

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS AT SELECTED RURAL AREA, KARAIKAL.

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Abstract: Background: Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a maternal protection scheme that promotes institutional delivery by providing cash incentive to the mothers who deliver their babies in health care facilities. With the purpose of improving maternal and neo-natal morbidity and mortality indicators, the investment and emphasis on JSY is continued. **Objective:** 1. To assess the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers. 2. To find out the association between knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers with their selected demographic variables. **Material and methods:** Descriptive study design has been used for this study. The population chosen for the study was antenatal mothers at rural area, Karaikal. A total 60 antenatal mothers were selected using purposive sampling technique. The questionnaire was found valid by experts. Consent from all the antenatal mothers were obtained and structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. **Results:** The study results revealed that, considering overall knowledge level the majority 69% (39) of antenatal mothers had inadequate knowledge, 29% (18) of antenatal mothers had moderate knowledge and 2% (3) had adequate knowledge. Considering overall knowledge score, the mean score knowledge for inadequate (7.44), moderate (14.25) and adequate (18.434) and standard deviation score for inadequate (3.414), moderate (1.5869) and adequate (1.281). There is a significant association between the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers with their demographic variables such as type of family, education, occupation and source of information at the level of $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion: The study indicated education/ awareness on Janani Suraksha Yojana to antenatal mothers is needed.

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, Janani Suraksha Yojana, antenatal mothers.

INTRODUCTION:

Pregnancy and childbirth are generally times of joy for parents and families. Pregnancy, child birth and motherhood, in an environments respects women, can powerfully affirm women's rights and social status without jeopardizing their health. Every day approximately 830 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and child birth. Nearly 2.7 million babies die during first 28 days of life and 2.6 million babies are stillborn. Most still births and neonatal deaths are preventable with quality health care throughout pregnancy and child birth.

According to WHO (2015), 3,03,000 women died due to complications of pregnancy. Almost of these, deaths occurred in low and middle income countries (99%). Reduction in

maternal mortality crucially depends upon ensuring that women have access to quality care before, during and child birth. All women need access to antenatal care in pregnancy, skilled care in child birth and care support in the weeks after child birth. To maintain the health of the mother, Government has launched many schemes related to promote maternal and child health which are 100% sponsored by the government.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is an ambitious scheme providing as a safe motherhood intervention and was launched under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) by the Honorable Prime Minister of our country on 12th April 2005. It was proposed by the way of modifying and then existing National Maternity Benefit Schemes (NMBS). While NMBS is linked to

the provision of better diet for pregnant women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, Janani Suraksha Yojana integrates cash assistance with antenatal care during pregnancy period, institutional care during delivery and immediate postpartum period in a health centre by establishing systems of coordinated health care by the field level health workers.

With the launch of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), the number of institutional deliveries had increased significantly. Institutional deliveries in India have risen sharply from 60% in 20013-2014 to over 87.6 % in 2018-2019.

Angeline Lavanya et, al. (2020) conducted a study to assess knowledge about Janani Suraksha Yojana among 100 antenatal mothers at Koyembedu PHC by non- probability sampling technique. The needed data were collected using structured interview schedule. The study findings showed that the mean level of knowledge was 5.77 with 1.295 standard deviation. Researchers suggested that some of the antenatal mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana Schemes.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers at selected rural area, Karaikal.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers.
- To find out the association between knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers with their selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted at Jeeva nagar, Kottucherry, Karaikal. 60 samples were selected using purposive sampling technique. Quantitative research design adopted for this study with descriptive research design.

Description and development of tool

The structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme was developed by the investigator. The tool consists of two parts: Socio demographic data contains 8 items such as age, religion, gravid, education, occupation, types of family, family income and source of information. Structured knowledge questionnaire on Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme consisting 20 items.

Ethical consideration

The research proposal was approved by the dissertation committee by Vinayaka Mission's College of Nursing and Research Foundation (DU), Karaikal. Formal permission was obtained from the Principal of Vinayaka Mission's college of Nursing, Karaikal. Informed consent was obtained from the study participants, after explaining the nature and duration of the study.

Result and Discussion

The study findings revealed that, level of knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers during pre-test 69% (39) of antenatal mothers had inadequate knowledge, 29%(18) of antenatal mothers had moderate knowledge and 2%(3) had adequate knowledge. Analysis and interpretation of data were based on the objectives of the study. The collected data was tabulated and organized using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Major findings of the study

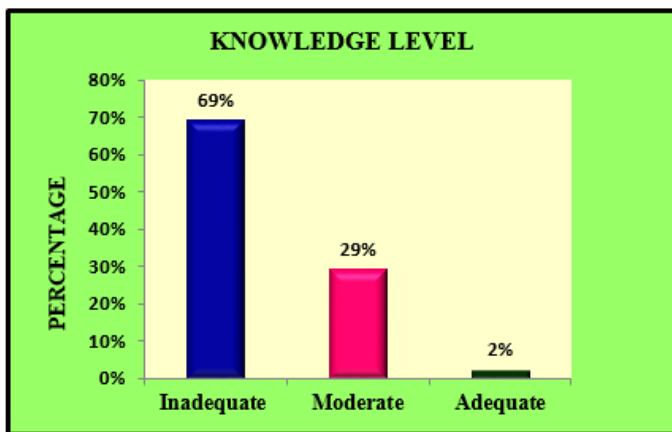
- With regards to age the study shows that, 62.4% of antenatal mothers were in between the age group of 19-25 years, 13 % were in 26-30 years and 24.6% were in >30 years of age group.
- According to religion the study shows that majority 79.8% of antenatal mothers were Hindu, 18.5% were in Christian and 1.7% of antenatal mothers were in Muslim.
- According to gravida of the mother, majority 53.5% were in primi gravida, 38.5% were in gravid 2 and 8% were in gravid 3.
- Regarding to education, 16.7% of antenatal mothers had primary and secondary education, 59.2% had higher secondary education and 24.1% had graduate.
- According to occupation 43.3% of antenatal mothers were as house wife, 25.3 % were self employed, 22 .8 % were employed in private services and 8.6% were government employee.
- According to type of family, majority 79.3 % of antenatal mothers belongs to nuclear family and 20.7% were belongs to nuclear family.
- According to family monthly income, 28.33% had monthly income of less than Rs. 15,000, 41.6% had

monthly income of Rs. 16,000 – 25,000 and 14.6% had Rs.26,000- 50,000 and 15.47% had above Rs. 50,000.

- According to source of information, 59% of antenatal mothers gained information from friends and relatives, ANM/ASHA and only 16% gained from Mass media and newspaper.

Level of knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers

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The present study revealed that, there was statistically found association between the level of knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme among antenatal mothers with their demographic variables such as type of family, education, occupation, and source of information which is *Significant at 5% ($p < 0.05$) level. The Chi square test was used to find the association between the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme among antenatal mothers with their demographic variables.

Acknowledgement:

The researcher has grateful for the Research guide and participants for their support, co-operation and participation.

Recommendation:

- Similar study could be conducted for a large sample.
- Study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of teaching programme on knowledge of antenatal mother regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana.

- A comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana can be conducted on urban and rural area.

Conclusion

The study indicated that most of the antenatal mothers had inadequate knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme. Health team members should create awareness regarding various maternal benefit scheme and encourage the mothers to utilize all schemes.

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