



A study to assess the knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana among primipara mothers in a selected hospital, at Agartala with a view to develop an information booklet

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Abstract

Background: The Janani Suraksha Yojana was implemented to ensure that pregnant women who are Below the Poverty Line (BPL) access health facilities for childbirth. It provides cash benefit to eligible pregnant women if they choose to deliver in a health facility irrespective of their age and the number of children they have special dispensation is provided to states that have low institutional delivery rates.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive approach was found to be appropriate to assess the knowledge of primipara mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana in selected hospital of Agartala with a view to develop an information booklet. The sample considered of 100 primipara mothers who met the inclusion criteria and were chosen by Non-probability purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted at the postnatal ward of IGM hospital, Agartala. Data collection was done from 08.09.2020 to 18.09.2020. Formal written permission from hospital Medical Superintendent was obtained prior to data collection process. Data was collected by using structured questionnaire.

Result: It has been found that the majority of primipara mothers knowledge questionnaire regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana 16% of primipara mothers had inadequate knowledge respectively, 56% of primipara mothers had moderately adequate knowledge respectively and 28% of primipara mothers had adequate knowledge respectively in Janani Suraksha Yojana. The data was also presented graphically. To test the null hypotheses the level of significance was set at 0.05 and the result shown that the value is significant at >0.05% level of significance.

Conclusion: it can be concluded that knowledge of primipara mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana was moderate knowledge.

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, janani suraksha yojana, primipara mothers, booklets

Introduction

Only a prospective mother knows what it is to carry, the onlookers notice her illness and pity her, but she alone knows the travail” ----- Mahatma Gandhi

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 Honorable Prime Minister of our country on April 12, 2005 for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

The concept of healthy mother and healthy baby is an important aspect of reproductive health care programme. In a developing country like India, poverty, illiteracy, multiple pregnancies and lack of health facility take their toll of mother's health and that of the infant. Building national capacity in planning, implementing and monitoring sexual and reproductive health programs is a major challenge in Asian countries. Due to multidimensional factors, safe motherhood is still a dream for much of India particularly for its rural and tribal population.

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 ssIndia.

Methodology: Research methodology is a systematic way to solve the research problems.

Descriptive Research designed study was adopted to assess the knowledge regarding janani suraksha yojana among primipara mothers

Research approach: Descriptive Research approach was used for this study.

Research Design:

Research design adopted Survey research design.

Schematic presentation of research design: Variable:

Research variables: Knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Demographic variables

In this study demographic variables were setting, Age, Religion, Type of family, Educational status, Occupation, Husband's occupation, Monthly income, previous knowledge, source of Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in selected hospital, Agartala, Tripura West.

Population: Primipara mothers in selected hospital.

Sample: 100 primipara mothers.

Sampling technique: In this study non- probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

Inclusion criteria: 1. Women who is giving birth for the first time.

2. Women who are having two gravid and had delivered a baby for the first time but 1st and 2nd gravid may be not resulting in viable offspring.

Analysis and Interpretation:

The result were computed using descriptive and inferential statistic based on the objective of the study.

Analysis of data based on the objective of the study.

Objectives of the study:

- To assess the knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana among primipara mothers.
- To findout the association between knowledge scores of primipara mothers Janani Suraksha Yojana with their selected demographic variables
- To develop and validate an information booklet on Janani Suraksha Yojana.

The analysis report is organized under following sections:

Section A: Description of the demographic data of primipara mothers.

Section B: Analysis of knowledge scores of primipara mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana. Part I: Assessment of the level of knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana was measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.

Part II: Over all mean, SD and mean percentage of knowledge score of primipara mothers on Minor ailments Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Section C: Association between the knowledge scores of primipara mothers with selected demographic variables.

Section A: Description of the demographic data of primipara mothers.

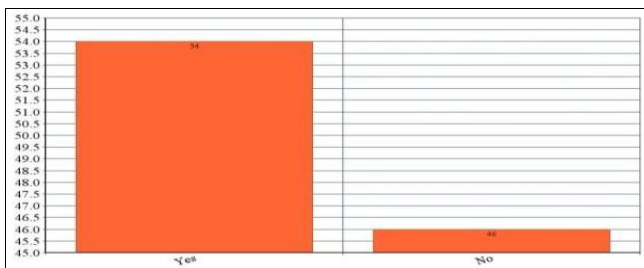
This part deals with the distribution of participants according to their demographic data. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and are summarized in terms of percentage.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic data on primipara mother N=100

Sl no	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Hospital setting-		
	a. Govt. hospital	62	62%
	b. Private hospital	38	38%
2.	Age of mothers (in years)-		
	a. 19-23years.	74	74%
	b. 24-28years	17	17%
	c. 29-34years	9	9%
	d. Above 34 years.	0	0
3.	Religion-		
	a. Hindu.	67	67%
	b. Muslim.	33	33%
	c. Christian.	00	0
	d. If any other specify	00	0
4.	Typers of family-		
	a. Nuclear	57	57%
	b. Joint family	40	40%
	c. Extended family	3	3%
5.	Mother's education-		
	a. No formal education	6	6%
	b. Primary education	49	49%
	c. Sercondaruy education	35	35%
	d. Higher secondary education	10	10%
6.	Gravid-		
	a. Gravida-1	80	80%
	b. b. Gravida-2	20	20%
7.	Occupation-		
	a. House wife	69	69%
	b. Daily wage earner	7	7%
	c. Private job	13	13%
	d. Self employee	11	11%
8.	Family income/month (in Rupees)-		
	a. Less than Rs.5,000	48	48%
	b. 5,001-10,000	20	20%
	c. 10,001-15,000	19	19%
	d. More than Rs.15,001	13	13%
9.	Previous knowledge of janani suraksha yojana-		
	a. Yes	54	54%
	b. No	46	46%
10.	Source of information-		
	a. Mass medisa	60	60%
	b. Health personnel	35	35%
	c. Others	5	5%

Table 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic data on primipara mother Majority of the samples 62% were in Govt, majority of the samples 74% were in the age group of 19-23 years. majority of the samples 67% of mothers were hindu, majority of the samples of family shows that 57% of mothers had nuclear family. majority of the samples education status shows that 49% had primary education, majority of the samples gravid status reveals that 80% of mothers had gravid-1, majority of the samples to the family occupation status shows that 69% of mothers were house wife. 48% samples family income/month reveals that mothers had family income less than Rs. 5000 (20%) had a family income of Rs.5000-10,000, 19% had a family income of Rs. 10,001-15,000 and 13% had a family income of above Rs.15,001. Distribution of the samples according to the previous knowledge status shows that 54% of mothers were knowledge about the janani suraksha yojana, 46% of mothers had no idea about janani suraksha yojana. Distribution of the samples according to the source of information status shows that 60% of mothers were source of mass media, 35% of mothers were source of information of health personnel and 5% of mothers were have other source of information.

Section B: Analysis of knowledge scores of primipara mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana.



Part I: Assessment of the level of knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana was measured by structured knowledge questionnaire

Table 2: Knowledge score in percentage among primipara mother: N=100

Score	Level of knowledge percentage	in	Category
0-12	Inadequate knowledge		40%
13-21	Moderate knowledge		41-70%
22-30	Adequate knowledge		71-100%

Table 5: Association between level of primipara mother’s knowledge level and demographic variables N=100

Sl. No.	Demographic variables	Chi-square value (x ²)	p value	df	Inference
1.	Hospital setting- a. Govt. hospital b. Private hospital	0.001	3.84	1	Not significant
2.	Age of mothers (in years)- a. 19-23years. b. 24-28years c. 29-34years d. Above 34 years	4.01	3.84	1	Significant
3.	Religion- a. Hindu. b. Muslim. c. Christian. d. If any other specify	4.54	3.84	1	Significant
4.	Types of family- a. Nuclear b. Joint family c. Extended family	0.003	3.84	1	Not significant

In order to to find out the level of knowledge of the primipara mothers, a three-point scale was used. Categorization of the primipara mothers on the basis of the level of knowledge was done as follows, scores 0-12 shows inadequate knowledge level, scores 13-21 shows moderate knowledge level and 22-30 scores shows that knowledge level was adequate.

Table 3: Knowledge level in Janani Suraksha Yojana among primipara mothers. N=100

Sl. No.	Level of Knowledge	of	On Knowledge questionnaire	Regarding	Janani
			Suraksha Yojana	f	%
1.	Inadequate			16	16
2.	Moderately adequate			56	56
3.	Adequate			28	28
Total-				100	100

The score ranged from 0-12, 13-21 and 22-30. Further data shows on knowledge questionnaire regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana 16% of primipara mothers had inadequate knowledge respectively, 56% of primipara mothers had moderately adequate knowledge respectively and 28% of primipara mothers had adequate knowledge respectively in Janani Suraksha Yojana

Part II: Over all mean, SD and mean percentage of knowledge scores among primipara mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Table 4: Over all mean, SD and mean percentage of knowledge scores among primipara mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana. N=100

Sl. No	Observation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean percentage (%)
1.	Knowledge	13.13	1.52	6	46.89

Analysis revealed that the mean knowledge score of the primipara mothers on knowledge questionnaire was respectively 13.13 with SD of 1.52. The mean percentage was 46.89.

5.	Mother's education- a. No formal education b. Primary education c. Sercondaruy education d. Higher secondary education	0.006	3.84	1	Not significant
6.	Gravid- a. Gravid-1 b. Gravid-2 c. Gravid-3 or avobe	0.014	3.84	1	Not significant
7.	Occupation- a. House wife b. Daily wage earner c. Private job d. Self employee	0.024	3.84	1	Not Significant
8.	Family income/month (in Rupees)- a. Less than Rs.10,000 b. 10,000-15,000 c. 15,001-20,000 d. More than Rs.20,001	0.002	3.84	1	Not significant
9.	Previous knowledge of janani suraksha yojana- a. Yes b. No	0.006	3.84	1	Not significant
10	Source of information- a. Mass medisa b. Health personnel c. Others	4.34	3.84	1	significant

H0: There is no significant relation between the knowledge score of the primipara mothers and selected demographic variables.

$p > 0.05$, hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

Chi-square was done to analyze the association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables. The data presented in the table reveals that there was no significant association between knowledge of the primipara mothers and demographic variables such as setting, age, religion, educational status, type of family, gravida, family income, occupation, previous knowledge and source of information.

Discussion

In the present study shows that data shows on knowledge questionnaire regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana 16% of primipara mothers had inadequate knowledge respectively, 56% of primipara mothers had moderately adequate knowledge respectively and 28% of primipara mothers had adequate knowledge respectively in Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Majority of the samples 62% were in Govt, majority of the samples 74% were in the age group of 19-23 years. majority of the samples 67% of mothers were hindu, majority of the samples of family shows that 57% of mothers had nuclear family. majority of the samples education status shows that 49% had primary education, majority of the samples gravid status reveals that 80% of mothers had gravid-1, majority of the samples to the family occupation status shows that 69% of mothers were house wife. 48% samples family income/month reveals that mothers had family income less than Rs. 5000 (20%) had a family income of Rs.5000-10,000, 19% had a family income of Rs. 10,001-15,000 and 13% had a family income of above Rs.15,001. Distribution of the samples according to the previous knowledge status shows that 54% of mothers were knowledge about the janani suraksha yojana, 46% of mothers had no idea about janani suraksha yojana. Distribution of the samples

according to the source of information status shows that 60% of mothers were source of mass media, 35% of mothers were source of information of health personnel and 5% of mothers were have other source of information.

In order to find out the level of knowledge of the primipara mothers, a three-point scale was used. Categorization of the primipara mothers on the basis of the level of knowledge was done as follows, scores 0-12 shows inadequate knowledge level, scores 13-21 shows moderate knowledge level and 22-30 scores shows that knowledge level was adequate. The score ranged from 0-12, 13-21, 22-30.

Over all analysis revealed that the mean knowledge score of the primipara mothers on knowledge questionnaire was respectively 13.13 with SD of 1.52. The mean percentage was 46.89.

Conclusion

The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge of the primipara mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana in a selected hospital of Agartala with a view to develop an information booklet. The following conclusion was drawn based on the findings of the study. Analysis of the obtained data was planned based on the objectives and null hypotheses of the study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics used were frequency, mean, median, mean percentage and standard deviation. The data was also presented graphically. To test the null hypotheses the level of significance was set at 0.05.

Chi-square was done to analyze the association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables. The data presented in the table reveals that there was no significant association between knowledge of the primipara mothers and demographic variables such as setting, age, religion, educational status, type of family, gravida, family income, occupation, previous knowledge and source of information.

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