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Satisfaction level of Janani Suraksha Yojana among beneficiaries

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Abstract

The present study entitled “Satisfaction level of Janani Suraksha Yojana among beneficiaries” was carried in two blocks of Kanpur District to access the awareness and satisfaction level regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana among beneficiaries. The study was conducted in district Kanpur Nagar during the year 2018-2019, in each block three villages were randomly selected therefore 20 respondents from each village were randomly selected from two blocks of six villages. Out of total 50 per cent of beneficiaries were belonging to OBC category whereas it was observed that 92.5 per cent beneficiaries belonged to Hindu religion. 51.7 per cent of beneficiaries have annual income Rs. 50,000 to 1 lac and 25 per cent beneficiaries involved in agriculture and labour while 45 per cent beneficiaries were landless. 80 per cent of beneficiaries were belonged to nuclear family in which 65.8 per cent of beneficiaries have 5 to 8 members in their family and lived in kachcha house with 50.8 per cent of beneficiaries. 58.33 per cent of beneficiaries got information about JSY through ASHA. It was found that majority of beneficiaries were fully satisfied with that hospital worker give respect and dignity shown by the care provider under the scheme. Beneficiaries were fully satisfied with vaccination of BCG, POLIO and DPT and medical facilities of checking blood pressure, testing hemoglobin, vitamins and calcium tablets at hospital.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Janani Suraksha Yojana, vaccination

Introduction

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)-a maternity benefit scheme – was launched by Government of India, in April 2005, as a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and is presently under the National Health Mission (NHM). It was implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery. In India, Odisha was one of the low performing states [LPS]. JSY was first implemented in Odisha in June 2006, presently running in all government facilities and accredited private institutions. JSY integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. Each beneficiary registered under this Yojana should have a JSY card along with a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card. Both the women and the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs) are given cash assistance for ensuring a safe institutional delivery. Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes are becoming increasingly popular in low- and middle-income countries (World Bank, 2015). With a goal of reducing short-term and intergenerational poverty, CCT programmes provide monetary transfers to households on the condition that they comply with some pre-defined requirements aimed at improving utilisation of health and educational services. Often with a focus on the poor and marginalised, CCTs may contribute towards reducing inequities in access to services and health and educational outcomes.

As one of the largest cash transfer programmes in the world, *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) has received considerable attention since its rollout in 2005. JSY provides financial incentives to pregnant women across India to encourage them to deliver in health facilities. Evaluating the effectiveness of JSY is important not only for policymakers in India considering the value of the programme, but also offers lessons for other countries with low rates of institutional delivery and poor reproductive health outcomes.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in district Kanpur Nagar during the year 2018-2019, in each block

three villages were randomly selected therefore 25 respondents from each village were randomly selected from two blocks of six villages. In the research Dependent and Independent variables, namely age, educational qualification, Caste, annual income, occupation, source of information about JSY, awareness level, satisfaction level, constraints and suggestion were used. The data so collected were subjected to statistical analysis for which statistical tools such as percentage, arithmetic mean and correlation coefficient were used.

Results

Table 1: Distribution of beneficiaries according to annual income (N=120)

Annual Income	Frequency	Per cent
Up to Rs. 50000/	43	38.8
Rs 50000 to Rs 1 Lac	62	51.7
Rs. 1 Lac and above	15	12.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 1 indicates that the distribution of beneficiaries according to annual income, 51.7 per cent of beneficiaries

were belonged to those families whose annual income was Rs 50000 to Rs 1 Lac, whereas, 38.8 per cent of beneficiaries were belonged to annual income up to 50,000/, and 12.5 per cent of beneficiaries were belonged to those families whose annual income Rs. 1 Lac and above.

Table 2: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the Caste (N=120)

Caste	Frequency	Per cent
General	30	25.0
OBC	60	50.0
SC/ST	30	25.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 2 the highest 50.0 per cent of beneficiaries belonged to other Backward Caste category, while, the beneficiaries belonging to general and SC/ST category were about 25.0 per cent respectively.

Satisfaction level among Beneficiaries about Janani Suraksha Yojana

Table 3: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the Satisfaction level among Beneficiaries about Janani Suraksha Yojana (N=120)

S. No.	Statements	Symbols	Fully Satisfied	Partially Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Education/counselling regarding family planning after delivery	A	75.8	18.3	5.8	2.70	VIII
2.	Education/counselling regarding breast feeding after delivery	B	80.8	15.8	3.3	2.78	V
3.	Respect and dignity shown by the care provider	C	89.2	9.2	1.7	2.88	I
4.	Antenatal/prenatal care given to them by the care provider (ANM, ASHA, AWW)	D	78.3	17.5	4.2	2.74	VII
5.	No. of antenatal and post natal check-ups available under JSY	E	23.3	55.8	20.8	2.03	XII
6.	No. of visits by the health worker during pregnancy	F	16.7	63.3	20.0	1.97	XIII
7.	Providing postnatal care for the mother & children	G	23.3	60.0	16.7	2.07	XI
8.	ASHA's played a major role in identifying the beneficiaries	H	80.0	15.8	4.2	2.76	VI
9.	The JSY services of nearest PHC are always available	I	52.5	45.0	2.5	2.50	X
10.	Motivates family members for safe hospital delivery	J	81.7	18.3	0.0	2.82	IV
11.	Knowledge given by AWW regarding immunization schedule of the new born baby	K	85.0	15.0	0.0	2.85	II
12.	Timely availability of cash assistance under this scheme	L	70.8	28.3	0.8	2.70	VIII
13.	Transportation facilities and availability of ambulance	M	70.0	25.8	4.2	2.66	IX
14.	Cash assistance provided in complicated cases referred to private hospitals	N	86.7	8.3	5.0	2.82	IV
15.	Amount of cash assistance paid to her under JSY	O	89.2	5.8	5.0	2.84	III
16.	Mode of payment through cheque	P	87.5	10.0	2.5	2.85	II
17.	ASHA or ANM visits within 7 days of delivery to track mothers health after delivery and facilitated in obtaining care	Q	67.5	30.8	1.7	2.66	IX

Table 3 shows the distribution of beneficiaries according to satisfaction level from JSY, 89.2 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from respect and dignity shown by the care provider and 9.2 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.88 and rank I. 85.0 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied about knowledge given by AWW regarding immunization schedule of the new born baby whereas 15.0 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.85 and rank II. 87.5 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied about mode of payments through cheque and 10.0 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.85 and rank II. 89.2 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied about amount of cash assistance paid to her under JSY whereas 5.8

per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.84 and rank III. 81.7 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from motivation of family members for safe hospital delivery and 18.3 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.82 and rank IV. 86.7 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from cash assistance provided in complicated cases referred to private hospitals whereas 8.3 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.82 and rank IV. 80.6 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from education/counselling regarding breast feeding after delivery and 15.8 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.78 and rank V. 80.0 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied with ASHA's work in JSY schemes in

identifying the beneficiaries whereas 15.8 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.76 and rank VI. 78.3 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied about antenatal/prenatal care given to them by the care provider (ANM, ASHA, AWW) and 17.5 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.74 and rank VII. 75.8 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied with education/counseling regarding family planning after deliveries whereas 18.3 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.70 and rank VIII. 70.8 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from timely availability of cash assistance under this scheme and 28.3 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.70 and rank VIII. 70.0 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from transportation facilities and availability of ambulance whereas 25.8 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.66 and rank IX. 67.5 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied with ASHA or ANM visits within 7 days of delivery to track mothers health after delivery and facilitated in obtaining care and 30.8 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.66 and rank IX. 52.5 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from JSY services of nearest PHC are always available whereas 45.0 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 2.50 and rank X. 23.3 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from provision of postnatal care for the mother & children and 60.0 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean

score value 2.07 and rank XI. 23.3 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from number of antenatal and post natal checkups available under JSY whereas 55.8 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 20.8 and rank XII. 16.7 per cent of beneficiaries were fully satisfied from number of visits by the health worker during pregnancy and 63.3 per cent of beneficiaries were partially satisfied with mean score value 1.97 and rank XIII.

Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the medical assistance provided to the infant under JSY (N=120)

Medical assistance provided to the infant under JSY	Frequency	Percent
BCG vaccine	120	100.0
POLIO vaccine	120	100.0
DPT vaccine	120	100.0
VITAMIN A vaccine	100	83.33
Checking height and weight of new born child.	112	93.33
Other	80	66.67

Table 4 denotes the distribution of beneficiaries according to medical assistance provided to the infant under JSY, 100.0 per cent of beneficiaries were provided BCG, POLIO and DPT vaccines, 93.33 per cent of beneficiaries were provide free check-up of height and weight of newborn child. 83.33 per cent of beneficiaries were provided VITAMIN A vaccine and 66.67 per cent of beneficiaries were provided other facilities under JSY.

Table 5: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the medical assistance provide to the mother under JSY

Medical assistance provided to the mother under JSY	Frequency	Percent
Checking blood pressure	120	100.0
Testing of haemoglobin	120	100.0
Testing of sugar	90	75.0
Urine test	69	57.5
Pelvic exam	45	37.5
Collection of medical history	78	65.0
Iron tablet	110	91.67
Folic acid	110	91.67
Vitamin tablet	120	100.0
Calcium tablet	120	100.0

Table 5 denotes the distribution of beneficiaries according to medical assistance provided to the mother under JSY, 100.0 per cent of beneficiaries were provided blood pressure and hemoglobin checkups vitamin and calcium tablets. 91.67 per cent of beneficiaries were provided iron tablet, 91.67 per cent of beneficiaries were provided folic acid, whereas 75.0 per cent of beneficiaries were provided testing of sugar, 65.0 per cent of beneficiaries were provided collection of medical history, 57.5 per cent of beneficiaries were provided urine test, whereas 37.5 per cent of beneficiaries were provided pelvic exam under JSY.

Conclusion

Although majority of the respondents knew about the scheme regarding monetary benefits for institutional delivery, the name of the scheme is known to a very small proportion. Majority of the eligible women did not have any proof of belonging SC, ST or BPL status and a few lack proper knowledge about the scheme. IEC activities (information education and caste) via various channels including print, electronic, traditional, personal communication should be strengthened to increase the satisfaction among antenatal mothers and to achieve safe motherhood and child health.

Despite some inclusion and exclusion errors, cash incentive under JSY was associated with increased institutional delivery, especially in government institutions though there were other factors influencing the decision as well.

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