

ASHA Workers in India

Source: IE

Why in News?

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in Kerala staged protests demanding higher wages and retirement benefits.

Who are ASHA Workers?

- About: ASHAs are community health volunteers introduced under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), 2005 to provide essential healthcare services in rural areas.
 - In 2013, the NRHM merged with the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) to form the National Health Mission (NHM).
 - ASHAs work alongside <u>Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)</u> under the <u>Integrated Child</u>
 <u>Development Scheme (ICDS)</u> to improve healthcare accessibility.
 - An ASHA is a local woman (age 25-45 years), preferably married, widowed, or divorced, with at least Class 10 education. NHM considers them volunteers, limiting their earnings to task-based incentives.
 - ASHAs serve **one per 1,000 people,** with 9.2 lakh in rural and 79,900 in urban areas (2022-23).
- Key Responsibilities of ASHAs: Ensure antenatal check-ups, and postnatal care, while educating mothers on breastfeeding and infant nutrition.
 - ASHAs support immunization, tuberculosis (TB) treatment, malaria screenings, and disease prevention. Additionally, they provide basic healthcare, essential medicines, first aid, and report births and deaths.
- Concerns of ASHA Workers: ASHAs face low (approx Rs 5000-15000) and irregular payments, receiving only a nominal honorarium and task-based incentives that vary by state and are often delayed due to funding issues and Centre-State disputes.
 - Despite their crucial role during Covid-19, earning them the World Health
 Organization's (WHO's) World Health Leaders Award in 2022, their struggles persist.
 - They are not classified as government employees, denying them fixed wages, pensions, gratuity, provident funds, and medical insurance, though some states, like Andhra Pradesh, offer gratuity.
 - The 2020 Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour recommended formalizing their roles, but no action was taken.
 - ASHAs, mostly women from marginalized backgrounds, also face gender-based discrimination in the workforce.

How Can ASHA Workers Be Empowered?

- **Formalization:** Recognizing ASHAs as government employees or at least contractual workers with job benefits under the <u>Code on Social Security</u>, <u>2020</u> would ensure they receive essential labor rights and protections.
- **Skill Development:** Offer training programs for ASHAs to upgrade their skills and transition into

- higher healthcare roles (e.g., Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives).
- **Financial Security:** With rising inflation, ASHA workers need financial security. A fixed **salary alongside incentives ensures stability**, while **Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT)** prevent payment delays, empowering them to focus on healthcare without financial distress.

National Health Mission (NHM)

- NHM aims to ensure universal access to quality, affordable, and equitable healthcare services while advancing toward Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being).
- NHM, extended till 2026 and implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family
 Welfare, supports States/UTs in providing accessible and affordable healthcare, focusing on rural infrastructure, workforce, and service delivery.

Read more: <u>ASHA Workers & Related Challenges</u>

Drishti Mains Question:

Discuss how ASHA workers contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3 in India.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Q. With reference to the National Rural Health Mission, which of the following are the jobs of 'ASHA', a trained community health worker? (2012)

- 1. Accompanying women to the health facility for antenatal care checkup
- 2. Using pregnancy test kits for early detection of pregnancy
- 3. Providing information on nutrition and immunization.
- 4. Conducting the delivery of baby

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- **(b)** 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (a)

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