



Evaluation, utilization and determining factors of Janani Suraksha Yojana in rural Puducherry- A mixed method study.

Dr P Monisha¹, Dr K Devi², Dr M Prakash³

Postgraduate¹, Associate Professor², Assistant Professor³

Department of Community Medicine, Indira Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Puducherry



Introduction

- Under NRHM, the Government of India launched a national conditional cash transfer (CCT) scheme in 2005 called Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), aimed to encourage women to give birth in health facilities which, in turn, should reduce maternal deaths.¹
- JSY promotes ANC visits and institutional delivery by frontline health workers like ASHAs
- In Puducherry, 10.4 % received JSY benefit (DLHS-3 report), 14.5% women received JSY benefits (DLHS-4 report).²

Objectives

To assess the performance and utilization of JSY scheme in rural Puducherry and to find out the factors associated with its utilization.

Methodology

Methods	Description
Study design	A sequential explanatory mixed method study.
Study duration	3 months (September 2021- November 2021)
Study Setting	A rural community health centre in Puducherry
Study population	Postnatal mothers of less than 2 years old babies attending immunisation clinic who are 18 years and older residing in CHC service area for >6 months.
Sample Size	Taking p as 51.6% ³ , absolute precision as 10%, calculated sample size is 96. No. of eligible mothers during the study period=600. Applying Finite population correction factor of 0.9, final sample size is 86, rounded-off to 90.
Study Tool	Part-1: pretested semi-structured questionnaire on demographic, antenatal, natal, postnatal & JSY related variables (epicollect 5 used for data capturing) Part-2: FGD guide to assess the utilisation & awareness about JSY
Statistical Analysis	SPSS software v16.0. p value <0.05 considered to be statistically significant. Manual content analysis done for qualitative data.

Results

Fig 1: Distribution of JSY beneficiaries among the study population

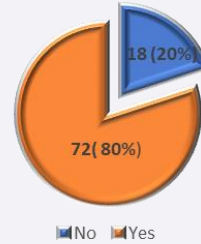


Fig.3: Utilisation of health care facility among the study population

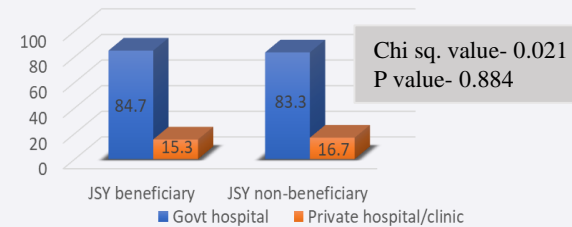


Fig 2: Distribution of birth weight among the study population

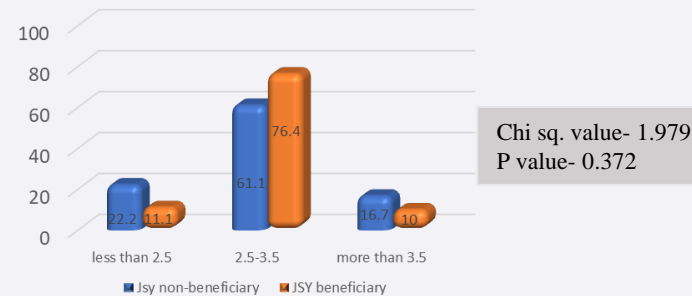
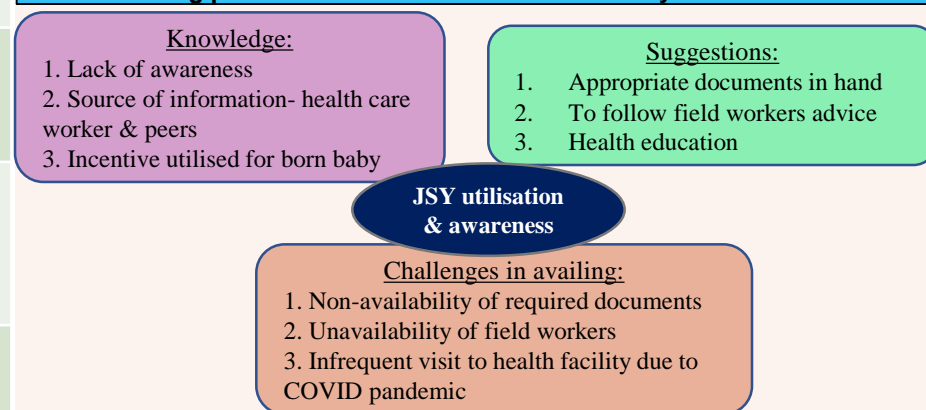


Fig-4: Thematic diagram representing utilisation and awareness about the scheme among postnatal mothers in rural Puducherry



Discussion

- The mean age of the postnatal mothers was 26.3 ± 3.6 years and 56.7% of the mothers had primary education. Nearly 80% of the women reported having received JSY benefits among which 8.3% did not avail the scheme due to non-availability of documents required for registration of the scheme.
- Similar to Kiplagat et al³ study, our study also found limited interaction with health care workers and social workers such as ASHA among women who did not receive JSY benefits.
- Although ASHA serves the central role of connecting pregnant women, the government needs to enact an accountability measure to ensure that the women are indeed well-connected to ASHA to receive JSY services.
- 55.5% of beneficiaries were not aware of the benefit being received.

Conclusion & Recommendation

- The scheme increases institutional delivery in high risk mothers which in turn reduces maternal morbidity and mortality and improve child survival.
- There is a need for targeted education and expansion of comprehensive antenatal services to provide the JSY scheme to rural pregnant women in India.
- However, there is lack of awareness about the scheme among the target groups and challenges prevail in availing it which has to be addressed to improve the performance of JSY scheme in India.

References

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