



HEALTH

The self cannot be realized by the physically weak

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The age at which childbearing begins can also have a major impact on the health and well-being of both the child and the mother.



3.1 Health Statistics

3.1.1 Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth and is equally important for all irrespective of their sex. However, Gender influences people's access to and experience with healthcare. Lack of access to resources and decision-making power, restrictions on mobility etc., make access to health information and services more difficult for women and girls than men and boys. Further, Women experience unique health issues and conditions, from pregnancy and menopause to gynaecological conditions. Lack of training and awareness amongst health care providers and health systems of the specific health needs of women and girls also pose a challenge. Consequently, women and girls face greater risks from unintended pregnancies, cervical cancer, malnutrition, child marriage, adolescent fertility etc. Some of these aspects have been examined in this section.

3.1.2 Information on current and cumulative fertility is essential in monitoring the progress and evaluating the impact of the population program in the country. The data on birth intervals are important since short intervals are strongly associated with child mortality as well as poor health condition of the mother. The level of current fertility is one of the most important parameter because of its direct relevance to population policies and programs. Measures of current fertility presented in this section include age-specific fertility rates (ASFR), the total fertility rate (TFR), the general fertility rate (GFR), and the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR).

3.1.3 ASFR are useful in understanding the age pattern of fertility. It is evident that from 2016 to 2020, ASFR (**Table 2.1**) in the age group of 20-24 and 25-29 has reduced from 135.4 and 166.0 to 113.6 and 139.6 respectively which may probably be because of the awareness of economic independency by attaining proper education and securing a job. If this is the case, it can be treated as a symbol of breaking the barriers created by the society around women on the misconception of "early marriage and have children".

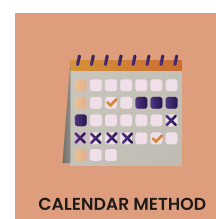
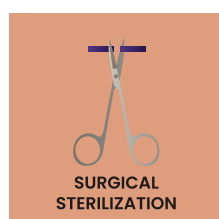
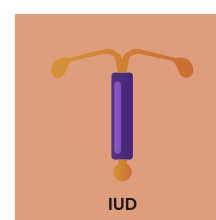
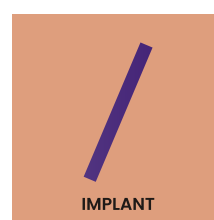
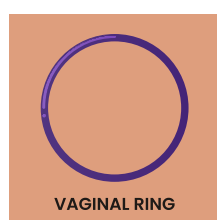


Age-Specific Fertility Rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age group of women per thousand female populations of that age group

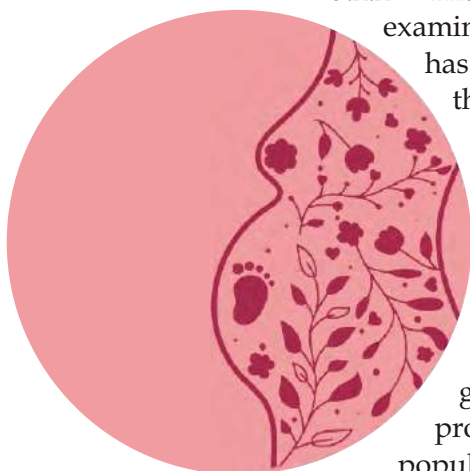
$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{No. of Live Births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-Year Female Population of the same age-group}} * 1000$$

3.2 Fertility & Mortality

3.2.1 The ASFR for the age 35-39 for the above period has increased from 32.7 to 35.6 which shows that after settling in the life, women are thinking of expansion of family. Even though the adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years) showed a random trend but the rate being 11.3 in 2020 is a concern to be addressed through awareness and augmentation of existing policies and programs, considering that ASFR is the most sensitive fertility index. The mean age at marriage has slightly gone up from 22.1 years in 2017 to 22.7 years in 2020. For rural areas, it has increased from 21.7 years to 22.2 years while in urban areas it has increased from 23.1 to 23.9 years (**Table 2.4**). The ASFR in the age group of 15-19 years (**Table 2.3**), i.e. adolescent fertility rate was 33.9 for illiterate population whereas 11.0 for the literate in 2020. This rate, obviously, is zero for graduates and above and considerably lower for even those who are literate but without any formal education (20.0) as compared to illiterate women re-emphasising the importance of imparting education to women.

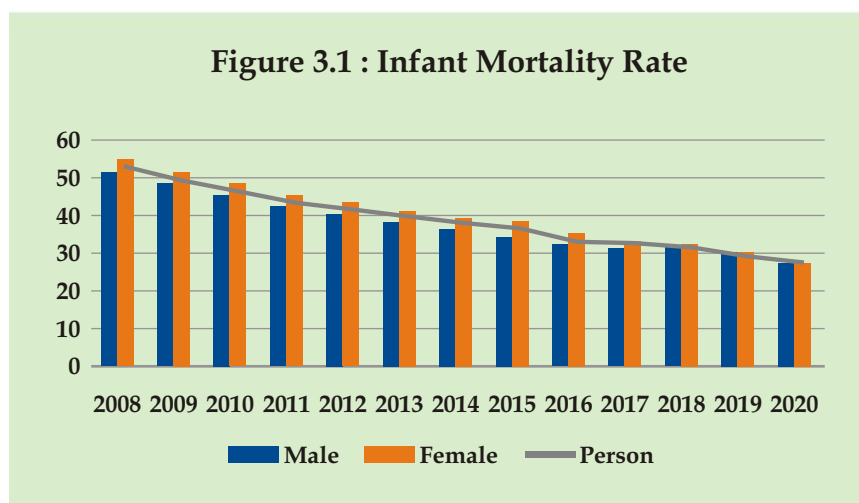


Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality



3.2.2 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a useful measure for examining the overall level of fertility. It may be noted that TFR has reduced from 2.3 in 2016 to 2.0 in 2020, slightly lower than the replacement level fertility (**Table 2.1**). In rural areas, TFR has reduced from 2.5 to 2.2 while in urban area it has reduced from 1.8 to 1.6. TFR tabulated by educational level of the mother shows, as expected, that the rate for illiterate mothers at 3.1 is far higher than that of the literate mothers (1.9). It was as low as 1.6 for graduate mothers, reemphasising the importance of imparting education to women, which at present the government is focusing on through its various programmes and policies. This will help ensuring a stable population.

3.2.3 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births, is positively correlated to fertility. Reduction in IMR brings down the number of children born also. Further, the infant mortality rate also reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care. It provides a snapshot of current health problems, suggest persistent patterns of risk in specific communities, and show trends in specific causes of death over time.



Source: Sample Registration System, RGI

3.2.4 Many causes of death are preventable or treatable and, therefore, warrant the attention of public health prevention efforts. Furthermore, because mortality data allow us to identify leading causes of premature death, they provide a valuable benchmark for evaluating progress in increasing years of healthy life for the residents. It can be observed that (**Table 2.5**), Infant Mortality Rate has been decreasing over the years for both male and female. Female IMR had always been higher than that of male but in 2020, both were equal at the level of 28 infants per 1000 live births. As per SRS, 2020, Kerala has the lowest IMR of 6 infants per 1000 live births whereas Madhya Pradesh has the highest IMR of 43. (**Table 2.6**)

Infant mortality Rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births in a given year

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

The under-five mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

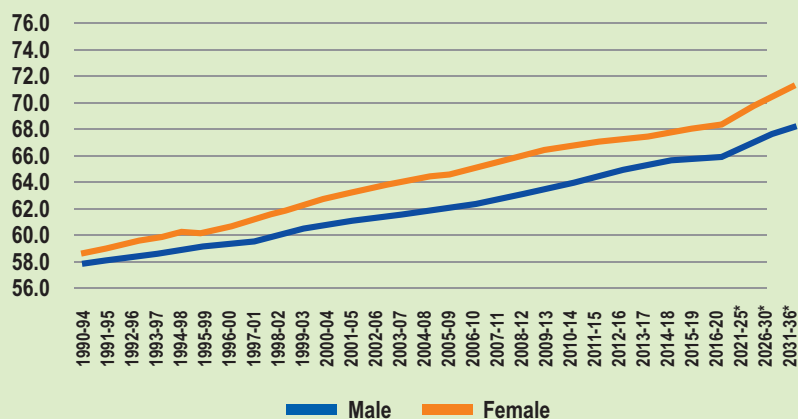
3.2.5 The under 5 mortality Rate (U5MR) is a key output indicator for child health and well-being. This is a closely watched public health indicator because it reflects the access of children and communities to basic health interventions such as vaccination, newborn health care facilities, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition. The U5MR data (**Table 2.7**) shows that it has decreased from 43 in 2015 to 32 in 2020. So is the case for both boys and girls and the gap between boys and girls has also reduced. Because of the interventions made by the governments through various programmes and policies, the U5MR had been reduced in the past and the effects of the programs will be reflected in the data in future as well.





The life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live under prevailing mortality conditions

Figure 3.2 : Life Expectancy at birth by sex



Source: Sample Registration System, RGI
* Projected figures

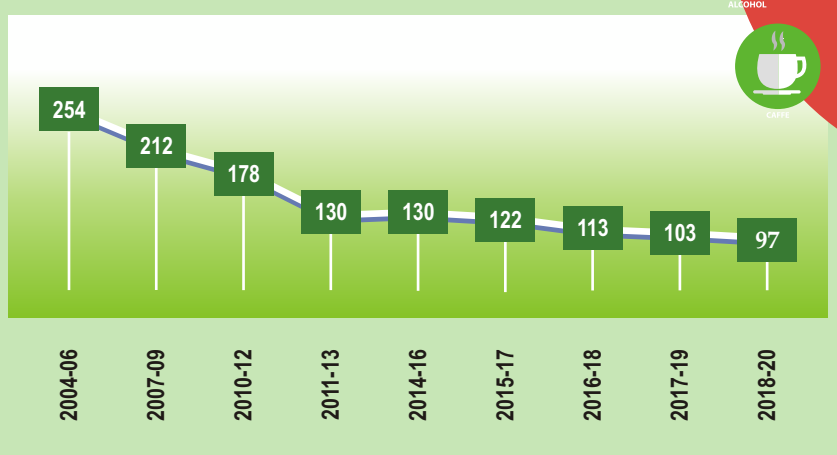
Life expectancy at birth reflecting the overall mortality level of a population, is derived from life tables and is based on sex- and age-specific death rates using mortality data from Sample Registration System.

3.2.6 Various government interventions have not only had an impact on reducing mortality among children but have also resulted in a considerable increase in the longevity of life. It is evident that from 1990 onwards, the life expectancy has been steadily increasing and has reached 68.6 and 71.4 years for males and females respectively during 2016-20 and is expected to reach 71.2 and 74.7 years respectively by 2031-36 (Table 2.8a). Such a remarkable improvement in the life expectancy is an evidence of medical and healthcare advancements in the country. During 2016-20, the latest period for which data on life expectancy at birth has been made available through SRS, the number varies from 66.7 to 78.0 years for Females and from 63.5 to 74.1 years for Males among the States. (Table 2.8b).

3.2.7 Maternal mortality in a region is a measure of the reproductive health of women in the area. Many women in reproductive age-span die due to complications during and following pregnancy and childbirth or abortion. Maternal mortality is considered as a key health indicator and the direct causes of maternal deaths are well known and largely preventable and treatable. Maternal mortality has been an issue of concern in India for many years, and one of the country's endless endeavours has been to improve maternal health and bring down the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). MMR is also included as one of the SDG

indicators and to bring it down to 70 by 2030 is explicitly laid down in SDG framework. Owing to ceaseless efforts by the Government, India has successfully achieved the major milestone of bringing down its MMR (97/lakh live births in 2018-20), well in time and it should be possible to achieve the SDG target as well. The rate is already below 70 in eight States (Table 2.9).

Figure 3.3 : Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: Sample Registration System, RGI

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year

3.2.8 Better Ante and postnatal care and also increase in births attended by skilled health personnel is expected to bring down maternal mortality. These data are being monitored through the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). Only 58.6 percent of mothers had antenatal check up in the first trimester and 51.2 percent of mothers had at least 4 antenatal care visits during 2015-16. As per the 5th Round of NFHS during 2019-21, these numbers went up to 70 percent and 58.5 percent respectively. Further, while 65.1 percent of mothers received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery in 2015-16, the percent rose to 81.7 during 2019-21 (Table 2.10). While in 2015-16, 78.9 percent of deliveries took place in health institutions and among the births that took place in home, 4.3 percent were attended by skilled health personnel, in



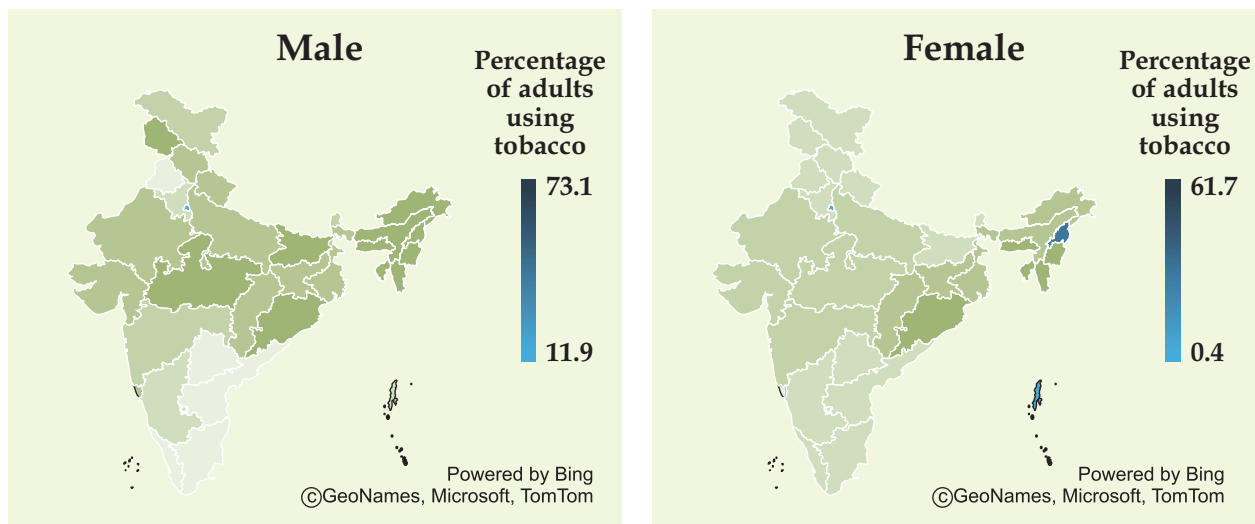
The tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats ever faced. All forms of tobacco are harmful, and there is no safe level of exposure to tobacco.

2019-21, the figures on the same parameters were 88.6 percent and 3.2 percent respectively (Table 2.11). The difference shows that 16.8% non-institutional deliveries/absence of skilled persons in deliveries in 2014-15 has been reduced to 8.2% in 2019-21. During 2019-21, around 90% of the births were attended by skilled health personnel which is a remarkable achievement attained through various programmes implemented by Central/State Governments. However, maternity care needs to be further stepped up.

3.3 General Health Indicators

3.3.1 As per NFHS-5 (Table 2.15) during 2019-21, 38 percent of males and 8.9 percent of females above the age of 15 years used tobacco. This percent was more than 50% among male adults in the States of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura. Among female adults, it is more than 50% in Mizoram and Tripura and less than 1% in Punjab and Chandigarh.

Figure 3.4 : Tobacco usage by Adults



Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-21, M/o HFW



3.3.2 Obesity, another health problem is not just a cosmetic concern. It's a medical problem that increases the risk of other diseases and health problems, such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and certain cancers. Proportion of adult male who are obese (BMI ≥ 30.0) increased from 3% in 2015-16 (NFHS-4) to 4% in 2019-21 (NFHS-5). Similarly, in adult females, the proportion increased from 5.1% to 6.4% during the same reference period (Table 2.16). Specific measures to address this problem need to be taken.

तालिका 2.1: भारत में महिला संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण जन्म-मृत्यु दरें

Table 2.1: Important Women Related Vital Rates in India

संकेतिक	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			Indicators
	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	
निरक्षर	80.2	51.7	75.2	77.0	54.7	73.1	78.4	51.6	73.7	25.9	23.7	25.4	72.3	55.0	69.2	Illiterate
साक्षर	82.7	60.4	74.6	80.7	58.6	72.6	77.6	57.3	70.3	58.9	51.1	56.3	74.2	53.8	67.0	Literate
बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के	72.2	51.2	67.7	72.1	54.7	68.4	73.8	58.4	70.6	35.3	30.3	33.9	67.5	48.9	63.6	Without any formal education
प्राथमिक से नीचे	90.6	68.3	85.4	96.5	78.1	92.2	89.0	68.4	84.2	35.3	62.2	40.6	72.1	46.3	66.1	Below primary
प्राथमिक	91.1	67.5	84.8	87.9	68.3	82.5	83.9	58.9	77.0	34.8	34.9	34.8	72.6	46.2	65.5	Primary
मध्य	80.5	59.5	74.2	76.8	59.3	71.5	73.2	51.3	66.6	44.0	43.5	43.9	70.2	48.8	63.9	Middle
कक्षा X	76.4	56.5	68.9	75.7	52.9	67.0	69.6	52.3	63.2	82.4	60.5	74.8	77.7	55.4	69.7	Class X
कक्षा XII	81.3	56.4	70.2	78.0	57.3	68.6	78.4	55.9	68.4	86.7	53.0	73.0	80.1	59.1	70.9	Class XII
साक्षर और ऊपर	89.8	64.3	73.2	80.8	54.7	63.6	89.3	65.5	73.7	88.9	56.4	69.4	81.2	59.4	67.1	Graduate and above
आयु-विशिष्ट प्रजनन दर/ Age-specific Fertility rate																
15-19	12.3	6.7	10.7	14.9	8.5	13.0	13.5	8.4	12.2	12.3	6.5	10.6	13.2	6.6	11.3	15-19
20-24	152.3	98.2	135.4	153.2	101.9	137.1	135.9	91.5	122.9	128.8	84.8	114.9	128.1	81.8	113.6	20-24
25-29	180.2	139.1	166.0	171.4	130.4	157.1	160.1	119.1	146.4	156.0	115.3	141.8	152.5	115.2	139.6	25-29
30-34	100.3	76.5	91.7	90.1	74.1	84.3	101.3	81.7	94.7	97.3	80.3	91.2	89.4	75.5	84.4	30-34
35-39	35.6	27.2	32.7	33.6	23.8	30.1	40.7	30.2	36.9	43.3	33.4	39.8	38.9	29.5	35.6	35-39
40-44	12.8	8.4	11.3	12.9	7.3	10.9	14.8	9.1	12.7	15.4	10.0	13.5	13.5	8.5	11.7	40-44
45-49	5.0	2.5	4.1	3.9	2.3	3.3	5.5	2.4	4.4	5.5	2.8	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.7	45-49
कुल प्रजनन दर	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	Total fertility rate
सकल प्रजनन दर	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	Gross reproduction rate
सामान्य वैवाहिक प्रजनन दर	123.8	92.1	113.4	120.4	89.9	110.3	119.1	89.3	109.2	119.2	89.2	109.2	118.0	88.5	108.3	General marital fertility rate
कुल वैवाहिक प्रजनन दर	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.2	Total marital fertility rate
महिलाओं के लिए प्रभावी विवाह की औसत आयु	21.7	23.1	22.2	21.7	23.1	22.1	21.8	23.4	22.3	21.7	23.3	22.1	22.2	23.9	22.7	Mean age at effective marriage for females
माँ की शिक्षा के स्तर द्वारा कुल प्रजनन दर/ Total fertility rate by level of education of the mother																
निरक्षर	3.0	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.1	Illiterate
साक्षर	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	Literate
बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	Without any formal education
प्राथमिक से नीचे	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.5	Below primary
प्राथमिक	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.3	Primary
मध्य	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	Middle
कक्षा X	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	Class X
कक्षा XII	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	Class XII
साक्षर और ऊपर	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	Graduate and above
जन्म क्रम द्वारा जीवित जन्मों का प्रतिशत वितरण/ Percentage distribution of live births by birth order																
1	47.5	55.8	49.7	46.0	54.5	48.3	47.3	55.2	49.5	50.6	58.8	52.9	56.9	65.4	59.2	1
2	28.1	29.2	28.4	30.6	29.7	30.0	29.5	30.7	29.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	25.6	25.1	25.5	2
3	13.9	10.0	12.9	14.1	10.0	12.9	13.7	9.8	12.6	12.7	9.0	11.7	11.0	6.9	9.9	3
4+	10.6	4.9	9.0	10.2	4.9	8.8	9.5	4.3	8.1	8.1	3.8	6.9	6.6	2.7	5.5	4+

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

Health

तालिका 2.2: राज्यवार किशोर (15-19) प्रजनन दर										
Table 2.2: State-wise Adolescent (15-19) Fertility Rates										
राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2018			2019			2020			State/ Union Territory
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
आंध्र प्रदेश	12.9	4.6	10.2	13.1	5.6	10.7	13.3	5.7	10.9	Andhra Pradesh
असम	23.1	13.8	22.0	18.6	13.6	18.0	21.0	12.7	20.0	Assam
बिहार	12.2	9.6	11.9	12.4	9.5	12.1	12.5	13.4	12.6	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	16.7	10.0	15.1	14.2	9.6	13.1	14.4	9.1	13.2	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	4.9	3.2	3.2	6.2	3.8	3.9	7.8	2.5	2.6	Delhi
गुजरात	13.9	6.7	10.9	13.4	6.7	10.7	13.0	6.4	10.3	Gujarat
हरियाणा	3.5	7.5	5.0	5.6	8.4	6.6	5.5	3.8	4.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12.7	0.0	11.5	11.7	0.0	10.7	8.1	7.5	8.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3.7	1.6	3.1	3.6	0.7	2.9	4.2	0.2	3.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	13.5	15.5	13.9	14.0	5.5	12.1	16.3	9.3	14.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	8.8	6.4	7.9	8.7	6.4	7.8	10.8	7.9	9.7	Karnataka
केरल	11.0	12.8	11.9	11.5	7.1	9.3	5.6	4.6	5.1	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	18.8	5.7	15.5	19.8	5.9	16.4	18.7	6.0	15.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8.1	9.7	8.8	6.3	2.8	4.8	7.7	5.6	6.8	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	10.9	7.3	10.3	9.8	6.3	9.2	8.7	3.5	7.8	Odisha
पंजाब	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	4.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	9.4	8.0	9.0	9.0	4.5	7.9	11.2	8.2	10.5	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	7.3	9.9	8.6	7.9	5.7	6.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	7.3	6.5	7.0	8.7	6.2	7.7	8.5	6.0	7.5	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	9.3	5.8	8.5	9.5	6.2	8.7	12.8	5.8	11.2	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	38.2	19.6	33.4	25.4	16.8	23.2	25.8	12.3	22.3	West Bengal
भारत	13.5	8.4	12.2	12.3	6.5	10.6	13.2	6.6	11.3	India

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India

तालिका 2.3 : महिलाओं की शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार आयु विशिष्ट प्रजनन दर

Table 2.3 : Age Specific Fertility Rate by level of education of women

2020

शिक्षा का स्तर

Level of Education

संकेतक	निवास / आयु वर्ग	निरक्षर	साक्षर/ Literate								Indicator
			कुल साक्षर	बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के	प्राथमिक से नीचे	प्राथमिक	मध्य	कक्षा X	कक्षा XII	स्नातक और ऊपर	
			Total literate	Without any formal education	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate and above	
ग्रामीण	15-19	33.7	12.9	17.7	12.1	12.7	11.5	13.0	20.1	0.0	Rural
	20-24	222.9	125.1	178.0	190.6	166.9	129.5	111.9	90.8	103.8	
	25-29	195.2	149.0	167.6	173.7	170.1	158.4	153.4	123.3	112.8	
	30-34	116.1	84.7	90.4	90.7	85.4	81.3	86.7	83.2	78.9	
	35-39	56.4	33.7	40.5	43.4	34.3	29.4	28.9	32.5	32.5	
	40-44	18.7	11.6	12.8	15.5	12.3	10.5	9.0	6.6	14.0	
	45-49	7.8	3.9	4.1	5.7	3.7	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.7	
शहरी	15-19	34.8	6.4	29.8	5.5	4.9	4.6	7.7	9.1	0.0	Urban
	20-24	174.3	80.3	134.1	133.8	112.6	83.6	77.1	63.0	82.0	
	25-29	167.4	113.6	121.4	121.7	131.0	137.1	130.1	102.2	93.5	
	30-34	77.0	75.5	61.0	74.3	65.9	76.1	76.5	81.0	76.7	
	35-39	36.0	29.0	32.0	25.5	20.9	26.7	32.1	34.1	29.7	
	40-44	13.4	7.9	8.7	6.3	9.4	7.8	7.5	10.6	5.9	
	45-49	5.6	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.0	7.0	1.1	2.6	5.3	
कुल	15-19	33.9	11.0	20.0	10.5	10.6	9.6	11.3	15.6	0.0	Total
	20-24	213.4	110.9	169.0	179.2	154.7	118.1	101.1	79.5	92.2	
	25-29	190.3	136.3	158.4	162.0	160.2	152.8	145.8	114.7	101.4	
	30-34	109.5	81.2	84.5	86.8	80.2	79.7	82.7	82.3	77.4	
	35-39	53.1	31.9	38.8	39.3	30.5	28.5	30.2	33.3	30.5	
	40-44	17.7	10.0	11.9	13.3	11.4	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	
	45-49	7.4	3.8	4.0	5.0	3.2	5.0	2.0	2.2	4.8	

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India

Health

तालिका 2.4: प्रमुख राज्यों में विवाह के समय महिलाओं की औसत आयु

Table 2.4 : Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States

राज्य	आयु (वर्षों में) / Age (in years)												State
	ग्रामीण				शहरी				कुल				
	Rural				Urban				Total				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	
आंध्र प्रदेश	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.4	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.5	Andhra Pradesh
असम	22.1	21.8	23.1	21.9	23.5	24.0	24.2	25.0	22.3	22.1	23.4	22.9	Assam
बिहार	21.6	21.5	21.3	22.0	22.6	22.9	22.2	23.3	21.8	21.7	21.4	22.2	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.1	22.5	23.2	22.9	23.3	21.8	22.0	21.7	21.6	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	23.7	25.1	23.3	23.3	23.7	23.7	24.2	24.4	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.4	Delhi
गुजरात	21.7	22.0	22.2	23.0	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.4	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22.1	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	23.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23.3	23.5	23.6	24.1	25.4	25.4	26.0	25.8	23.4	23.6	23.7	24.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	24.5	24.8	25.2	26.0	26.3	26.8	25.8	26.3	25.1	25.6	25.3	26.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	21.4	22.6	22.1	20.2	22.9	24.4	23.7	22.6	21.9	23.4	22.6	21.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.7	21.9	21.9	22.0	23.2	23.7	24.0	24.2	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.8	Karnataka
केरल	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.4	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.3	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.3	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21.9	21.8	21.8	22.9	23.5	23.6	23.4	24.8	22.5	22.6	22.4	23.7	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	21.7	21.7	21.9	21.9	23.3	23.4	23.5	22.9	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.0	Odisha
पंजाब	22.6	23.5	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.5	24.9	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	21.2	21.4	21.6	22.0	22.6	22.5	22.9	24.5	21.5	21.7	22.0	22.9	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.8	22.8	22.5	23.1	24.3	22.0	21.9	22.4	23.0	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	21.9	22.0	22.8	23.1	23.2	23.1	24.1	24.1	22.3	22.3	23.1	23.4	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.2	23.4	24.1	23.4	23.4	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.5	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.5	22.0	22.3	22.1	22.9	21.2	20.9	21.0	21.0	West Bengal
भारत	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.3	23.9	22.1	22.3	22.1	22.7	India

स्रोत / Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

तालिका 2.5: शिशु मृत्यु दर

Table 2.5: Infant Mortality Rate

वर्ष	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
Year	Male	Female	Person
2008	52	55	53
2009	49	52	50
2010	46	49	47
2011	43	46	44
2012	41	44	42
2013	39	42	40
2014	37	40	39
2015	35	39	37
2016	33	36	34
2017	32	34	33
2018	32	33	32
2019	30	31	30
2020	28	28	28

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India

Health

तालिका 2.6: लिंग और निवास के आधार पर शिशु मृत्यु दर, 2020

Table 2.6 : Infant Mortality Rates by sex and residence, 2020

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State/ Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
आंध्र प्रदेश	27	26	26	18	18	18	24	24	24	Andhra Pradesh
असम	37	40	39	17	17	17	35	37	36	Assam
बिहार	26	29	27	23	27	25	26	29	27	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	35	44	40	34	28	31	35	41	38	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	26	15	20	12	12	12	12	12	12	Delhi
गुजरात	28	25	27	18	15	17	24	21	23	Gujarat
हरियाणा	32	29	31	23	23	23	29	27	28	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23	12	18	12	18	15	23	12	17	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	17	19	18	12	14	13	16	18	17	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	25	27	26	19	23	21	24	26	25	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	20	22	21	15	17	16	18	20	19	Karnataka
केरल	6	2	4	15	3	9	10	3	6	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	47	46	47	30	29	30	44	43	43	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	19	20	20	11	10	11	15	15	16	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	36	37	37	29	26	28	35	36	36	Odisha
पंजाब	19	20	19	17	17	17	18	19	18	Punjab
राजस्थान	33	37	35	26	20	23	31	33	32	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	15	16	15	11	10	10	13	13	13	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	25	24	24	16	18	17	21	22	21	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	25	24	25	23	25	24	24	24	24	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	39	41	40	29	27	28	37	38	38	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	20	18	19	17	18	17	20	18	19	West Bengal
भारत	31	32	31	19	18	19	28	28	28	India

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

तालिका 2.7: भारत और बड़े राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में लिंग के अनुसार पांच वर्ष से कम आयु की मृत्यु दर (USMR)
Table 2.7: Under-Five Mortality Rates (USMR) by sex in India and bigger States/UTs

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
आंध्र प्रदेश	37	42	39	36	38	37	35	34	35	34	32	33	32	30	31	26	27	27	Andhra Pradesh
असम	58	66	62	48	57	52	45	51	48	44	47	41	45	43	43	38	43	40	Assam
बिहार	43	54	48	35	51	43	39	43	41	34	39	37	31	37	34	28	33	30	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	45	51	48	49	48	49	49	44	47	46	45	45	46	42	44	37	45	41	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	18	23	20	22	23	22	20	22	21	19	18	19	13	14	13	16	13	14	Delhi
गुजरात	38	41	39	34	33	33	33	33	33	32	29	31	29	27	28	25	23	24	Gujarat
हरियाणा	41	46	43	34	42	37	32	38	35	36	36	36	31	32	31	33	33	33	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश*	34	32	33	26	29	27	24	27	25	22	25	23	27	20	23	28	19	24	Himachal Pradesh*
जम्मू और कश्मीर	25	31	28	25	28	26	25	24	24	23	23	23	20	23	21	16	19	17	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	35	44	39	31	35	33	30	38	34	30	39	34	28	33	31	26	28	27	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	31	32	31	26	31	29	28	28	28	26	30	28	25	27	26	21	22	21	Karnataka
केरल	12	14	13	10	12	11	12	11	12	11	9	10	9	8	9	12	4	8	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	63	61	62	58	52	55	56	54	55	58	53	56	56	49	53	51	50	51	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21	26	24	20	23	21	21	22	21	21	23	22	20	23	21	18	19	18	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	56	55	56	49	51	50	46	48	47	44	43	44	45	40	43	38	40	39	Odisha
पंजाब	27	26	27	24	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	21	21	21	20	24	22	Punjab
राजस्थान	44	56	50	42	49	45	41	45	43	40	41	40	41	41	41	37	43	40	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	20	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	17	17	17	15	16	13	13	13	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	33	35	34	33	34	34	31	33	32	29	30	30	26	26	26	23	24	23	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	36	41	38	38	45	41	38	32	35	34	32	33	29	31	30	25	26	26	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	49	53	51	46	49	47	43	48	46	46	48	47	47	50	48	43	44	43	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	28	31	30	27	28	27	25	27	26	26	26	26	25	24	24	22	22	22	West Bengal
भारत	40	45	43	37	41	39	36	39	37	36	37	36	35	35	35	31	33	32	India

* Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.
* Based on three-year period

तालिका 2.8 (क):लिंगानुसार जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा

Table 2.8 (a) : Life Expectancy at birth by sex

अवधि Period	पुरुष Male	महिला Female
1990-94	59.4	60.4
1991-95	59.7	60.9
1992-96	60.1	61.4
1993-97	60.4	61.8
1994-98	60.6	62.2
1995-99	60.8	62.3
1996-00	61.2	62.7
1997-01	61.4	63.3
1998-02	61.9	64.0
1999-03	62.3	64.6
2000-04	62.8	65.2
2001-05	63.1	65.6
2002-06	63.5	66.1
2003-07	63.7	66.5
2004-08	64.0	66.9
2005-09	64.3	67.2
2006-10	64.6	67.7
2007-11	64.9	68.2
2008-12	65.4	68.8
2009-13	65.8	69.3
2010-14	66.4	69.6
2011-15	66.9	70.0
2012-16	67.4	70.2
2013-17	67.8	70.4
2014-18	68.2	70.7
2015-19	68.4	71.1
2016-20	68.6	71.4
2021-25*	69.4	72.7
2026-30*	70.4	73.7
2031-36*	71.2	74.7

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

* Life Expectancy as per Report of The Technical Group on Population Projections, July, 2020, MoHFW

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश		ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban			कुल Total			State/ Union Territory				
		पुरुष Male		महिला Female		व्यक्ति Person		पुरुष Male		महिला Female		व्यक्ति Person						
		पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female		व्यक्ति Person			
आंध्र प्रदेश	68.0	71.6	69.7	73.8	71.6	73.8	72.7	69.1	72.3	71.3	71.9	68.0	63.5	66.8	65.1	75.8	70.6	Andhra Pradesh
असम	66.2	67.4	66.7	75.0	73.3	75.0	74.1	66.7	72.3	69.4	68.0	66.8	63.5	66.8	65.1	75.8	67.9	Assam
बिहार	69.3	68.9	69.1	71.3	72.3	71.3	71.9	64.3	66.7	69.4	68.0	66.8	63.5	66.8	65.1	75.8	69.5	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	62.6	66.0	64.3	69.4	66.7	69.4	68.0	64.3	66.7	69.4	68.0	66.8	63.5	66.8	65.1	75.8	69.5	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	N.A.	76.6	74.0	77.8	74.1	77.8	75.8	74.0	74.1	77.8	75.8	77.7	74.1	77.7	75.8	75.8	75.8	Delhi
गुजरात	65.9	73.1	69.2	73.6	70.9	73.6	72.2	69.2	70.9	73.6	72.2	73.2	68.1	73.2	70.5	70.5	70.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	66.1	71.9	68.7	75.1	69.5	75.1	72.0	68.7	69.5	75.1	72.0	73.0	67.3	73.0	69.9	69.9	69.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	69.9	77.2	73.2	81.0	74.7	81.0	77.1	73.2	74.7	81.0	77.1	77.5	70.3	77.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	71.1	74.6	72.7	80.5	76.0	80.5	78.1	72.7	76.0	80.5	78.1	76.3	72.6	76.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	70.0	67.9	68.8	72.4	71.9	72.4	72.2	68.8	71.9	72.4	72.2	68.9	70.5	68.9	69.6	69.6	69.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	66.0	70.6	68.2	74.8	71.9	74.8	73.3	68.2	71.9	74.8	73.3	71.9	67.9	71.9	69.8	69.8	69.8	Karnataka
केरल	72.3	78.1	75.2	78.0	71.5	78.0	74.7	75.2	71.5	78.0	74.7	78.0	71.9	78.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	64.3	68.7	66.4	72.4	69.3	72.4	70.8	66.4	69.3	72.4	70.8	69.5	65.5	69.5	67.4	67.4	67.4	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	70.2	73.0	71.6	76.1	73.4	76.1	74.6	71.6	73.4	76.1	74.6	74.3	71.6	74.3	72.9	72.9	72.9	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	68.7	71.0	69.8	73.2	70.9	73.2	72.2	69.8	70.9	73.2	72.2	71.4	69.1	71.4	70.3	70.3	70.3	Odisha
पंजाब	69.2	72.9	70.9	78.1	73.3	78.1	75.5	70.9	73.3	78.1	75.5	74.5	70.8	74.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	Punjab
राजस्थान	65.8	71.2	68.4	73.6	71.5	73.6	72.6	68.4	71.5	73.6	72.6	71.7	67.1	71.7	69.4	69.4	69.4	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	68.3	72.9	70.5	78.2	73.7	78.2	75.8	70.5	73.7	78.2	75.8	75.5	71.0	75.5	73.2	73.2	73.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	66.5	70.5	68.4	72.4	72.0	72.4	72.2	68.4	72.0	72.4	72.2	71.4	68.7	71.4	70.0	70.0	70.0	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	67.0	73.9	70.3	73.7	68.8	73.7	71.0	70.3	68.8	73.7	71.0	73.9	67.5	73.9	70.6	70.6	70.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	64.2	65.9	65.0	69.3	69.1	69.3	69.2	65.0	69.1	69.3	69.2	66.7	65.3	66.7	66.0	66.0	66.0	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	69.6	72.7	71.1	75.3	73.8	75.3	74.5	71.1	73.8	75.3	74.5	73.6	71.1	73.6	72.3	72.3	72.3	West Bengal
भारत	67.2	70.1	68.6	74.5	71.9	74.5	73.2	68.6	71.9	74.5	73.2	71.4	68.6	71.4	70.0	70.0	70.0	India

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

तालिका 2.8 (ग): 60 वर्ष की आयु में जीवन की प्रत्याशा, बड़े राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश

Table 2.8 (c) : Life Expectation at age 60, India and bigger States/Union Territory

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2012-16						2013-17						2014-18						2015-19						2016-20						State/Union Territory
	पुरुष		महिला		व्यक्ति		पुरुष		महिला		व्यक्ति		पुरुष		महिला		व्यक्ति		पुरुष		महिला		व्यक्ति		पुरुष		महिला		व्यक्ति		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
आंध्र प्रदेश	17.7	19.3	18.5	17.6	18.8	18.2	17.9	18.8	18.4	18.1	18.9	18.5	16.7	17.4	17.0	16.7	17.6	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.1	16.2	18.0	19.0	18.5	16.1	16.7	16.4	16.9	17.4	
असम	16.1	17.4	16.7	16.4	17.5	16.9	16.5	17.6	17.0	16.7	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	
बिहार	17.2	16.7	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	
छत्तीसगढ़	14.5	16.7	15.6	14.5	16.4	15.5	14.4	16.3	15.4	14.5	15.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	
दिल्ली	19.4	21.3	20.4	19.7	21.8	20.8	19.9	22.2	21.0	20.1	22.5	21.3	19.8	22.6	21.2	19.8	22.6	21.2	19.8	22.6	21.2	19.8	22.6	21.2	19.8	22.6	21.2	19.8	22.6	21.2	
गुजरात	17.7	20.3	19.0	17.6	20.3	18.9	17.5	20.3	18.9	17.4	20.6	19.0	17.3	20.6	18.9	17.3	20.6	18.9	17.3	20.6	18.9	17.3	20.6	18.9	17.3	20.6	18.9	17.3	20.6	18.9	
हरियाणा	17.7	20.4	18.9	17.8	20.4	19.0	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	18.5	22.5	20.4	18.4	22.3	20.3	18.0	22.7	20.1	18.0	22.8	20.1	17.9	23.1	20.2	17.9	23.1	20.2	17.9	23.1	20.2	17.9	23.1	20.2	17.9	23.1	20.2	17.9	23.1	20.2	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	20.1	24.0	21.8	20.4	24.3	22.1	20.3 [#]	23.6 [#]	21.8 [#]	20.3	23.0	21.6	20.3	22.9	21.5	20.3	22.9	21.5	20.3	22.9	21.5	20.3	22.9	21.5	20.3	22.9	21.5	20.3	22.9	21.5	
झारखंड	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.0	17.2	18.1	16.8	17.4	18.1	16.6	17.3	16.7	17.4	17.4	16.7	17.3	16.7	17.4	17.4	16.7	17.3	16.7	17.4	17.4	16.7	17.3	16.7	17.4		
कर्नाटक	16.6	18.3	17.5	16.7	18.1	17.4	16.6	18.1	17.3	16.5	18.3	17.4	16.5	18.7	17.6	16.5	18.7	17.6	16.5	18.7	17.6	16.5	18.7	17.6	16.5	18.7	17.6	16.5	18.7		
केरल	18.1	22.0	20.1	18.1	21.9	20.1	17.9	21.9	20.0	17.6	21.7	19.7	17.4	21.5	19.5	17.4	21.5	19.5	17.4	21.5	19.5	17.4	21.5	19.5	17.4	21.5	19.5	17.4	21.5		
मध्य प्रदेश	15.9	18.0	16.9	16.3	18.1	17.2	16.6	18.3	17.4	16.8	18.4	17.6	16.8	18.5	17.6	16.8	18.5	17.6	16.8	18.5	17.6	16.8	18.5	17.6	16.8	18.5	17.6	16.8	18.5		
महाराष्ट्र	18.7	19.6	19.2	18.8	19.8	19.3	18.8	19.7	19.2	18.9	19.8	19.3	18.8	19.9	19.3	18.8	19.9	19.3	18.8	19.9	19.3	18.8	19.9	19.3	18.8	19.9	19.3	18.8	19.9		
ओडिशा	17.3	19.0	18.1	17.6	19.5	18.5	18.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	19.9	19.3	19.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	20.0		
पंजाब	20.1	21.5	20.8	20.0	21.4	20.7	20.2	22.0	21.1	20.5	21.7	21.1	20.2	21.3	20.7	20.2	21.3	20.7	20.2	21.3	20.7	20.2	21.3	20.7	20.2	21.3	20.7	20.2	21.3		
राजस्थान	17.0	20.5	18.7	17.0	20.3	18.6	17.0	20.1	18.6	16.9	20.4	18.6	16.8	20.5	18.7	16.8	20.5	18.7	16.8	20.5	18.7	16.8	20.5	18.7	16.8	20.5	18.7	16.8	20.5		
तमिलनाडु	17.6	19.6	18.6	17.9	19.7	18.7	18.1	20.0	19.0	18.7	20.4	19.5	18.9	20.7	19.8	18.7	20.4	19.5	18.9	20.7	19.8	18.7	20.4	19.5	18.9	20.7	19.8	18.7	20.4		
तेलंगाना																															
उत्तराखण्ड	17.9	22.1	20.0	17.6	21.7	19.6	17.3	21.4	19.2	17.3	21.4	19.2	17.1	20.9	18.9	17.4	21.4	19.2	17.1	20.9	18.9	17.4	21.4	19.2	17.1	20.9	18.9	17.4	21.4		
उत्तर प्रदेश	16.1	17.4	16.7	16.3	17.7	17.0	16.2	17.5	16.8	16.3	17.6	17.0	16.3	17.6	17.1	16.3	17.6	17.1	16.3	17.6	17.1	16.3	17.6	17.1	16.3	17.6	17.1	16.3	17.6		
पश्चिम बंगाल	17.4	18.6	18.0	17.7	18.9	18.2	17.9	19.2	18.5	18.1	19.5	18.8	18.1	19.6	18.8	18.1	19.5	18.8	18.1	19.6	18.8	18.1	19.5	18.8	18.1	19.6	18.8	18.1	19.5		
भारत*	17.3	18.9	18.1	17.4	18.9	18.1	17.4	18.9	18.2	17.5	18.2	17.4	18.1	19.0	18.3	17.5	18.2	17.4	18.1	19.0	18.3	17.5	18.2	17.4	18.1	19.0	18.3	17.5	18.2		

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India.

* : India includes all States/UTs

: Includes the present-day Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

\$: Included in Andhra Pradesh

तालिका 2.9: मातृ मृत्यु दर

Table 2.9: Maternal Mortality Ratio

राज्य/ वर्ष	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	2011-13	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	Year /State
आंध्र प्रदेश	154	134	110	74	74	74	65	58	45	Andhra Pradesh
असम	480	390	328	237	237	229	215	205	195	Assam
बिहार	312	261	219	165	165	165	149	130	118	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	**	**	**	**	173	141	159	160	137	Chhattisgarh
गुजरात	160	148	122	91	91	87	75	70	57	Gujarat
हरियाणा	186	153	146	101	101	98	91	96	110	Haryana
झारखंड	*	*	*	*	165	76	71	61	56	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	213	178	144	108	108	97	92	83	69	Karnataka
केरल	95	81	66	46	46	42	43	30	19	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	335	269	230	173	173	188	173	163	173	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	130	104	87	61	61	55	46	38	33	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	303	258	235	180	180	168	150	136	119	Odisha
पंजाब	192	172	155	122	122	122	129	114	105	Punjab
राजस्थान	388	318	255	199	199	186	164	141	113	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	111	97	90	66	66	63	60	58	54	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	#	#	#	#	81	76	63	56	43	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	***	***	***	***	201	89	99	101	103	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	440	359	292	201	201	216	197	167	167	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	141	145	117	101	101	94	98	109	103	West Bengal
अन्य राज्य		160	136	126	97	96	85	77	77	Other States
भारत	254	212	178	130	130	122	113	103	97	India

स्रोत: / Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India

* included in Bihar ** included in Madhya Pradesh *** included in Uttar Pradesh, # included in Andhra Pradesh

तालिका 2.10 : राज्यवार मातृत्व देखभाल संकेतक

Table 2.10 : State-wise Maternity Care indicators

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	जिन माताओं की पहली तिमाही में प्रसवपूर्व जांच हुई (%)		जिन माताओं ने कम से कम 4 प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल के लिए दौरा किया (%)		जिन माताओं ने गर्भवती होने पर 100 दिनों या उससे अधिक के लिए आयरन फोलिक एसिड का सेवन किया (%)		प्रसव के 2 दिनों के भीतर डॉक्टर / नर्स / एलएचवी / एएनएम / दाई / अन्य स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों से प्रसव के बाद देखभाल प्राप्त करने वाली माताएँ*		State/ Union Territory
	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)		Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)		Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)		Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery*		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	68.4	77.1	92.1	83.4	58.4	80.9	75.6	89.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	82.3	81.7	76.3	67.5	56.1	70.3	80.5	91.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36.9	53.1	26.7	36.5	8.3	23.8	30.2	59.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	55.1	63.8	46.4	50.7	32.0	47.5	57.6	69.6	Assam
बिहार	34.6	52.9	14.4	25.2	9.7	18.0	45.9	64.4	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	67.4	82.3	64.5	79.4	44.9	73.9	90.6	91.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	70.8	65.7	59.1	60.4	30.3	44.9	69.0	89.3	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और	#	77.7	#	86.2	#	59.8	#	92.2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	63.0	76.4	67.9	77.2	53.8	69.1	65.6	88.3	Delhi
गोवा	84.4	70.3	89.0	93.0	67.4	87.5	92.6	95.4	Goa
गुजरात	73.8	79.3	70.5	77.2	36.8	60.0	66.0	91.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.2	85.2	45.1	60.9	32.5	51.2	70.8	93.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	70.5	72.4	69.1	70.6	49.4	67.2	76.4	90.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	86.6	#	81.1	#	29.8	#	85.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	52.0	68.0	30.3	38.7	15.3	28.2	48.5	75.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	65.9	71.0	70.1	70.9	45.2	44.7	65.8	88.5	Karnataka
केरल	95.1	93.6	90.1	81.3	67.1	80.0	88.8	93.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	85.7	#	78.9	#	14.3	#	82.5	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	90.6	99.6	82.3	92.1	81.7	80.1	92.7	92.6	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	53.0	75.4	35.7	57.5	23.5	51.4	56.9	86.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	67.6	70.9	72.2	71.4	40.6	48.2	79.7	86.3	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	77.0	79.9	69.0	79.4	39.2	52.3	65.9	75.3	Manipur
मेघालय	53.3	53.9	50.0	52.2	36.2	43.1	55.7	56.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	65.6	72.7	61.4	58.1	53.6	61.9	65.8	70.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	24.7	49.5	15.0	20.7	4.4	10.2	23.4	47.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	64.0	76.9	61.9	78.1	36.5	60.8	78.5	92.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	80.6	82.4	87.7	87.4	66.3	84.1	84.9	93.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	75.6	68.5	68.4	59.7	42.6	55.4	89.3	88.5	Punjab
राजस्थान	63.0	76.3	38.5	55.4	17.3	33.9	64.9	86.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	76.2	63.7	74.7	58.4	52.8	54.7	74.8	71.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	64.0	77.4	81.1	90.6	64.0	82.5	74.2	93.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	83.1	88.5	74.9	70.5	52.7	57.9	82.6	88.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	66.4	63.2	64.3	55.2	13.4	26.6	63.0	73.2	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	53.5	68.8	30.9	61.8	24.9	46.5	58.4	84.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	45.9	62.5	26.4	42.4	12.9	22.3	58.8	79.3	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	54.9	72.6	76.4	76.7	28.0	62.5	63.7	70.1	West Bengal
भारत	58.6	70.0	51.2	58.5	30.3	44.1	65.1	81.7	India

स्रोत : Source: National Family Health Surveys - NFHS-5, Factsheets (2019-21), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Notes: * Based on the last live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Postnatal health checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth, #Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.11: कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों की उपस्थिति में जन्म का प्रतिशत

Table 2.11 : Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	संस्थागत जन्म (%)		कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों द्वारा कराए गए घरेलू प्रसव (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Institutional births (%)		Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	96.4	98.9	1.0	0.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	91.5	96.5	3.7	1.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	52.2	79.2	2.1	4.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	70.6	84.1	3.9	2.6	Assam
बिहार	63.8	76.2	8.2	6.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	91.6	96.9	1.7	0.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	70.2	85.7	8.4	5.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	96.5	1.7	1.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	84.4	91.8	3.6	2.3	Delhi
गोवा	96.9	99.7	1.8	0.0	Goa
गुजरात	88.5	94.3	2.2	1.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	80.4	94.9	5.8	1.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	76.4	88.2	3.4	1.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	92.4	2.2	3.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	61.9	75.8	8.0	8.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	94.0	97.0	3.1	1.6	Karnataka
केरल	99.8	99.8	0.1	0.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	95.1	2.0	2.3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	99.3	99.6	0.7	0.4	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	80.8	90.7	2.3	2.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	90.3	94.7	3.6	2.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	69.1	79.9	8.0	5.8	Manipur
मेघालय	51.4	58.1	2.6	6.6	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	79.7	85.8	3.9	3.5	Mizoram
नागालैंड	32.8	45.7	8.8	10.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	85.3	92.2	3.3	1.9	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	99.9	99.6	0.1	0.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	90.5	94.3	4.5	2.6	Punjab
राजस्थान	84.0	94.9	3.2	1.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	94.7	94.7	2.4	2.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	98.9	99.6	0.6	0.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	91.5	97.0	2.8	1.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	79.9	89.2	1.2	1.2	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	68.6	83.2	4.6	3.4	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	67.8	83.4	4.1	4.7	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	75.2	91.7	6.8	2.6	West Bengal
भारत	78.9	88.6	4.3	3.2	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Surveys - NFHS-5, Factsheets (2019-21), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Notes: #Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

Health

तालिका 2.12: वर्तमान में विवाहित 15-49 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत, जो परिवार नियोजन के किसी भी आधुनिक तरीके का उपयोग करती हैं

Table 2.12: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कोई भी तरीका * (%)		कोई भी आधुनिक तरीका * (%)		महिला नसबंदी (%)		पुरुष नसबंदी (%)		आईयूडी / पीपीआईयूडी (%)		गोली (%)		कंडोम (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Any method * (%)		Any modern method * (%)		Female sterilization (%)		Male sterilization (%)		IUD/ PPIUD (%)		Pill (%)		Condom (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	50.5	65.8	48.0	57.7	39.6	39.2	0.0	0.2	2.1	3.9	2.1	3.6	4.2	9.8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	69.5	71.1	69.4	70.8	68.3	69.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	31.6	59.1	26.6	47.1	11.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.2	10.5	15.5	1.4	4.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	52.4	60.8	37.0	45.3	9.5	9.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.9	22.1	27.5	2.7	4.9	Assam
बिहार	24.0	55.8	23.2	44.4	20.7	34.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	4.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	74.0	77.4	58.2	55.6	20.6	19.0	1.3	0.3	5.4	4.2	3.6	0.5	27.3	31.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	57.7	67.8	54.5	61.7	46.2	47.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.4	3.9	4.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	68.0	#	59.8	#	41.6	#	0.2	#	2.2	#	3.1	#	11.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	54.8	76.4	48.6	57.7	19.8	18.0	0.2	0.2	5.4	6.7	2.9	2.7	20.0	28.3	Delhi
गोवा	26.3	67.9	24.8	60.1	16.3	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.3	2.7	7.1	23.2	Goa
गुजरात	46.9	65.3	43.1	53.6	33.6	35.9	0.1	0.2	3.0	3.1	1.4	2.3	4.9	11.4	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.7	73.1	59.4	60.5	38.1	32.3	0.6	0.9	5.6	4.9	2.8	2.8	12.0	18.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	56.8	74.2	52.0	63.4	34.4	37.7	2.4	3.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	12.6	19.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	59.8	#	52.5	#	21.1	#	0.3	#	5.9	#	9.0	#	11.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	40.3	61.7	37.4	49.5	31.0	37.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	51.8	68.7	51.3	68.2	48.6	57.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.4	2.1	1.3	4.1	Karnataka
केरल	53.1	60.7	50.3	52.8	45.8	46.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.6	3.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	51.3	#	48.0	#	16.7	#	0.4	#	7.9	#	6.6	#	9.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	29.7	52.6	15.7	30.1	10.7	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.2	4.1	4.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	51.3	71.7	49.5	65.5	42.2	51.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.9	4.9	8.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	64.7	66.2	62.5	63.8	50.6	49.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.8	7.1	10.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	23.6	61.3	12.7	18.2	3.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.7	4.9	4.2	4.4	1.3	4.8	Manipur
मेघालय	24.3	27.4	21.9	22.5	6.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.4	11.8	8.3	1.3	2.7	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	35.3	31.2	35.2	30.8	17.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	13.2	12.9	1.3	1.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	26.5	57.4	21.2	45.3	9.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	19.8	4.0	6.4	1.3	3.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	57.3	74.1	45.4	48.8	28.2	28.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.6	12.1	10.8	3.4	5.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	61.9	66.0	61.2	62.1	57.4	53.8	0.0	0.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	5.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	75.8	66.6	66.3	50.5	37.5	22.8	0.6	0.5	6.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	18.9	22.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	59.7	72.3	53.5	62.1	40.7	42.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.4	3.1	8.7	13.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	46.7	69.1	45.9	54.9	17.6	14.5	3.4	1.7	6.3	6.2	11.6	18.2	5.2	9.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	53.2	68.6	52.6	65.5	49.4	57.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	57.2	68.1	56.9	66.7	54.2	61.9	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	64.1	71.2	42.8	49.1	13.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	26.3	32.7	1.9	3.3	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	53.4	70.8	49.3	57.8	27.4	26.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	3.3	2.6	16.1	25.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	45.5	62.4	31.7	44.5	17.3	16.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	4.4	10.8	19.1	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	70.9	74.4	57.0	60.7	29.2	29.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.2	20.0	20.3	5.9	7.0	West Bengal
भारत	53.5	66.7	47.7	56.4	36.0	37.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.1	4.1	5.1	5.6	9.5	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 Note: * includes other methods that are not shown separately, #Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary
 IUD: Intra Urine device, PPIUD: Postpartum IUD

तालिका 2.13: परिवार नियोजन के लिए अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (वर्तमान में विवाहित 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाएं)

Table 2.13: Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Total unmet need (%)		Unmet need for spacing (%)		State/ Union Territory
	कुल अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (%)		रिक्ति के लिए अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (%)		
	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	15.5	13.5	8.1	6.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4.6	4.7	3.1	2.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	21.5	12.4	12.7	7.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	14.1	11.0	5.8	4.1	Assam
बिहार	21.1	13.6	9.4	6.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	6.3	6.9	1.8	2.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	11.1	8.3	5.3	3.4	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	11.9	#	5.3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	15.0	6.1	4.5	2.0	Delhi
गोवा	17.5	8.4	8.3	4.0	Goa
गुजरात	17.0	10.3	6.6	4.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	9.3	7.6	3.8	3.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15.7	7.9	4.8	2.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	7.8	#	3.9	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	18.4	11.5	9.0	4.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	10.4	6.4	6.0	3.8	Karnataka
केरल	13.7	12.5	8.3	7.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	7.9	#	4.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	16.9	12.3	12.7	8.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	12.1	7.7	5.7	3.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	9.7	9.6	4.3	3.8	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	30.1	12.2	12.7	4.7	Manipur
मेघालय	21.2	26.9	15.3	18.3	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	20.0	18.9	12.4	12.8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	22.3	9.1	11.3	4.5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	13.6	7.2	4.7	2.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	8.3	10.5	4.8	3.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	6.2	9.9	2.3	3.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	12.3	7.6	5.7	3.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	21.7	11.9	8.9	4.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	10.1	7.5	4.8	3.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	7.4	6.4	3.8	2.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	10.7	8.2	4.1	2.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	15.5	8.8	5.2	3.2	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	18.0	12.8	6.8	4.8	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	7.5	7.0	3.0	3.0	West Bengal
भारत	12.9	9.4	5.6	4.0	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5 Factsheets), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

-At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant. -Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy. -Postpartum amenorrhoea for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as in fecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

#Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.14: प्रजनन काल की महिलाओं का अनुपात, जिनकी परिवार नियोजन की आवश्यकता आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट हुई

Table 2.14: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age who have their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)		State/ Union Territory
	परिवार नियोजन की कुल मांग	आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट मांग का प्रतिशत	परिवार नियोजन की कुल मांग	आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट मांग का प्रतिशत	
	Total Demand for Family Planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods	Total Demand for Family Planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	66.2	73.0	79.3	72.8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	74.2	93.6	75.8	93.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	53.2	50.0	71.6	65.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	66.5	55.6	71.8	63.2	Assam
बिहार	45.2	51.4	69.3	64.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	80.3	72.5	84.3	65.9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	68.8	79.3	76.1	81.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	#	79.9	74.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	69.9	69.5	82.5	69.9	Delhi
गोवा	43.8	56.5	76.3	78.7	Goa
गुजरात	63.9	67.4	75.6	70.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	73.1	81.3	80.7	75.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	72.7	71.7	82.1	77.3	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	#	67.6	77.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	58.7	63.8	73.2	67.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	62.2	82.5	75.2	90.7	Karnataka
केरल	66.8	75.3	73.2	72.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	#	59.2	81.1	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	46.6	33.6	64.9	46.5	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	63.5	78.0	79.4	82.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	74.4	84.0	75.7	84.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	53.6	23.6	73.5	24.7	Manipur
मेघालय	45.5	48.1	54.3	41.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	55.2	63.8	50.1	61.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	48.8	43.5	66.5	68.2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	70.9	64.0	81.3	60.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	70.3	87.1	76.5	81.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	82.0	80.9	76.4	66.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	72.0	74.3	79.9	77.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	68.4	67.1	81.1	67.8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	63.3	83.0	76.0	86.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	64.6	88.2	74.5	89.4	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	74.8	57.2	79.3	61.9	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	69.0	71.6	79.6	72.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	63.5	49.9	75.3	59.1	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	78.4	72.7	81.4	74.6	West Bengal
भारत	66.4	71.9	76.1	74.1	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-21, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.15: राज्यवार 15 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के वयस्कों में लिंगानुसार वर्तमान तंबाकू का उपयोग (प्रतिशत में)

Table 2.15: State-wise current tobacco use among adults aged 15 or above, by Sex (in percentage)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NFHS-5 (2019-21)		State/ Union Territory
	Male	Female	
	पुरुष	महिला	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	58.7	31.2	Andaman & Nicobar
आंध्र प्रदेश	22.6	3.9	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	50.3	18.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	51.9	22.2	Assam
बिहार	48.9	5.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	11.9	0.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	43.1	17.3	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	38.5	2.9	Dadra & Nagar and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	26.2	2.2	Delhi
गोवा	18.1	2.6	Goa
गुजरात	41.2	8.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	29.1	2.6	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	32.2	1.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	38.5	3.6	Jammu & Kashmir
लद्दाख	35.5	3.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	28.5	17.5	Lakshadweep
झारखंड	47.4	8.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	27.3	8.6	Karnataka
केरल	16.9	2.2	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	46.4	10.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	33.8	11.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	58.0	43.3	Manipur
मेघालय	57.8	28.3	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	73.1	61.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	48.4	13.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	51.7	26.1	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	14.8	2.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	12.8	0.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	41.9	6.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	41.5	11.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	20.0	4.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	22.3	5.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	57.2	50.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	33.7	4.6	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	44.0	8.5	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	48.1	10.8	West Bengal
भारत	38.0	8.9	India

स्रोत: / Source: Ministry of Health & FW, NFHS-5, 2019-21 Factsheets

Health

तालिका 2.16 : मोटापे से ग्रस्त वयस्कों का अनुपात

Table 2.16 : Proportion of Adults who are Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष		महिला		State/ Union Territory
	Male		Female		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8.1	10.8	7.8	12.6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	7.7	6.3	10.3	12.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.3	3.6	2.9	3.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	Assam
बिहार	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	4.5	8.6	14.9	16.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1.4	2.3	2.4	3.3	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	#	3.1	#	7.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	3.6	6.9	10.1	14.2	Delhi
गोवा	7.7	2.8	9.9	9.5	Goa
गुजरात	3.8	4.4	7.1	6.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2.7	5.9	4.9	9.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.4	4.5	7.0	7.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	#	3.0	#	4.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.5	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	4.6	5.8	6.5	8.5	Karnataka
केरल	3.8	6.7	6.4	9.8	Kerala
लद्दाख	#	2.9	#	3.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	4.6	5.0	14.6	6.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	1.6	2.6	3.1	3.7	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	4.3	4.7	6.1	6.3	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2.8	3.9	5.2	7.4	Manipur
मेघालय	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	4.8	5.6	3.7	4.6	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.3	2.6	2.7	1.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	2.3	4.1	3.5	5.2	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	4.8	9.2	10.2	18.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	5.1	8.3	9.2	14.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	2.1	1.2	3.3	2.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	5.9	5.8	5.4	6.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	3.9	8.7	8.3	14.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	4.8	7.5	8.6	8.9	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.9	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	2.5	5.0	4.9	7.4	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.6	2.9	3.9	5.2	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.8	1.9	3.8	4.6	West Bengal
भारत	3.0	4.0	5.1	6.4	India

स्रोत / Source: National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5 Factsheets), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

#Data for NFHS-4 is not available because of change in political boundary

तालिका 2.17 : प्रति 1,000 असंक्रमित जनसंख्या में नए एचआईवी संक्रमितों की संख्या

Table 2.17 : Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2022			2023			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.34	0.15	0.25	0.32	0.14	0.23	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.06	Assam
बिहार	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.07	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	Dadra & Nagar Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.13	Delhi
गोवा	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	Goa
गुजरात	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.10	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
झारखंड	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	Karnataka
केरल	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0.31	0.14	0.22	0.30	0.13	0.22	Manipur
मेघालय	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.28	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1.31	0.99	1.16	1.16	0.87	1.02	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0.60	0.56	0.58	0.47	0.45	0.46	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	Puducherry
पंजाब	0.33	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.26	0.30	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0.47	0.20	0.34	0.45	0.19	0.32	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	West Bengal
भारत	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	India

स्रोत: / Source: India HIV Estimates, NACO, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Health

तालिका 2.18 : मार्च 2024# के अंत में जीवित और एआरटी पर पीएलएचआईवी की संख्या

Table 2.18 : Number of PLHIV alive and on ART at the end of March 2024#

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांससेक्सुअल / ट्रांसजेंडर	बच्चे / Children		कुल	State/ Union Territory
				लड़के	लड़कियाँ		
	Male	Female	Transsexual/ Transgender	Boys	Girls	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	122	79	-	2	4	207	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	97,701	1,21,303	778	4,147	3,792	2,27,721	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	987	173	5	5	7	1,177	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10,452	4,523	41	340	316	15,672	Assam
बिहार	43,470	37,180	143	3,568	2,180	86,540	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	3,080	1,597	26	261	156	5,120	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	10,931	8,917	157	823	659	21,488	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	274	143	-	3	4	424	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दिल्ली	26,426	14,019	402	899	516	42,262	Delhi
गोवा	1,642	1,547	5	111	104	3,409	Goa
गुजरात	50,148	34,308	402	2,419	1,604	88,880	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22,025	13,132	115	508	368	36,148	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,834	2,511	5	163	127	5,640	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,083	1,449	13	58	43	3,646	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	7,660	7,088	71	678	463	15,960	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	83,115	1,04,350	614	5,649	4,795	1,98,523	Karnataka
केरल	9,792	7,938	32	64	55	17,881	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	22,690	16,934	134	1,452	1,074	42,284	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	1,48,585	1,50,249	1,192	8,310	6,421	3,14,757	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	6,916	7,123	122	377	377	14,915	Manipur
मेघालय	2,635	3,082	1	172	178	6,068	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	9,610	6,440	-	296	258	16,604	Mizoram
नागालैंड	6,604	6,718	12	375	378	14,087	Nagaland
ओडिशा	14,030	10,567	488	901	791	26,777	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	666	655	5	45	42	1,413	Puducherry
पंजाब	46,055	19,571	197	887	641	67,351	Punjab
राजस्थान	31,208	26,747	104	2,447	1,691	62,197	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	204	123	1	3	10	341	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	63,288	67,490	514	2,540	2,199	1,36,030	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	59,154	68,397	768	2,235	1,972	1,32,526	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	4,294	1,026	2	71	59	5,452	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	3,817	2,465	22	221	129	6,654	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	59,764	49,842	378	4,572	2,912	1,17,468	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	32,634	22,562	399	1,895	1,576	59,066	West Bengal
भारत	8,84,895	8,20,247	7,148	46,497	35,901	17,94,688	India

स्रोत / Source: NACO, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Note: PLHIV is People living with HIV, ART is Antiretroviral Treatment

incl. PLHIV On ART reported from PVT Sector