

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3807

ANSWERED ON:27.04.2012

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

- (a) the details of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) fixed for his Ministry;
- (b) the details of latest data regarding achieving the said goals, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether India is lagging behind in achieving MDGs so far;
- (d) if so, whether the Government has identified the areas which need special attention and taken measures to achieve the goals during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to create a universal access to reproductive health to reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate as committed for MDGs-4 and 5;
- (f) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure that the target groups are receiving the benefits of the different national level policies/schemes/ programmes available which addresses the reproductive health care across the population; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the estimated number of eligible beneficiaries under the schemes/ programmes/policies?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

(a) to (c): The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are goals set by United Nations which member countries, including India, have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The goals relating to Health Sector are as under:

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality; Target is to reduce the Under-Five mortality rate among children by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing Under-Five Mortality Rate from 118 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 39 in 2015.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health; Target is to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing MMR from 424 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 106 per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases; Target is to halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The above are national level targets for India and there are no State specific targets.

As per the latest available estimates from the office of Registrar General of India, the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 59 per 1000 live births in 2010. Assuming an average decline of 7.8% per year observed during 2009-2010, India's U5MR will be 39 by 2015. Thus, India may achieve its MDG target of U5MR by 2015.

As per the latest available estimates from the office of Registrar General of India, the MMR was 212 per 100,000 live births during 2007-09. The observed decline in MMR between 2004-06 to 2007-09 was 5.5% per year. Given this rate of decline, India would probably reach the MMR of 143 per 100,000 live births.

Adult HIV prevalence at national level has declined from 0.41 percent in 2000 to 0.31 percent in 2009. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by more than 50 percent over the past decade. Incidence of Malaria has declined from 2.57 per 1000 population in 1990 to 1.10 per 1000 population in 2011. Prevalence of Tuberculosis has declined from 586 cases per lakh population in 1990 to 249 cases per lakh population in 2009. Mortality has reduced by 45.3 percent from 42 per 100,000 population to 23 per 100,000 population during this period.

(d) & (e): Based on the ongoing programme and the identified gaps, following steps have been taken by the Government to reduce infant and maternal mortality:

For reducing Infant mortality, the steps taken include Integrated Management of Neo-natal & childhood illness, training of ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activist) in Home based new born care, Navajat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, setting up of sick new born care units at district hospitals, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, strengthening routine immunisation programme, focussing on reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases, name based tracking of pregnant women and children, etc.

For reducing maternal mortality, the steps taken include promoting institutional deliveries, strengthening of infrastructure, Strengthening of Essential and Emergency Obstetric Care services, Strengthening Referral Systems, launching of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Maternal Death Review, organising village health and nutrition days, engagement of ASHA at community level, introduction of integrated mother and child health card, etc.

(f) & (g): Government has introduced a mother and child tracking system to track every pregnant woman and child by name for provision of timely ante natal care, Institutional Delivery, and post natal care services along-with immunization of the new-born children. The services provided to pregnant women and children are also verified on random basis through phone calls. It is estimated that about 30 million pregnant women and 26 million children are eligible beneficiaries for the year 2012-13.