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Constraints faced by women in accessibility of facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana

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Abstract

The Present study entitled "Constraints faced by women in accessibility of facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana" was carried in two blocks of Kanpur District to access the Constraints faced by women in accessibility of Janani Suraksha Yojana. The study was conducted in district Kanpur Nagar during the year 2018-2019, in each block three village were selected randomly in each village 20 beneficiaries were selected in two block of six villages randomly so therefore 120 beneficiaries were selected. Out of total 51.7 per cent of beneficiaries were belong to the age group of 25 to 30 years where as late pregnancy were less. 50 per cent of beneficiaries were belonging to OBC category. 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. The beneficiaries were dual role of a house wife and motherhood with faced traditional cultural issues. Lack of money and transportation at the time of delivery were also problems faced by beneficiaries.

Keywords: Accessibility, beneficiaries, constraints, customs and traditions

Introduction

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. One of the constraints in the utilization of maternal healthcare in India is the out-of-pocket expenditure. To improve the utilization and to reduce the out-of-pocket expenditure, India launched a cash incentive scheme, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), which provides monetary incentive to the mothers delivering in public facility. However, no study has yet examined the extent to which the JSY payments reduce the maternal healthcare induced catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure burden of the households. An observational cross-sectional study was conducted to assess the antenatal registrations, postnatal checkups, and institutional deliveries, and to compare the various social groups. Married women of the reproductive age group, having at least two children, were interviewed regarding antenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care in both pregnancies.

Research Methodology

To complete the above objectives, employing the appropriate research methodology, the study was conducted in district Kanpur Nagar during the year 2018-2019, in each block three village were selected randomly therefore 20 beneficiaries were from two block of six villages randomly. 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.

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Results

Table 1: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the Educational qualification (N=120)

Educational qualification	Frequency	Per cent
Illiterate	13	10.8
Up to primary	25	20.8
High School	35	29.3
Intermediate	23	19.3
Graduate and above	24	5.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 1 reveals that distribution of the beneficiaries according to their education, maximum 29.3 per cent of beneficiaries were educated up to High School, followed by 20.8 per cent of beneficiaries were educated up to primary, whereas, 19.3 per cent of the beneficiaries educated up to intermediate, and 10.8 per cent of beneficiaries were illiterate, while only 5.8 per cent of beneficiaries were educated up to graduation and above level in the study area.

(A) Personal Constraints

Table 2: Distribution of beneficiaries according to personal constraints in Accessibility of Facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana (N=120)

S. No.	Personal Constraints	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Lack of pertinent knowledge about JSY schemes	59.2	24.2	16.7	2.43	V
2.	shyness	11.7	60.8	27.5	1.84	IX
3.	Lack of confidence	25.0	52.5	22.5	2.03	VIII
4.	Unaware about the JSY services provided	40.8	36.7	22.5	2.18	VII
5.	Careless / casual attitude of mother	55.0	25.8	19.2	2.36	VI
6.	Limited mobility constraints	77.5	15.8	6.7	2.71	III
7.	Dominance of male in decisions making	90.8	3.3	5.8	2.85	II
8.	Playing dual role of a house wife and motherhood	94.2	1.7	4.2	2.90	I
9.	Low risk bearing ability	73.3	10.0	16.7	2.57	IV

It is evident from Table 2 denotes that, the distribution of beneficiaries according to personal constraints in accessibility of facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana, 94.2 of beneficiaries were agree about playing dual role of a house wife and motherhood and 1.7 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.90 and rank I. 90.8 of beneficiaries were agree about dominance of male in decisions making whereas 3.3 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.85 and rank II. 77.5 of beneficiaries were agree limited mobility constraints and 15.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.71 and rank III. 73.3 of beneficiaries were agree about low risk bearing ability whereas 10.0 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.57 and rank IV. 59.0 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of pertinent knowledge

about JSY schemes and 24.2 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.43 and rank V. 55.0 of beneficiaries were agree about careless / casual attitude of mother whereas 25.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.36 and rank VI. 40.8 of beneficiaries were agree about unaware about the JSY services provided and 36.7 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.18 and rank VII. 25.0 of beneficiaries were agree about playing dual role of a house wife and motherhood whereas 52.5 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.03 and rank VIII. 11.7 of beneficiaries were agree about shyness and 60.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 1.84 and rank IX.

(B) Socio- psychological Constraints

Table 3: Distribution of beneficiaries according to socio-psychological constraints in Accessibility of Facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana (N=120)

S. No.	Socio-psychological Constraints	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Lack of motivation	37.5	9.2	53.3	1.84	V
2.	Rude attitude of staff	17.5	23.3	59.2	1.58	VI
3.	Social customs and traditions	28.3	35.8	35.8	1.93	IV
4.	Lack of family encouragement	51.7	30.8	17.5	2.34	III
5.	Negative social attitude towards women's capabilities	59.2	27.5	13.3	2.46	II
6.	Traditions cultural issues	75.8	15.0	9.2	2.67	I

It is evident from Table 3 denotes that, the distribution of beneficiaries according to socio-psychological constraints in accessibility of facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana, 75.8 of beneficiaries were agree about traditions cultural issues and 15.0 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.67 and rank I. 59.2 of beneficiaries were agree about negative social attitude towards women's capabilities whereas 27.5 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.46 and rank II. 51.7 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of family encouragement and 30.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.34 and

rank III. 28.3 of beneficiaries were agree about social customs and traditions whereas 35.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 1.93 and rank IV. 37.5 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of motivation and 9.2 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 1.84 and rank V. 17.5 of beneficiaries were agree about rude attitude of staff whereas 23.3 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 1.58 and rank VI.

(C) Economic Constraints

Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries according to economic constraints in Accessibility of Facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana (N=120)

S. No.	Economic Constraints	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Lack of money in house	89.2	5.8	5.0	2.84	II
2.	Lack of income sources	88.3	3.3	8.3	2.80	III
3.	Lack of cooperation from family income	86.7	5.0	8.3	2.78	IV
4.	Non availability of money at time	91.7	5.8	2.5	2.89	I
5.	No personal command	87.5	5.0	7.5	2.80	III
6.	Lack of money as well as their right to have money	61.7	5.8	32.5	2.29	V

It is evident from Table 4 denotes that, the distribution of beneficiaries according to economic constraints in accessibility of facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana, 91.7 of beneficiaries were agree about non availability of money at time and 5.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.89 and rank I. 89.2 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of money in house whereas 5.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.84 and rank II. 88.3 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of motivation and 3.3 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided

with mean score value 2.80 and rank III. 86.7 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of cooperation from family income whereas 5.0 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.78 and rank IV. 61.7 per cent of beneficiaries were agree about lack of money as well as their right to have money whereas 5.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.29 and rank V.

(D) Other Constraints

Table 5: Distribution of beneficiaries according to other constraints in Accessibility of Facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana (N=120)

S. No.	Other Constraints	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Poor quality of service at the centre	35.8	14.2	50.0	1.86	VI
2.	Lack of medicine kit or machine	39.2	21.7	39.2	2.00	IV
3.	Shortage of staff at work time	32.5	25.8	41.7	1.91	VI
4.	Lack of proper location of PHC building	35.8	22.5	41.7	1.94	V
5.	Lack of supplementary nutrition	75.0	10.0	15.0	2.60	II
6.	Lack of timely availability of transportation	87.5	5.0	7.5	2.80	I
7.	Lack of contact and information sources	75.8	5.0	19.2	2.57	III

It is evident from Table 5 denotes that, the distribution of beneficiaries according to other constraints in accessibility of facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana, 87.5 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of timely availability of transportation and 5.0 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.80 and rank I. 75.0 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of supplementary nutrition whereas 10.0 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.60 and rank II. 75.8 of beneficiaries were agree about lack of contact and information sources and 5.0 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.57 and rank III. 39.2 of beneficiaries were agreeing about lack of medicine kit or machine whereas 21.7 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 2.00 and rank IV. 35.8 per cent of beneficiaries were agree about lack of proper location of PHC building whereas 22.5 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 1.94 and rank V. 35.8 per cent of beneficiaries were agree about poor quality of service at the centre whereas 14.2 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 1.86 and rank VI. 32.5 per cent of beneficiaries were agree about shortage of staff at work time whereas 22.8 per cent of beneficiaries were undecided with mean score value 1.91 and rank VI.

Conclusion

The result of the study depict that constraints faced by women in accessibility of facility of Janani Suraksha Yojana, JSY appeared to have achieved only a limited success reducing the economic burden due to maternity and to encourage mother to utilize services. The government should also take appropriate measures to check non-medical or indirect expenditure in public health facilities. Majority of the beneficiaries did not receive direct cash transfer benefits and proportion is lesser in rural area. There was no bank account in the name of the beneficiary is the common reason for not receiving it.

Simplify the procedures in availing direct cash transfer benefits may be considered to improve the quality of services to this group.

Recommendations and Suggestions

1. Arrangements to drop the families back in their homes at public expenses by government paid transport would also be a major inducement for the families to stay for 48 hours.
2. All public hospitals and PSU under takings and recognized not for profit hospitals or chains could be certified for level of quality, with a road map to reach an adequate level with external certification down the line.
3. In government institution, every health worker should be able to give respect to pregnant women during admission and stay. This calls for behavioural training.
4. Allowing and encouraging a birth companion to stay with the mother and help.
5. Estimated beds requirement and allow for a flexible mechanism whereby wards are expanded and human resource increased in response to increasing demand.
6. As the work of ASHA was found to be highly satisfactory, each village can have separate ASHA for the promotion of this program. At present each ASHA covers two or three village. So, there is need to appoint more number of ASHAs in rural areas.

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