Chapter 5 – Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Findings:

5.1.1 General Findings

1. It is found that there are mothers who are using more of private hospitals/clinic for maternal health care utilization in all cities under study.

2. It is also found that place of delivery was mostly in institution or in hospitals that means people are not taking risk of child’s birth at home

3. Further it was found that majority of the respondents have been attended by both nurses and doctors during their pregnancy.

4. From multiple response analysis, it is found that service not satisfactory, long distance and long waiting periods are the primary reasons for not using Government hospitals/institution.

5. From multiple response analysis, it is found that physical examination, Gynecological examination, Ultrasound an TT vaccine are the major health services received by mothers during their pregnancy

6. Further after pregnancy, Physical examination, counseling for breastfeeding and information on warning signs are major services received by mothers.

5.1.2 Surat City:

1. From the secondary data analysis, it was found that all the maternal health care utilized in last three years are showing increasing trend but on decreasing scale. On an average people are registering for ANC but they are not utilizing fully to all visits of PNC.

2. From cross tabulation result, it was found that there is a significant effect of socio-demographic and socio-economic factors on maternal health care utilized.

3. High association found for Age, Occupation and Zone of the respondents with maternal health care received in the city

4. Talking about socio-economic factors, education and income variables are having association with maternal health care utilization.
5. Further it was found from the chi-square test that majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received and doctors/nurses.

### 5.1.3 Vadodara City:

1. From secondary data, in comparison to last year, all the maternal health care service variables are showing negative result that means people are gradually decreasing in utilizing these services.

2. From cross tabulation result, it was found that there is a significant effect of socio-demographic and socio-economic factors on maternal health care utilized.

3. Low to Moderate level of association found for almost all socio-demographic and socio-economic factors of the respondents with maternal health care received in the city.

4. Further it was found from the chi-square test that majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received and doctors/nurses.

### 5.1.4 Ahmedabad City:

1. From the secondary data analysis, Ahmedabad people is utilizing maternal health care services at full level and even increased level of maternal health care.

2. From cross tabulation result, it was found that there is a significant effect of socio-demographic and socio-economic factors on maternal health care utilized.

3. Low association found for type of family and Occupation of the respondents with maternal health care received in the city while rest of variables are showing moderate level of association.

4. Talking about socio-economic factors, almost all variables are showing low to moderate level of association with maternal health care utilization.

5. Further it was found from the chi-square test that majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received
and doctors/nurses. However, few are found to be neutral to dissatisfy with the services or attendant.

5.1.5 Rajkot City:

1. From secondary analysis, maternal health care frequency of ANC and PNC initially showing positive result but in 3rd and 4th visit, it is showing negative result.

2. From cross tabulation result, it was found that there is a significant effect of socio-demographic and socio-economic factors on maternal health care utilized.

3. Moderate to high level of association found for almost all socio-demographic and socio-economic factors with maternal health care received in the city.

4. Further it was found from the chi-square test that majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received and doctors/nurses. Further, few are found to be neutral to dissatisfy and even highly dissatisfied with the services or attendant.

5.1.6 Comparative Study:

1. From the Kruskal Wallis Test it was found that Ahmedabad is best in utilizing almost all services of maternal health care as compared to other cities under studies. While poor utilization found for Rajkot city as compared to other cities under study.

2. Talking about satisfaction of respondents towards doctors/nurses, Rajkot city people are found to be more satisfied while Vadodara city showing poor performance in maternal health care received from doctors/nurses.

3. Further satisfaction of respondents towards maternal health care services received, Rajkot city people again are found to be more satisfied while Surat and Vadodara city showing poor performance in maternal health care services received.
5.2 Conclusions

The research started with the problem of maternal health care utilization in Gujarat. The main objective is to find out current status of maternal health care utilization and to measure the effect of socio-demographic and socio-economic factors on maternal health care in selected major cities of Gujarat viz. Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. The study employed frequency distribution, multiple response analysis, cross tabulation (Chi-square test of independence), Chi-square goodness of fit test and Kruskal Wallis test to achieve the said objectives.

The study concludes that majority of the mothers are using private hospitals/clinic for maternal health care services, generally they are attended by both doctors and nurses and they are receiving TT injection and ANC regularly while irregular in early ANC and PNC. Further services are not satisfactory, long waiting hours and long distances are the primary reasons for not using government services. Moreover, physical examination, gynecological examination is the most important services mothers are receiving during their pregnancy and physical examination and breastfeeding counseling is the most important services receiving after pregnancy.

Moreover, the study concludes from the cross tabulation result, almost all socio-demographic and socio-economic factors are significantly associated with the maternal health care utilization in all cities. High association found for Age, Occupation and Zone of the respondents with maternal health care received in Surat city. Talking about socio-economic factors, education and income variables are having association with maternal health care utilization.

Low association found for type of family and Occupation of the respondents with maternal health care received in Vadodara city while rest of variables are showing moderate level of association. Talking about socio-economic factors, almost all variables are showing low to moderate level of association with maternal health care utilization. Low association found for type of family and Occupation of the respondents with maternal health care received in Ahmedabad city while rest of variables are showing moderate level of association. Talking about socio-economic factors, almost all variables are showing low to moderate level of association with maternal health care utilization.
Further, moderate to high level of association found for almost all socio-demographic and socio-economic factors with maternal health care received in Rajkot city. Moreover, we can conclude that majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received and doctors/nurses in Surat City. While majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received and doctors/nurses in Vadodara city. However, few are found to be neutral to dissatisfy with the services or attendant for Vadodara city.

Again majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received and doctors/nurses. However, few are found to be neutral to dissatisfy with the services or attendant in Ahmedabad city. And majority of the respondents are satisfied and even highly satisfied with the maternal health care received and doctors/nurses in Rajkot city. Further, few are found to be neutral to dissatisfy and even highly dissatisfied with the services or attendant in Rajkot city.

From the Kruskal Wallis Test it in concluded that that Ahmedabad is best in utilizing almost all services of maternal health care as compared to other cities under studies. While poor utilization found for Rajkot city as compared to other cities under study. Talking about satisfaction of respondents towards doctors/nurses, Rajkot city people are found to be more satisfied while Vadodara city showing poor performance in maternal health care received from doctors/nurses. Further satisfaction of respondents towards maternal health care services received, Rajkot city people again are found to be more satisfied while Surat and Vadodara city showing poor performance in maternal health care services received.
5.3. Suggestions

1. More of private clinic has been used by people for maternal health care so we can suggest to the government hospitals/clinic to promote maternal health care services and especially government hospitals/clinic should focus more on service satisfaction, long distance and long waiting periods.

2. Age and occupation found to be highly associated with maternal health utilization, so they should take care of various age group mothers and occupation they are in for Surat city.

3. Management capacity should be improved by creating additional permanent posts for maternal health at the directorate to plan, implement, and monitor safe motherhood programmes in Gujarat.

4. Focus must be on ensuring that all the are made fully functional with comprehensive maternal health care services before and after pregnancy, including physical examination, Gynecological examination, Ultrasound, blood checkup, Physical examination, and counseling for breastfeeding.

5. Though maternal health care services are utilized, its quality should be strengthened to improve maternal indicators in the district. Post Natal Care (PNC) should be strengthened in the Surat City.

6. People are dissatisfied with doctors/nurses in Vadodara City so the city should trained their medical staff including doctors and nurses.

7. Ahmedabad city is quite good in comparison to other four cities in terms of maternal health care utilization, so it is suggested that they should continue with their services and try to provide better services in future.

8. Rajkot city people are found to be dissatisfied with the doctors/nurses and even overall maternal health care utilization, so it is suggested that they should improve the quality of doctors/nurses and overall maternal health care services.

9. Overall comparison among cities of Gujarat under study, we can suggest that Surat and Rajkot city needs to improve a lot in terms of maternal health care utilization in Gujarat.

10. To have ante (related to the birth of a baby) check-ups at the ward level.
11. To communicate education to communities on birth (state of being completely ready for something).

12. It needs to be found out whether this was the first, second or third delivery of the women, where were the earlier deliveries and where had the woman/ family actually planned to have this delivery.

13. Health care should be a right (promised that something will definitely happen or that something will definitely work as described) to all people (who lawfully live in a country, state, etc.) ignoring social, money-based, social class backgrounds.