



AN ANALYSIS TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT OF JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA IN MAHARASHTRA STATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLHAPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

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ABSTRACT

The Government of India has been implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana in rural, urban and municipal areas of the state since 2005-06. If the eligible mother delivers Janani Suraksha Yojana to a Government health institution or Government authorized private hospital for Janani Suraksha Yojana, the benefit of this scheme is being extended. This does not mean that women in Kolhapur city are being completely discriminated against and deprived of their development. Of course, we see the development of women to some extent and it is not limited to anything. This situation has created a need to study women empowerment in Kolhapur city. Kolhapur Municipal Corporation provides health and medical facilities through its hospitals and clinics through Janani Suraksha Yojana.

KEYWORDS: *Janani Suraksha Yojana, Women Empowerment, Maharashtra, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation etc.*

INTRODUCTION

India is a country of great diversity in language, religion, caste and socio-economic class. The Constitution of India provides equality for all irrespective of gender, caste, religion, ethnicity and place of birth and is considered a vehicle of social transformation to achieve the objective of the freedom movement aimed at the socio-economic emancipation of millions of Indians. India is also the first country to give women the right to vote with freedom.

Gender discrimination is a peculiarity of India as that of social discrimination. To address issues related to the social and economic advancement of women, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has developed schemes and programs as the nodal agency for all matters relating to the welfare, development and empowerment of women. The Ministry's planning programs are implemented mainly in collaboration with the State Government, other Government agencies and Non-governmental Organizations.

The National Policy on Women's Employment was adopted in 2001 with the objective of guaranteeing women's rights. There is an emerging need to improve the status of women through empowerment.

The Government of India has been implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana in rural, urban and municipal areas of the state since 2005-06. If the eligible mother delivers Janani Suraksha Yojana to a Government health institution or Government authorized private hospital for Janani Suraksha Yojana, the benefit of this scheme is being extended.

Definition of Women Empowerment:

1. According to the Grifen the empowerment of women means the ability of women to take decision, to implement it, to organize women to implement any activity such as public contact, financial transaction etc. (Mulani 2012, p. 225)
2. According to the Srilata Batliwala, "A well-known women activist has defined women's empowerment as, "the process by which women



gain greater control over the material and intellectual resources, and challenge the ideology of patriarchy and gender based discrimination against women in all institutions and structures of society.” (Kadam, 2006, p. 5).

Implementation Strategy

Guidelines for implementation of this scheme are given below.

- I. Eligible beneficiaries are from rural areas and are delivered to the government. A financial benefits of Rs. 700/- will be given to the beneficiary of a health institution / Government recognized private health institution.
- II. Eligible beneficiaries are from urban areas and are delivered to the government. A financial benefits of Rs. 600/- will be given to the beneficiary of a health institution / Government recognized private health institution.
- III. Eligible beneficiaries are either from rural areas or urban areas and they belong to families below the poverty line and even if delivered at home, in such cases Rs. 500 / - has been paid to such beneficiary. If the JSY beneficiary needs emergency LSCS, in such a case Rs. 1500 / - is to be paid to the JSY beneficiary. This benefit will be given against the receipts of expenses submitted by the beneficiaries.
- IV. If LSCS is required for delivery of Government JSY beneficiary in case of emergency. Hospital and if there is a vacancy for a Gynecologist, the nearest government should call a hospital for Gynecologist LSCS. For such services Rs. Rs 1500 is to be paid to the concerned Gynecologist for contingency and travel expenses.
- V. For such cases, Civil Surgeon need to do enlisting of Gynecologist working in Government Hospital
- VI. A micropolitan is to be prepared by Civil Surgeon for LSCS services of Gynecologists from Govt. Health Institution to other nearest health institute of Govt.
- VII. 4% of JSY total grant is to be allocated for administrative expenses.
- VIII. ASHA incentive is divided into two categories. One is to provide all ANC checkup services to JSY beneficiaries during pregnancy and the other is for promoting JSY beneficiary

pregnant mother for Govt. institutional delivery.

- IX. In rural areas, if ASHA Workers have recruited JSY beneficiaries during pregnancy for ANC check and if ANC checkup is completed as required, she will be given an incentive of Rs. 300/- and In urban areas if Link worker has mobilized JSY beneficiary during pregnancy for ANC checkups and if all ANC checkups completed as per required, she will be given incentive of Rs 200/- but after ensuring the services given to mother by confirming from RCH Portal.
- X. If ASHA/ Link worker promotes JSY beneficiary for Govt. Health Institute only and stays with mother in hospital during delivery ASHA/Link worker paid incentive of Rs 300/- and 200/- in rural & urban area respectively. If JSY beneficiary delivers in Govt. accredited hospital or other hospital ASHA/Link worker will not receive incentive of promoting Delivery in institute.

Financial Guidelines

- I. Under this Scheme Financial Benefit is to be given to pregnant mothers from SC, ST & BPL families
- II. This financial benefit is given to JSY beneficiary within 7 days after delivery by DBT/ Aadhar linked Bank account.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

To this day, the attitude of men towards women is one of inferior prejudice and low social status. This is worse in the context of women from the backward classes. The sex ratio in Kolhapur is moving against the females. In Kolhapur city, we do not see the expected participation of women in the employment provided by the corporation. Similarly, women have been provided with inferior social status jobs. Incidents like rape, murder, injustice have also been seen in Kolhapur city. As expected, women political leaders were not found in Kolhapur city. We see a rare picture of women engaging in self-employment. Literacy is also lower among women than men in cities Literacy among females is also lower than males in the cities. There are many women in Kolhapur who do not even get adequate medical facilities. The condition of the backward classes is worse than that of the upper class women. This does not mean that women in Kolhapur city are being completely discriminated against and deprived of their development. Of course, we see the development of women to some extent and it is not



limited to anything. This situation has created a need to study women empowerment in Kolhapur city. Kolhapur Municipal Corporation provides health and medical facilities through its hospitals and clinics through Janani Suraksha Yojana.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. Analysis of Janani Suraksha Yojana – performance and expenditure in Maharashtra.
2. Analysis of Janani Suraksha Yojana in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation.
3. To suggest measures for improvement if necessary.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Any research if necessary to methodology this research use only secondary data has been collected from Books, Journals, various years of socio-economic survey of Maharashtra, Annual Budgets, Annual Reports, and Official Records of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation for the period into consideration (2007 to 2017).

LIMITATIONS

The present research study has the following limitations

- The study deals with only attempts of the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation for women empowerment.
- The present study is limited to the period 2007-08 to 2016-17. 3. The present study

considers only selected scheme Janani Suraksha Yojana of women empowerment.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) was started in 2005 with the objective of increasing institutional deliveries under this scheme. The Government of India under National Rural Health Mission in 2005 modified the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) from that of a nutrition improving initiative to the Janani Suraksha Yojana. The dual objective of the scheme is to reduce maternal and child mortality by promoting institutional deliveries. Although Janani Suraksha Yojana has been implemented in all the states and Union Territories, its focus is less on State is having a low institutional delivery rate. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored and integrates cash assistance in maternal care.

Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented in Municipal Corporations from 2005-06 to encourage delivery in rural and urban areas and to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) among beneficiaries from BPL, SC and ST, those who are over 19 years of age at the time of Anti Natal Care (ANC) registration. The scheme aims to reduce MMR by ensuring that all deliveries are conducted by Skill Birth Attendants (SBA). Under the scheme, Rs. 700 for rural areas and Rs. 600 for urban areas, it is given to the beneficiaries within seven days after delivery to the institution. While, for delivery at home by SBA Rs. 500 given to the beneficiaries having up to two living children in rural as well as urban areas.

Table no. 1

Janani Suraksha Yojana – Performance and Expenditure in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2007-08	219552	1628.96
2	2008-09	224375	2414.48
3	2009-10	347799	2740.60
4	2010-11	354108	3181.86
5	2011-12	404616	3527.91
6	2012-13	364039	3441.09
7	2013-14	403407	4397.05
8	2014-15	347591	4287.83
9	2015-16	338951	4601.24
10	2016-17	281027	4105.72
Average		328546.5	3432.67
SD		65941.88	961.54
CV		20.07	28.01
CAGR		0.03	0.11
Maximum		404616	4601.24
Minimum		219552	1628.96

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Maharashtra.



In this table no. 1 indicate that the Janani Suraksha Yojana performance and expenditure in Maharashtra. The average Maharashtra state under beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 328546.5 respectively. The coefficient of variance of beneficiaries in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 20.07 percent respectively. It means that beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana are fluctuating than Maharashtra state area. The compound annual growth rate of beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana was 0.03 percent respectively. The maximum beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana have been observed as 404616 in 2011-12 this year. Likewise the minimum beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana have been observed as 219552 respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana is fluctuating.

The average Maharashtra state under expenditure of Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 3432.67 lakh. The coefficient of variance of expenditure in Janani

Suraksha Yojana was 28.01 percent respectively. It means that expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana are high than Maharashtra state area. The compound annual growth rate of expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 0.11 percent respectively. The maximum expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 4601.24 in 2015-16 this year. Likewise the minimum expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 1628.96 respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana is increasing.

Expenditure of Janani Suraksha Yojana in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation

The Kolhapur Municipal Corporation carries out various activities at any level to provide various health facilities and services to women. Janani Suraksha Yojana is one of the schemes provided for the Municipal Corporation. Expenditure on Kolhapur Municipal Corporation on Janani Suraksha Yojana is represented in the following table.

Table No. 2
Janani Suraksha Yojana in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	Allotted Fund	Actual Expenditure
1	2007-08	12.26	0.46
2	2008-09	19.50	0.46
3	2009-10	22.67	7.37
4	2010-11	23.60	8.11
5	2011-12	18.92	8.74
6	2012-13	10.85	7.70
7	2013-14	7.05	6.29
8	2014-15	9.25	10.40
9	2015-16	13.65	10.07
10	2016-17	9.54	12.10
Average		14.73	7.17
SD		5.97	3.91
CV		40.50	54.54
CAGR		-0.03	0.44
Maximum		23.60	12.10
Minimum		7.05	0.46

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur District.

In this table no. 2 shows that the Janani Suraksha Yojana in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. The average Kolhapur Municipal Corporation under allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 14.73 lakh respectively. The coefficient of variance allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 40.50 percent respectively. It means that allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana is fluctuating than Kolhapur Municipal Corporation area.

The compound annual growth rate of allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana was -0.03 percent respectively. The maximum allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 23.6 lakh in 2010-11 this year. Likewise the minimum allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 7.05 respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 allotted funds in Janani Suraksha Yojana is fluctuating.



The average Kolhapur Municipal Corporation under actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 7.17 lakh respectively. The coefficient of variance actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 54.54 percent respectively. It means that actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana is increasing than Kolhapur Municipal Corporation area. The compound annual growth rate of actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 0.44 percent respectively. The maximum actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 12.10 lakh in 2016-17 this year. Likewise the minimum actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 0.46 respectively during the study period. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana is increasing.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The average Maharashtra state under beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 328546.5 respectively.
2. The coefficient of variance of beneficiaries in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 20.07 percent respectively. The compound annual growth rate of beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana was 0.03 percent respectively.
3. The maximum beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana have been observed as 404616 in 2011-12 this year. Likewise the minimum beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana have been observed as 219552 respectively during the study period.
4. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana is fluctuating.
5. The average Maharashtra state under expenditure of Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 3432.67 lakh.
6. The coefficient of variance of expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 28.01 percent respectively. The compound annual growth rate of expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 0.11 percent respectively.
7. The maximum expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 4601.24 in 2015-16 this year. Likewise the minimum expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has

been observed as 1628.96 respectively during the study period.

8. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana is increasing.
9. The average Kolhapur Municipal Corporation under allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 14.73 lakh respectively.
10. The coefficient of variance allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 40.50 percent respectively. The compound annual growth rate of allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana was -0.03 percent respectively.
11. The maximum allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 23.6 lakh in 2010-11 this year. Likewise the minimum allotted fund in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 7.05 respectively during the study period.
12. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 allotted funds in Janani Suraksha Yojana is fluctuating.
13. The average Kolhapur Municipal Corporation under actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 was 7.17 lakh respectively.
14. The coefficient of variance actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 54.54 percent respectively. The compound annual growth rate of actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana was 0.44 percent respectively.
15. The maximum actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 12.10 lakh in 2016-17 this year. Likewise the minimum actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana has been observed as 0.46 respectively during the study period.
16. This table concluding to that during the period 2007-08 to 2016-17 actual expenditure in Janani Suraksha Yojana is increasing.

SUGGESTION

Target oriented mass educational drive particularly involving ASHAs is recommended. Health workers need to pay special attention to non-earning / laborer women. The government may consider some simplification of the process. These modifications in long run will help achieving the objectives of the scheme.



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