8	59.3	64.1	65.1	70.4	62.9
80-84	124.2	122.2	118.3	109.0	108.6	130.4	127.5	124.6	118.5	115.3	118.4	117.1	112.3	100.1	102.4
85+	202.7	198.9	183.3	193.6	191.4	216.3	205.5	189.5	195.8	205.1	190.9	193	177.9	191.7	179.6
All ages	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.4

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

Table B.2.19: Estimated Age-Specific Death Rates (per 1000 population of same age-group) by Sex: Urban

Age Group	Total					Male					Female				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Below 1	24.8	25.5	25.3	23.4	21.8	23.2	23.4	23.9	22.4	22.3	26.6	27.8	26.8	24.5	21.2
1-4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
0-4	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.2
5-9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
15-19	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
20-24	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
25-29	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
30-34	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1	0.9
35-39	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1
40-44	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2	1.9
45-49	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.4	5.4	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.5
50-54	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.3	5.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.8
55-59	11.2	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.3	13.2	12.3	11.5	12.1	12.8	9.2	9.0	9.9	9.8	9.7
60-64	15.6	16.1	17.7	15.8	16.4	17.9	17.6	19.5	17.8	19.2	13.2	14.4	15.8	13.6	13.5
65-69	25.9	25.1	28.5	26.2	28.3	28.9	26.6	31.3	30.1	30.6	22.6	23.4	25.5	22	25.8
70 -74	39.8	40.6	37.7	35.7	39.3	41.4	43.5	41.2	39.9	43.2	38.2	37.6	34.3	31.4	35.4
75-79	60.6	60.7	57.8	59.6	56.9	67.7	61.7	61.6	59.1	61.4	53.7	59.8	53.9	60.1	52.3
80-84	97.1	89.4	83.5	81.2	88.6	98.7	93.2	86.9	87.6	95.0	95.7	85.8	80.4	75.3	82.6
85+	186.3	182.8	155.5	151.1	157.0	228.5	198.5	189.0	184.2	189.7	161.6	173.2	135.6	131.1	137.2
All ages	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5

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

Table B.2.20: Neonatal Mortality Rates by residence

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (less than 29 days) per 1000 live births

Sl. No.	India/Major States	TOTAL					Rural					Urban				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	India	**24**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**20**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**25**	**23**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**13**	**12**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	21	18	17	27	27	25	22	21	11	11	10	9	8
2.	Assam	23	22	21	20	19	24	23	22	21	20	13	13	12	11	10
3.	Bihar	27	28	25	23	21	28	29	26	24	22	17	21	20	18	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	26	26	29	28	26	27	27	30	29	28	20	21	22	22	20
5.	Delhi	12	14	10	8	9	16	12	8	NA	12	12	14	10	9	9
6.	Gujarat	21	21	19	17	16	27	26	24	22	20	13	12	11	10	9
7.	Haryana	22	21	22	19	19	24	23	24	22	22	16	16	16	15	15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16	14	13	13	13	16	14	13	13	13	15	10	9	9	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18	17	17	15	12	19	18	18	15	12	15	14	14	13	10
10.	Jharkhand	21	20	21	19	17	23	21	22	20	19	13	13	14	12	11
11.	Karnataka	18	18	16	16	14	22	22	20	19	18	13	11	10	9	8
12.	Kerala	6	5	5	5	4	7	7	6	5	3	4	4	4	4	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32	33	35	33	31	35	36	38	36	34	20	20	23	20	19
14.	Maharashtra	13	13	13	13	11	17	17	18	17	15	9	9	8	7	6
15.	Odisha	32	32	31	30	28	33	34	33	31	29	24	23	22	22	20
16.	Punjab	13	13	13	12	12	13	14	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	12
17.	Rajasthan	28	27	26	25	23	31	30	29	28	26	17	16	15	15	14
18.	Tamil Nadu	12	11	10	10	9	16	14	14	13	12	9	8	6	7	6
19	Telangana	21	20	19	17	15	25	23	21	19	17	15	15	14	13	13
20	Uttar Pradesh	30	30	32	30	28	32	33	34	33	31	19	18	21	19	18
21	Uttarakhand	30	24	22	19	17	32	24	23	19	17	24	23	21	19	18
22	West Bengal	17	17	16	15	14	17	17	17	16	15	14	14	12	11	11

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

Table B.2.21: Early Neo-natal Mortality Rates by residence (SRS)

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Infant death less than 7 days) per 1000 live births

Sl. No.	India/Major States	TOTAL					Rural					Urban				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	India	18	18	18	16	15	21	21	20	19	17	11	10	10	10	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	17	15	13	13	21	21	19	16	15	8	8	7	6	6
2.	Assam	18	16	15	15	14	19	17	16	16	15	8	8	8	7	6
3.	Bihar	21	21	20	18	16	22	22	20	19	17	13	13	14	13	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	21	21	22	21	20	22	22	23	22	20	17	17	19	19	18
5.	Delhi	9	11	9	7	6	8	8	4	NA	8	9	11	9	7	6
6.	Gujarat	16	16	15	13	11	20	20	18	16	14	11	11	9	8	8
7.	Haryana	16	15	15	14	14	18	17	17	16	17	11	11	11	10	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	7	6	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	13	12	10	8	17	14	13	10	8	11	10	9	8	6
10.	Jharkhand	17	16	17	15	13	19	18	19	17	15	9	9	10	9	8
11.	Karnataka	13	13	12	12	11	17	17	16	15	13	7	7	7	6	6
12.	Kerala	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	2	3	3	4	4	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	24	26	25	23	26	26	27	26	25	16	17	19	17	16
14.	Maharashtra	11	11	10	9	8	13	14	14	13	11	7	7	6	5	5
15.	Odisha	24	24	24	23	21	25	25	25	24	22	17	16	16	16	14
16.	Punjab	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
17.	Rajasthan	22	21	20	18	16	25	24	23	20	18	14	13	12	12	11
18.	Tamil Nadu	9	8	7	7	6	12	11	10	10	9	6	5	4	5	4
19	Telangana	16	14	13	12	10	19	18	16	14	13	9	9	9	7	7
20	Uttar Pradesh	23	23	24	22	21	26	26	27	25	23	14	14	15	14	13
21	Uttarakhand	24	18	17	14	13	26	18	17	14	12	19	18	18	16	15
22	West Bengal	13	13	12	11	10	14	13	13	11	11	11	11	9	8	8

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

Table B.2.22: Stillbirth Rate by residence

Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 live births and still births)

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Total					Rural					Urban				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	India	**4**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	6	5	1	3
2.	Assam	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	2
3.	Bihar	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	0	3	2	1	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	13	9	9	6	11	14	10	9	6	10	6	8	9	6
5.	Delhi	4	5	5	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	5	5	1	0
6.	Gujarat	6	5	4	3	4	7	7	5	4	4	4	2	2	1	3
7.	Haryana	5	9	6	5	7	5	10	6	4	6	6	7	7	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24	12	7	5	4	25	13	7	5	4	3	4	5	4	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	4
10.	Jharkhand	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	2
11.	Karnataka	6	6	5	5	3	5	7	7	5	4	7	4	3	5	2
12.	Kerala	6	7	5	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	8	9	7	5	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	6	5	6	5	8	7	5	6	6	8	4	5	3	4
14.	Maharashtra	4	5	5	3	3	4	6	6	4	4	2	3	3	1	1
15.	Odisha	13	12	10	8	10	14	12	11	8	10	9	9	9	6	6
16.	Punjab	6	5	5	3	3	6	5	4	3	3	5	4	5	2	4
17.	Rajasthan	3	8	6	3	4	4	8	6	3	4	1	9	9	6	5
18.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	4	4	2	6	5	5	5	3	1	2	3	3	1
19	Telangana	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
20	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	0	2
21	Uttarakhand	9	11	8	3	6	8	10	8	3	6	11	11	7	3	6
22	West Bengal	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	7	7	6	4

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

Table B.2.23: Trends in Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) (per 1000 live births) by residence – India and bigger States

Sl. No.	India/States	Total					Rural					Urban				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	India	**39**	**37**	**36**	**35**	**32**	**43**	**42**	**40**	**39**	**36**	**25**	**25**	**26**	**23**	**21**
1	Andhra Pradesh	37	35	33	31	27	41	39	37	35	29	26	25	24	21	21
2	Assam	52	48	47	43	40	56	51	50	45	42	23	22	23	22	19
3	Bihar	43	41	37	34	30	44	42	37	34	31	34	34	32	31	27
4	Chhattisgarh	49	47	45	44	41	53	50	47	45	43	32	33	38	40	31
5	Delhi	22	21	19	13	14	24	17	17	5	20	22	21	19	14	14
6	Gujarat	33	33	31	28	24	42	40	37	34	28	19	22	21	19	17
7	Haryana	37	35	36	31	33	41	38	39	34	37	29	28	30	26	25
8	Himachal Pradesh	27	25	23	23	24	28	26	23	24	24	22	19	17	19	18
9	Jammu & Kashmir	26	24	23	21	17	27	26	24	23	18	23	19	20	17	14
10	Jharkhand	33	34	34	31	27	35	35	36	32	28	26	28	29	24	22
11	Karnataka	29	28	28	26	21	33	30	30	28	23	20	24	24	22	18
12	Kerala	11	12	10	9	8	12	12	11	9	5	10	12	9	8	12
13	Madhya Pradesh	55	55	56	53	51	60	61	60	57	56	35	34	39	37	33
14	Maharashtra	21	21	22	21	18	27	25	27	27	23	14	16	15	13	12
15	Odisha	50	47	44	43	39	52	49	45	44	40	38	37	35	34	31
16	Punjab	24	24	23	21	22	25	26	23	22	24	23	21	22	19	18
17	Rajasthan	45	43	40	41	40	49	47	43	45	43	33	29	31	29	27
18	Tamil Nadu	19	19	17	16	13	23	22	22	19	16	15	17	14	13	11
19	Telangana	34	32	30	26	23	38	37	35	31	25	26	24	23	20	19
20	Uttar Pradesh	47	46	47	48	43	50	49	49	52	46	37	35	38	34	32
21	Uttarakhand	41	35	33	30	26	45	36	33	30	26	31	33	33	30	26
22	West Bengal	27	26	26	24	22	29	27	27	25	22	23	25	25	22	20

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

136

Table B.2.24: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)

Sl. No.	India/States	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	2011-13	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20
	India	**301**	**254**	**212**	**178**	**167**	**130**	**122**	**113**	**103**	**97**
1	Andhra Pradesh	195	154	134	110	92	74	74	65	58	45
2	Telangana	The State of Telangana formed on 2nd June, 2014					81	76	63	56	43
3	Assam	490	480	390	328	300	237	229	215	205	195
4	Bihar/ Jharkhand	371	312	261	219	208	165	165#	149	130	118
5	Jharkhand	Separate MMR is available w.e.f.2015-2017						76	71	61	56
6	Gujarat	172	160	148	122	112	91	87	75	70	57
7	Haryana	162	186	153	146	127	101	98	91	96	110
8	Karnataka	228	213	178	144	133	108	97	92	83	69
9	Kerala	110	95	81	66	61	46	42	43	30	19
10	Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh	379	335	269	230	221	173	188#	173	163	173
11	Chhattisgarh	Separate MMR is available w.e.f.2015-2017						141	159	160	137
12	Maharashtra	149	130	104	87	68	61	55	46	38	33
13	Odisha	358	303	258	235	222	180	168	150	136	119
14	Punjab	178	192	172	155	141	122	122	129	114	105
15	Rajasthan	445	388	318	255	244	199	186	164	141	113
16	Tamil Nadu	134	111	97	90	79	66	63	60	58	54
17	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	517	440	359	292	285	201	216#	197	167	167
18	Uttarakhand	Separate MMR is available w.e.f.2015-2017						89	99	101	103
19	West Bengal	194	141	145	117	113	101	94	98	109	103

Source: SRS Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
 # MMR is separate for the States Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand for the period 2015-17

Table B.2.25: Top 10 Causes of Death in India (all ages) during (2004-2006) and (2017-2019)

Rank	2004-2006				2017-2019			
	Major Cause Group	% of Total Deaths			Major Cause Group	Proportion of death		
		Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
1.	Cardiovascular diseases	19.9	21.5	17.8	Cardiovascular diseases	28.9	30.8	26.2
2.	Ill-defined / All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings*	7.6	5.9	9.7	Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	12.2	9.7	15.5
3.	Perinatal conditions	7.5	7.4	7.7	Perinatal conditions	3.7	3.4	4.0
4.	Respiratory diseases	7.5	7.8	7.0	Respiratory Diseases	7.3	7.0	7.7
5.	Diarrhoeal diseases	7.1	5.7	8.9	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents	3.6	5.2	1.4
6.	Malignant and other Neoplasms	6.3	6.0	6.8	Malignant and other Neoplasms	6.8	6.4	7.3
7.	Respiratory infections	5.4	4.9	6.1	Respiratory infections	3.6	3.2	4.2
8.	Tuberculosis	5.2	6.2	3.9	Fever of unknown origin	5	4.2	6
9.	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents	5.2	5.3	5.0	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents	4.0	4.1	3.8
10.	Digestive diseases	4.8	5.6	3.7	Digestive diseases	5.0	6.3	3.4
	All Other Remaining Causes	23.5	23.6	23.4	All Other Remaining Causes	20.0	19.6	20.5

Source: Causes of Death in India, SRS, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
* Includes Senility

Table B.2.26: Causes of Death in India by age-group, during (2017-19)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Person	AGE GROUP (% Deaths)						
		0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-54	55-69	70+
Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions	**21.5**	**83.6**	**38.2**	**19.8**	**14.3**	**12.2**	**14.7**	**18.1**
Acute bacterial sepsis & severe Infections	0.5	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Diarrhoeal diseases	3.3	5.8	9.2	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.4	4.2
Fever of unknown origin	5.0	4.1	9.1	4.4	2.5	2.4	4.5	6.7
HIV/AIDS	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0
Malaria	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Maternal conditions	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nutritional deficiencies	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	0.9	1.8	6.5	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4
Perinatal conditions	3.7	49.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Respiratory infections	3.6	17.4	6.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.7
Selected tropical diseases	0.4	0.3	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
Tuberculosis	2.9	0.1	0.9	3.8	4.8	4.7	3.8	1.8
Non-communicable diseases	**56.0**	**10.1**	**25.0**	**29.5**	**55.4**	**72.7**	**74.4**	**52.5**
Cardiovascular diseases	28.9	0.6	1.5	9.4	24.4	37.1	40.0	29.0
Congenital anomalies	0.5	5.7	4.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diabetes mellitus	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.6	3.4	5.0	3.4
Digestive diseases	5.0	1.8	7.7	6.9	11.5	9.3	5.7	2.4
Genito-urinary diseases	3.0	0.2	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.5	3.9	2.5
Malignant and other Neoplasms	6.8	0.4	3.7	5.1	9.4	12.9	10.0	4.0
Neuro-psychiatric conditions	0.8	0.8	4.7	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Respiratory diseases	7.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	2.2	4.3	8.9	10.5
Other Non-Communicable Diseases	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Injuries	**10.4**	**4.9**	**33.5**	**47.1**	**28.0**	**12.9**	**6.1**	**3.7**
Injuries of Undetermined Intent	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Intentional injuries: Other Than Suicide	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Intentional injuries: Suicide	2.5	0.0	2.3	17.4	8.2	3.3	1.1	0.3
Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents	3.6	0.7	7.7	18.4	12.5	5.1	2.1	0.6
Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents	4.0	4.0	22.4	9.8	6.3	4.0	2.8	2.8
Symptoms, signs and Ill-defined conditions	**12.2**	**1.4**	**3.3**	**3.6**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**4.8**	**25.7**
Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	12.2	1.4	3.3	3.6	2.3	2.2	4.8	25.7

Source: Causes of Death, Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

SECTION C

National Family Health Survey (NFHS):

Survey findings on some important indicators of Health and Family Welfare

C.1   Introduction

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) initiated the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) in the early 1990s to provide high quality data on population and health indicators. So far, five rounds of the National Family Health Survey have been completed in 1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06, 2015-16 and 2019-21 respectively. The NFHS is a nationwide survey conducted with representative samples of households throughout the country. The five NFHS conducted till date are major landmark in the development of demographic and health data-base for India. The NFHS use standardized questionnaires, sample designs, and field procedures to collect data.

The broad objectives of the NFHS are to provide high quality data on population and health indicators as well as data on emerging issues in health and family welfare; and to provide essential information that would assist policymakers and programme managers in setting benchmarks and examining progress over time in India's health sector, besides providing evidence on the effectiveness of ongoing programmes implemented by the MoHFW and other Ministries.

The first three rounds of NFHS provided only National and State level estimates. Since 2012, to meet the requirement of timely and reliable data at the National, State and District levels, MoHFW took a conscious decision to conduct one integrated survey i.e. NFHS with a periodicity of three years in place of different surveys of similar nature i.e. NFHS, District Level Household Survey (DLHS) and Annual Health Survey (AHS). Accordingly, the fourth round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) was conducted in 2015-16 as an integrated survey with the aim to provide estimates for the levels of fertility, infant and child mortality by background characteristics at National/State level, and other key family welfare and health indicators at the National, State and District levels. All subsequent rounds were decided to provide estimates up to district level for majority of the indicators considering the fourth round of NFHS as the benchmark.

The fifth round of NFHS (NFHS-5) was carried out in 2019-21. The survey work which was initially scheduled for completed by December 2020 got delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic, and was finally completed in April 2021. The survey teams took numerous precautions during that period: daily health checks via the Aarogya Setu App, practicing personal hygiene, maintaining social distancing during interviews, and conducting thermal screenings. Fieldwork halted for symptomatic team members, resuming post COVID-19 negative report. They contacted village leaders and health workers for COVID-19 status, distributed awareness materials, and provided protective gear and sanitizers. Mandatory thermal screening and mask distribution occurred, and additional protective equipment was used when needed. Stringent hygiene protocols, including new gloves for each respondent and equipment cleaning, were in place. The instruments were sanitized after every interview, ensuring a safe survey process.

The scope of NFHS-5 was modified in respect of target population ranges and age reference to align them as per Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requirement. Thus, expanded age range of 15+ years is being considered for non-communicable diseases i.e Diabetes,

Hypertension etc. and also for their risk factors. It was also expanded by including questions inter-alia on disability, collection of Dried Blood Samples (DBS) for carrying out tests for Malaria, HbA1C, Vitamin-D and measurement of Waist/Hip circumferences, etc.

Results of NFHS-5 in the form of National, State/UT and District factsheet have been released by the Ministry and all the publications of the NFHS in the form of factsheet and reports are available in public domain (http://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml). The National and State factsheet contain information on 131 indicators covering the domains of population and household profiles; marriage and fertility; infant and child mortality; current use and unmet needs of family planning; maternal and child health; nutritional status and anaemia among children and adults; prevalence of certain non-communicable diseases and their risk factors; and women's empowerment, etc. The district factsheet provide information on 104 indicators.

Figure C.1: Sample household size in NFHS
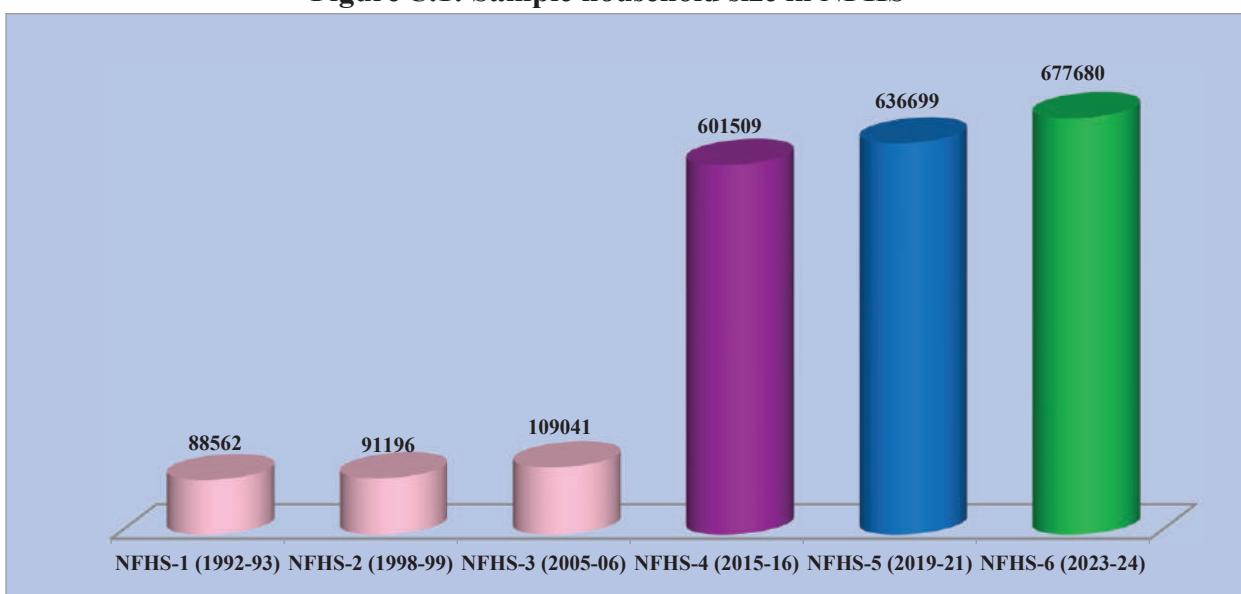
Note: NFHS -6 sample size is an approximate value.

The main survey field work for NFHS-6 is in progress with an aim to provide estimates at National, State and district-level estimates for most of the indicators for all 731 districts (as of 30th June, 2021) with approx. 6.77 lakh sample households.

NFHS-6 underwent adjustments as necessary to ensure that the specified target population categories align with the SDGs and meet government requirements. Furthermore, NFHS-6 broadened its scope by encompassing additional facets, including migration, online education, COVID-19, disaster management, Direct Bank Transfer (DBT), marital preferences, engagement with Self Help Groups (SHGs), and awareness levels regarding Syphilis, Hepatitis B, or Hepatitis C. Moreover, NFHS-6 incorporated the collection of Dried Blood Samples (DBS) for conducting tests related to HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C. Around 50-60% of NFHS-6 field work is completed as on date.

C.2   Key Highlights of some important NFHS-5 indicators

C.2.1   Household Profile

Information on the socio-economic characteristics of the household population provides information about the demographic and health indicators including the living conditions of the population.

Table C.I: Status of some Household Characteristics

Indicators (%)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population living in households with electricity	96.8	88.0
Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1]	96.9	94.4
Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility[2]	70.2	48.5
Households using clean fuel for cooking[3]	58.6	43.8

Source: NFHS-5 Factsheet
1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.
2Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.
3Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Figure C.2: Household Characteristics
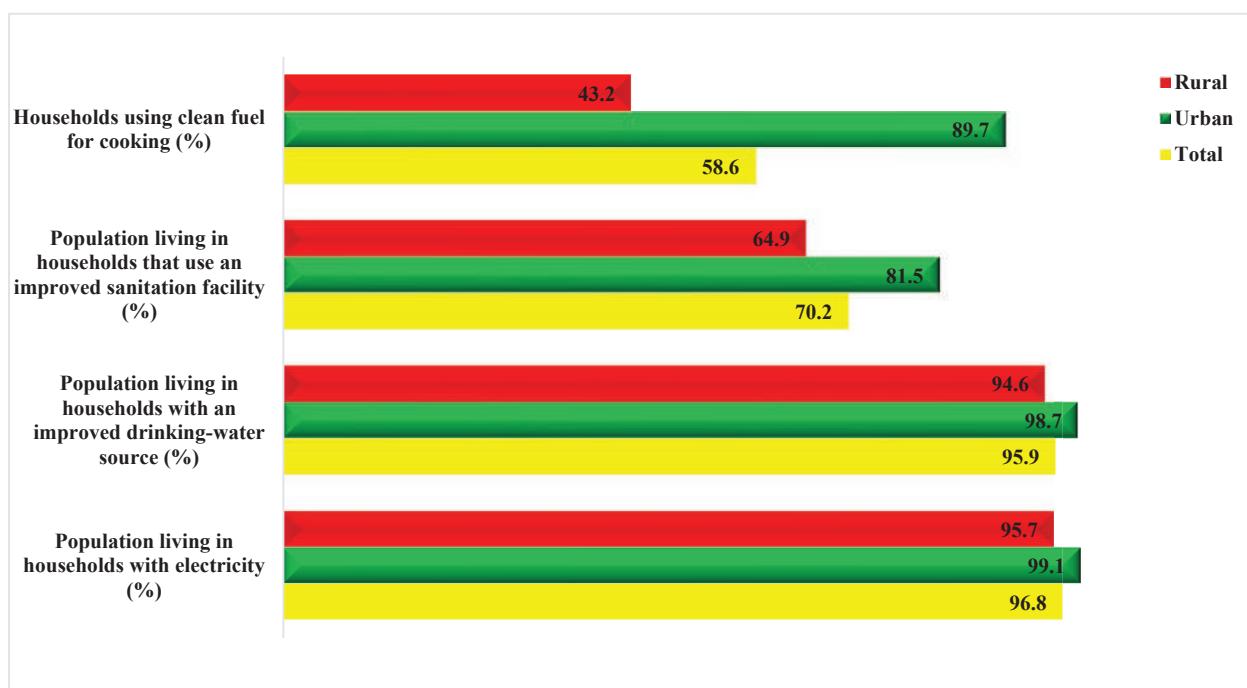
Source: NFHS-5 National Factsheet

Information on the above-mentioned household characteristics, according to State/Union Territory, is given in Table C.1.

The clean fuel for cooking includes Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas. Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. About 59 percent of households in India use some type of clean fuel for cooking.

Improved toilet facilities include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, pit latrines, or an unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and twin pit/composting toilets. 70 percent of Indian population living in the households that uses an improved sanitation facility. The non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and can reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases.

Improved sources of drinking water include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, and community reverse osmosis (RO) plants. Around 96 percent of the Indian population living in the households with an improved drinking water source. Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that the water is more likely to be safe to drink.
Almost all urban households (99%) and rural households (96%) population living with electricity.

C.2.2   Birth Registration of Children (under age 5 years)
Birth registration of children under age five years includes children having birth certificate or children not having a birth certificate but birth is registered with the civil authorities.

- Birth registration among children under age five years increased between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 (from 80% to 89%).
- Children in urban areas (93%) are more likely than children in rural areas (88%) to have their births registered.
- Birth registration is universal in Lakshadweep and Goa.

The data on birth registration of children (under age 5 years) according to State/Union Territory is given in Table C.2.

Map C.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority

89.1% in India

Percentage
- 73.2 - 90
- 90 - 94.4
- 94.4 - 97.4
- 97.4 - 98.2
- 98.2 - 100
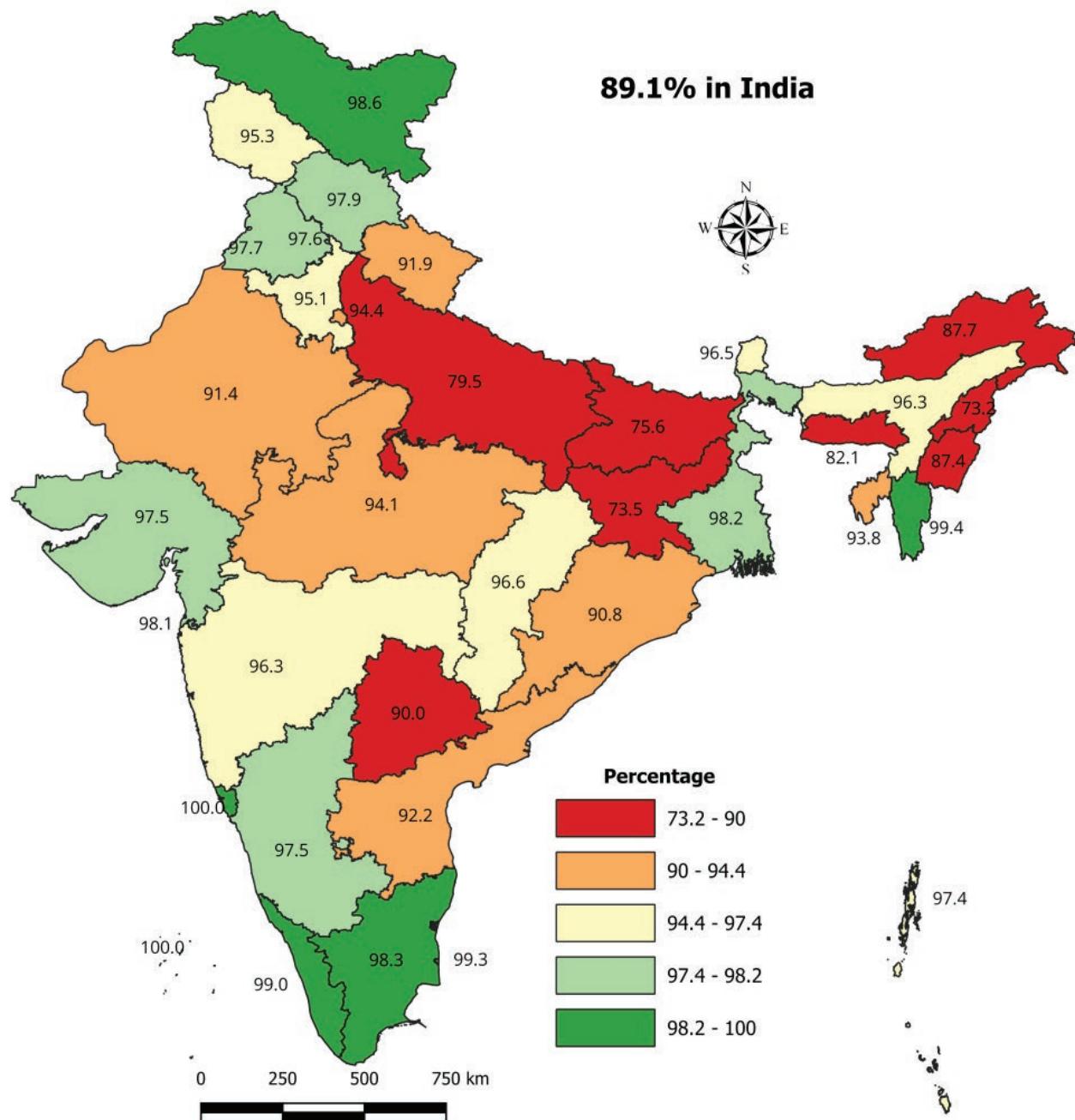
*Source: NFHS-5 National report*

C.2.3 Early Marriage

Marriage and sexual activities are the important determinants of fertility levels. Marriage is almost universal in India; however, early marriage has been declining over time.

- In NFHS-5, the rate of marriage before the legal age of 18 for women aged 20-24 is 23%, a decrease from 27% in NFHS-4. Similarly, for men aged 25-29, marriage before the legal age of 21 has decreased from 20% in NFHS-4 to 18% in NFHS-5.
- Urban areas display lower rates of early marriage, with 11% for men and 15% for women, in contrast to rural areas where the rates are higher at 21% for men and 27% for women. This underscores a higher prevalence of early marriage in rural India.
- West Bengal has the highest rate of early marriage among women at 42%, followed by Bihar (41%), Tripura (40%), Jharkhand (32%), and Assam (32%). Similarly, early marriage is more prevalent among men in Bihar (31%) and Madhya Pradesh (30%).

The data on early marriage according to gender, and State/Union Territory, is given in Table C.3.

Map C.2: Percentage of early marriage among women age 20-24 years and men age 25-29 years

Map C.2 (a) Women age 20-24
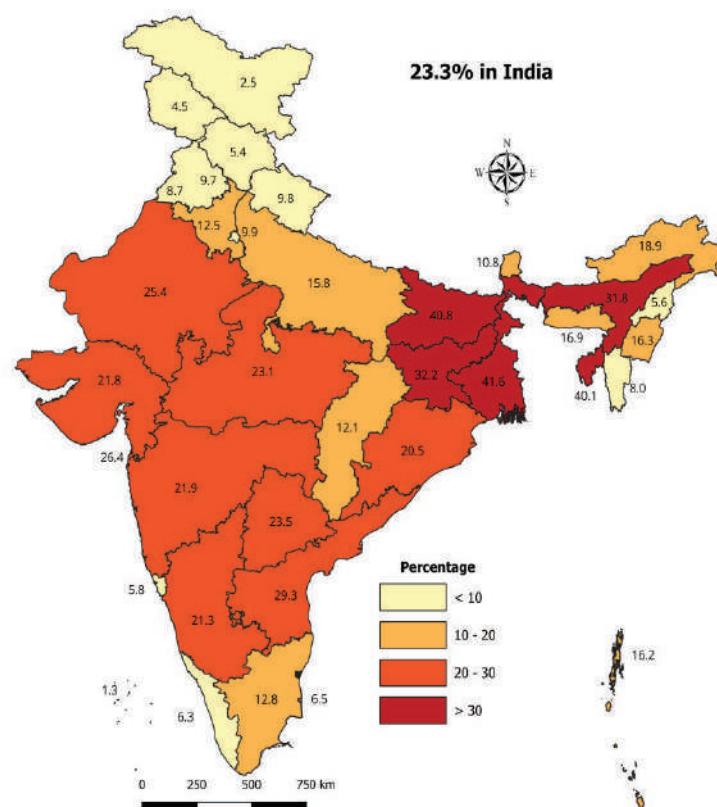
Source: NFHS-5 National report

Map C.2 (b) Men age 25-29

17.7% in India
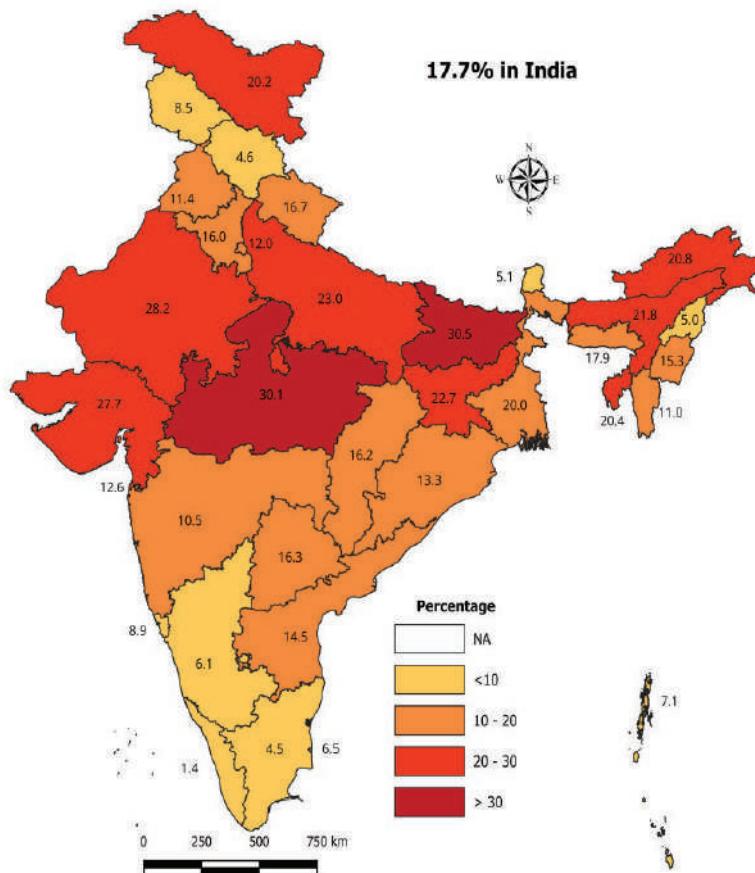
Source: NFHS-5 National report

### C.2.4 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the three years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

The Total Fertility Rate has declined noticeably in India over time. As per the NFHS-5, the TFR in India is 2.0 children per woman, which is slightly lower than the replacement level of fertility of 2.1 children per woman.

- The TFR among women in rural areas has declined from 2.4 children per women in 2015-16 to 2.1 children per women in 2019-21. The corresponding decline among women in urban areas was from 1.8 in 2015-16 to 1.6 in 2019-21.
- The TFR ranges from 1.1 children per woman in Sikkim to 3.0 children per woman in Bihar.

Information on Total Fertility Rate, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.4.

Map C.3: Total Fertility Rate (Children per women)

2.0% in India

1.3
1.4
1.7
1.4
1.6
1.9
1.9
1.6
2.0
2.4
1.1
1.8
3.0
1.9
1.7
1.9
2.9
2.2
1.7
1.9
2.3
1.6
1.8
1.8
1.8
1.7
1.8
1.3
1.7
1.7
1.4
1.8
1.5
1.8
1.3

Percentage
< 1.8
1.8 - 2.1
> 2.1

0   250   500   750 km
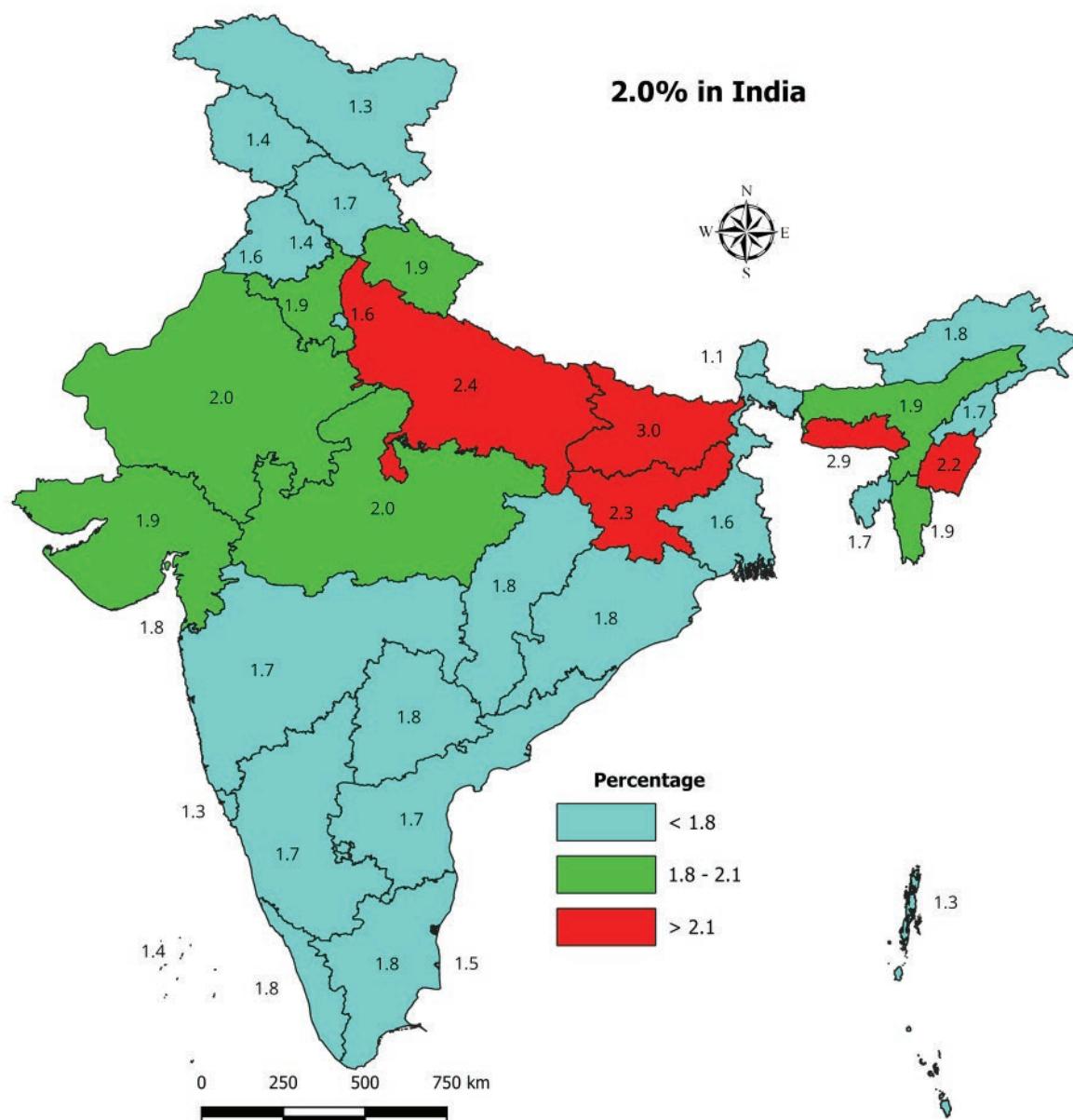
Source: NFHS-5 National report

C.2.5 Teenage Childbearing

Teenage childbearing refers to those women age 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child. Teenage childbearing is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

- Overall, 7 percent of women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey.
- Teenage childbearing is relatively high in rural areas i.e. 8 percent compared to 4 percent in urban area.
- Tripura (21.9%), West Bengal (16.4%), Andhra Pradesh (12.6%), Assam (11.7%) and Bihar (11.0%) have higher levels of teenage childbearing than other States and union territories of India.

Data on teenage childbearing, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.5.

Map C.4: Percentage of women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey
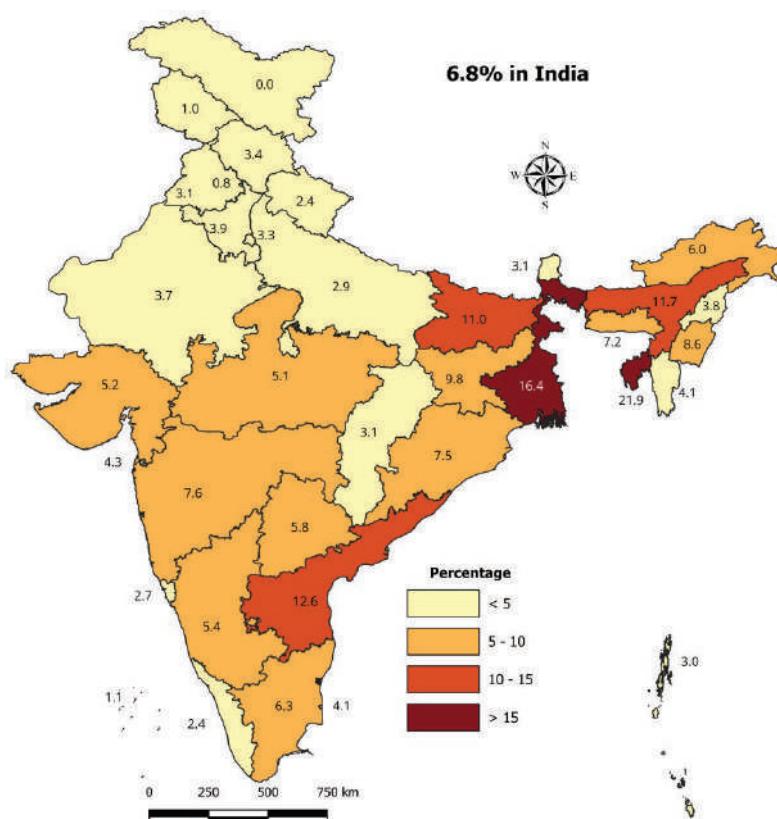
Source: NFHS-5 National report

### C.2.6 Current Use of Family Planning Methods

Family Planning methods or the contraceptive methods can limit or provide space to the number of children a couple have. Some contraceptive methods like Condom also prevent a couple from the sexually transmitted infections and diseases (STIs/STDs). The percentage of women age 15-49 years who use any contraceptive methods is also known as contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). Overall, the contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 years increased from 54 percent in 2015-16 to 67 percent in 2019-21.

56.4 % of the currently married women use a modern method of contraception. The modern methods of contraception include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs/PPIUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, diaphragm, foam/jelly, the standard days method, the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and emergency contraception. Current use of modern contraception is lowest in Manipur (18.2%), Meghalaya (22.5%), Lakshadweep (30.1%), Mizoram (30.8%), Bihar (44.4%) and Uttar Pradesh (44.5%).

Data on some other family planning indicators, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.6.

Map C.5: Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who uses Family Planning methods

Map C.5 (a) Women age 15-49 (Any Method)
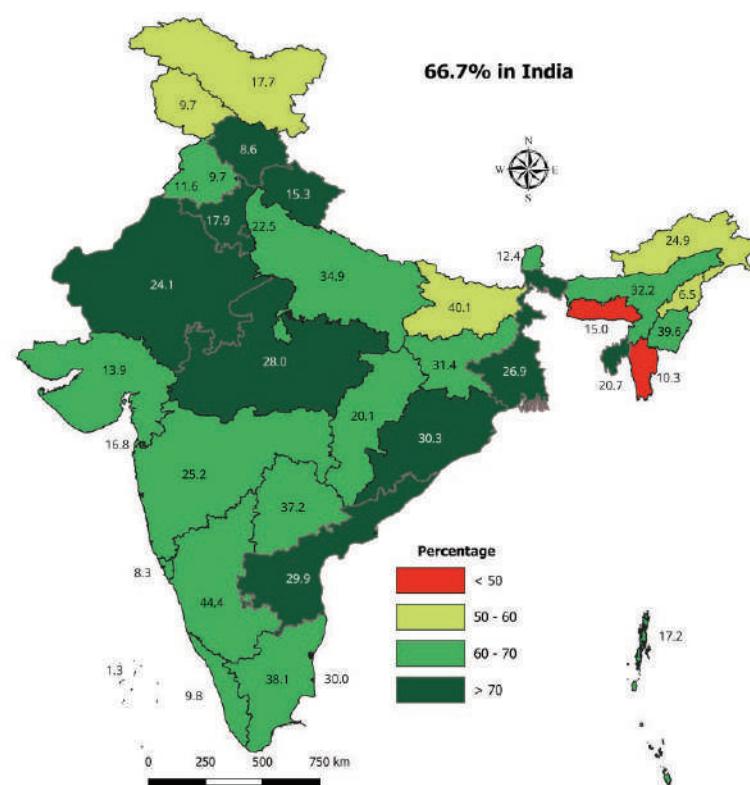
Source: NFHS-5 National report

Map C.5 (b) Women age 15-49 (Any Modern Method)

56.4% in India

| Percentage	
	< 50
	50 - 60
	60 - 70
	> 70
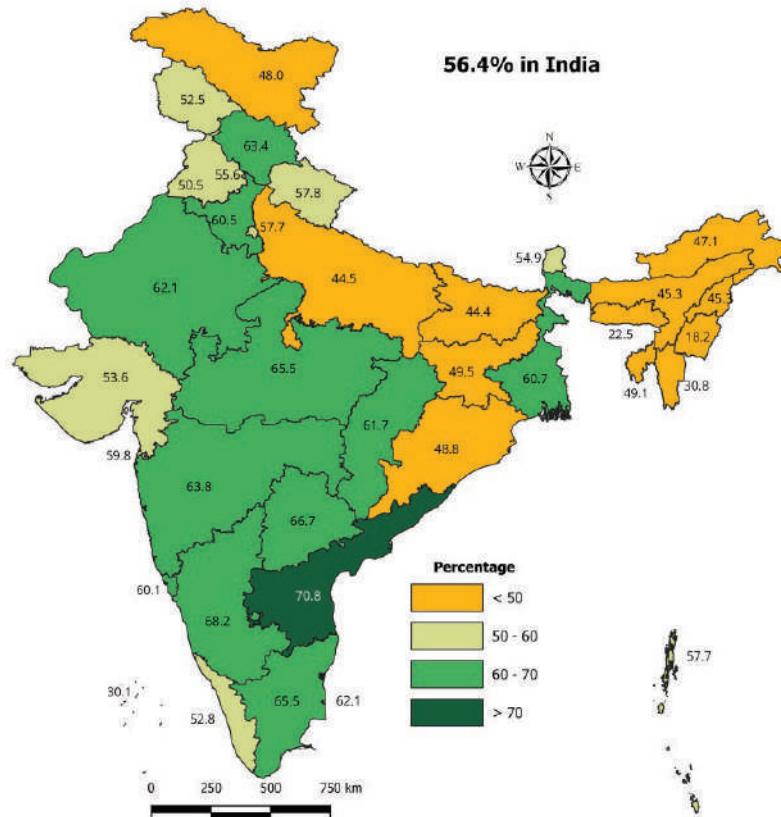
Source: NFHS-5 National report

C.2.7 Unmet Need For Family Planning Methods

Unmet need for family planning is the proportion of women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic, are considered fecund, and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether, but are not using a contraceptive method, or have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last two years was mistimed or unwanted.

- The total unmet need for family planning methods has dropped from 13 percent in 2015-16 to 9 percent in 2019-21.
- Unmet need for family planning methods is highest in Meghalaya (26.9%), and Mizoram (18.9%), and lowest in Andhra Pradesh (4.7%).

Percentage of Total unmet need and unmet need for spacing for family planning, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.7.

Map C.6: Percentage of unmet need for Family Planning

9.4% in India

Percentage

|	
	< 6
	7.6 - 8.9
	8.9 - 12
	> 12
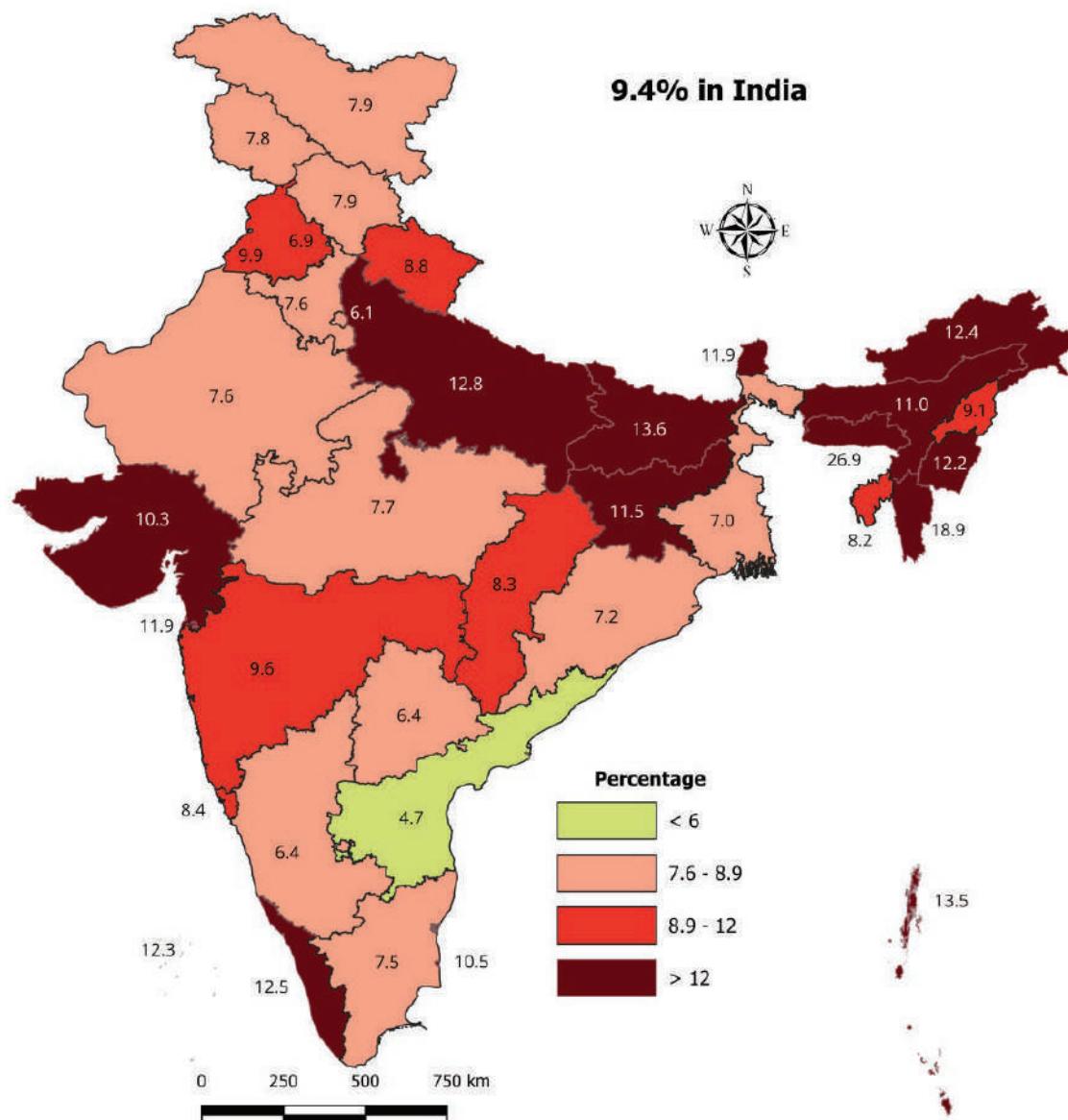
C.2.8 Antenatal Care (ANC)

Antenatal care (ANC) coverage is an indicator of access and use of health care during pregnancy. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants. As per World Health Organisation (WHO), receiving antenatal care at least four times increases the likelihood of receiving effective maternal health interventions during the antenatal period.

- More than half (59%) of women had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy in India.
- Urban women are more likely to have four or more ANC visits than rural women (69% and 55% respectively).

- The proportion of women who had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy is lowest in Nagaland (21%), followed by Bihar (25%); and highest in Goa (93%), followed by Lakshadweep (92%) and Tamil Nadu (91%).

Percentage of women who had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.8.

Map C.7: Percentage of mothers who had at least four antenatal care visits
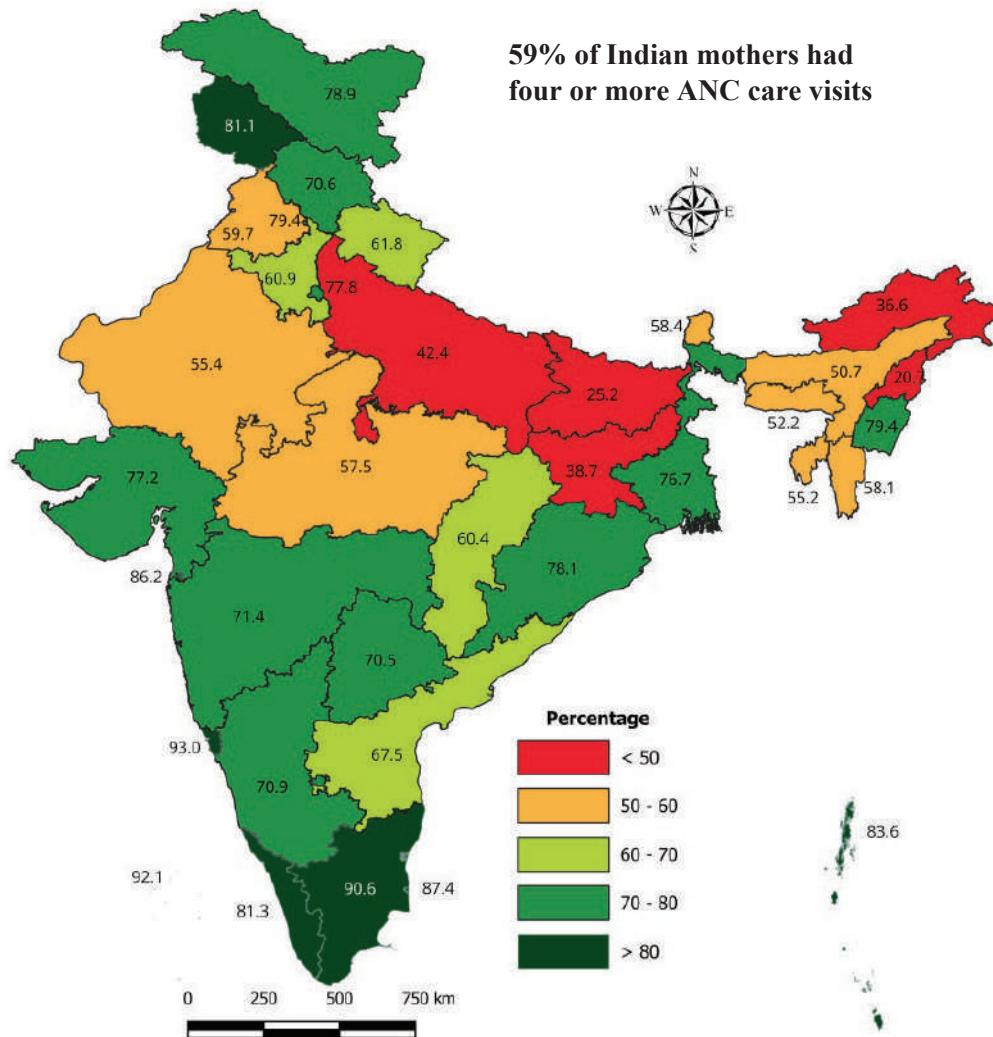
Source: NFHS-5 National report

C.2.9 Institutional Delivery

Increasing institutional deliveries is an important factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. Eighty-nine percent of live births in the five years before the survey were delivered in a health facility (reference to Indicator 3.7.3 of Table a.7 in Section A). At the national level, there has been a praiseworthy upswing, with the percentage escalating from 78.9% in NFHS-4 to a notable 88.6% in NFHS-5, indicative of substantial improvements in healthcare accessibility. Notably, certain States and Union Territories, including Chandigarh, Delhi,

Haryana, and Ladakh, have exhibited remarkable achievements, surpassing the national average in both survey periods. This underscores the efficacy of government initiatives in advancing maternal healthcare, emphasizing the concerted efforts made to promote institutional deliveries and enhance the overall well-being of mothers and infants.

C.2.10 Average Out of Pocket Expenditure for Delivery

In India, the average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility increased from Rs.7,935 in NFHS-4 to Rs.10,035 in NFHS-5, indicating a significant rise in healthcare expenses over time. Some States and union territories, such as Kerala and Goa, exhibit notably higher costs, with Kerala having the highest average cost of Rs.26,134 in NFHS-5, showcasing a substantial financial burden on healthcare. Conversely, States such as Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have lower average costs, reflecting more affordable healthcare options.

Average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.9.

Figure C.3: Average out-of-pocket expenditure (Rs.) for delivery in a health facility
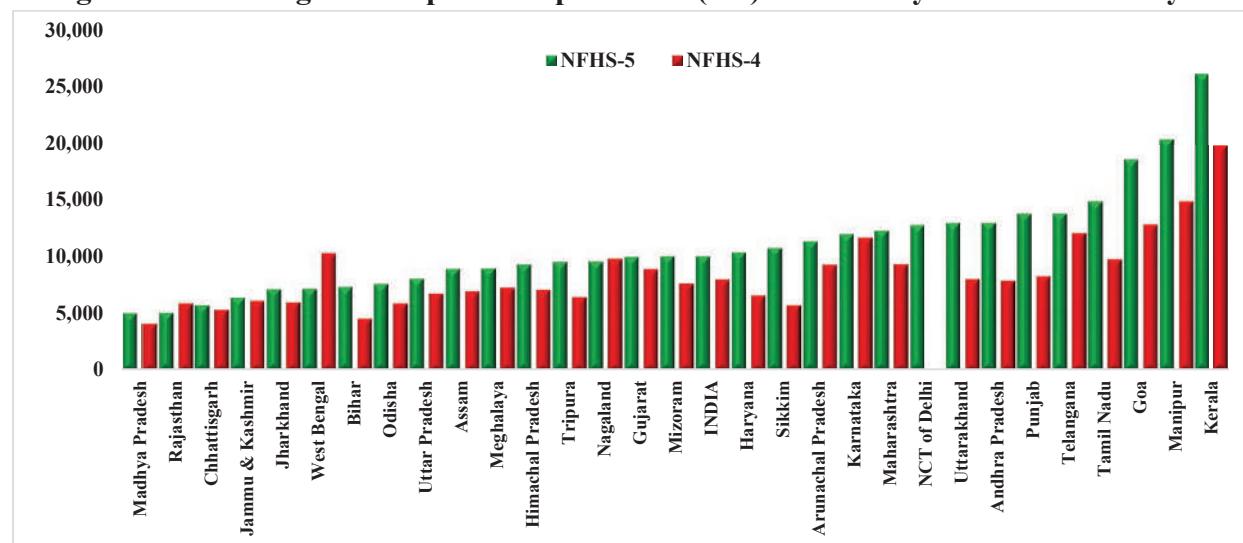
Source: NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 National Report

C.2.11 Breastfeeding Practices

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. Breastfeeding within one hour of birth, protects the new born from acquiring infection and reduces new born mortality. It facilitates emotional bonding of the mother and the baby and has a positive impact on duration of exclusive breastfeeding. Around 42 percent of children born in the last 3 years were breastfed within 1 hour of birth.

Figure C.4: Breastfeeding Practices

Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	54.9	
	63.7	
Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	41.6	
	41.8	

■NFHS-4
■NFHS-5

Source: NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 National Factsheet

Exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 6 months increased from 55 percent in 2015-16 to 64 percent in 2019-21. Exclusively breastfeeding is higher in rural area (65%) then the urban area (60%). Chhattisgarh (80%) have highest levels of exclusive breastfeeding than other States and Union Territories of India.

Percentage of exclusive breastfeeding and breastfed within one hour of birth, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.10.

C.2.12 Nutritional Status in Adults
Nutrition is the basic need for the healthy life and thus plays an important role in health promotion and disease prevention. The NFHS collected anthropometric data on the height and weight of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 years. The nutritional status represented in Body Mass Index (BMI), which is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

- The proportion of thin women age 15-49 years declined from 23 percent in 2015-16 to 19 percent in 2019-21. The proportion of thin men age 15-49 years also declined from 20 percent in 2015-16 to 16 percent in 2019-21.
- Around 24 percent of India women and 23 percent of Indian men are overweight or obese in 2019-21.
- The proportion of BMI below normal is higher in rural areas for both men (18%) and women (21%) than in urban areas (13% each) and the reverse is observed for the prevalence of overweight or obesity (33% in urban areas and 20% in rural areas).
- The highest proportion of thin women is observed in Jharkhand and Bihar (26% each), whereas, highest proportion of thin men is observed in Bihar (22%) followed by Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (21% each).
- The proportion of obese women is highest in Puducherry (46%), followed by Chandigarh (44%) and NCT of Delhi (41%), whereas the proportion of obese men is highest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (45%), followed by Puducherry (43%) and Lakshadweep (41%).

Figure C.5: Nutritional Status in Adults
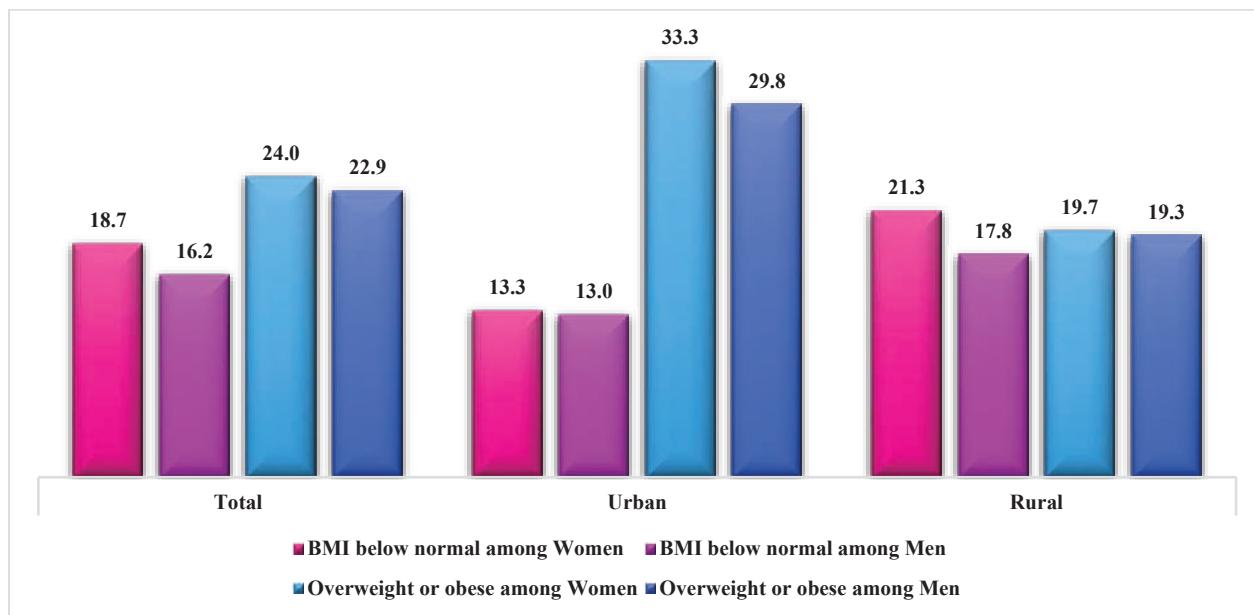
Source: NFHS-5 National report

Information on above mentioned nutritional status among adults, according to gender, and State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.11.

C.2.13 Women's Empowerment

Women's empowerment can be defined to promoting women's terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, magnitude of women's earnings relative to those of their husbands, decision making, empowering attitudes, house and land ownership, and access and use of a bank account and mobile phone.

Table C.II: Women's Empowerment

Women's Empowerment	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions (%)	71.0	63.0
Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	43.3	38.4
Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	78.6	53.0
Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	53.9	45.9

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) Factsheet

In NFHS, Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

- Currently married women's participation in three household decisions has increased from 63 percent in NFHS-4 to 71 percent in NFHS-5.
- Women's participation in all three decisions is slightly higher in urban area (74%) as compare to rural area (70%).
- Women's participation in all three decisions varies across States/UTs, lowest level in Ladakh (48%) followed by Telangana (57%) and highest in Nagaland (95%) followed by Chandigarh (92%).

The detailed information on women's empowerment, according to State/Union Territory (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5), is given in Table C.12.

The ownership of a house and/or land by a woman alone or jointly with others has sharply increased from 38 percent in 2015-16 to 43 percent in 2019-21.

- Ownership of a house and/or land slight varies with residence. Rural women (46%) are more likely than urban women (38%) to own a house and/or land by alone or jointly with others.
- Ownership of a house and/or land slight varies from 16 percent in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and 17 percent in Tripura to 72 percent in Ladakh, followed by 70 percent in Arunachal Pradesh.

The percentage of women who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use has substantially increased from 53 percent in NFHS-4 to 79 percent in NFHS-5.

- The percentage of women who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use is higher in the urban women as compare to the rural women.
- The percentage of women who have a bank or savings account that they use ranges from 64 percent in Nagaland and 67 percent in Lakshadweep to 93 percent in Puducherry and 92 percent in Tamil Nadu.

In NFHS, the women age 15-49 years were asked if they had a mobile phone that they themselves use. More than half (54%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

- Ownership of a mobile phone that women themselves use increased from NFHS-4 (46%) to NFHS-5 (54%).
- The proportion of having a mobile phone that women themselves use is more in the urban areas (69%) than the rural areas (47%).
- Ownership of a mobile phone that women themselves use varies from 39 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 41 percent in Chhattisgarh to 91 percent in Goa, followed by 89 percent in Sikkim and 87 percent in Kerala.

Map C.8: Percentage of currently married women (age 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions
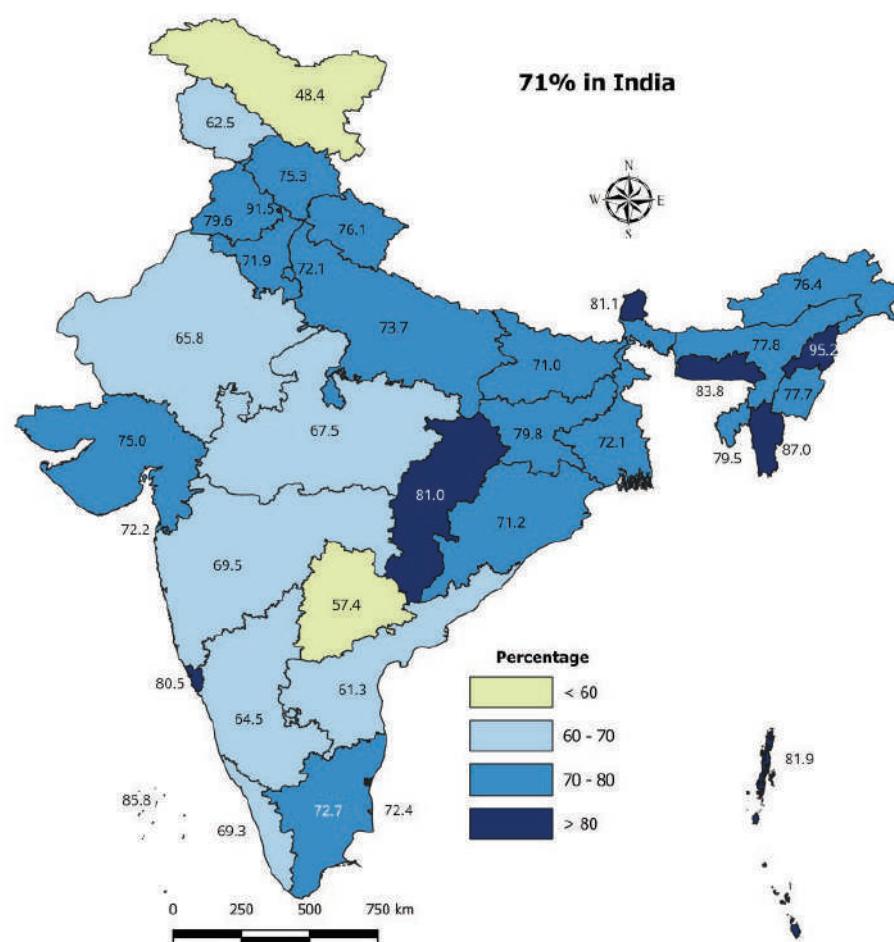
Source: NFHS-5 National report

C.2.14 Menstrual Protection

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. Hygienic methods of protection during the menstrual period including locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, menstrual cups, or tampons during their menstrual period.

- In India, the percentage of using hygienic methods of protection during the menstrual period among women age 15-24 years has increased from 58 percent in NFHS-4 to 78 percent in NFHS-5.
- Around 73 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 90 percent of urban women.
- The lowest percentage of women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection in Bihar (59%), Madhya Pradesh (61%), and Meghalaya (65%).

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period, according to State/Union Territory is given in the Table C.13.

Map C.9: Percentage of women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period
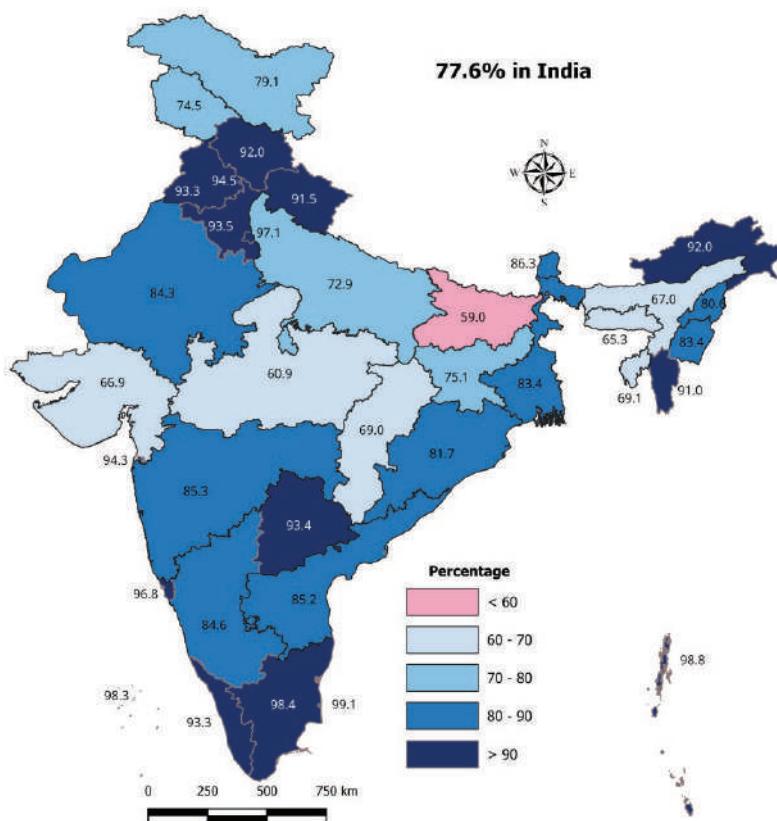
Source: NFHS-5 National report

C.2.15 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

In NFHS-5, information was obtained from never-married women age 18-49 years on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women age 18-49 years on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands and others.

- Around 29% of ever-married women age 18-49 years reported they had ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband.
- Women in Rural areas are more likely (31%) than the women in urban areas (25%) to experience physical or sexual spousal violence.
- Around 4% of ever-married women age 18-49 years have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy.
- The prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy is higher in rural women (3.3%) than in urban women (2.6%).

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence, and ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy, according to State/Union Territory is given in the Table C.14.

Figure C.6: Women age 18-49 years who have experienced violence
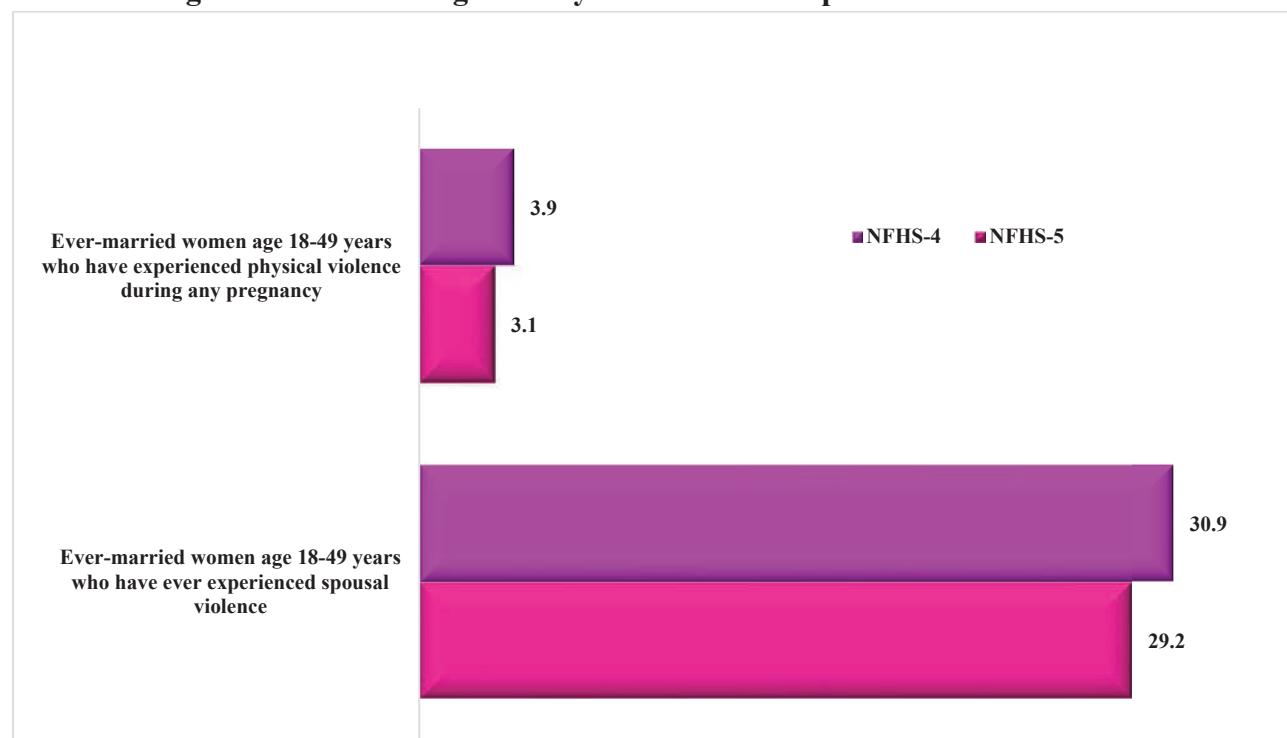
Source: NFHS-5 National report

Map C.10: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence

29% of Indian women have ever experienced spousal

17.7

9.7

8.6

9.7

11.6

15.3

17.9

22.5

24.1

34.9

40.1

12.4

24.9

32.2

6.5

15.0

39.6

28.0

31.4

26.9

20.7

10.3

13.9

20.1

30.3

16.8

25.2

37.2

8.3

29.9

44.4

Percentage

	<15
	15 - 25
	25 - 35
	> 35

17.2

1.3

38.1

30.0

9.8

0   250   500   750 km
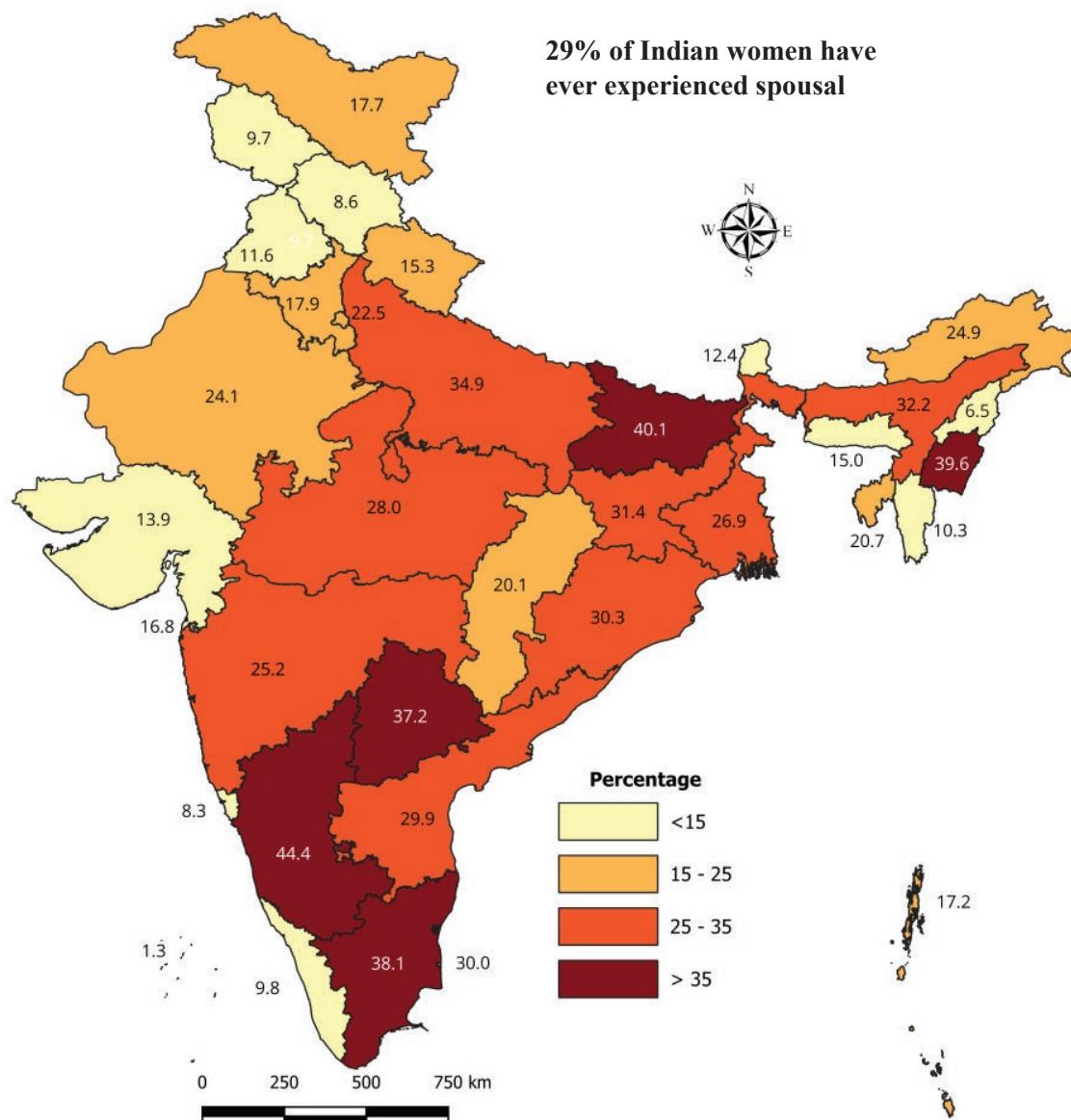
Source: NFHS-5 National report

C.3.   Conclusion

The findings of NFHS-5 are evidence to India's achievements in the health sector in recent times. As per the findings of NFHS-5, India has achieved the replacement level of fertility a key demographic milestone with TFR of 2 children per woman. NFHS-5 findings show that India has achieved two key SDG targets on modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR at 56.5% against SDG target of 55.3%) and tackling unmet needs of family planning (at 9% against SDG target of 10.5%). Besides, India is on the track to achieve many other SDG targets like institutional births (at 88.6% against 92%) and skilled birth attendance (at 89.4% against 97%). NFHS-5 has also brought out significant achievements in Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCHA+N) domain in the country.

The NFHS has emerged as a major data source for tracking the progress at disaggregated levels towards achieving targets, in particular SDG 1 "No Poverty"; SDG 2 "Zero Hunger"; SDG 3 "Health and Well-being for all"; SDG 5 "Gender Equality"; and SDG 16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions". The inclusive efforts of the Government of India in the country through landmark programmes like National Rural Health Mission, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan AarogyaYojana, Mission Indradhanush, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritwa Abhiyan, POSHAN Abhiyan, Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao, Jan Dhan Abhiyan, Ujjwala Abhiyan, promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls, etc. are also reflected in the findings of the NFHS-5.

Table C.1: India and States/UTs-wise Household profile

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Population living in households with electricity (%)		Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**96.8**	**88.0**	**95.9**	**94.4**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.6	97.2	96.3	95.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	99.5	99.2	96.7	95.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	94.8	88.3	93.7	86.2
4	Assam	92.6	78.3	86.0	84.2
5	Bihar	96.3	60.0	99.2	98.4
6	Chhattisgarh	98.8	96.3	95.5	91.3
7	Chandigarh	99.9	99.6	99.1	100.0
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	99.7	98.3	95.4	94.8
9	Goa	100.0	99.8	98.5	96.7
10	Gujarat	97.6	96.2	97.2	95.9
11	Haryana	99.6	98.9	98.6	98.3
12	Himachal Pradesh	99.5	99.5	96.2	94.9
13	Jammu & Kashmir	99.3	97.2	91.9	89.1
14	Jharkhand	94.3	81.2	86.6	78.1
15	Karnataka	99.1	98.3	95.3	95.3
16	Kerala	99.6	99.2	94.9	94.8
17	Ladakh	99.5	98.7	88.7	83.0
18	Lakshadweep	99.8	100.0	92.9	91.1
19	Madhya Pradesh	98.4	90.9	89.0	85.2
20	Maharashtra	97.8	93.5	93.5	92.5
21	Manipur	98.1	92.8	77.1	63.9
22	Meghalaya	91.9	91.8	79.2	70.3
23	Mizoram	98.2	96.0	95.8	93.8
24	Nagaland	98.6	96.7	91.0	82.4
25	NCT of Delhi	99.9	99.8	99.4	99.8
26	Odisha	97.0	86.6	91.1	89.1
27	Puducherry	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.6
28	Punjab	99.7	99.6	98.8	99.6
29	Rajasthan	98.1	91.2	96.5	93.7
30	Sikkim	99.3	99.4	92.8	97.8
31	Tamil Nadu	99.3	99.0	98.6	97.7
32	Telangana	99.6	98.9	98.7	97.7
33	Tripura	98.2	92.8	88.0	86.4
34	Uttar Pradesh	91.0	72.6	99.2	98.4
35	Uttarakhand	99.6	97.8	95.9	93.6
36	West Bengal	97.5	94.3	97.5	97.2

Table C.1: India and States/UTs-wise Household Characteristics (contd...)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility[2] (%)		Households using clean fuel for cooking[3] (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**70.2**	**48.5**	**58.6**	**43.8**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88.0	75.4	79.8	63.5
2	Andhra Pradesh	77.3	54.4	83.6	62.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	82.9	61.6	53.2	45.0
4	Assam	68.6	49.0	42.1	25.1
5	Bihar	49.4	26.5	37.8	17.8
6	Chhattisgarh	76.8	34.8	33.0	22.8
7	Chandigarh	85.0	83.7	95.8	93.9
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	65.8	44.4	79.9	63.1
9	Goa	87.9	78.7	96.5	84.1
10	Gujarat	74.0	63.6	66.9	52.6
11	Haryana	85.0	80.6	59.5	52.2
12	Himachal Pradesh	81.8	72.3	51.7	36.7
13	Jammu & Kashmir	75.7	53.8	69.2	57.5
14	Jharkhand	56.7	25.0	31.9	18.9
15	Karnataka	74.8	57.8	79.7	54.7
16	Kerala	98.7	98.2	72.1	57.4
17	Ladakh	42.3	17.8	76.3	67.6
18	Lakshadweep	99.8	99.6	59.4	31.8
19	Madhya Pradesh	65.1	34.8	40.1	29.6
20	Maharashtra	72.0	52.3	79.7	59.9
21	Manipur	64.9	52.6	70.4	42.1
22	Meghalaya	82.9	61.4	33.7	21.8
23	Mizoram	95.3	84.4	83.8	66.1
24	Nagaland	87.7	76.7	43.0	32.8
25	NCT of Delhi	81.1	75.1	98.9	97.9
26	Odisha	60.5	30.0	34.7	19.2
27	Puducherry	84.9	64.8	92.3	84.8
28	Punjab	86.6	82.7	76.7	65.9
29	Rajasthan	71.1	46.1	41.4	31.8
30	Sikkim	87.3	89.7	78.4	59.1
31	Tamil Nadu	72.6	52.5	82.9	73.0
32	Telangana	76.2	52.3	91.8	67.3
33	Tripura	73.6	63.7	45.3	31.9
34	Uttar Pradesh	68.8	36.4	49.5	32.7
35	Uttarakhand	78.8	66.2	59.2	51.0
36	West Bengal	68.0	52.8	40.2	27.8

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) Factsheet

[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/stand pipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water community RO plant.

[2]Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

[3]Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Table C.2: India and States/UTs-wise Birth registration with civil authority

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**89.1**	**79.7**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.4	97.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	92.2	82.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	87.7	62.9
4	Assam	96.3	94.2
5	Bihar	75.6	60.7
6	Chhattisgarh	96.6	86.1
7	Chandigarh	97.6	95.1
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	98.1	$
9	Goa	100.0	98.9
10	Gujarat	97.5	95.8
11	Haryana	95.1	94.2
12	Himachal Pradesh	97.9	95.3
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	95.3	77.4
14	Jharkhand	73.5	65.0
15	Karnataka	97.5	94.9
16	Kerala	99.0	97.7
17	Ladakh	98.6	NA
18	Lakshadweep	100.0	99.1
19	Madhya Pradesh	94.1	81.9
20	Maharashtra	96.3	95.1
21	Manipur	87.4	64.8
22	Meghalaya	82.1	79.8
23	Mizoram	99.4	97.9
24	Nagaland	73.2	68.5
25	NCT of Delhi	94.4	88.0
26	Odisha	90.8	82.1
27	Puducherry	99.3	99.0
28	Punjab	97.7	98.3
29	Rajasthan	91.4	66.6
30	Sikkim	96.5	98.5
31	Tamil Nadu	98.3	98.3
32	Telangana	90.0	83.1
33	Tripura	93.8	91.6
34	Uttar Pradesh	79.5	60.2
35	Uttarakhand	91.9	76.7
36	West Bengal	98.2	96.9

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 93.6 and 91.5 respectively.
The above data for birth registration is for de-jure children which means all persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.3: India and States/UTs-wise Marriage

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**23.3**	**26.8**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.2	16.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	29.3	33.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	23.5
4	Assam	31.8	30.8
5	Bihar	40.8	42.5
6	Chhattisgarh	12.1	21.3
7	Chandigarh	9.7	12.7
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	26.4	26.8
9	Goa	5.8	9.8
10	Gujarat	21.8	24.9
11	Haryana	12.5	19.4
12	Himachal Pradesh	5.4	8.6
13	Jammu & Kashmir	4.5	8.7
14	Jharkhand	32.2	37.9
15	Karnataka	21.3	21.4
16	Kerala	6.3	7.6
17	Ladakh	2.5	4.9
18	Lakshadweep	1.3	1.9
19	Madhya Pradesh	23.1	32.4
20	Maharashtra	21.9	26.3
21	Manipur	16.3	13.7
22	Meghalaya	16.9	16.9
23	Mizoram	8.0	10.9
24	Nagaland	5.6	13.4
25	NCT of Delhi	9.9	14.3
26	Odisha	20.5	21.3
27	Puducherry	6.5	10.7
28	Punjab	8.7	7.6
29	Rajasthan	25.4	35.4
30	Sikkim	10.8	15.0
31	Tamil Nadu	12.8	16.3
32	Telangana	23.5	26.2
33	Tripura	40.1	33.1
34	Uttar Pradesh	15.8	21.1
35	Uttarakhand	9.8	13.8
36	West Bengal	41.6	41.6

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National and State Factsheet

Table C.3: India and States/UTs-wise Marriage (contd…)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**17.7**	**20.3**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(7.1)	9.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	14.5	15.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20.8	22.6
4	Assam	21.8	15.0
5	Bihar	30.5	35.3
6	Chhattisgarh	16.2	26.9
7	Chandigarh	*	*
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	12.6	29.9
9	Goa	(8.9)	8.4
10	Gujarat	27.7	28.4
11	Haryana	16.0	23.9
12	Himachal Pradesh	4.6	7.3
13	Jammu & Kashmir	8.5	10.5
14	Jharkhand	22.7	30.5
15	Karnataka	6.1	9.1
16	Kerala	1.4	2.8
17	Ladakh	(20.2)	12.4
18	Lakshadweep	*	(0.0)
19	Madhya Pradesh	30.1	31.2
20	Maharashtra	10.5	11.4
21	Manipur	15.3	15.1
22	Meghalaya	17.9	13.6
23	Mizoram	11.0	14.3
24	Nagaland	5.0	8.0
25	NCT of Delhi	12.0	21.0
26	Odisha	13.3	11.0
27	Puducherry	6.5	5.1
28	Punjab	11.4	11.1
29	Rajasthan	28.2	35.7
30	Sikkim	5.1	10.7
31	Tamil Nadu	4.5	9.0
32	Telangana	16.3	17.8
33	Tripura	20.4	16.2
34	Uttar Pradesh	23.0	28.7
35	Uttarakhand	16.7	17.1
36	West Bengal	20.0	17.3

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National and State Factsheet
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table C.4: India and States/UTs-wise Total Fertility Rate

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Fertility Rate (Children per woman)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**2.0**	**2.2**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.3	1.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.7	1.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	2.1
4	Assam	1.9	2.2
5	Bihar	3.0	3.4
6	Chhattisgarh	1.8	2.2
7	Chandigarh	1.4	1.6
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.8	$
9	Goa	1.3	1.7
10	Gujarat	1.9	2.0
11	Haryana	1.9	2.1
12	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	1.9
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	1.4	2.0
14	Jharkhand	2.3	2.6
15	Karnataka	1.7	1.8
16	Kerala	1.8	1.6
17	Ladakh	1.3	NA
18	Lakshadweep	1.4	1.8
19	Madhya Pradesh	2.0	2.3
20	Maharashtra	1.7	1.9
21	Manipur	2.2	2.6
22	Meghalaya	2.9	3.0
23	Mizoram	1.9	2.3
24	Nagaland	1.7	2.7
25	NCT of Delhi	1.6	1.8
26	Odisha	1.8	2.1
27	Puducherry	1.5	1.7
28	Punjab	1.6	1.6
29	Rajasthan	2.0	2.4
30	Sikkim	1.1	1.2
31	Tamil Nadu	1.8	1.7
32	Telangana	1.8	1.8
33	Tripura	1.7	1.7
34	Uttar Pradesh	2.4	2.7
35	Uttarakhand	1.9	2.1
36	West Bengal	1.6	1.8

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National report
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 2.3 and 1.7 respectively.

Table C.5: India and States/UTs-wise Teenage Childbearing

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**6.8**	**7.9**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.0	4.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	12.6	11.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6.0	10.5
4	Assam	11.7	13.6
5	Bihar	11.0	12.2
6	Chhattisgarh	3.1	4.8
7	Chandigarh	0.8	2.1
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4.3	$
9	Goa	2.7	2.9
10	Gujarat	5.2	6.5
11	Haryana	3.9	5.8
12	Himachal Pradesh	3.4	2.6
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	1.0	2.9
14	Jharkhand	9.8	11.9
15	Karnataka	5.4	7.8
16	Kerala	2.4	3.0
17	Ladakh	0.0	NA
18	Lakshadweep	1.1	0.0
19	Madhya Pradesh	5.1	7.3
20	Maharashtra	7.6	8.3
21	Manipur	8.6	7.4
22	Meghalaya	7.2	8.6
23	Mizoram	4.1	7.2
24	Nagaland	3.8	5.7
25	NCT of Delhi	3.3	2.1
26	Odisha	7.5	7.6
27	Puducherry	4.1	3.5
28	Punjab	3.1	2.6
29	Rajasthan	3.7	6.3
30	Sikkim	3.1	2.8
31	Tamil Nadu	6.3	5.0
32	Telangana	5.8	10.5
33	Tripura	21.9	18.8
34	Uttar Pradesh	2.9	3.8
35	Uttarakhand	2.4	2.8
36	West Bengal	16.4	18.3

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 10.2 and 4.5 respectively.

Table C.6: India and States/UTs-wise Current use of Family Planning Methods
(currently married women age 15-49 years)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)_ Any method (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**66.7**	**53.5**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.8	50.5
2	Andhra Pradesh	71.1	69.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	59.1	31.6
4	Assam	60.8	52.4
5	Bihar	55.8	24.0
6	Chhattisgarh	67.8	57.7
7	Chandigarh	77.4	74.0
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	68.0	$
9	Goa	67.9	26.3
10	Gujarat	65.3	46.9
11	Haryana	73.1	63.7
12	Himachal Pradesh	74.2	56.8
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	59.8	57.1
14	Jharkhand	61.7	40.3
15	Karnataka	68.7	51.8
16	Kerala	60.7	53.1
17	Ladakh	51.3	NA
18	Lakshadweep	52.6	29.7
19	Madhya Pradesh	71.7	51.3
20	Maharashtra	66.2	64.7
21	Manipur	61.3	23.6
22	Meghalaya	27.4	24.3
23	Mizoram	31.2	35.3
24	Nagaland	57.4	26.5
25	NCT of Delhi	76.4	54.8
26	Odisha	74.1	57.3
27	Puducherry	66.0	61.9
28	Punjab	66.6	75.8
29	Rajasthan	72.3	59.7
30	Sikkim	69.1	46.7
31	Tamil Nadu	68.6	53.2
32	Telangana	68.1	57.2
33	Tripura	71.2	64.1
34	Uttar Pradesh	62.4	45.5
35	Uttarakhand	70.8	53.4
36	West Bengal	74.4	70.9

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Table C.6: India and States/UTs-wise Current use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) (contd…)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)_Any modern method (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**56.4**	**47.7**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57.7	48.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	69.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1	26.6
4	Assam	45.3	37.0
5	Bihar	44.4	23.2
6	Chhattisgarh	61.7	54.5
7	Chandigarh	55.6	58.2
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	59.8	$
9	Goa	60.1	24.8
10	Gujarat	53.6	43.1
11	Haryana	60.5	59.4
12	Himachal Pradesh	63.4	52.0
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	52.5	46.0
14	Jharkhand	49.5	37.4
15	Karnataka	68.2	51.3
16	Kerala	52.8	50.3
17	Ladakh	48.0	NA
18	Lakshadweep	30.1	15.7
19	Madhya Pradesh	65.5	49.5
20	Maharashtra	63.8	62.5
21	Manipur	18.2	12.7
22	Meghalaya	22.5	21.9
23	Mizoram	30.8	35.2
24	Nagaland	45.3	21.2
25	NCT of Delhi	57.7	48.6
26	Odisha	48.8	45.4
27	Puducherry	62.1	61.2
28	Punjab	50.5	66.3
29	Rajasthan	62.1	53.5
30	Sikkim	54.9	45.9
31	Tamil Nadu	65.5	52.6
32	Telangana	66.7	56.9
33	Tripura	49.1	42.8
34	Uttar Pradesh	44.5	31.7
35	Uttarakhand	57.8	49.3
36	West Bengal	60.7	57.0

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 37.9 and 31.6 respectively.

Table C.7: India and States/UTs-wise Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total unmet need for Family Planning (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**9.4**	**12.9**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.5	15.5
2	Andhra Pradesh	4.7	4.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.4	21.5
4	Assam	11.0	14.1
5	Bihar	13.6	21.1
6	Chhattisgarh	8.3	11.1
7	Chandigarh	6.9	6.3
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	11.9	$
9	Goa	8.4	17.5
10	Gujarat	10.3	17.0
11	Haryana	7.6	9.3
12	Himachal Pradesh	7.9	15.7
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	7.8	12.3
14	Jharkhand	11.5	18.4
15	Karnataka	6.4	10.4
16	Kerala	12.5	13.7
17	Ladakh	7.9	NA
18	Lakshadweep	12.3	16.9
19	Madhya Pradesh	7.7	12.1
20	Maharashtra	9.6	9.7
21	Manipur	12.2	30.1
22	Meghalaya	26.9	21.2
23	Mizoram	18.9	20.0
24	Nagaland	9.1	22.3
25	NCT of Delhi	6.1	15.0
26	Odisha	7.2	13.6
27	Puducherry	10.5	8.3
28	Punjab	9.9	6.2
29	Rajasthan	7.6	12.3
30	Sikkim	11.9	21.7
31	Tamil Nadu	7.5	10.1
32	Telangana	6.4	7.4
33	Tripura	8.2	10.7
34	Uttar Pradesh	12.8	18.0
35	Uttarakhand	8.8	15.5
36	West Bengal	7.0	7.5

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 19.3 and 19.7 respectively.

Table C.7: India and States/UTs-wise Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) (contd…)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unmet need for spacing for Family Planning (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**4.0**	**5.6**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.1	8.1
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.6	3.1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7.0	12.7
4	Assam	4.1	5.8
5	Bihar	6.1	9.4
6	Chhattisgarh	3.4	5.3
7	Chandigarh	2.5	1.8
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	5.3	$
9	Goa	4.0	8.3
10	Gujarat	4.5	6.6
11	Haryana	3.3	3.8
12	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	4.8
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	3.9	5.8
14	Jharkhand	4.8	9.0
15	Karnataka	3.8	6.0
16	Kerala	7.0	8.3
17	Ladakh	4.0	NA
18	Lakshadweep	8.0	12.7
19	Madhya Pradesh	3.8	5.7
20	Maharashtra	3.8	4.3

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unmet need for spacing for Family Planning (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
21	Manipur	4.7	12.7
22	Meghalaya	18.3	15.3
23	Mizoram	12.8	12.4
24	Nagaland	4.5	11.3
25	NCT of Delhi	2.0	4.5
26	Odisha	2.5	4.7
27	Puducherry	3.2	4.8
28	Punjab	3.7	2.3
29	Rajasthan	3.7	5.7
30	Sikkim	4.9	8.9
31	Tamil Nadu	3.0	4.8
32	Telangana	2.8	3.8
33	Tripura	2.5	4.1
34	Uttar Pradesh	4.8	6.8
35	Uttarakhand	3.2	5.2
36	West Bengal	3.0	3.0

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 10.6 and 11.0 respectively.

Table C.8: India and States/UTs-wise Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	58.5	51.2
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	83.6	92.1
2	Andhra Pradesh	67.5	76.3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36.6	26.7
4	Assam	50.7	46.4
5	Bihar	25.2	14.4
6	Chandigarh	79.4	64.5
7	Chhattisgarh	60.4	59.1
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	86.2	$
9	Goa	93.0	89.0
10	Gujarat	77.2	70.5
11	Haryana	60.9	45.1
12	Himachal Pradesh	70.6	69.1
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	81.1	81.3
14	Jharkhand	38.7	30.3
15	Karnataka	70.9	70.1
16	Kerala	81.3	90.1
17	Ladakh	78.9	NA
18	Lakshadweep	92.1	82.3
19	Madhya Pradesh	57.5	35.7
20	Maharashtra	71.4	72.2
21	Manipur	79.4	69.0
22	Meghalaya	52.2	50.0
23	Mizoram	58.1	61.4
24	Nagaland	20.7	15.0
25	NCT of Delhi	77.8	67.9
26	Odisha	78.1	61.9
27	Puducherry	87.4	87.7
28	Punjab	59.7	68.4
29	Rajasthan	55.4	38.5
30	Sikkim	58.4	74.7
31	Tamil Nadu	90.6	81.1
32	Telangana	70.5	74.9
33	Tripura	55.2	64.3
34	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	26.4
35	Uttarakhand	61.8	30.9
36	West Bengal	76.7	76.4

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 75.6 and 62.7 respectively.

Table C.9: India and States/UTs-wise Out-of-pocket expenditure for delivery

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Average out-of-pocket cost (Rs.)[1,2] paid for delivery in Any health facility	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**10,035**	**7935**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NA	NA
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,942	7820
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11,327	9281
4	Assam	8,900	6869
5	Bihar	7,301	4488
6	Chhattisgarh	5,722	5282
7	Chandigarh	NA	NA
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	NA	NA
9	Goa	18,511	12820
10	Gujarat	9,958	8878
11	Haryana	10,356	6517
12	Himachal Pradesh	9,314	7063
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	6,379	6079
14	Jharkhand	7,118	5920
15	Karnataka	11,938	11630
16	Kerala	26,134	19768
17	Ladakh	NA	NA
18	Lakshadweep	NA	NA
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,010	4044
20	Maharashtra	12,289	9319
21	Manipur	20,319	14848
22	Meghalaya	8,942	7195
23	Mizoram	10,033	7566
24	Nagaland	9,538	9791
25	NCT of Delhi	12,756	NA
26	Odisha	7,544	5824
27	Puducherry	NA	NA
28	Punjab	13,750	8254
29	Rajasthan	5,058	5828
30	Sikkim	10,746	5689
31	Tamil Nadu	14,821	9745
32	Telangana	13,758	12056
33	Tripura	9,499	6411
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,043	6718
35	Uttarakhand	12,941	7969
36	West Bengal	7,141	10269

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National & State Reports.
1Excludes women who don't know the cost.
2Out-of-pocket cost paid for the delivery includes the cost of transportation, the hospital stay, tests, medicines, and other costs.
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5

Table C.10: India and States/UTs-wise Child Feeding Practices

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[4] (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**41.8**	**41.6**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.9	41.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	52.0	40.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	52.0	58.6
4	Assam	49.1	64.4
5	Bihar	31.1	34.9
6	Chhattisgarh	32.2	47.1
7	Chandigarh	63.7	33.5
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	25.9	50.0
9	Goa	61.6	73.3
10	Gujarat	37.8	49.9
11	Haryana	41.6	42.4
12	Himachal Pradesh	45.1	41.1
13	Jammu & Kashmir	55.6	45.7
14	Jharkhand	21.5	33.1
15	Karnataka	49.1	56.3
16	Kerala	66.7	64.3
17	Ladakh	57.9	60.0
18	Lakshadweep	76.3	57.7
19	Madhya Pradesh	41.3	34.4
20	Maharashtra	53.2	57.5
21	Manipur	53.7	65.4
22	Meghalaya	78.8	60.6
23	Mizoram	60.1	70.3
24	Nagaland	57.9	53.1
25	NCT of Delhi	51.2	28.0
26	Odisha	68.5	68.5
27	Puducherry	54.1	65.3
28	Punjab	53.1	30.7
29	Rajasthan	40.7	28.4
30	Sikkim	33.0	66.5
31	Tamil Nadu	60.2	54.7
32	Telangana	37.1	36.9
33	Tripura	36.4	44.4
34	Uttar Pradesh	23.9	25.2
35	Uttarakhand	41.3	27.8
36	West Bengal	59.4	47.4

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) Factsheet
4 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey.

Table C.11: India and States/UTs-wise Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women (15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)^6 (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**18.7**	**22.9**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.4	13.1
2	Andhra Pradesh	14.8	17.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5.7	8.5
4	Assam	17.7	25.7
5	Bihar	25.6	30.5
6	Chhattisgarh	23.1	26.7
7	Chandigarh	13.0	13.3
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	25.1	$
9	Goa	13.8	14.7
10	Gujarat	25.2	27.2
11	Haryana	15.1	15.8
12	Himachal Pradesh	13.9	16.2
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	5.2	12.1
14	Jharkhand	26.2	31.6
15	Karnataka	17.2	20.8
16	Kerala	10.1	9.7
17	Ladakh	4.4	NA
18	Lakshadweep	8.0	13.5
19	Madhya Pradesh	23.0	28.4
20	Maharashtra	20.8	23.5
21	Manipur	7.2	8.8
22	Meghalaya	10.8	12.1
23	Mizoram	5.3	8.4
24	Nagaland	11.1	12.3
25	NCT of Delhi	10.0	14.8
26	Odisha	20.8	26.5
27	Puducherry	9.0	11.3
28	Punjab	12.7	11.7
29	Rajasthan	19.6	27.0
30	Sikkim	5.8	6.4
31	Tamil Nadu	12.6	14.6
32	Telangana	18.8	22.9
33	Tripura	16.2	19.0
34	Uttar Pradesh	19.0	25.3
35	Uttarakhand	13.9	18.4
36	West Bengal	14.8	21.3

Table C.11: India and States/UTs-wise Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) (contd...)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Men (15-49 years) whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**16.2**	**20.2**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.0	8.8
2	Andhra Pradesh	16.5	14.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4.9	8.3
4	Assam	13.4	20.7
5	Bihar	21.6	25.5
6	Chhattisgarh	17.4	24.2
7	Chandigarh	15.1	21.7
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	18.2	$
9	Goa	12.5	10.8
10	Gujarat	20.9	24.7
11	Haryana	14.5	11.3
12	Himachal Pradesh	11.8	18.0
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	4.3	11.5
14	Jharkhand	17.1	23.8
15	Karnataka	14.3	16.5
16	Kerala	10.0	8.5
17	Ladakh	2.1	NA
18	Lakshadweep	5.5	8.2
19	Madhya Pradesh	20.8	28.3
20	Maharashtra	16.2	19.1
21	Manipur	8.0	11.1
22	Meghalaya	9.0	11.6
23	Mizoram	5.1	7.3
24	Nagaland	7.5	11.4
25	NCT of Delhi	9.1	17.7
26	Odisha	15.3	19.5
27	Puducherry	11.1	10.2
28	Punjab	12.5	10.9
29	Rajasthan	14.0	22.7
30	Sikkim	4.9	2.4
31	Tamil Nadu	12.1	12.4
32	Telangana	16.3	21.5
33	Tripura	12.4	15.7
34	Uttar Pradesh	18.0	25.9
35	Uttarakhand	16.2	16.1
36	West Bengal	15.1	19.9

Table C.11: India and States/UTs-wise Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) (contd...)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)⁶ (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**24.0**	**20.7**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38.1	31.8
2	Andhra Pradesh	36.3	33.2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23.9	18.8
4	Assam	15.2	13.2
5	Bihar	16.0	11.7
6	Chhattisgarh	14.1	11.9
7	Chandigarh	44.0	41.4
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	26.9	$
9	Goa	36.1	33.5
10	Gujarat	22.7	23.8
11	Haryana	33.1	21.0
12	Himachal Pradesh	30.4	28.7
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	29.4	29.1
14	Jharkhand	11.9	10.3
15	Karnataka	30.2	23.3
16	Kerala	38.2	32.4
17	Ladakh	28.3	NA
18	Lakshadweep	33.5	40.6
19	Madhya Pradesh	16.6	13.6
20	Maharashtra	23.5	23.4
21	Manipur	34.1	26.0
22	Meghalaya	11.5	12.2
23	Mizoram	24.2	21.1
24	Nagaland	14.4	16.2
25	NCT of Delhi	41.4	33.5
26	Odisha	23.0	16.5
27	Puducherry	46.3	36.7
28	Punjab	40.8	31.3
29	Rajasthan	12.9	14.1
30	Sikkim	34.8	26.7
31	Tamil Nadu	40.5	30.9
32	Telangana	30.1	28.7
33	Tripura	21.6	16.0
34	Uttar Pradesh	21.4	16.5
35	Uttarakhand	29.8	20.4
36	West Bengal	22.7	19.9

Table C.11: India and States/UTs-wise Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years), (contd...)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**22.9**	**18.9**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	45.3	38.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	31.1	33.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27.6	20.6
4	Assam	16.2	12.9
5	Bihar	14.7	12.6
6	Chhattisgarh	15.0	10.2
7	Chandigarh	34.4	32.0
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	21.4	$
9	Goa	32.6	32.7
10	Gujarat	20.0	19.7
11	Haryana	28.3	20.0
12	Himachal Pradesh	30.6	22.0
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	31.7	20.5
14	Jharkhand	15.1	11.1
15	Karnataka	30.9	22.1
16	Kerala	36.4	28.5
17	Ladakh	37.8	NA
18	Lakshadweep	41.3	24.1
19	Madhya Pradesh	15.6	10.9
20	Maharashtra	24.7	23.8
21	Manipur	30.3	19.8
22	Meghalaya	13.9	10.0
23	Mizoram	32.1	20.9
24	Nagaland	23.9	13.9
25	NCT of Delhi	38.0	24.6
26	Odisha	22.2	17.3
27	Puducherry	43.3	37.1
28	Punjab	32.3	27.8
29	Rajasthan	15.0	13.2
30	Sikkim	36.3	34.8
31	Tamil Nadu	37.1	28.2
32	Telangana	32.4	24.2
33	Tripura	23.5	15.9
34	Uttar Pradesh	18.5	12.5
35	Uttarakhand	27.1	17.7
36	West Bengal	16.2	14.2

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 22.9 and 30.7 respectively.

Table C.12: India and States/UTs-wise Women's Empowerment (Women age 15-49 years)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions[7] (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**71.0**	**63.0**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.9	82.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	61.3	58.9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	76.4	76.9
4	Assam	77.8	71.0
5	Bihar	71.0	51.8
6	Chhattisgarh	81.0	65.9
7	Chandigarh	91.5	79.3
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	72.2	$
9	Goa	80.5	83.7
10	Gujarat	75.0	62.0
11	Haryana	71.9	55.0
12	Himachal Pradesh	75.3	66.7
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	62.5	61.7
14	Jharkhand	79.8	71.9
15	Karnataka	64.5	60.7
16	Kerala	69.3	67.6
17	Ladakh	48.4	NA
18	Lakshadweep	85.8	40.1
19	Madhya Pradesh	67.5	60.5
20	Maharashtra	69.5	67.6
21	Manipur	77.7	77.0
22	Meghalaya	83.8	77.3
23	Mizoram	87.0	79.0
24	Nagaland	95.2	90.7
25	NCT of Delhi	72.1	56.3
26	Odisha	71.2	60.3
27	Puducherry	72.4	65.0
28	Punjab	79.6	69.6
29	Rajasthan	65.8	59.4
30	Sikkim	81.1	89.4
31	Tamil Nadu	72.7	68.1
32	Telangana	57.4	57.1
33	Tripura	79.5	77.5
34	Uttar Pradesh	73.7	59.6
35	Uttarakhand	76.1	72.3
36	West Bengal	72.1	70.8

Table C.12: India and States/UTs-wise Women's Empowerment (Women age 15-49 years) (contd…)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**43.3**	**38.4**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.8	29.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	47.8	44.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	70.2	59.7
4	Assam	42.7	52.3
5	Bihar	55.3	58.8
6	Chhattisgarh	45.6	26.4
7	Chandigarh	30.4	21.6
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	55.8	23.8
9	Goa	23.2	33.9
10	Gujarat	42.6	27.2
11	Haryana	39.3	35.8
12	Himachal Pradesh	23.1	11.3
13	Jammu & Kashmir	57.3	33.1
14	Jharkhand	64.2	49.7
15	Karnataka	67.6	51.8
16	Kerala	27.3	34.9
17	Ladakh	72.2	42.6
18	Lakshadweep	30.7	42.6
19	Madhya Pradesh	39.9	43.5
20	Maharashtra	22.9	34.3
21	Manipur	58.4	69.9
22	Meghalaya	65.0	57.3
23	Mizoram	20.8	19.6
24	Nagaland	26.9	35.2
25	NCT of Delhi	22.7	34.9
26	Odisha	43.5	63.5
27	Puducherry	37.3	40.3
28	Punjab	63.5	32.1
29	Rajasthan	26.6	24.1
30	Sikkim	53.1	24.8
31	Tamil Nadu	47.9	36.2
32	Telangana	66.6	50.3
33	Tripura	17.2	57.3
34	Uttar Pradesh	51.9	34.2
35	Uttarakhand	24.6	29.2
36	West Bengal	23.2	23.8

Table C.12: India and States/UTs-wise Women's Empowerment (Women age 15-49 years) (contd…)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	78.6	53.0
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89.2	81.8
2	Andhra Pradesh	81.8	66.3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	78.2	56.6
4	Assam	78.5	45.4
5	Bihar	76.7	26.4
6	Chhattisgarh	80.3	51.2
7	Chandigarh	87.1	79.6
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	83.6	$
9	Goa	88.3	82.8
10	Gujarat	70.0	48.6
11	Haryana	73.6	45.6
12	Himachal Pradesh	83.1	68.8
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	84.9	60.3
14	Jharkhand	79.6	45.1
15	Karnataka	88.7	59.4
16	Kerala	78.5	70.6
17	Ladakh	88.4	NA
18	Lakshadweep	66.9	74.4
19	Madhya Pradesh	74.7	37.3
20	Maharashtra	72.8	45.3
21	Manipur	74.0	34.8
22	Meghalaya	70.4	54.4
23	Mizoram	80.7	57.1
24	Nagaland	63.7	38.8
25	NCT of Delhi	72.5	64.5
26	Odisha	86.5	56.2
27	Puducherry	92.6	68.2
28	Punjab	81.6	58.8
29	Rajasthan	79.6	58.2
30	Sikkim	76.4	63.5
31	Tamil Nadu	92.2	77.0
32	Telangana	84.4	59.5
33	Tripura	76.9	59.2
34	Uttar Pradesh	75.4	54.6
35	Uttarakhand	80.2	58.5
36	West Bengal	76.5	43.5

Table C.12: India and States/UTs-wise Women's Empowerment (Women age 15-49 years) (contd…)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**53.9**	**45.9**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.8	66.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	48.9	36.2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	76.4	59.8
4	Assam	57.2	46.0
5	Bihar	51.4	40.9
6	Chhattisgarh	40.7	31.0
7	Chandigarh	70.0	74.2
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	60.5	$
9	Goa	91.2	80.9
10	Gujarat	48.8	47.9
11	Haryana	50.4	50.5
12	Himachal Pradesh	79.5	73.9
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	75.2	54.2
14	Jharkhand	49.0	35.2
15	Karnataka	61.8	47.1
16	Kerala	86.6	81.2
17	Ladakh	81.2	NA
18	Lakshadweep	84.0	64.9
19	Madhya Pradesh	38.5	28.7
20	Maharashtra	54.8	45.6
21	Manipur	72.2	63.1
22	Meghalaya	67.5	64.3
23	Mizoram	82.3	77.0
24	Nagaland	82.5	70.4
25	NCT of Delhi	73.8	66.6
26	Odisha	50.1	39.2
27	Puducherry	82.8	67.3
28	Punjab	61.2	57.2
29	Rajasthan	50.2	41.4
30	Sikkim	88.6	79.8
31	Tamil Nadu	74.6	62.0
32	Telangana	60.0	47.4
33	Tripura	53.1	43.9
34	Uttar Pradesh	46.5	37.1
35	Uttarakhand	60.9	55.4
36	West Bengal	50.1	41.8

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 36.9 and 61.9 respectively.

Table C.13: India and States/UTs-wise Menstrual Protection

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[8] (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**77.6**	**57.6**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	98.8	90.3
2	Andhra Pradesh	85.2	67.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	92.0	73.4
4	Assam	67.0	44.8
5	Bihar	59.0	31.0
6	Chhattisgarh	69.0	47.1
7	Chandigarh	94.5	92.1
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	94.3	62.1
9	Goa	96.8	89.3
10	Gujarat	66.9	60.3
11	Haryana	93.5	78.3
12	Himachal Pradesh	92.0	84.3
13	Jammu & Kashmir	74.5	66.6
14	Jharkhand	75.1	49.6
15	Karnataka	84.6	70.3
16	Kerala	93.3	90.0
17	Ladakh	79.1	64.0
18	Lakshadweep	98.3	97.0
19	Madhya Pradesh	60.9	37.6
20	Maharashtra	85.3	66.1
21	Manipur	83.4	76.1
22	Meghalaya	65.3	63.7
23	Mizoram	91.0	93.4
24	Nagaland	80.6	72.4
25	NCT of Delhi	97.1	90.7
26	Odisha	81.7	47.4
27	Puducherry	99.1	96.9
28	Punjab	93.3	84.4
29	Rajasthan	84.3	55.2
30	Sikkim	86.3	84.6
31	Tamil Nadu	98.4	91.4
32	Telangana	93.4	76.6
33	Tripura	69.1	43.5
34	Uttar Pradesh	72.9	47.1
35	Uttarakhand	91.5	69.9
36	West Bengal	83.4	54.9

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) National report and Factsheet

[8]Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Table C.14: India and States/UTs-wise Spousal Violence (age 18-49 years)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence[9] (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**29.2**	**30.9**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.2	17.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	29.9	43.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	24.9	30.8
4	Assam	32.2	24.4
5	Bihar	40.1	42.7
6	Chandigarh	9.7	22.5
7	Chhattisgarh	20.1	36.5
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	16.8	$
9	Goa	8.3	12.3
10	Gujarat	13.9	20.1
11	Haryana	17.9	31.9
12	Himachal Pradesh	8.6	5.5
13	Jammu & Kashmir^	9.7	9.3
14	Jharkhand	31.4	34.0
15	Karnataka	44.4	21.6
16	Kerala	9.8	14.0
17	Ladakh	17.7	NA
18	Lakshadweep	1.3	8.9
19	Madhya Pradesh	28.0	32.8
20	Maharashtra	25.2	21.2
21	Manipur	39.6	52.6
22	Meghalaya	15.0	27.9
23	Mizoram	10.3	15.2
24	Nagaland	6.5	12.8
25	NCT of Delhi	22.5	26.8
26	Odisha	30.3	34.9
27	Puducherry	30.0	34.6
28	Punjab	11.6	20.1
29	Rajasthan	24.1	24.8
30	Sikkim	12.4	2.2
31	Tamil Nadu	38.1	40.7
32	Telangana	37.2	42.9
33	Tripura	20.7	27.7
34	Uttar Pradesh	34.9	36.4
35	Uttarakhand	15.3	12.6
36	West Bengal	26.9	32.6

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) National reports
NA: Not Available
^ The data point is combined for J&K and Ladakh in NFHS-4 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-5.
$ The data point is combined for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in NFHS-5 while it is separate for both UTs in NFHS-4, and the figure is 36.9 and 61.9 respectively.
9 - physical and/or sexual violence.

Table C.15: India and States/UTs-wise Gender Physical Violence (age 18-49 years)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	
		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	INDIA	**3.1**	**3.9**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.3	3.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	3.8	4.9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.0	1.6
4	Assam	2.3	2.0
5	Bihar	2.8	4.8
6	Chandigarh	0.0	3.5
7	Chhattisgarh	0.9	4.9
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4.3	5.4
9	Goa	1.6	1.6
10	Gujarat	1.6	1.9
11	Haryana	1.6	4.9
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	1.5
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	1.3
14	Jharkhand	3.1	2.8
15	Karnataka	5.8	6.5
16	Kerala	0.5	1.2
17	Ladakh	1.1	0.0
18	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0
19	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	3.3
20	Maharashtra	3.3	2.9
21	Manipur	2.9	3.4
22	Meghalaya	1.6	0.4
23	Mizoram	0.7	2.1
24	Nagaland	0.4	1.5
25	NCT of Delhi	3.6	3.4
26	Odisha	3.5	3.2
27	Puducherry	1.6	4.6
28	Punjab	1.6	2.3
29	Rajasthan	2.1	1.4
30	Sikkim	1.9	0.4
31	Tamil Nadu	3.3	6.2
32	Telangana	4.0	5.9
33	Tripura	2.1	2.3
34	Uttar Pradesh	3.7	4.3
35	Uttarakhand	2.1	1.4
36	West Bengal	3.5	5.0

Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21) Factsheet
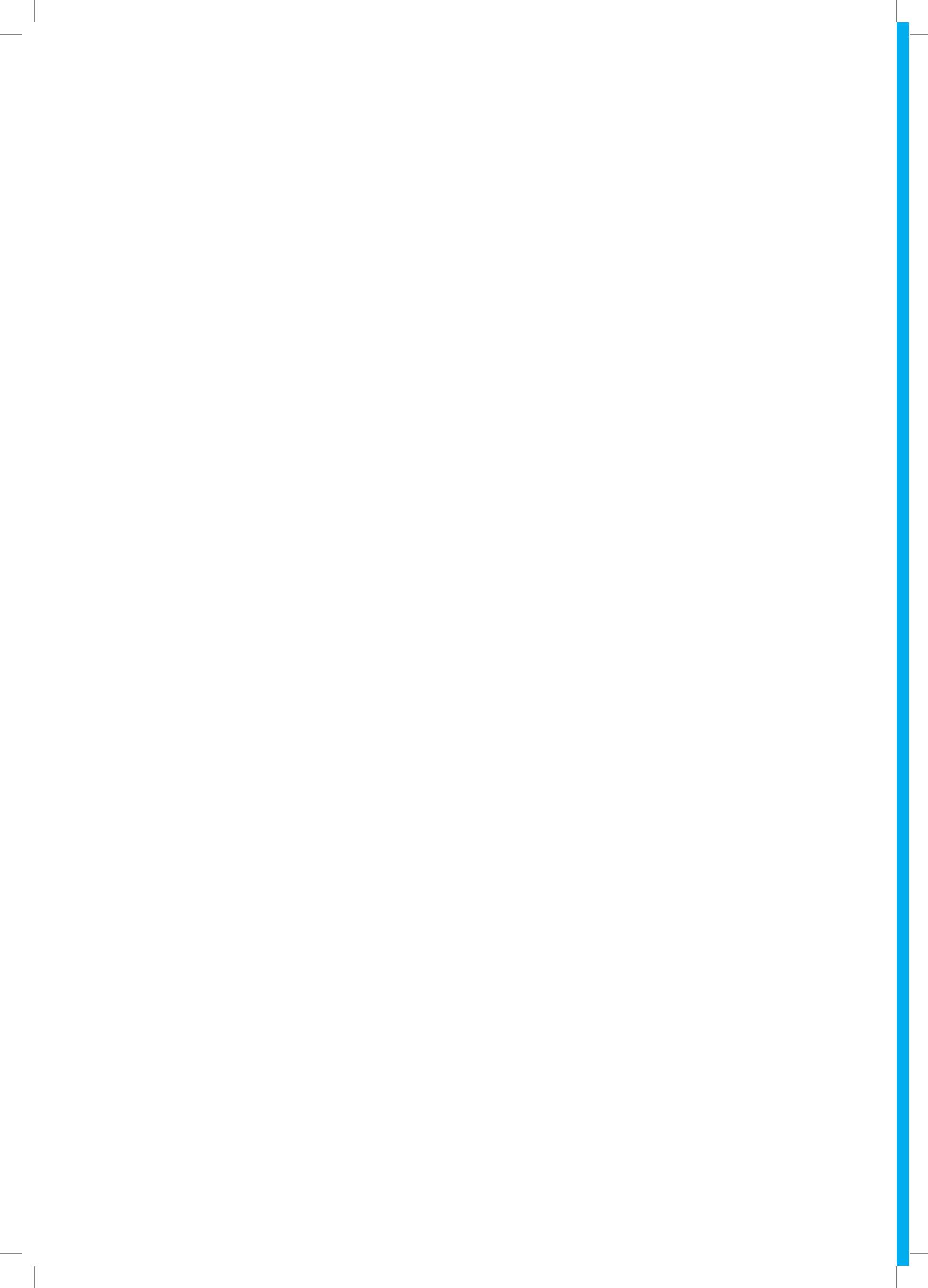
SECTION D

Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI): Wave-1(2017-18)

Major findings on Health Conditions of Older Adult Population

D.1 Introduction

The increasing share of elderly age 60 and above in the population represents an unprecedented global demographic transformation and is expected to intensify as the twenty-first century progresses. Population ageing results from demographic transition, a process whereby reduction in mortality is followed by reduction in fertility. In the 2011 census of India, the elderly population age 60 and above accounted for 8.6% of the total Indian population, numbering 103.8 million elderly persons. The share of the elderly population is projected to further rise to 19.5% (319 million) by 2050 (UN Population Division, 2019). Including the pre-retirement phase, the older adult population (age 45 and above) will rise to constitute over 40% of the population of India or 655 million people by 2050. The proportion of the people aged 75 and above is expected to increase by 340% between 2011 and 2050.

These population projections and the dramatic shift in age-structure call for robust and internationally harmonized data on ageing. Although adult health and ageing is being increasingly investigated, there are currently no comprehensive and internationally comparable national survey data in India that encompass the full range of topics necessary to understand the health, economic, social and psychological aspects of the ageing process. The Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) is designed to fill this gap.

The LASI project was launched in 2016 under the aegis of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. The main objective of the LASI is to provide a comprehensive scientific evidence base on demographics, household economic status, chronic health conditions, symptom-based health conditions, functional health, mental health (cognition and depression), biomarkers, health insurance and healthcare utilization, family and social networks, social welfare programmes, work and employment, retirement, satisfaction, and life expectations.

The LASI Wave 1 covered a panel sample of 72,250 individuals age 45 and above and their spouses, including 31,464 elderly persons age 60 and above and 6,749 oldest-old persons age 75 and above from 35 States and Union Territories (UTs) of India from April 2017 to December 2018. The study is internationally harmonized with the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and its sister studies around the world to enable cross-national comparisons.

The results of LASI Wave I have been released by the Ministry. Publications of the LASI in the form of National and States/UTs factsheets and reports are available in public domain (https://www.iipsindia.ac.in/content/lasi-publications).

D.2 Some important key highlights of LASI Wave-I

D.2.1 Retirement and Pension

In LASI, information on planning for retirement or stopping work, was collected from those who ever worked. Stopping work refers to the point at which the respondent intends to stop all

income-earning activities and does not intend to engage in any other income-earning activities in the future. Further information on pension and retirement was collected from those who had officially retired.

Figure D.1 presents the percentage of elderly age 60 and above who are officially retired from the organised sector of employment. In India, 7.3% of the elderly age 60 and above have officially retired from the organised sector of employment. Figure D.2 indicates the officially retired elderly who are currently receiving a pension across the States/UTs. Only 5.7% of the officially retired elderly age 60 and above are currently receiving pension. The proportion of the elderly who are officially retired from the organised sector of employment is the highest in Chandigarh (27.6%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (23.1%), Uttarakhand (15.8%), and Lakshadweep (14.9%). It is the lowest in the State of Arunachal Pradesh (2.8%), followed by Karnataka (3.2%) and Telangana (4.5%). A similar State-wise pattern is observed for elderly age 60 and above who are currently receiving a pension.

Figure D.1: Percentage of elderly age 60 and above who officially retired from organized sector of employment, States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
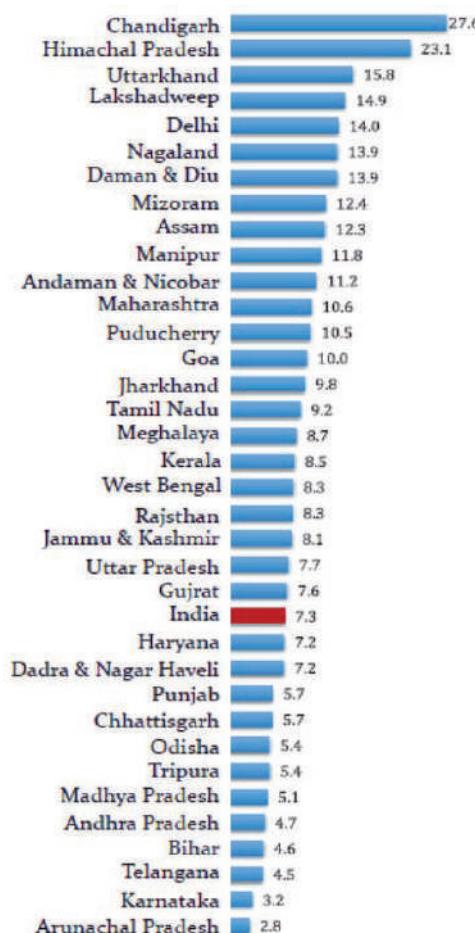
Figure D. 2: Percentage of elderly age 60 and above* currently receiving pension, States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18

Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

193
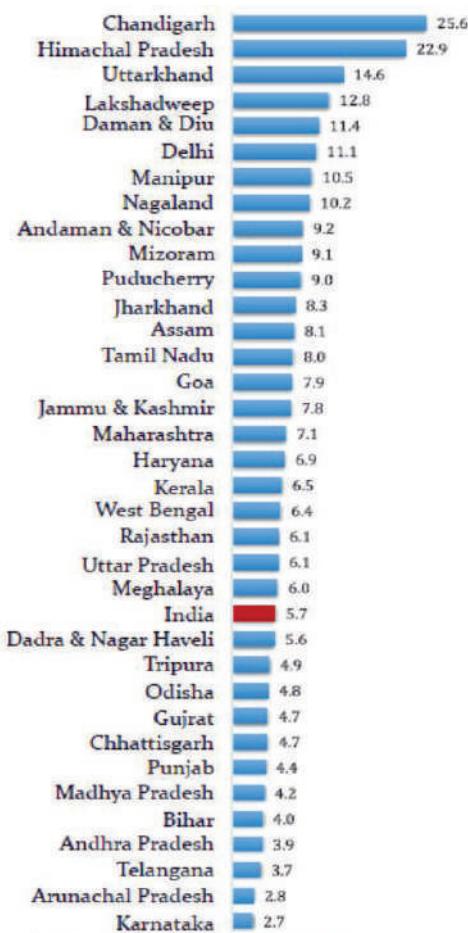
Table D.1 provides a detailed State-wise percent distribution of the elderly age 60 and above who have ever worked and officially retired by their work-related pension status according to States/UTs.

D.2.2 Chronic Health Conditions (Self-reported)
To assess the prevalence of chronic health conditions, information was collected on nine self-reported diagnosed chronic health conditions. The prevalence of chronic health conditions/diseases was assessed based on ever diagnosed condition/disease and diagnosed by health professionals such as MBBS, MD, BDS, and AYUSH only. Respondents were asked 'Has any health professional ever diagnosed/told you that you have the following chronic conditions or diseases?' More than nine chronic conditions included in the study are hypertension (HT) or high blood pressure, diabetes or high blood sugar, cancer or a malignant tumour, chronic lung disease, chronic heart diseases, stroke, bone/joint disease, neurological/psychiatric diseases, and high cholesterol.

Figure D.3: Self-reported prevalence (%) of diagnosed major chronic health conditions among older adults by age, India, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
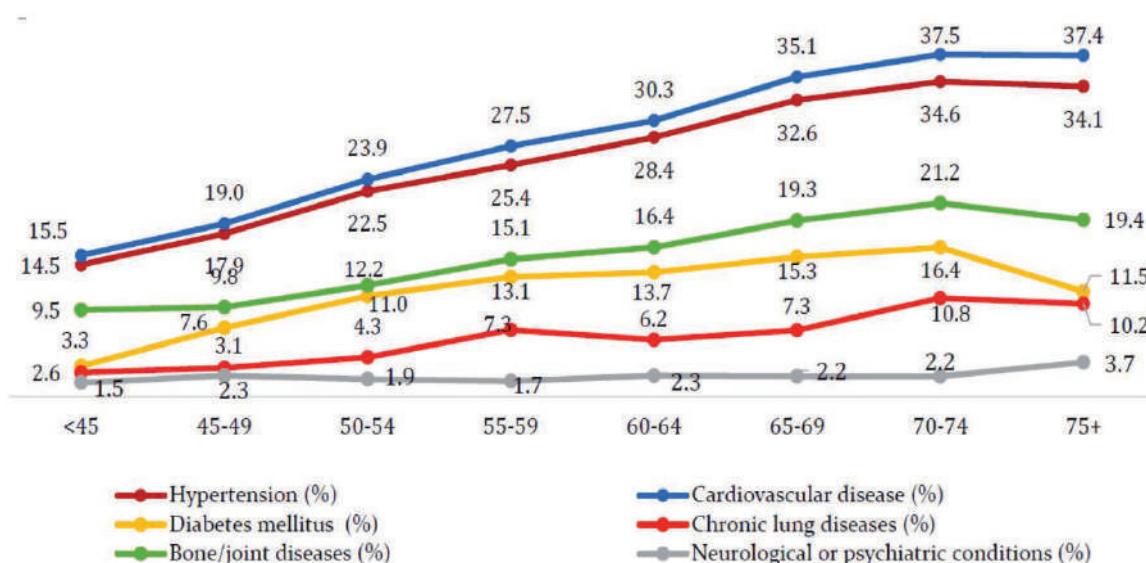
Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

Figure D.3 shows the age pattern in self-reported diagnosed chronic health conditions in India. The prevalence of chronic health conditions increases markedly with age. The age-associated increase in the prevalence of chronic health conditions is more profound for cardiovascular and lung diseases in India. The prevalence of CVD shows a two-fold increase from older adults age 45-49 (19%) to elderly age 70-74 (37.5%). The prevalence of diabetes also shows a two-fold increase from older adults age 45-49 (7.6%) to 16.4% among elderly age 70-74 age.

The Table D.2 and D.3 provide detailed variations across the States/UTs of self-reported prevalence of diagnosed CVDs, Diabetes Mellitus, Chronic Lung Diseases, Neurological/Psychiatric Problems, Chronic Bone/Joint Diseases and Hypertension among adults age 45 and above.

**D.2.3 Mental Health: Cognition and Depression**

Mental health is an integral part of health and well-being of older adults. The process of ageing not only affects physical health and functional abilities but also leads to deterioration in mental health functioning abilities.

Studies suggest that over 20% of elderly age 60 and above suffer from a mental or neurological disorder (excluding headaches) and 7% of all disabilities among elderly persons over 60 are attributed to mental and neurological disorders, the most common being dementia and depression, which affect approximately 5% and 7% of the world's older population, respectively (WHO, 2017b).

D.2.3.1 Measured Cognition

Along with physical decline, decline in cognitive functioning is a hallmark of ageing and predictor of mortality. Faster decline in cognitive functioning, in turn, is a contributing factor to functional impairment and disability. Decline in cognitive function is likely to impact one's ability to work, decision making, and social interactions. In the LASI, in addition to self-reported diagnosed psychiatric problems, information was also collected on measured cognition in various domains - including memory, orientation, retrieval fluency (verbal fluency), arithmetic, executive functioning and object naming.

Figure D.4: Mean Composite cognition score among older adults age 45 and above by sex and place of residence, India, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
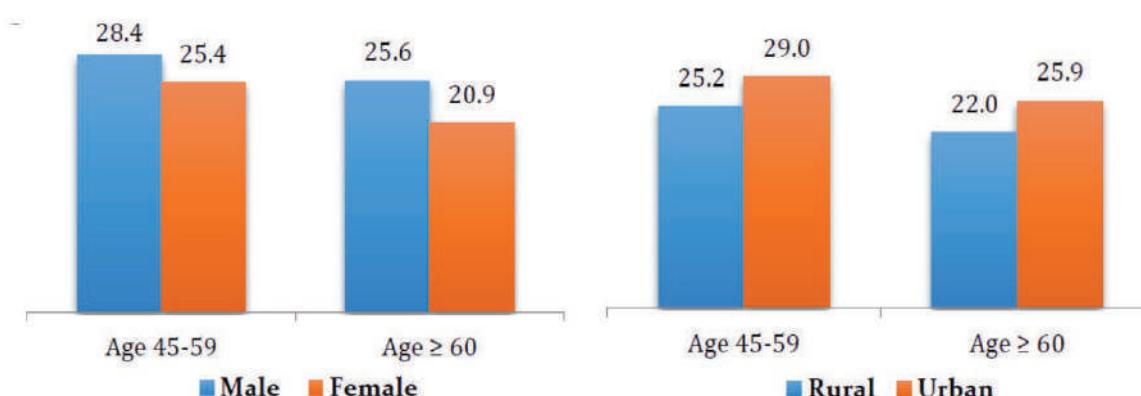
Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

In India, the mean composite cognition score among male and female varies i.e. older adults male age 45-59 (28.4%) has higher mean composite score as compared to female (25.4%) of same age group (Figure D.4). Similarly, the mean composite score is in higher percentage among the elderly male age 60 and above (25.6%) than elderly female age 60 and above (20.9%). The similar trends can be seen in urban and rural population aged 45 and above as mean composite cognition score is higher in urban as compared to rural.

D.2.3.2 Depression

The National Mental Health Survey estimated that 5.3% of India's population age 18 and older have depressive disorders. The prevalence of depression increases with age, and is positively linked with the rising prevalence of chronic morbidity conditions.

Depression is defined as an extended period of time (at least two weeks) in which a person experiences a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in activities that were once enjoyed. Depression can cause great suffering and can lead to impaired functioning in daily life. Older people with depressive symptoms have poorer functioning compared to those with chronic medical conditions.

In the LASI, internationally validated and comparable tool is used to assess depressive symptoms and episodes: Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form (CIDI-SF) scale, a structured interview scale, was used for diagnosing probable major depression.

Figure D.5: Prevalence (%) of probable major depression based on CIDI-SF among older adults by age in India, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
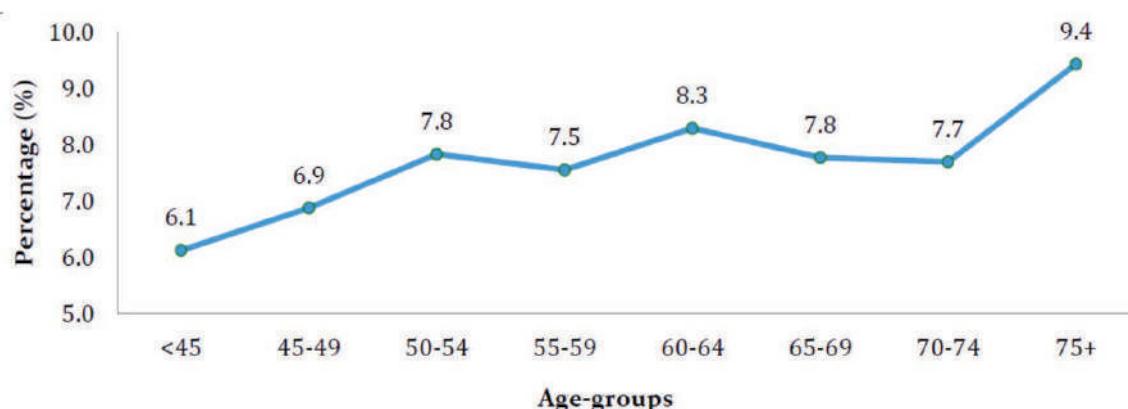
Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

Figure D.5 shows the prevalence of probable major depression by age. The prevalence of probable major depression increases steadily with age with the highest prevalence of 9.4% among elderly age 75 and above. The detailed cross-State variations in the prevalence of depression based on CIDI-SF is given in Table D.4.

D.2.4 Direct Health Examinations: Biomarkers

Biomarkers serve as important diagnostic tools to identify diseases in early stages, track changes in disease patterns, and evaluate the effect of health intervention programmes over time. Compared to self-reported health data, biomarker data allow for a more accurate assessment of disease burden and better analysis of the risk factors underlying chronic diseases; they can also be used to study the effectiveness of various health interventions and to measure the long-term effects of policies and programmes. To better assess the physical health of the study population, the LASI included both self-reported health questions and biomarker module.

D.2.4.1 Measured Blood Pressure

Blood pressure was measured to determine whether the survey participants had raised blood pressure. Blood pressure does not remain constant; rather, it tends to change. However, raised blood pressure is a potential risk factor for a number of chronic non-communicable diseases such as coronary heart disease, stokes, etc.

Additional information on smoking, exercise, and consumption of alcohol or food 30 minutes prior to the blood pressure measurement was also collected. In addition to blood pressure, the pulse rate (unit beats per minute, bpm) was also measured for all consenting respondents. High blood pressure, also termed hypertension, is defined as systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg.

Figure D.6: Prevalence (%) of high blood pressure, undiagnosed hypertension, controlled and uncontrolled hypertension among older adults age 45 and above by age, place of residence, and sex, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
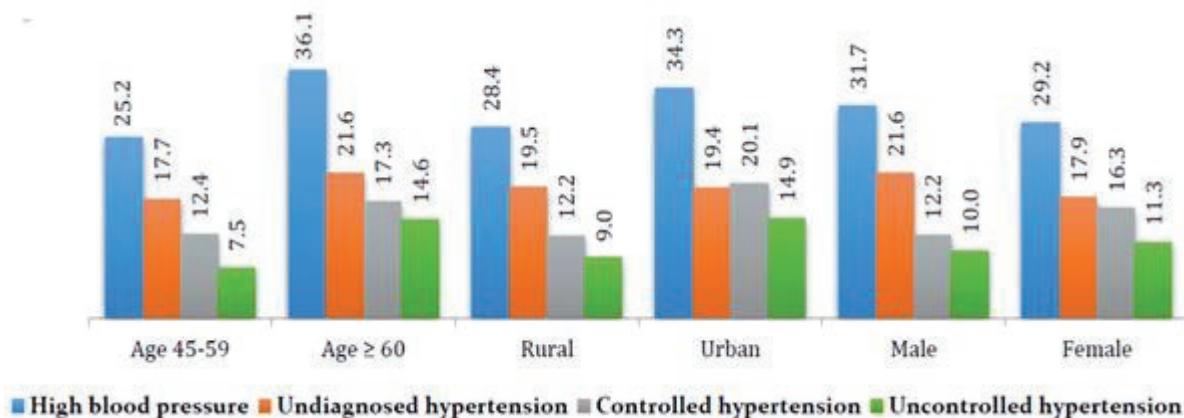

Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

Figure D.6 shows prevalence of high blood pressure, undiagnosed hypertension, controlled and uncontrolled hypertension among older adults age 45 and above by age, place of residence, and sex. It is seen that 17.7% aged 45-59 as compared to elderly age 60 and above (21.6%) remain undiagnosed for hypertension. The prevalence rate of high blood pressure among the elderly age 60 and above is higher 36.1%) than in older adults age 45-59 (25.0%). Table D.5 gives the detailed State-wise prevalence of high blood pressure among older adults age 45 and above.

D.2.4.2 Lung Function

Age is closely associated with the decline in respiratory health, as the respiratory system undergoes various anatomical, physiological, and immunological changes with older age. In the LASI, lung function test (also called pulmonary function test) was conducted using a handheld device called 'Thor' spirometer, which measures the amount of air that the lungs can hold, to check how the lungs functions and to screen for diseases that affect the airways, such as COPD. It may be noted that LASI is the first nation-wide population based survey which conducted spirometry in a field setting.

The prevalence of restrictive lung disease is 39.7% among older adults 45 and above (Figure D.7). The prevalence of mild obstructive lung disease is marginally higher among older adults age 45-59 than among elderly age 60 and above (Figure D.8). The prevalence of restrictive lung disease is higher in urban than in rural areas; conversely the prevalence of obstructive lung disease (mild and moderate severe) is slightly higher in rural than in urban areas. The prevalence of any obstructive lung disease is two times higher among older adult men (12.2%) than older adult women (6.2%) age 45-59. The detailed cross-State variations in the prevalence of restrictive and obstructive lung disease among older adults is given in Table D.6.

Figure D.7: Prevalence (%) of restrictive lung disease among older adults by age, place of residence, and sex, India, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
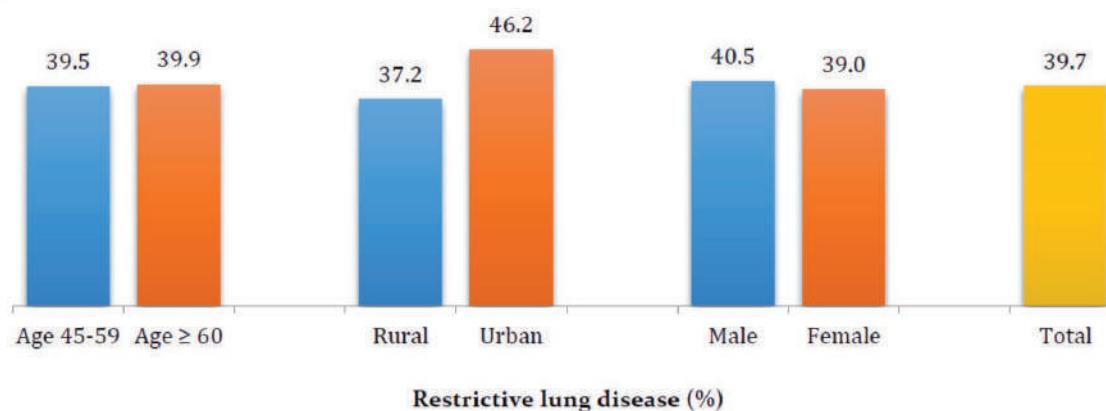
Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

Figure D.8: Prevalence (%) of obstructive lung disease among older adults by age, place of residence, and sex, India, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
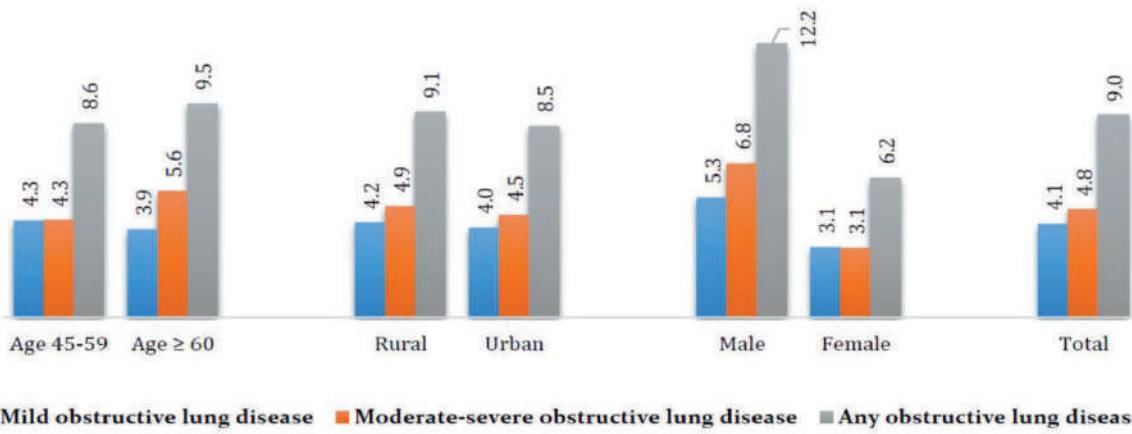
*Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020*

D.2.4.3 Visual Acuity

Vision function is an important component of functional and general health, particularly in old age. Visual impairment in the elderly significantly increases the risk of reduced functional ability over time independent of many demographics, lifestyle, and clinical factors. In the

LASI, for all consenting survey respondents, both near and distance vision was measured for both eyes with the best correction available using the CAPI-based tumbling E log MAR chart. Near vision was measured at 40 cm while distance vision was measured at 3 m.

Figure D.9 shows, 27.7% of older adults age 45 and above have low near vision (measured). About a third of elderly age 60 and above (32.2%) in India have low vision compared to 23.9% of older adults age 45-59. The detailed cross-State variations in the prevalence of visual acuity among older adults is given in Table D.7.

Figure D.9: Prevalence (%) of low near vision, low distance vision and blindness among older adults age 45 and above by age, place of residence, and sex, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
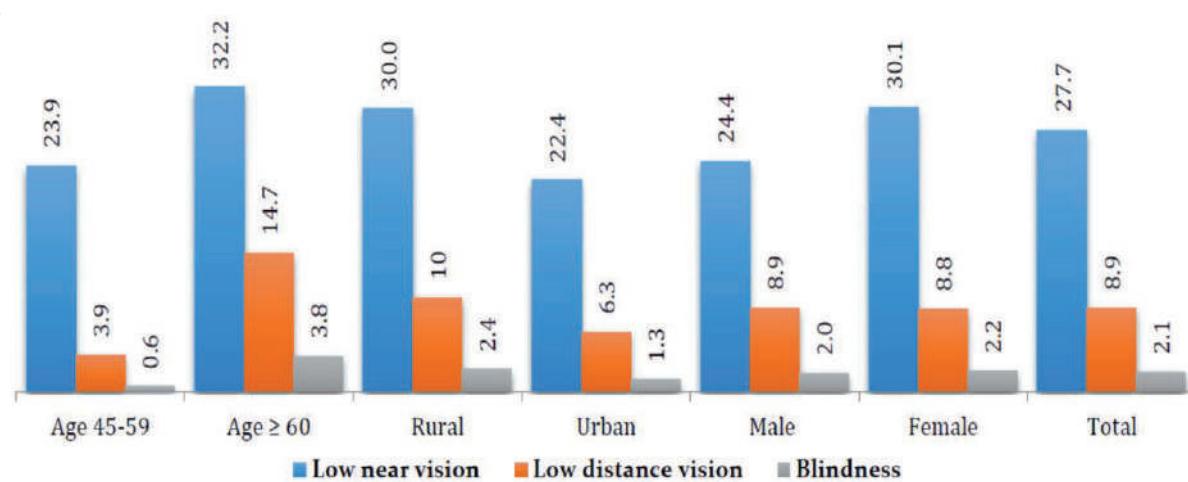
Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

D.2.5 Functional Health: Functional Limitations and Helpers

D.2.5.1 Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)

Activities of Daily Living (ADL) is a term used to refer to the normal daily self-care activities, such as movement in bed, changing position from sitting to standing, feeding, bathing, dressing, grooming, personal hygiene etc. Whereas, Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) allow an individual to live independently in a community, and they determine the level of independence and the need for supervision or assistance, on a day-to-day basis. The elderly who perform their ADL on their own have a higher level of independence and overall wellbeing.

Figure D.10: Percentage of older adults with Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) limitations by age, place of residence and sex, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18
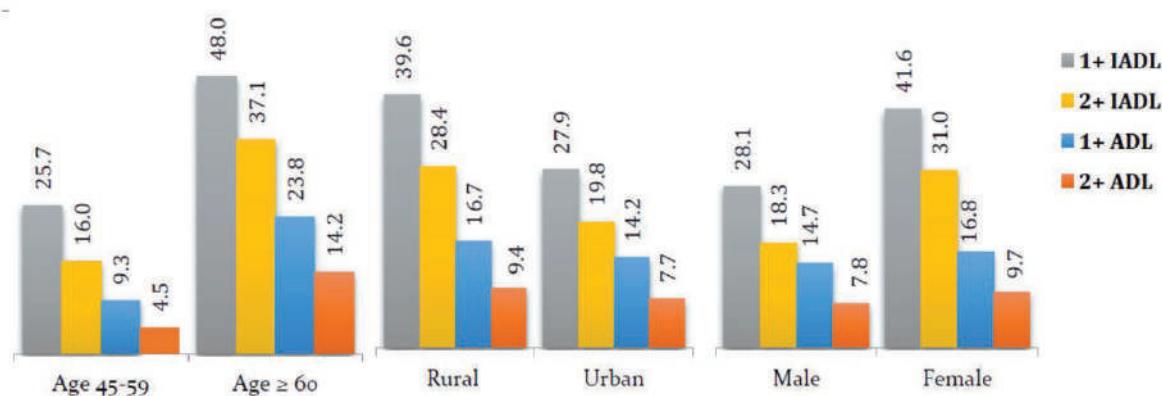
Source: LASI Wave-1 India report, 2020

A quarter (23.8%) of the elderly age 60 and above reported having at least one ADL limitation; 14.2% reported having two or more ADL limitations (Figure D.10). Close to half (48%) of elderly age 60 and above reported having at least one IADL limitation and more than a third (37.1%) of the elderly reported having two or more IADL limitations (Figure D.10). The detailed cross-State variations in the prevalence of ADL limitations and IADL limitations among older adults is given in Table D.8.

D.3 Conclusion

The LASI is conceptualized in response to the growing need for reliable data and research on the ageing population in India. As the country experiences demographic shifts, understanding the challenges and opportunities associated with population ageing becomes crucial for policymaking and ensuring the well-being of older adults.

The LASI data can serve as a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and organizations working in the field of ageing. The findings from the first wave of LASI provided valuable insights into various aspects of ageing in India. They revealed patterns of health conditions, disability, healthcare utilization, economic status, social participation, and intergenerational relationships. These findings serve as a foundation for understanding the challenges and opportunities associated with population ageing. The LASI has played a crucial role in shaping India's National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly and related initiatives.

All the publications of the LASI in the form of National and State/UT reports and factsheets are available in public domain (https://www.iipsindia.ac.in/content/lasi-publications).

Table D.1: Percent distribution of ever worked elderly age 60 and above who have officially retired by work-related pension status, States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18

States/UTs	Currently receiving pension*	Expected to receive pension in future*	Neither currently receiving nor expected to receive in future*
India	**18.7**	**3.0**	**78.3**
North			
Chandigarh	64.6	5.1	30.4
Delhi	80.3	3.8	15.9
Haryana	93.1	2.8	4.1
Himachal Pradesh	42.7	4.7	52.6
Jammu & Kashmir	43.0	2.5	54.5
Punjab	19.3	1.3	79.4
Rajasthan	24.2	3.3	72.5
Uttarakhand	34.6	9.9	55.4
Central			
Chhattisgarh	18.6	4.7	76.7
Madhya Pradesh	25.6	5.8	68.6
Uttar Pradesh	26.3	2.4	71.3
East			
Bihar	10.6	3.0	86.4
Jharkhand	19.1	2.8	78.2
Odisha	12.1	0.7	87.2
West Bengal	16.5	3.0	80.5
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	7.0	1.0	92.0
Assam	21.5	6.2	72.4
Manipur	22.9	4.1	73.0
Meghalaya	14.5	3.2	82.4
Mizoram	21.8	8.4	69.7
Nagaland	18.4	8.5	73.1
Tripura	12.0	1.4	86.6
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.9	2.6	81.5
Daman & Diu	50.8	2.7	46.5
Goa	39.4	2.8	57.8
Gujarat	20.7	6.1	73.2
Maharashtra	16.1	1.0	82.9
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.3	6.3	52.4
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	2.2	86.8
Karnataka	21.6	1.6	76.9
Kerala	29.2	7.0	63.8
Lakshadweep	62.3	7.2	30.5
Puducherry	28.7	1.2	70.1
Tamil Nadu	20.8	4.3	74.9
Telangana	10.8	3.8	85.4

Source: LASI Wave -1 India Report, 2020
*Elderly age 60 and above who ever worked and have officially retired from organized sector of employment.

Table D.2: Self-reported prevalence (%) of diagnosed hypertension, cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and Diabetes Mellitus, by States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-2018

States/UTs	Age 45-59*			Age ≥ 60			Total		
	Hypertension	CVD¹	Diabetes mellitus	Hypertension	CVD¹	Diabetes mellitus	Hypertension	CVD¹	Diabetes mellitus
India	20.5	21.9	9.2	32.0	34.6	14.2	25.8	27.7	11.5
North									
Chandigarh	31.7	34.4	18.3	50.1	55.3	25.0	39.0	42.7	21.0
Delhi	27.0	28.1	11.6	45.3	47.4	26.4	33.9	35.4	17.3
Haryana	33.1	34.2	6.2	39.8	41.9	10.5	36.3	37.9	8.3
Himachal Pradesh	26.5	27.9	8.7	38.4	42.7	16.1	32.1	34.9	12.2
Jammu & Kashmir	30.9	33.6	6.2	47.8	51.2	9.4	39.2	42.2	7.8
Punjab	31.2	32.6	11.1	44.2	46.8	20.2	37.4	39.4	15.4
Rajasthan	22.9	24.7	6.9	31.4	32.7	9.3	27.2	28.7	8.1
Uttarakhand	24.9	25.8	8.4	27.7	30.2	10.4	26.3	28.0	9.4
Central									
Chhattisgarh	12.9	13.7	5.2	20.1	20.9	9.2	15.7	16.5	6.8
Madhya Pradesh	17.4	18.3	4.2	21.9	23.1	7.9	19.6	20.6	6.0
Uttar Pradesh	18.3	19.1	6.2	20.4	22.4	8.0	19.3	20.7	7.1
East									
Bihar	18.7	20.0	6.6	24.8	28.1	8.2	22.0	24.3	7.5
Jharkhand	16.1	16.5	6.1	26.3	27.7	12.3	21.0	21.9	9.1
Odisha	13.3	13.8	5.8	27	28.2	9.9	19.4	20.2	7.6
West Bengal	22.7	25.4	8.9	37.8	43.2	13.3	28.8	32.6	10.7
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	17.6	18.7	5.3	26.4	26.6	8.2	19.7	20.6	6.0
Assam	23.4	24.6	6.3	40.2	41.8	8.8	29.4	30.8	7.2
Manipur	21.5	22.4	7.7	30.1	32.7	10.6	25.5	27.2	9.0
Meghalaya	19.2	20.0	1.9	35.6	36.2	5.9	26.1	26.8	3.6
Mizoram	17.1	18.1	5.6	31.7	33.2	11.4	23.7	24.9	8.2
Nagaland	15.3	15.5	6.7	15.2	16	7.8	15.2	15.8	7.2
Tripura	22.5	23.9	7.0	38.1	40.4	11.9	28.6	30.4	8.9

States/UTs	Age 45-59*			Age ≥ 60			Total		
	Hypertension	CVD[1]	Diabetes mellitus	Hypertension	CVD[1]	Diabetes mellitus	Hypertension	CVD[1]	Diabetes mellitus
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.6	15.3	8.6	24.0	24.4	11.1	18.3	18.9	9.6
Daman & Diu	27.3	28.3	14.7	39.5	43.3	20.0	33.1	35.3	17.2
Goa	26.3	27.0	17.4	58.1	60.3	27.3	40.8	42.2	21.9
Gujarat	18.5	20.1	8.1	31.1	34.2	17.6	24.2	26.4	12.4
Maharashtra	18.1	19.7	8.3	37.5	41.1	16.6	27.6	30.2	12.4
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.3	32.3	16.4	49.0	50.5	23.7	38.5	39.7	19.4
Andhra Pradesh	25.1	27.2	15.9	44.1	46.5	20.8	33.1	35.3	17.9
Karnataka	20.0	21.0	12.9	32.6	35	19.1	25	26.5	15.3
Kerala	26.1	28.5	19.5	53.2	57.1	34.7	40.1	43.3	27.4
Lakshadweep	29.2	31.8	18.0	44.8	47.4	28.1	36.6	39.2	22.8
Puducherry	22.8	23.9	17.1	43.5	45.2	28.4	32.5	33.9	22.4
Tamil Nadu	19.7	21.2	14.6	34.5	36.8	25.5	26.5	28.4	19.6
Telangana	21.9	22.6	11.9	42.8	44.1	15.6	31.2	32.1	13.5

Source: LASI Wave -1 India Report, 2020

Note: *Including spouse irrespective of age; For all chronic conditions, the reference period is ever diagnosed and diagnosed by MBBS, BDS and AYUSH health professionals.*

1Cardiovascular diseases include hypertension, heart diseases and stroke (any one or more).

Table D.3: Self-reported prevalence (%) of diagnosed chronic Lung, Neurological/psychiatric and bone diseases, by States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-2018

States/UTs	Age 45-59*			Age ≥ 60			Total		
	Any chronic lung disease[1]	Any neurological /psychiatric problem[2]	Any bone/ joint disease[3]	Any chronic lung disease[1]	Any neurological /psychiatric problem[2]	Any bone/ joint disease[3]	Any chronic lung disease[1]	Any neurological /psychiatric problem[2]	Any bone/ joint disease[3]
India	4.4	1.9	11.7	8.3	2.6	18.8	6.2	2.2	15
North									
Chandigarh	2.3	1.5	7.4	4.7	4.6	12.6	3.3	2.7	9.4
Delhi	5.1	1.9	6.9	9.3	1.8	14.3	6.7	1.9	9.7
Haryana	4.6	0.6	5.5	9.1	1.1	9.6	6.8	0.8	7.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.9	0.9	9.2	5.1	0.9	14.1	3.4	0.9	11.5
Jammu & Kashmir	2.5	2.7	23.8	7.6	5.3	27.1	5	4	25.4
Punjab	4.2	2.4	10.2	5.4	2.2	11.8	4.8	2.3	11
Rajasthan	5.6	0.8	8.4	15	1.5	14.8	10.3	1.2	11.6
Uttarakhand	6.4	[0.4]	12.3	7.8	[1.0]	15.6	7.1	0.7	13.9
Central									
Chhattisgarh	2	0.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	9.2	2.6	0.5	6.2
Madhya Pradesh	4.6	0.9	8.9	8.4	1.8	10	6.4	1.4	9.4
Uttar Pradesh	3.8	1.4	5.5	7.5	1.6	9.2	5.6	1.5	7.4
East									
Bihar	4	0.4	10.3	6.6	0.5	12	5.4	0.5	11.2
Jharkhand	1.8	1	5.5	3.8	[0.6]	8	2.8	0.8	6.7
Odisha	2.5	1	10.8	4.7	1.3	17.4	3.5	1.1	13.7
West Bengal	4.9	4.7	23.4	10.9	8.1	31.6	7.3	6.1	26.7
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	1.9	[0.4]	4.3	4.2	[1.2]	13	2.4	0.6	6.5
Assam	1.6	1.7	3.5	4.7	2.2	4.7	2.7	1.9	3.9
Manipur	2.4	[1.2]	1.4	3.9	1.2	4.6	3.1	1.2	2.9
Meghalaya	[0.2]	[0.3]	1.4	1.2	[1.0]	3.7	0.7	0.6	2.3
Mizoram	3	[0.4]	4.3	8.6	3.1	8.8	5.5	1.6	6.4
Nagaland	[0.2]	[0.3]	0.7	1.2	[4.7]	3.2	0.7	2.4	1.9

States/UTs	Age 45-59*			Age ≥ 60			Total		
	Any chronic lung disease[1]	Any neurological /psychiatric problem[2]	Any bone/ joint disease[3]	Any chronic lung disease[1]	Any neurological /psychiatric problem[2]	Any bone/ joint disease[3]	Any chronic lung disease[1]	Any neurological /psychiatric problem[2]	Any bone/ joint disease[3]
Tripura	5.3	0.8	9.2	9.3	2.5	10.5	6.9	1.5	9.7
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	2	12	9.9	3.2	24.3	6.3	2.5	16.8
Daman & Diu	4.5	2.6	19.5	4	0.8	29.7	4.3	1.7	24.3
Goa	1.1	0.8	9.2	3.8	2.8	15.9	2.3	1.8	12.2
Gujarat	3.9	2.7	10.8	8.7	2.7	20.4	6.1	2.7	15.1
Maharashtra	3.8	0.7	13.6	7.3	1.2	26.2	5.5	0.9	19.8
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.7	2.3	13.7	5.7	3.8	23.7	3.9	2.9	17.8
Andhra Pradesh	4.7	2.4	14.3	9.8	3.6	22.4	6.8	2.9	17.7
Karnataka	6.3	2.4	10.8	10.4	2.8	24.5	7.9	2.5	16.2
Kerala	5.9	2.9	16.9	11.9	1.7	28.2	9	2.3	22.8
Lakshadweep	3.4	1.4	8.2	8.3	[0.4]	16	5.7	0.9	11.9
Puducherry	8.8	1.9	15.3	12.8	6.9	22.3	10.7	4.2	18.6
Tamil Nadu	4.4	2.6	15.4	7.3	4.8	25.2	5.8	3.6	19.9
Telangana	3.2	5.2	17.9	5.6	7	32.7	4.2	6	24.5

Source: LASI Wave -I India Report, 2020
Note Including spouse irrespective of age*
1 Chronic lung diseases include Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Asthma and Bronchitis (any one or more).
2 Any Neurological/Psychiatric Problem Includes Depression, Alzheimer's Disease, Dementia or Psychiatric Problem or Neurological Problem.
3 Bone /joint diseases include arthritis, rheumatism and osteoporosis (any one or more).
[ ] based on fewer than 5 unweighted cases in the numerator or 25 unweighted cases in the denominator.

Table D.4: Prevalence (%) of measured probable major depression based on CIDI-SF scale among older adults, States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18

States/UTs	Measured probable major depression based on CIDI-SF[1]		
	Age 45-59*	Age ≥ 60	Total
India	**7.2**	**8.3**	**7.7**
North			
Chandigarh	9.2	7.1	8.4
Delhi	6.4	10.5	7.9
Haryana	6.6	5.5	6.1
Himachal Pradesh	4.3	6.1	5.2
Jammu & Kashmir	3.5	4.6	4.1
Punjab	8.1	9.2	8.6
Rajasthan	6.6	5.6	6.1
Uttarakhand	5.4	7.4	6.4
Central			
Chhattisgarh	4.8	3.6	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	12.9	17	14.9
Uttar Pradesh	12.8	14	13.4
East			
Bihar	10.1	10.3	10.2
Jharkhand	5.8	6.5	6.2
Odisha	4.4	4.5	4.5
West Bengal	5.7	7.8	6.6
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	2.2	[1.9]	2.1
Assam	5.2	6.8	5.8
Manipur	1.7	1	1.4
Meghalaya	[0.9]	1.7	1.2
Mizoram	1	[0.6]	0.8
Nagaland	3.3	3	3.2
Tripura	3.7	3.6	3.7
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.6	3.3	2.8
Daman & Diu	3.3	3.1	3.2
Goa	9	10	9.5
Gujarat	3.4	3.1	3.3
Maharashtra	7.4	8.8	8.1
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.8	2.3	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	4.1	3.7	3.9
Karnataka	7.7	6.6	7.2
Kerala	7	5.7	6.3
Lakshadweep	1.5	3.8	2.6
Puducherry	1.8	3.9	2.8
Tamil Nadu	3	5.2	4
Telangana	4.3	4.9	4.5

Source: LASI Wave -1 India Report, 2020
*Notes *Including spouse irrespective of age*
1 Based on Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI-SF); respondent who reported that they felt sad, blue or depressed for two-weeks' period during last 12 months for all the day long or most of the day or either reported loss of interest for two weeks' period during the last 12 months for all day long or most of the day in hobbies, work and other activities that usually give pleasure. The probable major depression = CIDI-SF score ≥ 3
[] based on fewer than 5 unweighted cases in the numerator or 25 unweighted cases in the denominator.

Table D.5: Percentage of older adults based on measured blood pressure (mmHg), States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18

States/UTs	Age 45-59*	Age ≥ 60	Total
	[1]High BP	High BP	High BP
India	**25.2**	**36.1**	**30.2**
North			
Chandigarh	31.1	35.2	32.7
Delhi	25.4	42.8	32
Haryana	24.9	31.7	28.2
Himachal Pradesh	32.7	49.1	40.4
Jammu & Kashmir	23.9	37.8	30.7
Punjab	37.9	48.6	43
Rajasthan	19.7	31.9	25.7
Uttarakhand	28.6	39.2	33.9
Central			
Chhattisgarh	32.6	42.5	36.4
Madhya Pradesh	23.3	30.4	26.6
Uttar Pradesh	16	28.8	22.3
East			
Bihar	19.1	32	26
Jharkhand	24.3	42.2	32.9
Odisha	23	30.8	26.3
West Bengal	24.2	40.2	30.6
Northeast			
Arunachal Pradesh	31.6	38.5	33.3
Assam	25.9	44.8	32.6
Manipur	30.8	36.3	33.4
Meghalaya	30.6	51.6	39.5
Mizoram	20.2	29.8	24.4
Nagaland	41.1	61.5	51.1
Tripura	26.5	37.2	30.8
West			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.6	38.2	33.5
Daman & Diu	27.9	41.8	34.3
Goa	23.1	42.3	32
Gujarat	27.5	40.4	33.3
Maharashtra	30.4	38.4	34.4
South			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.7	52.5	45
Andhra Pradesh	31.6	44.2	36.9
Karnataka	27.3	37.1	31.3
Kerala	32.7	48	40.5
Lakshadweep	46.2	64.9	55.1
Puducherry	25	32.8	28.6
Tamil Nadu	25.4	37.2	30.7
Telangana	26.9	37	31.6

Source: LASI Wave -1 India Report, 2020
 Note * Including Spouse Irrespective of Age
 1High blood pressure is defined as systolic blood pressure of ≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure of ≥90 mmHg

Table D.6: Percent distribution of older adults by types of lung diseases, States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18

States/UTs	Age 45-59*				Age ≥ 60				Total			
	Normal LFT[1]	Restrictive[2]	Mild obstructive[3]	Moderate-severe obstructive[4]	Normal LFT[1]	Restrictive[2]	Mild obstructive[3]	Moderate-severe obstructive[4]	Normal LFT[1]	Restrictive[2]	Mild obstructive[3]	Moderate-severe obstructive[4]
India	51.8	39.5	4.3	4.3	50.6	39.9	3.9	5.6	51.4	39.7	4.1	4.8
North												
Chandigarh	49.2	41.5	2.3	7.0	52	38.3	[1.0]	8.7	50.2	40.3	1.8	7.6
Delhi	42.7	55.6	7.1	4.6	50.7	42.8	[3.7]	[2.7]	45.3	44.7	6.0	4.0
Haryana	43.2	38.3	11.2	7.3	43.1	50	3.4	8.6	43.1	40.9	8.1	7.8
Himachal Pradesh	66.9	13.5	13.9	5.5	58.7	14.8	16.9	9.7	63.6	14.0	15.1	7.2
Jammu & Kashmir	74.9	11.0	10.7	3.5	72.7	10.5	13.2	3.6	74.0	10.8	11.7	3.5
Punjab	55.3	35.4	4.2	5.2	48.9	41.8	3.5	5.9	52.6	38	3.9	5.5
Rajasthan	45.2	43.3	5.7	5.8	39.3	51.3	[3.8]	5.5	42.8	46.6	4.9	5.7
Uttarakhand	62.7	27.2	5.9	4.2	61.5	24.3	5.4	8.7	62.2	25.9	5.7	6.2
Chhattisgarh	56.1	39.5	2.4	2.0	48	44.8	[1.6]	5.6	53.2	41.4	2.1	3.3
Madhya Pradesh	47.7	38.4	8.7	5.2	54.8	38.6	2.8	3.8	50.7	38.5	6.2	4.6
Uttar Pradesh	59.9	28.9	4.9	6.3	51.1	36.0	3.9	9.0	56.3	31.8	4.5	7.4
East												
Bihar	66.3	26.4	4.4	2.8	70.6	21.7	3.9	3.9	68.2	24.3	4.2	3.3
Jharkhand	47.6	48.6	1.8	2.0	48.9	47.2	2.0	1.9	48.2	48.0	1.9	1.9
Odisha	44.8	48.4	2.6	4.2	47.5	4.76	1.5	3.3	45.8	48.1	2.2	3.9
West Bengal	58.8	35.3	3.2	2.7	56.6	34.6	3.7	5.0	58	35.1	3.4	3.5
Northeast												
Arunachal Pradesh	58.4	39.4	1.4	[0.7]	55.2	44.0	[0.8]	-	57.7	40.5	1.3	[0.5]
Assam	64.8	29.4	2.6	3.2	62.6	26.8	4.5	6.1	64.3	28.7	3.1	4.0
Manipur	69.6	26.1	2.5	1.8	66.6	24.8	3.6	5.0	68.4	25.6	3.0	3.1
Meghalaya	48.3	50.2	[0.6]	[0.9]	46.2	52.6	-	[1.1]	47.6	51.1	[0.4]	1
Mizoram	72.4	23.4	3.0	1.2	63.1	29.2	4.2	3.5	68.8	25.6	3.5	2.1
Nagaland	79.7	18.9	1.0	[0.4]	82.1	17.9	-	-	80.7	18.5	0.6	[0.2]
Tripura	66.8	24.8	4.5	3.9	50.3	33.5	7.9	8.3	60.7	28.0	5.7	5.5

States/UTs	Age 45-59*				Age ≥ 60				Total			
	Normal LFT[1]	Restrictive[2]	Mild obstructive[3]	Moderate-severe obstructive[4]	Normal LFT[1]	Restrictive[2]	Mild obstructive[3]	Moderate-severe obstructive[4]	Normal LFT[1]	Restrictive[2]	Mild obstructive[3]	Moderate-severe obstructive[4]
West												
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.5	54.2	3.0	3.3	57.2	7.3	[1.4]	4.1	45.3	48.7	2.5	3.6
Daman & Diu	46.6	41.9	9.0	2.4	43.8	48.1	[2.6]	5.4	45.5	44.4	6.5	3.6
Goa	42.0	48.5	5.2	4.3	41.5	55.2	[2.6]	[0.7]	41.8	51	4.2	3.0
Gujarat	54.7	31.6	6.8	7.0	47	40.7	5.7	6.7	51.9	34.8	6.4	6.9
Maharashtra	44.6	47.1	3.7	4.6	45.8	46.4	2.9	4.9	45.1	46.8	3.3	4.8
South												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.4	37.6	5.8	5.2	50.5	38.3	5.0	6.2	51.1	37.9	5.5	5.6
Andhra Pradesh	40.8	51.4	4.6	3.2	40.4	48.1	3.9	7.6	40.7	50.4	4.4	4.6
Karnataka	42.7	48.7	2.7	5.9	37.7	49.5	5.7	7.0	40.8	49	3.8	6.3
Kerala	42.5	52.5	2.8	2.2	42.6	47.9	-	9.5	42.5	50.8	1.8	4.8
Lakshadweep	22.7	71.4	[1.5]	4.5	36.2	55	8.8	-	27.7	65.3	4.2	2.8
Puducherry	32.4	48.7	5.6	13.4	34.5	33.6	5.2	26.6	33.1	43.8	5.4	17.7
Tamil Nadu	39.5	48.6	5.9	6.0	45.7	44.1	4.5	5.7	41.8	46.9	5.4	5.9
Telangana	41.0	51.5	4.5	3.0	44.5	46.4	4.8	4.4	42.1	49.8	4.6	3.5

Note: * *Including spouse irrespective of age.* "[]" based on fewer than 5 unweighted cases in the numerator or 25 unweighted cases in the denominator; "-" indicates less number of cases/no cases.

Parameter	Normal LFT[1]	Restrictive[2]	Mild obstructive[3]	Moderate-severe obstructive[4]
Predicted FVC %	≥ 80%	< 80%	≥ 80%	< 80%
Absolute FEV1/FVC	≥70 (Age 45-59*) & ≥ 65% (Age ≥ 60)	≥ 70% (Age 45-59*) & ≥ 65% (Age ≥ 60)	< 70% (Age 45-59*) & < 65% (Age ≥ 60)	< 70% (Age 45-59*) & < 65% (Age ≥ 60)

Source: LASI Wave -I India Report, 2020

Table D.7: Prevalence (%) of Visual Acuity among older adults, States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18

States/UTs	Age 45-59*			Age ≥ 60			Total		
	Low near vision[1]	Low distance vision[2]	Low vision[3]	Low near vision[1]	Low distance vision[2]	Low vision[3]	Low near vision[1]	Low distance vision[2]	Low vision[3]
India	**23.9**	**3.9**	**25.7**	**32.2**	**14.7**	**37.1**	**27.7**	**8.9**	**30.9**
North									
Chandigarh	18.9	4.1	20.5	24.8	7.6	27.5	21.2	5.5	23.3
Delhi	28.4	2.4	29.8	46.8	13.8	49.4	35.3	6.7	37.2
Haryana	34.6	4.1	36.1	37	13.9	42	35.8	8.8	39
Himachal Pradesh	13.3	0.6	13.3	26	9	28.2	19.2	4.6	20.3
Jammu & Kashmir	19.6	2.9	21.3	25.4	9.6	28.1	22.5	6.2	24.6
Punjab	28.1	3	29.4	37.9	16.6	42.7	32.8	9.5	35.7
Rajasthan	30.2	4.2	31.3	39.8	14	43.3	35	9	37.2
Uttarakhand	28.3	4.6	31.1	33.8	12.1	38.6	31.1	8.3	34.8
Central									
Chhattisgarh	23.3	3.4	25.2	32.1	17.1	37	26.6	8.6	29.7
Madhya Pradesh	19	1.8	19.6	20.1	11.2	25.4	19.5	6.2	22.4
Uttar Pradesh	34.2	4.6	35.5	37.9	18.4	43	36	11.4	39.2
East									
Bihar	31	3	32.3	37.3	12.1	40.2	34.4	7.8	36.5
Jharkhand	29.3	5.7	31.7	38.2	17.7	44.3	33.6	11.5	37.8
Odisha	25.1	3.2	26.5	38.1	19.8	44.6	30.7	10.3	34.3
West Bengal	20.1	3.7	21.6	31.8	15.5	36.5	24.8	8.4	27.6
Northeast									
Arunachal Pradesh	13.9	7.2	18.4	58.4	38.3	66.4	24.7	14.8	30.1
Assam	24.6	3.4	25.8	43.5	21.8	49.9	31.3	9.9	34.3
Manipur	19.2	2.2	21	27.5	12.6	33.9	23.1	7	27
Meghalaya	42.6	3	43.8	59.8	15.4	64.6	49.9	8.2	52.6
Mizoram	27.7	2.5	28.8	36.8	17.3	43.2	31.7	9	35.1
Nagaland	15.5	2.6	17.5	30	10.4	32.2	22.6	6.4	24.7
Tripura	26.6	4.2	28	44.5	21.5	50	33.8	11.1	36.8

States/UTs	Age 45-59*			Age ≥ 60			Total		
	Low near vision[1]	Low distance vision[2]	Low vision[3]	Low near vision[1]	Low distance vision[2]	Low vision[3]	Low near vision[1]	Low distance vision[2]	Low vision[3]
West									
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.3	5	20.8	27.4	23.7	36.9	21.8	12.2	27
Daman & Diu	17	4.8	18.7	28.1	21.6	34.9	22.1	12.5	26.2
Goa	20.9	1.4	21.2	30.1	13.4	32.2	25.1	6.9	26.2
Gujarat	11.5	3.2	13	15.4	12.8	22.3	13.2	7.5	17.2
Maharashtra	19.6	3.1	20.4	24.9	12.2	29.2	22.2	7.6	24.7
South									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.5	2.6	21.6	27.8	14.6	33.6	23.5	7.6	26.6
Andhra Pradesh	24.9	7.1	27.5	32.8	18	40.1	28.2	11.7	32.9
Karnataka	20.6	4.4	23.7	28.7	11.8	33	23.9	7.4	27.5
Kerala	29.3	3.6	30.9	34.9	15.6	39.4	32.2	9.8	35.2
Lakshadweep	24.8	2.9	26.1	33.5	8.4	36.2	28.9	5.5	30.9
Puducherry	13.9	2.9	15.7	22.1	9.7	25.5	17.7	6	20.2
Tamil Nadu	19.4	4.3	22.3	29.7	12.2	34.6	24	7.9	27.8
Telangana	23.2	6	27	34.3	21.3	42	28.3	13	33.9

Source: LASI Wave -I India Report, 2020

*Note * Including spouse irrespective of age.*

1Low near vision refers to near vision equal to or poorer than 20/80 and equal to or better than 20/400 in the better eye with the best correction available with respondent.

2Low distance vision refers to distance vision equal to or poorer than 20/80 and equal to or better than 20/200 in the better eye with the best correction available with respondent.

3Low vision refers to either low near vision or low distant vision in the better eye with the best correction available with the respondent

Table D.8: Percentage of older adults with Activities of Daily Living (ADL)[1] and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)[2] limitations, States/UTs, LASI Wave 1, 2017-18

States/UTs	Age 45-59*				Age ≥ 60				Total			
	1+ ADL limitations	1+ IADL limitations	2+ ADL limitations	2+ IADL limitations	1+ ADL limitations	1+ IADL limitations	2+ ADL limitations	2+ IADL limitations	1+ ADL limitations	1+ IADL limitations	2+ ADL limitations	2+ IADL limitations
India	9.3	25.7	4.5	16	23.8	48	14.2	37.1	15.9	35.9	8.9	25.7
North												
Chandigarh	7.8	11.6	2.2	4.3	20.6	33.5	10.9	26.5	12.9	20.3	5.6	13.1
Delhi	8.9	12.7	4.6	7.3	23.9	34.1	16.2	28.2	14.6	20.9	9	15.2
Haryana	4	19.4	2.1	11.1	11.6	43.4	7.5	31.2	7.6	30.9	4.7	20.7
Himachal Pradesh	9.8	21.6	5	10.7	26.1	47.9	17.3	35.5	17.5	34.1	10.8	22.5
Jammu & Kashmir	5.9	34	3.3	23	21.2	65.5	15.1	55.3	13.4	49.5	9.1	38.9
Punjab	8	26.3	3.1	9.9	17.4	50.1	8.6	26.6	12.5	37.7	5.7	17.9
Rajasthan	2	11.4	1.3	7.4	7.5	31.1	5	24.4	4.7	21.2	3.1	15.9
Uttarakhand	8.1	22.2	4.5	17.1	22.8	40.7	13.4	29.4	15.3	31.3	8.9	23.2
Central												
Chhattisgarh	3	24.6	1.5	9.5	17.1	43.3	9.7	30.6	8.5	31.7	4.7	17.6
Madhya Pradesh	9.2	19.1	4.6	12.3	27.3	43.8	16.5	35.7	17.8	30.8	10.3	23.4
Uttar Pradesh	5.6	23.5	2.5	14.6	17.2	44.1	9.3	34.6	11.3	33.7	5.8	24.5
East												
Bihar	9.2	33.1	4.5	23.7	25.7	53.7	13.2	44.2	18.1	44.2	9.2	34.7
Jharkhand	4.7	23.3	1.7	15	19.9	49.2	9.3	37.8	12	35.8	5.3	26
Odisha	7.3	12.2	3.4	6.2	19.4	24.6	10.9	17.6	12.6	17.7	6.7	11.2
West Bengal	18.2	36	9.2	22	38.5	59.5	27.4	45.4	26.4	45.5	16.6	31.5
Northeast												
Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	9.3	1.2	4.4	12.9	20	7.2	14	5.1	11.9	2.7	6.8
Assam	4.6	20.1	1.4	12.9	19.6	44.5	9.7	37.6	10	28.9	4.4	21.7
Manipur	3.6	18.8	1.6	10.7	10.6	42	5.1	32.5	6.9	29.6	3.2	20.9
Meghalaya	1.2	13.3	[0.6]	5.8	11	31.2	8.3	25.7	5.3	20.8	3.8	14.1
Mizoram	3.3	6.6	1.8	2.2	16.9	33.9	11.1	23.3	9.4	18.9	6	11.7
Nagaland	1.6	4.2	[0.1]	2.5	7.2	19.2	3.2	14	4.3	11.5	1.6	8.2
Tripura	5.4	22	2.9	13	15.5	38.1	10	24.8	9.4	28.3	5.7	17.7
West												

States/UTs	Age 45-59*				Age ≥ 60				Total			
	1+ ADL limitations	1+ IADL limitations	2+ ADL limitations	2+ IADL limitations	1+ ADL limitations	1+ IADL limitations	2+ ADL limitations	2+ IADL limitations	1+ ADL limitations	1+ IADL limitations	2+ ADL limitations	2+ IADL limitations
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.2	23.8	4.4	13.4	23.6	42.9	9.7	32	14.8	31.2	6.5	20.6
Daman & Diu	19.2	20.5	5.9	8.9	33.6	37.2	17.4	27	26	28.5	11.3	17.5
Goa	15.1	15	7.2	6	37.3	39.1	21.7	23.4	25.2	26	13.8	14
Gujarat	13	21.9	5.2	12.3	24.5	33.6	11.7	24	18.2	27.2	8.1	17.5
Maharashtra	17.1	25.3	9.2	14.6	35.6	50.2	22.6	33.8	26.1	37.5	15.8	24
South												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.4	14.5	3	9.3	29.3	39.8	18.3	27.4	17.5	24.8	9.3	16.7
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	25.5	2.7	16.1	15.6	50.1	11.5	40.8	9	35.9	6.4	26.5
Karnataka	7.2	34	2.7	23.2	18.6	60.4	9.5	51	11.7	44.6	5.4	34.4
Kerala	8.2	12.9	3.3	7.4	22.7	39.8	14.3	30.5	15.7	26.8	9	19.4
Lakshadweep	9.7	16.1	4.9	9.3	22.9	32.2	14.2	23.8	16	23.8	9.3	16.2
Puducherry	3.3	19.5	1	6.7	14.4	36.4	8.8	25.2	8.5	27.4	4.7	15.4
Tamil Nadu	8.4	32.8	3.4	19.9	26.4	56.4	16.1	44.9	16.6	43.6	9.2	31.4
Telangana	3.3	27.4	1.7	15.4	14.6	54.6	10	43	8.3	39.6	5.4	27.7

Source: LASI Wave -I India Report, 2020

*Note * Including spouse irrespective of age, "[ ]" based on fewer than 5 unweighted cases in the numerator or 25 unweighted cases in the denominator.*

1 Activities of Daily Living (ADL) includes dressing, putting on chappals or shoes, walking across a room, bathing, eating difficulties, getting in or out of bed and toilet use (any one or more).

2 Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) includes preparing a hot meal, shopping for groceries, making telephone calls, taking medications, doing work around the house or garden, managing money (paying bills and keeping track of expenses) and getting around or finding address in unfamiliar place (any one or more).

213
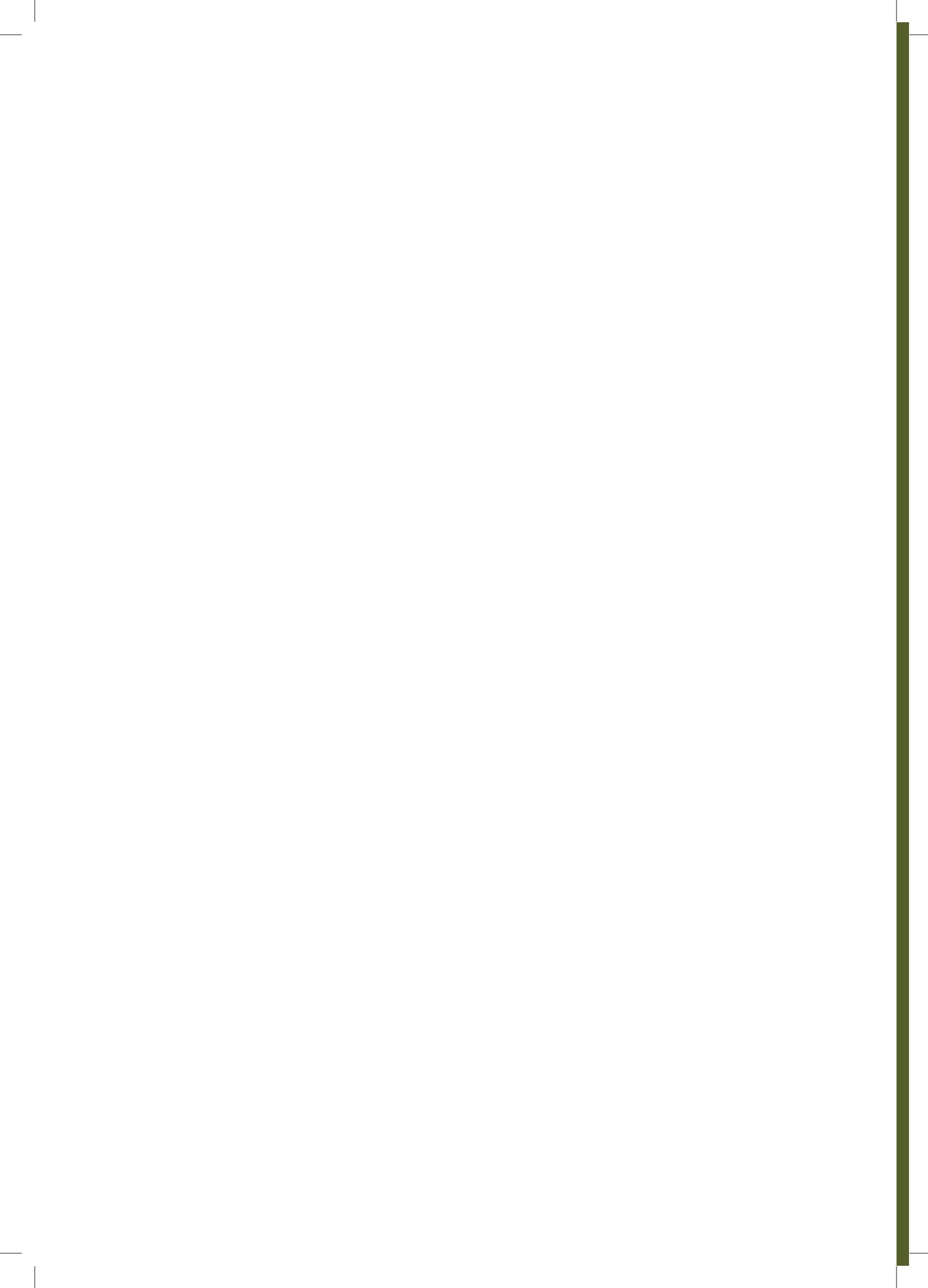
SECTION E

Health Management Information System (HMIS)

&

Health Infrastructure Statistics

E.1 Introduction

Health Management Information System (HMIS) is a web-based monitoring information system of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to monitor the National Health Mission, and various other national health programmes of the Ministry. It provides key inputs for policy formulation and appropriate programme interventions. HMIS assists health programme managers at all levels in managing, planning, monitoring and evaluating the health programme in the country.

There are five types of formats available in HMIS to capture data from health facilities which include, Sub Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs) and District Hospitals (DHs) and its equivalent mapped facilities across the country as mapped by States/UTs in HMIS portal. As of March 2022, there were around 747 districts and around 2.17 lakh health facilities mapped and reported through HMIS Portal on a monthly basis. The various formats of HMIS are as follows:

E.1.1 Service Delivery

HMIS is a facility-level aggregated data collection system. The health facilities registered on HMIS enter data of various data-items related to various healthcare services provided by that health facility for a specific month. The Service Delivery format includes data items related to Maternal Health, Child-health & Immunization, Family Planning, Vector Borne Disease, Tuberculosis, Morbidity and Mortality, OPD, IPD Services, Surgeries etc.

E.1.2 Infrastructure and Human Resource

The health facilities registered on HMIS also report data in respect of data items pertaining to availability of various infrastructure and human resources on a monthly basis, which include data items on Manpower, Equipment, Cleanliness, Building, Availability of Medical Services etc.

E.2 Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme

Reproductive and Child Health Programme is an integral component of the National Health Mission. Important steps have been taken within the mandate of this programme to ensure universal and equitable access to quality maternal and child health services based on the principle of continuum of care. RCH focuses on reducing social and geographical disparities in access to and utilization of reproductive and child health services in order to accelerate the achievement of its goals. The major components of the RCH programme are Maternal Health, Child Health, Nutrition, Family Planning, Immunization, Nutrition, Adolescent and Reproductive Health (ARSH) etc.

Over the years, the programme has been expanded to encompass maternal and child health, family welfare and nutrition. The services are delivered through a network of Community Health Centers, Primary Health Centers & Sub-centers in rural areas and Urban Family Welfare Centers, Urban Health Posts, Post-Partum Centers and Sub-district and Districts Hospitals in the urban areas.

E.3   Indicators related to Maternal Health: HMIS

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, abortion and the postpartum period. The current policy of Government of India under NHM is to encourage institutional deliveries which is an important step in lowering the maternal mortality. Home Based New Born Care is an important indicator for maternal and child health.

For reduction of neonatal mortality, Home Based New Born Care (HBNC) has been implemented since 2011. Home Based Newborn Care scheme for the reduction of neonatal mortality, has incentivized Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for making visits to all newborns and their mothers according to specified schedule up to 42 days of life. ASHA records the weight, ensures immunization, safety of mother & newborn and registration. The information is recorded in Medical Care Plan (MCP) cards & ASHA visit form. In the case of institutional deliveries, 6 Home Based New Born Care (HBNC) visits by ASHA are expected and in the case of home deliveries, 7 HBNC visits are expected. In 2022-23, out of the 209 lakhs reported live births, 123 lakhs were covered by HBNC (Table E.11).

Figure E.1: Number of live births received Home Based New-born Care (HBNC): All India
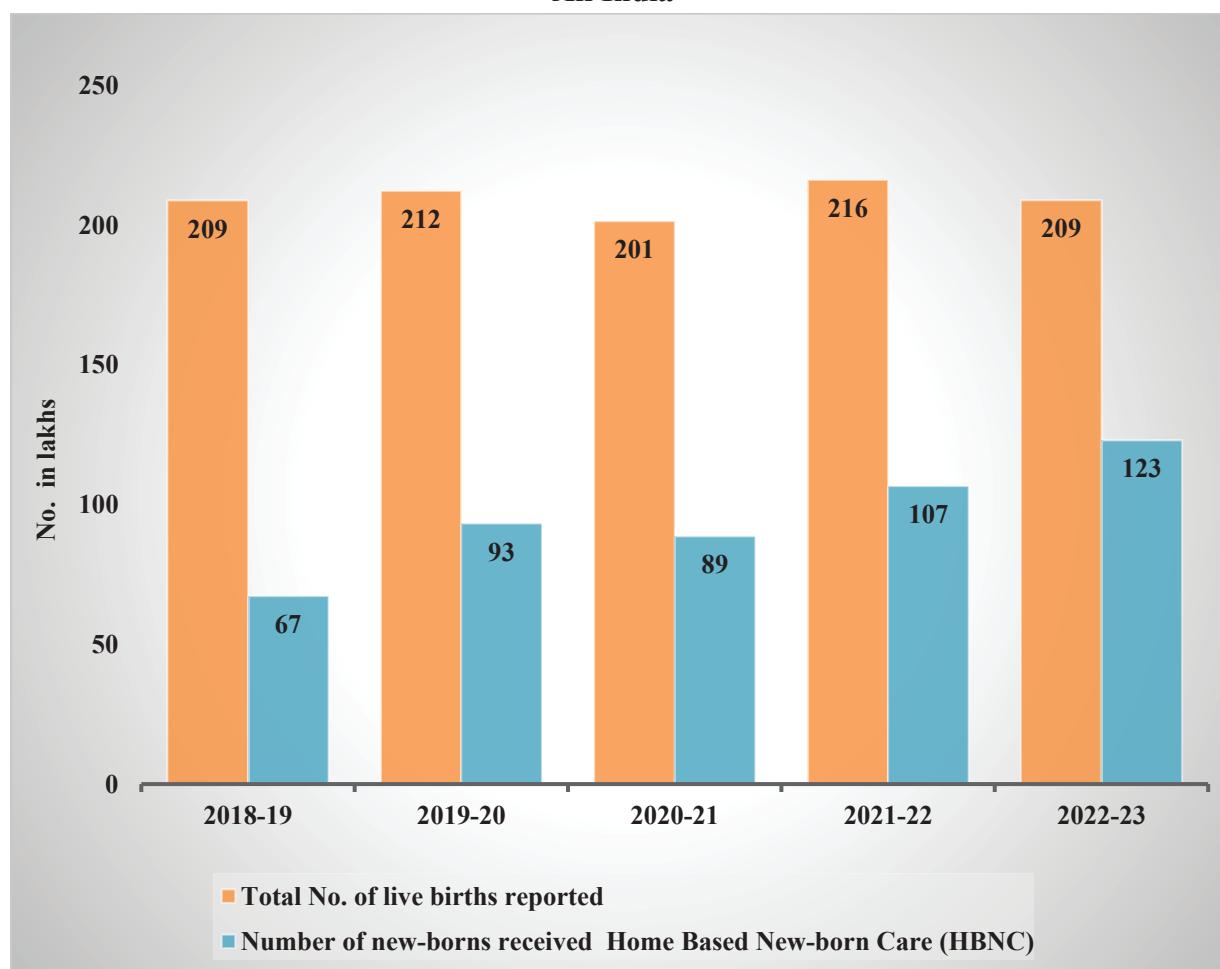
Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Table E.I: Important Indicators related to Maternal Health

Sl. No.	Indicator	Data reported on HMIS Portal (for 2022-23)
1.	Antenatal care	• 2.92 crore pregnant women got registered for Antenatal care (ANC) check-up. • 2.48 crore received 4 or more ANC check-ups during the pregnancy period (Table E.4).
2.	Institutional Deliveries	• Out of the 2.09 crore deliveries (both institutional and home deliveries) reported in 2022-23, more than 2.01 crore deliveries, which accounts for 96% of the total reported deliveries, were reported as institutional deliveries. (Table E.5).
3	Number of pregnant women provided full course 180 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets	• A total of 2.78 crore pregnant women benefited from the program (Table E.7).
4.	Number of Still Births	• 2,28,229 number of still birth and 2,08,97,468 Live births (Table E.6).

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

E.4   Indicators related to Child Health: HMIS

Information on Child Health is very crucial to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children. Utmost care during infancy and a balanced nutrition is very important for well-being and growth of a child.

E.4.1   Child Immunization

Immunization programmes aims to reduce mortality and morbidity due to Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs), particularly for children. India's immunization programme is one of the largest in the world in terms of quantities of vaccines used, numbers of beneficiaries, number of immunization sessions organized and the geographical area covered. Under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), immunization is providing free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases:

Nationally against 11 diseases - Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Rubella, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Rotavirus, diarrhea, Hepatitis B and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza Type B and Pneumococcal Pneumonia. Sub-nationally against 1 disease - Japanese Encephalitis JE vaccine is provided only in endemic districts. Some other vaccinations like Rotavirus, Hepatitis B, and Japanese Encephalitis etc. are also undertaken.

A child is considered fully immunized if they receive all the recommended vaccines according to the national immunization schedule within the first year of their age. These vaccines typically include the BCG vaccine, three doses of Oral Polio Vaccine, three doses of Pentavalent vaccine, and one dose of Measles vaccine.

### E.4.2   Breastfeeding Practices

Breastfeeding has many health benefits for both the mother and infant. Early initiation of breastfeeding ensures that the infant receives the Colostrums "First Milk", which is rich in protective factors.

Table E.II: Child Immunization

Sl. No.	Type of Immunization	Data reported on HMIS Portal (for 2022-23)
1.	Measles & Rubella (MR)/Measles containing vaccine(MCV) - 1st Dose + Measles	• A total of 2.51 crore children received the Measles & Rubella (MR)/Measles containing vaccine (MCV)/Measles first dose (Table E.1).
2.	Rotavirus	• A total of 2.46 crore individuals received the third dose of the Rotavirus vaccine (Table E.3).
3.	Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine	• A total of 1.0 crore doses of the Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine were administered (Table E.2).
4.	Infants fully immunized (BCG+DPT123 / Pentavalent 123+ OPV123+ Measles)	• A total of 2.5 crore infants were fully immunized (Table E.9).

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

### Figure E.2: Number of New-borns breast feed within 1 hour: All India
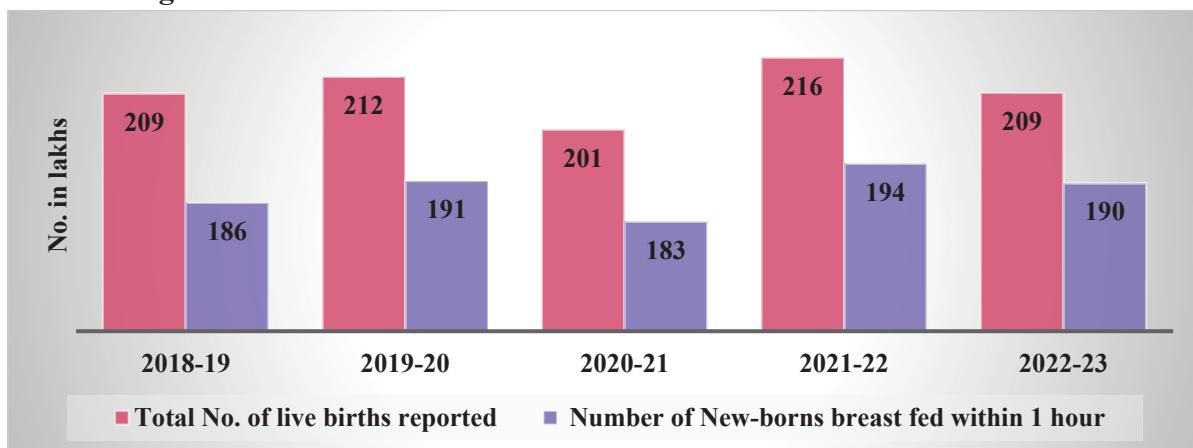
Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

As compared to total number of live births reported (209 lakhs) during 2022-23, 91% newborns were breastfed within one hour of birth (Table E.10).

E.4.3 Weight of Newborns at Birth

Infants born with a low birth weight are at increased risk of long-term disability and impaired development. Infants born weighing less than 2.5 kg are considered as under-weight babies.

### Figure E.3: Number of under-weight new borns: All India
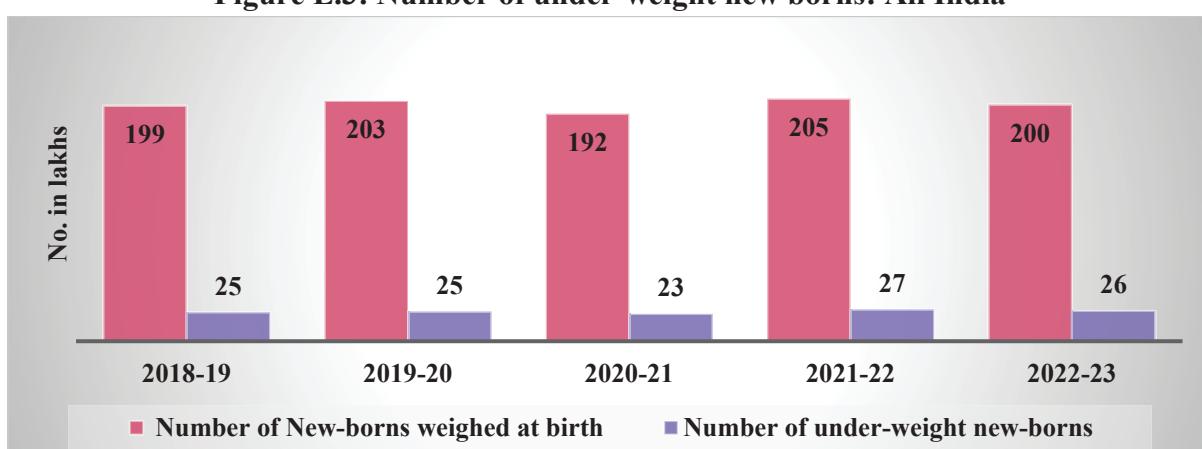
Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Out of 209 lakhs live births occurred during 2022-23, 200 lakhs were weighed at birth and 25.6 lakhs babies (12.8% of weighed babies) were found to be under-weight (Table E.8).

E.5 Use of Family Planning Methods

Family planning reinforces people's rights to determine the number and spacing of their children. It prevents unintended pregnancy as well as reduces the need for abortion, especially unsafe abortion.

Figure E.4: Number of Vasectomy (Male Sterilization) & Tubectomy (Female Sterilization): All India
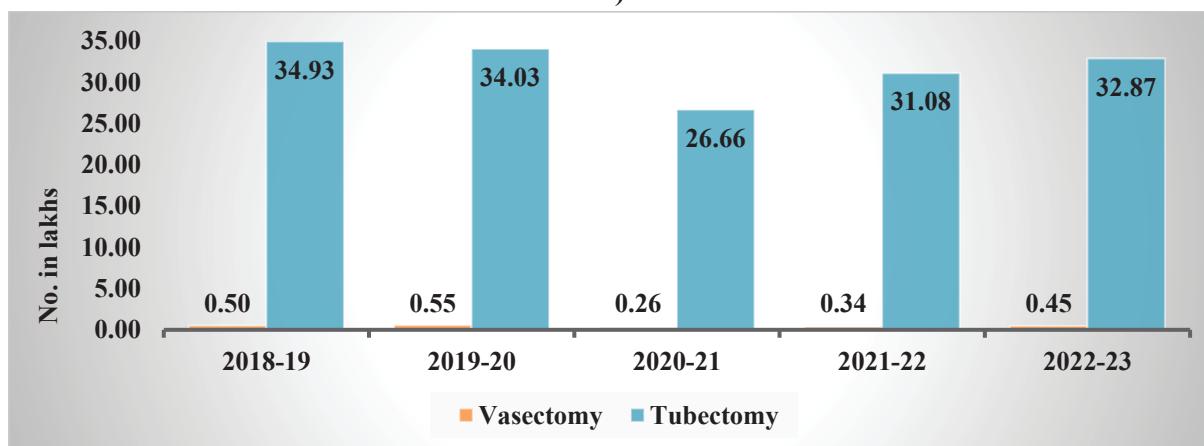
About 33 lakhs people underwent sterilization during 2022-23. Of the total sterilizations conducted, vasectomy (male sterilization) comprised only 1.4% (Table E.13). Number of Centchroman (weekly) pill strips distributed 56.99 lakhs in 2020-21, 87.26 lakhs in 2021-22, and 108.5 lakhs in 2022-23 (Table E.14).

E.6 Health Infrastructure

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for implementation of various programmes and schemes in areas of health and family welfare. The term health infrastructure includes physical infrastructure and also human resources as the healthcare centres, dispensaries, or hospitals need to be manned by well trained staff to provide services. The health care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three-tier system and is based on the following population norms:

Table E.III: Average Rural Population covered by Health Facility (based on mid-year projected population as on 1st July 2022)

Type of Health Facility	Population Norms	
	Norm	Avg. Rural Population covered
Sub-Centre (SC)	3000-5000	5691
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	20000-30000	36049
Community Health Centre (CHC)	80000-120000	164027

Figure E.5: Number of SCs, PHCs and CHCs
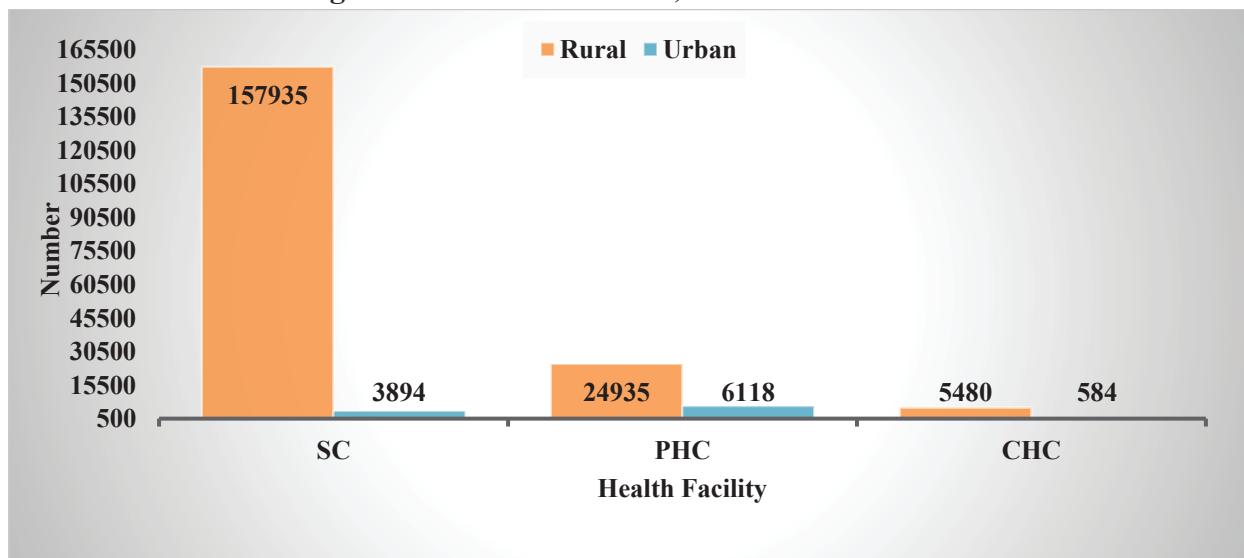
Source: Rural Health Statistics in India 2021-22

E.7 Population Research Centres (PRCs)

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare established a network of 18 Population Research Centers (PRCs) in 17 major States, with the mandate to provide, inter alia, critical research-based inputs related to the Health and Family Welfare Programs and Policies at the National and State levels. These PRCs are located in various Universities (12) and other Institutions (6) of National repute.

The main role of PRCs is to undertake research projects relating to family planning, demographic research and biological studies & qualitative aspect of population control, with a view to gainfully utilize the feedback from these research studies for plan formulation, strategies and modifications of on-going schemes. During 2012-13 to 2022-23, the PRCs completed 1069 research studies in addition to monitoring of State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of NHM among various districts of India.

Table E.1: Number of infants (9-11 months) received Measles & Rubella (MR) vaccination (1 Dose)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21 Measles & Rubella (MR)/ Measles containing vaccine (MCV) - 1st Dose + Measles	2021-22 Measles & Rubella (MR)/ Measles containing vaccine (MCV) - 1st Dose + Measles	2022-23 Measles & Rubella (MR)/ Measles containing vaccine (MCV) - 1st Dose + Measles
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,055	4,005	3,710
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,94,171	8,20,315	8,33,862
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,527	19,563	21,760
4	Assam	5,99,534	6,05,335	6,09,126
5	Bihar	25,51,194	24,74,678	29,26,872
6	Chandigarh	13,935	13,487	16,416
7	Chhattisgarh	5,91,398	5,79,357	6,14,951
8	Delhi	2,40,461	2,52,045	2,74,169
9	Goa	18,284	16,170	17,318
10	Gujarat	11,82,644	11,85,721	12,42,699
11	Haryana	5,18,917	5,34,891	5,51,989
12	Himachal Pradesh	99,783	99,009	98,229
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2,19,342	2,21,679	2,29,438
14	Jharkhand	7,57,766	7,71,295	7,92,883
15	Karnataka	10,44,304	10,33,831	10,75,809
16	Kerala	4,57,629	4,06,439	4,23,759
17	Ladakh	3,829	3,902	4,252
18	Lakshadweep	1,097	941	873
19	Madhya Pradesh	17,28,800	17,52,747	18,82,003
20	Maharashtra	18,73,856	18,55,290	19,66,266
21	Manipur	34,021	32,368	34,778
22	Meghalaya	78,398	1,40,280	73,051
23	Mizoram	18,770	17,089	17,817
24	Nagaland	16,940	16,591	17,639
25	Odisha	6,85,899	6,96,769	6,98,613
26	Puducherry	13,751	13,375	14,876
27	Punjab	4,01,851	3,74,273	4,23,149
28	Rajasthan	13,45,010	13,68,289	14,39,027
29	Sikkim	7,100	7,010	6,889
30	Tamil Nadu	8,92,760	9,21,525	9,39,814
31	Telangana	6,06,428	6,41,572	6,62,803
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,553	11,506	12,390
33	Tripura	46,420	48,787	50,780
34	Uttarakhand	1,78,000	1,76,715	1,80,267
35	Uttar Pradesh	47,82,865	48,77,326	56,78,815
36	West Bengal	13,66,076	27,52,148	12,99,650
	All India	**2,32,06,368**	**2,47,46,323**	**2,51,36,742**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

Table E.2: Number of children more than 16 months of age who received Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11	16	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,18,313	2,36,136	2,44,472
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6,891	6,470	8,270
4	Assam	5,35,381	5,40,162	5,72,523
5	Bihar	16,23,683	18,03,446	26,35,593
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	36,839	27,269	58,999
8	Delhi	64	26	128
9	Goa	16,798	15,871	14,464
10	Gujarat	0	6	0
11	Haryana	1,18,812	1,10,700	1,19,079
12	Himachal Pradesh	25	0	0
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
14	Jharkhand	4,82,201	4,56,234	5,21,008
15	Karnataka	3,07,317	3,06,092	3,31,144
16	Kerala	59,236	54,381	54,245
17	Ladakh	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	40	187	453
20	Maharashtra	2,42,878	2,57,783	3,70,855
21	Manipur	26,521	26,665	29,358
22	Meghalaya	47,170	96,972	56,864
23	Mizoram	51	10	2
24	Nagaland	9,130	9,391	9,881
25	Odisha	5,48,179	5,91,821	6,03,524
26	Puducherry	10	0	0
27	Punjab	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	110	0	0
29	Sikkim	0	2	1
30	Tamil Nadu	3,26,961	3,21,792	3,39,684
31	Telangana	3,81,381	3,82,233	3,85,709
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Tripura	41,482	42,448	47,844
34	Uttarakhand	29,414	28,867	32,856
35	Uttar Pradesh	23,47,101	23,89,206	30,73,322
36	West Bengal	13,32,822	26,79,056	12,52,627
	All India	**87,38,821**	**1,03,83,242**	**1,07,62,909**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Table E.3: Number of Infants given 3rd dose of Rotavirus

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,170	3,535	3,643
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,94,595	8,45,162	8,55,741
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,940	19,746	20,426
4	Assam	5,81,365	5,81,709	6,10,730
5	Bihar	24,83,896	21,57,097	28,80,008
6	Chandigarh	13,913	13,432	16,273
7	Chhattisgarh	5,15,932	5,17,127	5,90,684
8	Delhi	2,27,179	2,37,621	2,83,854
9	Goa	16,886	14,308	16,498
10	Gujarat	10,79,633	10,78,220	12,11,781
11	Haryana	4,77,568	5,01,320	5,44,189
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,01,204	97,611	97,283
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2,11,732	2,18,458	2,26,198
14	Jharkhand	7,16,023	6,83,502	7,06,162
15	Karnataka	10,04,955	10,30,891	10,94,524
16	Kerala	4,48,059	3,63,411	4,31,179
17	Ladakh	3,919	3,620	4,185
18	Lakshadweep	1,079	1,009	911
19	Madhya Pradesh	16,13,022	15,89,775	17,51,699
20	Maharashtra	18,54,537	17,17,581	19,56,992
21	Manipur	33,893	31,249	36,748
22	Meghalaya	53,032	1,23,138	76,332
23	Mizoram	19,716	17,396	19,204
24	Nagaland	16,921	17,095	18,024
25	Odisha	6,66,780	6,52,340	6,68,406
26	Puducherry	14,398	14,100	15,419
27	Punjab	3,71,422	3,38,773	4,10,999
28	Rajasthan	12,83,921	12,81,279	13,82,449
29	Sikkim	7,336	6,715	6,921
30	Tamil Nadu	8,91,004	9,02,293	9,31,047
31	Telangana	6,19,006	6,38,865	6,79,475
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,010	9,979	12,572
33	Tripura	48,256	46,731	50,317
34	Uttarakhand	1,70,844	1,65,514	1,71,565
35	Uttar Pradesh	44,06,344	44,51,960	55,40,629
36	West Bengal	13,28,301	26,61,994	13,48,548
	All India	**2,21,11,791**	**2,30,34,556**	**2,46,71,615**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Table E.4: Number of pregnant women received 4 or more ANC Check-ups

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Total ANC registration	Number of pregnant women received 4 or more ANC Check-ups	Total ANC registration	No.of pregnant women received 4 or more ANC Check-ups	Total ANC registration	No. of pregnant women received 4 or more ANC Check-ups
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,661	3,140	4,854	3,189	4,989	3,251
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,98,472	9,37,059	8,53,716	8,94,953	8,32,300	8,39,904
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31,629	9,327	32,301	11,524	31,049	14,605
4	Assam	6,58,128	5,29,527	6,55,116	5,45,197	6,32,934	5,69,981
5	Bihar	31,47,842	20,01,833	30,22,222	19,08,800	36,98,216	26,67,411
6	Chandigarh	21,179	26,154	26,004	26,865	32,035	30,891
7	Chhattisgarh	6,13,438	5,81,773	6,41,197	5,98,134	6,48,576	6,22,988
8	Delhi	5,31,298	2,86,226	4,62,620	3,19,256	4,84,813	3,77,235
9	Goa	21,949	15,699	26,017	19,216	27,072	22,309
10	Gujarat	12,72,668	10,62,297	13,15,630	11,52,730	13,81,865	12,09,932
11	Haryana	5,58,728	4,11,600	5,50,334	4,34,039	5,82,847	4,71,936
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,12,254	84,662	1,06,340	85,395	1,07,571	88,170
13	Jammu and Kashmir	3,81,587	2,30,890	2,50,766	2,08,526	2,47,296	2,16,192
14	Jharkhand	9,46,681	7,10,150	9,72,182	7,34,825	9,69,261	7,86,909
15	Karnataka	11,32,753	10,14,897	11,79,184	11,02,609	11,99,739	11,84,454
16	Kerala	4,27,749	4,14,511	4,48,706	4,05,584	4,18,152	3,89,887
17	Ladakh	4,083	2,234	4,470	2,454	4,622	3,296
18	Lakshadweep	1,288	1,372	1,184	940	1,282	1,114
19	Madhya Pradesh	19,06,138	15,31,005	18,53,750	14,24,621	18,99,628	14,93,363
20	Maharashtra	20,48,031	19,51,995	20,57,522	19,99,025	21,05,207	20,35,235
21	Manipur	45,641	16,922	46,451	16,564	58,173	29,640
22	Meghalaya	1,10,762	62,174	2,18,030	1,15,260	1,11,158	71,390
23	Mizoram	23,887	14,014	21,485	13,443	24,306	15,209
24	Nagaland	33,105	5,124	34,272	6,484	35,209	7,753
25	Odisha	7,14,791	6,06,889	7,03,280	6,25,049	6,65,678	5,99,163
26	Puducherry	70,355	41,724	70,456	59,286	52,343	64,580
27	Punjab	4,38,766	3,40,791	4,31,209	3,28,473	4,41,818	3,53,843
28	Rajasthan	16,97,013	10,50,508	16,84,215	10,97,639	18,45,767	13,51,875
29	Sikkim	7,880	5,945	7,678	5,722	7,776	5,975
30	Tamil Nadu	10,05,353	9,36,546	10,08,733	9,41,015	10,00,996	9,41,763
31	Telangana	7,11,150	5,66,961	7,46,786	6,02,906	6,89,274	6,40,584
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	13,068	11,526	12,650	13,538	13,708	12,999
33	Tripura	63,605	41,570	60,047	47,753	57,008	51,017
34	Uttarakhand	2,03,021	1,66,151	1,92,825	1,64,665	1,88,411	1,68,358
35	Uttar Pradesh	61,30,919	47,21,369	64,28,857	53,37,994	71,16,317	61,72,680
36	West Bengal	15,95,168	12,18,483	32,02,784	25,88,206	15,85,059	13,06,902
	All India	**2,75,85,040**	**2,16,13,048**	**2,93,33,873**	**2,38,41,879**	**2,92,02,455**	**2,48,22,794**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

Table E.5: Information on Institutional Deliveries

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		Total number of deliveries reported	Total No. of Institutional Deliveries	Institutional Deliveries (%)	Total number of deliveries reported	Total No. of Institutional Deliveries	Institutional Deliveries (%)	Total number of deliveries reported	Total No. of Institutional Deliveries	Institutional Deliveries (%)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,050	3,989	98%	3,734	3,679	99%	3,749	3,712	99%
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,10,729	7,08,333	100%	7,51,544	7,51,283	100%	7,61,935	7,61,776	100%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20,005	18,260	91%	20,398	18,492	91%	21,882	20,228	92%
4	Assam	5,80,329	5,19,499	90%	5,73,421	5,23,369	91%	5,71,930	5,39,738	94%
5	Bihar	21,86,697	18,83,778	86%	20,26,411	17,63,380	87%	21,29,017	18,55,267	87%
6	Chandigarh	16,564	16,535	100%	19,724	19,705	100%	23,191	23,181	100%
7	Chhattisgarh	4,72,858	4,64,804	98%	4,78,915	4,72,675	99%	4,91,151	4,87,786	99%
8	Delhi	2,06,476	1,95,361	95%	2,27,936	2,17,255	95%	2,60,474	2,52,365	97%
9	Goa	15,730	15,717	100%	14,510	14,504	100%	16,173	16,165	100%
10	Gujarat	11,13,965	11,09,729	100%	10,94,062	10,91,713	100%	11,61,936	11,60,626	100%
11	Haryana	5,05,246	4,82,768	96%	5,12,540	4,94,878	97%	5,23,131	5,09,978	97%
12	Himachal Pradesh	88,393	80,892	92%	88,745	82,252	93%	86,150	81,674	95%
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,78,995	1,67,197	93%	1,92,497	1,82,620	95%	2,02,639	1,96,856	97%
14	Jharkhand	7,33,315	7,03,155	96%	7,09,269	6,87,366	97%	7,67,008	7,54,807	98%
15	Karnataka	8,57,444	8,56,459	100%	8,78,555	8,78,101	100%	8,63,255	8,62,993	100%
16	Kerala	4,20,362	4,19,786	100%	4,26,607	4,26,021	100%	4,15,159	4,14,580	100%
17	Ladakh	3,691	3,588	97%	3,556	3,514	99%	3,731	3,691	99%
18	Lakshadweep	1,165	1,165	100%	922	922	100%	904	903	100%
19	Madhya Pradesh	13,74,364	13,14,958	96%	13,09,142	12,56,159	96%	13,88,940	13,54,571	98%
20	Maharashtra	17,74,916	17,61,485	99%	17,53,677	17,43,021	99%	17,51,911	17,44,707	100%
21	Manipur	31,070	24,845	80%	29,235	23,476	80%	34,902	29,265	84%
22	Meghalaya	84,254	50,051	59%	1,66,016	95,016	57%	86,839	58,166	67%
23	Mizoram	20,147	17,544	87%	19,261	16,798	87%	19,961	17,724	89%
24	Nagaland	16,467	12,530	76%	16,564	12,985	78%	18,995	15,861	84%
25	Odisha	6,45,895	6,28,521	97%	6,33,209	6,19,285	98%	6,07,936	6,00,740	99%
26	Puducherry	26,259	26,252	100%	31,660	31,656	100%	35,537	35,533	100%
27	Punjab	3,59,739	3,54,607	99%	3,73,469	3,69,816	99%	3,62,984	3,60,265	99%
28	Rajasthan	13,67,712	13,38,936	98%	12,96,309	12,76,224	98%	13,43,474	13,32,044	99%
29	Sikkim	7,286	7,223	99%	6,735	6,698	99%	6,612	6,579	100%
30	Tamil Nadu	9,18,512	9,18,410	100%	9,20,694	9,20,649	100%	9,15,303	9,15,242	100%
31	Telangana	5,18,133	5,17,245	100%	5,95,790	5,95,765	100%	6,02,208	6,02,207	100%
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10,280	10,251	100%	10,559	10,515	100%	12,409	12,388	100%
33	Tripura	50,075	46,281	92%	50,197	47,448	95%	49,045	47,641	97%
34	Uttarakhand	1,54,883	1,34,140	87%	1,57,787	1,39,592	88%	1,53,832	1,41,174	92%
35	Uttar Pradesh	37,93,523	34,09,843	90%	38,57,292	35,18,033	91%	40,22,485	37,10,163	92%
36	West Bengal	11,71,629	11,49,987	98%	24,94,476	24,63,098	99%	12,46,206	12,34,343	99%
	All India	**2,04,41,158**	**1,93,74,124**	**95%**	**2,17,45,418**	**2,07,77,963**	**96%**	**2,09,62,994**	**2,01,64,939**	**96%**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

Table E.6: Information on Pregnancy outcome, Still Births and abortions

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		Pregnancy outcome(Live births+Still births+Abortion (Spontaneous/ Induced)	Number of Still Births	Abortions (Spontaneous)	Pregnancy outcome (Live births+Still births+Abortion (Spontaneous/ Induced)	Number of Still Births	Abortions (Spontaneous)	Pregnancy outcome (Live births+Still births+Abortion (Spontaneous/ Induced)	Number of Still Births	Abortions (Spontaneous)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,272	76	182	3,953	60	187	4,085	52	288
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,26,337	6,619	10,397	7,68,446	5,417	10,452	7,77,072	3,848	10,321
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20,418	231	335	20,664	242	221	22,243	245	292
4	Assam	6,03,464	12,475	19,107	5,97,827	11,511	20,522	6,07,043	10,811	31,271
5	Bihar	20,07,122	21,907	3,771	20,24,463	20,796	5,132	21,41,781	20,503	11,060
6	Chandigarh	17,178	392	569	20,650	505	616	25,122	450	1,297
7	Chhattisgarh	4,98,191	10,051	21,508	5,03,297	9,208	21,126	5,20,954	8,607	26,297
8	Delhi	2,20,453	3,851	11,651	2,42,941	4,091	12,298	2,80,579	4,370	16,716
9	Goa	16,420	145	513	15,216	129	502	17,004	152	556
10	Gujarat	11,43,593	10,193	22,028	11,20,961	9,927	19,047	11,90,148	10,064	19,426
11	Haryana	5,22,179	6,073	13,862	5,29,664	6,222	13,662	5,44,854	6,041	17,322
12	Himachal Pradesh	94,349	1,129	4,888	94,062	979	4,705	92,192	856	5,358
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,87,546	3,799	6,980	2,01,619	3,620	7,495	2,14,692	3,465	9,860
14	Jharkhand	7,50,495	9,363	19,330	7,33,786	8,132	17,427	7,90,135	7,859	19,254
15	Karnataka	8,92,037	8,547	29,958	9,13,549	8,614	28,516	9,07,127	7,963	34,977
16	Kerala	4,38,048	1,789	11,083	4,43,597	1,962	10,961	4,32,670	1,696	11,167
17	Ladakh	4,053	60	351	3,948	71	374	4,221	48	464
18	Lakshadweep	1,225	15	57	971	10	42	967	4	62
19	Madhya Pradesh	14,41,357	24,536	49,145	13,68,061	22,683	44,806	14,67,915	21,379	64,863
20	Maharashtra	18,22,027	14,017	41,075	18,06,647	14,294	45,289	18,19,357	13,644	59,706
21	Manipur	32,214	107	982	30,467	202	1,090	36,600	178	1,467
22	Meghalaya	88,799	2,298	3,865	1,74,434	4,646	6,862	92,017	2,167	4,287
23	Mizoram	21,345	208	1,086	20,408	196	1,090	21,464	174	1,354
24	Nagaland	16,735	284	197	16,794	237	190	19,477	281	371
25	Odisha	6,94,413	14,636	43,634	6,82,402	13,934	44,591	6,62,240	12,554	49,813
26	Puducherry	27,148	317	680	32,689	385	807	36,431	321	687
27	Punjab	3,78,175	4,710	15,882	3,89,012	4,569	13,447	3,82,139	4,261	16,260
28	Rajasthan	14,35,740	25,504	61,468	13,72,186	26,089	65,239	14,48,596	24,554	84,111
29	Sikkim	7,819	146	468	7,146	90	341	7,072	64	421
30	Tamil Nadu	9,53,376	6,224	31,185	9,55,842	5,052	30,177	9,51,696	4,997	32,098
31	Telangana	5,45,416	3,688	3,410	6,13,450	3,334	3,478	6,11,109	3,087	4,294
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,305	159	788	11,616	173	844	13,664	195	1,080
33	Tripura	51,873	912	1,483	52,612	864	2,123	51,586	746	2,125
34	Uttarakhand	1,58,213	1,755	2,913	1,60,894	1,977	2,742	1,58,172	2,107	3,976
35	Uttar Pradesh	38,55,672	39,110	31,335	39,38,649	35,654	46,839	41,16,313	32,857	60,225
36	West Bengal	12,41,490	19,296	62,683	26,44,476	37,946	1,40,898	13,46,836	17,629	86,750
	All India	**2,09,30,497**	**2,54,622**	**5,28,849**	**2,25,17,399**	**2,63,821**	**6,24,138**	**2,18,15,573**	**2,28,229**	**6,89,876**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

Table E.7: Number of pregnant women provided full Course 180 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,130	3,270	3,174
2	Andhra Pradesh	9,40,648	8,87,912	8,84,167
3	Arunachal Pradesh	17,182	21,375	23,035
4	Assam	6,26,105	6,35,398	6,21,935
5	Bihar	23,14,831	24,07,929	29,80,159
6	Chandigarh	26,053	26,824	31,664
7	Chhattisgarh	6,12,697	6,40,668	6,56,347
8	Delhi	4,29,978	3,78,351	4,38,010
9	Goa	17,628	20,317	22,592
10	Gujarat	12,18,140	12,75,888	13,29,508
11	Haryana	4,22,837	4,68,136	4,95,857
12	Himachal Pradesh	94,726	88,854	87,042
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,99,499	2,11,725	2,27,265
14	Jharkhand	8,68,671	7,95,267	8,84,795
15	Karnataka	12,62,755	14,24,525	13,80,420
16	Kerala	4,63,687	4,23,673	4,43,744
17	Ladakh	3,857	4,524	4,328
18	Lakshadweep	1,472	1,272	1,208
19	Madhya Pradesh	18,24,625	17,70,482	18,43,907
20	Maharashtra	19,80,255	20,20,967	20,69,053
21	Manipur	19,454	14,996	19,298
22	Meghalaya	64,870	1,30,490	75,344
23	Mizoram	18,239	16,028	17,752
24	Nagaland	12,473	14,535	19,805
25	Odisha	6,40,788	6,57,655	6,30,770
26	Puducherry	55,414	54,899	53,727
27	Punjab	3,08,164	3,02,667	3,19,149
28	Rajasthan	16,38,771	17,58,508	20,57,726
29	Sikkim	6,418	8,327	6,760
30	Tamil Nadu	9,70,244	9,59,191	9,73,223
31	Telangana	7,67,957	7,12,003	6,95,503
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	12,523	11,250	12,513
33	Tripura	27,021	41,461	49,477
34	Uttarakhand	1,87,684	1,73,695	1,68,549
35	Uttar Pradesh	54,75,494	57,63,207	68,38,160
36	West Bengal	13,30,251	28,14,540	14,41,622
	All India	**2,48,65,541**	**2,69,40,809**	**2,78,07,588**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

Table E.8: Live births reported and under-weight new-borns (having weighed less than 2.5 kg) at Birth

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		Total No. of live births reported	No. of New-borns weighed at birth	No. of under-weight new-borns	Total No. of live births reported	No. of New-borns weighed at birth	No. of under-weight new-borns	Total No. of live births reported	No. of New-borns weighed at birth	No. of under-weight new-borns
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,014	3,946	659	3,706	3,705	667	3,745	3,689	735
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,09,321	6,99,866	28,620	7,52,577	7,26,938	43,986	7,62,903	7,32,670	41,547
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,852	19,409	926	20,201	19,948	1,073	21,706	21,202	1,297
4	Assam	5,71,882	5,65,386	79,952	5,65,794	5,56,071	73,974	5,64,961	5,62,487	77,513
5	Bihar	19,81,444	18,72,984	2,01,578	19,98,535	17,65,326	1,89,494	21,10,218	19,02,622	1,88,437
6	Chandigarh	16,217	16,236	4,199	19,529	19,535	5,092	23,375	22,900	5,692
7	Chhattisgarh	4,66,632	4,59,065	53,389	4,72,963	4,59,176	57,509	4,86,050	4,78,772	61,075
8	Delhi	2,04,951	1,97,005	43,567	2,26,552	2,20,779	56,495	2,59,493	2,52,272	63,008
9	Goa	15,762	15,749	2,380	14,585	14,580	2,867	16,296	16,291	3,383
10	Gujarat	11,11,372	10,76,757	1,31,125	10,91,987	10,52,526	1,21,071	11,60,658	11,39,050	1,32,498
11	Haryana	5,02,244	4,95,396	61,617	5,09,780	4,95,906	62,867	5,21,491	5,06,724	74,635
12	Himachal Pradesh	88,332	84,993	11,310	88,378	87,947	12,170	85,978	85,616	12,809
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,76,767	1,73,308	8,726	1,90,504	1,87,986	10,241	2,01,367	1,97,712	10,348
14	Jharkhand	7,21,802	6,95,010	44,606	7,08,227	6,84,123	43,502	7,63,022	7,54,322	50,063
15	Karnataka	8,53,532	8,35,236	86,668	8,76,419	8,49,887	93,417	8,64,187	8,23,356	1,02,371
16	Kerala	4,25,176	4,15,823	49,454	4,30,674	4,19,719	52,124	4,19,807	4,08,301	56,521
17	Ladakh	3,642	3,582	255	3,503	3,480	327	3,709	3,682	347
18	Lakshadweep	1,153	1,163	93	919	919	66	901	899	46
19	Madhya Pradesh	13,67,676	13,20,326	2,08,305	13,00,572	12,36,280	2,06,890	13,81,673	13,12,307	2,45,874
20	Maharashtra	17,66,935	17,37,422	1,84,661	17,47,064	17,29,581	2,07,494	17,46,007	17,30,644	2,25,173
21	Manipur	31,125	30,485	1,304	29,175	29,019	1,515	34,955	34,523	1,527
22	Meghalaya	82,636	80,702	6,127	1,62,926	1,58,646	12,912	85,563	84,086	7,908
23	Mizoram	20,051	19,316	885	19,122	18,341	989	19,936	19,012	1,032
24	Nagaland	16,254	15,751	601	16,367	16,016	554	18,825	18,504	799
25	Odisha	6,36,143	6,35,323	1,15,764	6,23,877	6,22,569	1,18,073	5,99,873	5,98,178	1,19,721
26	Puducherry	26,151	20,075	2,937	31,497	28,182	4,749	35,423	35,421	5,479
27	Punjab	3,57,583	3,49,754	26,561	3,70,996	3,65,485	29,861	3,61,618	3,59,429	30,071
28	Rajasthan	13,48,768	12,59,892	1,66,684	12,80,858	12,27,908	1,80,182	13,39,931	12,78,986	1,92,310
29	Sikkim	7,205	7,130	625	6,715	6,402	443	6,587	6,375	484
30	Tamil Nadu	9,15,967	9,15,967	1,22,113	9,20,613	9,20,613	1,22,740	9,14,601	9,14,600	1,20,446
31	Telangana	5,38,318	4,53,080	39,402	6,06,638	5,15,263	37,792	6,03,728	5,14,481	40,175
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10,358	10,159	2,735	10,599	10,382	3,074	12,389	12,308	3,756
33	Tripura	49,478	49,001	5,232	49,625	49,298	5,538	48,715	48,448	5,136
34	Uttarakhand	1,53,545	1,47,470	10,978	1,56,175	1,50,010	12,129	1,52,089	1,48,279	10,871
35	Uttar Pradesh	37,85,227	34,74,078	3,66,012	38,56,156	35,51,898	3,67,604	40,23,231	37,85,932	3,93,443
36	West Bengal	11,59,511	10,87,777	2,49,495	24,65,632	23,10,768	5,53,844	12,42,457	11,96,912	2,76,589
	All India	**2,01,47,026**	**1,92,44,622**	**23,19,545**	**2,16,29,440**	**2,05,15,212**	**26,93,325**	**2,08,97,468**	**2,00,10,992**	**25,63,119**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

Table E.9: Number of infants (9-11 months) fully immunised

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,081	3,950	3,719
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,00,356	8,27,476	8,37,170
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,359	19,685	21,598
4	Assam	5,98,605	6,06,433	6,09,909
5	Bihar	25,71,810	24,62,349	28,85,569
6	Chandigarh	13,903	13,290	16,051
7	Chhattisgarh	5,91,976	5,79,666	6,14,863
8	Delhi	2,49,087	2,55,031	2,74,976
9	Goa	18,195	16,046	17,140
10	Gujarat	12,13,435	12,08,209	12,45,335
11	Haryana	5,21,717	5,36,876	5,48,641
12	Himachal Pradesh	99,721	99,008	98,214
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2,18,222	2,20,201	2,27,540
14	Jharkhand	7,60,613	7,68,600	7,91,131
15	Karnataka	10,60,754	10,29,581	10,68,043
16	Kerala	4,59,134	4,03,344	4,21,730
17	Ladakh	3,830	3,902	4,252
18	Lakshadweep	1,131	1,035	893
19	Madhya Pradesh	17,38,063	17,62,089	18,89,270
20	Maharashtra	18,63,583	18,46,857	19,49,700
21	Manipur	33,616	31,228	33,688
22	Meghalaya	78,353	1,40,100	73,105
23	Mizoram	18,746	17,101	17,627
24	Nagaland	15,897	16,019	16,750
25	Odisha	6,85,657	6,96,511	6,98,495
26	Puducherry	13,646	13,333	14,003
27	Punjab	4,01,642	3,73,157	4,22,079
28	Rajasthan	13,39,885	13,62,569	14,24,485
29	Sikkim	7,305	7,145	6,898
30	Tamil Nadu	9,16,170	9,16,853	9,34,449
31	Telangana	6,02,488	6,43,425	6,58,971
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11,511	11,457	12,516
33	Tripura	46,299	48,707	50,667
34	Uttarakhand	1,77,843	1,76,713	1,80,284
35	Uttar Pradesh	48,62,670	49,03,029	56,30,713
36	West Bengal	13,65,480	27,52,280	12,99,949
	All India	**2,33,84,783**	**2,47,73,255**	**2,50,00,423**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Table E.10: New-borns breastfed within 1 hour of birth

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		Total No. of live births reported	Number of New-borns breast fed within 1 hour	% of new-borns breast fed within 1 hour (out of total reported live births)	Total No. of live births reported	Number of New-borns breast fed within 1 hour	% of new-borns breast fed within 1 hour (out of total reported live births)	Total No. of live births reported	Number of New-borns breast fed within 1 hour	% of new-borns breast fed within 1 hour (out of total reported live births)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,014	3,204	80%	3,706	2,688	73%	3,745	3,292	88%
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,09,321	6,94,759	98%	7,52,577	7,26,371	97%	7,62,903	7,24,559	95%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,852	16,367	82%	20,201	16,420	81%	21,706	17,752	82%
4	Assam	5,71,882	5,55,089	97%	5,65,794	5,52,190	98%	5,64,961	5,47,586	97%
5	Bihar	19,81,444	18,59,729	94%	19,98,535	17,44,301	87%	21,10,218	18,77,893	89%
6	Chandigarh	16,217	13,115	81%	19,529	16,590	85%	23,375	20,040	86%
7	Chhattisgarh	4,66,632	4,45,056	95%	4,72,963	4,42,404	94%	4,86,050	4,61,479	95%
8	Delhi	2,04,951	1,45,181	71%	2,26,552	1,53,309	68%	2,59,493	1,94,169	75%
9	Goa	15,762	11,552	73%	14,585	10,740	74%	16,296	12,688	78%
10	Gujarat	11,11,372	10,09,915	91%	10,91,987	9,93,442	91%	11,60,658	10,83,946	93%
11	Haryana	5,02,244	4,57,064	91%	5,09,780	4,51,033	88%	5,21,491	4,70,527	90%
12	Himachal Pradesh	88,332	78,312	89%	88,378	80,271	91%	85,978	78,230	91%
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,76,767	1,65,763	94%	1,90,504	1,79,655	94%	2,01,367	1,90,287	94%
14	Jharkhand	7,21,802	6,83,916	95%	7,08,227	6,69,166	94%	7,63,022	7,41,344	97%
15	Karnataka	8,53,532	8,00,668	94%	8,76,419	8,31,777	95%	8,64,187	7,98,865	92%
16	Kerala	4,25,176	3,95,025	93%	4,30,674	3,97,819	92%	4,19,807	3,83,561	91%
17	Ladakh	3,642	3,426	94%	3,503	3,034	87%	3,709	3,211	87%
18	Lakshadweep	1,153	1,135	98%	919	849	92%	901	852	95%
19	Madhya Pradesh	13,67,676	12,57,198	92%	13,00,572	11,86,220	91%	13,81,673	12,51,971	91%
20	Maharashtra	17,66,935	16,57,957	94%	17,47,064	16,67,883	95%	17,46,007	16,73,374	96%
21	Manipur	31,125	27,688	89%	29,175	24,470	84%	34,955	28,492	82%
22	Meghalaya	82,636	75,112	91%	1,62,926	1,49,986	92%	85,563	77,700	91%
23	Mizoram	20,051	19,378	97%	19,122	17,197	90%	19,936	17,864	90%
24	Nagaland	16,254	13,914	86%	16,367	14,469	88%	18,825	16,015	85%
25	Odisha	6,36,143	6,10,468	96%	6,23,877	6,01,444	96%	5,99,873	5,74,712	96%
26	Puducherry	26,151	17,968	69%	31,497	21,814	69%	35,423	34,303	97%
27	Punjab	3,57,583	2,94,583	82%	3,70,996	3,02,997	82%	3,61,618	2,98,089	82%
28	Rajasthan	13,48,768	11,72,005	87%	12,80,858	11,19,567	87%	13,39,931	11,59,891	87%
29	Sikkim	7,205	5,037	70%	6,715	5,601	83%	6,587	6,272	95%
30	Tamil Nadu	9,15,967	7,71,616	84%	9,20,613	8,09,994	88%	9,14,601	8,23,318	90%
31	Telangana	5,38,318	4,24,073	79%	6,06,638	4,89,875	81%	6,03,728	4,91,541	81%
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10,358	9,399	91%	10,599	9,263	87%	12,389	11,575	93%
33	Tripura	49,478	46,242	93%	49,625	48,255	97%	48,715	47,608	98%
34	Uttarakhand	1,53,545	1,33,801	87%	1,56,175	1,37,323	88%	1,52,089	1,37,913	91%
35	Uttar Pradesh	37,85,227	34,18,627	90%	38,56,156	34,84,060	90%	40,23,231	36,74,195	91%
36	West Bengal	11,59,511	9,60,307	83%	24,65,632	20,84,542	85%	12,42,457	11,06,985	89%
	All India	**2,01,47,026**	**1,82,54,649**	**91%**	**2,16,29,440**	**1,94,47,019**	**90%**	**2,08,97,468**	**1,90,42,099**	**91%**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

Table E.11: Number of new-borns received Home Based New-born Care (HBNC)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Total No. of live births reported	Number of new-borns received Home Based New-born Care (HBNC)	Total No. of live births reported	Number of new-borns received Home Based New-born Care (HBNC)	Total No. of live births reported	Number of new-borns received Home Based New-born Care (HBNC)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,014	2,381	3,706	2,236	3,745	2,581
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,09,321	4,87,497	7,52,577	5,43,101	7,62,903	5,42,794
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,852	2,713	20,201	3,179	21,706	9,503
4	Assam	5,71,882	4,74,287	5,65,794	4,91,244	5,64,961	5,24,964
5	Bihar	19,81,444	7,95,995	19,98,535	8,14,278	21,10,218	10,44,516
6	Chandigarh	16,217	12,367	19,529	13,059	23,375	14,251
7	Chhattisgarh	4,66,632	2,45,389	4,72,963	2,54,632	4,86,050	3,33,599
8	Delhi	2,04,951	69,221	2,26,552	1,12,037	2,59,493	1,50,381
9	Goa	15,762	39	14,585	2	16,296	264
10	Gujarat	11,11,372	7,70,932	10,91,987	7,85,252	11,60,658	9,77,550
11	Haryana	5,02,244	1,62,984	5,09,780	1,93,646	5,21,491	2,49,786
12	Himachal Pradesh	88,332	62,684	88,378	65,107	85,978	69,396
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,76,767	70,518	1,90,504	78,529	2,01,367	1,09,692
14	Jharkhand	7,21,802	3,53,655	7,08,227	3,51,727	7,63,022	4,16,335
15	Karnataka	8,53,532	4,26,207	8,76,419	4,65,804	8,64,187	5,58,527
16	Kerala	4,25,176	32,003	4,30,674	1,39,405	4,19,807	1,60,007
17	Ladakh	3,642	677	3,503	946	3,709	2,059
18	Lakshadweep	1,153	615	919	446	901	219
19	Madhya Pradesh	13,67,676	6,35,638	13,00,572	6,27,400	13,81,673	7,42,537
20	Maharashtra	17,66,935	3,60,719	17,47,064	4,86,027	17,46,007	9,41,244
21	Manipur	31,125	10,363	29,175	8,266	34,955	13,759
22	Meghalaya	82,636	30,419	1,62,926	51,952	85,563	32,379
23	Mizoram	20,051	4,339	19,122	7,224	19,936	8,895
24	Nagaland	16,254	3,396	16,367	2,948	18,825	3,404
25	Odisha	6,36,143	5,23,129	6,23,877	5,16,020	5,99,873	5,27,603
26	Puducherry	26,151	5,775	31,497	6,251	35,423	9,227
27	Punjab	3,57,583	2,05,236	3,70,996	2,02,044	3,61,618	2,53,229
28	Rajasthan	13,48,768	2,13,882	12,80,858	2,13,866	13,39,931	2,51,210
29	Sikkim	7,205	3,654	6,715	3,529	6,587	4,066
30	Tamil Nadu	9,15,967	7,209	9,20,613	1,24,330	9,14,601	4,54,430
31	Telangana	5,38,318	1,90,014	6,06,638	2,49,501	6,03,728	3,89,172
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10,358	6,160	10,599	7,793	12,389	10,761
33	Tripura	49,478	32,377	49,625	34,523	48,715	38,057
34	Uttarakhand	1,53,545	91,713	1,56,175	1,02,555	1,52,089	1,08,165
35	Uttar Pradesh	37,85,227	19,87,789	38,56,156	23,68,487	40,23,231	26,23,862
36	West Bengal	11,59,511	5,84,798	24,65,632	13,37,470	12,42,457	7,22,400
	All India	**2,01,47,026**	**88,66,774**	**2,16,29,440**	**1,06,64,816**	**2,08,97,468**	**1,23,00,824**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Table E.12: Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23			
		First Dose	Second Dose	Third Dose	Fourth or more than fourth	First Dose	Second Dose	Third Dose	Fourth or more than fourth	First Dose	Second Dose	Third Dose	Fourth or more than fourth
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	352	191	130	385	508	311	211	384	399	304	375	700
2	Andhra Pradesh	572	266	256	1,070	479	72	28	545	1,136	290	154	353
3	Arunachal Pradesh	459	163	99	99	654	250	187	86	1,347	571	354	234
4	Assam	26,306	14,490	9,173	11,787	26,481	14,607	10,117	13,638	51,964	29,145	18,266	20,351
5	Bihar	1,22,923	66,123	40,824	34,942	1,28,185	73,049	42,074	33,638	2,45,794	1,34,652	77,423	53,281
6	Chandigarh	1,111	645	469	503	1,168	506	269	269	1,442	633	381	381
7	Chhattisgarh	10,504	5,420	3,324	6,121	10,758	5,071	2,904	6,011	20,264	9,423	5,222	8,866
8	Delhi	9,688	3,369	1,979	4,439	12,177	4,058	2,199	4,070	24,427	7,999	3,890	5,337
9	Goa	342	200	124	175	311	176	88	200	467	277	141	222
10	Gujarat	24,138	30,224	8,961	16,799	29,032	14,842	8,318	15,122	47,608	26,063	16,375	18,307
11	Haryana	13,808	6,790	4,528	6,903	9,593	4,129	2,505	4,449	13,435	6,109	3,282	5,007
12	Himachal Pradesh	2,481	1,037	491	845	3,171	1,482	838	1,025	5,494	2,663	1,516	1,555
13	Jammu and Kashmir	12,805	6,994	5,022	4,561	15,169	9,433	6,315	5,233	22,496	12,314	8,290	6,446
14	Jharkhand	45,652	25,107	18,728	18,098	49,598	28,581	22,091	26,693	66,391	36,022	25,005	28,033
15	Karnataka	27,143	14,265	9,205	13,350	29,866	18,179	10,708	15,393	44,204	24,024	15,502	20,933
16	Kerala	2,019	750	520	507	1,553	547	266	211	1,459	445	239	264
17	Ladakh	292	167	103	140	333	176	139	147	502	286	199	225
18	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	40,591	21,211	14,859	27,307	37,186	20,297	15,286	33,596	51,836	32,174	25,744	40,121
20	Maharashtra	11,674	5,096	3,148	3,661	26,490	10,163	5,004	4,119	46,506	21,758	11,485	8,274
21	Manipur	48	16	17	38	92	47	44	48	198	94	66	105
22	Meghalaya	6,972	4,584	3,089	5,756	15,100	10,576	8,252	21,232	11,015	7,419	5,686	14,791

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23			
		Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- First Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Second Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Third Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Fourth or more than fourth	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- First Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Second Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Third Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Fourth or more than fourth	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- First Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Second Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Third Dose	Injectable Contraceptive-Antara Program- Fourth or more than fourth
23	Mizoram	1,202	562	199	279	868	639	393	808	1,243	721	389	881
24	Nagaland	100	8	5	290	308	77	57	269	403	104	87	410
25	Odisha	14,993	6,540	4,459	5,704	24,671	9,893	5,918	6,277	39,092	18,334	10,721	11,352
26	Puducherry	568	373	298	612	705	307	202	506	911	463	307	480
27	Punjab	7,482	2,666	1,445	1,145	1,730	594	323	428	4,651	1,300	466	350
28	Rajasthan	1,15,639	67,663	40,854	45,653	1,33,764	75,557	49,535	56,666	1,79,612	1,11,457	71,647	68,983
29	Sikkim	1,036	615	377	820	777	564	412	1,234	1,670	1,168	791	1,866
30	Tamil Nadu	36,631	15,353	7,405	5,487	37,490	13,382	6,140	5,222	39,447	14,543	6,915	5,111
31	Telangana	6,426	2,673	1,534	6,587	7,782	2,766	1,334	3,398	16,465	7,301	4,216	4,566
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	714	466	362	822	443	270	197	526	559	297	221	396
33	Tripura	481	262	142	269	964	362	171	431	3,382	1,332	705	681
34	Uttarakhand	2,177	935	524	1,006	5,396	1,641	729	1,068	7,056	2,491	1,352	1,550
35	Uttar Pradesh	1,75,225	71,524	43,273	50,526	2,88,983	1,43,548	86,967	80,321	4,08,355	2,53,924	1,62,967	1,40,369
36	West Bengal	1,02,520	64,316	43,903	89,819	2,51,200	1,74,670	1,32,840	2,44,024	1,87,160	1,17,358	83,660	1,47,660
	All India	8,25,074	4,41,065	2,69,829	3,66,509	11,52,985	6,40,822	4,23,061	5,87,287	15,48,390	8,83,458	5,64,039	6,18,441

Source: HMIS – Based on the data provided by the States/UTs.

234

Table E.13: State-wise Vasectomies & Tubectomies

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Vasectomy	Tubectomy
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	593	2	598	0	633
2	Andhra Pradesh	515	1,14,421	804	1,09,267	1,186	1,28,780
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	621	0	864	0	1,108
4	Assam	562	21,448	466	23,619	750	30,204
5	Bihar	1,653	3,28,661	2,077	3,61,106	4,046	3,61,894
6	Chandigarh	12	1,098	20	1,273	34	2,047
7	Chhattisgarh	2,826	28,162	4,469	59,439	6,245	81,766
8	Delhi	77	7,802	314	11,341	380	14,061
9	Goa	1	1,484	3	1,460	2	1,974
10	Gujarat	620	2,30,270	645	2,83,104	955	3,10,166
11	Haryana	1,194	44,919	1,339	44,749	1,615	55,608
12	Himachal Pradesh	328	2,364	324	4,126	380	7,417
13	Jammu and Kashmir	94	6,591	127	9,747	379	12,707
14	Jharkhand	1,408	87,778	1,216	90,572	2,004	94,216
15	Karnataka	722	2,11,577	590	2,20,959	793	2,49,218
16	Kerala	73	53,388	299	54,489	634	60,136
17	Ladakh	0	92	2	70	0	101
18	Lakshadweep	0	85	0	52	0	51
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,777	3,15,899	2,896	3,31,259	4,008	3,40,473
20	Maharashtra	5,268	2,06,505	7,414	2,74,198	9,521	3,70,821
21	Manipur	2	454	0	364	16	265
22	Meghalaya	2	2,181	10	4,454	2	2,894
23	Mizoram	0	1,108	1	877	0	1,131
24	Nagaland	1	639	2	900	3	964
25	Odisha	717	54,747	993	82,806	1,569	92,915
26	Puducherry	2	3,880	3	4,931	12	6,007
27	Punjab	304	15,696	240	16,046	526	25,996
28	Rajasthan	1,948	2,31,493	2,017	2,16,905	2,105	2,40,243
29	Sikkim	0	126	2	87	3	98
30	Tamil Nadu	689	2,24,968	863	2,30,673	1,313	2,54,939
31	Telangana	1,670	53,378	2,742	92,409	2,865	74,070
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4	719	8	918	1	1,224
33	Tripura	4	2,425	22	2,852	15	3,320
34	Uttarakhand	154	8,813	226	10,760	244	12,484
35	Uttar Pradesh	1,927	2,93,925	2,903	2,98,804	2,983	2,85,459
36	West Bengal	872	1,07,664	1,208	2,61,682	710	1,61,255
	All India	**26,426**	**26,65,974**	**34,247**	**31,07,760**	**45,299**	**32,86,645**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Table E.14: Number of Centchroman (weekly) pill strips distributed

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	364	378	179
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,07,150	1,21,834	1,20,348
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,394	3,829	5,306
4	Assam	83,732	1,03,979	1,51,220
5	Bihar	5,63,502	7,83,580	16,59,715
6	Chandigarh	1,310	1,254	2,124
7	Chhattisgarh	1,16,596	1,64,742	2,13,121
8	Delhi	75,303	97,582	1,18,024
9	Goa	2,533	1,817	3,221
10	Gujarat	1,82,236	2,29,085	2,71,404
11	Haryana	1,34,864	1,18,852	1,48,098
12	Himachal Pradesh	15,193	13,104	19,184
13	Jammu and Kashmir	46,729	51,401	99,601
14	Jharkhand	5,98,886	8,85,294	10,26,117
15	Karnataka	3,04,945	3,13,009	3,79,435
16	Kerala	11,936	10,085	5,233
17	Ladakh	453	714	1,182
18	Lakshadweep	248	154	732
19	Madhya Pradesh	3,97,497	4,67,884	6,53,334
20	Maharashtra	1,70,976	2,37,383	3,82,277
21	Manipur	2,862	2,920	4,031
22	Meghalaya	4,697	12,260	9,683
23	Mizoram	1,248	4,011	3,078
24	Nagaland	617	418	1,669
25	Odisha	68,999	1,38,519	2,18,244
26	Puducherry	4,681	4,468	9,725
27	Punjab	74,300	84,022	1,26,003
28	Rajasthan	2,97,737	3,81,088	4,73,747
29	Sikkim	773	404	1,079
30	Tamil Nadu	1,72,311	2,37,288	1,33,161
31	Telangana	82,839	94,863	1,02,749
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10,022	10,425	14,229
33	Tripura	3,200	5,391	16,421
34	Uttarakhand	15,564	27,922	61,481
35	Uttar Pradesh	12,08,717	19,56,198	30,71,265
36	West Bengal	9,34,467	21,59,944	13,44,253
	All India	**56,99,881**	**87,26,101**	**1,08,50,673**

Source: HMIS - Based on the data provided by the States/UTs

Table E.15: Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs, CHCs Functioning in Rural & Urban Areas

S. No.	States/UTs	(As on 31st March 2022)					
		Sub centres		PHCs		CHCs	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	11,073	407	1,142	547	139	42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	355	12	126	5	57	0
3	Assam	4,667	34	920	90	172	29
4	Bihar	9,375	1,024	1,492	268	269	32
5	Chhattisgarh	5,124	370	770	52	167	3
6	Goa	219	0	24	4	6	0
7	Gujarat	9,132	0	1,474	330	344	17
8	Haryana	2,653	0	394	103	129	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,114	1	553	17	93	4
10	Jharkhand	3,848	0	291	70	171	7
11	Karnataka	8,757	515	2,138	383	182	30
12	Kerala	4,933	479	780	164	211	19
13	Madhya Pradesh	10,287	0	1,266	306	332	24
14	Maharashtra	10,673	0	1,853	686	256	142
15	Manipur	393	23	74	21	8	9
16	Meghalaya	459	0	122	25	28	0
17	Mizoram	300	73	57	9	9	0
18	Nagaland	434	18	129	7	23	0
19	Odisha	6,688	0	1,288	105	377	7
20	Punjab	2,951	0	422	100	150	10
21	Rajasthan	13,523	66	2,133	276	616	69
22	Sikkim	147	6	24	2	2	0
23	Tamil Nadu	8,713	0	1,422	464	385	15
24	Telangana	4,229	681	578	256	28	54
25	Tripura	956	44	108	9	21	2
26	Uttarakhand	1,785	66	531	76	52	28
27	Uttar Pradesh	20,781	0	2,919	594	829	12
28	West Bengal	10,357	0	915	456	348	0
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	124	0	22	5	4	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	43	0	2
31	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	94	3	12	2	3	1
32	Delhi	12	2	5	545	0	0
33	Jammu & Kashmir	2,429	42	891	82	56	23
34	Ladakh	288	0	32	1	7	0
35	Lakshadweep	9	0	4	0	3	0
36	Puducherry	53	28	24	15	3	1
	All India	**1,57,935**	**3,894**	**24,935**	**6,118**	**5,480**	**584**

Source: RHS 2021-22- Based on the data provided by the States/UTs
Note: Chandigarh has no Rural area ; Delhi has no CHCs

SECTION F

Health Financing Indicators

F.1 Introduction

National Health Accounts (NHA) is a tool to describe health expenditures and the flow of funds in both Government and Private sector in the country. These estimates are derived within the framework of National Health Accounts Guidelines for India, 2016 (with refinements where required) and adhere to System of Health Accounts 2011 (SHA 2011), a global standard framework for producing health accounts.

NHA estimates 2019-20 is the seventh round of estimates for India, which helps us in understanding the nature of healthcare financing in the country by providing detailed and disaggregated information on sources of financing, schemes that manage funds, healthcare providers and types of healthcare services accessed within a year.

Health Accounts describe health expenditures and flow of funds in the country's health system over a financial year of India. It answers important policy questions such as what the sources of healthcare expenditures are, who manages these, who provide health care services, and which services are utilized. SHA 2011 framework presents expenditures disaggregated as Current and Capital expenditures.

F.2 Distribution of Current Health Expenditures

The Current Health Expenditures are distributed according to the following heads-

F.2.1 Revenues of healthcare financing schemes - Entities that provide resources to spend for health goods and services in the health system.

Figure F.1: Revenues of Healthcare Financing Schemes (FS)
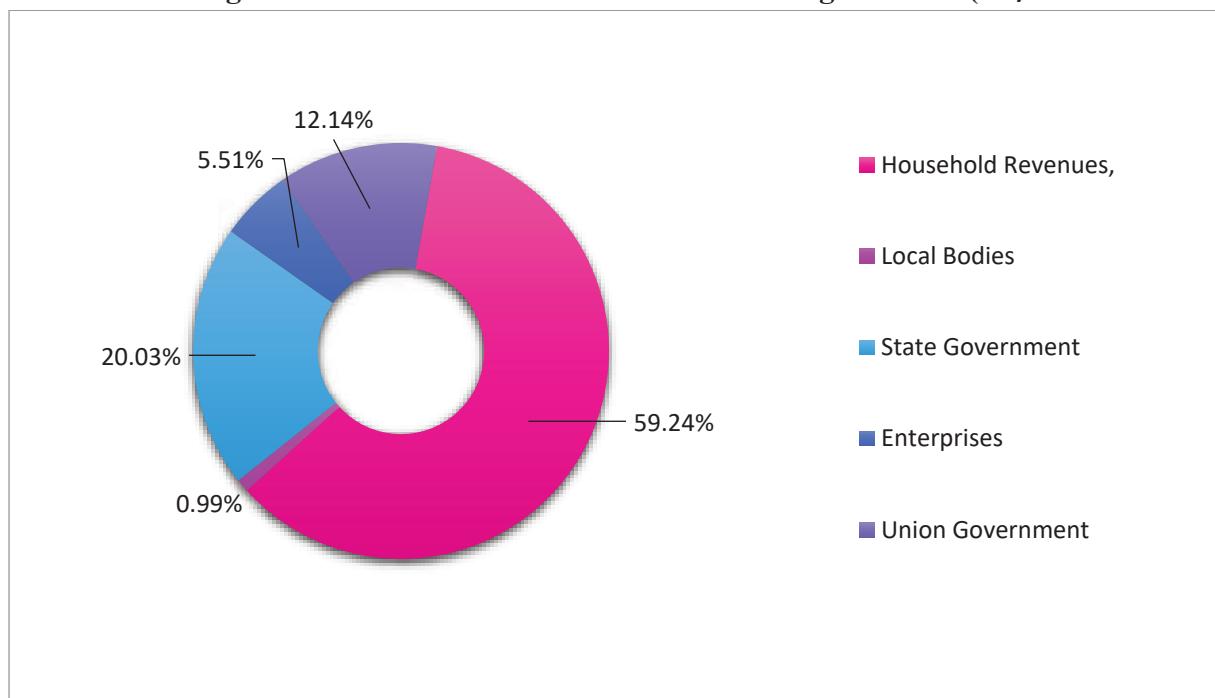
Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.2.2 Healthcare financing schemes - Entities receiving and managing funds from financing sources to pay for or to purchase health goods and services.

Figure F.2: Healthcare Financing Schemes
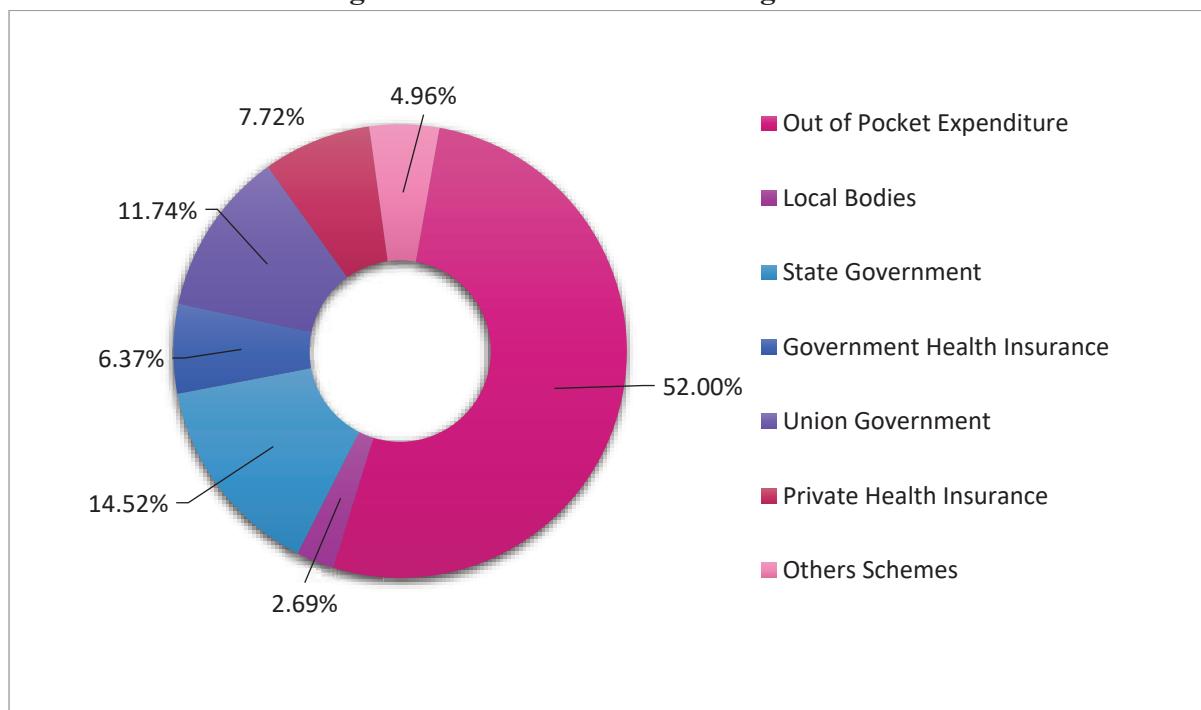
F.2.3 Healthcare providers - Entities receiving finances to produce/ provide health goods and services.

Figure F.3: Healthcare Providers
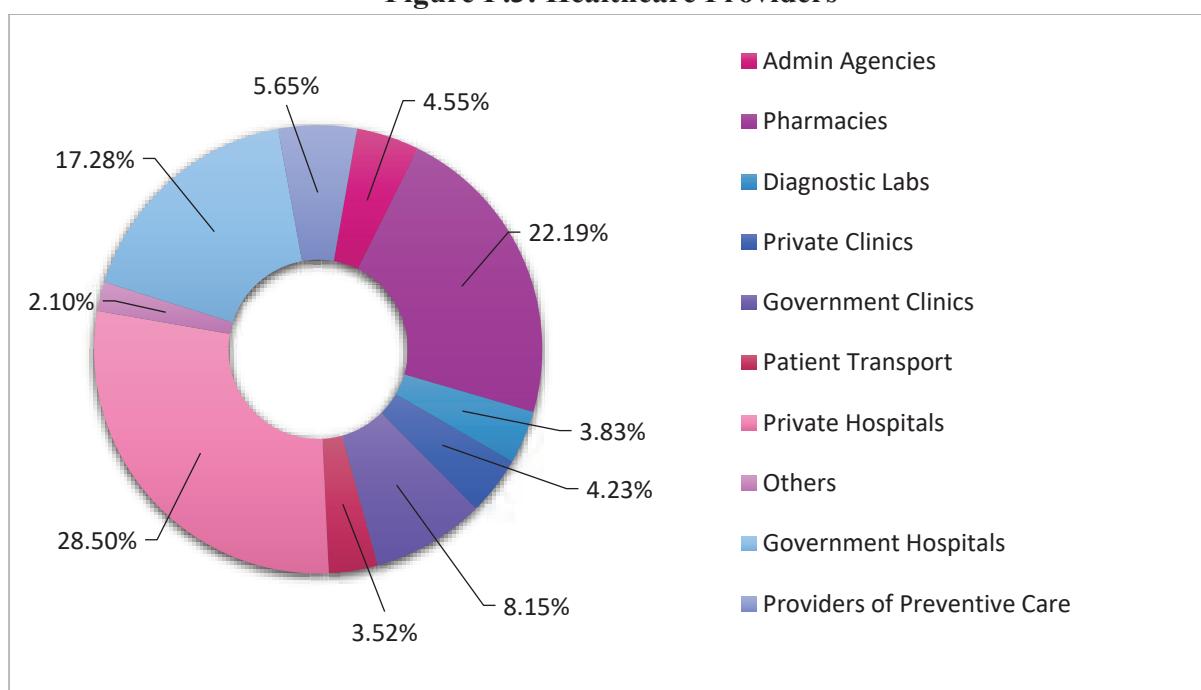
F.2.4 Healthcare Functions - Describe the use of funds across various health care services.

Figure F.4: Healthcare Functions
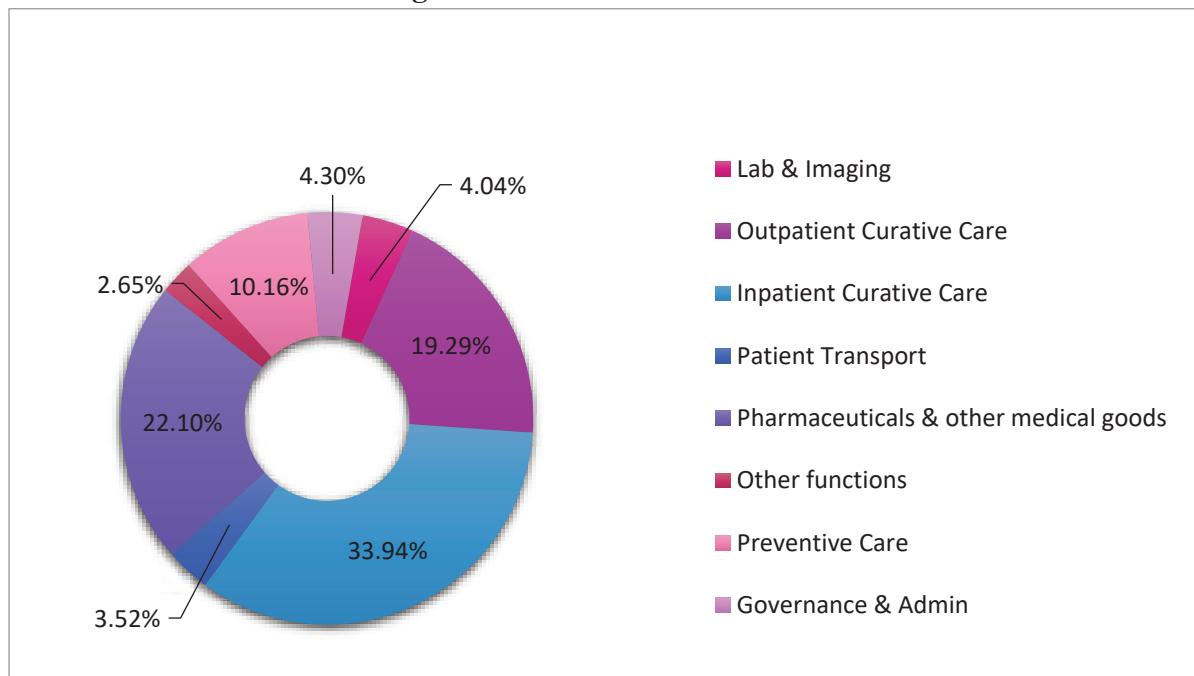
Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.3 Key Health Financing Indicators

Key health financing indicators enable comparison of health expenditures with other countries and across various rounds of National Health Accounts estimates within the country. The most commonly used health financing indicators are given in the succeeding paragraphs:

F.3.1 Total Health Expenditure (THE) as a percentage of GDP and Per Capita

Total Health Expenditure (THE) constitutes current and capital expenditures incurred by Government and Private Sources including External funds. THE as a percentage of GDP indicates health spending relative to the country's economic development. THE per capita indicates health expenditure per person in the country.

For the year 2019-20, Total Health Expenditure (THE) for India is estimated to be Rs.6,55,822 crores (3.27% of GDP and Rs. 4,863 per capita at current prices). Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP fell substantially from 4% in 2013-14 to 3.3% in 2019-20, as illustrated in Figure F.5.

Figure F.5: Total Health Expenditure (THE) as percentage of GDP
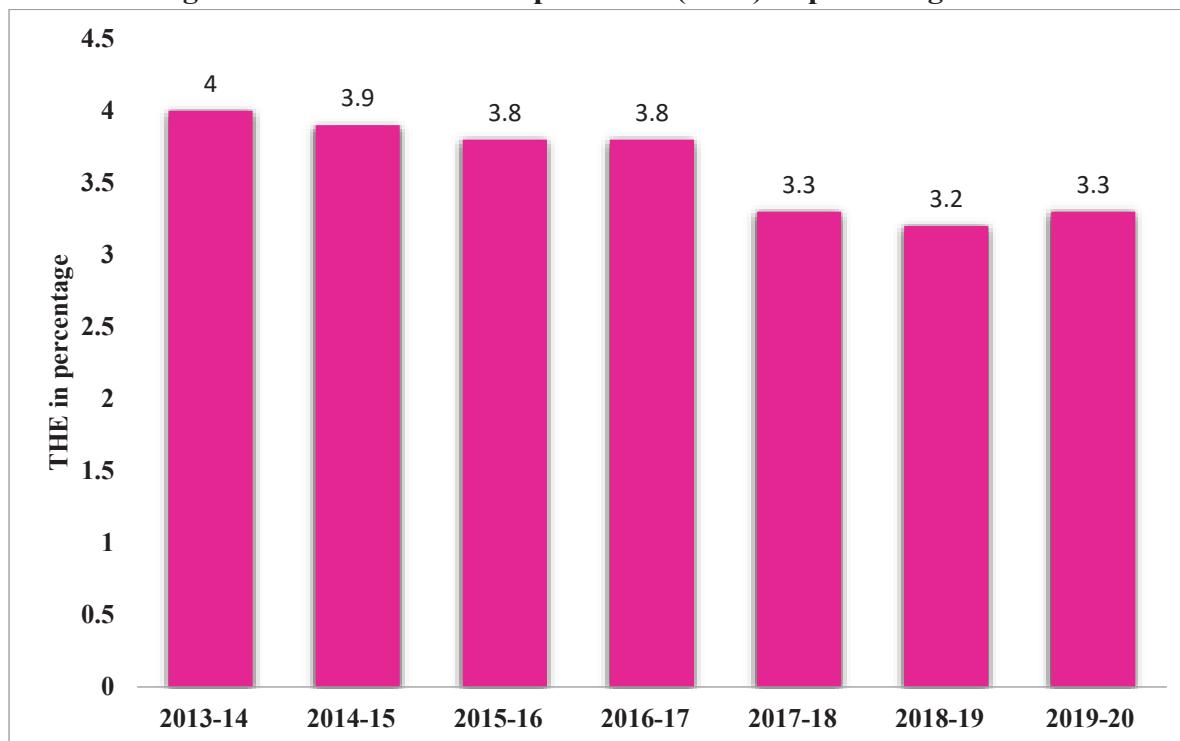
Source: NHA 2019-20

F.3.2 Current Health Expenditures (CHE) as a percentage of THE

CHE constitutes only recurrent expenditures for healthcare purposes net of all capital expenditures. CHE as a percent of THE indicates the operational expenditures on healthcare that impact the health outcomes of the population in that particular year. Current Health Expenditure (CHE) is Rs.5,93,659 crores (90.52% of THE) and capital expenditures is Rs.62,163 crores (9.48% of THE).

F.3.3 Government Health Expenditure (GHE) as a percentage of THE

Government Health Expenditure (GHE) constitutes spending under all schemes funded and managed by Union, State and local Governments including quasi-Governmental organizations and donors in case funds are channelled through Government organizations. It has an important bearing on the health system as low Government health expenditures may mean high dependence on household out-of-pocket expenditures.

Government Health Expenditure (GHE) including capital expenditure is Rs.2,71,544 crores (41.41% of THE, 1.35% GDP and Rs.2,014 per capita). This equates approximately 5.02% of General Government Expenditure in 2019-20.

The Government Health Expenditure is more in the year 2019-20 as compared to the 2018-19 among major States. According to Figure-F.6, among the other states and UTs, Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra and West Bengal had the highest Government Health Expenditure (GHE).

Figure F.6: Government Health Expenditure (GHE) in Rs. Crores

	As	AP	Bih	Chh	Guj	Har	J&K	Jh	Kar	Ker	MP	MH	Odi	Pun	Raj	TN	UP	UK	WB	Tel	HP
2017-18	4733	7182	6561	4244	10064	3997	2183	2963	9594	7951	7941	16406	5312	3258	10407	12155	17773	1788	10442	6281	2224
2018-19	4849	8194	8090	4155	11910	4884	2023	3717	10926	8676	8458	17934	6043	4082	13061	15365	19418	2302	11729	6242	2523
2019-20	5798	9005	8477	5190	12843	6107	2020	3853	10920	9066	10364	20606	6723	4624	12963	15494	21688	2500	13191	8374	2680

Source: NHA 2017-18, NHA 2018-19 and NHA 2019-20

F.3.4 Out of Pocket Expenditures (OOPE) as a percentage of THE

Out of Pocket Expenditures are expenditures directly made by households at the point of receiving health care. This indicates the extent of financial protection available for households towards healthcare payments. Household's Out of Pocket Expenditure on health (OOPE) is Rs.3,08,727 (47.07% of THE, 1.54% of GDP, Rs.2,289 per capita).

The Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) is more in the year 2019-20 as compared to the 2018-19 in major States. The OOPE is highest in the State of Uttar Pradesh i.e Rs.60883 crores followed by Maharashtra which is Rs.34177 crores as shown in Figure F.7; for Maharashtra the OOPE is 44.1% of THE and for Uttar Pradesh the OOPE is 71.8% of THE. Uttarakhand has the lowest OOPE i.e Rs.1449 crores which is 35.8 %.

Figure F.7: Out of Pocket Expenditures (OOPE) in Rs. Crores

	As	AP	Bih	Chh	Guj	Har	J&K	Jh	Kar	Ker	MP	MH	Odi	Pun	Raj	TN	UP	UK	WB	Tel	HP
2017-18	3002	16130	9535	3322	10390	6108	1731	6853	10068	22271	11049	31092	7698	8805	12831	13627	53127	1361	29902	7844	2254
2018-19	3228	16326	9731	3407	10922	6359	1772	7086	10723	23702	11550	32251	7873	9196	13438	14509	55829	1338	31115	7332	2226
2019-20	3494	17245	10444	3634	11640	6837	1885	7599	11368	25222	12450	34177	8666	9940	14476	15455	60883	1449	33561	7861	2378

Source: NHA 2017-18, NHA 2018-19 and NHA 2019-20

F.3.5 Per Capita THE, GHE and OOPE

Figure F.8 shows that per capita THE and OOPE is highest in Kerala at Rs.10,607 and Rs.7206 respectively and lowest in Bihar at Rs.1,588 and Rs.863 respectively. The GHE incurred per citizen is highest in Himachal Pradesh at Rs.3829 while lowest in Bihar at Rs.701.

Figure F.8: Per Capita THE, GHE and OOPE

	As	AP	Bih	Chh	Guj	Har	J&K	Jh	Kar	Ker	MP	MH	Odi	Pun	Raj	TN	UP	UK	WB	Tel	HP
THE	2863	5114	1588	3416	4130	5178	3109	3089	5418	10607	2831	6301	3603	5118	3916	4605	3721	3678	5103	5110	7386
OOPE	998	3254	863	1253	1687	2358	1450	2000	1722	7206	1500	2779	1926	3313	1856	2034	2670	1317	3425	2125	3397
GHE	1657	1699	701	1790	1861	2106	1554	1014	1655	2590	1249	1675	1494	1541	1662	2039	951	2273	1346	2263	3829

Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.3.6 Private Health Insurance Expenditures (PHIE) as a percentage of THE

Private health insurance expenditures (PHIE) constitute spending through health insurance companies where households or employers pay premium to be covered under a specific health plan. This indicates the extent to which there are voluntary prepayments plans to provide financial protection. Private Health Insurance expenditure is Rs.45,838 crores (6.99% of THE).

Figure F.9: Indicators as percentage of Total Health Expenditure (THE)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
CHE	93	93.4	93.7	92.8	88.5	90.6	90.5
OOPE	64.2	62.6	60.6	58.7	48.8	48.2	47.1
GHE	28.6	29	30.6	32.4	40.8	40.6	41.4
PHIE	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.8	6.6	7
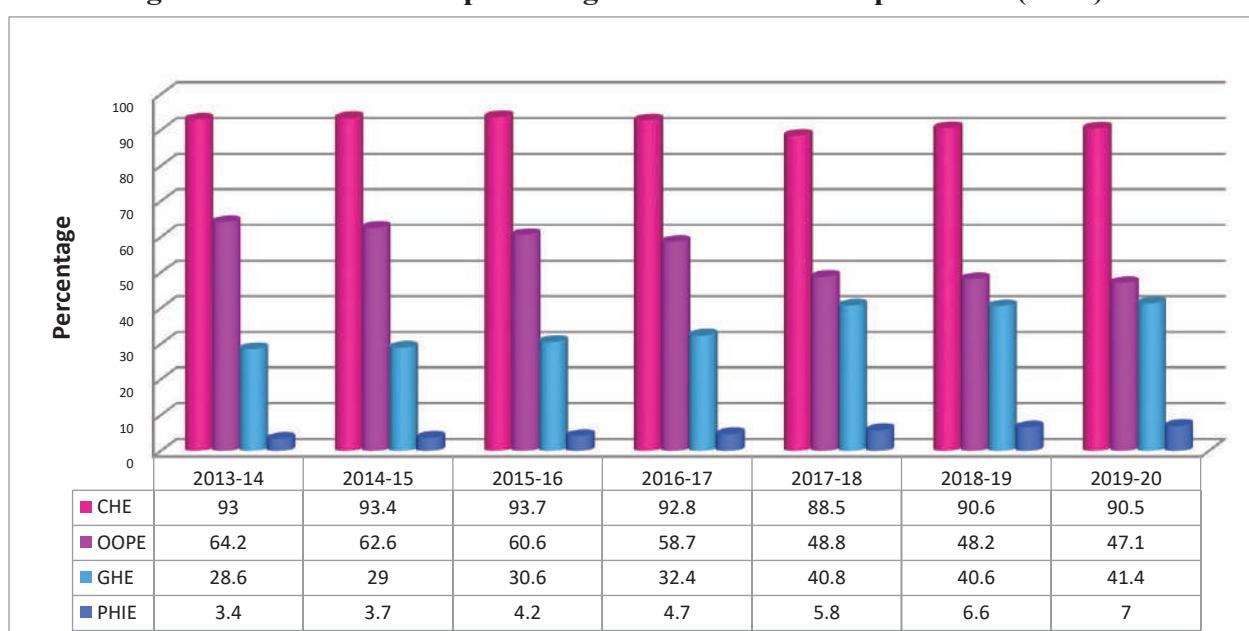
Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.3.7 GHE as a percentage of General Government Expenditure (GGE)
This is a proportion of the share of Government expenditures towards healthcare in the General Government Expenditures and indicates the Government's priority towards healthcare. (Table F.1)

F.3.8 Household Health Expenditure as a percentage of THE
Household health expenditures constitute both direct expenditures (OOPE) and indirect expenditures (prepayments as health insurance contributions or premiums). This indicates the dependence of households on their own income/savings to meet healthcare expenditures. (Table F.1)

F.3.9 Union and State Government Health Expenditure as a percentage of GHE
The Union Government Health Expenditures includes the funds allocated by different Ministries and Departments of Union Government towards healthcare of general population and its employees (including funds allocated to local bodies). Similarly, the State Government Health Expenditure includes the funds allocated by different Departments under all the State Governments towards the healthcare of the general population and its employees (including funds allocated to Local bodies and also the funds allocated for health by Local Bodies from their own resources). This indicates the share of the Union Government and State Governments in the Government Health Expenditure which is an important indicator in the federal structure of India.

Union Government's Expenditure on National Health Mission is Rs.40,482 crores, Defence Medical Services is Rs.14,690 crores, Railway Health Services is Rs.5,043 crores, Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is Rs.4,852 crores and Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) is Rs.5,180 crores. Expenditures by all Government Financed Health Insurance Schemes combined are Rs.13,809 crores. (Source: NHA, 2019-20).

F.4 Expenditure Estimates by National Health Accounts Classification

F.4.1 Expenditure Estimates by Healthcare Financing Schemes
Healthcare financing schemes are the structural components of the healthcare financing systems. They are financing arrangements through which funds flow from the source for the provision of healthcare services to the population. Figure-F.10 shows the distribution of expenditures by healthcare financing schemes.

Figure F.10: Distribution of Expenditures by Healthcare Financing Schemes

Legend:
- Union Government (Non-Employee)
- Union Government (Employee)
- State Government (Non-Employee)
- State Government (Employee)
- Urban Local Bodies
- Rural Local Bodies
- Social health insurance schemes
- Government Financed Health Insurance
- Employer-Based Insurance (Private Group Health Insurance)
- Other Primary Coverage Schemes (Private Individual Health insurance)
- Community-Based Insurance
- Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
- Resident Foreign Agencies Schemes
- Enterprises
- All Household Out-of-Pocket Payment

Pie values: 9%, 3%, 13%, 1%, 2%, 1%, 4%, 2%, 5%, 0%, 2%, 0%, 3%, 3%, 52%

F.4.2 Expenditure Estimates by Healthcare Providers

Health care providers are the organizations or actors that provide healthcare services or goods as their primary activity or as one among others. Figure-F.11 presents the distribution of current health care expenditures by providers of healthcare.

Figure F.11: Current Health Expenditure (2019-20) by Healthcare Providers

Legend:
- General Hospitals – Government
- General Hospitals – Private
- Mental Health Hospitals – Government
- Specialized Hospitals – Government
- Specialized Hospitals – Private
- Offices of General Medical Practitioners (Private clinics)
- Offices of Medical Specialists (Private Specialty clinics)
- Other Healthcare Practitioners10 Government
- Family Planning Centers-Government
- All Other ambulatory centres11 Government
- Providers of Patient Transportation and Emergency Rescue

Pie chart values: 16%, 28%, 0%, 1%, 0%, 4%, 0%, 2%, 0%, 6%, 4%, 4%, 22%, 0%, 6%, 0%, 3%, 0%, 1%, 0%, 2%

F.4.3 Expenditure Estimates by Healthcare Functions

Healthcare functions refer to health care goods and services consumed by final users with a specific health purpose. Distribution health care functions according to SHA classification (%) is done in following components:

F.4.3.1 Curative Care

Curative care comprises healthcare contacts during which the principal intent is to relieve symptoms of illness or injury, to reduce the severity of an illness or injury, or to protect against exacerbation and/or complication of an illness and/or injury that could threaten life or normal body function.

Figure F.12: Curative Care

- 0.37%
- 0.74%
- 35.27%
- 62.71%
- 0.91%

Legend:
- Home-based care
- Inpatient care
- Day care
- Outpatient care
- Dental care
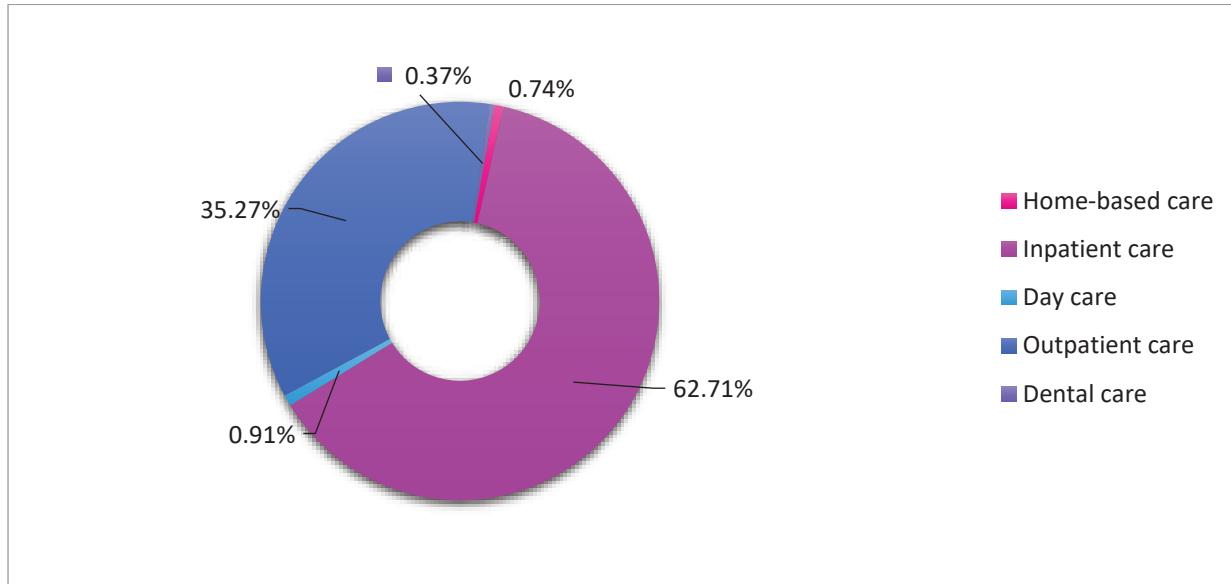
Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.4.3.2 Ancillary Services (non-specified by function)

Ancillary services are frequently an integral part of a package of services whose purpose is related to diagnosis and monitoring.

Figure F.13: Ancillary Services

- 53.46%
- 46.54%

Legend:
- Patient transporation
- Laboratory and Imaging services
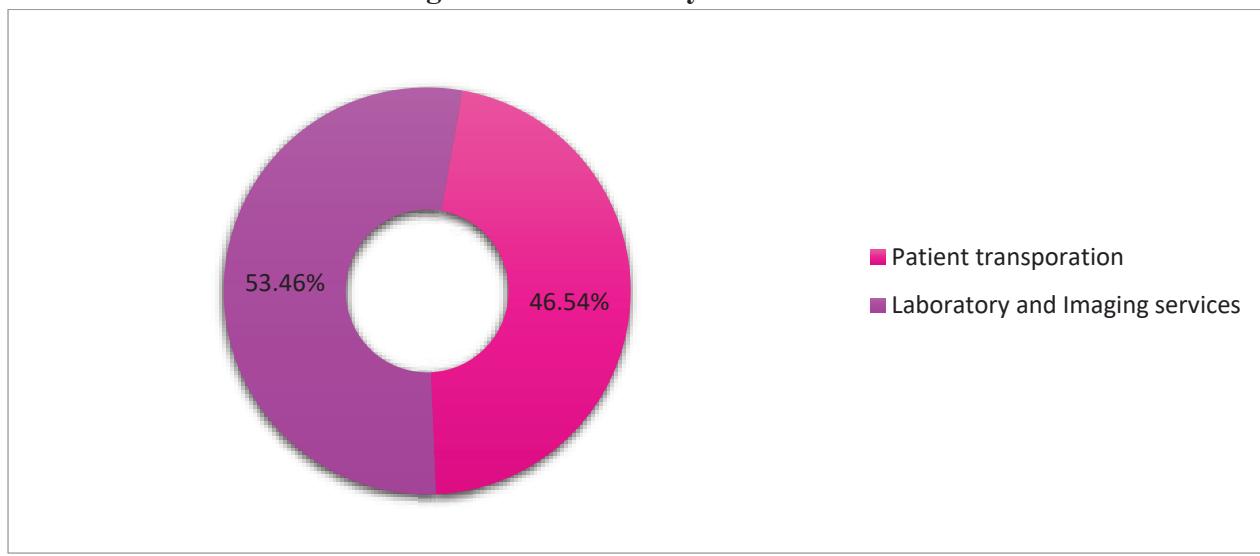
Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.4.3.3 Pharmaceuticals and other non-durable goods

This is categorized under Medical Goods (non-specified by function) and includes all consumption of medical goods where the function and mode of provision are not specified, i.e., medical goods acquired by the beneficiary either as a result of prescription following a health system contact or as a result of self- prescription. This excludes medical goods consumed or delivered during a health care contact that are prescribed by a health professional.

Figure F.14: Medical Goods

- 0.60%
- 15.70%
- Prescribed medicines
- Therapeutic appliances and appliances and medical goods
- Over-the-counter medicines
- 83.70%
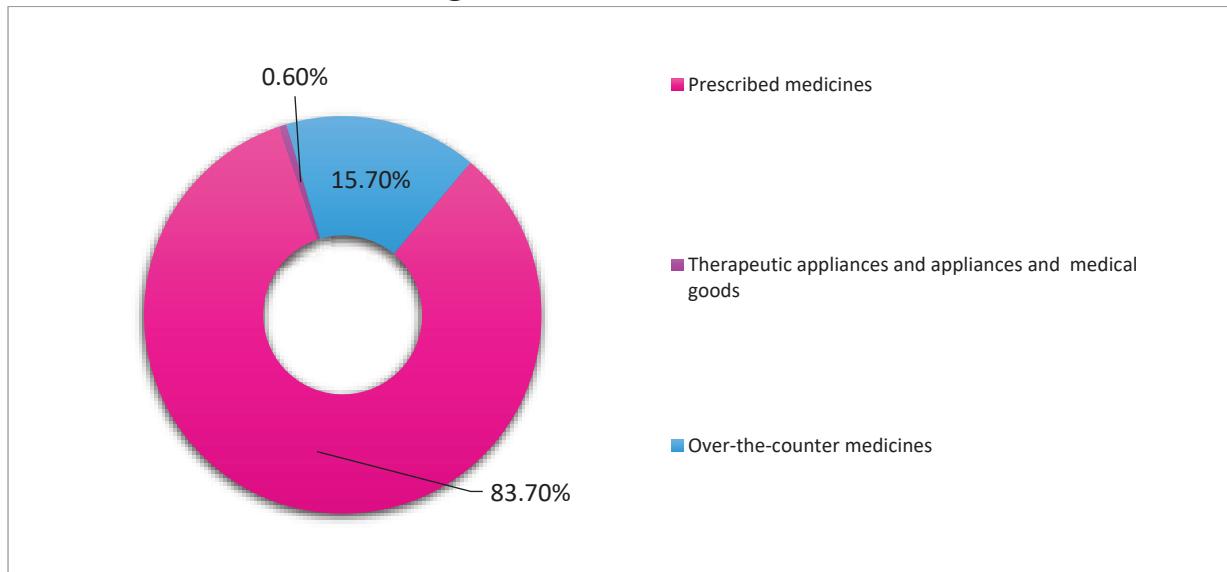
Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.4.3.4 Preventive Care

Preventive care is based on a health promotion strategy that involves a process to enable people to improve their health through the control over some of its immediate determinants. This includes all the Government funded national health programs such as National Disease Control Programs, etc.

Figure F.15: Preventive Care

- 3.23%
- 5.88%
- 27.34%
- 13.26%
- 0.65%
- 49.64%
- IEC Programmes
- Immunization programs
- Early Disease Detection Programmes
- Healthy condition monitoring programmes
- Disease control programmes
- Disaster response programmes
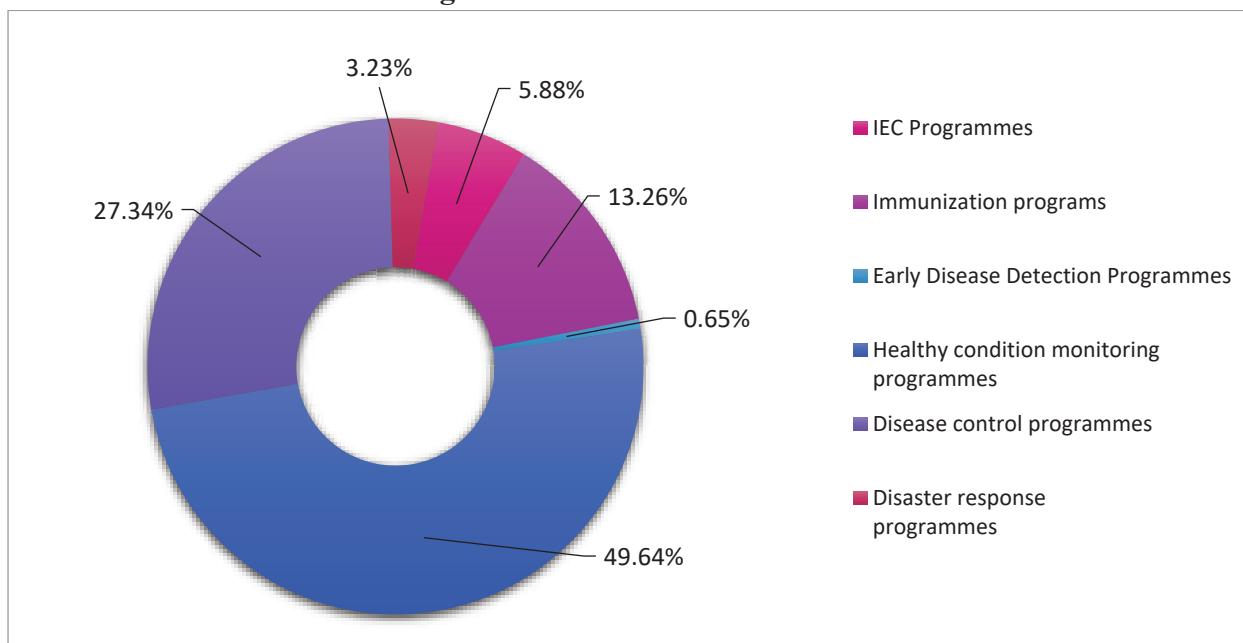
Source: NHA, 2019-20

F.5 Expenditure on Capital Formation

Gross fixed capital formation in the health care system is measured by the total value of the fixed assets that health providers have acquired during the accounting period (less the value of the disposals of assets) and that are used repeatedly or continuously for more than one year in the production of health services. In the Indian context, it includes expenditure on infrastructure, buildings, machinery as well as expenditure on medical education, research, and training. Table F.3 provides information about the capital formation by different actors in India.

Table F.1: Key health financing indicators for India-NHA Estimates 2019-20

Sl.No	Indicator	NHA 2019-20	NHA 2018-19	NHA 2017-18
1	Total Health Expenditure (THE) as % GDP*	3.27	3.16	3.31
2	THE per capita (Rs.)^	4,863	4,470	4,297
3	Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as % of THE	90.5	90.6	88.5
4	Capital Health Expenditure as % of THE	9.5	9.4	11.5
Government Health Expenditures (GHE)				
5	Government Health Expenditures (GHE) as % of THE	41.4	40.6	40.8
6	GHE as % of GDP	1.35	1.28	1.35
7	GHE as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE)^^	5.02	4.81	5.12
8	Per capita Government Health Expenditure (Rs.)	2,014	1,815	1,753
9	Current Government Health Expenditure (CGHE) as % of GHE	77.2	76.9	71.9
10	Union Government Health Expenditure as % of GHE	35.8	34.3	40.8
11	State Government Health Expenditure as % of GHE	64.2	65.7	59.2
12	Government based Voluntary Health Insurance as % of GHE	5.1	5.2	4.1
Household Health and Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE)				
13	Household Health Expenditure (incl. insurance contributions) as % of THE	53.6	54.4	54.3
14	OOPE as % of THE	47.1	48.2	48.8
15	OOPE as % of GDP	1.54	1.52	1.62
16	Per capita OOPE (Rs.)	2,289	2,155	2,097

Source: NHA, 2019-20
Note-''   GDP value for FY 2019-20 (Rs. 2,00,74,856 crores) from Second Advance Estimates of National Income 2021-22 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Third Quarter (Q3) of 2021-22.*
'^'   Population projections for India and states, 2011-2036: Report of the technical group on population projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, July 2020. Population for 2019-20 is 13, 48,616 ('000)
'^^'   GGE value for FY 2019-20 is Rs 54,10,887 crores. Receipts and Disbursements of Central and State Governments, Pageno. 162, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, 2021-22, Reserve Bank of India

Table F.2: Key Health Financing Indicators for select States- NHA Estimates 2019-20#

S. No.	State	Total Health Expenditure (THE)			Government Health Expenditure (GHE)					Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE)					Population	GSDP (in Crores)	GGE
		In Rs. Crore	% of GSDP	Per Capita in Rs.	In Rs. Crore	% of THE	% of GSDP	% of GGE	Per Capita in Rs.	In Rs. crores	% of THE	% of GSDP	% of GGE	Per Capita in Rs.			
1	Assam	10,019	2.9	2,863	5,798	57.9	1.7	7.3	1,657	3,494	34.9	1.0	4.4	998	3.5	3,46,851	79,003
2	Andhra Pradesh	27,105	2.8	5,114	9,005	33.2	0.9	6.0	1,699	17,245	63.6	1.8	11.5	3,254	5.3	9,66,099	1,49,717
3	Bihar	19,218	3.3	1,588	8,477	44.1	1.5	6.2	701	10,444	54.3	1.8	7.7	863	12.1	5,82,516	1,35,838
4	Chhattisgarh	9,906	2.9	3,416	5,190	52.4	1.5	6.3	1,790	3,634	36.7	1.1	4.4	1,253	2.9	3,44,955	82,044
5	Gujarat	28,498	1.8	4,130	12,843	45.1	0.8	7.7	1,861	11,640	40.8	0.7	7.0	1,687	6.9	16,17,143	1,66,550
6	Haryana	15,017	2.0	5,178	6,107	40.7	0.8	6.0	2,106	6,837	45.5	0.9	6.7	2,358	2.9	7,62,044	1,02,514
7	Jammu and Kashmir	4,042	2.5	3,109	2,020	50.0	1.2	3.2	1,554	1,885	46.6	1.1	3.0	1,450	1.3	1,64,135	62,908
8	Jharkhand	11,737	3.8	3,089	3,853	32.8	1.2	5.8	1,014	7,599	64.7	2.4	11.5	2,000	3.8	3,10,305	66,335
9	Karnataka	35,761	2.2	5,418	10,920	30.5	0.7	5.2	1,655	11,368	31.8	0.7	5.4	1,722	6.6	16,15,457	2,09,787
10	Kerala	37,124	4.5	10,607	9,066	24.4	1.1	8.0	2,590	25,222	67.9	3.1	22.3	7,206	3.5	8,24,374	1,13,175
11	Madhya Pradesh	23,497	2.5	2,831	10,364	44.1	1.1	5.8	1,249	12,450	53.0	1.3	6.9	1,500	8.3	9,38,602	1,79,686
12	Maharashtra	77,501	2.8	6,301	20,606	26.6	0.8	6.1	1,675	34,177	44.1	1.2	10.1	2,779	12.3	27,34,552	3,36,721
13	Odisha	16,214	3.0	3,603	6,723	41.5	1.3	5.6	1,494	8,666	53.4	1.6	7.3	1,926	4.5	5,32,432	1,19,415
14	Punjab	15,353	2.9	5,118	4,624	30.1	0.9	4.9	1,541	9,940	64.7	1.9	10.6	3,313	3.0	5,37,031	93,687
15	Rajasthan	30,547	3.1	3,916	12,963	42.4	1.3	6.8	1,662	14,476	47.4	1.4	7.6	1,856	7.8	9,99,050	1,91,203
16	Tamil Nadu	35,001	2.0	4,605	15,494	44.3	0.9	6.6	2,039	15,455	44.2	0.9	6.5	2,034	7.6	17,43,144	2,36,066
17	Uttar Pradesh	84,841	5.0	3,721	21,688	25.6	1.3	6.0	951	60,883	71.8	3.6	17.0	2,670	22.8	1,70,0273	3,58,831
18	Uttarakhand	4,046	1.7	3,678	2,500	61.8	1.1	6.5	2,273	1,449	35.8	0.6	3.8	1,317	1.1	2,36,988	38,273
19	West Bengal	50,005	4.1	5,103	13,191	26.4	1.1	7.4	1,346	33,561	67.1	2.8	18.8	3,425	9.8	12,07,823	1,78,546
20	Telangana	18,908	2.0	5,110	8,374	44.3	0.9	6.7	2,263	7,861	41.6	0.8	6.3	2,125	3.7	9,50,287	1,25,657
21	Himachal Pradesh	5,170	3.2	7,386	2,680	51.8	1.7	7.5	3,829	2,378	46.0	1.5	6.6	3,397	0.7	1,59,162	35,904

Source: NHA, 2019-20

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP): GSDP at current prices is sourced from Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India – Central Statistics Office which presents estimates with base year 2011-12.

General Government Expenditure (GGE): State wise GGE is sourced from RBI State Finances: a Study of budgets (2021): appendix II: revenue expenditure of States and union Territories with legislature and appendix IV: Capital expenditure of States and union Territories with legislature accessed on 28.01.2023

Total Health Expenditure (THE) of a State/ UT includes health expenditure by all government agencies (Union/State/Local Bodies) including quasi-governmental organizations and donors in case funds are channeled through government organizations), all household health expenditures, all expenditures by Enterprises, Not for Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH/ NGO) and external donors.

Government Health Expenditure (GHE) of a State/ UT includes health expenditure by all government agencies (Union/State (including State Other Departments)/Local Bodies) including quasi-governmental organizations and donors in case funds are channeled through government organizations. Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) Out of Pocket Expenditures are expenditures directly made by households at the point of receiving health care.

For a particular State, Per capita value for THE is arrived by dividing total health expenditure by the population for respective state, Per capita value for GHE is arrived by dividing total government health expenditure by the population for respective state and Per capita value for OOPE is arrived by dividing total OOPE by the population for respective state.

All values in this table are rounded off.

Table F.3: Capital Formation by Funding Agency

Funding Agency	Amount (in Crores)	%
Union	22,923	36.88
State	38,351	61.69
Urban Local Bodies(ULBs)	592	0.95
Rural Local Bodies(RLBs)	8	0.01
Rest of the world	289	0.46
Total	62,163	100

Source: NHA, 2019-20

SECTION G

National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)

G.1 Introduction

National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented under the aegis of the National Health Mission (NHM) with resource sharing between the State Governments and the Central Government. Despite the devastating impact of pandemic in the country, under the guiding light of "National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2017-2025" (NSP 2017-2025), NTEP shifted gears in 2022 and accelerated its pace towards ending TB by 2025. The four key pillars of NSP through strategic interventions are being implemented under the programme are "DETECT"- "TREAT"- "PREVENT" – "BUILD". This led to various achievements by the programme as well as implementation of innovative strategies and interventions for the benefit of patients and the community.

G.2 Tuberculosis Diagnostic Services

Free of cost laboratory services to patients attending public health facilities and those referred from the private sector has been the programmatic ethos since its inception. Over the years, the programme has developed one of the most extensive TB diagnostic networks, spanning all health system tiers. Staying true to its history of ever-increasing reach to both public and private sector and up-gradation to newer diagnostic technologies, the network of well-connected and quality assured laboratories was able to perform approximately 1.39 crore sputum smear tests and 58 lakh nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) tests in 2022.

G.3 Tuberculosis Case Finding

Despite the brief decline in TB notifications observed in 2020 and 2021, NTEP reclaimed and achieved beyond these numbers. The year 2022 marks a milestone year for TB surveillance efforts in India, with a record high notification of 24.2 Lakh cases (State-wise in Table G.1); an increase of 13% as compared to 2021. This translates to a case notification rate of approximately 172 cases/lakh population. The period also saw the maximum TB case notifications achieved in private sector so far, 7.3 lakhs. The total number of MDR/RR (Multidrug-resistant/rifampicin-resistant TB) cases diagnosed in 2022 is 63801. Sustaining the momentum of finding missed TB patients by strengthening the case finding efforts (both passive and active case) led to the above achievement under the programme. In 2022, the Presumptive TB Examination Rate (PTBER) for the country rose to 1281 per lakh population (70% increase) from 763 in 2021.

Figure G.1: Annualized Case Notification Rate, (In Lakhs) 2012-2022

Source: India TB Report 2023: https://tbcindia.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=3680
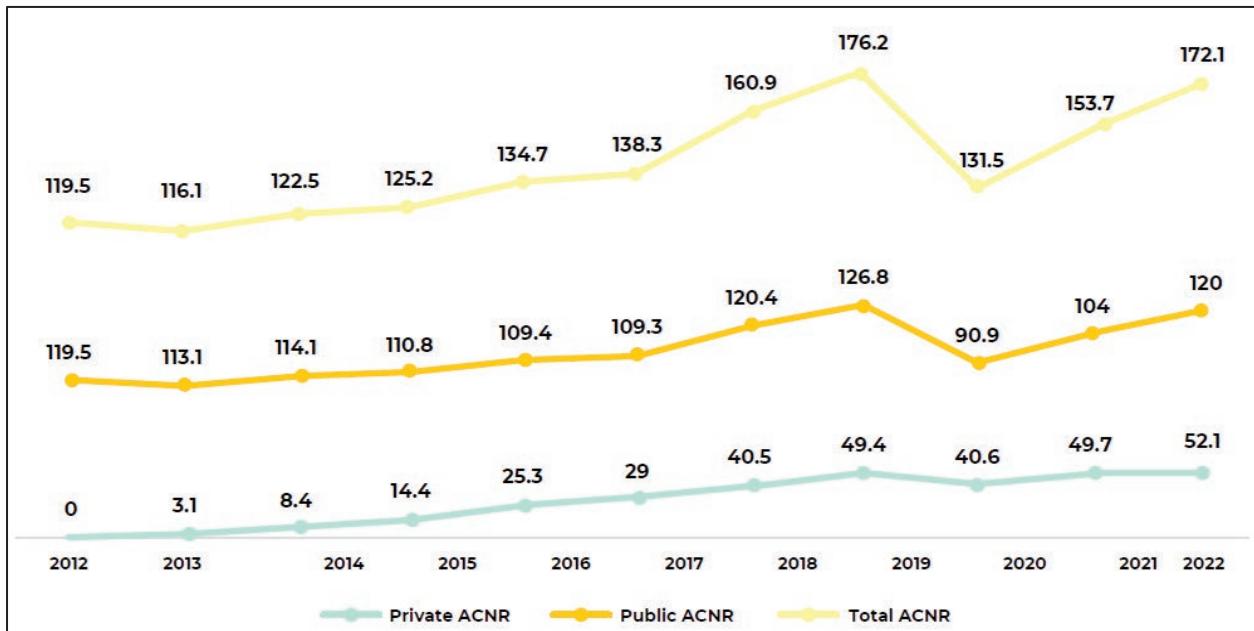
G.4 Treatment Services

The NTEP has been agile in adopting and adapting to the global and Indian evidence pertaining to the treatment and care of persons affected with TB. In recent years, the country has made far-reaching progress in the management of TB including drug resistant TB (DR-TB) and scaling up of shorter oral regimen across the country. Similarly, the programme introduced a comprehensive package of differentiated care for TB patients to identify the patient's requiring referral or hospitalisation at the time of diagnosis to reduce preventable mortality among TB patients. Various States/UTs started implementing the differentiated care approach adopting different modalities and with collaborations. Also, addressing the various delays thereby improving the quality of care provided to TB patients has been one of the focus areas monitored periodically by the programme.

Further, the NTEP has been unwavering in curtailing the impediments in managing drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) patients. To offer the last-mile service delivery for better access and quality care to TB patients, including DRTB patients and their close contacts, the programme has decentralised TB services to the Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC).

G.5 Tuberculosis Prevention

'Prevent' is one of the four critical pillars (Detect – Treat – Prevent – Build) of India's NSP 2017-25 that focuses on preventing the emergence of TB disease in a vulnerable population. The task of TB Preventive treatment (TPT) scale-up was taken up in 2022. By the end of 2022, 722 (94%) of districts of India have expanded TPT as per national guidelines. At least 246 (30%) districts established or linked with in-house or outsourcing of TB infection testing. Additionally, 476 (62%) districts have expanded TPT in eligible household contacts (HHC)

with "treat-only" model. The rest of the districts have planned to expand TPT service by the first quarter of 2023. TPT coverage increased considerable after the expansion of services by geography and high-risk groups. In addition, more than 13.92 lakh eligible household contacts and PLHIV (people living with HIV) were put on TPT in 2022 (Figure G.1).

Figure G.2: Achievement in programmatic expansion of TPT
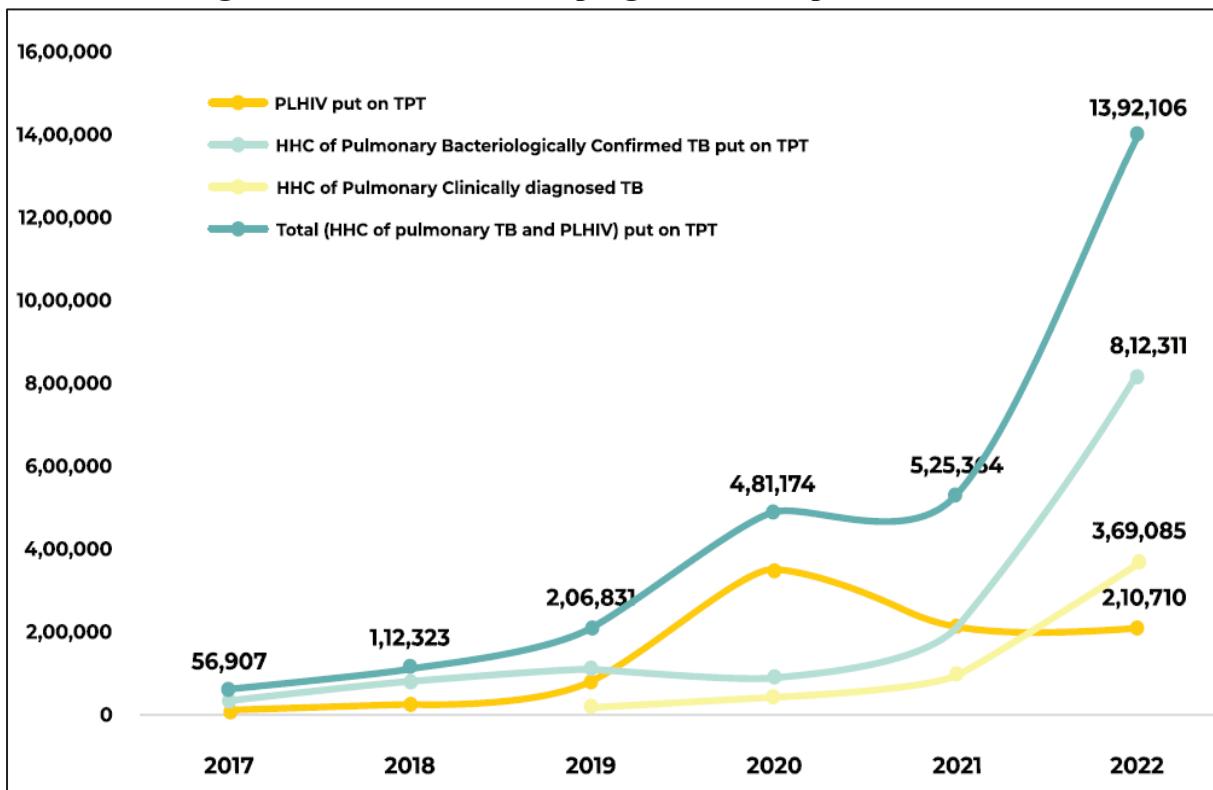
Note: Expanded the TPT to all HHC (irrespective of age) of pulmonary TB (prioritized PBCT) and other risk groups from August 2021
Source: India TB Report 2023: https://tbcindia.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=3680

G.6 Tuberculosis Comorbidities and Special Situations

Comorbidities like malnutrition, diabetes, HIV, tobacco smoking, and alcohol impact a person with TB in predisposition and severity. To combat these, the programme brought in a multitude of initiatives.

Cognizant of the bidirectional relationship of TB and undernutrition, the programme has collaborated with the various Ministries to provide additional nutrition support to persons affected with TB including the 'Poshan Abhiyan" programme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), with the objective of successful treatment and improved nutritional status.

The programme offers linkages to other services like counselling, de-addiction centres, and social support systems to people struggling with alcoholism and Tobacco use. Single-window TB and HIV services are also being implemented through the ART centres.

The programme collaborates with other national programmes like Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) etc. This year, the programme started gearing up the programme managers to acquire skills for gender-responsive analysis and interventions by conducting regional-level training to enable the stakeholders to implement gender sensitive approaches across differentiated TB patient care.

G.7 Surveillance, Supervision and Monitoring
Ni-Kshay, the digital ICT platform for TB management in India is a case-based web based real time patient management system which offers the programme managers the ability to monitor their patient's real time. It captures all the components of service delivery for DSTB and DRTB patients in both public and private sectors.

Ni-Kshay version 1 was established as a web enabled case-based tracking system in 2012 with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC) and it was upgraded to Version 2 Pan-India in 2018 into an Integrated Web and mobile based ICT solution with support from partner organizations.

The various unique functionalities of the Ni-Kshay portal include:
1. Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) through Ni-Kshay PFMS interface.
2. Ability to follow-up patients from the Presumptive TB stage
3. Transaction based information system, where the primary function is to exchange information (diagnosis, adherence, Transfer, outcome, DBT etc) between various users logged into Ni-Kshay.
4. Institutional level login decentralised to PHIs: Now all public and private health facilities have separate user credentials which they can use to manage their own patients.
5. Ni-Kshay has an Android based mobile app for the programme staff as well as private sector users that increases performance and accessibility on mobile devices.
6. TB Aarogya Saathi is a citizen-facing Android based mobile app providing basic information about TB disease as well as serves as a TB Self-Screening and enrolment tool.

Ni-Kshay is used across geographies from field workers to programme managers (District/State/Central) and administrators for real time supervisions and monitoring of NTEP services and review of programmatic performances. This is done through utilization of the dynamic dashboards and analytical tools available in the portal. In addition, to identify the technical and administrative challenges faced by the States/ UTs and provide course-correction, a nationwide Joint Supportive Supervision Mission (JSSM) is conducted. The JSSM team provided extensive recommendations to the State officials for strengthening the TB response.

G.8 Patient Support Systems

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into the beneficiary's bank account under the NTEP continued its exemplary reach in 2022 as well. Approximately rupees 2090 crores have been paid to ~71 lakh persons affected with TB under Ni-Kshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) from April 2018 to December 2022.

Effecting new patient-supportive pathways in the aftermath of COVID-19, the programme brought about flexibility to provide the DBT benefit through the existing bank account of a blood relative of a person affected with TB. Two new DBT schemes for incentivising the Treatment Supporters of TPT beneficiaries and incentivising ASHA workers for seeding of bank accounts of persons affected with TB have been approved by the government recently.

G.9 Partnerships for The Private Sector Engagement

Several partners and varied stakeholders have come together for India's fight to eliminate TB, bringing numerous innovative approaches and diverse strategies. The programme has established a National Technical Support Unit at the central level to strengthen the private sector and inter-sectoral engagement. Likewise, Multi-disciplinary Technical Support Units have been formed in nine high priority States, contributing to more than 75% of national TB notifications. Engagement of interphase agencies in the form of Patient-Provider Support Agency (PPSA) to promote private sector engagement has also been approved in around 385 districts.

For accelerated action towards TB elimination in the mission mode, a Multisectoral response has been given utmost priority to ensure meaningful engagement of key stakeholders, including Ministries/ Departments both at the central and state-level, industries of public and private sectors, corporate, and business associations.

G.10 Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan

To galvanize community participation and ownership, Her Excellency, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India on 9th September 2022 launched the "Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan (PMTBMBA)" to provide persons affected with TB and their families additional nutritional, diagnostic, and vocational support, delivered by the community. Tremendous response has been seen for this initiative since its launch. As on 1st January 2023, more than 58,000 Ni-Kshay Mitras (donors) have come forward and committed to support more than 9 lakh consented persons affected with TB. Enormous participation from all States/UTs has been seen with Political leaders, Ministers, MP's, Elected Representatives, Government officials, NGOs and big associations coming forward and conducting multiple events to spread awareness about the PMTBMBA initiative. Since its launch, over 76000 Ni-Kshay Mitras have come forward to adopt about 10 lakh consented TB patients and over 5.3 lakh TB patients have already received the nutrition kits.

Table G.1: All India and State-wise TB Case notifications in 2022

State/UTs	TB patients notified (% achievement against target)			TB case notification rate (per 1,00,000)		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	510 (98.1)	24 (240)	534 (100.8)	130.2	6.1	136.3
Andhra Pradesh	62075 (73)	30112 (100.4)	92187 (80.2)	117.4	56.9	174.3
Arunachal Pradesh	2722 (78.9)	141 (282)	2863 (81.8)	160.5	8.3	168.8
Assam	36801 (73.3)	11021 (102)	47822 (78.4)	102.5	30.7	133.2
Bihar	79008 (98.8)	82157 (68.5)	161165 (80.6)	61	63.5	124.5
Chandigarh	5664 (87.8)	402 (53.6)	6066 (84.3)	468.9	33.3	502.2
Chhattisgarh	26801 (72.4)	11720 (65.1)	38521 (70)	88.3	38.6	126.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1294 (132)	105 (87.5)	1399 (127.2)	151.6	12.3	163.9
Delhi	76966 (110)	29765 (99.2)	106731 (106.7)	393.5	152.2	545.7
Goa	1614 (87.2)	477 (86.7)	2091 (87.1)	103.5	30.6	134
Gujarat	100949 (112.2)	50963 (84.9)	151912 (101.3)	141.4	71.4	212.8
Haryana	51231 (85.4)	24607 (72.4)	75838 (80.7)	168.6	81	249.7
Himachal Pradesh	14457 (96.4)	1632 (108.8)	16089 (97.5)	189.2	21.4	210.6
Jammu & Kashmir	10022 (82.8)	1782 (74.3)	11804 (81.4)	69.5	12.4	81.9
Jharkhand	43683 (93.5)	13637 (58.5)	57320 (81.9)	106.7	33.3	140
Karnataka	59510 (91.6)	20906 (59.7)	80416 (80.4)	82.4	28.9	111.3
Kerala	16766 (93.1)	6622 (110.4)	23388 (97.5)	48.3	19.1	67.4
Ladakh	311 (91.5)	9 (90)	320 (91.4)	121.1	3.5	124.6
Lakshadweep	11 (55)	0 (NA)	11 (55)	16.5	0	16.5
Madhya Pradesh	130830 (86.9)	55463 (58.7)	186293 (76)	150.4	63.8	214.1
Maharashtra	132531 (85.5)	101574 (88.3)	234105 (86.7)	103.6	79.4	183.1
Manipur	1634 (81.7)	920 (92)	2554 (85.1)	46.1	26	72.1
Meghalaya	4063 (81.3)	926 (92.6)	4989 (83.2)	106.8	24.3	131.1
Mizoram	1697 (66.5)	388 (86.2)	2085 (69.5)	130.6	29.9	160.4
Nagaland	3360 (79.1)	765 (102)	4125 (82.5)	160.8	36.6	197.4
Odisha	50393 (91.6)	9979 (99.8)	60372 (92.9)	106.5	21.1	127.6
Puducherry	3732 (77.8)	103 (103)	3835 (78.3)	240.3	6.6	246.9
Punjab	43344 (78.8)	11806 (78.7)	55150 (78.8)	142.4	38.8	181.2
Rajasthan	126675 (108.3)	42847 (68)	169522 (94.2)	156.4	52.9	209.3
Sikkim	1286 (93.2)	109 (90.8)	1395 (93)	192.6	16.3	208.9
Tamil Nadu	71896 (81.1)	21983 (70)	93879 (78.2)	92.8	28.4	121.2
Telangana	52304 (93.4)	20637 (86)	72941 (91.2)	129.6	51.1	180.8
Tripura	2865 (87.9)	159 (66.3)	3024 (86.4)	71.3	4	75.2
Uttar Pradesh	373262 (102.5)	149588 (80.4)	522850 (95.1)	155.7	62.4	218
Uttarakhand	21215 (108.2)	6338 (75.5)	27553 (98.4)	177.2	52.9	230.1
West Bengal	76945 (75.7)	24027 (84.8)	100972 (77.7)	75.8	23.7	99.5
India	1688427 (92.4)	733694 (77.1)	2422121 (87.1)	120	52.1	172.1

Source: India TB Report 2023

Table G.2: All India and State-wise Treatment success rate (among DSTB cases)

State/UTs	Success Rate, n (%)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	416 (86.7)
Andhra Pradesh	79321 (93.1)
Arunachal Pradesh	2163 (79.3)
Assam	33091 (88.1)
Bihar	109250 (81.9)
Chandigarh	2646 (84.1)
Chhattisgarh	27646 (85.9)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	675 (92.5)
Delhi	60991 (74.1)
Goa	1560 (80.1)
Gujarat	122521 (88.7)
Haryana	58097 (83.5)
Himachal Pradesh	12731 (87.6)
Jammu & Kashmir	9393 (86.1)
Jharkhand	45672 (86.5)
Karnataka	57287 (82.5)
Kerala	17394 (79.5)
Ladakh	263 (82.2)
Lakshadweep	18 (90)
Madhya Pradesh	140738 (84.7)
Maharashtra	158528 (86.8)
Manipur	1442 (79.4)
Meghalaya	3322 (84.8)
Mizoram	1477 (88.4)
Nagaland	3122 (85.9)
Odisha	46473 (89.7)
Puducherry	1103 (80.6)
Punjab	44092 (84.4)
Rajasthan	126018 (85.2)
Sikkim	1046 (88.1)
Tamil Nadu	68711 (83.1)
Telangana	54343 (91.2)
Tripura	2328 (85.3)
Uttar Pradesh	391143 (86.3)
Uttarakhand	20149 (86.7)
West Bengal	74432 (83.4)
India	**1779602 (85.5)**

Source: India TB Report 2023

Table G.3: TB Preventive Treatment (TPT) in all eligible household contact (HHC) of PBCT [2022 Ni-Kshay]

State/UTs	No. of HHC of PBCT	Screening, diagnosis and treatment of TB					Ruling out active TB, TBI testing and TPT initiation			
		No. of HHC of PBCT screened for TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT symptomatic for TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT evaluated for TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT diagnosed with TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT put on TB treatment (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT tested for TB infection	No. of HHC of PBCT positives for TB infection	No. of HHC of PBCT eligible* for TPT	No. of HHC of PBCT provided TPT (%)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1386	1361 (100%)	15 (1%)	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	0 (0%)	NA	1375 (99%)	97 (7%)
Andhra Pradesh	94303	90684 (95%)	482 (1%)	324 (71%)	147 (41%)	88 (22%)	0 (0%)	NA	94156 (100%)	19124 (20%)
Arunachal Pradesh	3999	3548 (91%)	203 (9%)	191 (94%)	189 (100%)	187 (100%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (100%)	3810 (95%)	104 (3%)
Assam	61414	51640 (82%)	962 (2%)	628 (56%)	286 (39%)	97 (24%)	2 (0%)	1 (50%)	61127 (100%)	12893 (21%)
Bihar	132398	116060 (89%)	1351 (1%)	744 (46%)	619 (77%)	464 (77%)	7 (0%)	0 (0%)	131772 (100%)	25161 (19%)
Chandigarh	5514	5258 (94%)	74 (0%)	60 (100%)	15 (0%)	NA	0 (0%)	NA	5499 (100%)	3768 (69%)
Chhattisgarh	63424	58587 (91%)	1612 (2%)	1213 (61%)	715 (75%)	441 (58%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	62708 (99%)	28814 (46%)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1134	1134 (100%)	38 (0%)	NA	NA	NA	982 (91.9%)	326 (33.2%)	476 (42%)	235 (49%)
Delhi	72577	63728 (81%)	1711 (3%)	1477 (56%)	402 (61%)	346 (69%)	3293 (5.1%)	1347 (40.9%)	70229 (97%)	32598 (46%)
Goa	2769	2719 (99%)	25 (5%)	25 (100%)	2 (0%)	NA	0 (0%)	NA	2767 (100%)	97 (4%)
Gujarat	173593	169936 (96%)	5032 (3%)	4255 (84%)	483 (12%)	344 (79%)	251 (0.2%)	123 (49%)	172982 (100%)	62426 (36%)
Haryana	145130	139270 (98%)	574 (0%)	295 (38%)	194 (50%)	158 (56%)	13031 (9.8%)	5275 (40.5%)	137180 (95%)	15790 (12%)
Himachal Pradesh	32608	32313 (99%)	371 (1%)	332 (100%)	84 (38%)	81 (100%)	8806 (29.1%)	2069 (23.5%)	25787 (79%)	4938 (19%)
Jammu and Kashmir	21374	20020 (91%)	413 (1%)	351 (88%)	178 (39%)	177 (89%)	4254 (22.1%)	595 (14%)	17537 (82%)	7378 (42%)
Jharkhand	92109	81030 (83%)	1898 (1%)	1315 (55%)	1090 (85%)	877 (37%)	0 (0%)	NA	91019 (99%)	48195 (53%)
Karnataka	143237	137292 (95%)	2484 (4%)	2086 (94%)	429 (41%)	341 (91%)	2983 (2.2%)	1509 (50.6%)	141334 (99%)	19264 (14%)
Kerala	32997	29470 (92%)	3167 (10%)	2132 (94%)	127 (11%)	127 (100%)	12637 (41.3%)	2883 (22.8%)	23116 (70%)	4157 (18%)
Ladakh	720	680 (97%)	18 (1%)	15 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (100%)	717 (100%)	213 (30%)
Lakshadweep	43	40 (100%)	0 (0%)	NA	NA	NA	1 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	42 (98%)	42 (100%)
Madhya Pradesh	221772	201369 (88%)	3810 (1%)	2820 (70%)	1420 (56%)	1038 (60%)	33645 (17.2%)	10988 (32.7%)	197695 (89%)	73921 (37%)
Maharashtra	230636	216254 (93%)	5668 (3%)	4537 (82%)	848 (36%)	720 (92%)	7834 (3.6%)	3745 (47.8%)	225699 (98%)	48592 (22%)

Screening, diagnosis and treatment of TB | Ruling out active TB, TBI testing and TPT initiation

State/UTs	No. of HHC of PBCT	No. of HHC of PBCT screened for TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT symptomatic for TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT evaluated for TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT diagnosed with TB (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT put on TB treatment (%)	No. of HHC of PBCT tested for TB infection	No. of HHC of PBCT positives for TB infection	No. of HHC of PBCT eligible* for TPT	No. of HHC of PBCT provided TPT (%)
Manipur	4672	3882 (91%)	37 (1%)	25 (0%)	NA	NA	0 (0%)	NA	4658 (100%)	179 (4%)
Meghalaya	15953	15228 (94%)	310 (2%)	259 (76%)	83 (44%)	80 (100%)	0 (0%)	NA	15870 (99%)	5120 (32%)
Mizoram	3836	3585 (96%)	19 (0%)	15 (100%)	11 (50%)	11 (100%)	12 (0.4%)	12 (100%)	3825 (100%)	1225 (32%)
Nagaland	6329	5206 (71%)	50 (3%)	45 (64%)	26 (29%)	25 (100%)	1 (0%)	1 (100%)	6303 (100%)	2270 (36%)
Odisha	103016	99186 (94%)	1378 (1%)	1027 (76%)	730 (87%)	702 (91%)	29 (0%)	0 (0%)	102257 (99%)	31686 (31%)
Puducherry	2275	2275 (100%)	362 (14%)	354 (100%)	3 (0%)	NA	9 (0.4%)	1 (11.1%)	2264 (100%)	784 (35%)
Punjab	99073	91301 (91%)	1056 (1%)	822 (79%)	353 (42%)	299 (42%)	112 (0.1%)	5 (4.5%)	98613 (100%)	39594 (40%)
Rajasthan	250376	239744 (94%)	4567 (1%)	3469 (58%)	920 (40%)	435 (51%)	6 (0%)	1 (16.7%)	249451 (100%)	98687 (40%)
Sikkim	1850	1481 (67%)	22 (5%)	15 (67%)	7 (100%)	7 (100%)	139 (8%)	115 (82.7%)	1819 (98%)	193 (11%)
Tamil Nadu	131049	126856 (96%)	1975 (4%)	1674 (93%)	209 (24%)	176 (90%)	3512 (2.8%)	1027 (29.2%)	128355 (98%)	12654 (10%)
Telangana	92651	89872 (94%)	4903 (7%)	4396 (88%)	604 (10%)	370 (21%)	146 (0.2%)	89 (61%)	91990 (99%)	25207 (27%)
Tripura	6345	5978 (94%)	310 (16%)	290 (94%)	33 (4%)	11 (0%)	18 (0.3%)	18 (100%)	6312 (99%)	546 (9%)
Uttar Pradesh	845733	813633 (94%)	6163 (1%)	3609 (39%)	2715 (74%)	1994 (80%)	841 (0.1%)	575 (68.4%)	842752 (100%)	94824 (11%)
Uttarakhand	45154	41471 (90%)	484 (1%)	333 (36%)	217 (33%)	212 (125%)	5 (0%)	5 (100%)	44937 (100%)	6321 (14%)
West Bengal	203273	195053 (95%)	5958 (1%)	4973 (66%)	598 (20%)	432 (50%)	47 (0%)	2 (4.3%)	202630 (100%)	103764 (51%)
India	**3356272**	**3161022 (92%)**	**55121 (2%)**	**42234 (71%)**	**14175 (41%)**	**10401 (72%)**	**37265 (1.2%)**	**14150 (38%)**	**3318982 (99%)**	**812311 (24%)**

Source: India TB Report 2023

*Note * total eligible for TPT = children <5years HHC not diagnosed TB plus HHC >5years positives for IGRA and TBI testing not done*

SECTION H

Miscellaneous:

A. Central Health Education Bureau (CHEB)

B. eSanjeevani – National Telemedicine Service

C. International Health Regulations (IHR)

A.   Central Health Education Bureau (CHEB)

H.A.1 Introduction

The Central Health Education Bureau (CHEB) was set up in consonance with the recommendation of the Bhore Committee and the Planning Commission in 1956 as a part of Directorate General of Health Services, with a mandate to generate & disseminate health information for creating awareness among the community resulting in desired health behaviour towards "Health Promotion". It develops capacity of medical, paramedical and other non-health personnel to take care of the health needs of the community, enhancing public health capacity to achieve health for all, promote health education and health promotion through development of IEC materials, training and health behavioural research.

H.A.1.1 Training programmes:
- Conducted 24 sensitization/orientations training programme on Health Education & Health Promotion with 1029 MBBS, GNM, ANM, B.Sc Nursing, MD-CHA & DHA students from different parts of country.
- Actively participated in two meetings on Palliative Care for Nursing Care professionals organized by AIIMS.

H.A.1.2 Workshop/Webinar:
- Conducted two day's workshop on Management of Common Emergencies and Basic Life Support" from 19th and 20th July, 2023 including cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in collaboration with AIIMS Delhi & Safdarjung Hospital with 25 participants at CHEB
- Organised (Two) two day's workshops on Mixed Method Research Methodology in public health with 62 participants from various institutes/organizations on 19th -20th January, 2023 and 31st July- 1st August, 2023.
- CHEB participated as expert in National Planning meeting on Road safety & road traffic injury amongst youth organized by NIMHANS, Bangalore on 17th - 18th July, 2023.
- Participated in online National webinar on Organ & Tissue Donation organized by NOTTO on 22nd July, 2023.
- Organised sensitization programme on PoSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) at Workplace – A healthy setting approach for Government employees from Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), FSSAI, Dte. General of Health Services and Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (Divyangjan) with 37 participants at CHEB on 23rd August, 2023.
- Active participation in workshop for proposal Development on ICMR Expression of Interest Multistate implementation Research study on Dental caries prevention for school children on 11th& 12th September, 2023.

H.A.2 Development of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials/reports:
H.A.2.1 Print Materials:
- ➤ Development of following IEC booklets both electronic with QR code and printed;
- Health Promotion for Persons with Disabilities.
- Health Promotion for Youth.
- A guide to Youth Mental Health.
- Understanding Alzheimer's (English and Hindi).
- Cyber Health Promotion.
- Awareness booklet on Assistive Technology.

- Assisted in printing of information booklet of medical care arrangements for G-20 leader summit.
- Developed Calendar for the year 2023 with messages on Non-Communicable Disease as a part of Health Education and Health Promotion and distributed (e copy and hard copies) to **49** Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi; **09** DIETs in Delhi; SCERT HQ Delhi; NCERT HQ Delhi; NavodayaVidyalaya Samiti (NVS) HQ in Noida, UP; Mata Sundari College for Women, Delhi and various Schools in Delhi.
- Undertake initiative for adoption of WHO's online Training in Assistive Products (TAP) module in Indian context on **Mobility**, **Vision** and **Self-Care** assistive products for development of IEC and training modules.

H.A.2.2 Electronic Materials
- Developed 15 minutes documentary film "Medical Rehabilitation for Individuals Injured after an Earthquake".

H.A.3 Social Media Activities:
- **Twitter handle, Facebook page and Instagram on the occasion of Health Day's and Months:** The following social media post on various health days and months were posted on CHEB Social Media handles for creating awareness.
- World Leprosy Day, 30th January, 2023 and World Cancer Day, 4th February, 2023, Happy Doctor's Day, 1st July, 2023; World Population Day, 11th July, 2023; World Brain day 22ndJuly, 2023; World Hepatitis Day, 28th July, 2023; World ORS Day 29th July, 2023; Celebrated Breastfeeding week 1stto 7th August, 2023; Independence day 15thAugust 2023; Eye donation week 25th August – 8th September 2023; Nutrition week 25th August – 8th September 2023; Hindi Pakhwada 14th September-30th September, 2023; World Alzheimer's day, 21st September, 2023, Breast Cancer Awareness Month, October 2023; Cyber Security Awareness Month, October 2023; World Stroke Day, 29th October 2023;
- All Health Promotion and Health Education activities undertaken by CHEB like Training programmes, Health Mela, India International Trade Fair, 2023 etc posted on Twitter handle, Facebook page and Instagram of CHEB social media platforms.

H.A.4 Collaborations / Others Activities:
- Collaboration with AIIMS, Safdarjung hospital, FSSAI, ICMR, WHO, Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences (MAIDS, MAMC), RML and Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University for health promotion/health communication/ trainings and research etc.
- Collaborated with ICMR for development of NLEAP (National list of essential assistive products) launched on 13th September, 2023 and National Conference on Sustainable Provision of Assistive Technology (NConSPAT-23) on 1st& 2nd November, 2023 at ICMR, New Delhi - participated as the Chairperson for panel discussion on "Improve access to assistive technology within all key development sectors". The purpose of this conference was to develop sets of action plans (white paper) for adoption at various levels to achieve progressively the universal access to assistive technologies.

H.A.5 Bharat Parv 2023:
- CHEB participated in Bharat Parv 2023 and coordinated with Safdarjung hospital, National Veteran Business Development Council (NVBDC) and National Health Authority (NHA) for exhibition stall and disseminated information on health and wellness through health education and health promotion. Approx. 600 people reached out to stall for health education.

- Organised live demonstration of Basic Life Support (BLS) programme in coordination with Safdarjung hospital and enhanced the skill of 300 people.

H.A.6 Guru Gobind Singh Indraprashta University (GGSIPU) Health Mela, 2023:
- CHEB represented Dte.GHS, MoHFW for Health Promotion and Health Education activities for the youth and general public at Silver Jubilee celebration of GGSIPU at Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi from 5ᵗʰ October to 10ᵗʰ October, 2023. The focus of the activities conducted by CHEB at five various stalls i.e. (i) Health promotion for youth & Geriatric health promotion through intergenerational bonding; (ii) Mental health promotion; (iii) Cyber health promotion; (iv) Person with disability health promotion and (v) Nutrition health promotion. The IPU health mela was attended by approximately 1500 students along with faculty and staffs from 27 colleges.

H.A.6.1 Stall level activities:
- Conducted awareness sessions with visitors (youth and general public) on all five stalls and addressed their queries.
- Conducted small group discussion with youth and organised activities such as survey, Ear-to-Hear One-on-One Individual Sessions, Burst the Balloon, Anonymous reporting of incidents etc.
- Organised thirteen quiz contests on healthy life style& Health and hygiene practices, Cyber security awareness, Nutrition and youth, Mental health awareness, Person with Disability and gave token of appreciation for correct answer.
- Distributed the IEC materials (booklets, leaflets, developed by CHEB on health promotion

Figure H.A.1: Interactive session for awareness with 910 visitors
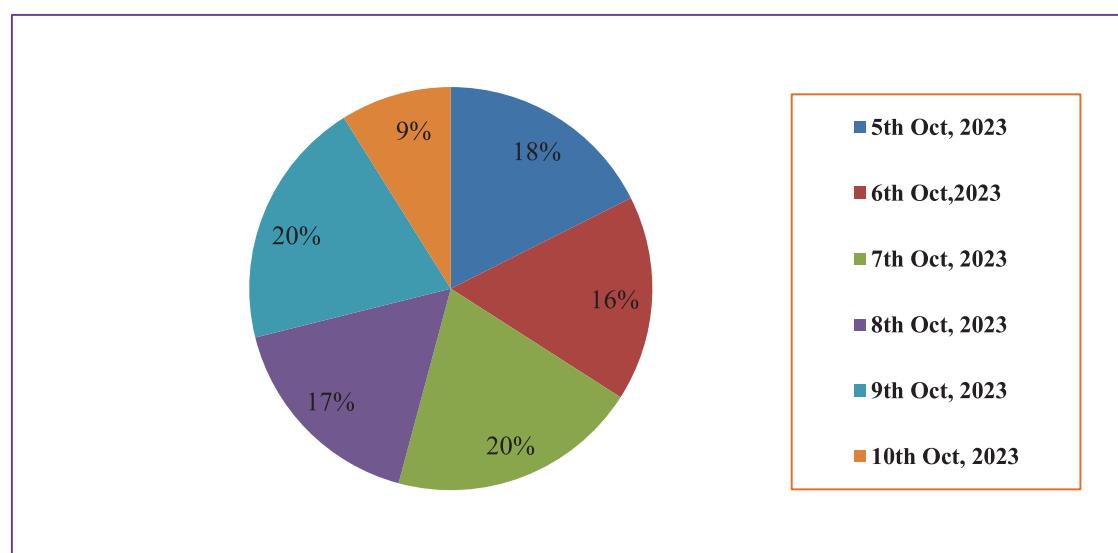
H.A.6.2 Stage level activities:
- मिले सुने कहे– **एक संवाद**: Organised **nine talk shows** for youth on Cyber security awareness (2 sessions), Healthy and balanced diet for youth, Assistive product for PWD, Importance of physical activity, Health and hygiene practices for youth (2 sessions), Mildfulness and Health promotion for Person with disability
- Conducted **four nukkad nataks** on Cyber Security-Need of the hour, health promotion for Persons with Disabilities and Life style of today's Youth.

H.A.7 India International Trade Fair (IITF), 2023

CHEB participated and organized Health Promotion activities with specific focuseson identified topics i.e. Health promotion for Persons with disabilities, Cyber health promotion, health promotion for youth, Geriatric health promotion and Mental health promotion under the theme of "A step towards –Health Promotion"; **"एक कदम स्वस्थ संवर्धन की ओर".**

- CHEB had planned theme based activities at three levels; (i) Exhibition, (ii) Stall level and (iii) Centre stage level activities.

Figure H.A.2: Exhibition panels/standees:

▸ Digital **e**xhibition panels/standees were developed keeping in mind the target groups like college students, elderly and general public.

▸ CHEB promoted use of digitized version of all booklets and requested visitors to scan the QR Code for down loading the booklets instead of taking hard copies (Link: https://cheb.mohfw.gov.in/cheb-library).

Stall level activities:	Stage level activities:
▸ Information dissemination through IEC materials ▸ LCD projection of audio and video spots on various health issues and CHEB activities ▸ Quiz competitions with different target groups ▸ Interactive sessions with the visitors on identified theme for awareness ▸ Digital questionnaire survey on (a) Cyber health promotion and (b) Knowledge, attitude & practices (KAP) on persons with disabilities	▸ **Slogan and Poster making competition**: Competitions on PwD, Cyber health promotion, Mental health, Healthy life style and assistive technology ▸ **Burst the balloon**: Activities to release stress with the visitors ▸ **Quiz contest**: Conducted on PwD, Cyber health, Geriatric health and Mental health ▸ **Nukkad Natak**: Organised on Health promotion for PwD & Cyber health

Figure H.A.3: Day wise visitor's status and information from (14th to 27th Nov.,2023)
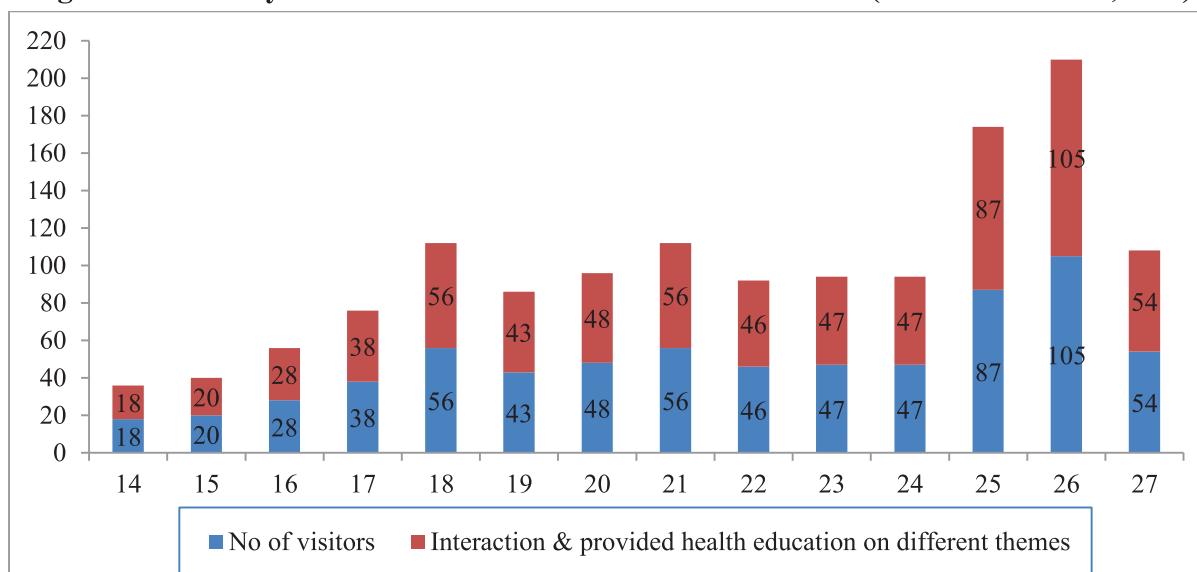
H.A.8 Day Celebration in 2023:

1.	Observance of World Leprosy Day on 30th January, 2023 with The Bharat Scouts and Guides
2.	Observance of World Cancer Day on 4th February, 2023 at Delhi Haat
3.	Observance of Rare Disease Day in collaboration with Program division Dte.GHS, AIIMS and MAMC on 28th Feb 2023 at AIIMS, New Delhi
4.	International Yoga Day on 21st of June, 2023 at CHEB.
5.	Organised Hindi Pakhwada from 14th, 29th September, 2023 at CHEB.

H.B.1 Introduction:
eSanjeevani - The National Telemedicine Service of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India has evolved into the world's largest documented telemedicine implementation in the primary healthcare. The National Telemedicine Service of India has already served over 131 million patients at over 116,531 Health & Wellness Centres (as spokes) through 15,819+ hubs and over 1153 online OPDs serviced by more than 235,062 doctors, medical specialists, super-specialists and health workers as telemedicine practitioners [as on 28th June 2023].

Aligned with Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of the Digital India where quality healthcare percolates right up to the remotest regions powered by e-Healthcare eSanjeevani was launched in November 2019. As a cornerstone of Ayushman Bharat Scheme – world's largest health insurance to achieve Universal Health Coverage, eSanjeevani – is testimony to the fact that digital health has come of age in India. eSanjeevani has digitally brought health services to the masses in rural areas and remote communities.

The cloud-based eSanjeevani platform is implemented in two modes:
1. eSanjeevani AB-HWC (a provider-to-provider telemedicine platform): this variant provides assisted teleconsultations for patients who walk into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs), community health officers in Health & Wellness Centres facilitate the teleconsultation for the patient who are connected to the doctors and specialists in hubs established in secondary/tertiary level health facilities or medical colleges. This variant is based on a Hub-and-Spoke model.
2. eSanjeevani OPD (a patient to provider telemedicine platform): it empowers citizens to access health services in the confines of their homes through smartphones of laptops etc.

eSanjeevani - National Telemedicine Service of India is providing health services remotely across the length and breadth of the country, it is offering improved access to healthcare even in limited resource. This marvel of ICT is bridging the digital health divide in the country. With phenomenal adoption amongst patients and telemedicine practitioners and its mammoth network extending to all parts of the country including the islands in Lakshadweep and Andamans and peaks in Ladakh, eSanjeevani is seen as one of the crown jewels of Digital India.

Soon after COVID-19 touched Indian shores, the Telemedicine Practice Guidelines were released by the Govt. of India. eSanjeevani was customized to be used for patient to provider teleconsultations and during COVID-19 it was the only hope for millions of citizens to access doctors and medical specialists for non-COVID-19 as well as COVID-19 related health issues from within the confines of their homes. Closely working with policy makers at the Union Health Ministry, team eSanjeevani's rapidly developed and rolled out eSanjeevani OPD within

19 days. This indigenously developed telemedicine technology has brought in a tectonic shift in the domain of digital health by enabling a massive digital transformation in delivery of health services even at the primary level.

eSanjeevani has shown up as a blessing especially to people in rural areas where it was harder to access care, it has since found much wider application across the health spectrum and has revolutionized primary healthcare services in India. This first-of-its-kind, government owned telemedicine platform that has brought a colossal populace (doctors as well as patients) in the fold of the digital health ecosystem by providing free of cost consultations to one and all. It is reassuring to note that over 57% of the beneficiaries of eSanjeevani are females and around 12% of all the beneficiaries are senior citizens. It also reflect that the platform is finding its reach in the more vulnerable sections of the population where it maximum impact. This speaks volumes about the telemedicine platform and the extent to which it has reinvented itself over time to meet the growing demands of healthcare in India.

Apart from the direct benefit of being able to facilitate care on demand and leveraging the potential of information technology, eSanjeevani successfully overcomes the challenges of geography, accessibility, cost and distance to provide equitable and quality care to populations across India. eSanjeevani has proved to be a yardstick for swift capacity building as well as utilising digital technology to strengthen healthcare. eSanjeevani is also shaping into the harbinger of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission that aims to, develop the backbone necessary to support the integrated digital health infrastructure of the country. The success of this initiative is analogous with the impact and success of Digital India Mission. After tapping the potential of teleconsultations to the fullest, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Govt. of India has augmented eSanjeevani further to add the logical next dimension of telediagnosis in eSanjeevani 2.0 that was rolled out in March 2023. This entails seamless integration of a vast spectrum of Point of Care Diagnostic devices (PoCDs), also known as near patient testing. PoCDs provide results of various clinical tests including physiological parameters within minutes of taking a test thereby facilitating rapid diagnosis and quick decisions.

The implementation of eSanjeevani service has impacted the citizens with ease of access to healthcare services by reducing the travel time and cost. As per a study conducted by a NGO in the State of Jharkhand (in Dec 2022), every teleconsultation through eSanjeevani at HWCs leads to a saving of a journey of up to 21.58 km and an out of pocket expense of USD 11.5. It impacted citizen with lesser pocket amount to avail qualitative healthcare services.

This first of its kind, telemedicine system pursues to take forward multiple welfare initiatives of the country, be it the newly launched National Digital Health Mission, or the Digital India Initiative, the National Rural Health, and of course the Ayushman Bharat Mission. eSanjeevani is also an apt exemplification of the 'Make in India' initiative as it has been developed indigenously by the Mohali based Centre for Development and Advanced Computing (C-DAC), a Scientific Society of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Figure H.B.1: Surge in Patient Outreach from 2019 to 2023 using eSanjeevani
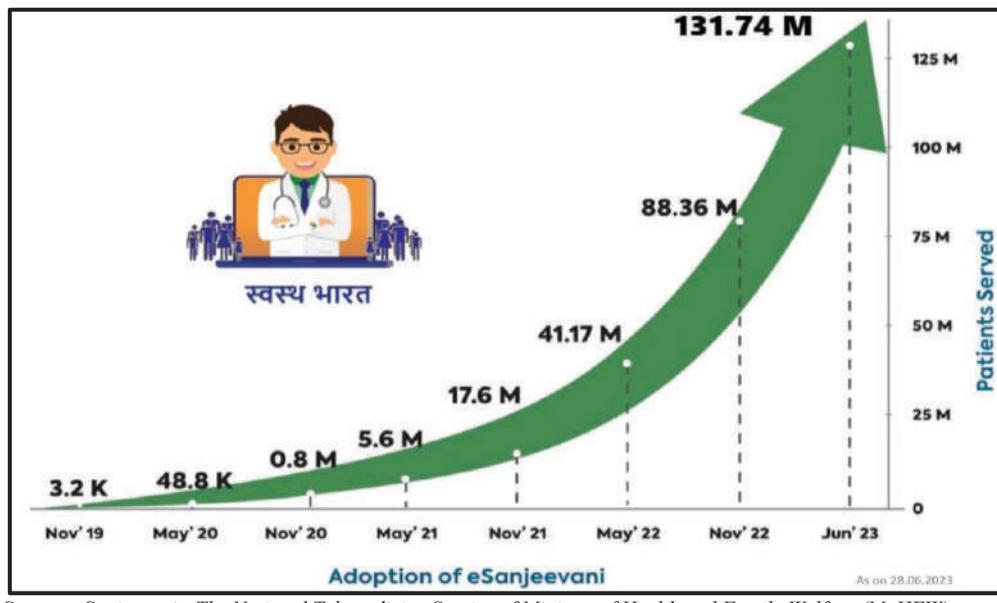
Source: eSanjeevani - The National Telemedicine Service of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

These telemedicine services have proven instrumental in promoting equitable access to healthcare and contributing to the overarching goal of achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) through digital health equity. Notably, eSanjeevani has demonstrated remarkable scalability and resilience, prompting its inclusion as a significant component of the India Stack Global initiative, alongside a host of other digital goods developed within India (https://www.indiastack.global/esanjeevani/).

H.B.2 Implementing Agency

1. **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)**
   Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) is the premier R&D organization of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for carrying out R&D in IT, Electronics and associated areas. Different areas of C-DAC had originated at different times, many of which came out as a result of identification of opportunities.

   C-DAC has today emerged as a premier R&D organization in IT&E (Information Technologies and Electronics) in the country working on strengthening national technological capabilities in the context of global developments in the field and responding to change in the market need in selected foundation areas. In that process, C-DAC represents a unique facet working in close junction with MeitY to realize nation's policy and pragmatic interventions and initiatives in Information Technology. As an institution for high-end Research and Development (R&D), C-DAC has been at the forefront of the Information Technology (IT) revolution, constantly building capacities in emerging/enabling technologies and innovating and leveraging its expertise, caliber, skill sets to develop and deploy IT products and solutions for different sectors of the economy,

as per the mandate of its parent, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India and other stakeholders including funding agencies, collaborators, users and the market-place.

2. **Team eSanjeevani: Health Informatics Group at C-DAC Mohali (Punjab)**
Health Informatics and Electronics Group at Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Mohali (India) is one amongst the global pioneers in the field of digital health. The group is the implementing agency for eSanjeevani - the National Telemedicine Service of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India. eSanjeevani - an integrated telemedicine technology was indigenously developed by the Group in early 2000. Since 2018 the group has been working with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Govt. of India to conceptualise a population scale telemedicine application. Accordingly eSanjeevani was customised to be implemented at all the 155,000 Ayushman Bharat Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) across India in Hub-Spokes model.

The Health Informatics Group at C-DAC Mohali is providing end-to-end services from design, development, deployment, operationalisation, management, capacity building and technical support services to all the users of eSanjeevani in all the States and Union Territories across India. The group at C-DAC Mohali has also developed and implemented two more population scale telemedicine platforms namely: Services eHealth Assistance & Teleconsultation (SeHATOPD) for the Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, eHIVCare - a telemedicine network for people living with HIV/AIDS. Between 2005 and 2015 the eSanjeevani team implemented four international telemedicine networks (funded by the Govt. of India) under bilateral agreements with Myanmar, Tanzania, Kyrgyzstan & Armenia.

C.   <u>IHR (2005) Implementation in India</u>

H.C.1 Introduction

The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 are a set of international legal instrument that work towards maximizing public health security by binding countries to prevent and respond to acute public health risks that have the potential to cross borders and threaten people worldwide.

The epidemics of Cholera that hit the continent of Europe around 1830-40s led to the first International Sanitary Conference, Paris in 1851. Eventually, International Sanitary Regulations (ISR) were formed in 1951 to ensure international cooperation on public Health which were later revised and renamed as IHR in 1969. During the Forty-Eighth World Health Assembly in 1995, the Member States agreed on revising the IHR mainly due emergence of "new" infectious agents like Ebola and the re-emergence of diseases like cholera and plague in South America and India respectively. The revised regulations were adopted by the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 2005 though they only came into force on 15 June 2007.

The revision extended the scope of diseases and related health events covered by the IHR to consider all public health risks (biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear) that might affect human health, irrespective of the source. The IHR (2005) of International Health Regulations indicates the Core capacities requirements for surveillance & response and designated Airport, Ports & ground crossings.

Figure H.C.1: Core Capacity requirements under IHR
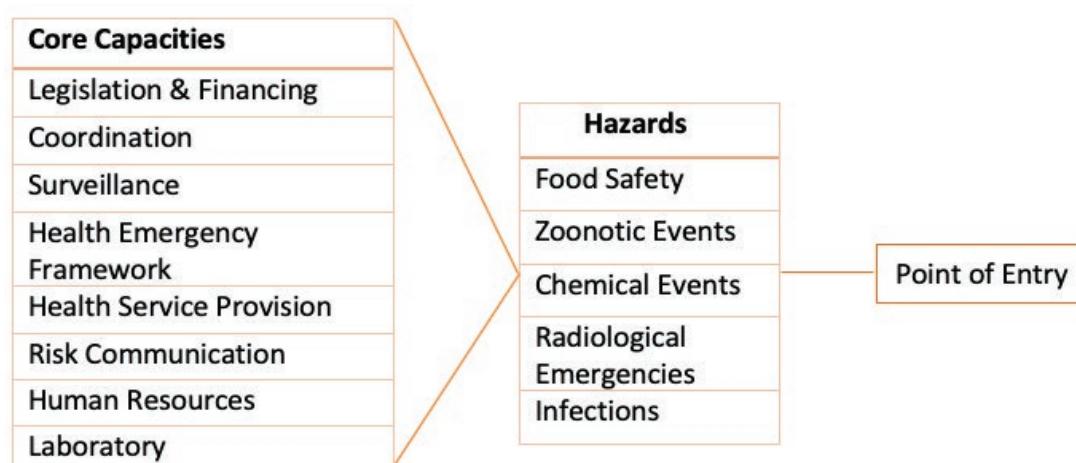
Source: The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005

H.C.2 Purpose of IHR (2005)

The purpose of the IHR (2005) is to prevent, protect, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease to contain public health risks and to avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade. It introduced the concept of a 'Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)'. The Director-General of WHO determines if the event is a public health emergency of international concern. PHEIC refers to an extraordinary public health event which is determined, under specific procedures:

i. To constitute a Public Health risk to other states (nations) through the international spread of disease; and

ii. To potentially require a coordinated international response.

H.C.3 National Focal Point IHR

As signatory to IHR (2005), State parties are required to designate a National Focal Point (NFP) for communications related to IHR with WHO and relevant stakeholders. The NFP is responsible for organizing, coordinating, and communicating work of IHR (2005) and its implementation.

H.C.4 IHR implementation in India

Subsequent to the global implementation of IHR (2005) in June, 2007, State parties were given time to develop core capacities for IHR implementation and communicate compliance to WHO by 2012. India requested for two extensions of two years each and communicated its compliance to IHR (2005) in 2016 to WHO based on self-assessment.

Figure H.C.2: IHR implementation timeline
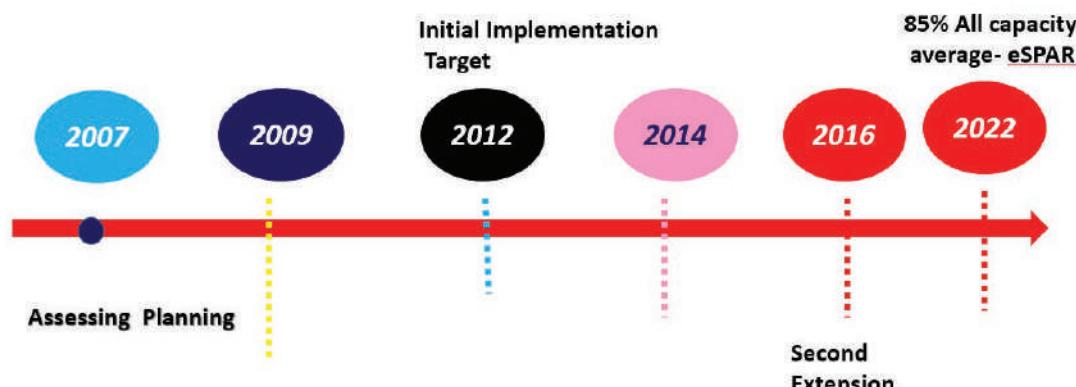
Source: The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005

H.C.5 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

Under the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005, all States Parties are required to have or develop and maintain minimum core public health capacities to implement the IHR (2005), and also report the status of implementation annually, as stipulated in Article 54 of the Regulations. The formal submission of data from State Parties to the WHO via the IHR annual reports is very important and is used as the basis for:

i. Reporting to the World Health Assembly, on the status of implementation of these Regulations;
ii. Informing the GPW 13 indicator on emergency preparedness; and
iii. Informing UN SDG Goal 3 for indicator 3.d.1 – International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.

India has been using the self-assessment tool of WHO for monitoring the progress of IHR implementation annually. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), as the National Focal Point (NFP) secretariat, leads the process of completing the questionnaire, in close collaboration with ministries/departments responsible for the various capacity areas.

**Figure H.C.3: Core capacities assessment score 2010 and 2017***
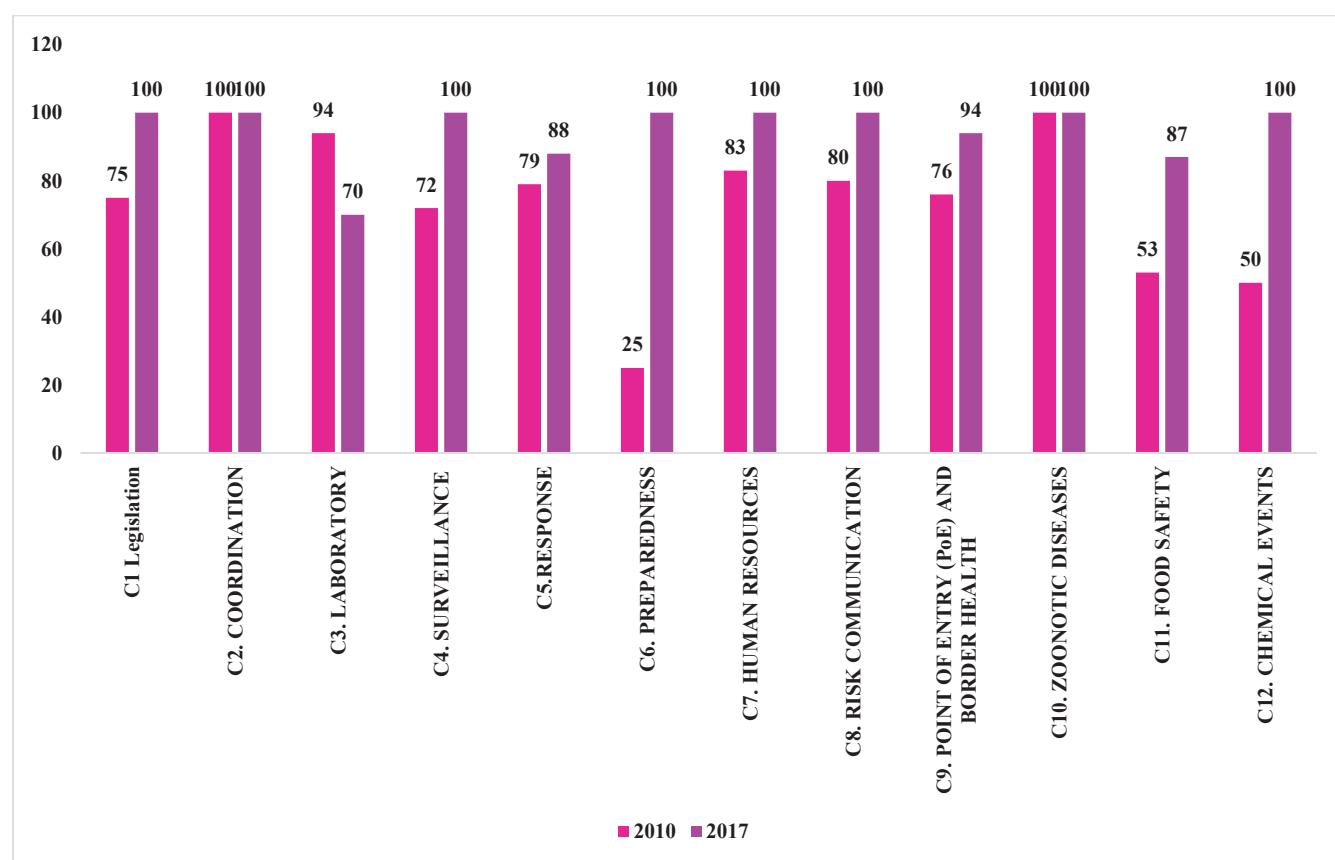
Source: The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005
* Based on WHO self-assessment questionnaire

Since 2010, India has made significant progress in developing certain core public health capacities, related to "the capacity to detect, assess, notify and report events" and "the capacity to respond to promptly and effectively to public health risks and Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC)." From 2018 onwards, a few more core capacities were included under the State Party Self-Assessment Annual Report (SPAR) evaluation tool. India's overall score for IHR implementation as per SPAR 2022 assessment is 85% as per SPAR 2022 whereas the regional average for SEARO region is 70% and the global average is 64% (level 3). The top 3 areas which require strengthening as per SPAR 2022 are: Policy, Legal and

Normative instruments to implement IHR (60%), Infection Prevention and Control (53%) and Food Safety (60%).

Figure H.C.4: Core capacities assessment score 2018 and 2022*
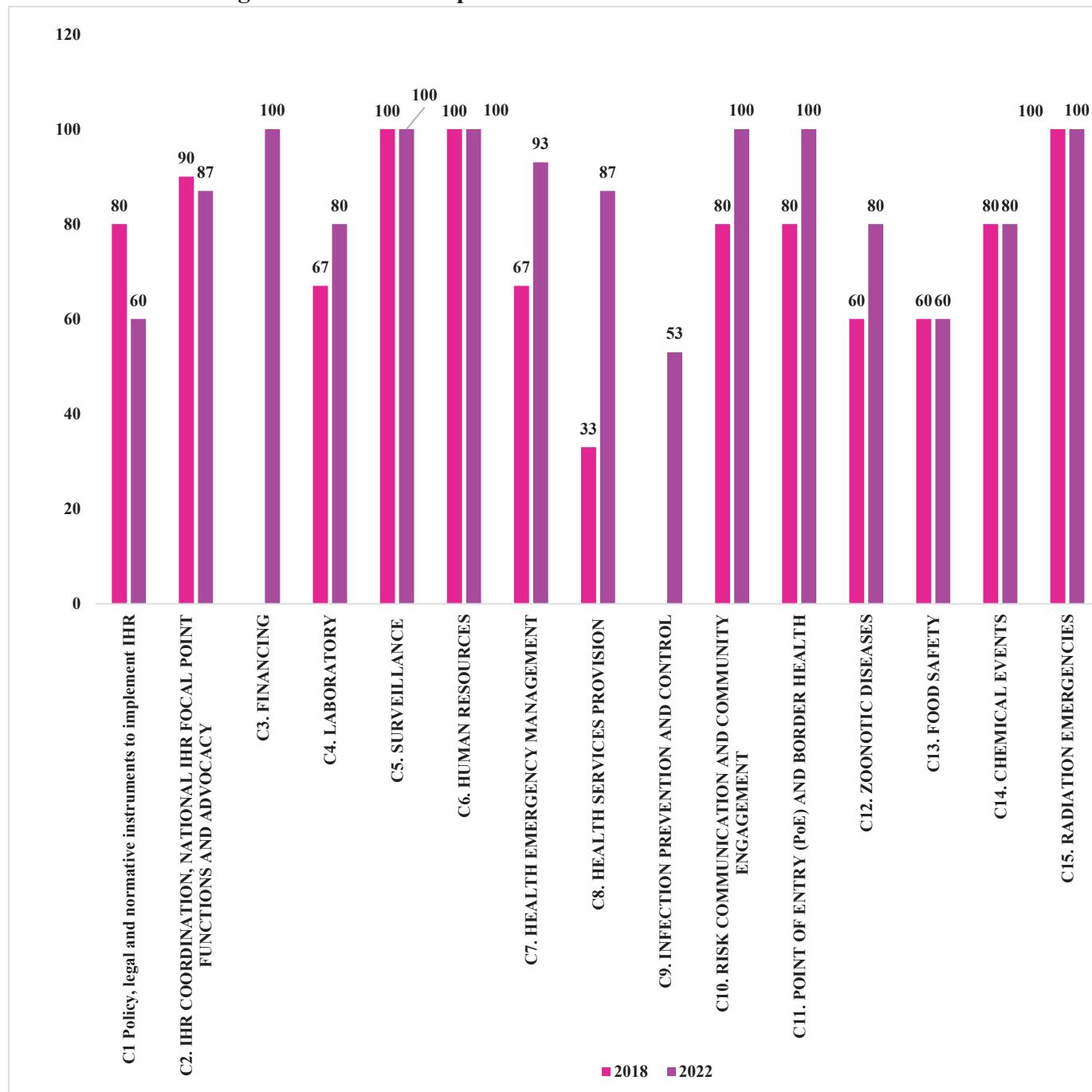
Source: The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005
* Based on SPAR tool

H.C.6 Status of core capacities in India

The IHR tools have been categorized into four sections: Prevent, Detect, Respond and IHR-related Hazards, as well as Points of Entry and Border Health.

i.   Prevent Capacity: India's prevent capacity is rated at level 5 (93%), significantly surpassing the regional average for the SEARO region at level 4 (66%) and the global average which also stands at level 4 (64%).

ii.   Detect Capacity: India's detect capacity is robust, scoring level 4 (80%). This score encompasses surveillance systems (100%), human resources for detection and verification (100%), and access to laboratory testing. India outperforms both SEARO countries (76%) and the global level (72%) in capacity to detect.

iii. Respond: India's capacity to respond stands at 83%, also at level 4. This score is notably higher compared to SEARO (73%) and global levels (69%) for capacity to respond.

iv.   IHR-related Hazards, Points of Entry, and Border Health: India scores 93% (level 4) in emergency preparedness and response, management of health emergency response operations, effective public health response at Points of Entry (PoEs), and emergency resource mobilization. However, the score for SEARO for relevant events is at 58% (level 3) and global levels are at 60% (level 3).

Table H.C.1: Average SPAR 2022 Score of Global, SEARO and India

SPAR 2022 Score		AVG Global Capacity	SEARO	INDIA
Core Capacities		66	68	85
Capacity 1	**C.1: Policy, Legal and normative Instruments to implement IHR**	56	59	60
	C.1.1 : Policy, legal and normative instruments	62	65	80
	C.1.2 : Policy, legal and normative instruments	50	53	40
Capacity 2	**C.2 : IHR Coordination, National IHR Focal Point functions and advocacy**	67	76	87
	C.2.1 : National IHR Focal Point functions	65	71	80
	C.2.2: Multisectoral coordination mechanisms	72	82	100
	C.2.3: Advocacy for IHR implementation	63	76	80
Capacity 3	**C.3: Financing**	64	73	100
	C.3.1: Financing for IHR implementation	59	64	100
	C.3.2: . Financing for public health emergency response	69	82	100
Capacity 4	**C.4 : Laboratory**	74	73	80
	C.4.1: Specimen referral and transport system	76	76	60
	C.4.2: Implementation of a laboratory biosafety and biosecurity regime	65	64	80
	C.4.3: Laboratory quality system	70	67	80
	C.4.4: Laboratory testing capacity modalities	80	75	100
	C.4.5 : Effective national diagnostic network	77	82	80
Capacity 5	**C.5: Surveillance**	83	88	100
	C.5.1 : Early warning surveillance function	84	89	100
	C.5.2: Event management (i.e., verification, investigation,37 analysis,38 and dissemination of information)	83	87	100
Capacity 6	**C.6: Human resources**	60	67	100
	C.6.1: Human resources for implementation of IHR	66	65	100
	C.6.2: Workforce surge during a public health event	54	69	100
Capacity 7	**C.7: Health emergency management**	72	80	93
	C.7.1: Workforce surge during a public health event	66	75	100
	C.7.2: Management of health emergency response	78	85	100
	C.7.3: Emergency logistic and supply chain management	72	80	80
Capacity 8	**C.8: Health services provision**	74	76	87
	C.8.1: Case management	81	85	100
	C.8.2: Utilization of health services	73	69	80
	C.8.3: Continuity of essential health services (EHS)	70	75	80
Capacity 9	**C.9: Infection prevention and control (IPC)**	62	59	53

SPAR 2022 Score		AVG Global Capacity	SEARO	INDIA
	C.9.1: . IPC programmes	64	62	60
	C.9.2: Health care-associated infections (HCAI) surveillance	59	56	60
	C.9.3: Safe environment in health facilities	62	60	40
Capacity 10	**C.10 : Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)**	**69**	**75**	**100**
	C.10.1: Safe environment in health facilities	68	75	100
	C.10.2: Risk communication	72	75	100
	C.10.3: Community engagement	66	76	100
Capacity 11	**C.11: Points of entry (PoEs) and border health**	**64**	**68**	**100**
	C.11.1 :Core capacity requirements at all times for PoEs (airports, ports and ground crossings)	62	65	100
	C.11.2: Public health response at points of entry	60	64	100
	C.11.3 : Risk-based approach to international travel-related measures	68	75	100
Capacity 12	**C.12: Zoonotic diseases**	**67**	**67**	**80**
	C.12.1: One Health collaborative efforts across sectors on activities to address zoonoses	67	67	80
Capacity 13	**C.13: Food safety**	**64**	**55**	**60**
	C.13.1: Multisectoral collaboration mechanism for food safety events	64	55	60
Capacity 14	**C.14: Chemical events**	**57**	**55**	**80**
	C.14.1: Resources for detection and alert	56	55	80
Capacity 15	**C.15: Radiation emergencies**	**59**	**51**	**100**
	C.15.1: Capacity and resources	59	51	100

Source: The International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005
Note- The figures and Tables are based on the data from Global Health Observatory, WHO publications, IHR M&E Framework.

A National stakeholders' consultation on IHR implementation was held on September 22-23, 2023, at NCDC to review the progress in IHR Core Capacities implementation and introduce various tools included under the IHR Monitoring & Evaluation framework.

During the workshop, the need for assessment using tools such as Joint External Evaluation (JEE) in addition to the annual SPAR tool evaluation was highlighted. As JEE has been undertaken by other SEARO countries resulting in an overall positive impact on IHR core capacities implementation, it was felt that India should also initiate self-evaluation through utilization of the JEE tool and pave way for development of India's National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS).

ABBREVIATIONS

AB-HWC	Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres
ADL	Activities of Daily Living
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwives
APL	Above Poverty Line
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ARSH	Adolescent and Reproductive Health
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASDR	Age and Sex Specific Death Rates
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rates
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASMFR	Age-Specific Marital Fertility Rates
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Minstry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guérin
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
BE	Budget Estimates
BLS	Basic Life Support
BMI	Body Mass Index
BMS	Basic Minimum Services Programme
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBHI	Central Bureau of Health Intelligence
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDAC	Centre for Development and Advanced Computing
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CES	Coverage Evaluation Survey
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
CHCs	Community Health Centres
CHE	Current Health Expenditures
CHEB	Central Health Education Bureau
CI	Confidence Interval
CIDI-SF	Composite International Diagnostic Interview - Short Form
CNAA	Community Needs Assessment Approach
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
COVID-19	COronaVIrus Disease of 2019
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CPR	Couples Protection Rate
CRS	Civil Registration System
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CVD	Cardiovascular Diseases
DBP	Diastolic Blood Pressure
DBS	Dried Blood Samples
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfers
DBT	Direct Bank Transfer

DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DHR	Department of Health Research
DHs	District Hospitals
DLHS	District Level Household Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DR-TB	Drug Resistant TB
DT	Diphtheria and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECHS	Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme
ECR	Eligible Couple Register
EHS	Essential Health Services
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
e-SPAR	Electronic State Party Self-Assessment Annual Report
FP	Family Planning
FRUs	First Referral Units
FS	Financing Schemes
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGE	General Government Expenditure
GHE	Government Health Expenditures
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
GoI	Government of India
HALE	Healthy Life Expectancy
HBNC	Home Based New Born Care
HHC	Household Contacts
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
HRS	Health and Retirement Study
HT	Hypertension
IADL	Instrumental Activities of Daily Living
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IDDCP	Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IHR	International Health Regulations
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
IPD	Inpatient Department
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
ISR	International Sanitary Regulations
IT	Information Technology
IT&E	Information Technologies and Electronics
IUCD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
IUDs	Intrauterine Devices
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
JEE	Joint External Evaluation

JSK	Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh
JSSM	Joint Supportive Supervision Mission
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhoea Method
LASI	Longitudinal Ageing Study in India
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAR	Medicine Administration Record
MB	Multibacillary
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MCCD	Medical Certification of Cause of Death
MCP	Medical Care Plan
mCPR	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
MCTS	Mother and Child Tracking System
MCV	Measles Containing Vaccine
MD	Doctor of Medicine
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDT	Multi Drug Therapy
MeitY	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MF	Microfilaria rate
MIES	Monitoring, Information & Evaluation System
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNP	Minimum Needs Programme
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MPW-F/M	Multi-Purpose Worker – Female / Male
MR	Measles & Rubella
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NA	Not Available
NAAT	Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests
NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
NAPAMR	National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance
NAPHS	National Action Plan for Health Security
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
NCP	National Commission on Population
NCT	National Capital Territory
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Health Accounts
NHA	National Health Authority
NHM	National Health Mission
NHSRC	National Health Systems Resource Centre
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIF	National Indicator Framework

NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NPCB	National Programme for Control of Blindness
NPP	National Population Policy
NPSF	National Population Stabilisation Fund
NPY	Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NSV	No Scalpel Vasectomy
NTEP	National TB Elimination Programme
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
NVBDC	National Veteran Business Development Council
NVBDCP	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
NVHSP	National Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Programme
Obs/Gyn	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
OOPE	Out of Pocket Expenditure
OP	Oral Pills
OPD	Outpatient Department
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORGI	Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PB	Paucibacillary
PC&PNDT	Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques
PHCs	Primary Health Centres
PHEIC	Public Health Emergency of International Concern
PHIE	Private Health Insurance Expenditures
PHN	Public Health Nurse
PIP	Programme Implementation Plan
PLHIV	People Living With HIV
PMG	Programme Management Group
PMTBMBA	Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNC	Post Natal Care
PoCDs	Point of Care Diagnostic devices
PoEs	Points of Entry
POSHAN	Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition
PPIUDs	Post-Partum Intrauterine Device
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPSA	Patient-Provider Support Agency
PRCs	Population Research Centres
PTBER	Presumptive TB Examination Rate
R&D	Research and Development
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RGI	Registrar General of India
RHS	Rapid Household Survey

RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RKSK	Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
RMNCHA+N	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition
RN&RM	Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendants
SBP	Systolic Blood Pressure
SBR	Stillbirth Rate
SC	Sub Centre
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCs	Sub Centres
SD	Standard Deviations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDHs	Sub-District Hospitals
SEARO	South-East Asia Regional Office
SeHATOPD	Services eHealth Assistance & Teleconsultation
SHA	System of Health Accounts
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SPAR	State Party Self-Assessment Annual Report
SRS	Sample Registration System
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TB MDR/RR	Multidrug-resistant/rifampicin-resistant
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
THE	Total Health Expenditure
TMFR	Total Marital Fertility Rate
TPT	TB Preventive treatment
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UN	United Nations
UTs	Union Territories
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VPDs	Vaccine Preventable Diseases
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organisation

MONTH	DATE	Observed as
		Important Health Days Observed
January	30	World Leprosy Eradication Day
February	4	World Cancer Day
	12	Sexual & Reproductive Health Awareness Day
March	3	World Hearing Day
	6	Glaucoma Day
	8	International Women's Day
	11	No Smoking Day
	12	World Kidney Day
	15	World Disabled Day / World Consumer Rights Day
	16	Measles Immunization Day
	22	World Day for Water
	24	World TB Day
April	7	World Health Day
	17	World Haemophilia Day
	19	World Liver Day
	22	Earth Day
	25	World Malarial Day
May	6	World Asthma Day
	8	World Red Cross Day
	9	World Thalassaemia Day
	12	World Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Day/ International Nurses day
	19	World Hepatitis Day
	28	International Women's Health Day
	31	Anti-tobacco Day/World no tobacco Day
June	5	World Environment Day
	8	World Brain Tumor Day
	14	World Blood Donation Day
	21	International Yoga Day
July	1	Doctors Day (In India)
	11	World Population Day
	29	ORS Day
August	1	World Breast Feeding Week
	25 Aug. to 8 Sept.	Eye Donation Fortnight

Month	Date	Event
September	l to7	National Nutrition week
	12	World Oral Health Day
	14	Hindi Divas
	21	World Alzheimer's Day
	23	Rashtriya Poshan Maah
	26	World Day of the Deaf
	28	World Heart Day / World Rabies Day
October	1	International Day for the Elderly
	2	National Anti Drug Addiction Day
	10	World Mental Health Day
	12	World Sight Day (Thursday of October Every Year)
	12	World Arthritis
	16	World Food Day
	17	World Trauma Day
	20	World Osteoporosis Day
	21	World Iodine Deficiency Day
	24	World Polio Day
	26	World Obesity Day
	29	World Stroke Day
	30	World Thrift Day
November	2	World Pneumonia Day
	10	World Immunization Day
	14	Diabetes Day
	18	World Epilepsy Day
	19	World COPD Day
	15 to 21	New Born Care Week
	25	Observance of International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
December	1	World AIDS Day
	2	National Pollution Prevention Day
	3	International Day of Disabled Persons
	9	World Patient Safety Day
	10	Observance of International Human Rights Day

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA