

### Schemes at the Centre and in States which have the two-child conditionality

Name of Scheme	Objective	Eligibility criteria	Central/State
NATIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME (NMBS)	Pre-natal and post-natal maternity care in form of payment of Rs. 500 per pregnancy to women belonging to poor households for up to first two live births.	Provided to eligible women of 19 years and above with two children only.	National scheme regarding Maternity benefit
JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY)	Objective is reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women.	Two-child conditionality is applied in the non-high focus states (states which do not have high maternal mortality)	National scheme
INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA Pilot Phase (IGMSY)	Conditional cash transfer scheme for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers.	Pregnant women of 19 years of age and above for first two live births are entitled for benefits under the scheme.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme in pilot phase
BALIKA SAMRIDHI YOJANA (BSY)	To improve enrolment and retention of girl children in schools, to raise the age at marriage of girls, to assist the girl to undertake income generating activities.	Benefits under BSY will be restricted to two girl children in each household born on or after 15.8.1997 irrespective of the total number of children in the household.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
JANASHREE BIMA YOJANA (JBY)	To provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons below poverty line and marginally above the poverty line. It also provides a scholarship as an extended benefit per family of two children.	Eligibility is made on the basis of poorest of the poor and an educational benefit to families of two children.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
SHIKSHA SAHAYOG YOJANA (SSY)	This is a scholarship scheme launched on 31.12.2001 for the benefit of children of members of Janashree Bima Yojana.	Educational scholarship per child is paid for maximum period of 4 years with a restriction to only two children per family.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE OBCs FOR STUDIES IN INDIA	To provide financial assistance to the Other Backward Classes (OBC) students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.	Only two children of the same parents will be entitled to receive scholarships. This restriction, however does not apply to girls.	Centrally sponsored Scheme

STATE PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT RAJASTHAN		Two child norm is a qualification for elections to PRIs and municipal bodies	Section 19 (I) of Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994
STATE PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT ORISSA		Any person having more than two living children is prohibited from contesting elections.	Orissa Gram Panchayat Amendment Act 1994
STATE PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT MAHARASHTRA		Any person having more than two children is disqualified from contesting elections.	Bombay Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Act, 1995
GUJARAT MUNICIPALITIES ACT 1963, AMENDMENT		Any person shall be disabled from continuing to be a counsellor if he or she has more than two children.	Section 11 (1) of the Gujarat Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2005
STATE MUNICIPAL ACT		Any person having more than two children post February 1, 2008 is disqualified from contesting municipal elections.	Ordinance on the Municipal Act 2007
DEVI RUPAK	A scheme to provide monthly incentive to eligible couples under the scheme in order to stabilize the population of the state to check the declining trend in the male to female sex ratio, adoption of one child norm and spacing of child birth.	It provides monthly benefits, for a period of 20 years, to couples who become sterilised after having one child (of either sex) or two girls (and no boy).	Haryana
MAMATA	A scheme to provide partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mothers, improve mother and child care practices.	Pregnant and Lactating women of 19 years of age and above for the first 2 live births, except all Government/Public Sector Undertaking (Central and State) employees and their wives are covered.	Odisha
BHAGYALAXMI SCHEME	A scheme to provide financial assistance is give to the girl children from below the poverty line (BPL) families.	The benefits of the scheme are restricted to two girl children	Karnataka
HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME FOR WEAVERS	This scheme aims at financially enabling the weaver community to access the best of healthcare facilities in the country.	Weavers, their wife and two children belonging to the State Handloom Development Corporations/ Apex/ Primary Handloom	Gujarat

		Weavers Cooperative Societies are covered. Cottage and Rural Industries	
GIRLCHILD PROTECTION SCHEME		The scheme enhances the status of the girl child and promotes the adoption of one child norm or small family norm.	Families with a single girl child or only two girls
Andhra Pradesh			
BALRI RAKSHAK YOJNA		This is a cash incentive scheme which is designed for female child till the age of 18 years.	Adoption of terminal method of sterilization by a couple, after the birth of only one girl/two girls is a primary condition to avail the benefits of the scheme.
Punjab			
DELHI LADLI SCHEME		This is a cash incentive scheme for girl child, which can be redeemed along with accrued interest when the child reaches 18 years of age.	Financial Assistance under this scheme is restricted up to two girl children only in a family for families whose annual income is up to 1 Lakh.
Delhi			
PALANHAR YOJANA		Development scheme for tribal development in Rajasthan.	This is a cash incentive scheme for providing care to destitute children and up to two children of widow pensioners.
Rajasthan			
PANNADHAI JEEVAN AMRIT YOJANA		Under this Scheme, free life insurance Coverage to head of BPL families is provided.	Apart from compensation due to death, scholarship to up to two children of insured persons studying in classes 9th to 12th are paid.
Rajasthan			
LADLI LAKSHMI YOJANA		This is a cash incentive scheme for girls from the remotest areas of the state.	The offspring of those couples who are domiciles with a maximum of two children would benefit. It is obligatory for the couples to undergo sterilization to avail the scheme.
Madhya Pradesh			