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Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Selected Government Maternity Benefit Schemes Among Antenatal Mothers at Selected PHC, Bengaluru.

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ABSTRACT: *Maternal health care still a major challenge to the global public health system, especially in developing countries. Globally everyday about 830 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth and 99% of these women are from developing countries. Half of these deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa and almost one third report from south Asia.* ***OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:*** *1. To assess the pre-test knowledge level regarding selected government maternity benefit schemes among antenatal mothers at selected PHC, Bengaluru. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected government maternity benefit schemes among antenatal mothers at selected PHC, Bengaluru. 3. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.* ***METHODS:*** *Quantitative approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used in this study. Sample was selected through convenient sampling technique. The sample for the present study comprises of 60 students.* ***RESULTS:*** *Most of the antenatal mothers 12(20.0%) have inadequate knowledge, 48(80.0%) antenatal mothers have moderately knowledge and none of them have adequate knowledge regarding Maternal benefit schemes.* ***INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION:*** *This finding indicates that there is a need for health education on selected government maternity benefit scheme among antenatal mother.*

KEYWORDS: *Effectiveness, structure teaching programme, Government Maternity Benefit Scheme, antenatal mother.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Government of India has started many national health programmes like ICDS, Janani Suraksha Yojana etc. to improve the health of antenatal mothers. National health Mission is also playing very important role in improving the maternal & child health in Urban as well as Rural area. Women play important role in Nation building so their health is equally important to achieve growth & development in all aspect of the country. Sustained development of the country can thus be achieved only if we take holistic care of our women and children. Government of India and various State governments have come up with maternity benefit schemes to provide allowances to pregnant women and lactating mothers in India. Following is list of Pregnancy Schemes in India.[1]

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

A cross-sectional study was done in six Anganwadi centres in rural field practice area of medical college for a period of 4 months. Universal sampling was adopted to include all registered pregnant women. A pre-designed semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Appropriate descriptive statistics like proportion and percentage were used

describe and to draw the inferences. A total of 104 pregnant women were included. Most of them were in the age group of 20 to 30 years 76 (73.1%). More than half were in third trimester 60 (57.7%), seeking antenatal care from both government and private facilities equally. Awareness about various schemes ranged from minimum of 2 (1.9%) for JSSK to maximum of 102 (98.1%) for ICDS. ASHA workers 96 (92.3%) acted as source of information for majority of pregnant women followed by Anganwadi workers 88 (84.6%). Knowledge was adequate but not sufficient across all schemes hence more efforts should be done to overcome this discrepancy. Health care workers like ASHA and Anganwadi worker have put efforts in creating awareness.[2]

A study was conducted among 500 pregnant mothers regarding impact of awareness programme on maternity benefit scheme. Probability purposive sampling technique was used to draw sample. Data was collected using structured interview schedule. Awareness programme was conducted and post test was administered after 7 days using the same structured interview schedule. Results show that the enhancement knowledge score between pre-test and post-test found to be 43%. The statistical paired t-test implies significant difference in the enhancement of knowledge between pre-test and post-test ($t=76.31^{**}$ $P<0.05$). The result reveals the impact of awareness programme on Janani Suraksha Yojana. The area wise mean enhancement knowledge score indicate the range is between 38.4%-50.85 revealing the impact of awareness 19 programme. However paired t-test indicates statistical significance at 5% level for all the individual aspects under study.[3]

3. OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the pre-test knowledge level regarding selected government maternity benefit schemes among antenatal mothers at selected PHC, Bengaluru.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected government maternity benefit schemes among antenatal mothers at selected PHC, Bengaluru.
- To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables.

4. METHODOLOGY:

Pre-experimental, one-group pre-test post-test designs was used to assess the knowledge regarding selected government maternity benefit schemes among antenatal mothers at selected PHC, Bengaluru. This study is conducted among antenatal mothers at selected PHC, Bengaluru. In this study independent variable is structure teaching programme. Sample comprises of 60 antenatal mothers of selected PHC, Bengaluru.

KNOWLEDGE OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS REGARDING MATERNAL BENEFIT SCHEMES.

TABLE – 1: PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS N=60

Knowledge level	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Inadequate knowledge	12	20.0	0	**0.0**
Moderate knowledge	48	80.0	7	**11.7**
Adequate knowledge	0	0.0	53	**88.3**
Total	**60**	**100**	**60**	**100**

TABLE – 2: MEAN, MEAN PERCENTAGE AND STANDARD DEVIATION FOR THE PRE-TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS. N=60

Knowledge scores	No. of items	Max score	Mean	Mean %	Median	SD
Pre-test	30	30	17.7	59.0	17.5	2.513
Post-test	30	30	24.77	82.56	25	1.750

TABLE 3: COMPARISON OF PRETEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS REGARDING MATERNAL BEEFITS N=60

Knowledge scores	Pre test		Mean difference	t Value	Df	Inference
	Mean	S D				
Pre test	17.7	2.513	7.07	18.550	59	S
Post test	24.77	1.750				

TABLE – 4: ASSOCIATION OF PRETEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

S.no	N= 60 Variables	Below Median	Median and above	Chi square	Df	P value (0.05)	Inference
1.	**Age in years**						
a.	20-24yrs	10	15	1.393	2	0.498	NS
b.	25-29 yrs	5	16				
c.	30-34 yrs	5	9				
d.	More Than 35 yrs						
2.	**Religion**						
a.	Hindu	14	24	1.166	2	0.558	NS
b.	Christian	3	5				
c.	Muslim	3	11				
3.	**Educational status**						
a.	Primary education	4	3	7.904	3	0.048	S
b.	Secondary education	4	21				
c.	Graduation	8	7				
d.	Post graduation	4	9				
4.	**Occupation**						
a.	Home maker	1	5	1.174	3	0.759	S
b.	Coolie	6	11				
c.	Private employee	5	7				
d.	Govt employee	5	13				
e.	Business	3	4				
5.	**Type of family**						
a.	Nuclear family	53	88.3	4.227	2	0.121	NS
b.	Joint family	7	11.7				

c.	Extended family	0	0				
6.	**Monthly income**						
a.	> ₹ 10,000	3	5	3.100	3	0.376	NS
b.	₹ 10, 001- ₹20,000	11	18.33				
c.	₹ 20, 001- ₹30,000	37	61.67				
d.	> ₹ 30,001	9	15				
7.	**Area of residence**						
a.	Rural	04	6.7	3.200	2	0.202	NS
b.	Urban	50	83.3				
c.	Urban- slum	06	10				
8.	**Gravida**						
a.	Prime	26	43.3	8.156	3	0.046	S
b.	2	26	43.3				
c.	3	05	8.34				
d.	4	03	5				
9.	**Number of live children**						
a.	Prime	30	50	0.657	1	0.418	NS
b.	1	27	45				
c.	2	03	05				
d.	3	00	00				
10.	**Source of information**						
a.	Mass media	22	36.7	8.553	2	0.044	S
b.	Health team member	24	40.0				
c.	Peer group and family members	9	15.0				
d.	No information	5	8.3				

NOTE: * - Significant at 5% Level, NS- Not significant

5. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION:

The present study assessed the level of knowledge regarding Government health scheme among antenatal mothers found that majority (20%) of the had inadequate knowledge (80%) moderate knowledge and (0%) had adequate knowledge score. The present study assessed the level of knowledge regarding Government health scheme among antenatal mothers found that majority (0%) of the had inadequate knowledge, (7%) moderate knowledge and (53%) had adequate knowledgescore. The structure teaching programme was helpful to understand the antenatal mothers about introduction, types of government scheme, availability and benefits of Government scheme.

IMPLICATION NURSING PRACTICE:

At community level the nurses should provide awareness regarding availability and benefits of Government scheme among antenatal mothers. Nurses need to have knowledge on availability and benefits of Government scheme on availability and benefits of Government scheme among antenatal mothers.

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NURSING EDUCATION

The head personnel should be aware of availability and benefits of Government scheme. The community nursing curriculum should provide knowledge to antenatal mothers with adequate information responding to availability and benefits of Government scheme.. The knowledge should be frequently updated in the curriculum. Active participation of the community nurses by providing informationbooklet.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

Community nursing administration can be collaborating with public health workers and community nurse to disseminate information regarding availability and benefits of Government scheme.

NURSING RESEARCH

Nursing research plays in impotent role in the field of community nursing. Nursing researchimproves community expertise personnel knowledge help to implement changes to provide excellence in community nursing care and help locate additional resources. Therefore nurses must be vigilant and should adopt skills based on new scientific base. It is essential to identify present lack of knowledge regarding availability and benefits of Government scheme to identify extent of information to be given.

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