

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:834

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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

- (a) whether the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India is still one of the highest in comparison to certain other developing countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the target set by the Government in respect of IMR and MMR under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- (d) whether India is lagging behind in achieving MDGs in respect of IMR and MMR so far;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target along with the names of the States/UTs which have succeeded in achieving the said target?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY)

(a) & (b) As per "The State of the World's Children" report 2012 from UNICEF, India ranks 46th out of 197 countries in descending order of under five mortality rate. As per the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG) report in ascending order of MMR, India stands at 126 out of 180 countries. International comparison of IMR and MMR with developing countries annexed.

c) The details of targets are as below.

Indicator	Current status	MDG 2015 (target)
Maternal Mortality Ratio	212	150
(SRS 2007- 09)		
Under 5Mortality Rate	59	<39
(SRS 2010)		
IMR	44	28
(Infant Mortality Rate)		(SRS 2011)

(d) & (e) No. India's current IMR stands at 44 per 1000 live births (SRS 2011) and showing a consistent decline of 3 points per annum since 2008. The rate of decline in IMR has accelerated from 1.7% in 2006 to 6.4% in 2011 annually. Based on 6.4% annual sustained rate of decline in IMR, India is on track to achieve the target of IMR (28 per 1000 live births).

Decline in MMR between 2004-06 and 2007-09 has been 14 points per year, i.e. 5.5% annual decline. Assuming that the annual rate of decline observed during 2004-06 and 2007-09 continues, India's MMR is likely to reduce from 212 during 2007-09 to 143 in 2015. According to this, India would achieve the MDG target of 150 by 2015.

(f) The following interventions under RCH programme of NRHM are being implemented.

1) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services.)

2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.

3) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.

4) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices

at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies

5) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.

6) Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) – Especially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, Provision of counselling and peer education.

7) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.

8) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care 14 States/UTs have already achieved MDG 4 of IMR namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Manipur, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

The States who have already achieved the MMR target are Kerala (81), Tamil Nadu (97), Maharashtra (104) Andhra Pradesh (134), West Bengal (145) & Gujarat (148) and those who are in close proximity in achieving the target are Haryana (153), Punjab(172) and Karnataka(178).