

## Research Article

# Study on awareness and knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among ANC registered women in a primary health centre of tribal area of Thane District of Maharashtra

Vijaykumar S. Singh<sup>1</sup>, Smita S. Chavan<sup>1\*</sup>, Purushottam A. Giri<sup>2</sup>, Somnath R. Suryavanshi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Community Medicine, LTMMC & GH, Sion, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Community Medicine, Rural Medical College, Loni, Maharashtra, India

**Received:** 5 October 2013

**Accepted:** 16 October 2013

### \*Correspondence:

Dr. Smita S. Chavan,

E-mail: drsmitaschavan@yahoo.com

© 2014 Singh VS et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** In an attempt to make primary health care services available, especially, to the poorest and most vulnerable segments of rural & tribal society, JSY forms a crucial component of the NRHM. JSY is a safe motherhood intervention initiated to reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality and increasing institutional deliveries in them.

**Objective:** 1) To assess awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among ANC registered women. 2) To establish association of socio-demographic factors with awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

**Methods:** A cross sectional study was conducted in Primary Health Centre, Khardi of Thane district of Maharashtra during the period of Oct. 2010. A total of 110 ANC registered women were interviewed using pre-designed questionnaire. Results were analyzed by using SPSS version-15. Chi-square test was applied and  $p < 0.05$  was considered as statistically significant.

**Results:** More than half of the women (52.7%) were aware about this governmental scheme & only 17.24% of them were able to answer the correct name of the scheme. They obtained this knowledge mainly from the ANMs (58.6%), AWWs (22.4%) and ASHAs (17.2%). About 54.5% women had the knowledge about the components of JSY. Poor socioeconomic class, backward caste (SC/ST) & skilled/unskilled type of occupation were found to be significantly associated with the presence of knowledge about JSY.

**Conclusion:** As the awareness and knowledge in our study group was less compared to other studies, there is a need to intensify the efforts to increase awareness and knowledge about JSY.

**Keywords:** Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Knowledge, ANC registered women, Tribal area

## INTRODUCTION

Maternal mortality rate is the most important indicator to assess MCH services in the country. It strongly reflects status of health care services for mothers & standard of living & socio-economic status of country. According to Sample Registration System (SRS) reports maternal mortality rate for the year 1997 was 401 per 100000 live births; it declined to 301 per 100000. In a view of

millennium development goals to improve maternal health i.e. reduces MMR by three-quarters, between 1990 & 2015; the Government of India initiated a scheme called Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in 2005 under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).<sup>1</sup>

JSY is a safe motherhood intervention initiated to reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. It is a

conditional-cash transfer scheme that ensures quality maternal care during pregnancy, delivery and in the immediate post-delivery period along with appropriate referral and transport assistance. It is a centrally-sponsored scheme and links cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. Further to improve accessibility to health facilities, the scheme has made provisions for engaging the private sector through an accreditation process.<sup>2</sup>

For the success of any particular scheme & proper utilization of the benefits, it is necessary for the people to be aware of the scheme. The purpose of this study was to determine awareness and knowledge about Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in the underprivileged tribal community under primary health centre with following objectives: 1) to assess awareness and knowledge about Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among ANC registered women and 2) to establish association of socio-demographic factors with awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

## METHODS

A cross sectional study was conducted in a tribal Primary Health Centre, Khardi, Tal-Shahapur, Dist-Thane which caters a near about population of 31000. It has 8 sub-centres namely: Tembha, Dahigaon, Khardi, Dhamani, Sakharoli, Birwadi and Bhatasa. Each sub-centre runs an ANC clinic on a particular day of every month. Registered women attended ANC clinic from 1<sup>st</sup> October to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2010 were included in the study. There were a total of 316 women registered by the end of September- 2010, of them 110 ANC registered women attended ANC clinic during study period were interviewed using pre-designed questionnaire after taking prior permission from incharge medical officer. A pre-designed questionnaire included the socio-demographic aspect like education, religion, caste and occupation; the basic knowledge and awareness about JSY & also about ANC services utilization. The objective type questions had single and multiple choice options.

**Data analysis:** Data was analyzed using SPSS version-15. Chi square test was applied to detect the statistical significance. Graphs were generated on MS Excel software and MS Word Software.

## RESULTS

In the present study the analysis takes into account the existing knowledge and awareness amongst ANC registered women regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

**Socio-demographics:** The socio-demographic profile of the study subjects shows that majority of them were Hindus. The age of the respondents ranged from 19 to 30 years. More than half of respondents (51.8%) belong to ST & the OBC respondents comprise 26.4%. Majority of them (70%) were literate while 30% had no formal education. Majority of them (64.6%) were housewives &

20.9% were skilled workers, and about 13.6% were engaged in unskilled type of work. Around 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the women belonged to joint family. 37.3% of the women belonged to the BPL category [As shown in Table1].

**Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of ANC registered Women. (n=110).**

Parameters	Category	No. (%)
Age Group (in yrs)	19 -21	39 (35.5)
	22 – 24	29(26.4)
	25 – 27	28 (25.5)
	28 – 30	14 (12.6)
Religion	Hindu	99 (90.0)
	Muslim	10 (9.1)
	Other	01 (0.9)
Caste	SC	02 (1.8)
	ST	57(51.8)
	OBC	29(26.4)
	Open	22 (20)
Education	Illiterate	34 (30.9)
	Primary	34 (30.9)
	Secondary	33 (30)
	Higher Secondary	07 (6.4)
	Graduate	02 (1.8)
Occupation type	Professional	1(0.9)
	Skilled	23(20.9)
	Unskilled/labourer	15(13.6)
	Unemployment/ Housewife	71(64.6)
Family Type	Nuclear	30(27.3)
	Joint	80(72.7)
Socioeconomic Status	Above poverty line (ABL)	69(62.7)
	Below poverty line (BPL)	41 (37.3)

### Awareness about JSY

In this study, it was seen that more than half of the ANC registered women (52.7%) knew that there exists a programme for pregnant women, which aims at safe institutional delivery but only 17.24% of them could tell

**Table 2: Awareness and knowledge about JSY among registered ANC women.**

Awareness in ANC Registered Women	No. (%)
Govt. Scheme/programme which aim safe institutional delivery (n=110)	58 (52.7)
Name of Scheme/programme (JSY) (n=58)	10 (17.24)
<b>Source of Information (n=58)</b>	
ASHA	10 (17.2)
ANM	34 (58.6)
AWW	13 (22.4)
Medical Officer	4 (6.9)
Friend & Media	02 (3.4)
<b>Knowledge about beneficiary of JSY (n=58)</b>	
Yes	31 (53.4)
No	26 (44.8)
Don't know	01 (1.7)
<b>Cash incentive for institutional delivery under JSY (n=58)</b>	
Either less or more than 700	17 (29.3)
700	21 (36.2)
Don't know	20 (34.5)
<b>Objective of JSY* (n=58)</b>	
Promote institutional delivery	09 (15.5)
Promote safe delivery	09 (15.5)
Reduce maternal death	05 (8.6)
Reduce infant death	03 (5.2)
Don't Know	36 (62.1)
<b>Knowledge about parity of beneficiary of JSY (n=58)</b>	
Know	30 (51.7)
Don't know	28 (48.3)
<b>Knowledge about components of JSY (n=110)</b>	
Yes	53 (48.2)
No	57 (51.8)

\*Multiple responses

the correct name of the scheme. They obtained this information mainly from the ANMs (58.6%), AWWs (22.4%) & ASHAs (17.2%). Less than half i.e. 48.2% of the women had the knowledge about the components of JSY. When asked about the details of the JSY scheme, 53.4% study population were able to correctly describe as to who are the intended beneficiaries of the scheme. Of the 58 respondents who knew about the scheme, only 36.2 % were aware about the correct amount of the incentive given under the JSY scheme. About 62.1% of the women had no knowledge regarding the objectives of JSY. Only 15.5% of the women knew that promoting institutional or safe delivery has been the main focus of the scheme. Only half of the women (51.7%) had knowledge regarding parity of beneficiary women eligible for monetary benefit [As shown in Table 2].

One of the objectives of the study has been to investigate socio-economic determinants of study population with knowledge about components of JSY. Majority of women who had good knowledge of JSY were Hindu, from SC/ST caste, illiterate, doing skilled/unskilled type of work. They were belonged to joint family & BPL category. Out of these factors poor socioeconomic class, backward caste (SC/ST) & skilled /unskilled type of occupation was found to be significantly associated with the presence of knowledge about JSY [As shown in Table 3].

## DISCUSSION

In the present study, 52.7% women were aware that, there is a programme for pregnant women which aims at safe institutional delivery, as compared to a Dehradun based study, conducted by Parul Sharma et al. where 67.7% of women were aware of JSY.<sup>3</sup> This values in the present study was higher than that found in the concurrent evaluation of NRHM in Chandigarh, where only 46% women were aware of JSY.<sup>4</sup> Similar study on awareness about JSY in Jharkhand reported it to be 83%.<sup>5</sup>

It was seen that the main source of information in present study was ANM (58.6%) followed by AWW (22.4%) and ASHA (17.2%). Similar finding was seen in study conducted by CORT of Vadodara where most common source of information was ANM (71%) followed by ASHA (24%) in rural set up of Rajasthan.<sup>6</sup> A similar study done in Jharkhand revealed that 58% of women received information from ANM.<sup>5</sup>

In the present study it was seen that 62% of women were not aware of the objective of JSY scheme .This is similar to the study done by Parul Sharma et al.<sup>3</sup>

The common answers given in present study were to promote institutional delivery & safe delivery each accounting to 15%. In a Jharkhand based study ensuring safe delivery outweighs the answer as ensuring institutional study group.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 3: Association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of JSY.**

Variable	Category	Knowledge of JSY		Total	X <sup>2</sup> - value	p-value
		Yes	No			
Age group (in yrs)	19 to21	19	20	39	3.145	0.370
	22 to 24	11	18	29		
	25 to27	17	11	28		
	28 to 30	6	8	14		
	Total	53	57	110		
Religion	Hindu	49	49	98	1.189	0.275
	Other	4	8	12		
	Total	53	57	110		
Caste	SC/ ST	41	18	59	23.145	<b>0.000</b>
	Other	12	39	51		
	Total	53	57	110		
Education	Illiterate	21	13	34	3.636	0.057
	Literate	32	44	76		
	Total	53	57	110		
Occupation	Skilled/unskilled	24	14	38	5.215	<b>0.022</b>
	Housewife/other	29	43	72		
	Total	53	57	110		
Family type	Nuclear	17	13	30	1.189	0.275
	Joint	36	44	80		
	Total	53	57	110		
Socioeconomic status	BPL	25	16	41	4.285	<b>0.038</b>
	APL	28	41	69		
	Total	53	57	110		

In a study done in Community leaders in Uttar Pradesh it was seen that 84.7% study group knew who the eligible beneficiaries of JSY scheme are. In the similar study in Rajasthan, almost 96% of the study population was aware about the same.<sup>2</sup> These values are higher compared to the value obtained in the present study of 53.4% as the above mentioned study has been done in Community leaders having better idea of the scheme & hence giving better result.

About 35% of the study population in the present study was not aware of exact monetary benefit awarded under JSY scheme. This value is much higher than what is observed at national level like 1.8% in Rajasthan, 6.6% in Orissa & 14.8% in Bihar.<sup>2</sup> These indicate that population

in the present study though was aware about the existence of scheme; they lacked the exact knowledge about the details. More than half of the women in the present study had correct knowledge about the criteria for parity of the beneficiaries of JSY. This value was higher than that observed in Dehradun based study showing better knowledge in the study group about this aspect.<sup>3</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

It has been noted that though a certain amount of study population knew about the scheme, only a few were able to report the exact details like beneficiary & objective of the scheme. Hence, specific intervention should be planned to increase the knowledge. This can be done

through simple effective measures like information education communication (IEC) strategies through street play, exhibition of posters etc, on occasions like village health day or celebration of health related days like breast feeding week in which there is opportunity to approach the mother that should be utilized. A major source of information as found in this study was ANM; therefore their work should be appreciated. They should be motivated to continue the same work. ASHA is the major link between Govt. & the poor pregnant village women. In the present study, role of ASHA for promoting institutional delivery under JSY is relatively less than what is expected; therefore more focus should be given on training & motivation of ASHA as per as the JSY is concerned. These recommendations can be done at the policy level & also for execution of scheme at grass root level. In addition to the Health workers; role of NGO & self help groups can't be left unseen.

*Funding: None*

*Conflict of interest: None declared*

*Ethical approval: Not required*

## REFERENCES

1. K. Park. Park's textbook of Preventive & Social Medicine, 20th edition, 2009;479-83.
2. Concurrent assessment of Janani Suraksha Yojana in selected states by UNFPA, 2009; 20. Available from: <http://india.unfpa.org/drive/JSYConcurrentAssessment.pdf>.
3. Parul Sharma, Surekha Kishore, Jayanti Semwal & S.D. Kandpal. Awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana amongst married women (15-49 years) in our field practice area of Dehradun. Souvenir IAPSMCON 2010; O-32.
4. Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM (2009) - Key Findings Chandigarh, 2009;9. Available from: <http://nrhm-mis.nic.in/ui/reports/CER1Reports/Chandigarh.pdf>.
5. Report on study on JSY in Jharkhand supported by the Information Resource and Advocacy Centre (IRAC), Ranchi. Available from: <https://www.socialtext.net>.
6. Assessment of Janani Suraksha Yojana in Rajasthan by COURT of Vadodara; 48. Available from: <http://www.cortindia.com/RP/RP-2007-0302.pdf>.

DOI: 10.5455/2320-6012.ijrms20140225

**Cite this article as:** Singh VS, Chavan SS, Giri PA, Suryavanshi SR. Study on awareness and knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among ANC registered women in a primary health centre of tribal area of Thane District of Maharashtra. Int J Res Med Sci 2014;2:122-6.