

(d) A Draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) (Regulation) Bill & Rules, 2010 has been prepared which addresses the issue related to surrogacy in context of ART Clinics.

Child Mortality due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea

2490. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

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

(a) whether as per the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) the State of World's Children Report, 2008, 5753 children below five years die every day in India due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea;

(b) if so, the measures taken to check this high mortality rate;

(c) whether 46 percent children in India are malnourished; and

(d) the details of programmes formulated for the improvement of mother and child health and the details of achievements made through these programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) State of World's Children report, 2008, 2067000 under five children die annually in India. The major causes of death are Pneumonia and Diarrhoea, Measles, Malaria and Malnutrition besides Neonatal causes.

(b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality. The interventions under the Child health are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) As per the report of National family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting among children under 5 years was 43.5%, 48% and 19.8% respectively.

(d) The details of the program for improvement of mothers' health is given in the Statement – II (See below). The details of about improvement in terms of infant mortality rate & maternal mortality rate State-wise is given in the Statement – III and IV.

Statement – I

Child Health Strategies

Under the RCH Programme Phase-II within the overarching umbrella of NRHM (2005-2012), the Government of India is actively pursuing the goal of reduction in Infant Mortality Ratio by focusing on the following technical strategies and interventions:

- Training of health personnel in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Pre-Service Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
- Training in Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (F-IMNCI).
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute respiratory Infections and other infections.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care resuscitation.
- Infant and young child feeding.
- Immunization against six vaccine preventable disease.
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- Establishment of Sick New Born Care units at District Hospitals, Sterilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care Corner at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.

Statement – II

Child Health Strategies

Under the RCH Programme Phase-II within the overarching umbrella of NRHM (2005-2012), the Government of India is actively pursuing the goal of reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio by focusing on the following technical strategies and interventions:

- Essential Obstetric Care
- Skilled attendance at Birth
- Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care at First Referral Units (FRUs)
- Referral Services
- Demand Promotion : Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Safe Abortion Services/Medical termination of Pregnancy
- Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs) services at all CHOs/FRUs and at 24x7 PHCs
- Setting up of Blood Storage Centres (BSC) at FRUs.

Statement – III

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

| Sl. No. | States | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | All India | 58 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 53 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 59 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 52 |
| 2 | Assam | 66 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 64 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61 | 61 | 60 | 58 | 56 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 60 | 63 | 61 | 59 | 57 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 53 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 50 |
| 6 | Haryana | 61 | 60 | 57 | 55 | 54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| 7 | Jharkhand | 49 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 46 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 49 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 45 |
| 9 | Kerala | 12 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 79 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 70 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 36 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 |
| 12 | Orissa | 77 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 69 |
| 13 | Punjab | 45 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 41 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 67 | 68 | 67 | 65 | 63 |
| 15 | Tamil Nadu | 41 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 31 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 72 | 73 | 71 | 69 | 67 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 40 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 35 |
| 18 | Arunachal Pradesh | 38 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 32 |
| 19 | Delhi | 32 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 35 |
| 20 | Goa | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 10 |
| 21 | Himachal Pradesh | 51 | 49 | 50 | 47 | 44 |
| 22 | J & K | 49 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 49 |
| 23 | Manipur | 14 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| 24 | Meghalaya | 54 | 49 | 53 | 56 | 58 |
| 25 | Mizoram | 19 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 37 |
| 26 | Nagaland | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 26 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 32 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 33 |
| 28 | Tripura | 32 | 31 | 36 | 39 | 34 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 42 | 42 | 43 | 48 | 44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| 30 | A&N Islands | 19 | 27 | 31 | 34 | 31 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 21 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 28 |
| 32 | D & N Haveli | 48 | 42 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| 33 | Daman & Diu | 37 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 31 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 30 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 31 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 24 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 25 |

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India, M/o Home Affairs

Statement – IV

Maternal Mortality Ratio (India and State-wise)

| Major State | MMR (1997-98) | MMR (1999-01) | MMR (2001-03) | MMR (2004-06) |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| India Total * | 398 | 327 | 301 | 254 |
| Assam | 568 | 398 | 490 | 480 |
| Bihar / Jharkhand | 531 | 400 | 371 | 312 |
| Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh | 441 | 407 | 379 | 335 |
| Orissa | 346 | 424 | 358 | 303 |
| Rajasthan | 508 | 501 | 445 | 388 |
| Uttar Pradesh / Uttarakhand | 606 | 539 | 517 | 440 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 197 | 220 | 195 | 154 |
| Karnataka | 245 | 266 | 228 | 213 |
| Kerala | 150 | 149 | 110 | 95 |
| Tamil Nadu | 131 | 167 | 134 | 111 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Gujarat | 46 | 202 | 172 | 160 |
| Haryana | 136 | 176 | 162 | 186 |
| Maharashtra | 166 | 169 | 149 | 130 |
| Punjab | 280 | 177 | 178 | 192 |
| West Bengal | 303 | 218 | 194 | 141 |
| Others | - | 276 | 235 | 206 |

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 1997-98, 1999-01, 2001-03, 2004-06)

*Includes Others

Spreading of Swine Flu in the Country

2491. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of swine flu cases registered in the country with the onset of monsoon, State-wise; and

(b) the number of persons died throughout the country due to swine flu, so far, during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State-wise list of the number of swine flu cases registered in the country with the onset of monsoon is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The first case in our country was reported on 16th May, 2009. Since then 1926 persons have died due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (as on 14th August, 2010).

Statement

Swine flow cases in the country from after onset of monsoon

(From 1st May-2010 to 15th August-2010)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | No. of cases |
|---------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Delhi | 324 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 380 |