

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1955

ANSWERED ON:31.07.2015

Janani Suraksha Yojana

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

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

(a) the salient features of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);

(b) the funds allocated/ released/utilized by the Government and the number of women benefited under the said scheme along with the percentage decline in infant/ maternal mortality rate as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a large segment of pregnant women in the rural areas of the country are not aware of the scheme and deprived of its benefits, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of JSY in the country; and

(e) whether any irregularities have been reported under this scheme during the said period in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

(a): Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme which is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. Under the JSY, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a government or accredited private health facility. The scheme focuses on poor pregnant woman with a special dispensation for states that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir. While these States have been named Low Performing States (LPS) under the scheme, the remaining States/UTs have been named High Performing States (HPS). The scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery (in Rs.). Cash entitlement for different categories of mothers is as follows:

Category Rural Area Urban Area

Mother's package ASHA's

Package* Mother's

package ASHA's

Package**

LPS 1400 600 1000 400

HPS 700 600 600 400

*ASHA package of Rs. 600 in rural areas include Rs. 300 for ANC component and Rs. 300 for facilitating institutional delivery

**ASHA package of Rs. 400 in urban areas include Rs. 200 for ANC component and Rs. 200 for facilitating institutional delivery

Cash assistance for home delivery

BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of Rs. 500 per delivery regardless of the age of pregnant women and number of children.

Direct Benefit Transfer under JSY

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode of payment has been rolled out in 43 districts with effect from 1.1.2013 and in 78 districts from 1.7.2013. Recently, instructions have been issued to all States/UTs regarding extension of DBT mode of payment throughout the country in all districts. Under this initiative, eligible pregnant women are entitled to get JSY benefit directly into their bank accounts.

(b): The details of funds allocated/released and number of women benefited under JSY during the last three years is at Annexure-I & Annexure-II respectively. Percentage decline in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), State/UT-wise is at Annexure-III and Annexure-IV respectively.

(c): No. The fact that the number of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana has increased manifold i.e. from 7.38 lakh beneficiaries in 2005-06 to 104.38 lakhs in 2014-15, itself is an indicator of high awareness levels among the pregnant women about the scheme. Also the fact that about 9 lakh ASHA workers get performance based incentives under JSY for motivating pregnant women to give birth in a health facility is an indication of high awareness about the scheme. Further, out of the total JSY beneficiaries reported in 2014-15, a large majority of (nearly 87%) beneficiaries belong to rural areas. To say that a large segment of pregnant women in the rural areas of the country are not aware of the scheme and are deprived of the benefits under the scheme, may not hold true.

(d): The question does not arise.

(e): No irregularities have been reported under this scheme during the said period.

