

AIM:- To study the various socio economic factors affecting the decision making power of women during pregnancy in JSY.

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RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- 1.To assess the socio economic linkages and the level of reproductive rights in beneficiaries of JSY.
- 2.To assess the linkages of service utilization with various socio economic variables. (Education vs Utilization), (Job vs Utilization).
- 3.To identify major stakeholders affecting decision making power of a women in society.
4. To determine and recommend further changes on to utilization of services and way to empower women decision making.

METHDOLOGY

Study Design

Cross sectional study is used to study the effect of various socio economic factors on decision making related to pregnancy.

Study tools

Interview technique was used as a study tool in this study. Questionnaire was used to collect the data from study participants.

Materials and methods:-

Use of 24 questions to study the effects of various socio economic factors on decision making during pregnancy

Sampling

The present cross-sectional study was conducted among the beneficiaries of the JSY scheme residing in the East Delhi area. A purposive sampling was undertaken of beneficiaries visiting PUHC Amar Colony 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 61. Interactions were also undertaken with service providers- ASHAs (12) and ANMs (1)- to understand providers perspective about JSY.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data was analyzed using advanced excel software on the basis of four parameters.

FINDINGS

Fig 1:-Literacy Status vs Decision Making

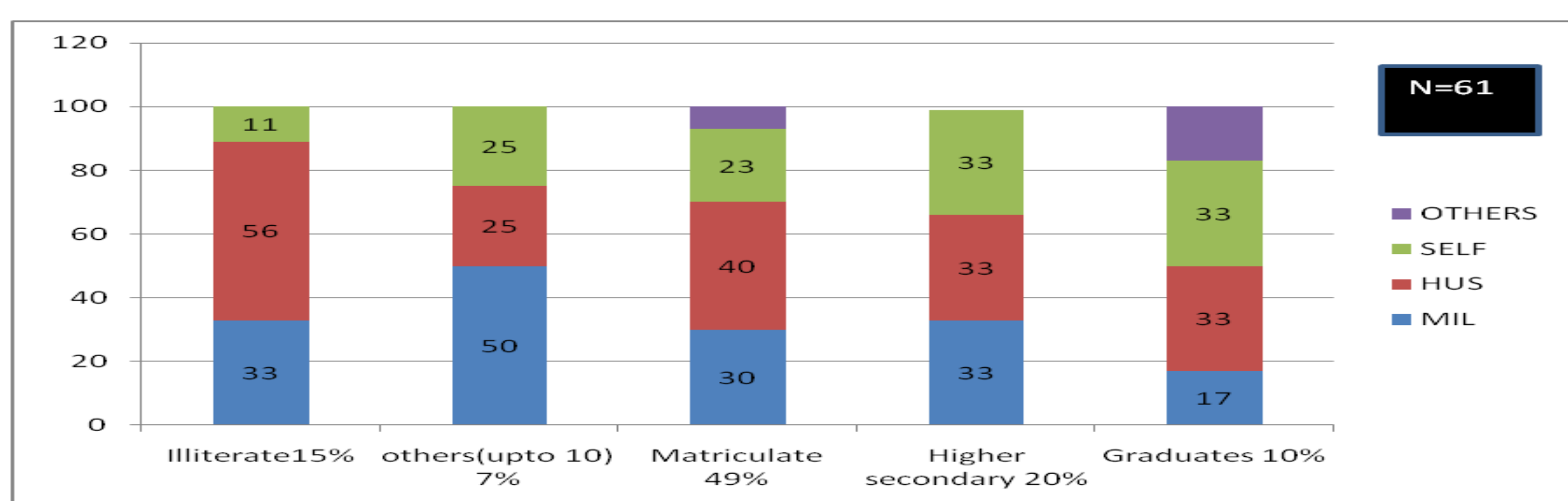


Fig 2:- Type of Family vs Decision Making

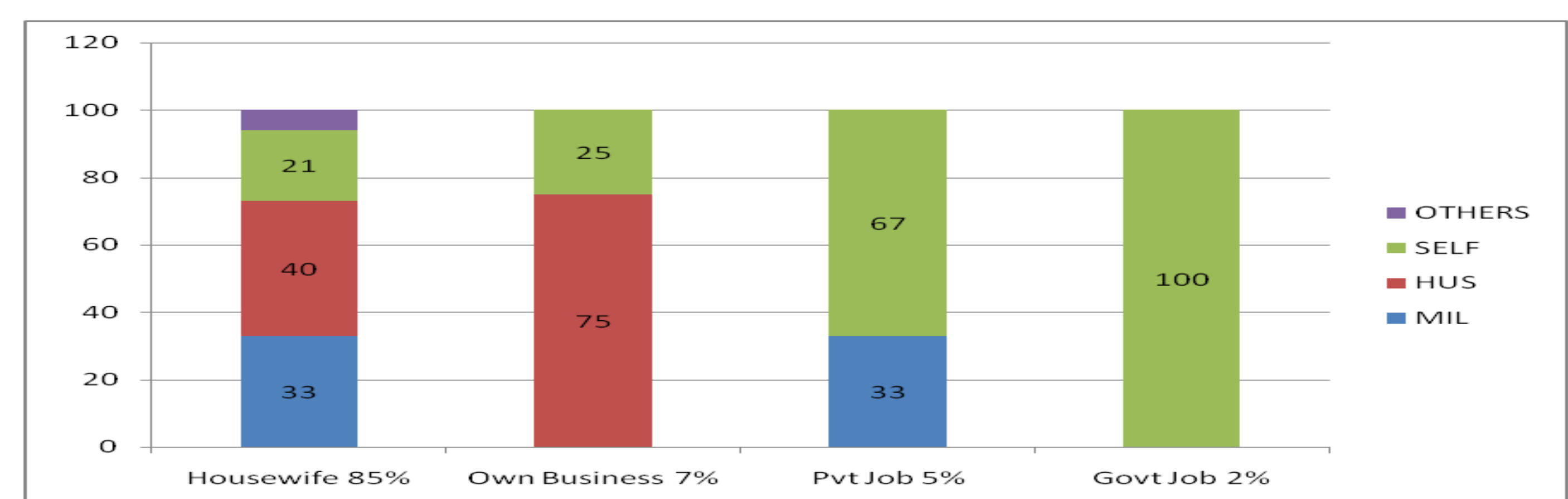


Fig 3 :- Occupation vs Decision making:-

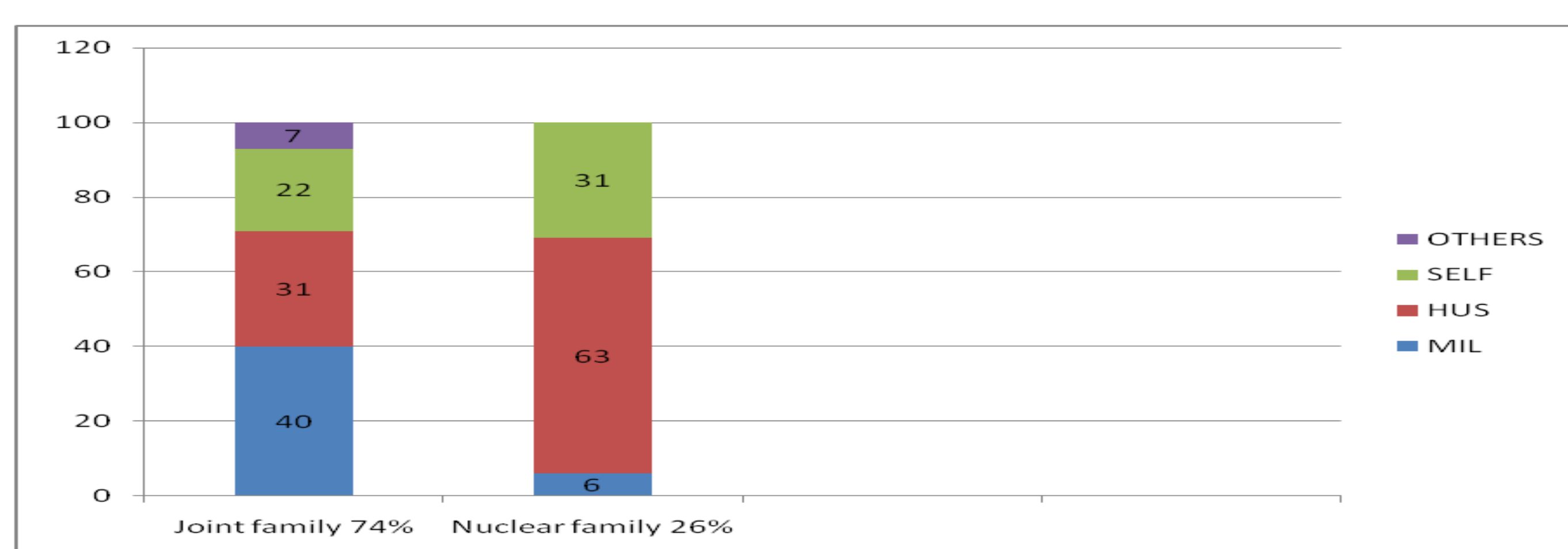
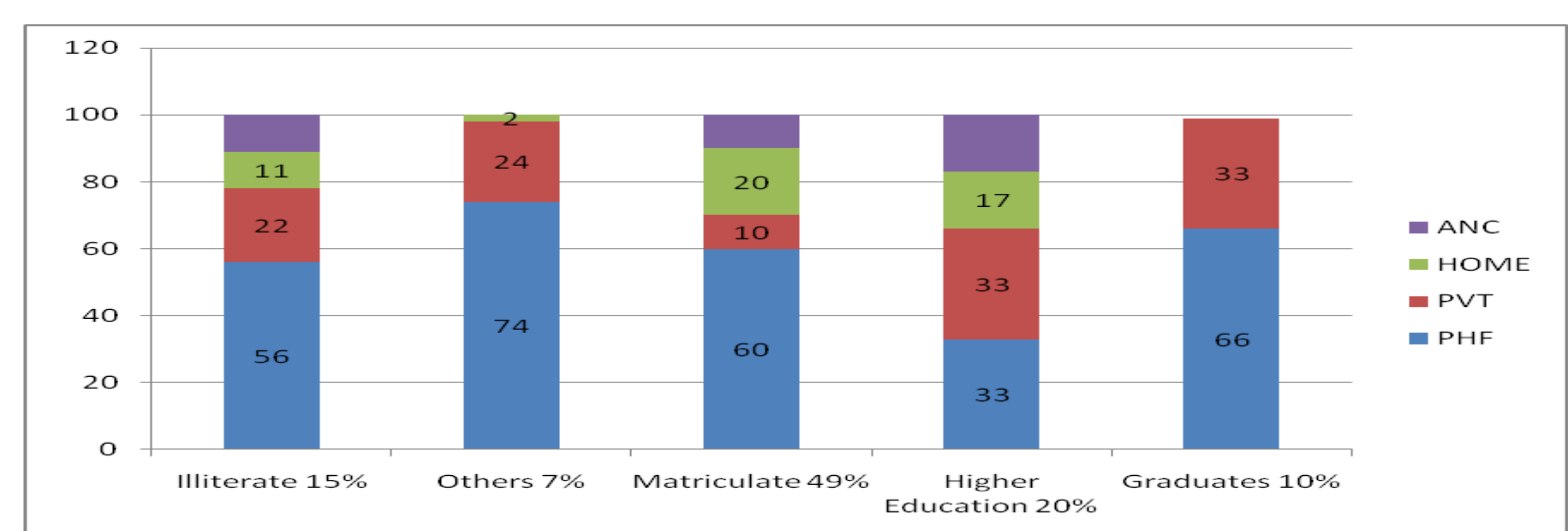


Fig 4:-Education status vs Institutional delivery



CONCLUSION

1. Parameter 1-In literacy status a gradual increase in independent decision making could be seen as the education of pregnant women increases and major contributor to decision making remains confined to husband and wife.
2. Parameter 2-In this case independent decision making increases as the lady becomes financially independent ,but the percentage(14%) is very low of the total respondents, otherwise the decision making remains Confined to mother in law and husband.
- 3.Parameter 3– In this case pregnant lady living in a joint family set up seems to be less free in decision making and contributes to only 22% of total decision making and mother in law and husband remains the major decision maker.
.In case of nuclear family set up, independent decision making has improved a little bit bus husband remains the major decision maker in the nuclear family set up also, but nuclear family contributes only to the 26% of the total respondents.
- 4.Parameter 4-Since majority of the under matriculate population utilizing the JSY services are BPL families , they seem to be utilizing the public health facility more but at the same time home delivery percentage is high in this population.
As the education status upgrades from matriculate to higher education and graduates the percentage of home delivery decreases and becomes zero at graduate level, which shows educated women are more aware and understands the benefits of institutional deliveries.

RECOMMENDATION

This study revealed that the importance of literacy , financial independence and impact of education to institutional delivery and utilization of health services, even though beneficiaries of this area utilizing the ser vices are very low as the benefits are confined to only SC community (certificate holders only) and the amount provided to them is too low (Rs 600) to meet the expenses of delivery and post delivery expenditures .Efforts should be made to provide it to all the beneficiaries especially tbelow poverty line (BPL) as per the guidelines of women empowerment and reproductive rights of a women as per the constitution of India and better planning and monitoring can improve the program performance. Bcc communication focused on women and awareness about the schemes like “Beti Padhao Beti Bachao” could further increase the women empowerment and will reduce gender bias.