

Review of: "Expectation of Life at Birth by Sex and Area of Residence in India and Bigger States/UT's (2013-2017): A Review"

Aslam Muhammad¹

¹ Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

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Life Expectancy at Birth (ELB) serves as a crucial demographic metric, representing the anticipated average lifespan of a newborn under the assumption that prevailing mortality rates persist throughout their life. ELB is impacted by various factors such as healthcare infrastructure, socio-economic status, education, and lifestyle, rendering it an essential gauge for evaluating overall population health and development. Thus, any study related to the ELB attracts readers, social planners, policy makers, and health practitioners etc.

The present study used the data from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India, encompassing a 5- year period from 2013 to 2017. This study focuses on the ELB for India, its larger states and union territories (UTs), with a specific pinning on rural and urban disparities.

The article is very poorly written and cannot be considered for publication due to the following reasons:

The submitted article is not any sort of review as no past values/surveys/reports have been discussed in the study about the ELB. Just a table (without any number and reference) has been reproduced (seemed to be “copy-paste”).

The provided table displays only single values of ELB for India and other states classified for general population (total, male and female) and similar for rural and urban population. In other words, there are no two values for each year 2013 and 2017 but perhaps, the ELB reflects the data over 5 years; 2013-2017. On the other side, the very first point of the “Findings” tells another story. Here the author reports two ELB values; one for 2013 and the other for 2017. For instance, it is reported that “for males, ELB increased from 67.8 years in 2013 to 71.2 years in 2017”. Whereas, the table provides ELB=67.8 for males in (overall) India (not a value for 2013) and ELB=71.2 for the urban males (not a value for 2017).