

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 482
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 26TH JULY, 2019
UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY**

***482. DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE:**

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Child Health Programme under the National Health Mission (NHM) to improve child survival and address factors contributing to infant and under-five mortality;

(b) if so, the allocation made under NHM for the same;

(c) the success achieved to improve child survival and address the factors contributing to infant and under-five mortality;

(d) whether the Government has decided to link funding under NHM to the performance of States/UTs, if so, the details thereof along with the names of those States/UTs whose performance has deteriorated; and

(e) the names of the States/UTs which have achieved the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on infant mortality rate?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 482* FOR 26TH JULY, 2019**

(a) Government of India is implementing Child Health Program under National Health Mission and improving child survival and addressing factors contributing to infant and under-five mortality is its key objective.

(b) Since the launch of National (Rural) Health Mission in 2005, Rs. 68,195 crore has been released to States/ UTs for the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Program that inter-alia includes funding for immunization and child health.

(c) In the last decade, the Under Five Mortality Rate in the country declined from 69 per 1000 live births in 2008 to 37 per 1000 live births in 2017. During the same period, the Infant Mortality Rate at national level declined from 53 to 33. Details of Interventions that contributed to above decline are placed at annexure.

(d) Since the 12th Plan, a part of NHM funding has been linked to performance of the States/UTs based on pre-defined parameters and child survival is one among them. 10% of total allocation under RMNCH+A and Health System Strengthening Flexible Pool under NHM was kept as an incentive pool, which has subsequently been enhanced to 20% of the total central allocation under NHM from F.Y 2018-19 onwards.

All the states have shown decline in Under five Mortality during the last decade. The States that rank most poorly on Under Five Mortality Rate are Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

(e) States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have already achieved U5MR target set under the Sustainable Development Goal 3.

Annexure

In order to improve child survival, various interventions are implemented under NHM. These interventions include:

Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), entitlements under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), LaQshaya initiative for all government facilities with high case load to bring about reorganization of labour room to ensure respectful maternity care and enable adherence to quality standards clinical protocols in labour room, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) with Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Child provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices, Mothers' Absolute Affection programme (MAA) to promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the children, and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Measles, Rubella, Pneumonia and Meningitis caused by Haemophilus Influenzae B nationally and against Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Rota-virus diarrhoea in selected states. JE vaccine is provided in 231 endemic districts across 21 States. "Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush" was launched to immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated i.e. those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.

Besides this, Government of India is also implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) which provides child health screening and early intervention services including free surgery for defects, diseases, deficiencies and delays so as to improve the quality of survival and to reduce out of pocket expenditure of families.