



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A REVIEW ON HUMAN LIFE AND DEATH STATISTICS IN INDIA AND  
ITS COMPARISON WITH WORLD STATISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Life and death are set before us, and we are at liberty to choose which we will. There are many reasons, and much good sound logic that could be produced. In India average life time of humans has been increased upto 10 years compared to before 25 years. In the year 1990 average human life time in India was approximately upto 58 years, now in 2016 it was increased upto 69 years. As according to WHO World health statistics 2016 lifetime expectancy is 3 years more in females than in males. Most of the deaths were decreased due to HIV and during pregnancy, but it was not able to control the deaths due to tuberculosis, cardiovascular problems like stroke & heart attack, and pollution. It was also reported that deaths are mostly happening in the age group between 30 and 70 years due to different causative factors. In most of the countries alcohol consumption was slightly decreased but in India alcohol consumption was increased.

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INTRODUCTION

World Health Statistics 2016 focused on the proposed health and health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets. The Global Health Observatory monitors towards goals of overall health, to track health indicators, and health related targets ([www.who.int](http://www.who.int), published in 2016). Life and death are set before us, and we are at liberty to choose which we will. There are many reasons, and much good sound logic that could be produced, showing why we are thus in the dark touching eternal things. Increasing longevity means more people will be dying in very old age, but little is known about the preferences of the 'oldest old' regarding their care at the end of life (Watt, 1853). Before 25 years, life time upto 60 years for a human were to be felt great. Now the complete scenario has been changed. In India average life time of humans has been increased for upto 69 years. But compare to world health average population life time, 69 years of average lifetime is less upto 3 years, it indicates that world population life time is 72 years. In the year 1990 average human life time in India was considered upto 58 years, now in the year 2016 it has was expected to be 69 years, it indicates directly a 10-11 years of lifetime has been increased compared to 1990.

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If it was also compared with the year 2013 and 2016, the life time of humans in India as increased upto 3 years were it was reported by World Health Organization (WHO). As according to WHO the deaths are able to decrease due to HIV and during pregnancy, but it was not able to control the deaths due to tuberculosis, cardiovascular problems like stroke & heart attack, and pollution. It was reported that deaths are mostly happening in the age group between 30 and 70 years due to different causative factors. In most of the countries alcohol consumption was slightly decreased but in India alcohol consumption was increased ([www.who.int](http://www.who.int), published in 2016.).

LIFE TIME EXPECTANCY

A life is about to survive with a challenge of complete fit and health. Due to many factors life time is becoming ups and downs in India. At present as according to WHO statistics in India on an average women are having 3 years more life time when compared with men, but in World women are having 4 years more life time when compared with men. Average life time expectancy in India in men and women is given in table 1. Overall an average Indians are having 4 years less life time when compared with world population life time. Average life time expectancy in world in men and women is given in table 2. On an average highest humans life time expectancy are in Switzerland from the total countries of World, highest women

are from Japan, highest mens are from Switzerland<sup>1</sup>. Average highest life time expectancy in world, men and women in a specific country is given in a table 3. A sexual dimorphism in human life expectancy has existed in almost all the countries. Several possible and potentially overlapping genetic mechanisms has been suggested to explain differences in life span between males and females. Women tend to live longer than men, gender differences in life expectancy although always favour of women, vary in magnitude across and reflect a combination of biological factors on the one hand and socioeconomic factors on the other hand. The biological factors includes (Maren, 2012)

- Female possess a generic advantage at conception.
- Sexually dimorphic mechanism of combating oxidative stress.
- Sex differences in Lipoprotien metabolism, where females favourably store and metabolize lipids.

**Table 1. Average Life Time Expectancy as Per WHO in India** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S. No	Category	Average Age of Humans Lifetime
1.	India	68.3 Years
2.	Womens in India	69.9 Years
3.	Mens in India	66.9 Years

**Table 2. Average Life Time Expectancy as per WHO in World** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S. No	Category	Average Age of Humans Lifetime
1.	World	71.4 Years
2.	Womens in World	73.8 Years
3.	Mens in World	69.1 Years

**Table 3. Highest Life Time Expectancy as per WHO in World** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S. No	Category	Country	Average Age of Humans Lifetime
1.	Highest in World	Switzerland	83.4 Years
2.	Womens Highest in World	Japan	86.8 Years
3.	Mens Higest inWorld	Switzerland	81.3 Years

### Deaths due to specific factors

Deaths in India are majorly due to respiratory issues like tuberculosis and air pollution and moderately due to unclean and minor with food poison. Lower respiratory tract infections are among the leading causes of death across the world in all income categories. As due unaware of cleanliness many of the slum regions public are suffering from food poison and toxic exposure to some unhygienic disposals. Average number of deaths due to specific causative factors in India and its comparison with World is given in a table 4.

**Table 4. Average number of deaths due to specific causative factors in India and its comparison with World** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S. No	Causative Factors	Deaths in India (Members/Lakh)	Deaths in World (Members/Lakh)
1.	Tuberculosis	167.00	133
2.	Air Pollution	130	91.7
3.	Food Poison	3.2	2.7
4.	Unclean	27.4	12.4

As India is with a major population of middle class income families, as due to insufficiency of their income or

responsibilities and stress from their work area and family and due to unaware of value of life, many of them are comminting suicides. As due to malnutrition major deaths are also occurring in infants and pregnant women. Average number of deaths in different categories is given in a table 5.

**Table 5. Average number of deaths in different categories in different units** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S. No	Categories	India	World	Units
1.	Sucides	20.9	11.40	Members/lakh
2.	Infant Deaths	47.7	42.50	Members/lakh
3.	Pregnancy deaths	174	216	Members/lakh
4.	HIV deaths	Less than 0.5	0.5	Members/1000

Alcohol to human body is needed in limited pegs. Although alcohol consumption in India is low compare to World statistics, but its consumption in India is increasing in comparison with the previous statistics of India. In the form of slow poison it damages the hepatic tissue where it makes major disturbances in metabolism process. Average consumption of alcohol in India and its comparison with world is given in table 6.

**Table 6. Average consumption of alcohol in India and its Comparison with World** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S. No	Category	Alcohol Consumption
1.	India	4.6 litres/member
2.	World	6.3 litres/member

Tobacco smoking contains thousands of toxic chemical where it leads to damage of lungs. On an average 20 % of smokers are available in India, Majority of the smokers are from male above the age group of 15 years. Average smoking percentage in India above 15 years is given in a table 7.

**Table 7: Average smoking percentage in India above 15 years** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S.No	Category	Consumption
1.	India	20.4 %
2.	Mens in India	18.5 %
3.	Womens in India	1.90 %

Lower and upper middle income and high income categories are with the deaths majorly due to Ischemic heart diseases and stroke in India. Respiratory tract diseases are also leading cause of death and road accident death were the least causing factors in death. Major causative factors for the occurrence of deaths in India is given in a table 8.

**Table 8. Major causative factors for the occurrence of deaths in India** ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))

S. No	Causative factors	Death percentage
1.	Cardiac Disorders	13.2 %
2.	Stroke	11.9 %
3.	COPD	5.6 %
4.	Respiratory complications	5.5 %
5.	Bronchitis	2.9 %
6.	Lung Cancers	2.9 %
7.	HIV-AIDS	2.7 %
8.	Diarrhea	2.7 %
9.	Diabetes mellitus	2.7 %
10.	Road Accidents	2.2 %
11.	Blood Pressure	2.0 %
12.	Others	48.6 %

Deaths in India majorly in the age group between 30-70 years and average percentage is given in the table 9. In India doctors availability for Indian population is in the ratio of 1:4149, it indicates a very less consultant physicians are available. Availability of consultant doctors in India and its comparison with World is given in given in a table 10.

**Table 9. Deaths between the particular age group in India and its comparison with World**

S.No	Category	Age in years	Deaths in %
1.	India	30-70	26.2 %
2.	World	30-70	19.4 %

In India for every 4 persons one person is able to survive only half life time.

**Table 10. Availability of Consultant Doctors in India and its comparison with world ([http:// www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx? category =home&item=life-span](http://www.eenadu.net/telangana-news-inner.aspx?category=home&item=life-span))**

S. No	Category	Counsultant Doctors per Population
1.	India	24.1/ Lakh
2.	World	25.0/ Lakh

## Conclusion

India needs vigorous programmes to encourage lifestyles to help or prevent from illness. Many of the deaths are from respiratory problems in middle class income families, so more support is needed from the government hospitals.

The deaths due to HIV-AIDS were mostly controlled due to vigorous awareness programmes, in the same way awareness programmes are also needed against cardiovascular problems and respiratory problems. Malnutrition deaths should also be controlled with a financial support in low income families and also awareness programmes against malnutrition. More institutions are needed for outcome of more health professionals.

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