

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 83  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 2<sup>ND</sup> FEBRUARY, 2018**

**MMR AND IMR**

**83. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:  
SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:  
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has noticed United Nations warning about the abysmally high Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR & IMR) in India;
- (b) if so, the details of MMR and IMR in India, State-wise along with the action taken on such warnings;
- (c) whether the UNICEF has also revealed that one in every 21 children being born in India is dying before reaching their fifth birthday and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether India has achieved the Millennium Development Goal target of reducing MMR and IMR and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of maternal deaths and to accelerate the pace of reduction of MMR and IMR in the country?

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

(a) to (c): As per Sample Registration System Report of Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 34 per 1,000 live births in 2016 and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 167 per 1,00,000 live births in 2011-13 at national level. The Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 39 per 1,000 live births in 2016 at national level. The State-wise details are enclosed as annexure I, II, & III respectively.

(d): 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. India's rate of decline of MMR between 2007-09 and 2011-13 is 5.7%. With the same rate of decline, it is estimated that India would have achieved the MDG target of 139 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Similarly under MDG-4, the Under 5 Mortality Rate target is 42 per 1000 live births and India has achieved U5MR of 39 per 1000 live birth as per SRS, 2016 report.

(e): Government of India has adopted the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy (RMNCH+A) to improve maternal and child health outcomes. The RMNCH+A strategy recognize that child health and survival is inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages.

Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio all across the country:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (IANP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of "Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate" and "Single Digit Stillbirth Rate", by 2030.
- (3) 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 on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) 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 and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush has been launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.

- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been Operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (7) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (9) Capacity building of Graduate doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- (10) Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings in high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- (11) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- (12) To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- (13) Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.
- (14) Low performing districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) which entitles them to receive high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

.....

**Status of Infant Mortality Rate**

<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>
Bihar	42	42	42	38
Chhattisgarh	46	43	41	39
Himachal Pradesh	35	32	28	25
Jammu & Kashmir	37	34	26	24
Jharkhand	37	34	32	29
Madhya Pradesh	54	52	50	47
Odisha	51	49	46	44
Rajasthan	47	46	43	41
Uttar Pradesh	50	48	46	43
Uttarakhand	32	33	34	38
Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	30	36
Assam	54	49	47	44
Manipur	10	11	9	11
Meghalaya	47	46	42	39
Mizoram	35	32	32	27
Nagaland	18	14	12	12
Sikkim	22	19	18	16
Tripura	26	21	20	24
Andhra Pradesh	39	39	37	34
Goa	9	10	9	8
Gujarat	36	35	33	30
Haryana	41	36	36	33
Karnataka	31	29	28	24
Kerala	12	12	12	10
Maharashtra	24	22	21	19
Punjab	26	24	23	21
Tamil Nadu	21	20	19	17
Telangana		35	34	31
West Bengal	31	28	26	25
A & N Islands	24	22	20	16
Chandigarh	21	23	21	14
D & N Haveli	31	26	21	17
Daman & Diu	20	18	18	19
Delhi	24	20	18	18
Lakshadweep	24	20	20	19
Puducherry	17	14	11	10

(Source: Sample Registration System)

**Annexure: II**

**Status of Maternal Mortality Ratio**

<b>State</b>	<b>MMR</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>167</b>
Assam	300
Bihar	208
Jharkhand	208
MP	221
Chhattisgarh	221
Orissa	222
Rajasthan	244
Uttar Pradesh	285
Uttaranchal	285
Andhra Pradesh	92
Karnataka	133
Kerala	61
Tamil Nadu	79
Gujarat	112
Haryana	127
Maharashtra	68
Punjab	141
West Bengal	113

(Source: Sample Registration System, 2011-13)

**Status of Under 5 Mortality Rate**

<b>States</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>
Andhra Pradesh	41	40	39	37
Assam	73	66	62	52
Bihar	54	53	48	43
Chhattisgarh	53	49	48	49
Delhi	26	21	20	22
Gujarat	45	41	39	33
Haryana	45	40	43	37
Himachal Pradesh	41	36	33	27
Jammu & Kashmir	40	35	28	26
Jharkhand	48	44	39	33
Karnataka	35	31	31	29
Kerala	12	13	13	11
Madhya Pradesh	69	65	62	55
Maharashtra	26	23	24	21
Odisha	66	60	56	50
Punjab	31	27	27	24
Rajasthan	57	51	50	45
Tamil Nadu	23	21	20	19
Telangana		37	34	34
Uttar Pradesh	64	57	51	47
Uttarakhand		36	38	41
West Bengal	35	30	30	27

(Source: Sample Registration System)