

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1292  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 6<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2026**

**RISE OF C-SECTIONS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS**

**1292# SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

- (a) the number of Normal Vaginal Deliveries (NVDs) and Caesarean Sections (C-sections) recorded annually during the last two decades in the country;
- (b) the corresponding Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) trends over the last two decades in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons behind the continuous rise in C-section deliveries in private hospitals compared to public hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate unnecessary C-sections, improve maternal and neonatal outcomes and strengthen institutional deliveries under Janani Suraksha Yojana and LaQshya programmes to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets by 2030?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE  
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) The year-wise total number of reported deliveries and caesarean sections during the last two decades in the country is placed at Annexure I.

(b) As per the information received from the Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the data on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from the year 2006 till 2023 is available in “SRS Statistical Report” placed at Annexure II and may be accessed at the following link: <https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/data/SRSB>

The data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from the year 2007 till 2023 is available in the publication “Special bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India” placed at Annexure III and may be accessed at the following link: <https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/data/SRSMMB>

(c) As per the report of Population Research Centre (PRC) - JSS Institute of Economic Research Dharwad, Karnataka, under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, a study conducted on “Understanding the Context of Caesarean Delivery from the Providers’ and Receivers’ Perspectives” in 2022, mentions the main reasons behind the increased rate of C-section Deliveries in the country as:

- **Clinical Decision-Making by Doctor:** Clinical indications, such as maternal age, multiple pregnancies, fetal distress, previous C-sections, prolonged labour, placenta previa, as well as maternal complications have a greater likelihood of caesarean delivery.
- **Patient/Community Preferences:** These have decision-making role in the matter

(d) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Government of India has taken various steps to regulate unnecessary c-sections which include:

- CGHS empanelled hospitals are required to prominently display information regarding the ratio of deliveries by Caesarean section vis-à-vis normal deliveries.
- Data Reporting and monitoring has been strengthened at health care facilities.
- Under LaQshya initiative, a dedicated C-section audit component is embedded in the LaQshya assessment checklist for Maternity OTs for all Government Hospitals.
- Various training programs, including Daksh, Dakshita, Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) and Nurse Practitioner Midwifery (NPM) have been instituted to ensure the availability of well-trained human resources, especially in remote areas in order to promote normal deliveries.

To improve the maternal and neonatal health outcomes, strengthen institutional deliveries and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, the Government of India has taken following initiatives under NHM:

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** is a demand promotion and conditional cash transfer scheme for promoting institutional delivery.
- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** under which every pregnant woman and sick infant is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions along with provision of free transport, diagnostics, medicines, blood, 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.  
**Extended PMSMA (e-PMSMA)** strategy was launched for individual tracking of high-risk pregnant women till a safe delivery.
- **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.
- **Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)** aims to provide assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services

for every woman and newborn visiting the public health facility to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths.

- **Optimizing Postnatal Care** aims to strengthen the quality of postnatal care by laying emphasis on detection of danger signs in mothers and incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) for prompt detection, referral & treatment of such high-risk postpartum mothers.
- **Monthly Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day** is an outreach activity at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and childcare including nutrition in convergence with the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).
- **Outreach camps** are provisioned to improve the reach of health care services, especially in tribal and hard-to-reach areas. This platform is used to increase awareness for Maternal and Child health services and community mobilization as well as to track high-risk pregnancies.
- **Capacity Building** of staff in Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA), Daksh, Dakshata along with BEmONC, CEmONC and LSAS to provide comprehensive quality care during delivery at a health facility.
- **Strengthening of infrastructure**, including functionalization of **First Referral Units** (FRUs), setting up of **Maternal and Child Health** (MCH) Wings, operationalization of **Obstetric High Dependency Units & Intensive Care Units** (Obst. HDU & ICU), establishment of **Birth Waiting Homes** (BWHs) in difficult terrain, remote and tribal areas to improve access to healthcare facilities and promote institutional delivery.
- The establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) under **Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC)** program to provide specialized care to sick and small newborns at district and sub-district levels, addressing neonatal health complications.
- ASHAs conduct scheduled home visits under **Home-Based Newborn Care (HBNC)** for improving child-rearing practices and identifying sick newborns for timely referral and care.

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Annexure referred in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No 1292 to be answered on 06.02.2026

Annexure I

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Total Number of Deliveries Reported</b>	<b>Total Number of C-Section Deliveries Reported</b>
<b>2008-2009</b>	18826605	1202889
<b>2009-2010</b>	20786400	1526241
<b>2010-2011</b>	21254165	1704625
<b>2011-2012</b>	21126731	2098326
<b>2012-2013</b>	20228338	2319517
<b>2013-2014</b>	20457293	2479381
<b>2014-2015</b>	20218688	2726757
<b>2015-2016</b>	21172780	3252142
<b>2016-2017</b>	20710361	3462386
<b>2017-2018</b>	20783191	3588587
<b>2018-2019</b>	21118228	3949027
<b>2019-2020</b>	21410780	4152335
<b>2020-2021</b>	20386280	4098969
<b>2021-2022</b>	20410730	4533190
<b>2022-2023</b>	20963598	4993291
<b>2023-2024</b>	20351261	5143156
<b>2024-2025</b>	19789406	5434735
<i>Source: Data as reported by State/UTs on HMIS Portal</i>		

**Annexure referred in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No 1292 to be answered on 06.02.2026**

**Annexure II**

S.No.	India/States	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	54	52	49	46	43	41	39	39	37	34	32	29	25	24	22	20	19
2	Assam	67	66	64	61	58	55	55	54	49	47	44	44	41	40	36	34	32	30
3	Bihar	60	58	56	52	48	44	43	42	42	42	38	35	32	29	27	27	26	23
4	Chhattisgarh	61	59	57	54	51	48	47	46	43	41	39	38	41	40	38	38	38	37
5	Delhi	37	36	35	33	30	28	25	24	20	18	18	16	13	11	12	12	12	14
6	Gujarat	53	52	50	48	44	41	38	36	35	33	30	30	28	25	23	21	20	20
7	Haryana	57	55	54	51	48	44	42	41	36	36	33	30	30	27	28	27	26	26
8	Himachal Pradesh	50	47	44	45	40	38	36	35	32	28	25	23	19	19	17	17	17	14
9	J & K	52	51	49	45	43	41	39	37	34	26	24	23	22	20	17	16	14	14
10	Jharkhand	49	48	46	44	42	39	38	37	34	32	29	29	30	27	25	25	25	29
11	Karnataka	48	47	45	41	38	35	32	31	29	28	24	25	23	21	19	17	15	14
12	Kerala	15	13	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	7	6	6	6	7	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	74	72	70	67	62	59	56	54	52	50	47	47	48	46	43	41	40	37
14	Maharashtra	35	34	33	31	28	25	25	24	22	21	19	19	19	17	16	15	13	14
15	Odisha	73	71	69	65	61	57	53	51	49	46	44	41	40	38	36	35	32	30
16	Punjab	44	43	41	38	34	30	28	26	24	23	21	21	20	19	18	18	16	17
17	Rajasthan	67	65	63	59	55	52	49	47	46	43	41	38	37	35	32	31	30	29
18	Tamil Nadu	37	35	31	28	24	22	21	21	20	19	17	16	15	15	13	12	11	12
19	Telangana									35	34	31	29	27	23	21	20	18	18
20	Uttar Pradesh	71	69	67	63	61	57	53	50	48	46	43	41	43	41	38	37	38	37
21	Uttarakhand							28	33	33	34	38	32	31	27	24	23	21	20
22	West Bengal	38	37	35	33	31	32	32	31	28	26	25	24	22	20	19	18	17	17

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS), Registrar General of India

**Annexure referred in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No 1292 to be answered on 06.02.2026**

**Annexure III**

<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)</b>												
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>India/States</b>	<b>2007-09</b>	<b>2010-12</b>	<b>2011-13</b>	<b>2014-16</b>	<b>2015-17</b>	<b>2016-18</b>	<b>2017-19</b>	<b>2018-20</b>	<b>2019-21</b>	<b>2020-22</b>	<b>2021-23</b>
	<b>India</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	134	110	92	74	74	65	58	45	46	47	30
2	Assam	390	328	300	237	229	215	205	195	167	125	110
3	Bihar	261	219	208	165	165	149	130	118	100	91	104
4	Jharkhand					76	71	61	56	51	50	54
5	Gujarat	148	122	112	91	87	75	70	57	53	55	51
6	Haryana	153	146	127	101	98	91	96	110	106	89	89
7	Karnataka	178	144	133	108	97	92	83	69	63	58	68
8	Kerala	81	66	61	46	42	43	30	19	20	18	30
9	Madhya Pradesh	269	230	221	173	188	173	163	173	175	159	142
10	Chhattisgarh					141	159	160	137	132	141	146
11	Maharashtra	104	87	68	61	55	46	38	33	38	36	36
12	Odisha	258	235	222	180	168	150	136	119	135	136	153
13	Punjab	172	155	141	122	122	129	114	105	98	92	90
14	Rajasthan	318	255	244	199	186	164	141	113	102	87	86
15	Tamil Nadu	97	90	79	66	63	60	58	54	49	38	35
16	Telangana				81	76	63	56	43	45	50	59
17	Uttar Pradesh	359	292	285	201	216	197	167	167	151	141	141
18	Uttarakhand					89	99	101	103	100	104	91
19	West Bengal	145	117	113	101	94	98	109	103	109	105	104
20	Other States	160			97	96	85	77	77	71	81	86

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS), Registrar General of India