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Awareness and Utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the Mothers of Selected Primary Health Centres in Urban Areas of Kamrup(M), Assam

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Abstract: ***Background- Many women in India faced significant barriers to accessing maternal healthcare services, including limited financial resources, lack of awareness and inadequate infrastructure. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a benefits and services of a safe motherhood intervention launched by the Government of India.***
Methodology-A quantitative survey approach with descriptive correlational research design and a multistage simple random sampling technique was adopted to select 183 mothers from the randomly selected 2 Primary Health Centres in urban areas i.eChoonsali UPHC and Piyoli Phukan Nagar UPHC of Kamrup (M), Assam.
Results-The findings revealed that out of 183 mothersi.emajority 125(68.3%) mothers had moderate awareness, 32(17.5%) had adequate awareness and 26(14.2%) of mothers had inadequate awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Similarly, majority i.e 129(70.5%) of the mothers had moderate utilization, 37(20.2%) had adequate utilization and 17(9.3%) had inadequate utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). There wasmoderate positive correlation between awareness and utilization(r=0.522, p=0.001)regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers and found to be statistically significant at p<0.05 level of significance.Overall there is a significant association betweenawareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)withoccupationalstatus of themothers i.e χ^2 ***=18.47 and p= 0.001 and the rest of the selected demographic variables in both awareness and utilization were found to be statistically non-significant.***
Conclusion- Keeping in view the findings of the study, there is a need to fully strengthen the awareness and utilization regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers through a Community Based Outreach programme and increase the involvement of health workers to informed the services and benefits of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
Keywords: Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Awareness, Utilization, Mothers.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a National Health Mission effort promoting safe motherhood. Launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 12, 2005, the initiative operating for all states and Union Territories, with a special emphasis on Low Performing States (LPS) changes the current National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).NMBS focuses on increasing nutrition for pregnant women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, JSY combines monetary assistance with prenatal care, institutional support, and immediate postpartum care at health clinics.This strategy develops a coordinated care system directed by field-level health workers. JSY is a centrally funded system that links financial assistance to both birth and post-delivery care, with Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) serving as a vital link between the government and women.

The scheme targets women in states that have low institutional delivery rates, including Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu & Kashmir. The mentions states are classified as Low Performing States (LPS), while the others are referred to as High Performing States (HPS) in India.

As per the Sample Registration System Statistical Report, there were 448 fatalities among mothers in 2022-2023 (May - February), and 5,805 child deaths in 2022-2023 (May -February). It should be pointed out that Assam has India's highest maternal death rate and is among the worst performing states with regard to maternal mortality ratio.

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A. The Statement of the problem

A study to assess the Awareness and Utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the Mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup(M), Assam.

B. Specific objectives of the study

1) To assess the level of awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup(M), Assam.

2) To assess the utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup(M), Assam.

3) To find out the correlation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup (M), Assam.

4) To find out the association between awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers with selected demographic variables of Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup (M), Assam.

5) To find out the association between utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers with selected demographic variables of Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup (M), Assam.

C. Hypotheses

All hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance:

H_1:There is significant correlation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers.

H_2: There is significant association between awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) with selected demographic variables among the mothers.

H_3:There is significant association between utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) with selected demographic variables among the mothers.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Quantitative survey approach and descriptive correlational research design was adopted for the research study.The study was conducted in randomly selected two Primary Health Centres in urban areas i.eChoonsali Urban Primary Health Centre which include urban areas of Gopal Nagar, Housing Nagar, Kailashpur, No1&2 Bijaynagar, Surabhi Sangha, Senjanagar Sonali Pata, Luit Nagar, Choonsali Bihari Colony, 1 No Ananda Nagar, 2 No Ananda Nagar, Noonmati Bishnu, 2 No Salbari and Piyoli Phukan Nagar Urban Primary Health Centre which include urban areas of Piyoli Phukan Nagar, Uttar Ananda Nagar, West Jyoti Nagar, Japuri Gog, Nabin Nagar Rajghar, Pub Jyoti Nagi,6 No Gate Colony, Jyoti Nagar, Akashi Nagar. 183 mothers were selected by using multistage simple random sampling technique (Lottery method). Data collection was done through structured interview schedule usingstructured awareness questionnaire and structured checklist on awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). The collected data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

III. RESULTS

A. Findings related to demographic variables.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables among the mothers.

TABLE 1.1

Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their age.

n = 183

Age of the mothers	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
19-29 years	98	53.6
30-39 years	75	41
40-45 years	10	5.4
Total	183	100

The data presented in table 1.1 depicts that out of 183 mothers majority i.e 98 (53.6%) were of age group 19 -29 years, followed by 75(41%) were of age group 30-39 years and rest 10 (5.4%) were of age group 40-45 years.

TABLE 1.2
Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their religion.
n =183

Religion	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Hinduism	149	81.4
Islam	27	14.8
Christian	7	3.8
Others	0	0
Total	183	100

The data presented in table 1.2 depicts that out of 183 mothers, majority of the mothers belongs to Hinduism 149 (81.4%), followed by Islam 27 (14.8%), Christian 7 (3.8%) and none of the subjects belongs to others.

TABLE 1.3
Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their type of family.
n =183

Type of family	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Nuclear family	128	69.9
Joint family	55	30.1
Extended family	0	0
Total	183	100

The data presented in table 1.3 depicts that out of 183 mothers, majority i.e 128 (69.9%) live in nuclear family, 55 (30.1%) live in Joint family and none of them live in an extended family.

TABLE 1.4
Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their educational qualification.
n = 183

Educational qualification	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Graduate or post graduate	10	5.5
Intermediate or diploma	30	16.4
High school	31	16.9
Middle school	43	23.5
Primary school	52	28.4
No formal Education	17	9.3
Total	183	100

The data presented in table 1.4 depicts that out of 183 mothers, majority of the mothers i.e 52 (28.4%) attended primary school, followed by 43 (23.5%)attended middle school, followed by 31 (16.9%) attended high school, followed by 30 (16.4%) attended intermediate or diploma,17 (9.3%)were having no formal education and 10 (5.5%) completed graduate or post graduate.

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TABLE 1.5
Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their occupational status.
n= 183

Occupational status	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Skilled workers/ shopkeepers/ market sales workers	31	16.9
Agricultural workers /Fishery workers	18	9.8
Housewife	134	73.3
Total	183	100

The data presented in table 1.5 depicts that out of 183 mothers, majority of the mothers i.e 134 (73.3%) were housewife, followed by 31(16.9%) were Skilled workers/ shopkeepers/ market sales workers and 18 (9.8%) were agricultural workers/fishery workers.

TABLE 1.6
Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to their parity.
n=183

Parity of the mothers	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Primipara	127	69.4
Multipara	56	30.6
Total	183	100

The data presented in table 1.6 depicts that out of 183 mothers, majority of the mothers i.e 127 (69.4%) were primipara and 56 (30.6%) were multipara.

B. Findings related to Assessment of level of awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers.

TABLE 2
Assessment of level of awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers.
n=183

Level of awareness	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Score range	Median	Mean	SD
Inadequate (≤ 8)	26	14.2	4-16	12	11.30	2.37
Moderate (9-13)	125	68.3				
Adequate (≥ 14)	32	17.5				
Total	183	100				

The data presented on table 2 depicts the frequency and percentage distribution of awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among 183 mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas out of 183 mothers it revealed that majority 125(68.3%) of mothers had moderate awareness, 32(17.5%) had adequate awareness and 26(14.2%) of mothers had inadequate awareness with obtained minimum score of 4 and maximum score of 16 with score range 12 with median score of 12 and mean awareness score was 11.30 and SD=2.37.

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C. Findings related to Assessment of utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers.

TABLE 3.1

Assessment of utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers.

n = 183

Utilization	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Score range	Median	Mean	SD
Inadequate (≤5)	17	9.3	4-12	8	7.98	1.95
Moderate (6-9)	129	70.5				
Adequate (≥10)	37	20.2				
Total	183	100				

The data presented in table 3.1 depicts the frequency and percentage distributionof Utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among 183 mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas.Results shows that majority 129 (70.5%) of the mothers had moderate utilization, 37 (20.2%) had adequate utilization and 17 (9.3%) had inadequate utilization with obtained minimum score of 4 and maximum score of 12 with score range 8 with median score of 8 and mean score was 7.98 and SD=1.95.

TABLE 3.2

Frequency and rank distribution of utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in terms of items among the mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup (M), Assam.

n =183

Sl. No	Items	Yes	
		Frequency	Rank
1.	Do ASHA help you for early antenatal care registration?	82	9
2.	Did you attained at least three antenatal checkups?	157	4
3.	Did you measured your blood pressure, weight and did abdominal examination during antenatal checkups?	181	1
4.	Did you received two doses of tetanus diphtheria injection?	139	6
5.	Did you consumed Iron Folic Acid Tablets?	178	2
6.	Did you go for routine laboratory examination?	141	5
7.	Do ASHA escort /accompanied you at the time of institutional delivery?	**48**	12
8.	Did you receivedintranatal and delivery care services?	170	3
9.	Did you received cash assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)?	73	10
10.	Did you received post-natal care visits?	131	7
11.	Do ASHA help your newborn baby for the arrangement of immunizations?	111	8
12.	Did you get any support or guidance for breastfeeding, new born care or family planning?	49	11

The data presented in Table 3.2 shows the frequency and rank distribution of utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in terms of items among 183 mothers.The maximum frequency of the mothers score rank in items no.3 (Did you measured your blood pressure, weight and did abdominal examination during antenatal checkups?) with frequency 181 and the minimum frequency of the mothers score rank in items no.7 (Do ASHA escort /accompanied you at the time of institutional delivery?) with frequency 48.Hence the utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers inferred that in the current study mothers are more concern with their health as checking their blood pressure,weight and abdominal examination which has the highest frequency among the mothers in utilization of the services.

D. Findings related to Correlation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers.

TABLE 4

Correlation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers.

n=183

Variables	Mean	SD	r value	p value	Inference
Awareness	11.30	2.37	0.522	0.001*	Significant*
Utilization	7.98	1.95			

*p<0.05 of significance

The data presented in table 4 depicts the correlation between awareness and Utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers of selected Primary Health Centresin Urban areaswhich was tested by using Karl Pearson correlation with obtained (r = 0.522,p=0.001) indicates moderate positivecorrelation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers and found to be statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Thus, null hypothesis H_{01} is rejected and research hypothesis H_1 is accepted.

Finding inferred that as the awareness increase rate of utilization also increases.

E. Findings related to Association between level of awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) with selected demographic variables among the mothers.

In the present study, statistical significant association were found in regard to occupational status (χ^2=18.47 and p= 0.001) with awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)among the mothers and the rest of the selected demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, educational qualification, parity of the mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) were found to be statistically non-significant. Hence, the null hypothesis, H_{02} is rejected and research hypothesis H_2 is accepted only in terms of occupational status.

F. Findings related to Association between utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) with selected demographic variables among the mothers.

There is no significant association found in utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) with selected demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, educational qualification, occupational status, parity among the mothers. Thus, research hypothesis H_3 is rejected in terms of all the selected demographic variables and null hypothesis H_{03} is retained. Finding inferred that in case of utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothersvariables are independent.

H_{03} – There is no significant association between utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) with selected demographic variables among the mothers.

IV. DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study shows that majority i.e 125 (68.3%) mothers had moderate awareness, 32 (17.5%) had adequate awareness and 26 (14.2%) of mothers had inadequate awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

The study findings supported by Sharma K, Mahato E, Thakur P (2021)conducted a quantitative study to evaluate the knowledge of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to the beneficiaries at the District Hospital in Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.The study used a pretest-only design with a sample size of one hundred recipients. The findings show that the majority, 69 percenthad average understanding of JSY, while 16% had high knowledge and 15% hadlow knowledge.The mean knowledge score was 10.87%, with a standard deviation of 0.389. The study indicated that most beneficiaries had average knowledge of JSY and emphasized the need to enhance awareness through ongoing information, education, and communication activities.

Utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup(M) , Assam.

The findings of the present study shows that majority i.e 129 (70.5%) of the mothers had moderate utilization, 37(20.2%) had adequate utilization and 17 (9.3%) had inadequate utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

The study findings supported by Venkatareddirani C, Sreelatha M, and Rani PS (2015) conducted a study to examine the use of Janani Suraksha Yojana Services among Beneficiaries Attending MCH Centre, Tirupati,using a non-probability handy selection strategy to choose 100 recipients. Data collection is done using a checklist. The results suggest that 19 (19%) had insufficient utilization, 43 (43%) had moderate utilization, and 38 (38%) had adequate utilization. Beneficiary age and location of residency significantly correlate ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$, respectively).The study indicated that it is important to completely improve the utilization of the JSY services.

Correlation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among themothers of selected Primary Health Centres in Urban areas of Kamrup (M), Assam.

The present study shows that the obtained (($r=0.522$, $p=0.001$) which indicates moderate positive correlation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers and found to be statistically significant at $p <0.05$ level of significance.

The study findings were supported by Navjot K and Bhupinder K (2017) conducted a study to analyze the understanding and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) services among women of reproductive age (18-45 years) in selected rural and urban areas of Faridkot District, Punjab.500 women—250 from the rural and 250 from the urban regions—were chosen by convenience sampling, and information was gathered using a self-structured questionnaire. According to the findings,50.8% of women had average knowledge, 36.8% had low knowledge, and 12.4% had a high understanding of the JSY**.** In terms of service use, 60.4% of women reported using JSY services, while 39.6% did not utilize JSY services. There was a significant correlation (p-value <0.05) between knowledge and utilization of JSY services. The study indicated that the overall understanding and utilization of JSY services were average, emphasizing the need to increase awareness and utilization to optimize the program's benefits.

V. CONCLUSION

The study concludethat, out of the 183 mothers, majority i.e 125 (68.3%) mothers had moderate awareness, 32 (17.5%) had adequate awareness and 26 (14.2%) of mothers had inadequate awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Majority i.e 129 (70.5%) of the mothers had moderate utilization, 37 (20.2%) had adequate utilization and 17 (9.3%) had inadequate utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Study found significant ($r=0.522$, $p=0.001$) which indicates moderate positive correlation between awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among the mothers and found to be statistically significant at $p <0.05$ levelof significance. The investigator came to the conclusion that, in order to maximize the mothers' awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) services, a Community Based Outreach program is required. Additionally, the moremothers are made aware of the services, the more likely it is that they will use them. Also it is important for the health personnel to take initiatives in the involvement of educating the mothers to informed the services and benefits of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

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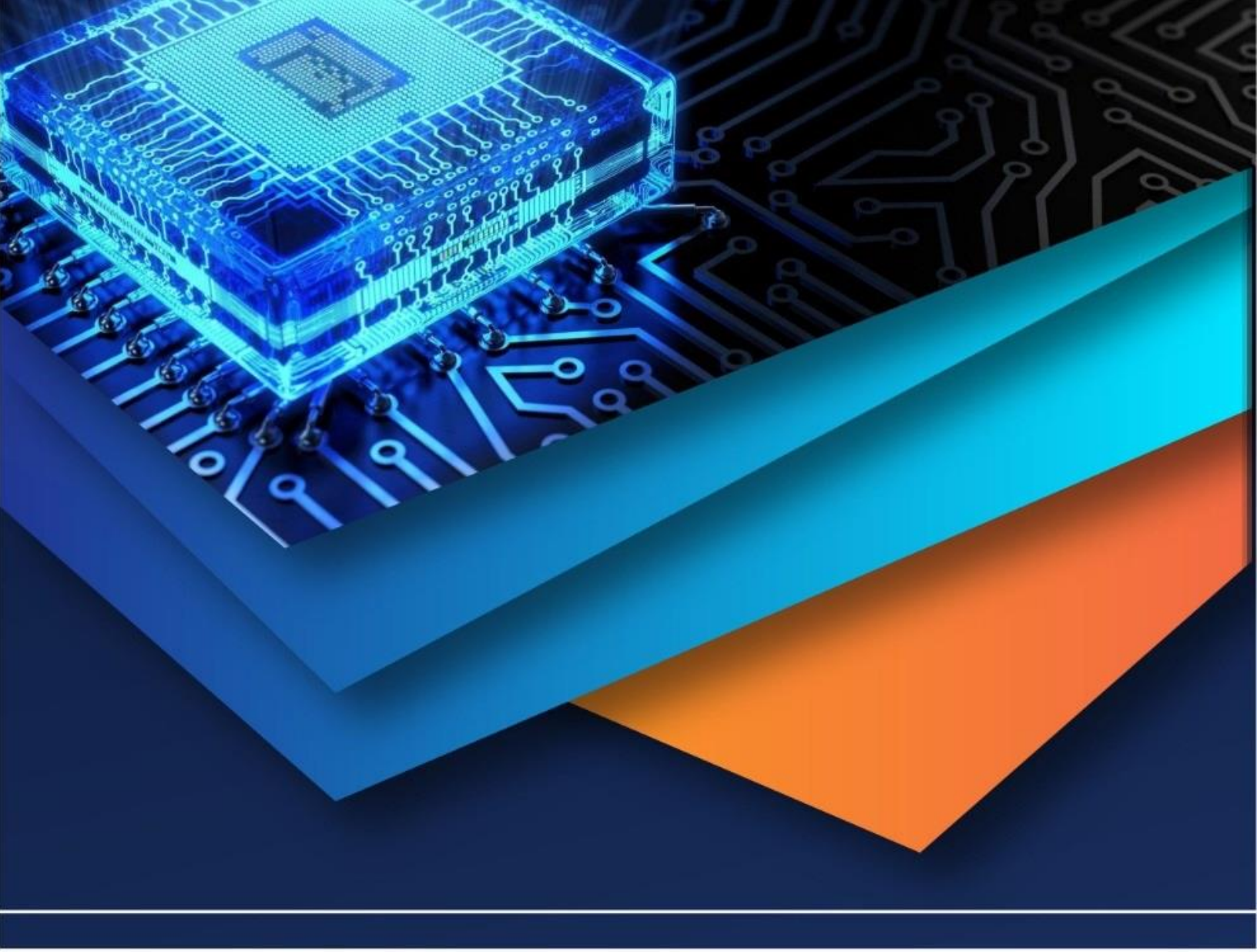
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