

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2019
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH MARCH 2026**

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO IN THE COUNTRY

2019# SHRI ADITYA PRASAD:

DR. DINESH SHARMA:

SHRI SHAMBHU SHARAN PATEL:

SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:

SHRI NARHARI AMIN:

SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH:

DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:

SHRI MADAN RATHORE:

SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the current Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry has undertaken any major interventions to reduce MMR in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of progress made, budget allocations and results achieved;
- (d) whether in the latest report of the United Nations it has been indicated that the rate of decline in MMR in India is faster than the global average; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

- (a) As per the latest bulletin on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 2021-23, released by the Registrar General of India, the MMR of the country is 88 per lakh live births. The state-wise details of MMR is placed at Annexure I.
- (b) The Government of India has undertaken various interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) to reduce the MMR in the country. The key interventions include:

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** is a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme for promoting institutional delivery.
- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** under which every pregnant woman and sick infant is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions along with provision of free transport, diagnostics, medicines, blood, other consumables & diet.
- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** provides pregnant women a fixed day, free of cost assured and quality antenatal check up by a Specialist/Medical Officer on the 9th day of every month.
Extended PMSMA (e-PMSMA) strategy was launched for individual tracking of high-risk pregnant women till a safe delivery.
- **LaQshya** 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.
- **Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)** aims to provide assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting the public health facility to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths.
- **Optimizing Postnatal Care** aims to strengthen the quality of postnatal care by laying emphasis on detection of danger signs in mothers and incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) for prompt detection, referral & treatment of such high-risk postpartum mothers.
- **Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)** is a monthly outreach activity at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and childcare including nutrition in convergence with the ICDS.
- **Outreach camps** are provisioned to improve the reach of health care services, especially in tribal and hard-to-reach areas. This platform is used to increase awareness for Maternal and Child health services and community mobilization as well as to track high-risk pregnancies.
- **Strengthening of infrastructure**, including functionalization of First Referral Units (FRUs), setting up of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings, operationalization of Obstetric High Dependency Units & Intensive Care Units (Obst. HDU & ICU), establishment of Birth Waiting Homes (BWHs) in difficult terrain, remote and tribal areas to improve access to healthcare facilities and promote institutional delivery.

(c) The details of the progress made, results achieved and State/UT-wise budget allocations for maternal health under National Health Mission (NHM) for FY 2024-25 is placed at Annexure II.

(d) & (e) According to the latest United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (UN-MMEIG) Report 2000-2023, the MMR of India has seen a reduction of 86% since 1990, far exceeding the global average of 48%.

Annexure I

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 2019
to be answered on 10.03.2026**

S.No.	India/States	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2021-23)
	India	88
1	Andhra Pradesh	30
2	Assam	110
3	Bihar	104
4	Jharkhand	54
5	Gujarat	51
6	Haryana	89
7	Karnataka	68
8	Kerala	30
9	Madhya Pradesh	142
10	Chhattisgarh	146
11	Maharashtra	36
12	Odisha	153
13	Punjab	90
14	Rajasthan	86
15	Tamil Nadu	35
16	Telangana	59
17	Uttar Pradesh	141
18	Uttarakhand	91
19	West Bengal	104
20	Other States	86

Source - Sample Registration System (SRS), RGI Report

Annexure II

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred
Q. No. 2019 to be answered on 10.03.2026**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India as per Sample Registration System (SRS)		
	SRS 2014-16	SRS 2021-23
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	130 per lakh live births	88 per lakh live births

Other Key Maternal Health Indicators as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)		
Indicators	India	
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Antenatal check-up coverage (%)	83.5	93.9
Total Institutional Delivery (%)	78.9	88.6
Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%)	81.4	89.4

State/UT wise SPIP Approvals for Maternal Health under NHM for FY 2024-25 (Rs.in Lakh)		
S. No.	State/UT	SPIP Approval 2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.19
2	Andhra Pradesh	19,080.03
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,173.74
4	Assam	29,326.27
5	Bihar	69,211.23
6	Chandigarh	43.51
7	Chhattisgarh	14,435.90
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	208.21
9	Delhi	1,164.54
10	Goa	303.71
11	Gujarat	19,079.94
12	Haryana	6,873.66
13	Himachal Pradesh	9,749.92
14	Jammu and Kashmir	8,912.49
15	Jharkhand	39,393.64
16	Karnataka	18,880.74
17	Kerala	6,496.03
18	Ladakh	559.24
19	Lakshadweep	44.62
20	Madhya Pradesh	47,381.70
21	Maharashtra	37,344.12
22	Manipur	2,467.03
23	Meghalaya	5,290.51
24	Mizoram	755.46
25	Nagaland	1,132.75
26	Odisha	20,818.32
27	Puducherry	656.66
28	Punjab	18,513.37
29	Rajasthan	44,404.12
30	Sikkim	369.35
31	Tamil Nadu	19,247.20
32	Telangana	10,594.48
33	Tripura	2,571.85
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,69,793.57
35	Uttarakhand	6,095.91
36	West Bengal	32,032.19

Note: The above data is as per the available Financial Management Reports submitted by the State/UTs and is provisional