

# Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

## IN A GLANCE

## NATIONAL NUTRITION WEEK & POSHAN MAAH 2021



The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a maternity benefit scheme providing conditional cash transfers to pregnant women and lactating mothers for their first live birth. The scheme delivers a total of ₹5,000 in three instalments upon the fulfilment of certain health-seeking practices.

PMMVY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, and is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD). Its objectives are two-fold:

- To provide partial wage compensation to pregnant women and lactating mothers for the wage loss suffered, thereby, enabling adequate rest before and after delivery, and;
- To improve health-seeking behaviour among pregnant women and lactating mothers.

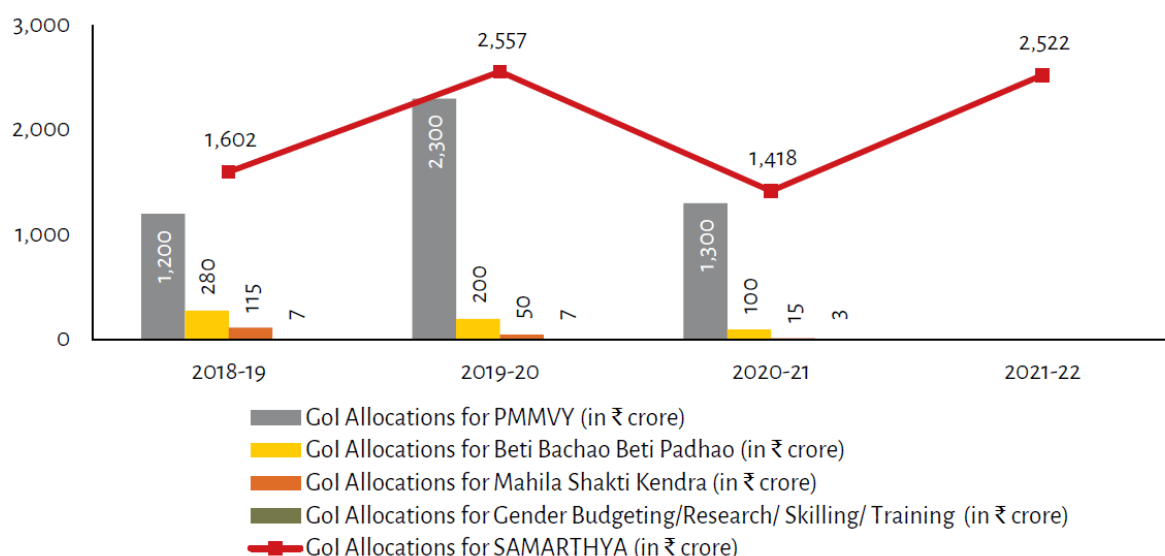


## ALLOCATIONS

- In Budget 2021-22, the Government of India (GoI) announced the launch of SAMARTHYA. It combined several schemes, including PMMVY, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Mahila Shakti Kendra, and Gender Budgeting/ Research/ Skilling/ Training.
- For Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 Budget Estimates (BEs), ₹2,522 crore was allocated to SAMARTHYA. This was lower than the sum of its components in the previous year's BEs, which stood at ₹2,828 crore.
- Over the years, less money has been allocated compared to previously budgeted under the scheme. For instance, in FY 2019-20, while BEs stood at ₹2,500 crore, Revised Estimates (REs) were 8 per cent lower at ₹2,300 crore. Similarly, there was a reduction of 48 per cent between BEs and REs in FY 2020-21, from ₹2,500 crore to ₹1,300 crore.

*Note: Certain states implement their own maternity benefits schemes, similar to PMMVY. These include: the Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefits Scheme in Tamil Nadu, the Mamata Scheme in Odisha, and the KCR Kit Scheme in Telangana. Cash transfers under these schemes are also associated with the fulfilment of conditions to promote health-seeking behaviour among beneficiaries. These states and the corresponding schemes have been excluded from our analysis.*

## BUDGET ALLOCATION IN 2021-22 INCREASED ONLY marginally, EVEN AFTER CLUBBING ALLOCATIONS WITH MULTIPLE SCHEMES



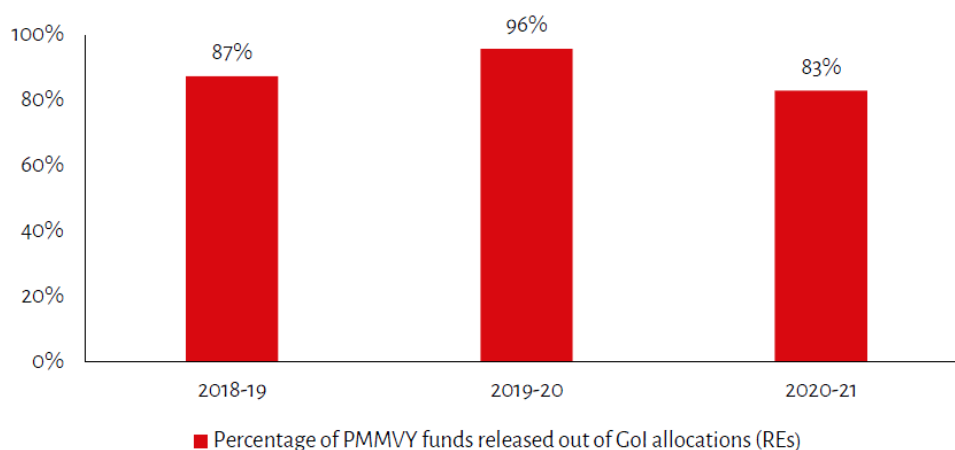
Source: Union Expenditure Budget, Ministry of Women and Child Development FY 2018-19 to FY 2021-22. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>. Last accessed on 23 August 2021.

Note: (1) Figures are Revised Estimates (REs), except for FY 2021-22 which are Budget Estimates (BEs). (2) SAMARTHYA was launched in FY 2021-22, and amounts for FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 are for the sum of allocations for PMMVY, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Mahila Shakti Kendra, and Gender Budgeting/Research/Skilling/Training.

## RELEASES

- According to the scheme guidelines, to ensure dedicated and timely availability of funds to beneficiaries, states are to maintain a separate escrow account for PMMVY. Both Gol and states transfer their shares directly into this account. Funds are subsequently transferred to the bank or post office account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs).
- For the remaining expenditure components – such as administrative expenses, training and capacity building, flexi funds, and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials – funds are routed through state treasuries via the Public Finance Management System (PFMS).
- For FY 2020-21, 83 per cent of funds were released out of Gol allocations, lower than the values observed in FY 2018-19 (87 per cent) and FY 2019-20 (96 per cent).

### 83% OF GOI ALLOCATIONS WERE RELEASED IN 2020-21

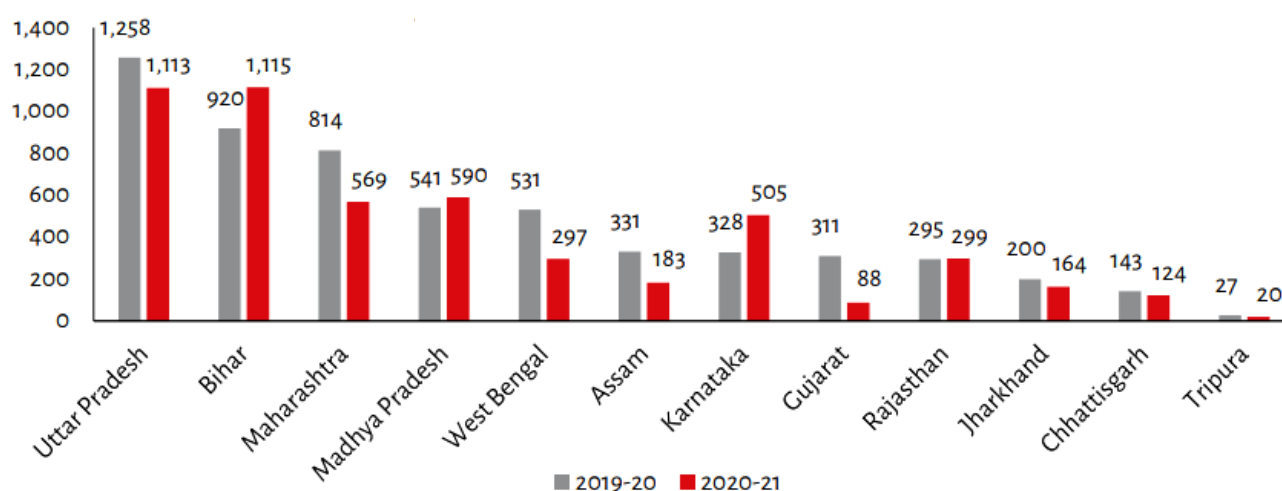


Source: (1) Union Expenditure Budget, Ministry of Women and Child Development FY 2018-19 to FY 2021-22. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>. (2) Gol releases from Press Information Bureau release, published on 23 July 2021. Available online at: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1738200>. Last accessed on 23 August 2021.

## COVERAGE

- Since the inception of PMMVY in 2017, the nationwide cumulative number of beneficiaries paid maternity benefits was 2.01 crore, as on 16 July 2021. The total number of beneficiaries enrolled across India in FY 2020-21 was 64.3 lakh. This figure is lower than the beneficiary count of 70.7 lakh in FY 2019-20.
- While most states witnessed a decline in the number of enrolled beneficiaries, states such as Bihar, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh saw an increase in FY 2020-21, compared to the previous year.

### NUMBER OF PMMVY BENEFICIARIES FELL BY 6.5 LAKH IN 2020-21 ACROSS INDIA COMPARED TO 2019-20



Source: Press Information Bureau release, published on 23 July 2021. Available online at: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1738200>. Last accessed on 23 August 2021.

Note: Figures are in thousands.

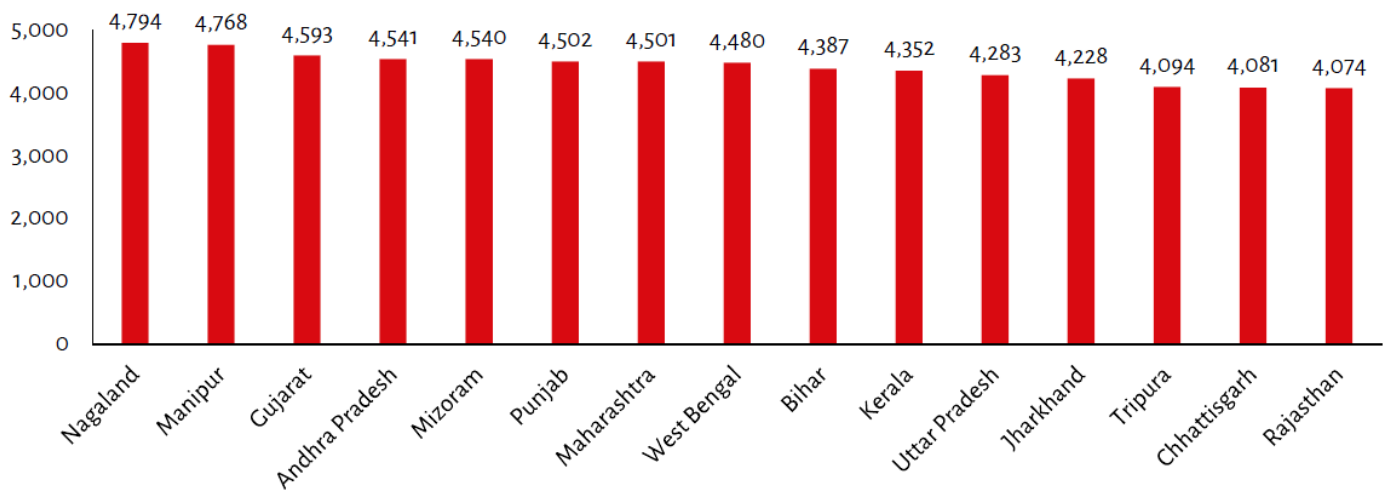
## PAYMENTS

- Under PMMVY, beneficiaries are eligible for a total cash benefit amounting to ₹5,000 in three instalments on completion of the following conditions:

Instalments	Conditions	Amount
1st Instalment	Early Registration of pregnancy	₹1,000
2nd Instalment	Received at least one antenatal care check-up (can be claimed after 6 months of pregnancy)	₹2,000
3rd Instalment	1. Child Birth is registered 2. Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT, and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute	₹2,000

- Total payments made out under the scheme, as on 16 July 2021, amounted to ₹8,722 crore. Across India, the average cash transfer amount received by beneficiaries as on 16 July 2021 was ₹4,345. This implies that on average, beneficiaries received 87 per cent of the entitlement amount of ₹5,000 under the scheme. This indicates that beneficiaries were largely able to fulfil the corresponding conditions and were eligible for all three instalment payments under PMMVY.

**NATIONAL AVERAGE PAYMENT AMOUNT PER BENEFICIARY  
UNDER PMMVY WAS ₹4,345**



Source: Lok Sabha Starred Question No.164, answered on 31 July 2021. Available online at: <http://164.100.24.220/loksabhaquestions/annex/176/AS164.pdf>. Last accessed on 23 August 2021.  
Note: Figures are in Rupees.

- Across states, the average time taken for receiving payment after registration of application by beneficiaries has steadily increased over the years. The national average period before receipt of payments in FY 2019-20 (as on 6 March 2020) was 36 days, increasing from 20 days in FY 2017-18 and 32 days in FY 2018-19.

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