

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1100  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22<sup>ND</sup> JULY, 2016**

**INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE**

**1100. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:  
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SHRI DHARAM VIRA:  
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:  
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:  
SHRI AJAY NISHAD:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:  
SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO:  
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that India has one of the highest Infant and Maternal Mortality rate;
- (b) if so, the details of the child and maternal mortality rates in the urban and rural areas during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for Infant and maternal mortality, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the declining trend of the above mortality rates have been good in some States/UTs and slow in others seriously undermining the achievement of targets of reducing Under Five Mortality Rate and broader target of Millennium Development Goal (MDG), if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce Infant and Maternal Mortality rate including monitoring mechanism in place to check its effective implementation along with funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)**

(a) & (b): The Infant Mortality rate in India has shown constant decline from 47 per 1000 live births in the year 2010 to 40 per 1000 live births in 2013, as per the reports of Sample Registration System (SRS) published by the Registrar General of India (RGI).

Similarly, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in 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, according to the SRS Reports.

State –wise Child Mortality Rates for Urban and Rural areas, which are available for 20 States including Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, as per SRS Reports of RGI for last three years (2011-13) are placed at Annexure - 1.

The RGI provides data on MMR for the country and major states. RGI does not capture disaggregated data on MMR for **rural** and urban areas separately. A comparative decline in MMR in India and State-wise during the past 3 RGI-SRS surveys i.e. 2007-09, 2010-12 and 2011-13 including the State of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh is placed at Annexure – 2.

(c): As per SRS Estimates (2011-13), the major causes of deaths of infants are as under:

- Prematurity & low birth weight-35.9%
- Pneumonia- 16.9%
- Birth asphyxia & birth trauma- 9.9%
- Other non-communicable diseases- 7.9%
- Diarrhoeal diseases- 6.7%
- Congenital anomalies- 4.6%
- Infections- 4.2%
- Injuries- 2.1%
- Fever of unknown origin- 1.7%
- Others- 10%

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

- Haemorrhage: 38%
- Sepsis: 11%,
- Abortion: 8%
- Hypertensive disorders: 5%, because of High Blood pressure during pregnancy.
- Obstructed labour :5%
- Other causes: 34%- includes anaemia and various other causes.

(d): Under 5 Morality rate (U5MR) has declined from 69 in 2008 to 49 in 2013 thus showing a 20 points drop in last five years and India is slated to reach close to the MDG-4 target of attaining the U5MR of <42 per 1000 live births, if the trend is sustained. As per SRS 2013 report, 11 States have achieved MDG target, namely Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal.

MDG-5 target is to reduce MMR by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. This translates to reducing the MMR to 140 in 2015. As per the official 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 MMR is likely to reach 141 if current rate of annual decline continues.

States which have achieved MMR of 140 or less per 100,000 live-births in 2011-13 are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, and West Bengal.

(e): The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country to reduce infant and maternal mortality:

- i. 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 and no expense ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- ii. Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenzae type B. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided in four states (Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh).
- v. Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- vi. 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.
- vii. Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visitation by ASHAs (Home Based Newborn Care) to

- promote exclusive breast feeding and early detection and referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- viii. Various trainings are being conducted under NHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
  - ix. To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.
  - x. Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.
  - xi. Regular supportive supervision visits and Common Review Mission (CRM) are conducted to monitor the progress of ongoing interventions for improvement of infant and maternal health outcomes in the States/UTs.

The funds allocated and released during the last three years, State and UT wise for the Reproductive and Child Health programme under the National Health Mission are detailed at Annexure-3.

**Trend of Under 5 Mortality Rate in India (Rural and Urban)**

States	2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>India</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>29</b>
Andhra Pradesh	45	49	34	43	48	31	41	46	29
Assam	78	83	39	75	80	37	73	77	34
Bihar	59	61	41	57	58	39	54	56	37
Chhattisgarh	57	59	46	55	57	40	53	56	38
Delhi	32	41	30	28	39	26	26	40	24
Gujarat	52	60	35	48	56	32	45	53	28
Haryana	51	54	43	48	52	39	45	49	34
Himachal Pradesh	46	47	36	43	43	37	41	41	32
Jammu & Kashmir	45	47	30	43	46	30	40	42	29
Jharkhand	54	57	32	50	53	31	48	51	27
Karnataka	40	43	33	37	40	31	35	38	28
Kerala	13	14	10	13	13	10	12	13	9
Madhya Pradesh	77	82	50	73	79	46	69	75	40
Maharashtra	28	33	19	28	33	20	26	32	18
Orissa	72	76	43	68	72	42	66	70	39
Punjab	38	43	28	34	38	26	31	35	24
Rajasthan	64	70	38	59	65	36	57	63	32
Tamil Nadu	25	28	21	24	28	20	23	26	17
Uttar Pradesh	73	77	54	68	72	49	64	68	44
West Bengal	38	41	29	38	40	29	35	37	26

Source: Sample Registration System Reports (SRS)

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): India and State wise**

<b>Major State</b>	<b>MMR (2007-09)</b>	<b>MMR (2010-12)</b>	<b>MMR (2011-13)</b>
<b>India Total *</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>167</b>
Assam	390	328	300
Bihar	261	219	208
Jharkhand	261	219	208
MP	269	230	221
Chhattisgarh	269	230	221
Orissa	258	235	222
Rajasthan	318	255	244
Uttar Pradesh	359	292	285
Uttaranchal	359	292	285
Andhra Pradesh	134	110	92
Karnataka	178	144	133
Kerala	81	66	61
Tamil Nadu	97	90	79
Gujarat	148	122	112
Haryana	153	146	127
Maharashtra	104	87	68
Punjab	172	155	141
West Bengal	145	117	113
*Others	160	136	126

**\*: Includes Others**

Source: Sample Registration System Reports (SRS)

**Allocation, Release & Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool of NHM (Rs. In crore)**

Sl. No.	States	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.26	3.65	8.57	3.91	2.94	8.14	3.09	6.64	6.66
2	Andhra Pradesh	280.40	224.32	319.42	189.11	172.92	259.86	149.25	163.11	297.86
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18.53	20.78	25.26	64.55	48.41	21.00	55.80	62.46	38.12
4	Assam	417.68	367.55	436.39	367.06	298.24	461.07	317.34	351.05	513.75
5	Bihar	446.91	335.18	729.30	390.04	338.54	706.31	307.82	277.04	745.67
6	Chandigarh	3.49	2.62	8.52	2.73	2.05	9.95	2.15	7.25	8.14
7	Chhattisgarh	126.88	104.67	175.47	160.50	132.19	185.19	126.67	116.54	226.55
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.14	2.81	4.71	3.53	2.65	4.95	2.78	4.28	7.12
9	Daman & Diu	0.80	2.25	4.18	2.50	1.88	3.71	1.97	2.96	5.16
10	Delhi	55.48	43.55	63.22	43.31	40.20	49.63	34.18	55.43	35.31
11	Goa	4.83	4.20	5.85	5.01	3.77	6.73	3.95	3.95	6.07
12	Gujarat	199.98	176.98	212.61	230.48	212.31	236.38	181.90	192.34	288.08
13	Haryana	83.96	86.48	154.74	82.13	61.78	162.13	64.82	64.82	163.85
14	Himachal Pradesh	71.68	70.65	63.78	70.07	58.60	60.92	55.30	55.30	59.46
15	Jammu & Kashmir	161.34	156.71	151.89	157.71	118.64	147.27	124.47	129.71	201.51
16	Jharkhand	163.77	122.83	215.52	163.41	122.92	230.90	128.96	122.51	245.14
17	Karnataka	202.45	161.96	218.81	230.76	188.63	229.23	182.12	182.12	277.74
18	Kerala	110.57	110.57	150.71	99.91	83.30	130.34	78.85	85.91	138.81
19	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.60	0.53	0.66	0.50	0.72	0.52	1.40	0.52
20	Madhya Pradesh	312.56	268.80	600.37	382.77	347.85	675.61	302.09	324.21	760.26
21	Maharashtra	372.16	279.10	485.92	407.37	374.24	477.44	321.51	334.37	445.22
22	Manipur	36.47	27.35	24.57	41.32	41.32	25.45	35.72	39.05	30.25
23	Meghalaya	39.72	37.04	14.94	43.82	35.06	26.55	37.88	41.63	44.80
24	Mizoram	14.62	16.40	24.44	23.54	23.54	17.17	20.35	26.45	34.00
25	Nagaland	26.54	28.27	33.89	30.24	30.24	24.13	26.14	28.64	32.12
26	Orissa	180.60	186.92	283.88	211.33	199.33	296.42	166.79	166.79	350.27
27	Puducherry	4.12	4.12	8.52	3.34	3.35	8.50	2.63	3.60	6.27
28	Punjab	91.75	76.61	100.78	90.28	80.33	124.85	71.25	80.40	150.19
29	Rajasthan	295.44	254.07	460.25	385.98	354.01	524.52	304.62	315.50	491.54

30	Sikkim	8.14	9.13	11.46	10.51	11.25	12.12	9.09	9.93	12.02
31	Tamil Nadu	238.91	247.27	365.83	231.86	210.91	467.92	182.99	213.66	411.90
32	Tripura	49.19	46.89	23.49	43.96	35.17	26.66	38.01	42.14	26.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	859.27	644.45	956.34	776.30	583.97	1011.02	612.67	551.40	1,019.75
34	Uttarakhand	98.45	80.63	84.07	96.23	72.39	101.95	75.95	70.63	116.16
35	West Bengal	302.53	257.15	384.03	268.62	228.04	494.75	212.00	219.21	550.13
36	Telangana				135.15	102.76	<b>144.70</b>	106.66	111.26	175.37
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5281.82</b>	<b>4462.57</b>	<b>6812.25</b>	<b>5450.00</b>	<b>4624.23</b>	<b>7374.19</b>	<b>4,348.32</b>	<b>4,463.68</b>	<b>7,922.73</b>

Note:

1. Allocation is per Original outlay/B.E.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, state release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2015-16 (upto 31.03.2016 as per FMR) are provisional.

3. The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution.



