

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1321
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9TH FEBRUARY, 2018**

MMR AND IMR TARGETS UNDER SDG

**1321. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified the primary cause for maternal deaths in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the country has managed to achieve its target of bringing down Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as set in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG);
- (c) if so, the details of the targets set for MMR and IMR as per India's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) commitment and the present status of the same and the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized during the last ten years;
- (d) the total number of women who have benefited under the Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to increase the payout given under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a): The Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) provides a nation-wide disaggregated data on the different causes of maternal mortality at different intervals.

The major causes of maternal deaths as per RGI-SRS(2001-03) are :

- Haemorrhage: 38% occur mainly because of post-partum Haemorrhage.
- Sepsis: 11%, because of any infection during pregnancy, labor and in post-partum period.
- Abortion: 8%, because of unsafe abortions.
- Hypertensive disorders: 5%, because of High Blood pressure during pregnancy.
- Obstructed labor :5%
- Other causes: 34%- includes anaemia and various other causes.

(b): Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target was to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 140 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 560 per 100,000 live births in 1990.

As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13.

Presuming the MMR decline continued at the same pace, India would have achieved the MDG5.

The MDG4 is related to under 5 child mortality. Under MDG4, the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) target was 42 per 1000 live births by 2015 and India achieved U5MR of 43 per 1000 live births as per SRS, 2015 report and 39 as per SRS 2016 report.

(c) As per Sustainable Development Goal(SDG) target for MMR is to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to less than 70 per 100,000 livebirths by 2030. There is no target set for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDG, the targets set for Under 5 Mortality Rate is 25 per 1000 live births and Neo-natal Mortality Rate is 12 per 1000 live births by 2030.

Total budget sanctioned and utilized under Maternal health, Child health and immunization for last ten years is placed at **annexure**.

(d): As per reports received from States/UTs, a total of 10.91 crore women have been benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana since its inception in April 2005 till September 2017.

(e): The Government has no plan to increase the payout in the Janani Suraksha Yojana. In June 2011, the Government of India launched a nationwide scheme namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), a cashless delivery services scheme, which entitles all pregnant woman and sick infant, accessing the public health institutions, free referral transport, free diet during her stay in hospital, free drugs and free diagnostic services. Since JSSK is implemented throughout the country in Government health facilities to cover the out of pocket expenses during delivery of pregnant women, there is no plan to increase the payout given under the Janani Suraksha Yojana.

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Annexure

Details of State Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) Approvals vs Expenditure for the F.Y. 2007-08 to 2016-17		
		Rs. in lakhs
Financial Year	Total	
	State PIP (sanctioned)	Expenditure
2007-08	48744.12	147242.9
2008-09	199070	201790.9
2009-10	201946.4	228960.1
2010-11	269860.2	248074
2011-12	305840.6	247582.7
2012-13	474126.1	346576
2013-14	510302.7	396812.1
2014-15	507234.3	402583.5
2015-16	494020.8	404692
2016-17	536550.3	421483.8
Total	3547695	3045798