

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.171
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST JUNE,2019**

NEO-NATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

171. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether India's Neo-Natal and Infant Mortality rate is one of the highest in the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether paucity of oxygen, unethical doctors, unhygienic hospitals, corrupt management are some of the major reasons causing the deaths of infants; and
- (d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to address these issues and the financial assistance being extended to minimize these mortality rates?

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

(a) & (b): No, As per Sample Registration System (SRS), report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births in 2016 and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for India is 33 per 1000 live births in 2017. State-wise NMR and IMR are placed at Annexure 1 and 2.

(c) & (d): No, The major causes of Infant mortality in India as per the SRS reports (2010-13) are Prematurity & low birth weight (35.9%), Pneumonia (16.9%), Birth asphyxia & birth trauma (9.9%), Other non-communicable diseases (7.9%), Diarrhoeal diseases (6.7%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.6%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (4.2%), Injuries (2.1%), Fever of unknown origin (1.7%), All Other Remaining Causes (5.4%).

The various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission (NHM) that are implemented by States/ UTs to reduce NMR and IMR are as under:

India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) launched in 2014, aims to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of "Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate" and "Single Digit Stillbirth Rate", by 2030.

Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), entitlements under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), LaQshaya initiative for all government facilities to ensure respectful quality maternity care and ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Child provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices, Mother's Absolute Affection programme (MAA) to promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months-appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight to prevent Diarrhoea, Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to provide vaccination to children against life threatening diseases. "Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush" have been implemented to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated.

Besides this, government is also implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) which provides newborn and child health screening and early interventions services for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival.

Capacity building of health care providers is supported to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care, and also care of sick and small newborns.

The details of financial assistance under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) flexi-pool for the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is placed at Annexure 3.

State-wise Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) in India, SRS 2016

States	NMR (2016)
India	24
Andhra Pradesh	23
Assam	23
Bihar	27
Chhattisgarh	26
Delhi	12
Gujarat	21
Haryana	22
Himachal Pradesh	16
Jammu & Kashmir	18
Jharkhand	21
Karnataka	18
Kerala	6
Madhya Pradesh	32
Maharashtra	13
Orissa	32
Punjab	13
Rajasthan	28
Tamil Nadu	12
Telangana	21
Uttar Pradesh	30
Uttarakhand	30
West Bengal	17

State-wise Infant Mortality Rate (NMR) in India, SRS 2017

States/UTs	IMR (2017)
India	33
Andaman & Nicobar	14
Andhra Pradesh	32
Arunachal Pradesh	42
Assam	44
Bihar	35
Chandigarh	14
Chhattisgarh	38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13
Daman & Diu	17
Delhi	16
Goa	9
Gujarat	30
Haryana	30
Himachal Pradesh	22
Jammu & Kashmir	23
Jharkhand	29
Karnataka	25
Kerala	10
Lakshadweep	20
Madhya Pradesh	47
Maharashtra	19
Manipur	12
Meghalaya	39
Mizoram	15
Nagaland	7
Odisha	41
Puducherry	11
Punjab	21
Rajasthan	38
Sikkim	12
Tamil Nadu	16
Telangana	29
Tripura	29
Uttar Pradesh	41
Uttarakhand	32
West Bengal	24

Detail of SPIP Approvals under RCH Flexible Pool for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19			
Rs. In Lakhs			
S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2017-18	2018-19
1	Bihar	90947.97	99580.20
2	Chhattisgarh	23076.46	26163.25
3	Himachal Pradesh	6439.62	6780.28
4	Jammu & Kashmir	10973.92	13492.99
5	Jharkhand	27621.51	30218.22
6	Madhya Pradesh	69200.46	78446.97
7	Orissa	31748.92	34883.61
8	Rajasthan	59669.96	68885.14
9	Uttar Pradesh	118505.46	132556.22
10	Uttarakhand	8085.23	8309.61
11	Arunachal Pradesh	3144.00	4273.65
12	Assam	28580.44	34010.69
13	Manipur	3723.44	3787.44
14	Meghalaya	4241.26	5066.10
15	Mizoram	2772.80	2526.78
16	Nagaland	2540.23	3090.01
17	Sikkim	814.05	1143.83
18	Tripura	3613.41	4270.44
19	Andhra Pradesh	15537.53	17388.46
20	Goa	442.12	1035.83
21	Gujarat	35067.13	42572.50
22	Haryana	8559.33	10386.70
23	Karnataka	27456.59	30559.69
24	Kerala	9741.14	12223.60
25	Maharashtra	39460.38	44256.56
26	Punjab	8295.66	10403.20
27	Tamil Nadu	22843.44	25854.08
28	Telangana	13690.45	19037.28
29	West Bengal	37976.89	41512.43
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	396.67	521.26
31	Chandigarh	210.77	211.14
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	427.78	497.69
33	Daman & Diu	206.52	338.80
34	Delhi	1624.96	3565.35
35	Lakshadweep	129.67	117.64
36	Puducherry	563.08	809.43
	Grand Total	718329.26	818777.07