

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3033**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2019

**MATERNITY BENEFITS UNDER PMMVY**

3033. DR. DNV SENTHILKUMAR S.:  
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:  
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:  
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:  
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to allow maternity benefits for only first child instead of second, due to paucity of funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to mitigate the risk of malnutrition and morbidity which is higher during the second pregnancy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to extend the maternity benefits to all pregnant women at the rate of 6,000 under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) in all parts of the country including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;
- (f) the annual target for the current year and the number of women reaping the benefits of this scheme, so far, State/UT-wise; and
- (g) the other steps taken by the Government for the success of PMMVY scheme in the country?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b) The maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child. Normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kinds of challenges and stress factors. Hence, the scheme provides support to the mother for safe delivery and immunization of her first living child.

(c) & (d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children in the country.

Government has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame commencing from 2017-18. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

S. No.	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young Children(6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
5.	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	By 6% @ 2% p.a.

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan has mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. It targets to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022. The major activities undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

(e) The maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are available to all Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW&LM), except those who are in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, for first living child in all parts of the country, including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Under PMMVY, maternity benefit of ₹ 5,000/- is provided in three installments to eligible PW&LM during the period of pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-.

(f) Annual target can not be fixed. However, PMMVY is expected to cover 51.70 lakhs beneficiaries per annum. The State/UT-wise the number of beneficiaries reaping the benefits of the scheme so far is **Annexed**.

(g) The PMMVY is reviewed periodically through Video Conferences with States/UTs and through National and Regional level workshops for its successful implementation. The operational difficulties faced by the States/UTs in implementation of the scheme, as and when reported, are addressed through mutual/technical discussions.

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**Annexure**

**Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3033 for answer on 06.12.2019 raised by Dr. DNV Senthilkumar, Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe, Shri Sunil Dattatray Tatkare, Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre, Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma, Shrimati Supriya Sule regarding PMMVY**

**State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries reaping the benefits of the scheme under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,023
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,08,112
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,937
4.	Assam	3,84,463
5.	Bihar	8,66,808
6.	Chandigarh	14,969
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,20,612
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,443
9.	Daman & Diu	3,093
10.	Delhi	1,26,292
11.	Goa	11,737
12.	Gujarat	5,85,825
13.	Haryana	3,48,926
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,21,560
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,09,260
16.	Jharkhand	3,38,222
17.	Karnataka	6,73,749
18.	Kerala	4,00,665
19.	Lakshadweep	650
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14,45,609
21.	Maharashtra	12,93,585
22.	Manipur	27,248
23.	Meghalaya	15,822
24.	Mizoram	15,841
25.	Nagaland	14,664
26.	Odisha	7
27.	Puducherry	13,299
28.	Punjab	2,49,023
29.	Rajasthan	9,81,685
30.	Sikkim	6,069
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,81,528
32.	Telangana	3
33.	Tripura	48,512
34.	Uttar Pradesh	22,70,458
35.	Uttarakhand	1,05,579
36.	West Bengal	7,15,083
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,28,20,361</b>