

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1029
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7th FEBRUARY, 2020**

NEONATAL MORTALITY

1029. 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 in India nearly 6 lakh newborn die each year, if so, the details thereof indicating the number of newborn deaths during last five years, State/UT and year-wise;
- (b) whether is it a fact that more than 80 per cent die from preventable and treatable causes such as premature birth, complications during delivery and infections like sepsis and pneumonia;
- (c) if so, the details of preventive remedies taken by the Government to save the life of children during the last five years; and
- (d) the details of schemes being implemented to protect the newborns especially in rural areas?

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

(a) & (b): As per UNICEF Annual Report 2018, Nearly Six lakh new-borns die in India within 28 days of their birth every year and most of these deaths are preventable and medically treatable.

However, as per Sample Registration System Report, Neonatal Mortality Rate at National level has reduced from 28 per 1,000 live births in 2013 to 23 per 1,000 live births in 2017. As per Sample Registration System Report (2010-13), major causes of new-borns deaths in India are Prematurity & low birth weight (48.1), Birth asphyxia & birth trauma (12.9), Neonatal Pneumonia (12.0), Other noncommunicable diseases (7.1), Sepsis (5.4), Ill-defined or cause unknown (5.0), Congenital anomalies (4.0), Diarrhoeal diseases (3.1), Injuries (0.9), Tetanus (0.5), and others (1.0).

Details of State -wise Neonatal Mortality Rate in last 5 years (2013 to 2017) is placed at annexure.

(c) & (d): Government of India is implementing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCHA+N) strategy under National Health Mission to reduce the neonatal and child mortality.

The various intervention under RMNCHA+N strategy are as below:

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 delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants up to one year of age. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is another maternity benefit programme under which cash incentive is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. Strengthening essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
3. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home-Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices and to identify sick new-born.
4. 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) in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
5. 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. The Rotavirus vaccination has also been rolled out in the country for prevention of Rota-viral diarrhoea. "Mission Indradhanush is targeted 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. Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) 2.0 is rolled-out as per road-map for achieving 90% full immunization coverage across the country.
6. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
7. Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for promoting ORS and Zinc use and eliminating the diarrhoeal deaths by 2025.

8. Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS) initiative for reduction of Childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia.
9. 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.
10. All the children from 0 to 18 years of age are screened for 30 health conditions classified into 4Ds - Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delay under "Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram" (RBSK) to improve the quality of survival and to reduce out of pocket expenditure of families. District early intervention centre (DEIC) at district health facility level are established for confirmation and management of the 4D's.
11. National Deworming Day (NDD) is implemented biannually every year for deworming of children (one to nineteen year of age).
12. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and awareness on maternal and child Health and nutrition education through mass and social media to improve healthy practices and to generate demand for service uptake.
13. Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done through RCH portal to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and immunization as per schedule.

ANNEXURE					
State-wise trend of Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) in India, SRS					
States	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
India	28	26	25	24	23
Andhra Pradesh	25	26	24	23	23
Assam	27	26	25	23	22
Bihar	28	27	28	27	28
Chhattisgarh	31	28	27	26	26
Delhi	16	13	14	12	14
Gujarat	26	24	23	21	21
Haryana	26	23	24	22	21
Himachal Pradesh	25	25	19	16	14
Jammu & Kashmir	29	26	20	18	17
Jharkhand	26	25	23	21	20
Karnataka	22	20	19	18	18
Kerala	6	6	6	6	5
Madhya Pradesh	36	35	34	32	33
Maharashtra	17	16	15	13	13
Orissa	37	36	35	32	32
Punjab	16	14	13	13	13
Rajasthan	32	32	30	28	27
Tamil Nadu	15	14	14	12	11
Telangana		25	23	21	20
Uttar Pradesh	35	32	31	30	30
Uttarakhand		26	28	30	24
West Bengal	21	19	18	17	17