

Capital's sex ratio improves slightly, infant mortality rate decreases

From 896 females per 1,000 males a year ago, the ratio is now 898 females per 1,000 males

STAFF REPORTER

NEW DELHI: The sex ratio in the Capital has improved in the past one year.

From 896 females per 1,000 males a year ago, the ratio now stands at 898 females per 1,000 males — and it is best among the Muslims.

On Wednesday, Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia released Delhi government's data on the total registration of births and deaths in Delhi in 2015.

Among Muslims, the sex composition at the time of birth in males and females is 50.49:49.51 (in %), while it is 53.10:46.90 among Hindus.

The sex composition is most skewed among Sikhs, 54.87:45.13 (in %).

In numbers

The average number of births per day in Delhi is 1,025 and the average number of deaths per day is 341.

The net natural increase in population is 684 per day and 2.50 lakh in a year.

The remaining increase in the population of Delhi is due to migration.

"Births registered in Delhi have increased from 3,73,693 in 2014 to 3,74,012 in 2015,"

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The Delhi government released data on registration of births and deaths in 2015

THE FINDINGS

➔ Sex ration has gone up from 896 females per 1000 males in 2014 to 898 females per 1000 males

➔ Total number of births registered during 2015 was 3,74,012 as against 3,73,693 during 2014

➔ Birth rate reduced from 20.9 per thousand pop-

ulation in 2014 to 20.5 per thousand population in 2015

➔ Infant Mortality Rate decreased from 25 per thousand live births in 2012 to 24 in 2013 and 20 in 2014 as per Sample Registration System

➔ Total number of deaths registered during 2015 was 1.25 lakh as compared to 1.21 lakh in 2014

Religion-wise sex ratio of births and deaths in 2015 in Delhi

Religion	Births		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F
Hindu	53.10	46.90	61.51	38.49
Muslim	50.49	49.51	60.62	39.38
Christian	52.09	47.91	61.07	38.93
Sikh	54.87	45.13	51.06	48.94
Others	52.27	47.73	71.16	28.84

➔ Average number of births per day in Delhi during 2015 is 1,025 and average number of deaths per day is 341

➔ Net natural increase in population of Delhi is 684 per day and 2.5 lakh in a year. The remaining increase in the population of Delhi is due to migration

The average number of births per day in Delhi is 1,025 and the average number of deaths per day is 341

said Mr. Sisodia.

As per the 2011 Census, Delhi's population stands at 1.1 crore, of which 58.8 lakh are male and 51.5 lakh are female.

The birth and death of a person is registered with the three Municipal Corporations, New Delhi Municipal Council and the Delhi Cantonment Board.

As per the report, the Infant Mortality Rate has decreased from 25 per thousand live births in 2012 to 24 in 2013 and then 20 in 2014 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). The data for 2015 is not given.

Infant Mortality rate is the ratio of the number of deaths in the first year of life to the number of live births occurring in the same population during the same period of time.

Till 2013, Delhi ranked sixth among the seven Union Territories in sex ratio, while Tripura was the only State in India which had more females than males — 1,055 females per 1,000 males.

Sex ratio improves, infant mortality up

Anonna Dutt

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NEW DELHI: More girls were born in Delhi in 2015 as compared to the previous year, according to Delhi's annual report on registration of births and deaths in 2015. But on the flip side, there was a rise in the number of infant deaths.

The report was released on Wednesday by deputy chief minister Manish Sisodia.

In 2015, Delhi's sex ratio at birth increased by two points, from 896 to 898. "The situation is now getting better and Delhi has shown a healthy improvement in the sex ratio. Now, it is very difficult to get a sex-selective abortion done in Delhi. The rules are being followed strictly," said Delhi health secretary Dr Tarun Seem.

In 2015, 83 more children below the age of one died in Delhi. There were 8,695 infant deaths in 2015 as compared to 8,612 in 2014, taking the infant mortality rate up from 21.66 to 23.25.

Infant mortality rate is the

MORE GIRLS FOR DELHI

Maternal mortality rate has gone down even though more infants died in the national capital.

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH
(per 1,000 male births)

895
2013

896
2014

898
2015

VITAL INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	21.07	20.88	20.50
Death rate (per 1,000 population)	5.52	6.77	6.82
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.37	21.66	23.25
Maternal mortality rate (per 1 lakh births)	0.54	0.43	0.37

SOURCE: DELHI GOVERNMENT

number of deaths of infants under one-year-old per 1,000 live births. This means, 6.98% of the total 1,24,516 deaths in 2015, were that of babies below the age of 1.

But quoting the sample registration system (SRS) data, Sisodia said, "Infant mortality

rate in Delhi decreased from 25 per thousand live birth in 2012 to 24 in 2013 and then 20 in 2014." The SRS data for 2015 is not available.

The report shows hypertension killed 6,200 people in Delhi in 2015 -- 4.98% of all deaths in Delhi. Hypertension was

the second major killer after septicaemia. Blood infection resulted in 8.31% of all deaths.

The report says the average number of births per day in Delhi was 1,025 and the average number of deaths per day was 314 in 2015, making the net natural increase in population 684 per day. "According to the data, the natural increase in population in 2015 should be 2.50 lakhs, the remaining increase is due to migration," Sisodia said.

The data showed that a total of 3,74,012 births were registered with the corporation in 2015, an increase of 319 registered birth from 2014. However, the birth rate -- number of live births per 1,000 population -- reduced from 20.9 in 2014 to 20.5 in 2015.

"Institutional deliveries -- births in hospitals and maternity homes -- increased from 81.75% in 2013 to 82.83% in 2014 and then 84.41% in 2015. Of the 3.16 lakhs institutional births, about 2.12 lakhs (67.2%) births occurred in government hospitals in 2015," said Sisodia.

दिल्ली में बढ़ी लड़कियां



■ वरिष्ठ संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

राजधानी के सेक्स रेश्यो में इजाफा हुआ है। साल 2014 की तुलना में 2015 में प्रति हजार लड़कों पर लड़कियों की संख्या 896 से बढ़ कर 898 हो गई है। पिछले साल जहां बर्थ रजिस्ट्रेशन बढ़ा है, वहीं रोजाना होने वाले जन्म में भी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। हालांकि पॉपुलेशन की तुलना में बर्थ रेट में कमी आई है। इन आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिल्ली की 43.97 फीसट महिलाएं 20 से 24 साल की उम्र में ही मां बन रही हैं।

बर्थ रजिस्ट्रेशन बढ़ा

डिप्टी सीएम मनीष सिंसोदिया ने साल 2015 की इस रिपोर्ट को रिलीज किया है। इस रिपोर्ट में 2015 में बर्थ रजिस्ट्रेशन का नंबर 3,74,012 हो गया है। यह 2014 में 3,73,693 था। औसतन रोज होने वाले बर्थ की संख्या भी बढ़ी है। यह साल 2014 में डेली बर्थ की संख्या 1024 थी, 2015 में इसके एक संख्या का इजाफा हुआ है। रजिस्टर्ड होने वाले बर्थ रेट में 1.97 लाख (52.7 फीसट) पुरुष और 1.77 लाख (47.3 फीसट) महिलाएं हैं। हालांकि, प्रति हजार आबादी की तुलना में बर्थ रेट 20.9 से घट कर 20.5 फीसट हो गया है। नॉर्थ एमसीडी में 34.99 फीसट, साउथ एमसीडी में 31.80 फीसट, ईस्ट एमसीडी में 20.35 फीसट, एनडीएमसी एरिया में 11.92 फीसट और कैट बोर्ड एरिया में 0.94 फीसट बर्थ रेट रजिस्टर्ड हुआ है।

20 से 24 साल की उम्र में मां

ज्यादा उम्र में मां बनने से कई बीमारियों का खतरा रहता है, लेकिन इस मामले में दिल्ली के आंकड़े अलग हैं। नए आंकड़ों के अनुसार 20 से 24 साल की उम्र में 43.97 फीसट महिलाएं मां बनी हैं, जबकि 25 से 29 साल की उम्र की 38 फीसट महिलाएं मां बनीं। 30 साल से ज्यादा उम्र की केवल 15.3 फीसट महिलाएं ही मां बनीं। समय के साथ दिल्ली में बच्चों का जन्म अस्पतालों में ज्यादा हो रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2015 में इस्टिट्यूशनल बर्थ रेट 84.41 फीसट बढ़ा है। यह पहले 82.83 फीसट था। कुल 3.16 लाख इस्टिट्यूशनल बर्थ में से 2.12 लाख सरकारी अस्पतालों में हुए।

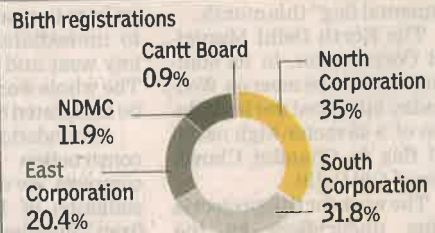
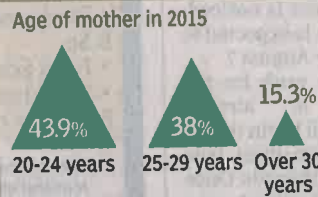
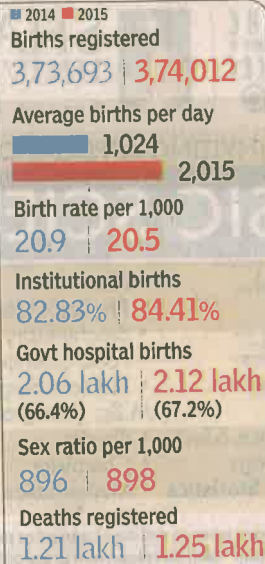
हर दिन हो रही हैं अब ज्यादा मौतें

दिल्ली में रोजाना जहां 1025 बच्चे जन्म ले रहे हैं, लेकिन 341 लोगों की मौत भी रोज हो रही है। 2015 में कुल मौतों की संख्या 1.25 लाख हो गई, जो साल 2014 में 1.21 लाख थी। यानी नई रिपोर्ट में चार हजार ज्यादा लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं। इसमें से 62.7 फीसट लोगों की मौत अस्पताल में हुई है। हालांकि इस रिपोर्ट में साल 2015 में नवजात बच्चों की होने वाली मौत का डेटा नहीं है।

898 हुई प्रति हजार लड़कों पर लड़कियां | **1025** बच्चे हर दिन पैदा होते हैं राजधानी में | **341** लोगों की मौत भी रोज हो रही है यहां | **62.7** फीसट लोगों की मौत अस्पताल में हुई

Neonatal deaths double in a decade, infants also at risk

LIFE AND DEATH



TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Advances in medical technology and health infrastructure in the city seem to have done little to save children from dying. The latest birth and death registration data shows that the number of neonatal deaths — children dying within 29 days — has nearly doubled in the last 10 years from 3,183 in 2005 to 5,908 in 2015.

The number of infant deaths (children who die before turning a year old) in the capital has also gone up from 4,182 to 8,695 over the last decade. This data was released in the annual report prepared by the directorate of economics and statistics of Delhi government on registration of births and deaths in 2015.

The data shows infant deaths were caused by hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions (20.34%) followed by septicaemia (11.36%). Slow fetal growth, fetal mal-

nutrition and immaturity was the third-most common cause of infant deaths (7.26%).

"Infant deaths are 6.98% of the total registered deaths in Delhi, which is slightly higher than 6.67% recorded during the preceding year. Of these infant deaths, 8,612 were institutional and 83 non-institutional. The infant mortality rate per thousand live births in 2015 is 23.25%, which are higher in comparison to preceding year," said officials.

Public health officials have are shocked at the neonatal and infant mortality rate. "The government is celebrating the increase in institutional births, but there is no focus on improving infrastructure and managing shortage of staff in hospitals. Often, patients are referred to bigger hospitals at the last minute due to lack of equipment or expertise at the smaller centres," said a doctor.

Maternity centres and some government-run health institutions,

experts said, lack facilities for caesarean-section delivery. "There are cases of women delivering in ambulances every day. This is because there is no trust in local maternity centres and patients travel long distance at the last minute for delivery," said a public health expert. He also blamed poor nutrition of mothers for the high infant mortality rate.

Doctors said that public sector hospitals are overburdened and the private sector is unaffordable for most people. "The cost of ICU care for a newborn in most big hospitals is Rs 10,000-30,000. The government should add newborn care facilities in peripheral hospitals," a senior doctor said.

Social activists working for the rights of women and the girl child point towards the need for focussed measures to build awareness against sex determination tests and crack-down on ultrasound clinics offering such facilities illegally.