

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1397
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28th July 2023

CHILD MORTALITY RATE

1397: MS. CHANDRANI MURMU:

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

- (a) The details of the mortality rate of children under five years of age in the country, year-wise during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the mortality rate in the said age group of children; and
- (c) The biggest hurdle faced by the Government in this regard so far along with the details of the areas badly affected by child mortality rate in Odisha?

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

(a) to (c):

As per Sample Registration System (SRS) Report of Registrar General of India, the Under 5 Mortality Rate at National level and State/ UT wise for the period of 2016 to 2020 is placed at Annexure I.

In order to bring down Under 5 mortality all across the country including Odisha, 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 Program Implementation Plan (APIP) submitted by States/ UTs. The details of interventions are placed at Annexure II.

As per the Cause of Death Statistics 2017-19 released by Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India; major causes of child mortality in India are - Prematurity & low birth weight (31.2%), Pneumonia (17.5%), Birth asphyxia & birth trauma (9.9%), Other non-communicable diseases (9.6%), Diarrheal diseases (5.8%), Congenital anomalies (5.7%), Injuries (4.9%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.3%), Fever of unknown origin (4.1%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.8%) and All other remaining causes (3.3%).

As reported by State of Odisha, Bolangir, Deograh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Sonepur District are identified as high newborn mortality districts.

Status of Under 5 Mortality Rate (SRS) in India and Bigger States/ UTs					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
India	39	37	36	35	32
Andhra Pradesh	37	35	33	31	27
Assam	52	48	47	43	40
Bihar	43	41	37	34	30
Chhattisgarh	49	47	45	44	41
Delhi	22	21	19	13	14
Gujarat	33	33	31	28	24
Haryana	37	35	36	31	33
Himachal Pradesh	27	25	23	23	24
Jammu & Kashmir	26	24	23	21	17
Jharkhand	33	34	34	31	27
Karnataka	29	28	28	26	21
Kerala	11	12	10	9	8
Madhya Pradesh	55	55	56	53	51
Maharashtra	21	21	22	21	18
Odisha	50	47	44	43	39
Punjab	24	24	23	21	22
Rajasthan	45	43	40	41	40
Tamil Nadu	19	19	17	16	13
Telangana	34	32	30	26	23
Uttar Pradesh	47	46	47	48	43
Uttarakhand	41	35	33	30	26
West Bengal	27	26	26	24	22

Source: Sample Registration System Report of Registrar General of India
<https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/data/SRSSTAT>

Interventions for improving Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR):

- **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 is rolled out in the country for prevention of Rota-viral diarrhoea. Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) is 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 / Defeat Diarrhoea (D2)** initiative is 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.