

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 266  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2025**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR NHM COMPONENTS**

**266. SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA:**

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

- (a) whether updated performance indicators for National Health Mission (NHM) subprograms have been notified;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along side State/UT-wise performance and monitoring results;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the challenges faced in achieving targets especially with respect to maternal and child health; and
- (e) the proposed measures to be taken in this regard for quality assurance and adaptive implementation?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) to (d): Under the National Health Mission, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs to strengthen the public healthcare system in rural areas based on the proposals received in the form of Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Health Mission. Government of India provides financial approval for the proposal in the form of Record of Proceedings (RoPs) as per norms & available resources

During NPCC meetings, Key deliverables meetings with respect to the States are measured against the pre-defined targets.

Key deliverables under the NHM include strengthening primary healthcare systems, improving maternal and child health services, expanding immunization coverage, reducing the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and enhancing health infrastructure and human resources. These deliverables are essential as they convert policy priorities into clear, measurable targets for implementation at State and District levels. They

also serve as the basis for monitoring progress, identifying service gaps, and ensuring accountability. These KDs are a part of RoP. The link for state-wise RoP is as under:

<https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=1377&lid=744>

The State Health Index (SHI) serves as a comprehensive tool to evaluate and monitor the performance of States and UTs across key health indicators. It assesses progress through a structured set of domains—health outcomes, governance and information systems, and key inputs and processes—using measurable and comparable metrics. The link for the details regarding SHI is as under:

[https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-02/SHI\\_Round\\_one%20Report\\_09102021.pdf?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-02/SHI_Round_one%20Report_09102021.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

The Output–Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) systematically reviews and monitors key health indicators in alignment with the National Health Mission (NHM) and NITI Aayog’s mandate. It ensures convergence by tracking progress against defined targets, analyzing gaps, and facilitating evidence-based decision-making. Through periodic reviews, OOMF provides structured feedback to states and districts, enabling corrective actions and strengthening accountability. By integrating NHM programmatic output indicators with NITI Aayog’s outcome benchmarks, the framework promotes transparency, enhances performance monitoring, and supports continuous improvement in healthcare delivery.

Common Review Missions (CRM) are conducted annually to assess and monitor the progress and implementation status under the scheme. The key strategies and priority areas of CRM is to analyze challenges with respect to strengthening health systems, identify trends in progress of key indicators, evaluate the readiness of the state to undertake implementation of new initiatives, and review the progress and coordination mechanisms with various partners.

The major challenges in reducing the **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)** are geographical challenges like hard-to-reach areas, and social and cultural barriers.

(e) The Government of India has successfully implemented the National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) which is a comprehensive framework established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), aimed at ensuring and enhancing the quality of healthcare services provided at public health facilities. NQAS provides a comprehensive framework aimed at enhancing the quality of care in public health facilities by focusing on areas such as service provision, patient rights, inputs, support services, clinical care, infection control, quality management. This lead to better patient outcomes and increased public trust in healthcare services.

'LaQshya (Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative) improves the quality of care in labour room and maternity operation theatres to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum. Since inception

(2017), total 1143 labour room and 830 maternal operation theatres are national certified under LaQshya till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025.

MusQan initiative was launched in September 2021 with the objective to provide quality child-friendly & child-safe services in public health facilities for reduction of child mortality and morbidity. A total of 6 public health facilities have been nationally certified under MusQan in 2022-23 and 111 public health facilities in 2023-24 and 69 facilities in 2024-25 (Total 186 public health facilities certified as of now).

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