

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 176
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15TH DECEMBER, 2017**

INFANT DEATHS

**176. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to a new United Nations Report, 7000 new born babies who died worldwide during 2016, highest *i.e.*, 24 per cent were from India, indicating poor maternal health and an inadequate healthcare system in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of infant deaths reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Union Government's efforts to prevent/check the infant deaths and provide adequate healthcare system in the country proved to be ineffective; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a): As per the Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, 2017 report 7,000 new –borns die every day worldwide and out of this, India contributes 24%.

However, as per Sample Registration System (2015) report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate at national level is 25 per 1000 live births.

(b) to (d): As per Sample Registration System (2016) report of Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at national level is 34 per 1000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 34 per 1000 live births in 2016 with annual decline of 4.7% in India in comparison to world-wide annual decline of 3.3% during same period (45 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 31 per 1000 live birth in 2016).

The State-wise details of last three years are placed at annexed.

Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce Infant Mortality Rate all across the country:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers’ Absolute Affection programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and “Mission Indradhanush” has been launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been Operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (7) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

- (8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (9) Low performing districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) which entitles them to receive high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

State-wise Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births, SRS				
S. N.	States	2014	2015	2016
	ALL INDIA	39	37	34
1	Andhra Pradesh	39	37	34
2	A&N Islands	22	20	16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30	30	36
4	Assam	49	47	44
5	Bihar	42	42	38
6	Chandigarh	23	21	14
7	Chhattisgarh	43	41	39
8	D&N Haveli	26	21	17
9	Daman & Diu	18	18	19
10	Delhi	20	18	18
11	Goa	10	9	8
12	Gujarat	35	33	30
13	Haryana	36	36	33
14	Himachal Pradesh	32	28	25
15	Jammu & Kashmir	34	26	24
16	Jharkhand	34	32	29
17	Karnataka	29	28	24
18	Kerala	12	12	10
19	Lakshadweep	20	20	19
20	Madhya Pradesh	52	50	47
21	Maharashtra	22	21	19
22	Manipur	11	9	11
23	Meghalaya	46	42	39
24	Mizoram	32	32	27
25	Nagaland	14	12	12
26	Odisha	49	46	44
27	Puducherry	14	11	10
28	Punjab	24	23	21
29	Rajasthan	46	43	41
30	Sikkim	19	18	16
31	Tamil Nadu	20	19	17
32	Telangana	35	34	31
33	Tripura	21	20	24
34	Uttar Pradesh	48	46	43
35	Uttarakhand	33	34	38
36	West Bengal	28	26	25