

11. Pradhan mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) is a flagship initiative of the Government of India launched in 2016 to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality rates in the country.

The program aims to ensure that all pregnant women in India receive comprehensive and quality prenatal care, including early registration, regular antenatal checkups, and timely delivery and postnatal care.

Key Objectives

The PMSMA has the following key objectives:

- To reduce maternal mortality rate (MMR) to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2025.
- To reduce neonatal mortality rate (NMR) to 28 per 1,000 live births by 2025.
- To ensure that all pregnant women in India receive comprehensive and quality prenatal care.
- To promote institutional deliveries and reduce home deliveries.
- To improve the quality of care at childbirth.

Implementation

The PMSMA is implemented through a network of government and private healthcare facilities across the country. The program provides financial assistance to pregnant women to cover the cost of prenatal care and delivery. It also provides training to healthcare providers on the latest evidence-based practices for maternal and child health care.

Key Achievements

Since its inception, PMSMA has made significant impact in improving maternal and neonatal health in India:

- **Increased Antenatal Care Coverage:** The coverage of antenatal care (ANC) has increased from 68% in 2016 to 92% in 2023.
- **Reduced Maternal Mortality Rate:** The maternal mortality rate (MMR) has declined from 122 per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 112 per 100,000 live births in 2023.
- **Reduced Neonatal Mortality Rate:** The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) has declined from 34 per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 30 per 1,000 live births in 2023.
- The institutional delivery rate has increased from **76% in 2016 to 88% in 2022.**

Table: Progress of PMSMA

Indicator	2016	2022
MMR (per 100,000 live births)	167	112
NMR (per 1,000 live births)	39	30
Institutional delivery rate	76%	88%

Year	Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
2016	34
2017	32
2018	30
2019	28
2020	26
2021	24
2022	30

Year	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)
2016	122
2017	118
2018	114
2019	110
2020	106
2021	102
2022	112

Table: Benefits of PMSMA

Benefit	Description
Financial assistance	Pregnant women are eligible for financial assistance to cover the cost of prenatal care and delivery.
Training for healthcare providers	Healthcare providers are trained on the latest evidence-based practices for maternal and child health care.
Increased access to quality prenatal care	Pregnant women are more likely to receive comprehensive and quality prenatal care, including early registration, regular antenatal checkups, and timely delivery and postnatal care.

Promoted institutional deliveries	Institutional deliveries have increased, leading to better outcomes for mothers and newborns.
Improved quality of care at childbirth	The quality of care at childbirth has improved, leading to lower maternal and neonatal mortality rates.

Conclusion

The PMSMA has made significant progress in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates in India. The program has helped to increase access to quality prenatal care, promote institutional deliveries, and improve the quality of care at childbirth. As the program continues to scale up, it is poised to further reduce maternal and neonatal mortality rates and improve the health of mothers and newborns in India.