



Exploring the Socio-economic factors and Impact On Service Utilization associated with Reproductive Rights of the Beneficiaries of JSY

Mentor

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AIM: - The aim of this study is to determine the impact of various socio-economic factors affecting decision making power of women affecting service utilization in JSY.

OBJECTIVES: -

- To assess the socio-economic linkages and the level of reproductive rights in beneficiaries of JSY.
- To assess the linkages of service utilization with various socio-economic variables.
- To identify major stakeholders affecting decision making power of a women in society.
- To determine and recommend further changes on to utilization of services and way to empower women decision making



INTRODUCTION

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a sheltered parenthood intercession under the National Health Mission (NHM) being actualized with the goal of decreasing maternal and neo-natal mortality by advancing institutional conveyance among the poor pregnant ladies.
- The Yojana, propelled on twelfth April 2005, by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, is being executed in all states and UTs with exceptional concentrate on low performing states.



Eligibility for Cash Assistance:

LPS States: - All pregnant ladies conveying in Government wellbeing centers like Sub-centre, PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards of District and state Hospitals or licensed private foundations.

HPS States: - BPL pregnant ladies, matured 19 years or more of SC category.



REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

- Rights of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children.
- All couples and individuals have right to information and means to do so
- Right to highest standard of reproductive health
- Right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion, violence.



METHODOLOGY

AREA OF STUDY

The present analytical study was conducted among the beneficiaries of the JSY scheme residing in the North East District of Delhi.

STUDY POPULATION

A purposive sampling was undertaken of beneficiaries visiting PUHC and DGD where maximum institutional deliveries are conducted by Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital and General Hospital. Beneficiaries who availed delivery services in last 1 year (in either a government or private health centres). Further, those beneficiaries who are currently pregnant were also included. Data was collected over a period of 2 week during the OPD hours. A interview schedule was used to collect the information. Interactions were also undertaken with service providers- ASHAs (25) and ANMs (12)- to understand providers perspective about JSY.



RESPONDENTS

Beneficiaries of JSY scheme who had availed benefits of JSY scheme in last one year and those who are pregnant and registered under JSY are the respondents.

SAMPLE SIZE

Total sample size was of 225 was taken out of which 210 agreed to reply the interview schedule.



DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Primary data collected through interview schedule.

Interview schedule was used as a study tool in this study. The schedule comprised of following sections.

Section A: Socio demographic variables of beneficiaries

Section B: Awareness about the JSY scheme among beneficiaries

Section C: Utilization pattern of the JSY scheme among beneficiaries.

Section D: stakeholders in decision making.

A total of 24 questions was used to study the effects of various socio economic factors on decision making during pregnancy in JSY.



SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Purposive sampling

- The present cross-sectional study was conducted among the beneficiaries of the JSY scheme residing in the North East District of Delhi where maximum institutional deliveries are conducted by Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital and General Hospital.
- A purposive sampling was undertaken of beneficiaries visiting PUHC and DGD who availed delivery services in last 1 year (in either a government or private health centers). Further, those beneficiaries who are currently pregnant were also included. Total sample size was of 225 was taken out of which 210 agreed to reply the questionnaire schedule. Data was collected over a period of 2 week during the OPD hours. A interview schedule was used to collect the information.



RESULTS:

1. Literacy Status vs Decision Making: -

FOR N=31(15% ILLITERATE)		
MIL	11	35%
FIL	0	0%
HUS	17	55%
OTHERS	0	0%
MYSELF	3	10%
TOTAL	31	

FOR N=14(7% OTHERS)		
HUS	4	29%
MIL	7	50%
MYSELF	3	21%
TOTAL	14	

FOR N=102(49% MATRICULATE)		
MYSELF	25	25%
MIL	31	30%
HUS	40	39%
OTHERS	6	6%
TOTAL	102	

FOR N=42(20% HIGHER SECONDARY)		
MYSELF	13	31%
MIL	15	36%
HUS	14	33%
TOTOL	42	

FOR N=21(10% GRADUATES)		
OTHERS	4	19%
MYSELF	7	33%
HUS	7	33%
MIL	3	14%
TOTAL	21	



2. Occupation vs Decision Making

FOR N= 176(85% OF THE
HOUSEWIFE)

MIL	59	34%
FIL	0	0%
HUS	70	40%
OTHERS	10	6%
MYSELF	35	20%
TOTAL	176	

FOR N=4(2% OF GOVT JOB)

MYSELF (4)	4	100%
TOTAL	4	

FOR N=11(5% OF PVT JOB)

MYSELF (4)	7	64%
MIL (0)	4	33%
TOTAL	11	

FOR N=15(7% OF OWN
BUSINESS)

HUSBAND (2)	10	67%
MYSELF (2)	5	33%
TOTAL	15	

FOR N=4(2% OF OTHERS)

MYSELF (4)	4	100%
TOTAL	4	



3.Type of Family vs Decision Making

FOR N=155(74% OF JOINT FAMILY)

MIL(0)	62	40%
HUS(2)	47	30%
OTHERS(3)	12	8%
MYSELF(4)	34	22%
TOTAL	155	

FOR N= 55(26% OF THE NUCLEAR FAMILY)

MYSELF (4)	18	33%
HUSBAND (2)	33	60%
MIL (0)	4	7%
TOTAL	55	



4. Education Status vs Institutional Delivery

For N=31(15% OF ILLITERATE)		
PHF(1)	19	61%
PVT(2)	5	16%
HOME(3)	4	13%
YET/NA(4)	3	10%
TOTAL	31	

FOR N=14(7% OF OTHERS(UPTO 10))		
PHF	10	71%
HOME	4	29%
TOTAL	14	

FOR N=102(49% MATRICULATE)		
PHF (1)	18	60%
PVT (2)	3	10%
HOME (3)	6	20%
YET/NA (4)	3	10%
TOTAL	30	

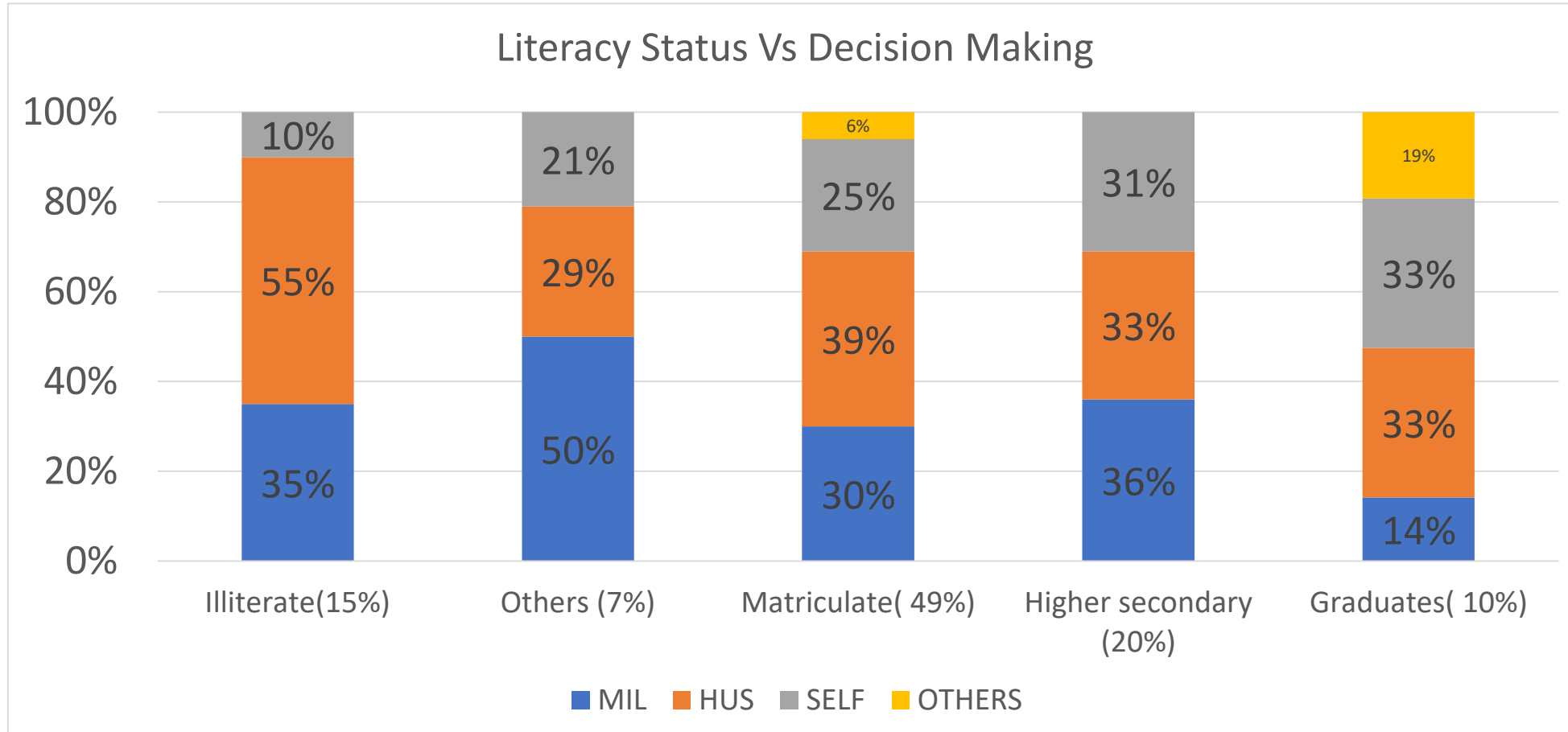
FOR N=42(20% OF HIGHER EDUCATION)		
PHF	4	33%
PVT	4	33%
HOME	2	17%
YET/NA	2	17%
TOTAL	12	

FOR N=21(10% OF GRADUATES)		
PHF(1)	4	66%
PVT(2)	2	33%
TOTAL	6	



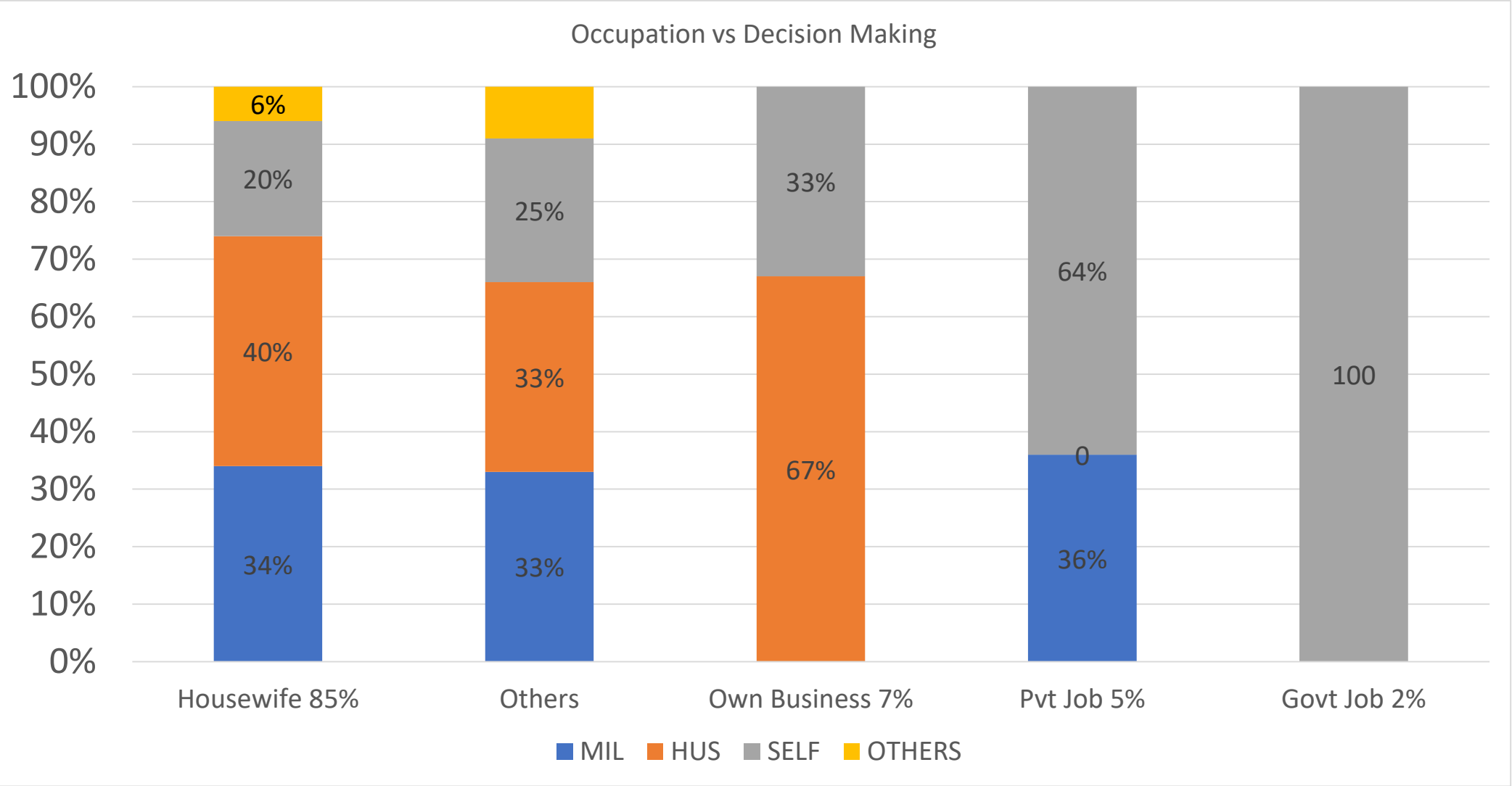
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

1. literacy Status vs Decision Making



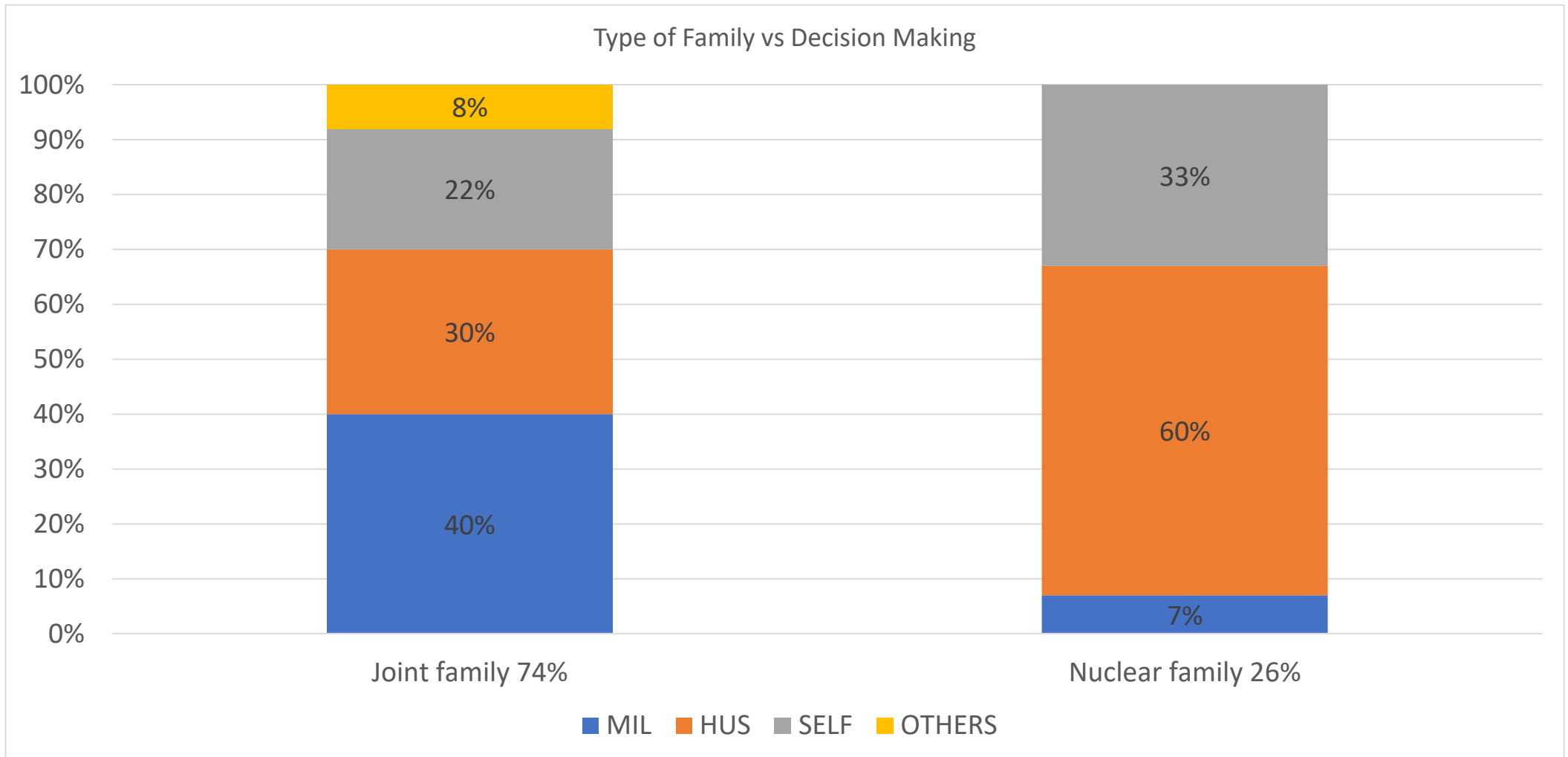


Occupation Vs Decision Making



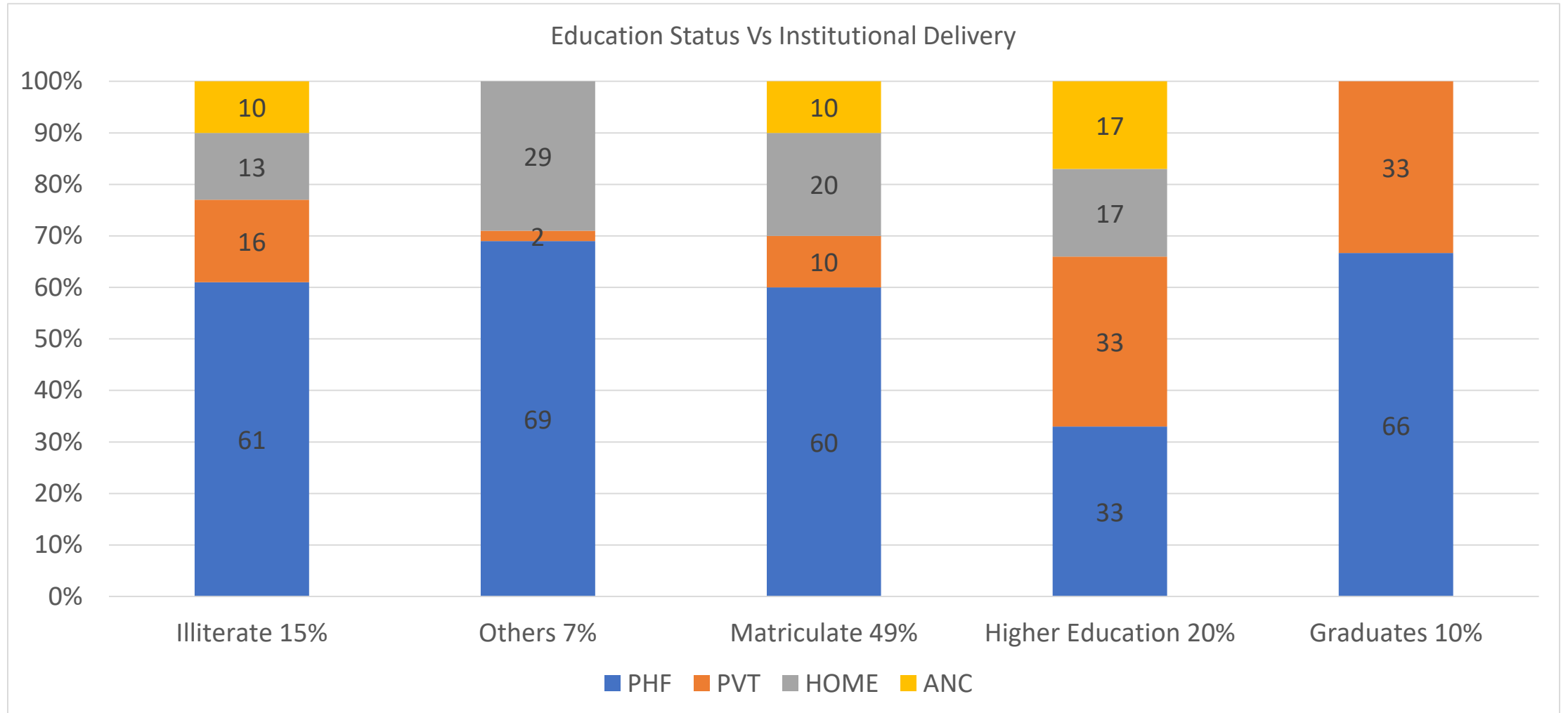


Type of family vs Decision Making





Education Status vs Institutional Delivery





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