

# **Janani Suraksha Yojana**

**Concurrent Evaluation: I**

**By**



**State Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Jaipur**

**(An ISO 9001: 2008 certified Institution)**



## Executive Summary

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), as an important intervention under the concerted strategy of NRHM, is the largest cash subsidy scheme addressing to the maternal mortality.

Rajasthan was identified as a Low Performing State (LPS) in terms of institutional delivery rates and thus was required to pay special attention.

With this view, JSY was put in operation from September 2005, with the objective to reduce IMR, MMR and to promote institutional deliveries, especially among the BPL families. It has now been expanded to include all expectant mothers in urban and rural areas, irrespective of their age, class and number of children. It is operational in all the 33 districts of the state. JSY is the largest cash subsidy scheme which is 100% centrally sponsored. It integrates cash assistance for ANC, NC and PNC given to expectant and just delivered women.

The measure of success of the scheme would be the increase in institutional delivery among the poor families.

A mid-term evaluation of JSY scheme was carried out by SIHFW during April-June, 2008 in selected seven districts of each zone (one district per zone) of the state for improving the implementation of the JSY and to suggest corrective measures, if any.

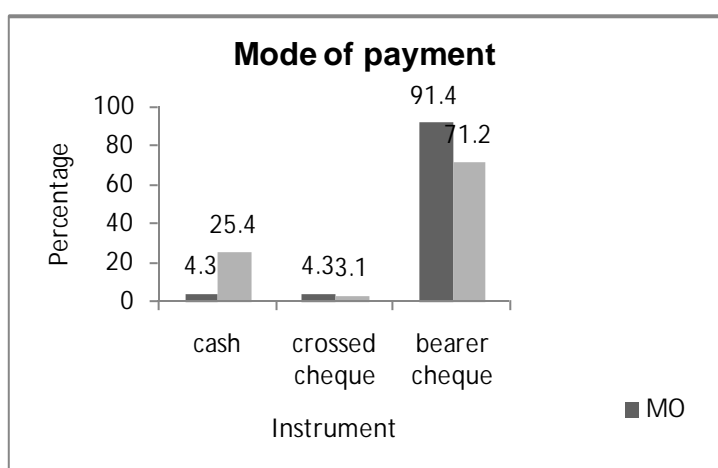
Bikaner, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Tonk, Sirohi, and Udaipur were selected. From each district, half of the total number of CHCs was selected randomly. Further from each selected CHC, one PHC was selected randomly. At the next level all SCs were selected from the PHC. From each village under the sub center, 3 women who had a delivery during the reference period were selected for interview to get information

The respondents comprised of the district level officials, CHC/PHC officials, ANM, ASHA Sahyogini, and beneficiaries. A structured questionnaire prepared for each category of respondents was used to gather information.

Medical officers were probed on the objectives, availability of guidelines, advantages, facilities at hospitals and training related to JSY.

**Majority of medical officers had no exposure to JSY training**, but were aware of the guidelines (84.8%). Though they were aware of the objectives of JSY yet a few of them (Dholpur) were not very clear about the very ideology behind JSY implementation.

**91.4% of the Medical Officers reported that payment to the beneficiaries was made through A/C payee cheque.** Discrepancies are seen behind mode of payment where 4.3% of MOs made payment in cash.



**At places higher payments were made** in defiance to norms raising questions on the source of this extra sum. 50% reported that payment to the beneficiaries was done after 48 hours. Rs.1000 was given to the beneficiaries as incentive under JSY in urban areas.

Only about a little more than half (**54.3%**) of the **Medical Officers reported that the actual incentive (Rs.1400) was given to the beneficiaries in rural areas.** Women themselves were the beneficiaries according to them. The institutional deliveries were conducted by the Medical Officers himself/herself with the support of staff nurse or ANM followed by LHVs. 74 % of them reported that payment to the beneficiaries was done by them.

**86.9% Medical Officers reported that delivery during night was conducted in the PHC.** 32.6% of them said yes to the availability of Ambulance in their respective Health Facility. **Latest JSY guidelines regarding disbursement were available to 84.8% interviewed. 28.3% Medical Officers reported problems in implementing JSY scheme.** The main problems faced were irregular fund flow, lack of monitoring, apathy on part of Doctor. **They stated that**

the scheme had negative impact on the family planning program especially on sterilization.

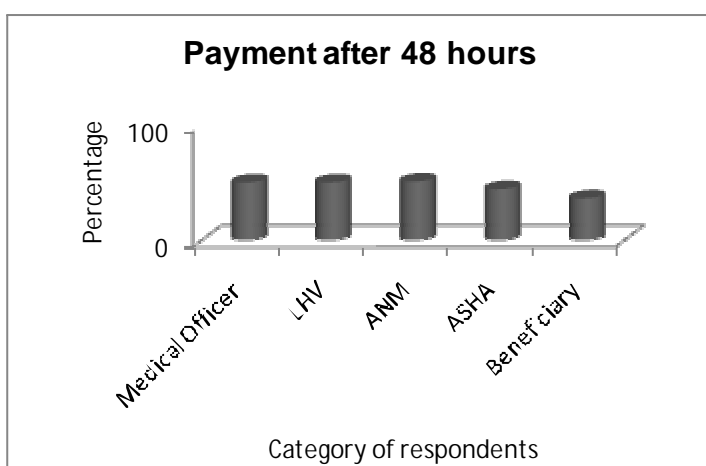
According to 50% LHV's questioned under the study, JSY was initiated more than two years ago. They had been associated with the scheme since past 2 years, but still most of them lacked the training. Only 13% of LHV's had received training related to JSY. 32.6% stated 5 to 10 health workers were available on the centre. 71.8% reported that less than 5 trained health workers are available in the PHC. Around 80.4% of them reported that they themselves conducted deliveries. 45.7% of them reported that less than 5 sub centres were selected in JSY.

50% of the LHV's reported that the payment to the beneficiaries of institutional deliveries was done after 48 hours of the delivery.

93.5% reported that follow up of delivery was done by them. JSY guidelines were available with 63%. LHV's (67.5%) reported that payment to the beneficiaries was done by the Medical Officers. Medical officers had indicated that lack of supervision was one of the problems in successful implementation of the scheme while 97.8% LHV's affirmed that monitoring of the JSY activities was done by the supervisors. 58.7% indicated it being done by the CM & HO's while 26.1% reported that it was done by Medical Officers.

Around 81.1% ANM's reported that they had a support of another peer at the centre. 69% of the Sub-Centres had no Labor room defying the very objective of JSY. A large number (68%) reported no training regarding SBA.

Only 37% reported that deliveries were conducted at their sub-center. A majority of ANM's reported that ASHA escorted beneficiary for delivery at the health centre. 53.2% ANM's said that payment for the transport was made by the ASHA who escorted women. 98.2% stated that the





prescribed amount (Rs.300) was reimbursed for transportation. Only 4.1% ANMs reported problem in payment under JSY.

**50.8% said payment for institutional deliveries was made after 48 hours of delivery.**

**It was reported by 97.5% of ANMs that deliveries were followed by them after discharge.**

A positive response regarding the monitoring by higher authorities was given by a majority (96.7%) of the ANMs. **According to 48.4%, monitoring of the activities was done by Medical Officer followed by LHV of the respective PHCs.**

**96.9% ASHA reported that they had received training related to JSY.** 95.3% reported that they had basic information about JSY. About 55% had association with the scheme since last two years irrespective of the districts surveyed. **Only 62.2% reported availability of new JSY guidelines.**

54.4% of the ASHA reported that they had conducted one delivery while 0.8% reported conducting five deliveries in the reference period. **Almost 58% of them reported that sub-centers in their area fall under JSY scheme.**

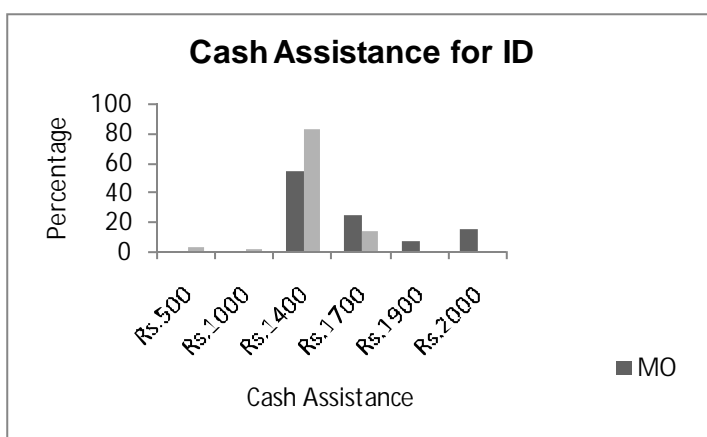
They were the main escort with pregnant women for institutional delivery (73.2%). More than half (57.6%) of the ASHA reported that payment against rented vehicle was paid by them. **44.2% had reported that payment to the beneficiary was done after 48 hours of delivery.** **92.9% ASHA reported that they did follow up of the women after the delivery.**

Amongst the beneficiaries interviewed, 66.8% were between 18 to 25 years, followed by age group 26- 44 years (32.9%). **Majority (64.5%) of beneficiaries were illiterate.** According to **95.9% respondents, their ANC card was prepared.** **A majority (97.2%) reported institutional delivery.** The deliveries were conducted by the LHV/ANM followed by Medical Officers.

They were mainly motivated by the Anganwadi workers followed by PRI members for institutional delivery. Majority (97.9%) had the outcome of pregnancy as live birth. 97.7% respondents reported normal delivery while 2.3% reported complicated delivery.

No delivery through cesarean section was reported. About 83% of the beneficiaries had some information about the JSY. ANM (35.6%) and ASHA (35.6%) were the major source of information regarding JSY. (98.5%) reported that they had received financial assistance for institutional delivery. 82.5% of the respondents reported that they had received the prescribed amount for institutional delivery. Reimbursement of transportation amount was reported by 56%. 94.5% respondents stated that the prescribed amount of Rs. 300 was given to them. 34.2% reported that amount as incentive for motivation was given while 65.8% reported that it was not given. In maximum cases (64.5%) amount was given 48 hours or at the time of discharge. According to 71.2% beneficiaries payments were made through bearer cheque.

About 33.7% reported that they had paid certain amount towards seeking treatment or medicine, which obviously can be understood as that they were asked to part away with some amount from the cash assistance received.



Of those who paid, 74% respondents reported that the amount towards seeking treatment was paid to the Medical Officers. 5.4% respondents reported that money was demanded at the time of payment of incentives for institutional delivery. 71.5% beneficiaries were followed after delivery.

Equipped labour rooms, SBA trained staff, ASHA trainings, selection of ASHA, extensive IEC/BCC and availability of operational guidelines were some of the recommendations made.