



Conditions of Maternal Mortality Rate in India: Unmet Needs to Take Immediate Action for Increasing Ratio's

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Abstract

India's public health care system is in crisis. This reflected in the prevalent high maternal and child mortality rates, high disease burden, poor and inequitable access to health care services, and high financial cost to households, often impoverishing many.

In India, maternal mortality ratios (MMR) have improved over the last decade, most of the larger states still have three-digit MMRs. In India alone, approximately every 10 to 15 minutes mothers have died due to the causes as sepsis and haemorrhage, insufficient preventable with appropriate care and high-risk pregnancy and child bearing time. By the way, India has been starting the decreasing ratio of MMR with 4.5 percent annually. If we have achieved the millennium development goal now than the ratio should be at 5.5 percent annually.

Dr Lale Say of WHO has said about MMR that, the major challenges faced by India home. He said that, for every maternal death in India, 20 more women suffer from lifelong health impairments that result from complications during their pregnancies. Most of these deaths are among women in the 15-29 age groups, at the prime of their reproductive lives. The most tragic aspect of these deaths is that about 90 percent of them are avoidable if women receive the right kind of interventions is providing continual medical care and education to pregnant women throughout the entirety of their pregnancy.

Although India has progressed rapidly on the socioeconomic front progress in the improvement of maternal health has been slow. Review of safe motherhood efforts in India shows that, despite major initiatives taken by the government in the last 10 years, till recently, nearly half of all deliveries take place at home, and the coverage of antenatal care services are low. The MMR remains at around 300-450. The challenges are how to make safe motherhood strategies in the future more successful.

The present study aims to understand the causes of MMR in a special context to Indian Society. The government has taken some important action to save maternity by some popular programs like MCH, RCH-I, RCH-II and Janani Suraksha Yojana. In certain rural regions, Anganwadi & Asha Bahuyen are playing a key role to reduce the morbidity of pregnant women. But the present condition of MMR has not shown the satisfied data. So, there is "Unmet need to reduce maternal mortality rate in India" by more effective plan and its forceful implementation by the government action. The conclusion of this paper is based on empirical data analysis and other secondary sources.

Keywords: Unmet needs, pregnancy and child birth, maternal deaths, millennium development goal, Literacy and social issues, postpartum haemorrhage, antenatal care services, safe motherhood.

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