



1.BRIEF HISTORY



State Institute of Health & Family Welfare (SIHFW) Rajasthan, is an apex level autonomous training and research organization in the Health Sector of the State. The institute was established on April 19,1995 as a registered society (Reg. No.25/Jaipur/1995-96) by the Government of Rajasthan under Societies Registraion Act 1958.The State Institute of Health and Family Welfare (SIHFW) in Jaipur, Rajasthan, was established to serve as a premier training and research institute in the fields of health and family welfare

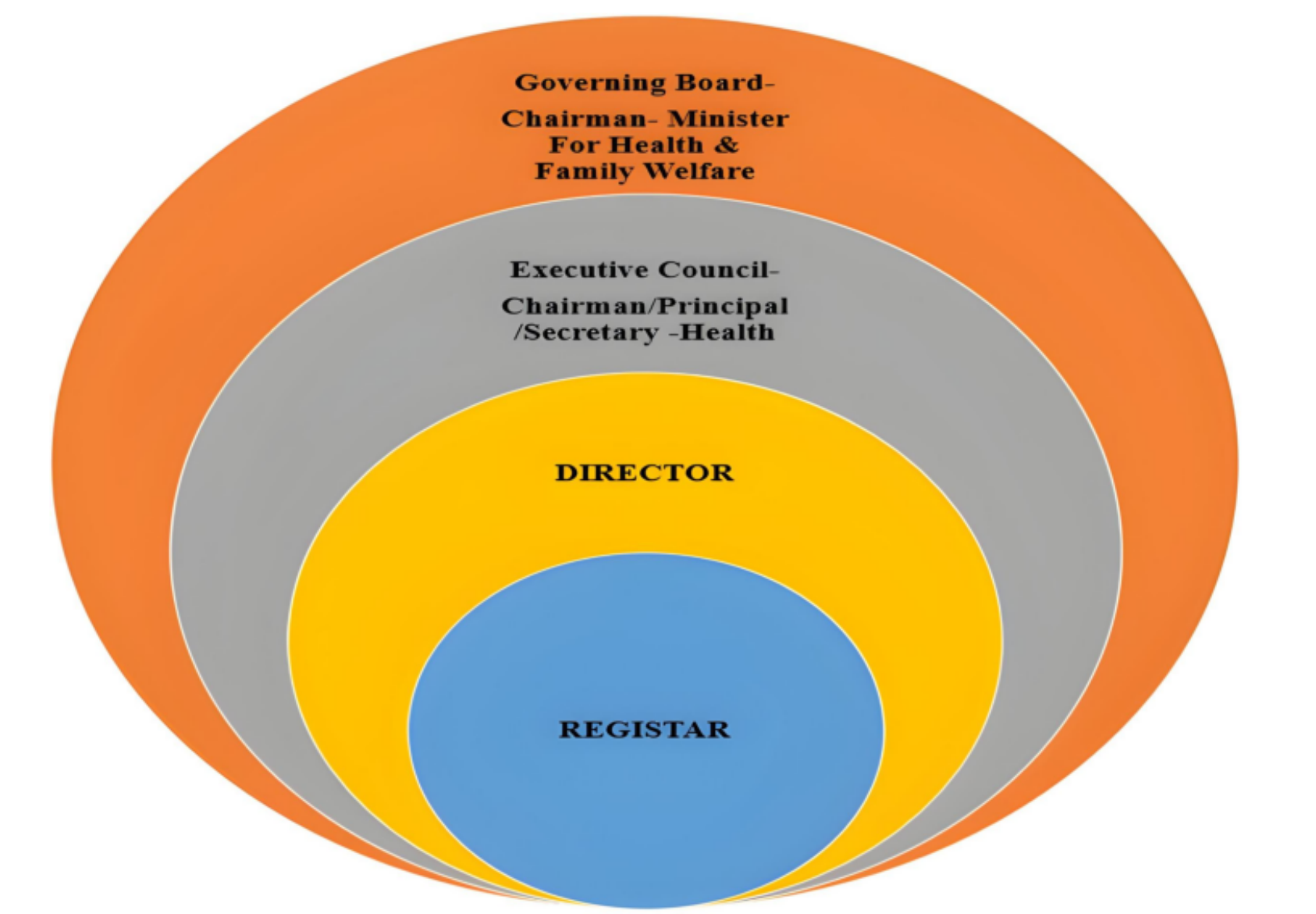
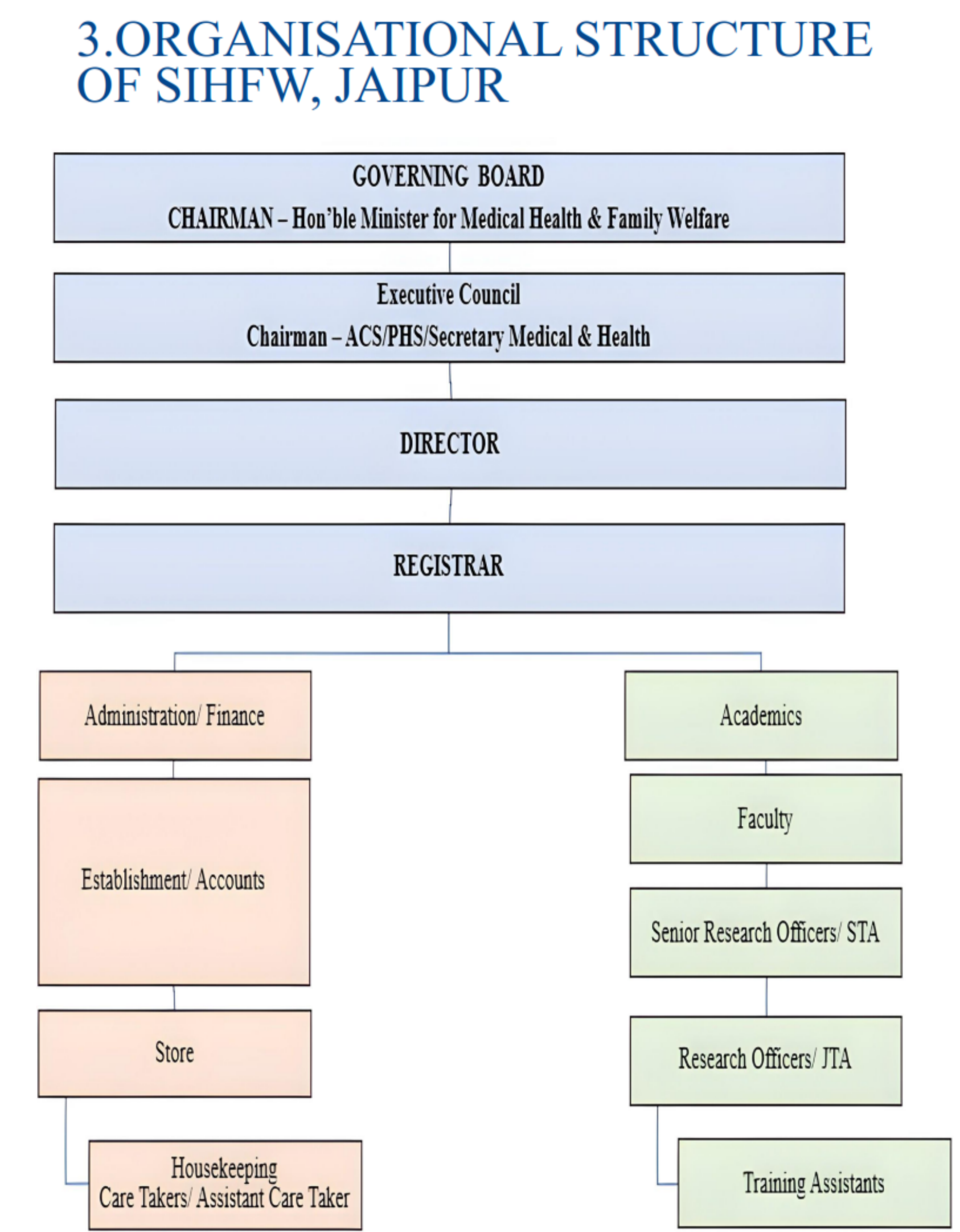
2.VISION & MISSION

The mission of the institute is committed to improvement in health care through HRD, Health Research, Consultancy, and networking aiming at enhancement in the quality of life.

1.Develop Human Resources for Health (HRH) through capacity building

2. Organization Development (OD) through operations research

Committed to improvement in healthcare through Human Resource Development (HRD), Health Research, Consultancy, and networking aiming at enhancement in the quality of life.



4. LEARNINGS DURING INTERNSHIP

The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) was launched by the Government of India in June 2011 as a pivotal initiative under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The program aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality by ensuring that no pregnant woman or newborn is denied access to critical healthcare services due to financial constraints. JSSK provides free and cashless services to pregnant women, including those who are normal deliveries and those who undergo Cesarean sections, as well as to sick newborns up to 30 days after birth. The core objectives of JSSK are to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and their families, encourage institutional deliveries, and provide comprehensive maternal and child healthcare. The scheme includes a range of entitlements such as free delivery (normal and Cesarean), free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet during stay in health institutions, free provision of blood, free transport from home to health institutions, and back home, as well as free treatment for sick newborns up to 30 days of age.

The primary objectives of the JSSK are to:

- Increase institutional deliveries
- Eliminate out-of-pocket expenses
- Improve maternal and child health outcomes

The Objectives of The Project:-

1. To critically evaluate the JSSK article

2.To identify strengths and weaknesses

3.Evaluate the Implementation of JSSK: Examine the variations in implementation strategies and their impact on program outcomes.

4. Identify Challenges and Barriers

5.To determine the level of awareness among the beneficiaries

6.Evaluate the extent to which JSSK has succeeded in reducing out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and neonates.

KEY FINDINGS:-

The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has demonstrably improved maternal and child health in India.Since its inception in 2011, the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has made significant strides in improving maternal and neonatal health in India.

a) JSSK has significantly contributed to the rise in institutional deliveries. The percentage of institutional deliveries increased from 47% in 2007-08 (NFHS-3) to 79% in 2015-16 (NFHS-4) and further to 88.6% in 2019-21 (NFHS-5).

b)The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India has seen a marked decline from 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06 to 103 per 100,000 live births in 2017-19, showcasing the impact of initiatives like JSSK.

c)The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) has decreased from 39 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 22 per 1,000 live births in 2019, reflecting improvements in neonatal care facilitated by JSSK.

d) Key Statistics:-

Institutional Deliveries: Increased from 47% (2007-08) to 88.6% (2019-21)

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): Reduced from 254 (2004-06) to 103 (2017-19)

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR): Reduced from 39 (2005) to 22 (2019)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Reduced from 57 (2005) to 30 (2019)

This study have shown a considerable reduction in out-of-pocket expenditures for families availing services under JSSK, with some reports indicating a decrease of up to 60% in OOOPE related to childbirth.

Challenges and Weaknesses in the JSSK Programme:-

Despite the significant achievements of the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), several challenges and weaknesses persist that hinder its full potential. The study shows that Difficulties in accessing healthcare facilities due to geographical barriers, especially in remote and underserved areas.

. Insufficient and irregular funding allocation to health facilities, impacting the consistent provision of free services. Instances of inadequate infrastructure or hygiene standards in some facilities, potentially impacting patient outcomes.

Shortage of Trained Staff: There is a critical shortage of skilled healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and midwives, affecting the quality of care.

The implementation of JSSK varies significantly across different states and regions, leading to unequal access to services.

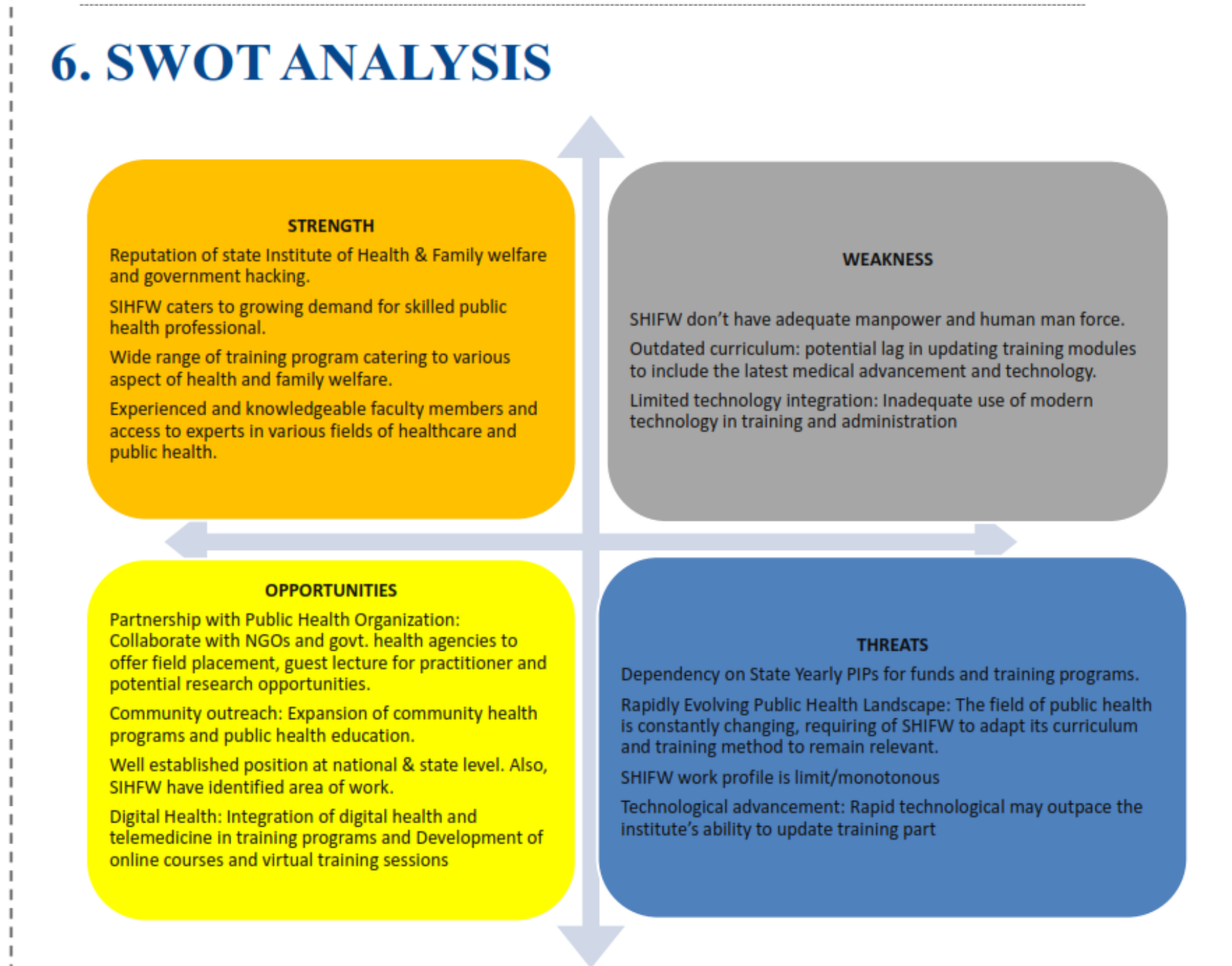
. Lack of robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure accountability and measure the effectiveness of the program.

D). VALUE ADDITIONS

Commitment to Public Health- Understanding the importance of public health initiatives and their impact on communities.Enhancing written and verbal communication skills through report writing, presentations and review articles. Understanding the steps involved in program management, from needs assessment to evaluation.Attending workshops, seminars, and training sessions to enhance your knowledge and skills.Learning to manage resources effectively and ensure the successful completion of projects.

5. THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING V/S PRACTICAL EXPOSURE

Theoretical Understanding includes studying health policies, regulations, and the policymaking process at national and state levels. This helped me to understand policy and program frameworks and the importance of the role of reasearch in shaping healthcare policies and programs. Hands-on experience through insights into the complexities, challenges, constrains and breakthrough in program implementation and delivering services.



7. CHALLENGES FACED

- Adapting to the organizational culture and practices at SIHFW.
- Infrastructure Limitations & administrative hurdles.
- Slow paced workistyle

8. USEFULNESS OF INTERNSHIP

- Exposure to the real field of work and learned work ethics
- Improvements in skill-sets
- Networking with experienced people in the industry.

9. SUGGESTIONS

- Provide funding and resources for research projects in public health,epidemiology, and healthcare management. Create an innovation hub to encourage healthcare professionals to develop and test new healthcare solutions and technologies.
- Modern Facilities: Upgrade classroom facilities with modern teaching aids, including smart boards, projectors, and interactive software.Establish state-of-the-art simulation labs for practical training, enabling hands-on experience
- Update Training Programs: Regularly update training modules to incorporate the latest medical advancements, technology, and healthcare practices.