

झारखण्ड सरकार
महिला, बाल विकास एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग
(समाज कल्याण निदेशालय)

द्वितीय तल्ला, इजीनियर्स हॉस्टल, सेक्टर-III, धुर्वा, राँची-834004, दूरभाष संख्या-0651-2400749

पत्र संख्या- 2334 स0क0।

प्रेषक,

छवि रंजन,
निदेशक, समाज कल्याण।

सेवा में,

सभी जिला समाज कल्याण पदाधिकारी,
झारखण्ड।

राँची, दिनांक : 28/11/2022 ई0।

विषय- केन्द्र प्रायोजित प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजनान्तर्गत द्वितीय प्रसव में जन्मी बालिका को आच्छादित करने के संबंध में।

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषय के संबंध में कहना है कि केन्द्र प्रायोजित 'प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना' योजना की शुरुआत 01.01.2017 से की गयी। जिसके तहत प्रथम प्रसव में माता को पोषण एवं उचित आराम तथा wage loss की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु रु० 5000/- का प्रोत्साहन राशि दिया जाता है। वर्तमान में मिशन शक्ति के अन्तर्गत 'प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना' योजना को एक उपयोजना के रूप में संचालित किया जाना है, जिसके तहत द्वितीय प्रसव में बालिका के जन्म होने पर एकमुश्त रु० 6000/- का प्रोत्साहन राशि दिए जाने का प्रावधान है, परन्तु द्वितीय प्रसव में महिला के गर्भधारण का पंजीकरण अनिवार्य है।

अतः वर्णित आलोक में निदेश दिया जाता है कि दिनांक 01.04.2022 से अबतक द्वितीय प्रसव में जन्म ली बालिका को आँगनवाड़ी के पोषक क्षेत्र में चिन्हित करते हुए इनकी संख्या से अधोहस्ताक्षरी को अवगत कराते हुए, योजना से आच्छादित किए जाने के लिए वांछित दस्तावेज को लाभुकों से प्राप्त कर अद्यतन करना सुनिश्चित करें, ताकि भारत सरकार के स्तर से द्वितीय प्रसव (बालिका जन्म) की अहर्ताधारी योग्य लाभुक को लाभान्वित करने के लिए Software Update होने के साथ ही योजना से जोड़े जाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई किया जा सके। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार से Software Update होने की सूचना प्राप्त होते ही प्रतिवेदित की जाएगी।

विश्वासभाजन,

28/11/22

(छवि रंजन)

निदेशक, समाज कल्याण।

अनुलग्नक: यथोक्त

प्रपत्र

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of eligible (IInd Girl Child) Beneficiary from 01.04.2022	Remarks

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Ministry of Labour & Employment has notified an amendment to the Maternity Benefit Act mandating that every establishment having fifty or more employees shall have the facility of crèche. It is envisaged to monitor the compliance of establishments with the aforementioned stipulations by hosting an application/portal in convergence with the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

2.2.6 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

The Government of India is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) with effect from 1st January 2017. The PMMVY Scheme is being implemented as per provisions under Section 4 of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 which provides for financial support for pregnant and lactating mothers is to improve the health and nutrition for mother and child as well as compensation for wage loss, if any.

The Objectives of the PMMVY is to provide cash incentive for partial compensation for the wage loss so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child; and to improve health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). The scheme also seeks to promote positive behavioural change towards girl child by providing additional cash incentive for the second child, if that is a girl child.

Under this component free of charge meal, during pregnancy and six months after the childbirth, through the local Anganwadi is envisaged so as to meet the nutritional standards; and maternity benefit of not less than rupees five thousand, in two instalments will be provided to women belonging to socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society. However, any additional incentive available under any other scheme such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) shall continue to be availed. The eligible beneficiaries would receive the remaining cash incentives as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman will get ₹ 6000/- .

The criteria for determining socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society will be the following:

- i. Women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;
- ii. Women who are partially (40%) or fully disabled (Divyang Jan)
- iii. Women holder of BPL ration Card

- iv. Women Beneficiaries under PradhanMantri Jan AarogyaYojana under Ayushman Bharat.
- v. Women holding E-shram card
- vi. Women farmers who are beneficiaries under KishanSammanNidhi
- vii. Women holding MGNREGA Job Card
- viii. Women whose net family income is less than Rs. 8 Lakh per annum
- ix. Pregnant and Lactating AWWs/ AWHs/ ASHAs
- x. Any other category as may be prescribed by the Central Government

Further, all pregnant women and lactating mothers 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 shall not be entitled to benefits under PMMVY.

The benefit is available to a woman for the first two living children provided the second child is a girl. In case of the first child the amount of ₹5000 in two instalments and for the second child, the benefit of ₹6000 will be provided subject to second child is a girl child in one instalment after the birth. However, for availing benefits for second child, registration during the pregnancy shall be mandatory. This would contribute to improve the Sex Ratio at Birth and to prevent female foeticide.

Benefits can be availed only on the basis of the Aadhaar Number of Beneficiary so as to avoid any duplication or malpractices.

Cash incentives in two instalments as per the schedule provided in table below:

Conditionalities and Instalments		
Instalment	Conditions	Amount
First Instalment	On registration of pregnancy and at least one Ante-natal check-up within 6 months from LMP date at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC)/ approved Health facilities may be identified by the respective administering State /UT	₹ 3,000/-
Second Instalment	i. Child Birth is registered ii. Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV,DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute	₹ 2,000/-

In case of miscarriage/still birth, the beneficiary would be treated as fresh beneficiary in event of any future pregnancy.

Procedure for subsuming registered beneficiaries under PMMVY 1.0 in PMVVY 2.0:

- If a woman has already received first instalment of maternity benefit under PMVVY 1.0, she shall be entitled for receiving the cash incentives as per approved norms under previous PMVVY 1.0 guidelines in three instalments under the PMMVY 2.0, if she is otherwise eligible under the scheme and fulfil the conditions laid down for incentives under PMMVY. If she has received 1st and 2nd instalments under PMVVY 1.0, she may receive remaining benefits according to the new PMVVY 2.0 guidelines.
- All the new beneficiaries whose LMP date is after the date of publication of Mission Shakti Guidelines shall receive payments according to the new guidelines of PMVVY 2.0.

The funds to the beneficiaries under PMMVY will be transferred directly to their Bank/Post Office account in Direct Benefit Transfer Mode. An eligible beneficiary can apply, at any point of time but not later than 730 days of pregnancy. LMP registered in the MCP card will be the date of pregnancy to be considered in this respect. If a beneficiary delivers twins/ triplet/ quadruplet in her second pregnancy, with one or more children being girl, then she will be receiving incentive for second girl child as per the PMMVY 2.0 norms.

The scheme would be implemented by MWCD at the Central level while at the State/UT level the concerned State/UT have the option to implement the scheme either through WCD/Social Welfare Department or through Health Department. Procedure to be followed for services under PMMVY are at **Annexure-II**

The PMMVY is implemented through web-based Management and Information System (MIS) Software, viz. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana-Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS), which is used as an effective tool for regular monitoring of the scheme. If required, a modified portal for the purpose will be put in place.

2.2.7 Gender Budgeting (GB)

Gender Budgeting has been adopted as a tool to facilitate a gender sensitive analysis in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies, programmes and budgets (expenditure and revenue). Gender Budget aims to disaggregate the government's budget according to its differential impact on women and men. GB was adopted by the Government of India in 2005-06 as a tool for promoting gender equality and ensuring continued