

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4866  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2023**

**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO**

**4866. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:**

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

- (a) the salient features of National Health Mission;
- (b) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this mission in Assam so far;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) under this mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the target set and achievements made so far; and
- (e) whether there has been a significant decline in MMR under this mission in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) & (b): NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs to strengthen the public healthcare system, based on the proposals received in the form of Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Health Mission. Government of India provides approval for the proposals in the form of Record of Proceedings (RoPs) as per norms & available resources.

The support provided under NHM includes support for engaging of health human resource on contractual basis, National Ambulance Services, Mobile Medical Units, ASHAs, Infrastructure strengthening, operationalisation of Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) by transforming the existing Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres, 24 x 7 Services and First Referral facilities, Mera Aspataal, Kayakalp Award Scheme, Prime Minister's National Dialysis Programme, National Quality Assurance Standards implementation and related Activities, LaQshya Certification, Biomedical Equipment Maintenance and Management Programme, Free Diagnostics

Service Initiative and Free Drugs Service Initiative. Further, initiatives such as Mission Parivar Vikas, Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs), Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS), Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC), Home Based Newborn Care Program, Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS), Home Based Care for Young Child (HBYC), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), Early Childhood Development (ECD), Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC), Anemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) strategy, Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (PMTBMBA), Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) program and Universal Immunization programme.

Details of Central Release and expenditure under NHM to the State of Assam in last three years are given below:

**(Rs. in Crore)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure
1	Assam	1,749.24	1,856.33	1,807.48	1,846.86	1,955.93	2,194.36

**Note:**

- i. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.
- ii. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State Release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure is as per available Financial Management Reports submitted by the State.

(c) to (e): The SDGs have been adopted by governments as a guiding framework for national and sub-national development actions. India has made significant strides towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report 2020, the country has witnessed a progressive reduction in MMR from 130 in 2014-2016 to 97 in 2018-20 per lakh live births.

8 States have already attained SDG target of MMR (less than or equal to 70 by 2030) Kerala (19), Maharashtra (33), Telangana (43), Andhra Pradesh (45), Tamil Nadu (54), Jharkhand (56), Gujarat (57) and Karnataka (69) has achieved the MMR target ( $\leq 70$  by 2030).

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