

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:820

ANSWERED ON:25.02.2011

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

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

- (a) whether the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country has come down as compared to 2008 and 2005;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise latest data of IMR released by the Registrar-General of India in its Sample Registration System;
- (d) the names of the States who have registered three points decline in 2009; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to implement the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) effectively to reduce the IMR?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIDINESH TRIVEDI)

(a) Yes.

(b) In 2005, IMR was 58 which drop back down to 53 per thousand live births in 2008 and as per latest data of Sample registration system (SRS 2009), it has further come down to 50.

(c) Annexed.

(d) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry have shown three or more points decline in 2009.

(e) Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) – component of the National Rural Health Mission, the following interventions are taken up to reduce infant mortality.

i) Establishment of Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, newborn stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.

ii) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on basic newborn care and resuscitation.

iii) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Facility Based Integrate Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).

iv) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease and Acute Respiratory Infections.

v) Immunisation against six vaccine preventable diseases.

vi) Improving Infant and young child feeding practices including breastfeeding promotion.

vii) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.

viii) Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.