

A study to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers on janani suraksha yojana at selected rural area, Mangalore

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Abstract: A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge of under-five children mother. the data was collected from 60 under five children mother pudurural area mangalore .purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics and presented in the form of tables and graphs. the percentage distribution of mothers according to their age shows that 50.0% (25) of mothers were in between 20 to 25 years of age, 46% (23) of mothers were in between 26 to 30 years of age and 4% (02) of mothers was in between 31 to 35 years of age. the percentage distribution of mothers according to their gravid shows that 60% (30) of mothers were belongs to gravida-1 40% (20) of mothers were belongs to gravida-2.the percentage distribution of mothers according to their educational status shows that 26% (13) of mothers were studied up to primary school, 32% (16) of mothers were studied up to middle school, 34% (17) of mothers were studied up to high school, and 8% (4) of mothers were puc. the percentage distribution of mothers according to their occupation shows that 28% (14) of mothers were housewife, 36% (18) of mothers were daily wage workers, 20% (14) were private job workers(10) ,2% were self employees (1) and 7% were govt workers. the percentage distribution of mothers according to their family income shows that 36% (18) of mother's monthly family income was less than rs 5000, 22% (16) of mother's monthly family income was between rs 5001 to 10000, 28% (14) of mother's monthly family income was between rs 10001 to 15000 and 4% (2) of mothers family income was above 15000. the percentage distribution of mothers according to their type of family shows that 62 % (31) of mothers were belongs to nuclear family, and 38% (19) of mothers were belongs to joint family. the percentage distribution of mothers according to their religion shows that 44% (22) of mothers were hindu, 50% (25) of mothers were muslim and 6% (3) were christian. the percentage distribution of mothers according to their source of information shows that 26% (13) of mothers source of information was through health personnel, 42% (21) were through relatives, 24% (12) of mothers through of mothers source of information was through neighbors and,8% (4) of mothers were through mass media. analysis of existing knowledge of antenatal mother on janani suraksha yojana. assessment of the level of knowledge of the under-five children mother shows that the highest 62% of the sample had inadequate knowledge, 38% of the antenatal mother had moderate knowledge. association of knowledge score of the respondents and demographic variables. association of knowledge of respondents on janani suraksh yojana and demographic variables indicates that there was a no significant association between knowledge scores of the antenatal mother with the demographic variables.

Key Words: Mother, Son , Janani Suraksha Yojana, Rural area, descriptive study.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In any community, mother and children constitute a priority group; they comprise approximately 71.14% of the population of the developing countries. in india women of the child bearing age constitute 22.2% and children under 15 years of age about 35.3% of the total population together they constitute nearly 57.5% of the total population. mother and children not only constitute a large group but they are also a vulnerable or special risk group. the risk is connected with child bearing in the case of women and survival in case of children².india contributes around 20 percent of global births. each year in india, roughly 30 million women experience pregnancy and 27 million have a live birth. of these, an estimated 1, 36,000 maternal deaths and one million new born deaths occur each year, thus pregnancy-related mortality and morbidity continues to take a huge toll on the lives of indian women and their new born. these considerations have led to the formulation of specific health services for mother and child in india³.janani suraksha yojana, under the overall

umbrella of national rural health mission (nrhm), has been proposed by a way of modifying the national maternity benefit scheme (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 the pregnancy period, institutional care during delivery and immediate postpartum period in a health centre by establishing systems of coordinated care by the field level health workers. the janani suraksha yojana is a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme launched by the honourable prime minister of our country on april 12, 2005 for reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality⁴.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Literature recreated to incidence of institutional delivery

A study conducted to assess the effect of monetary incentives on institutional deliveries: evidence from the janani suraksha yojana in India. results indicate that in the initial one and a half years of its operation, the scheme did not have any effect on the disparity between the targeted and non- targeted states. in fact, the gap widened in this period, albeit marginally. but beginning from 2007, the targeted states have shown much larger improvements in the institutional deliveries, leading to a dramatic decline in the gap between the targeted and the non-targeted states. it also shows that the convergence or differential improvement in access and availability of medical facilities.¹²

Literature recreated to janani suraksha yojana

A study conducted to assess and evaluate the operational mechanism, utilization, non-utilization, awareness and perception of mothers on janani suraksha yojana in two blocks each district of south orissa. the study revealed that there was a lack of orientation of the health staff other than asha on jsy. asha played a major role in motivation for institutional deliveries in two third of the utilizes, most of the utilizes expressed problem of communication and transport. further no availability of 24x7 facilities and lack of staff were major deterrents for prospective mothers in accessing jsy services. the study recommends for streamlining of funds flow, accreditation of private hospitals, intensification of iec activities and community leaders and women group¹⁸.

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Research approach

Descriptive research can be described as a formal process adopted to observe and document aspects of situation as it naturally occurs and some time to serve as a starting point for hypothesis generation or theory development.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive design is used to describe the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding janani suraksha yojana.

SETTING

The study was conducted in pudu rural area of pudu phc mangalore.

VARIABLES UNDER INVESTIGATION

In this study the variables are age, religion, type of family, educational status, occupation, family income per year, source of information

POPULATION

In this present study the population comprised of antenatal mothers residing in pudu rural area in Mangalore

1. the target population:- in the present study the target population consisted of population of antenatal mothers those who meet the inclusion criteria
2. the accessible population:- comprised all antenatal mothers available in pudu rural area at the time of study.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sample and sample size

The sample for the present study consisted of 50 Antenatal mothers who meet the inclusion criteria from selected Pudurural area, Mangalore

Sampling technique

Purposive sampling technique, a type of non probability sampling approach was found to be appropriate to selected 50Antenatal mothers residing in pudu rural area Mangalore.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The demographic data were collected using a structured baseline performa prepared by the investigator. the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding janani suraksha yojana was assessed by using structured questionnaire. the method used for data collection was as follows

1. The research investigator introduced him to the subjects and established the good rapport with them.
2. the written consent was obtained from each antenatal mother
3. Appropriate orientation was given to the subjects about the aim of the study, nature of the questionnaire and adequate care was taken for protecting the subjects from potential risk including maintaining confidentiality, security and identity.
4. Non probability sample random sampling technique was used to give equal chance to each and every subjects.
5. The socio demographic variables collected from the subject and used to done to assess the subject knowledge through structured questionnaire.
6. Data collected was then tabulated and analysed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

in order to conduct this study, three tools were prepared by investigator

tool 1:- base line information

tool 2:- knowledge structured questionnaire

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Data will be analyzed using both descriptive (frequency, percentage, range, mean, median, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (chi-square) .

4. DISCUSSION:

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of data collected to determine knowledge and antenatal mother the result has been organised and presented in three section.

Part 1: description of demographic characteristics of antenatal mothers

Part 2: analysis of existing knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding janani suraksha yojana

Part 3: association between knowledge of the respondent on janani suraksha yojana and demographic variables.

5. ANALYSIS :

Part-I

Table 1: frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to their personal characteristics. Demographic profile

		n=50	
demographic variables		no. of mothers (n)	percentage %
age	20-25 years	25	50%
	26-30 years	23	46%
gravidia	31-35 years	2	04%
	gravidia-i	30	60%
	gravidia-ii	20	40%
educational status	primary school	13	26
	middle school	16	32
	high school	17	34
	puc and above	4	8
mothers occupation	house wife	14	28
	daily wage earner	18	36
	private job	10	20
	self employment	1	2
	govt worker	7	14
monthly income of family	<5000	18	36
	5001-10000	16	32
	10001-15000	14	28
	>15000	02	4

type of family	nuclear family	31	62
	joint family	19	38
religion	hindu	22	44
	christian	3	06
	muslim	25	50
source of information	health worker	13	26
	relatives	21	42
	neighbours	12	24
	mass media	4	8

Part -II

Objective 1: to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding rotavirus vaccination

Table 2: distribution of subjects according to level of knowledge.

n=50

level of knowledge	frequency	percentage
moderately adequate	19	38
inadequate	31	62
total	50	100.0

Part-III

Objective 2: to find out the association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Table 3: association between post test level of knowledge and their demographic variables

n=50

demographic variables	no. of mothers (n)	level of knowledge		chi-square test
		adequate	moderately adequate	
age	20-25 years	25	15	chi square value=2.716 p=0. 257
	26-30 years	23	08	
	31-35 years	2	01	
gravidia	gravidia-i	30	10	chi square value=5.222 p=0. 156
	gravidia-ii	20	10	
educational status	primary school	13	03	chi square value=0. 185 p=0. 912
	middle school	16	06	
	high school	17	04	
	puc and above	4	02	
mothers occupation	house wife	14	05	chi square value=1.051 p=0. 305
	daily wage earner	18	06	
	private job	10	06	

	self employment	1	0	1	chi square value=5.508 p=0.064
	govt worker	7	03	04	
monthly income of family	<5000	18	6	12	chi square value=0.881 p=0.348
	5001-10000	16	5	11	
	10001-15000	14	4	10	
type of family	>15000	02	1	1	chi square value=1.657 p=0.437
type of family	nuclear family	31	11	20	chi square value=0.853 p=0.653
	joint family	19	04	15	
religion	hindu	22	10	12	chi square value=0.853 p=0.653
	christian	3	01	02	
	muslim	25	08	17	
source of information	health worker	13	03	10	chi square value=0.753 p=0.623
	relatives	21	06	15	
	neighbours	12	06	06	
	mass media	4	02	02	

NS – Not significant

6. CONCLUSION:

Assessment of the level of knowledge of the under-five children mother shows that the highest 62% of the sample had inadequate knowledge, 38% of the antenatal mother had moderate knowledge. association of knowledge of respondents on janani suraksh yojana and demographic variables indicates that there was a no significant association between knowledge scores of the antenatal mother with the demographic variables. hence, the study concluded that antenatal mother not have adequate knowledge regarding janani suraksha yojana. therefore, there was a lack of knowledge in some aspects regarding janani suraksha yojana among antenatal mother residing in a rural area. there was necessity to give health education for antenatal mother to improve their knowledge and attitude related to janani suraksha yojana.

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