

LGBT Populations and Cancer in the Global Context

The Human Rights Measurement Initiative [2] finds that India is fulfilling 80.5% of what it should be fulfilling for the right to health based on its level of income. [3] When looking at the right to health with respect to children, India achieves 92.1% of what is expected based on its current income. [3] In regards to the right to health amongst the adult population, the country achieves only 85.6% of what is expected based on the nation's level of income. [3] India falls into the "very bad" category when evaluating the right to reproductive health because the nation is fulfilling only 63.7% of what the nation is expected to achieve based on the resources (income) it has available. [3]

India's population in 2021 as per World Bank is 1.39 billion. [1] Being the world's second-most-populous country and one of its fastest-growing economies, India experiences both challenges and opportunities in context of public health. India is a hub for pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries; world-class scientists, clinical trials and hospitals yet country faces daunting public health challenges like child undernutrition, high rates of neonatal and maternal mortality, growth in noncommunicable diseases, high rates of road traffic accidents and other health related issues.

As per the figures about the child mortality rate which is quite a big hurdle for the government, the 2nd most common cause of DALYs lost for children under 5 years of age was diseases like diarrhea, lower respiratory tract infections and other communicable diseases (accounting for 22,598.71 DALYs per 100 000 population) as of 2016 which can be preventable. [5]

The most common cause of disability adjusted life years lost for Indian citizens as of 2016 for all ages and sexes was ischemic heart disease (accounting for 8.66% of total DALYs), 2nd chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (accounting for 4.81% of total DALYs), 3rd diarrhea (accounting for 4.64% of total DALYs) and 4th lower respiratory infections (accounting for 4.35% of total DALYs). [5]

The total fertility rate for the country was 2.3 in rural areas whereas it has been 1.8 in urban areas during 2015.

The maternal mortality ratio has declined from 212 per 100 000 live births in 2007-2009 to 167 per 100 000 live births in 2011-2013. However, the differentials for state Kerala (61) and Assam (300) as of 2011-2013 are still high. In 2013, the maternal mortality ratio was estimated to be 190 per 100 000 live births. [4]

The under-five mortality rate for the country was 113 per 1,000 live births in 1994 whereas in 2018 it reduced to 41.1 per 1,000 live births. [4]

The infant mortality rate has declined from 74 per 1,000 live births in 1994 to 37 per 1,000 live births in 2015. However, the differentials of rural (41) and urban (25) as of 2015 are still high. In 2016, the infant mortality rate was estimated to be 34.6 per 1,000 live births. [4]

The life expectancy at birth has increased from 49.7 years in 1970-1975 to

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67.9 years in 2010–2014. For the same period, the life expectancy for females is 69.6 year and 66.4 years for males. In 2018, the life expectancy at birth is said to be 69.1 years. [4]

Malnutrition Edit

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition covers 2 broad groups of conditions. One is undernutrition – which includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age) and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals). The other is overweight – overweight, obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer).[6]

According to a 2005 report, 60% of India's children below the age of three were malnourished, which was greater than the statistics of sub-Saharan African of 28%.[7] World Bank data indicates that India has one of the world's highest demographics of children suffering from malnutrition – said to be double that of sub-Saharan Africa with dire consequences. India's Global Hunger Index India ranking of 67, the 80 nations with the worst hunger situation places it even below North Korea or Sudan. 44% of children under the age of 5 are underweight, while 72% of infants have anemia.[8] It is considered that one in three malnourished children live in India.

States where malnutrition is prominent:[8]

Uttar Pradesh: Most children here, in India's densest state by population, under the age of 5 are stunted due to malnutrition. Tamil Nadu: The state, despite high education, has a prominent child malnutrition problem. A National Family Health Survey reveals that 23% of children here are underweight, while 25% of Chennai children show moderately stunted growth. Madhya Pradesh: 2015 data reveals that Madhya Pradesh has India's highest number of malnourished children – 74.1% of them under 6 suffer from anemia, and 60% have to deal with malnutrition. Jharkhand and Bihar: At 56.5%, Jharkhand has India's second highest number of malnourished children. This is followed by Bihar, at 55.9%.

Forms Edit

In children Edit

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Infants and preschool children[10] Condition Prevalence % Low birth weight 22 Kwashiorkor/Marasmus#

Reference

[Essentials of Narrative Analysis \(Essentials of Qualitative Methods\)](#)

[Management of Animal Care and Use Programs in Research, Education, and Testing](#)