

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CHILD (0-5 YEARS) HEALTH CARE
PRACTICES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS
(A LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL)**

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ABSTRACT

Over the last decade, India's child health storey has mainly been one of success, with immunisation and supplements helping to reduce infant death and promote healthy growth. Infant mortality has decreased from 66 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014, while DPT immunization rates have grown from 58 percent to 83 percent. The paper deeply studies on the determinants of health care practice in rural and urban areas in India. The objective of the study is to study the determinants for causing the mortality and other diseases about the children in the age group 0-5 years between Rural and Urban Areas in the Study Area. Socio Economic conditions are primary sources of health conditions in any society. These are a serious negative effect on the health and well-being of children throughout their life course. On the other hand, child health provides a considerable support to the efforts of families to lift themselves out of poverty. In our analysis, we urge that women receive more education and that maternity and child health care facilities for younger babies be improved. Furthermore, programmes aiming at reducing the primary causes of infant and child mortality, such as acute respiratory infections and diarrheal infections, must be enhanced. Educational initiatives promoting breastfeeding and immunization coverage appear to be significant in the overall framework of policy creation to attain this goal.

KEYWORDS: *Child Mortality, Maternal Health, Infant, Odds Ratio, Urban, Rural.*

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