

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2793  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2023**

**NEONATAL MORTALITY**

**2793: SHRI M. BADRUDDIN AJMAL:**

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

- (a) whether the UNICEF in its global report on neonatal mortality has revealed that nearly 6 lakh newborn die every year in India;
- (b) whether it is true that more than 80 per cent newborn die from preventable and treatable causes such as premature birth, complications during delivery and infections like sepsis and pneumonia;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the kind of preventive remedies taken by the Government to save the life of children during last five years;
- (d) the details of schemes being implemented to protect the newborns especially in rural areas; and
- (e) the details of newborn death, State/UT-wise and year-wise during the last five years?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE  
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (e):

As per Sample Registration System Report, Neonatal Mortality Rate at National level has reduced from 24 per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 20 per 1,000 live births in 2020.

As per Cause of Death Statistics 2017-19 released by Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, major causes of new-borns deaths in India are Prematurity & low birth weight (45.5), Birth asphyxia & birth trauma (15.1), Neonatal Pneumonia (12.6), Other non-communicable diseases (8.0), Sepsis (5.2), Congenital anomalies (4.9), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.5), Diarrhoeal diseases (2.1), Fever of unknown origin (1.1), Injuries (0.6), and All Other Remaining Causes (0.4).

Details of State -wise Neonatal Mortality Rate in last 5 years (2016 to 2020) is placed at Annexure.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) supports all States/UTs in implementation of Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy under National Health Mission (NHM) based on the

Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) submitted by States/ UTs to reduce Neonatal Mortality Rate.

The details of interventions to reduce Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) are as follows:

- **Facility Based New-born Care:** Sick New-born Care Units (SNCUs) are established at District Hospital and Medical College level, New-born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are established at First Referral Units (FRUs)/ Community Health Centres (CHCs) for care of sick and small babies.
- **Community Based care of New-born and Young Children:** Under Home Based New-born Care (HBNC) and Home-Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) program, home visits are performed by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices and to identify sick new-born and young children in the community.
- **Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA):** Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA).
- **Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS)** initiative implemented since 2019 for reduction of childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia.
- **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)** is implemented 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. The Rotavirus vaccination has also been rolled out in the country for prevention of Rota-viral diarrhoea. Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) has been introduced in all the States and UTs.
- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK):** Children from 0 to 18 years of age are screened for 32 health conditions (i.e. Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delay) under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) to improve child survival. District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) at district health facility level are established for confirmation and management of children screened under RBSK.
- **Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)** are set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
- **Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight** initiative implemented for promoting ORS and Zinc use and for reducing diarrhoeal deaths.
- **Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) strategy** as a part of POSHAN Abhiyan aims to strengthen the existing mechanisms and foster newer strategies to tackle anaemia which include testing & treatment of anaemia in school going adolescents & pregnant women, addressing non-nutritional causes of anaemia and a comprehensive communication strategy.
- **Capacity Building:** Several capacity building programs of health care providers are taken up for improving maternal and child survival and health outcomes.

<b>Status of Neonatal Mortality Rate</b>					
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
Andhra Pradesh	23	23	21	18	17
Assam	23	22	21	20	19
Bihar	27	28	25	23	21
Chhattisgarh	26	26	29	28	26
Delhi	12	14	10	8	9
Gujarat	21	21	19	17	16
Haryana	22	21	22	19	19
Himachal Pradesh	16	14	13	13	13
Jammu & Kashmir	18	17	17	15	12
Jharkhand	21	20	21	19	17
Karnataka	18	18	16	16	14
Kerala	6	5	5	5	4
Madhya Pradesh	32	33	35	33	31
Maharashtra	13	13	13	13	11
Odisha	32	32	31	30	28
Punjab	13	13	13	12	12
Rajasthan	28	27	26	25	23
Tamil Nadu	12	11	10	10	9
Telangana	21	20	19	17	15
Uttar Pradesh	30	30	32	30	28
Uttarakhand	30	24	22	19	17
West Bengal	17	17	16	15	14
Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Report of Registrar General of India					