

① Analysis of data on MMR should lead to restructuring health care s/m for women in the country?

Introduction -

MMR is defined as the no. of maternal deaths during a given time per 1,00,000 live births during same time.

Data analysis -

① Recent research [IISC] have analysed that 70% of Southern states and MH have reported  $\leq$  > 70 maternal deaths — target set by UNSDG by 2030.

② MM indicates the ability of the women to access health care, contraceptive devices, nutrition which is a mark of efficiency of health care system.

③ NE states & Central-nd states [few of the districts] reported less than 70 maternal deaths.

## IND's ranking -

→ India's neighbouring countries [MMR] have reported [CHN-19] & [SL-36] & IND <sup>stands</sup> [103] → during [2017-19].

→ Though IND improved by (12) points, it's not enough for a country with women's population more than 60 million.

→ It is ironic that nation plans to celebrate 75 years of independence but more dist still have more MMR  
(eg) Assam - > 200 MMR

## Govt initiatives -

\* Janani Suraksha Yojana - govt provides cash assistance to institutional deliveries.

\* PMSMA - govt provides <sup>quality</sup> antenatal care free of cost for preg. to pregnant women - every 9<sup>th</sup> month.

\* PMMVJ

\* Poshan Abhiyan

→ The important thing to notice is that there's presence of state-inequalities within top performing states →

TN  
KL  
AP  
TL

→ There adequate proof that improvement in overall women health care, Body mass index, economic status, access to contraceptives can reduce MMR

Conclusion -

state should focus more on dist with  $>70$  MMR, so that Mother, infant & families will benefit from this intense & urgent action on reducing eminently. Preventable deaths.