Research Study
of
JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
ISST-IDRC Workshop Gender and Evaluation,
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Outline of the presentation

- About JSY
- Objectives of the IIDS JSY Research study
**JSY**

- **JSY** is a *safe motherhood intervention* started in 2003 under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

- The objective is to reduce maternal & neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women.

- It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme which integrates cash assistance with antenatal care during pregnancy period, institutional care during delivery and post-delivery/natal care.

- **ASHA** acts as interface between community and health system. Nearly 8.61 Lakh ASHAs have been engaged at village level.
Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY)

Coverage:

- **Low Performing States with low institutional delivery:** All pregnant women delivering in the Govt. health centre or accredited private institutions.

- **High Performing States:** BPL pregnant women, aged 19 years and above, All SC & ST women delivering in a Govt. health centres like Sub-centre, PHC/CHC/ FRU / general wards of District and state Hospitals or accredited private institutions.
Scale of Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery

**LPS**

- Rural: Rs. 1400 plus transport charges (decided by the state but not less than Rs. 250), ASHA gets transactional costs (Rs.600 for each institutional delivery)

- Urban: Rs 1000 plus transport charges (decided by the state but not less than Rs 250), ASHA transactional costs (Rs.200)

**HPS**

- Rural: Rs. 700, Urban Rs. 600
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Essential Strategy:

- **Linking each habitation** (village or a ward in an urban area) to a functional health centre - public or accredited private institution where 24X7 delivery service would be available,
- **Associate an ASHA or a health link worker to each of these functional health centre**, 
- It should be ensured that **ASHA keeps track of all expectant mothers and newborn**. All expectant mother and newborn should avail ANC and immunization services, if not in health centres, at least on the monthly health and nutrition day, to be organised in the Anganwadi or sub-centre
  - Each pregnant women is registered and a micro-birth plan is prepared
  - Each pregnant woman is tracked for ANC,
  - For each of the expectant mother, a place of delivery is pre-determined at the time of registration and the expectant mother is informed,
  - A referral centre is identified and expectant mother is informed,
  - ASHA and ANM to ensure that adequate fund is available for disbursement to expectant mother,
  - ASHA takes adequate steps to organize transport for taking the women to the pre-determined health institution for delivery.
  - ASHA assures availability of cash for disbursement at the health centre and she escorts pregnant women to the pre-determined health centre
Role of ASHA or other link health worker associated with JSY

- Identify pregnant woman as a beneficiary of the scheme and report or facilitate registration for ANC,
- Assist the pregnant woman to obtain necessary certifications wherever necessary,
- Provide and / or help the women in receiving at least three ANC checkups including TT injections, IFA tablets,
- Identify a functional Government health centre or an accredited private health institution for referral and delivery,
- Counsel for institutional delivery,
- Escort the beneficiary women to the pre-determined health center and stay with her till the woman is discharged,
- Arrange to immunize the newborn till the age of 14 weeks,
- Inform about the birth or death of the child or mother to the ANM/MO,
- Post natal visit within 7 days of delivery to track mother’s health after delivery and facilitate in obtaining care, wherever necessary,
- Counsel for initiation of breastfeeding to the newborn within one-hour of delivery and its continuance till 3-6 months and promote family planning.
Progress under JSY in India

Janani Suraksha Yojna

Source: IEC Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI
IIDS Objective to study Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- To study forms and nature of discrimination faced by women from the excluded groups such as scheduled-caste, scheduled-tribes, religious minorities and others in access to public health services such as JSY,

- To study the consequences of unequal and discriminatory access to public health services,

- To propose policies for discriminated groups and measures to overcome the consequences of exclusion and discrimination by ensuring non-discriminatory access to public health services.
Respondents:

- All Women who had ever given birth and had accessed JSY
  - SC
  - ST
  - Muslims
  - Others
Thank You