

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1419
ANSWERED ON:18.07.2014
JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA
Nayak Shri B.V.

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

- (a) the salient features of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);
- (b) the details of funds allocated/ released/utilized 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 the benefits under the scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of JSY in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(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, Orissa, and Jammu and Kashmir. While these states have been named Low Performing States (LPS) under the scheme, the remaining states 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 Cash entitlement for different categories of mothers is as follows:

In Rupees			
Category	Rural area	Urban area	
	Mother's ASHA's package	Mother's 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 and number of children.

Direct Benefits Transfer under JSY

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode of payments has been rolled out in 43 districts w.e.f. 1.1.2013 and in 78 districts from 1.7.2013. Under this initiative, eligible pregnant women are entitled to get JSY benefit directly into their bank accounts.

(b): The details of fund allocated and number of women benefitted under the JSY during the last three years is at Annexure-1& 2.

As a result of General Elections-2014, the process of approval of State Programme Implementation Plans for the financial year 2014-15 which includes approval of JSY funds also is currently underway, however; in order to ensure that there shall be no interruption in the implementation of JSY, States have been directed to implement the JSY scheme out of unspent funds/savings of the previous year under NRHM lying with States.

Percentage decline in infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio, State/UT wise is at Annexure-3 & 4.

(c): The fact that the number of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana has increased manifold i.e. from 7.38 lakhs beneficiaries in 2005-06 to 106.48 lakhs in 2013-14, itself is an indicator of high awareness levels among the pregnant women about the scheme. Also, about 9 lakh ASHA workers get performance based incentives under JSY for motivating pregnant women to give birth in a health facility by creating awareness about the scheme. Further, large majority of JSY beneficiaries are from rural background as out of the total beneficiaries reported in 2013-14, nearly 87% women belong to rural areas and to say that a large segment of pregnant women in the rural areas of the country are not aware of the scheme and deprived of the benefits under the scheme may not hold true.

(d) & (e): The question does not arise.