

## A Study to Assess the Utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana Services among Beneficiaries Attending MCH Centre, Tirupati

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### Abstract

Janani Suraksha Yojana under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission is being proposed by way of modifying the previously existing National Maternal Benefit Scheme. Janani Suraksha Yojana was launched on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005 and it would be a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme. It covers all pregnant women belonging to those holds below the poverty line, above 19 years of age for up to two live births. There are increased institutional deliveries and a progressive reduction in maternal mortality ratio with the implementation of conditional cash delivering programs like Janani Suraksha Yojana, and there should be increased awareness in order to utilize the services properly. The setting selected for the study was MCH centre, Tirupati. A non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the 100 beneficiaries. A checklist is used to assess the utilization of JSY services among beneficiaries. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Out of 100 beneficiaries, 19 (19%) beneficiaries had inadequate utilization, 43 (43%) beneficiaries had moderate utilization and 38 (38%) had adequate utilization. There is a significant association between the age of beneficiaries and place of residence at  $P < 0.01$  and  $P < 0.05$  level respectively.

**Keywords:** Janani Suraksha Yojana; Beneficiaries; Utilization.

### Background

Recognizing the importance of health in the process of economic and social development and to improve the quality of life of its citizens, the government of India launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2005. The Janani Suraksha Yojana integrates help in the form of cash with antenatal care during pregnancy period institutional care during delivery as well as post-partum care [1]. The percentage of institutional deliveries increased to 94.6% from 92.3. A significant improvement was recorded from 72% in 2006-07, 56% of deliveries were conducted in private institutions [2].

### Objectives

1. To assess the utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services among beneficiaries.
2. To find out the association between utilization of Janani suraksha yojana services among beneficiaries with their selected socio demographic variables.

### Need for the study

On average, each day around 1,500 women die from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Since 1990, the estimate of the global annual number of maternal deaths has exceeded 500,000 [3]. An estimated 293,000 women died globally in 2013 as a result of pregnancy-related conditions [4]. There is a need to improve the awareness among urban slum population about the utilization of JSY scheme [5].

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**Methodology**

*Research Approach*

Non-experimental research approach was selected.

*Research Design*

Descriptive Cross Sectional design was used.

*Sample and Sample size*

In this study sample consisted of 100 beneficiaries

*Setting*

The study was conducted at MCH centre, Tirupati.

*Tool*

The tool consists of two sections. Section -A: consists of questions to collect socio demographic data. Section-B consists of checklist of 20 items to assess the utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services among beneficiaries.

Tool is found to be reliable and valid. Pilot study was conducted before the main study to access the

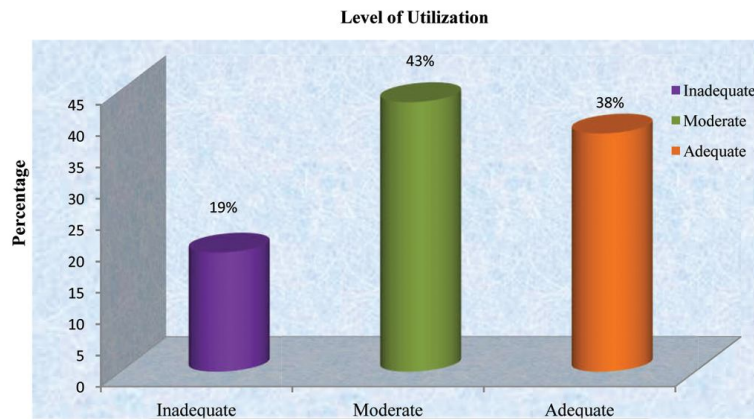
feasibility. Data was collected from the beneficiaries attending MCH centre, Tirupati by taking prior permission from the Medical officer of MCH centre, and a written consent from the beneficiaries. Finally all the respondents were thanked for their co-operation.

*Findings*

*Section-I: Distribution of socio-demographic variables among beneficiaries*

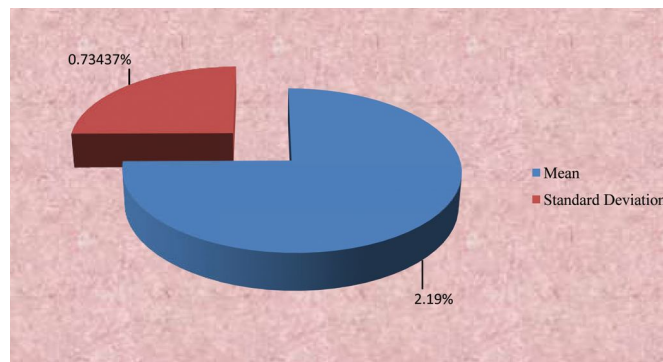
The data has been analyzed using descriptive statistics. The main findings of the study were, most of the subjects 77(77%) of the beneficiaries belonged to age group of 19-24 years, 44(44%) were had their education up to secondary school, 91(91%) were Home-makers, 53(53%) beneficiaries family income per month was between 5001-10000, 72(72%) were from Hindu, 57 (57%) were from backward class, 89(89%) were residing in urban, 67(67%) beneficiaries belong to Nuclear family, 55 (55%) were had their first delivery, 79(79%) beneficiaries got information from Auxillary Nurse Midwife (ANM), 57(57%) beneficiaries had one child, 89(89%) beneficiaries had no previous abortions or still births.

*Section-II: Distribution of level of utilization among beneficiaries*



**Fig. 1:** Percentage distribution of beneficiaries according to level utilization of JSY services

*Section-III: Mean and standard deviation of utilization JSY Services Utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana*



**Fig. 2:** Percentage distribution of mean and standard deviation of utilization JSY Services

**Table 1:** Significance association between socio-demographic variables with utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services.

Demographic variables	Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ )	Degree of freedom	P value
Age	1.421	1	0.003**
Educational status	8.727	3	0.726
Educational status of the husband	2.231	1	0.994
Occupation	1.695	1	0.792
Occupation of the husband	1.282	2	0.864
Family income per month	11.135	6	0.194
Religion	4.713	5	0.581
Caste	4.713	5	0.581
Place of residence	1.242	1	0.077*
Type of family	3.614	2	0.164
Number of deliveries	3.614	2	0.164
Source of information	7.747	4	0.257
Number of children	5.197	2	0.074
History of abortion or still birth	3.912	2	0.141

**Note:** \*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

\* Significant at  $p < 0.005$

Chi-square test was computed to see the association between socio demographic variables with utilization of JSY services. The findings shown that there is significant association between age and the level of utilization at  $p < 0.01$  level and between place of residence to the level of utilization at  $p < 0.05$  level. There is no significant association between other socio demographic variables.

## Discussion

Hence Null Hypothesis is rejected that there is significant association between the utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana Services with socio demographic variables among beneficiaries.

The findings were supported by Mangal S and Ladha Non *Evaluation of safe motherhood practices in relation to Janani Suraksha Yojna* in a rural area of Jaipur among eligible mothers who delivered in last 11 months. In the study 88.82% of literate mothers were registered for JSY in comparison to 81.63% illiterate women. However this difference was statistically not significant. On the other hand, 71.43% women with illiterate husbands were registered for JSY in comparison to 90.29% women with literate husbands. This difference was found to be statistically highly significant. Working women (91.67%) were more aware of JSY than their housewife counterparts (86.87%). 94.36% mothers from middle class were taking benefit of JSY followed by lower class (82.73%) and higher class (75%). Observed difference was statistically significant. About one third (32.79%) of mothers were self-motivated, 30.60% by ASHA, and rest by family members or other sources [6].

## Implications

The implications drawn from the present study is of a vital concern to health professionals including

nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

### Nursing practice

- In community small teachings can be conducted regarding various family welfare program including Janani Suraksha Yojana to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate.
- Planned teaching programmes also can be conducted at the health centres about the services provided under Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Nurses working in the community should realize their role in educating the eligible women towards the utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services.

### Nursing Education

- The community health nursing curriculum needs to be strengthened recent maternal and child health program and schemes.
- Community health nurse educators should plan for in-service education and conduct education program on utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services.
- Community health nurses can develop educational material to teach the community about the Janani suraksha yojana scheme, its objectives and services.

### Nursing Administration

- The community health nurse should organise the in service education programmes on utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services.
- Administration policies should allow for improvement in utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services.
- Administration of policies in order to implement the scheme effectively in the health centres.

*Nursing Research*

- More research is needed towards the improvement in utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services.
- The community nurses and nursing students should be encouraged to do research in the field of interest regarding Janani Suraksha yojana.
- Utilization of research findings in the nursing practice should be encouraged.

*Limitations*

- The study was confined to a specific geographic area which obviously limits to any larger generalization.
- No attempt was made to know the reasons for non-utilization of services under Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Sample size of the study was small which imposed a limit on generalization.

*Recommendations*

- A similar study could be conducted on larger sample.
- A comparative study can be conducted to assess level of utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services among beneficiaries in urban and rural areas.
- A similar study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and practice of Janani Suraksha Yojana services among antenatal women.
- The study can be replicated in different community settings.
- Information booklet and manuals can also be prepared and distributed to community about the Janani Suraksha Yojana services.

- A study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Janani Suraksha Yojana in reducing maternal and infant mortality rate.

**Conclusion**

The study findings revealed that, a majority of beneficiaries were having moderate utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services and demographic variables were statistically significant, and hence it can be concluded that, there should be improvement in utilization of the Janani Suraksha Yojana services in order to improve the maternal and child health.

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