

**Measures to reduce neo-natal mortality rate**

1023. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that neo-natal mortality rate in the country is 25 per 1000 live births, as per the report of UNICEF;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any effective and concrete steps to reduce the current neo-natal mortality rate from existing 25 per 1000 live births to single digit neo-natal mortality rate; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Sample Registration System (SRS), 2016 report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births. State-wise NMR is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of "Single Digit Neo-natal Mortality Rate" and "Single Digit Stillbirth Rate", by 2030.

Various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission (NHM) are implemented by States/UTs to reduce neo-natal mortality are as under:—

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) 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, Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to provide vaccination to children against many 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 intervention 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 healthcare providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care, and also care of sick and small newborns.

***Statement***

*State-wise Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) in India, SRS 2016*

States	2016
<b>India</b>	24
Andhra Pradesh	23
Assam	23
Bihar	27
Chhattisgarh	26
Delhi	12
Gujarat	21
Haryana	22
Himachal Pradesh	16
Jammu and Kashmir	18
Jharkhand	21
Karnataka	18
Kerala	6
Madhya Pradesh	32
Maharashtra	13
Odisha	32

States	2016
Punjab	13
Rajasthan	28
Tamil Nadu	12
Telangana	21
Uttar Pradesh	30
Uttarakhand	30
West Bengal	17

#### **Eradication of tuberculosis**

1024. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has a target to eradicate tuberculosis by 2025;
- (b) how does this target date compare with global targets;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to achieve this target; and
- (d) whether Government is coordinating with the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, India targets to end tuberculosis by 2025.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include ending the TB epidemic by 2030 under SDG 3.

However, Government of India has set a target of 2025, five years ahead of the SDG for ending TB in India.

(c) The Ministry has developed and is implementing the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of ending TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:—

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt and appropriate treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote treatment adherence.