

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION Q.NO. 1589  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.02.2023**

**CASES OF MATERNAL DEATHS**

**1589. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:  
DR. BHARATIBEN DHIRUBHAI SHIYAL :**

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

- (a) whether the maternal mortality rate has decreased in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has been able to achieve the desired goal with regard to reduction in maternal deaths and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of maternal deaths occurred during the last five years, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken / likely to be taken by the Government to achieve 100 percent of the set target for reduction in maternal deaths?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE  
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

**(a) to (c):**

As per the report of Sample Registration System (SRS) released by Registrar General of India (RGI), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has declined by 6 points from 103 per 1 lakh live births in SRS 2017-19 to 97 per 1 lakh live births in 2018-20 .

India has achieved the National Health Policy (NHP) target for MMR of less than 100/ 1 lakh live births and is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target of MMR less than 70/1 lakh live births by 2030.

Eight States have achieved the SDG target for MMR viz. Kerala (19), Maharashtra (33), Telangana (43), Andhra Pradesh (45), Tamil Nadu (54), Jharkhand (56), Gujarat (57) and Karnataka (69).

The details of State wise MMR during the last five years is placed at Annexure.

**(d)**

The steps taken by Government of India under the National Health Mission (NHM), to achieve 100 percent of the set target for reduction in maternal deaths are:

- **Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)** provides assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting public health facilities to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths.
- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**, a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme for promoting institutional delivery.
- Under **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions along with the provision of free transport, diagnostics, medicines, 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.
- **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.
- **Monthly Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)** is an outreach activity at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and child care including nutrition in convergence with the ICDS.
- **Birth Waiting Homes (BWH)** are established in remote and tribal areas to promote institutional delivery and improve access to healthcare facilities
- **Outreach camps** are provisioned for improving the reach of health care services especially in tribal and hard to reach areas. This platform is used to increase the awareness for the Maternal & Child health services, community mobilization as well as to track high risk pregnancies.
- **Reproductive and child health (RCH) portal** is a name-based web-enabled tracking system for pregnant women and new born so as to ensure seamless provision of regular and complete services to them including antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-natal care.
- **MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet** are distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on diet, rest, danger signs of pregnancy, benefit schemes and institutional deliveries.
- **Setting up of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings** at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- **Functionalization of First Referral Units (FRUs)** by ensuring manpower, blood storage units, referral linkages to improve the access to quality of care for pregnant women.

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## ANNEXURE

**State/ UT wise Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) as per Sample Registration System (SRS) for last five years**

	<b>SRS 2015-17</b>	<b>SRS 2016-18</b>	<b>SRS 2017-19</b>	<b>SRS 2018-20</b>
Assam	229	215	205	195
Madhya Pradesh	188	173	163	173
Uttar Pradesh	216	197	167	167
Chhattisgarh	141	159	160	137
Odisha	168	150	136	119
Bihar	165	149	130	118
Rajasthan	186	164	141	113
Haryana	98	91	96	110
Punjab	122	129	114	105
West Bengal	94	98	109	103
Uttarakhand	89	99	101	103
<b>India</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>97</b>
Karnataka	97	92	83	69
Gujarat	87	75	70	57
Jharkhand	76	71	61	56
Tamil Nadu	63	60	58	54
Andhra Pradesh	74	65	58	45
Telangana	76	63	56	43
Maharashtra	55	46	38	33
Kerala	42	43	30	19
Other States	96	85	77	77

*(Source: RGI: Special Bulletin on MMR)*