

International Journal of Biomedical Research

ISSN: 0976-9633 (Online); 2455-0566 (Print)

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7439/ijbr>

CODEN: IJBRFA

Original Research Article

Knowledge and attitudes of antenatal and postnatal mothers towards Janani Suraksha Yojana at Tertiary Care Hospital, PuneNeha Ande^{*1}, Rahul Bogam² and Salil Barsode³¹Bharati Vidyapeeth University Medical College, Pune, India²Ministry of Higher Education, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia³Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bharati Vidyapeeth University Medical College, Pune, India

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Pune, India***Article History:****Received:** 01/09/2017**Revised:** 11/09/2017**Accepted:** 11/09/2017**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.7439/ijbr.v8i9.4370>**Abstract**

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is 100% centrally sponsored scheme which integrates the benefit of cash assistance with institutional care during antenatal, delivery and immediate post partum care. It is very crucial to educate beneficiaries about certain maternity health benefit schemes like JSY to improve the health indicators of country. The study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitudes of antenatal and postnatal mothers at tertiary care hospital in Pune City. A Cross-sectional study was conducted at Bharati Hospital, Pune where 65 antenatal and postnatal mothers at Obstetrics and Gynecology were included as a study participant. A structured questionnaire in local language was used and the information was collected by interview method. The data was entered into Microsoft Office Excel Sheet and was analyzed. Out of 65 participants, 45 (69.23%) were not aware about JSY and only 20 (30.76%) participants had knowledge about JSY. Of 20 participants, 15 (75%) had received JSY information from Television and Newspaper and 5 (25%) participants were informed by ASHAs. The present study revealed inadequacies in knowledge of antenatal and postnatal mothers regarding JSY. However positive attitudes were found in those mothers who were aware about this scheme.

Keywords: Antenatal and postnatal mothers, attitudes, Janani Suraksha Yojana, knowledge.**1. Introduction**

Janani Suaraksha Yojana (JSY) is 100% centrally sponsored scheme which integrates the benefit of cash assistance with institutional care during antenatal, delivery and immediate post partum care. [1]. The major objective of JSY is to reduce maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. [2]

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are link workers between poor pregnant women and public sector health institution especially in low performing states in JSY scheme [1]. One of the studies reported that JSY scheme reached weaker sections of the society to bring down the maternal morbidity especially in rural areas of India. [3]

Very few studies have been conducted so far to assess the knowledge of antenatal and postnatal mothers about Janani Suraksha Yojana in India [3, 4]. Few studies also have reported poor knowledge of antenatal mothers towards JSY [3,4].

Reducing maternal as well as an infant mortality rate is of paramount importance for the growth and development of the country, so it is very crucial to educate beneficiaries about certain maternity health benefit schemes like JSY to improve the health indicators of country.

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitudes of antenatal mothers about Janani Suraksha Yojana at one of the tertiary care hospitals, Pune.

1.1 Objective

To assess the knowledge and attitudes of antenatal and postnatal mothers at tertiary care hospital in Pune City.

2. Material and Methods

A Cross-sectional study was conducted at Bharati Hospital, Pune. The study participants were antenatal and postnatal mothers at Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of concerned hospital. An ethics approval from Institutional Ethics Committee was obtained. Written permission from study participants was obtained after explaining them the purpose of study. A structured questionnaire in local language was used to collect information from study participants. The information was collected by direct face to face interview method. The questionnaire consisted of 15 close type of questions related to knowledge and attitudes towards JSY scheme. The entire data was entered into Microsoft Office Excel Sheet and was analyzed.

3. Results

Among 65 study participants, 40 (61.53%) were antenatal and 25 (38.46%) were postnatal mothers. All participants were in age bracket of 19 to 37 years. Thirty eight (58.46%) of the participants were graduate, 26 (40%) had schooling up to high school level and one (1.53%) participant was illiterate. Most of the participants i.e. 62 (95.38%) were found to be housewife and only 3 (4.61%) participants were professional. Out of 65 participants, 60 (92.30%) participants' husbands were educated up to graduation level and 5 (7.69%) were illiterate.

Out of 65 participants, 45 (69.23%) were not aware about JSY and only 20 (30.76%) participants had knowledge about JSY. Of 20 participants, 15 (75%) had received JSY information from Television and Newspaper and 5 (25%) participants were informed by ASHAs.

Table 1: Knowledge of participants about JSY (n= 20)

Question	No. of participants with correct response (%)
Are you aware about JSY? Yes /No	20 (30.76%)
What is the main objective of JSY?	7 (35%)
Is there a need to provide required documents to be eligible for JSY? Yes /No	8 (40%)
In Maharashtra, a pregnant woman with third child is not eligible for JSY True/ False	3 (15%)
Under JSY, beneficiary woman will get few benefits? True /False	10 (50%)
JSY is exclusively for woman in urban area not in rural area. True /False	2 (10%)
Hospital delivery is safer than home delivery. True /False	7 (35%)
JSY is 100% centrally sponsored scheme	4(20%)
Under JSY, beneficiary gets cash benefit	17 (85%)

Table 2: Attitudes of participants about JSY (n= 20)

Question	No. of participants with YES response (%)
Do you think that JSY is beneficial?	18 (90%)
Do you think that in home delivery, there are chances of risk to baby and mother?	5 (25%)
Do you think that many women in community are not aware of JSY?	4 (20%)
Do you think that due to JSY, maternal mortality rate in India has come down?	8 (40%)
ASHAs and Anganwadi Workers play a vital role in JSY implementation	14 (70%)

4. Discussion

In present study, only 20 (30.76%) participants knew about JSY. This finding is comparable with the study finding of N. Ramakrishna Reddy *et al.* [4] where 78.3% of respondents were aware about JSY. In a study conducted in rural area of Punjab, 76.2 % of participants had heard about JSY scheme [5].

The major source of information about JSY in this study was Television and Newspaper i.e. 75% where one third of participants had received JSY information by ASHAs and ANMs in study conducted by Gupta *et al.* [6]

while in N. Ramakrishna Reddy *et al* study [4], 63.3 % of participants had come to know about JSY through ANMs. A study conducted in Himachal Pradesh by CORT Vadodara observed that ANMs were the major source of information about JSY (48%) followed by Anganwadi Workers (36%) [7].

Eighteen (90%) participants in present study had positive attitude towards JSY. Vinaya Kumary T and Shantha Kumari K [3] reported that 61.3 % of respondents had favorable attitudes for JSY. JSY scheme was launched on 12th April 2005. Even after 12 years, beneficiary women

are unaware about JSY. The present study also supports this fact as 45 (69.23%) participants did not know JSY scheme. It needs intensification about IEC activities to promote awareness about JSY in community especially in rural and marginalized areas of India. ASHAs and Anganwadi Workers are the potential source of disseminating JSY information so they need to be motivated to make people aware about JSY scheme.

5. Conclusions

The present study revealed inadequacies in knowledge of antenatal and postnatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana. However positive attitudes were found in those mothers who were aware about this scheme.

Acknowledgement

We are thankful to Head – Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bharati Hospital, Pune for supporting this study.

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