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/* --- Page Structure --- */ * {margin:0; padding:0} #wrapper{ } #contentfaq { width:100%; padding-bottom:10px; overflow:hidden } .demo { margin:0; position:relative } .collapse p {padding:3px 10px} .top{font-size:.9em; text-align:right} #switch, .switch {xmargin-bottom:5px; text-align:right} /* --- Headings --- */ h2{font-size:1em} .expand{padding-bottom:.75em; border:1px solid #f5f5f5;} /* --- Links --- */ #contentfaq a:link, #contentfaq a:visited { border:1px dotted #ccc; border-width:0 0 1px; text-decoration:none; color:#7f356a } #contentfaq a:hover, #contentfaq a:active, #contentfaq a:focus { border-style:solid; background-color:#fdf6fb; outline:0 none } #contentfaq a:active, #contentfaq a:focus { color:#992b62; } .expand a { display:block; padding:3px 10px; } .expand a:link, .expand a:visited { border-width:1px; background-image:url(http://images.aarogya.com/mch/images/arrow-down.gif); background-repeat:no-repeat; background-position:98% 50%; } .expand a:hover, .expand a:active, .expand a:focus { text-decoration:underline } .expand a.open:link, .expand a.open:visited { border-style:solid; background:#eee url(http://images.aarogya.com/mch/images/arrow-up.gif) no-repeat 98% 50% }
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What is JSY and the theme behind it?

JSY stands for Janani Suraksha Yojana and it is to reduce over all maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate, by increasing institutional deliveries from, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

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How JSY

evolved?

India is the first country in the world to have officially declared a National Safe Motherhood Day on 11th April, which is the birth anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi. On April 11, 2003, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India in collaboration of White Ribbon Alliance of India (WRAI) organised a function to launch with the purpose of declaring the first Janani Suraksha Diwas (National Safe Motherhood Day) and for launching the Janani Suraksha Yojana (Maternity Benefit Scheme).

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Is

JSY a new scheme of Government of India (GOI) or state scheme or partially funded by GOI?

JSY is being proposed by way of modifying the existing National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and is fully funded by GOI.

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What type of population

will be covered under the scheme?

All pregnant women belonging to the below poverty line (BPL) households and of the age of 19 years or above for up to two live births. Benefits would be extended to a woman belonging to a BPL family even after a third live birth if the mother of her own accord chooses to undergo sterilisation immediately after the delivery.

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What is the strategy to increase Institutional deliveries from BPL families?

ASHA will assist ANM in early registration, identification of complicated pregnancies, providing atleast three antenatal care, do post delivery visits; organizing appropriate referral and arrange for transport for pregnant mother in case needed.

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JSY will be implemented in which states?

JSY shall be implemented completely in 10 low performing states (LPS) namely Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam and J&K. Remaining all other states are known as high performing states (HPS). Out of 10 LPS, 8 states namely Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa are also known as Empowered Action Group (EAG) States. However, BPL pregnant lady in rural areas of high performing states shall also get some assistance.

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What is the amount to be paid to pregnant mother and ASHA in low performing states in rural area and urban area?

Rs.700 as assistance to the expectant mothers/pregnant mothers and Rs. 600 for ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) / other equivalent worker after institutional delivery in rural area; while it is Rs. 600 as assistance to the expectant mothers and Rs.200 for ASHA in urban area. However, assistance to BPL pregnant mother from rural areas in HPS is an amount of Rs.700 towards assistance.

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What shall be role of ASHA or equivalent worker under JSY?

ASHA or an equivalent worker under supervision of ANM/AWW would have the following role:

- Identify pregnant woman from BPL families as a beneficiary of the scheme,
- Report to the ANM and bring the woman to the sub-centre/PHC for registration,
- Assist the woman to obtain BPL certification if BPL card is not available;
- Provide and / or help the woman to receive the least three ANC check ups,
- ASHA or an equivalent worker in consultant with MO, PHC within 2-3 weeks of identification shall motivate for institutional delivery and fix before 7th Month of pregnancy the place of delivery, in close consultation with the ANM and the MO, PHC and inform the beneficiary;
- ASHA or ANM or AWW will fill up the JSY card atleast 16-20 weeks before expected date of delivery.
- ASHA will register the expectant mothers and provide help and support to ANM who in consultant with husband or other family members at least 8-10 weeks before the expected date of delivery shall prepare the birth plan.
- Assist in two TT injection for mother.
- When the pregnant woman is in labour or faces complication, escort the woman to the pre-determined health centre and stay with her till the delivery is complete and the woman is discharged,
- Arrange to immunize the newborn as per guidelines.
- Register birth or death of the child or mother,

- Post natal visits to be done within 7 days of pregnancy and track mother's health,
- Counsel for initiation of breastfeeding within one-hour of delivery and its continuance till 3-6 months.

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ASHA would cover?

One ASHA is supposed to cover a village with approximately 1000 population.

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incentive for workers other than ASHA?

Incentive for workers other than ASHA will remain same.

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What size of population

What is the

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What is the maximum amount an ASHA worker can get in a month?

She can earn upto Rs. 5000/- per month.

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What is the amount limit for the emergency obstetric services, where Govt. specialist are not available?

The maximum amount for emergency obstetric services is Rs.1500 per case.

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amount under JSY for sterilization?

Rs.1500/- per case

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pay the amount at the time of emergency obstetric services?

ANM/AWW/ASHA is responsible to pay the amount to the contact person of the pregnant women. In case there is problem-getting cash from AMN then Medical Officer (MO) of concerned PHC may be contacted. Pregnant women shall get all payments in one installment.

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made to pregnant mother?

It is duty of ANM/ASHA/AWW to make payment to expectant mother. A form shall be filled by ASHA/ANM/AWW/other health workers and verified by PHC Medical Officer, then finally it shall be sent to CMO/District authority on JSY by 7th of the following month.

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for priority service? Who will attend and take appropriate step in case of complicated case?

ANM/MO will issue referral slip for priority service. ANM with the help of ASHA will attend and take appropriate step in case of complicated case.

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What does partnership with private sector means in JSY?

Acknowledging that infrastructure facilities in the public sector are not adequate, States/Union Territories would devise mechanism to recognize hospitals/nursing homes/clinics from existing Private Sector for providing obstetric care services to the JSY beneficiaries. Once that is done, benefits proposed under Janani Suraksha Yojana would also be available to eligible women delivering in the accredited health institutions.

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What is the provision of funds for monitoring the implementation of JSY?

7% of the fund received by the state may be utilized towards the administrative expenses for monitoring, IEC and office expenses for the implementation of JSY.

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When the cash payment may be given to the expectant mothers?

All payments in one installment at the time of discharge from the hospital/health centre. It would be responsibility of ANM/ASHA to ensure disbursement in time.

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In case the BPL card has not been issued to a family, what is the source of getting the same?

The state governments lay down the criteria for certification of BPL status for deserving families through panchayat or other mechanism and authorities provide BPL card. Generally BPL cards are issued under the targeted Public Distribution System and Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

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How JSY shall be operationalized?

At National level, Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare shall be chairman for Mission Steering Group. At state level, State Health Mission (SHM) shall be chaired by Chief Minister under whom a Mission Director shall work and Director shall nominate a State Nodal Officer for JSY. At District level, District Health Mission (DHM) shall be responsible for implementing JSY; District Health Mission shall nominate a District Nodal Officer for JSY.

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What will be the role of District Health Mission (DHM) in urban area?

For urban areas DHM shall prepare guideline/procedure of implementing the scheme through municipalities/ local bodies.

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Who will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation?

State Health Mission/ State Implementation Committee (SHM/SIC) shall

Wh

be responsible. The independent agency may be involved.

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Is any other organisation is also working in the field of JSY?

Yes, an international organisation namely the White Ribbon Alliance for safe motherhood, formed in May, 1999 in US and its branches are in many countries including India. This NGO is extensively working in the field of safe motherhood and the website is www.whiteribbonalliance-india.org; White Ribbon Alliance members and their partners in collaboration with the national and the state governments carry out numerous activities across the country.

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