

Utilization of Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana in Urban Health Centers of Valsad, Gujarat

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Introduction

- Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana financial assistance is provided to pregnant women who belong to below poverty line. Like other maternal health schemes this scheme are also launched to reduce maternal death and illness due to pregnancy and pregnancy related complications.
- The objectives of this scheme are:
 1. To ensure safe motherhood and institutional deliveries (i.e. deliveries should be at the Government Hospitals or at respective well-facilitated Hospitals) to pregnant women from the grassroots level.
 2. To reduce the morbidity and mortality that is linked to malnutrition and Anemia in the entire State of Gujarat for BPL mothers.
 3. Conditional cash transfer is a nutrition intervention which shall ensure the coverage of services, access to nutritious food and micronutrient supplement during the vital period of pregnancy.

Financial assistance in KPSY

- First Instalment: At the end of first trimester a woman who registered herself in Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana receives a check of 2000/- rupees as first instalment subjected to early registration of pregnancy in Mamta Divas.
- Second Instalment :After one week of delivery in government institution or under Chirenjeevi yojana the registered pregnant women receive a check of 2000/- rupees
- Third Instalment: A Mother of infant for nutrition support after completion of full immunisation schedule in Mamta Divas receives a check of 2000/- rupees.

RATIONALE

- The maternal health schemes were launched by Government of Gujarat and it is expected that people would utilize these schemes. As if poor people would not utilize these scheme then it is wasteful process so utilization is most important or how much they are implemented in a district is very important.
- According to NFHS-4 mothers in Gujarat who received financial assistance through maternal health scheme namely, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for institutional deliveries was approximately 8.9%.
- According to District Fact Sheet of Valsad 2015-2016 mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution was 4.4% .
- This scenario 1% only in the urban areas. There was no such analysis available for KPSY.

Research Question

What is the current utilization rate of Kasturba Poshan Sahay Yojana in Health centers of Valsad?

What are the factors affecting the scheme?

Objectives of the study

The objectives of study are:

- To review utilization rate of Kasturba Poshan Sahay in urban health centres HMIS of Valsad
- To identify the precipitating/ supportive factors to achieve the rate
- To identify hindering factors, if any
- To suggest ways to achieve the cent percent achievement

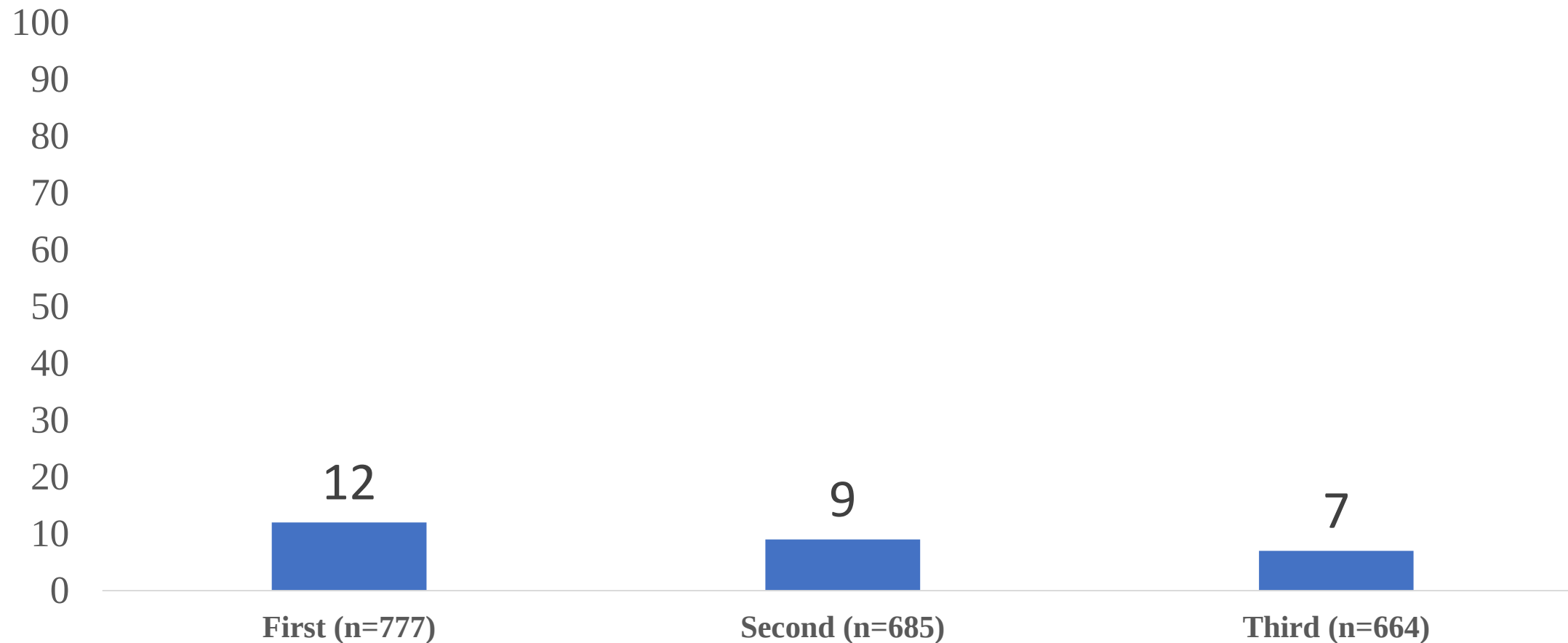
Methodology

- ❑ **Study Design:** Descriptive cross-sectional descriptive study
- ❑ **Source of data:** Quantitative data was collected using HMIS records.
- ❑ **Duration of study:**
 - ❑ Secondary data was used for the year of 2017-18. The study was conducted over a period of 3 months (Feb-Apr 2018)
- ❑ **Study site –**
 - There are 7 Urban Health Centers in two Talukas of the district: Valsad and Vapi.
 - Valsad:*** Abrama, Sahidchock and Valsad Pardi
 - Vapi:*** Dungra, Sulpad ,Geetanagar, Valmikivas
- ❑ **Study Respondents:** Primary data was collected from Currently pregnant women who have completed their first trimester

Methodology

- **Sampling:** Purposive Sampling (currently pregnant women who have completed their first trimester). Sample were collected during Mamta Session done by FHW
- **Sample size:** A total of 358 (158 BPL currently pregnant women and 200 women who delivered in the year 2017-18 and having child up to 9 months (came for immunization) were interviewed.
- Female health workers= 30

Percent distribution of respondents by their utilization of financial installment (n=777) in April 2017-March 2018



Socio-demographic profile of the respondents

	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage (n=358)
Age		
less than 21 years	77	20.9
21-30 years	189	51.2
31-40 years	92	24.4
Religion		
Hindu	223	60.4
Muslims	91	24.7
Christian	44	11.9
Category		
OBC	111	33.4
SC	126	34.1
ST	124	32.5

Socio-demographic profile of the respondents

	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage (n=358)
Family		
Nuclear family	180	49.8
Joint family	178	48.2
Type of house		
Kaccha house	146	39.6
Semi pucca house	143	38.8
Pucca house	69	18.4
Gravida		
Primary	95	25.7
2-3 times	157	42.7
More than 3 rd time	106	28.7
ANC registration occurs in		
Anganwadi centre	185	50.1
U-PHC	109	29.5
Sub-centre	64	17.8

Current Pregnant Women and KPSY (n=158)

- Of the currently pregnant women (n=158) only 25% (40) registered under KPSY and of these, 25% received the first installment.
- The reasons for not registering under KPSY were: no bank account, no Aadhar card, and they do not perceive any benefit.
- The reasons for delayed payment of the first installment the women shared that they get registered late

Lactating Women and KPSY (n=200)

- Of the lactating women (n=200) whom the interview was conducted on the immunization days 10% were registered for KPSY, of these
- First installment – all (#19)
- Second installment – 73% (#14)
- Third installment – 63% (#12)

Factors affecting for KPSY (n=30): Perception of FHWs

Cash incentives

- At the time of registration under KPSY the woman has to show her interest to be registered under the scheme but without having awareness she can not do. On the hand the FHWs do not tell them
- Bank details and Aadhar card of beneficiary is needed to avail services. Most of beneficiaries don't have these details.
- Delayed payment
- Migrant population
- Creating awareness of KPSY in 10000 population is not easy for female health workers in urban area.
- No incentives for ASHA under KPSY scheme and therefore, she does not have motivation to promote the scheme.

Suggestions

- Installments need to be given on time to pregnant woman for building trust.
- Sometimes installment is not given for whole year. This creates a lot of problem to ASHA and Female health worker.
- If bank account details of pregnant women are not present, then the amount should be given in any other form i.e. recharge of register mobile number.
- If Aadhar account of pregnant women are not present, then motivate her to make her Aadhar card as Aadhar card is not essential only for availing maternal health scheme it is useful for other purposes also.
- Create awareness of overall benefits so that the women appreciate that opportunity cost is not so significant as compared to the benefits, then tell the benefits she received.

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A white rectangular card is placed on top of a red envelope. The card has the words "Thank you..." written in a black, cursive script. The envelope is partially open, showing its red interior. The entire scene is set against a light gray background.

Thank you...