

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 24**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.02.2024

**REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS OF WOMEN**

24. SHRI T.N. PRATHAPAN:

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

- (a) the number of women receiving benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme, since 2019, State-wise;
- (b) the progress made under various schemes being implemented by the Ministry since 2019, specifically in terms of various health indicators among rural women;
- (c) the steps taken to address the need for reproductive rights, especially access to abortions among rural women; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to address gaps in maternal and child healthcare, specifically the rural-urban gap in infant and child mortality?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), more than 3.78 crores beneficiaries have been enrolled since inception of the Scheme in 2017-18 and till 29.01.2024. Further, maternity benefits of more than ₹14,758.87 crores have been disbursed to more than 3.29 crores beneficiaries during the aforesaid period.

The details of number of beneficiaries provided maternity benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) during the years 2018-19 to 2023-24 (till 29.01.2024) are **Annexed**.

(b) to (d) As per the information provided by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), the progress made on various key health indicators under the maternal health across the country including rural pregnant women are as under:

- As per the Sample Registration System (SRS), the country has witnessed a progressive reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by 33 points from 130 per lakh live births in 2014-16 to 97 per lakh live births in 2018-20
- Antenatal check-up in 1<sup>st</sup> trimester has been increased from 58.6% in NFHS-4 (2015-16) to 70% in NFHS-5 (2019-21)
- Institutional births have been increased from 78.9% in NFHS-4 (2015-16) to 88.6% in NFHS-5 (2019-21)
- Birth attended by Skilled Health Personnel have been increased from 81.4% in NFHS-4 (2015-16) to 89.4% in NFHS-5 (2019-21)

The National Health Mission (NHM), provides support to the States/UTs for ensuring availability of safe abortion services. Following are the steps taken by MoHFW:

- i. Provision of funds to States/UTs for the operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care services including availability of drugs, equipment, capacity building, workshops along with printing of IEC material.
- ii. Supporting the States/UTs by issuing guidelines and training material.
- iii. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act 2021: Abortions in India are regulated under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act. This Act provides for the provision of safe, affordable, accessible and acceptable abortion services to women to terminate pregnancy under certain conditions, and legalizes abortion on therapeutic, eugenic, humanitarian or social grounds. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, has been recently amended in 2021 for expanding base of beneficiaries and increasing the access & ambit of women for safe and legal services for reducing unsafe abortion and its consequent morbidity and mortality.

Further, under NHM, Government of India has implemented various schemes/programmes to address the gaps and improve the maternal health services including rural-urban women across all states/UTs of the country;

- **Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)** provides assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting public health facilities to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths. Since inception (2019), 38096 facilities have been notified under SUMAN initiatives.
- Under **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions along with the provision of free transport, diagnostics, medicines, blood, other consumables & diet. During the last five years, more than 7.17 crore beneficiaries benefited under JSSK scheme in public health facilities.
- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** provides pregnant women a fixed day, free of cost assured and quality antenatal check up by a Specialist/Medical Officer on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of every month. During last five years, more than 2.77 crores beneficiaries benefited under PMSMA.
  - **Extended PMSMA** strategy was launched to ensure quality ANC to pregnant women, especially to high-risk pregnancy (HRP) women and individual HRP tracking till a safe delivery is achieved by means of financial incentivization for the identified high risk pregnant women and accompanying Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for extra 3 visits over and above the PMSMA visit.
- **LaQshya** improves the quality of care in labour room and maternity operation theatres to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum. During last five years, 679 Labour Rooms and 526 Maternity Operation Theatres have been received LaQshya National certification.
- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** implemented under the NHM is a safe motherhood intervention promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women especially with weak socio-economic status i.e. women from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and BPL households. However, the scheme is available to all pregnant women in low performing States.

The MoHFW also supports all States/UTs in implementation of Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy under NHM based on the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) submitted by States/UTs. All the interventions to child morbidity and mortality are being implemented universally in all the States/UTs without any discrimination on gender and geographical distribution. The details of interventions are as follows:

- **Facility Based New-born Care:** Special New-born Care Units (SNCUs) are established at District Hospital and Medical College level, New-born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are established at First Referral Units (FRUs)/ Community Health Centres (CHCs) for care of sick and small babies.
- **Community Based care of New-born and Young Children:** Under Home Based New-born Care (HBNC) and Home-Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) program, home visits are performed by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices and to identify sick new-born and young children in the community.
- **Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS)** initiatives implemented since 2019 for reduction of childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia.
- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):** Children from 0 to 18 years of age are screened for 32 health conditions (i.e. Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delay) under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) to improve child survival. District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) at district health facility level are established for confirmation and management of children screened under RBSK.
- **Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight/ Defeat Diarrhoea (D2)** initiative implemented for promoting ORS and Zinc use and for reducing diarrhoeal deaths.
- **Capacity Building:** Several capacity building programs of health care providers are taken up of improving maternal and child survival and health outcomes.

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**Annexure**

**Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question Number 24 for answer on 02.02.2024 raised by Shri T.N. Prathapan regarding "Reproductive Rights of Women"**

**State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries provided maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) during the years 2018-19 to 2023-24 (till 29.01.2024)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	2,731	2,356	2,189	1,644	2,051	661
2	Andhra Pradesh	500361	5,12,648	2,92,094	39,226	4,98,446	1,06,248
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,680	9,320	8,529	4,204	5,611	863
4	Assam	135671	4,17,913	2,01,400	2,85,471	2,23,291	1,22,128
5	Bihar	241031	8,91,050	11,81,671	4,76,243	8,32,360	70,520
6	Chandigarh	9,286	9,449	7,986	8,119	8,743	1,305
7	Chhattisgarh	170423	2,49,714	1,83,332	1,92,578	2,32,490	62,555
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	3,256	4,472	3,314	4,795	6,107	2,505
9	Daman And Diu	1,657	2,151	1,471			
10	Delhi	69,574	1,04,221	80,607	1,26,853	1,02,254	26,821
11	Goa	7,472	6,372	6,187	4,217	6,724	1,594
12	Gujarat	3,33,800	4,07,896	1,62,926	93,330	2,97,845	41,608
13	Haryana	2,23,702	2,17,033	1,19,822	2,10,874	2,16,287	14,212
14	Himachal Pradesh	78,031	81,449	67,530	66,039	62,920	10,210
15	Jammu And Kashmir	69,253	85,801	60,380	1,11,946	83,251	13,905
16	Jharkhand	1,81,958	2,72,441	1,78,563	1,52,662	1,43,597	0
17	Karnataka	3,73,987	5,37,386	5,06,308	4,46,404	7,49,493	1,78,622
18	Kerala	2,14,082	2,73,181	2,16,813	2,88,397	2,36,924	47,602
19	Ladakh*	0	0	1,173	1,071	290	1,021
20	Lakshadweep	436	327	665	481	0	370
21	Madhya Pradesh	9,48,643	9,79,547	9,33,964	9,10,109	9,50,226	2,73,892
22	Maharashtra	5,91,919	10,32,254	8,08,517	7,82,527	7,81,877	80,071
23	Manipur	7,577	23,979	16,442	8,353	7,847	5,833
24	Meghalaya	3,189	16,380	10,004	12,689	11,806	2,855
25	Mizoram	10,611	9,395	7,376	8,151	8,771	1,654
26	Nagaland	2,542	15,207	6,073	4,655	5,847	131
27	Odisha	5	0	0	0	0	0
28	Puducherry	8,023	10,553	6,477	9,139	9,179	1
29	Punjab	1,58,968	1,49,709	1,27,204	52,846	48,871	41,621
30	Rajasthan	6,15,068	5,35,006	4,51,863	4,76,509	5,58,542	1,38,245
31	Sikkim	3,891	4,632	3,219	2,668	3,273	981
32	Tamil Nadu	1,85,817	5,24,185	4,69,571	2,74,703	2,33,325	3,25,980
33	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Tripura	18,658	42,717	24,277	16,723	27,594	5,641
35	Uttar Pradesh	11,87,314	16,42,844	13,02,623	9,89,646	16,97,574	1,39,314
36	Uttarakhand	58,814	75,827	80,994	71,952	21,280	33,602
37	West Bengal	3,06,145	4,86,151	11	2	8,83,177	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>67,29,575</b>	<b>96,33,566</b>	<b>75,31,575</b>	<b>61,35,226</b>	<b>89,57,873</b>	<b>17,52,571</b>

\* Before 2020-21, Ladakh has been included as a part of Jammu & Kashmir.  
The State Government of Odisha and Telangana are not implementing PMMVY.

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