

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED PARLIAMENT QUESTION 3258
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER 2021**

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

**3258: SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI MANOJ KOTAK:
SHRI T.N. PRATHAPAN:**

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

- (a) the present status of infant mortality rate in the country and the data thereof, State/UT-wise and year-wise since 2010;
- (b) the reasons and factors that influence the infant deaths in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has appointed any research/investigation committee or organization to study about the infant deaths in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the important findings;
- (e) whether the Government has launched schemes and projects to address the nutritional needs of mothers/pregnant women in the country and if so, the details of such schemes, funds allocated/utilised and number of beneficiaries since implementation of these Schemes; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce infant mortality rate?

ANSWER

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

(a): As per the latest Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin of Registrar General of India, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at National level is 30 per 1,000 Live Births in 2019. The State/UT-wise and year-wise detail since 2010 is placed at Annexure 1.

(b) to (d): Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India is responsible for generating data on regular basis on population statistics including Vital Statistics (Birth and Death) and Census.

The major causes of Infant Mortality in India as per the SRS reports (2010-13) include Prematurity & low birth weight, Pneumonia, Birth asphyxia & birth trauma, Other non-

communicable diseases, Diarrhoeal diseases, Ill-defined or cause unknown, Congenital anomalies, Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections, Injuries, Fever of unknown origin.

To ascertain the number and causes of child death, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initiated Child Death Review programme in August, 2014 and recently, Maternal, Perinatal, Child Death Surveillance and Response (MPCDSR) portal has been launched for online reporting and reviewing of child deaths.

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country has shown significant and consistent decline since the inception of National Health Mission due to implementation of various schemes in the States/ UTs.

(e): In order to address the problem of malnutrition in the country, Government implements several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions. Government has also set up POSHAN *Abhiyaan*, which has one of the aim to prevent and reduce prevalence of anaemia among Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers.

Government has also taken further measures to strengthen nutritional content, delivery, outreach and outcomes with focus on developing practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity to disease and malnutrition. Steps have also been taken to improve nutritional quality and testing, strengthen delivery and leverage technology under the Poshan Tracker, a robust ICT enabled platform, to improve governance with regard to real time monitoring of provisioning of supplementary nutrition for prompt supervisions and management of services.

Government has advised States/UTs to ensure that the quality of supplementary nutrition conforms to prescribed standards laid down under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations made thereunder and also to promote use of AYUSH systems for prevention of malnutrition and related diseases. A programme to support development of Poshan Vatikas at Anganwadi centres to meet dietary diversity gap leveraging traditional knowledge in nutritional practices has also been taken up.

Mission Poshan 2.0, an integrated nutrition support programme, has been announced in Budget 2021-22.

Details of funds released to States/UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan and ICDS Scheme from FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21.

Total Central Funds released to States/UTs from FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21 (Amount in Lakhs)	
POSHAN Abhiyaan	ICDS scheme
5,31,279.08	34,00,721.54

Till date, a total of **9.22 crore** beneficiaries are registered under the ICDS scheme as per ICDS Rapid Reporting System (RRS) data.

(f): In order to bring down Infant Mortality Rate, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is supporting 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 interventions include:

- Facility Based New Born Care-Sick New-born Care Units (SNCUs) are established at District Hospital and Medical College level and New-born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) established at First Referral Units (FRUs)/ Community Health Centres (CHC) for care of sick and small babies.
- Under Home Based New-born Care (HBNC) and Home-Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) program, home visits by ASHAs are conducted to improve child rearing practices and to identify sick new-born and young children in the community.
- 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 has been launched 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.
- Children from 0 to 18 years of age are screened for 30 health conditions (i.e. Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delay) under "Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK)" to improve child survival. District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) at district health facility level are established for confirmation and management of children screened under RBSK.
- 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.
- Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight / Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for promoting ORS and Zinc use and for reducing diarrheal deaths.
- Several capacity building programs of health care providers are conducted for improving maternal and child survival and health outcomes.

S. N.		Infant Mortality Rate (SRS)									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	ALL INDIA	47	44	42	40	39	37	34	33	32	30
1	Andhra Pradesh	46	43	41	39	39	37	34	32	29	25
2	A&N Islands	25	23	24	24	22	20	16	14	9	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31	32	33	32	30	30	36	42	37	29
4	Assam	58	55	55	54	49	47	44	44	41	40
5	Bihar	48	44	43	42	42	42	38	35	32	29
6	Chandigarh	22	20	20	21	23	21	14	14	13	13
7	Chhattisgarh	51	48	47	46	43	41	39	38	41	40
8	D&N Haveli	38	35	33	31	26	21	17	13	13	11
9	Daman & Diu	23	22	22	20	18	18	19	17	16	17
10	Delhi	30	28	25	24	20	18	18	16	13	11
11	Goa	10	11	10	9	10	9	8	9	7	8
12	Gujarat	44	41	38	36	35	33	30	30	28	25
13	Haryana	48	44	42	41	36	36	33	30	30	27
14	Himachal Pradesh	40	38	36	35	32	28	25	22	19	19
15	Jammu & Kashmir including Ladakh	43	41	39	37	34	26	24	23	22	20
16	Jharkhand	42	39	38	37	34	32	29	29	30	27
17	Karnataka	38	35	32	31	29	28	24	25	23	21
18	Kerala	13	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	7	6
19	Lakshadweep	25	24	24	24	20	20	19	20	14	8
20	Madhya Pradesh	62	59	56	54	52	50	47	47	48	46
21	Maharashtra	28	25	25	24	22	21	19	19	19	17
22	Manipur	14	11	10	10	11	9	11	12	11	10
23	Meghalaya	55	52	49	47	46	42	39	39	33	33
24	Mizoram	37	34	35	35	32	32	27	15	5	3
25	Nagaland	23	21	18	18	14	12	12	7	4	3
26	Odisha	61	57	53	51	49	46	44	41	40	38
27	Puducherry	22	19	17	17	14	11	10	11	11	9
28	Punjab	34	30	28	26	24	23	21	21	20	19
29	Rajasthan	55	52	49	47	46	43	41	38	37	35
30	Sikkim	30	26	24	22	19	18	16	12	7	5
31	Tamil Nadu	24	22	21	21	20	19	17	16	15	15
32	Telangana					35	34	31	29	27	23
33	Tripura	27	29	28	26	21	20	24	29	27	21
34	Uttar Pradesh	61	57	53	50	48	46	43	41	43	41
35	Uttarakhand	38	36	34	32	33	34	38	32	31	27
36	West Bengal	31	32	32	31	28	26	25	24	22	20
Source: Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India											