

## JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

### Introduction

About 56,000 women in India die every year due to pregnancy related complications. Further, every year more than 13 lakh infants die within the first year of birth and out of these approximately 9 lakhs i.e. 2/3rd of the infant deaths take place within the first four weeks of life. Going further, out of the 9 lakhs approximately 7 lakhs i.e. 75% of the deaths take place within a week of the birth and a majority of these occur in the first two days after birth.

The issues faced by the poor are not only high out of pocket expenses being incurred by pregnant women and their families in the case of institutional deliveries in form of drugs, user charges, diagnostic tests for C –sections but also the inability to provide a nutritious diet which would help in a stable pregnancy and a well-nourished and healthy baby.

### Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

In order to reduce the maternal and infant mortality, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural health Mission (NHM) is being implemented to promote institutional deliveries so that skilled attendance at birth is available and women and new born can be saved from pregnancy related deaths. Within this programme a key initiative is the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) launched by the Ministry of Health and Family welfare that has resulted in phenomenal growth in institutional deliveries.



JSY is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. It was launched

in April 2005 by modifying the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). The NMBS came into effect in August 1995 as one of the components of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The scheme was transferred from the Ministry of Rural Development to the Department of Health & Family Welfare during the year 2001-02. The NMBS provides for financial assistance of Rs. 500/- per birth up to two live births to the pregnant women who have attained 19 years of age and belong to the below poverty line (BPL) households.

### **Key Points**

- a. Beneficiary must be BPL.
- b. In case of SC & ST benefit should be to all pregnant women.(i.e. including non BPL).
- c. The age of registered pregnant mothers should not be less than 19 years.
- d. The benefit should be given to the beneficiaries up to two living child.
- e. For home delivery Rs.500/- amount is to be given to the beneficiary.
- f. For Urban areas, the beneficiary after delivery in the institution is to be paid Rs. 600/- with 7 days.

### **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)**

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) programme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2011 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) to provide completely free and cashless services to pregnant women including normal deliveries and caesarean operations and sick new born (up to 30 days after birth) in Government health institutions in both rural & urban areas. This initiative was launched in view of the difficulty being faced by the pregnant women and parents of sick new- born along-with high out of pocket expenses incurred by them on delivery and treatment of sick- new-born.



The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements

include free drugs and consumables, free diet up to 3 days during normal delivery and up to 7 days for C-section, free diagnostics, and free blood wherever required. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth. This has now been expanded to cover sick infants:

<b>The following are the Free Entitlements for pregnant women:</b>	<b>The following are the Free Entitlements for Sick newborns and sick infants till 30 days after birth.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free and cashless delivery</li> <li>• Free C-Section</li> <li>• Free drugs and consumables</li> <li>• Free diagnostics</li> <li>• Free diet during stay in the health institutions</li> <li>• Free provision of blood</li> <li>• Exemption from user charges</li> <li>• Free transport from home to health institutions</li> <li>• Free transport between facilities in case of referral</li> <li>• Free drop back from Institutions to home after 48hrs stay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free treatment</li> <li>• Free drugs and consumables</li> <li>• Free diagnostics</li> <li>• Free provision of blood</li> <li>• Exemption from user charges</li> <li>• Free Transport from Home to Health Institutions</li> <li>• Free Transport between facilities in case of referral</li> <li>• Free drop Back from Institutions to home</li> </ul>



The scheme aims to eliminate out of pocket expenses incurred by the pregnant women and sick newborns while accessing services at Government health facilities. This initiative is estimated to benefit more than 1 crore pregnant women and newborns that access public health institutions every year in both urban and rural areas and also increase access to health care for the over 70 lakh women delivering at home. This initiative supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant woman under JSY and is aimed at mitigating the burden of out of pocket expenses incurred by pregnant women and sick newborns.

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