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Research Article

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT JANANI SURKASHA YOJANA (JSY) SERVICES AMONG POSTNATAL MOTHER IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Maternal health indicators are often considered as the reflection of the efficiency of Nations Health System. The present study was conducted in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh to know the impact of Janani Surakasha Yojana under NHM on its beneficiaries. Multi stage random sampling was followed to select 300 beneficiaries and 75 non beneficiaries for the present study. The study revealed that 40% of the beneficiaries belonged to age between 25-29 years, 49.33% were educated up to primary and 70.67% had income ranged between 50,000-1,000,00. In case of non-beneficiaries 44% belonged to age between 20-24 years, majority (64%) was illiterate, 55 % were earning of daily wages which ranged between 3000-5000 per month which was uncertain. The study also inferred that majority (91.67%) of the beneficiaries were fully aware about the registration of pregnant women, 73.33% fully aware about ANC visits and 71.33% about PNC, 93.33% were fully aware about child immunization whereas in case of non-beneficiaries 38% knew about registering pregnant women, 42.66% had partially knowledge about ANC & PNC check-ups and 33.33% were not aware about child immunization. Home deliveries still occur in Uttar Pradesh proper campaigning, removing their fears regarding hospital settings and staff, making alternative arrangement for transport and making due payments on time.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2005 the National Health Mission (NHM) introduced the Janani Surakasha Yojana (JSY) with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor women. Each year over 500,000 women around the world die due to complications related to pregnancy and child birth and around ten million children under the age of five die-two million in first day and another two million in the remainder of the first month of life.

Janani Surakasha Yojana (JSY) was started with the objective of improving the access to quality health services for the rural poor, especially women and children. The NHM has prioritized the low performing states to reduce regional imbalance in health outcomes. "Janani Surkasha Yojana" (JSY) an ambitious scheme was launched under National Health Mission (NHM) on 12th April 2005, by the Hon'ble Prime Minister under Government of India's flagship health programme. Janani Surakasha Yojana (JSY) is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and it integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. This Yojana has identified ASHA, the Accredited Social Health Activist as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women and children to equitable,

affordable, accountable and effective primary health care throughout the country with special focus on 18 states. The beneficiaries were good and most of them were availing those services which increased the rate of institutional delivery similarly it was seen in a study done by [Sharma MP et al. \(2009\)](#) they also reported that there is an increase in institutional deliveries following implementation of JSY. We also find that knowledge level of ANC & PNC visit was high but PNC visit was less as compared to ANC visit; such similar result was also observed by [Srivastava RK et al. \(2009\)](#) that utilization of the RCH services in the government facilities was higher among the backward classes than the general category; higher the level of education the lower was the utilization of government services. Similarly [Gopalan SS & Durairaj V. \(2012\)](#) reported in their study that the number of institutional deliveries, ante-natal and post-natal care visits increased after the introduction of JSY with an annual net growth of 18.1%, 3.6% and 5% respectively.

Objective

To ascertain & compare the level of knowledge of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries about services rendered by the JSY.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study has been conducted in Allahabad District of Uttar Pradesh, selected purposely as the maximum area is covered under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Four blocks were selected randomly two from Yamunapar (Chaka, Jasara) and other two from Gangapar (Saidabad and Suraoo) of Allahabad District. A list of beneficiaries from the selected block of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under National Health Mission (NHM) was obtained from CHCs, PHCs and other official records. The list of villages was prepared which was covered by Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). A total of 375 respondents (300 beneficiaries and 75 non-beneficiaries) were selected for the present study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Distribution of respondents on the basis of background characteristics

Category	Beneficiaries N=300			Non-Beneficiaries N=75	
	Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age	15-19	131	43.67	33	44.00
	20-24	119	39.67	27	36.00
	25-29	33	11.00	09	12.00
	30 & above	17	05.66	06	08.00
Education	Illiterate	120	40.00	36	48.00
	Upto Primary	148	49.33	19	25.33
	High School	20	06.67	09	12.00
	Intermediate & Above	12	04.00	11	14.67
Income	Upto 50,000	186	62.00	53	70.67
	50,000-100,000	80	26.67	18	24.00
	1,00,000 & above	34	11.33	04	05.33
Caste	General	09	03.00	05	06.67
	SC	184	61.33	40	53.33
	ST	26	08.67	20	26.67
	OBC	81	27.00	10	13.33
Religion	Hindu	289	96.33	40	53.33
	Muslim	15	05.00	05	06.67
	Sikh	4	01.33	20	26.67
Mass Media Exposure	Christian	5	01.66	10	13.33
	Yes	216	72.00	51	68.00
	No	84	28.00	24	32.00

Table:1 shows that 43.67 per cent of the beneficiaries & 44 per cent non-beneficiaries belonged to age group 15-19 years, 49.33 per cent of beneficiaries were educated up to primary whereas 48 per cent of the non-beneficiaries was illiterate, (62%) of the beneficiaries & (70.67%) of the non-beneficiaries were earning Upto 50,000. Majority (61.33%) beneficiaries & (53.33%) non-beneficiaries belonged SC. (96.33%) of beneficiaries & (53.33%) of the non-beneficiaries was Hindu. Majority (72%) of the beneficiaries & non-beneficiaries (68%) were exposed to mass media. Similar study was done by N.Ramakrishna Reddy et al. (2015).

Table 2 Knowledge level of beneficiaries & non beneficiaries about Janani Suraksha Yojana Services

Level of Knowledge	Beneficiaries N=300		Non-Beneficiaries N=75	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low (9-14)	29	09.67	47	62.67
Medium (15-20)	189	63.00	21	28.00
High (21-24)	82	27.33	07	09.33

Table 2 indicated that 63 per cent beneficiaries and 28 per cent non beneficiaries have medium level of knowledge, 9.67 per cent beneficiaries and 62.67 per cent non beneficiaries have

low level of knowledge where as only 27.33 per cent beneficiaries and 9.33 per cent non beneficiaries have high level of knowledge about Janani Suraksha Yojana Services. Similar findings also reported by Kaur H. et al. (2015). Education and mass media exposure have significant association with the level of knowledge among the beneficiaries and non beneficiaries where as age, income, caste and religion have no association with the knowledge level of the both categories.

Table: 3 shows that 96.66% beneficiaries & 52% non-beneficiaries had TT vaccination during pregnancy, 74.33% beneficiaries & 36% non-beneficiaries had healthy nutritional diet during pregnancy, 94.33% beneficiaries & 61.33% non-beneficiaries consumed IFA tablets whereas 32.33 beneficiaries & 22.67 non-beneficiaries did not consume IFA tablets.

It was also found cent per cent beneficiaries & 25.33 per cent non-beneficiaries had child immunization card.

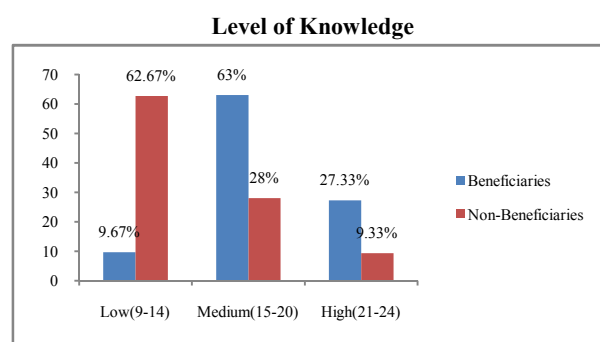


Figure 1

CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the present study that background characteristics of the beneficiaries were better than the non-beneficiaries. Majority of the beneficiaries had medium level of knowledge whereas majority of the non-beneficiaries had low level of knowledge regarding Jananai Suraksha Yojana (JSY) services.

Table 3 Health Parameters of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

JSY Parameters	Beneficiaries N=300	Percentage	Non- Beneficiaries N=75	Percentage
JSY Card	300	100.00	Nil	Nil
Counseling of pregnant woman	300	100.00	21	28.00
Weight of the pregnant woman	275	96.67	37	49.33
TT Vaccination during pregnancy	294	96.66	39	52.00
Nutritional status/Diet during pregnancy	223	74.33	27	36.00
Food provided by scheme	268	89.33	Nil	Nil
Blood test	294	98.00	23	30.67
Blood pressure	294	98.00	23	30.67
IFA tablets	283	94.33	46	61.33
IFA tablets distributed but not taken by the pregnant women	97	32.33	17	22.67
Promoting family planning	238	79.33	13	17.33
Height/Weight of the infant	294	98.00	38	50.67
Immunization card	300	100.00	19	25.33
108 Ambulance facility	189	63.00	Nil	Nil

The beneficiaries were now openly interacting and were enthusiastic for availing those facilities provided at their nearest healthcare institutions. Information, Education & Communication activities via various channels including print, electronic, traditional, personnel communication among mothers to improve the awareness level and also will help to achieve safe motherhood and child health.

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