

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 583  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2016**

**MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTHCARE**

**583. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to have any mechanism for child deliveries with institutional facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce maternal and child healthcare wing in every district and sub-divisional hospital;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)**

(a) & (b): The institutional deliveries in the country have increased from 47% as per the District Level Household Survey (DLHS-III) in 2007-08 to 78.7% as per Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) 2013-14. State /UT wise data is placed at **Annexure 1**.

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), steps taken to increase the institutional delivery rates across the country include the following:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) wherein JSY incentive is being given to all BPL/SC/ST pregnant women delivering in Government health facilities/accredited private institutions in both High performing State(HPS) and Low Performing State(LPS) regardless of age of mother and number of children.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Operationalization of Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.

- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Mother and Child Tracking System is being implemented to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care along-with immunization services.
- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced with the aim of conducting special ANC checkups for pregnant women (in their 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> Trimesters of pregnancy) in the country on 9th of every month by Medical Officer/OBGY specialist in the government health facilities and also through Private sector on voluntary basis.

(c) to (e): To overcome the shortage of maternity beds so that quality care can be given to pregnant women and neonates, Mother and Child Health wings (MCH wings) have been sanctioned at high case load delivery points, based on the proposal received from the States and UTs in their annual Project Implementation Plans (PIPs).

During the last 4 years, 492 Mother and Child Health wings have been sanctioned across 22 States.

State Wise List of MCH wings sanctioned for the States is placed at **Annexure II**.

S. No.	State	Institutional Deliveries (%)
	India	78.7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.7
3.	Assam	74.2
4.	Bihar	65.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	56.1
6.	Goa	99.5
7.	Gujarat	87.9
8.	Haryana	76.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.9
11.	Jharkhand	56.6
12.	Karnataka	92
13.	Kerala	99.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78.1
15.	Maharashtra	90.3
16.	Manipur	68.5
17.	Meghalaya	66.5
18.	Mizoram	94.1
19.	Nagaland	18.6
20.	Delhi	83.4
21.	Odisha	81.3
22.	Punjab	80.4
23.	Rajasthan	82.7
24.	Sikkim	86.6
25.	Tamilnadu	99.3
26.	Tripura	79.5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	62.1
28.	Uttarakhand	68.5
29.	West Bengal	76.3

**Source -Rapid Survey on Children 2013-2014**

**Annexure-II**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of State</b>	<b>No of MCH wings sanctioned</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	12
2	Telangana	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4	Assam	14
5	Bihar	11
6	Chhattisgarh	27
7	Delhi	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	3
9	Jharkhand	1
10	Karnataka	11
11	Kerala	6
12	Madhya Pradesh	10
13	Maharashtra	4
14	Meghalaya	2
15	Odisha	46
16	Punjab	12
17	Rajasthan	160
18	Tamil Nadu	3
19	Uttarakhand	2
20	Uttar Pradesh	148
21	West Bengal	19
	Total	492