

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4850
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31ST MARCH, 2017**

HEALTH INDICATORS

4850. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of various programmes aimed at achieving the target set under the National Population Policy (NPP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) details of targets that were set relating to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRs) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR);
- (d) the current IMR, MMR and TFR in India; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets set under NPP?

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

(a) & (b): Yes. The Government reviewed the performance of various programmes aimed at achieving the target set under the National Population Policy (NPP)

The Government recommended measures to control population growth by encouraging people to adopt family planning methods voluntarily. The recommendations focussed on delay of age at marriage, delay in birth of the first child and promotion of birth-spacing between children in addition to emphasis on research activities, in order to develop more innovative contraceptives so that the basket of reversible contraceptives is expanded.

- (c): The targets set are as below;
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): 30 per thousand live births
 - Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): 100 per Lakh live births
 - Total Fertility Rate (TFR): 2.1 for women aged 15-49 yrs.

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(d): As per Sample Registration Survey, following are the current IMR, MMR and TFR in the country:

- IMR: 37 per thousand live births (2015)
- MMR: 167 per Lakh live births (2011-13)
- TFR: 2.3 for women aged 15-49 yrs (2015)

(e): The details of steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets set under NPP for IMR, MMR and TFR are attached as **Annexure**.

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Key steps taken by the Government for reduction of IMR, MMR and TFR

For reduction of IMR & MMR, TFR:

- Government of India has adopted the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy (RMNCH+A). The strategy recognizes that child health and survival is inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages. As a part of this strategy, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified, for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme launched in April 2005 with the objective of promoting institutional delivery and reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) for absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care with a strategic initiative "Dakshata" to enable service providers in providing high quality services during childbirth at the institutions.
- MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection programme has been launched in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System).
- Engagement of more than 9.90 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections services at health facilities with a focus on "Delivery Points".
- Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented.
- Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs to enhance the quality of training in the states.
- "Prevention of Post-Partum Haemorrhage (PPH) through Community based advance distribution of Misoprostol" by ASHAs/ANMs for high home delivery districts

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- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been introduced with the aim of conducting special ANC check-ups for pregnant women (in their 2nd / 3rd 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.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness
- Establishment of Special New-born Care Units (SNCU), New-born Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- Home Based New-born Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Measles, and Hemophilus Influenzae B.
- Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and “Mission Indradhanush” has been launched to fully immunize more than 89 lakh children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated. Newer vaccines like the Rotavirus vaccine and Measles-Rubella vaccine have also been introduced in select states.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
- The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas in 146 high fertility districts in seven high focus states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam)
- New Contraceptive Choices: The current basket of choice has been expanded to include the new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills
- Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging: The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has now been improved and redesigned so as to influence the demand for these commodities
- New Family Planning Media Campaign: A360 degree media campaign has been developed to generate contraceptive demand.
- Enhanced Compensation Scheme for Sterilization- The sterilization compensation scheme has been enhanced in 11 high focus states (8 EAG, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana)
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries has been expanded to the entire country w.e.f. 17th Dec, 2012
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births.

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