

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Antenatal Mothers with a View to Develop Pamphlet on Janani Surakshayojana in Selected Rural Areas of Kota (Raj.)

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Abstract

Introduction: Every pregnant woman hopes for a healthy baby and an uncomplicated pregnancy. However, every day, about 1,500 women and adolescent girls die from problems related to pregnancy and childbirth. Every year, some 10 million women and adolescent girls experience complications during pregnancy, many of which leave them and their children with infections and severe disabilities.

Materials & Methods: The present study is survey approach with Non-experimental descriptive survey design was chosen and 100 antenatal mothers were selected using non probability purposive sampling. A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge & structured attitude scale to assess attitude of antenatal mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Results: Overall knowledge of antenatal mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana. The mean percentage is 50.82%. The mean is 14.74 and S.D is 2.49. The maximum score is 26. The overall attitude of antenatal mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana. The mean percentage is 57.96%. The mean is 75.35 and S.D is 10.58. The maximum score is 130.

Conclusions: The knowledge of antenatal mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana was good. Pamphlet might be effective as it is developed in a view to improve knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers. This mean knowledge and attitude were good according to the criteria made. It also indicated that good results might obtain after developing a pamphlet on Janani Suraksha Yojana. The knowledge and attitude was positive. There were select socio demographic variables having statistically significant association with knowledge and attitude score. Knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers on Janani Suraksha Yojana were good and the pamphlet is developed for more improvement.

Keywords: Knowledge; Attitude; Antenatal mothers; Janani Suraksha Yojana

Introduction

The act of giving birth is the only moment when both pain and pleasure cover at a moment of time. This experience of transformation from womanhood or wifehood into motherhood is a privilege reserved exclusively for women. Hence this transformation phase that is pregnancy and following childbirth has been contributed to have a great impact on both maternal and infant health.

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 136,000 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 India

Reducing maternal and infant mortality rate is of prime importance for the growth and development of the country. Even though the conveniences are made for citizens, they are not utilizing them up to the mark, which is rendered to them free of cost. One such programme is JananiSurakshaYojana, which provides cash assistance for mother and her child's better health.

JananiSurakshaYojana integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The success of the scheme would be determined by the increase in institutional deliveries among the poor families. The JananiSurakshaYojana has identified Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women in ten low performing states, namely the eight EAG (Empowered Action Group) states, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, and the remaining Northern Eastern States. In other eligible states and Union Territories, wherever, AWW (Anganwadi Worker) and TBAs (Trained Birth Attendants) or ASHA-like activists have been engaged for this purpose, she can be associated with this Yojana for providing the services

A Cross Sectional Study of Awareness and Utilization of JananiSurakshaYojana among Postnatal Women of Urban Slum. This community based cross sectional study was carried out for a period of one year in an urban slum area of Raichur. Information about awareness and utilization of JSY services from 380

postnatal women of age 15 years or above was collected through house to house visit. In this study, even though awareness of JSY was 332 (87.4%) among mothers, only 253 (66.6%) of the mothers utilized JSY service. There is a need to improve the awareness about the utilization of JSY scheme among urban slum population. Health staff, Anganwadi workers and ASHA should be encouraged as they were the main persons in creating awareness about JSY

A community based cross sectional study was conducted to assess the knowledge of JananiSurakshaYojna among RDWs of Aligarh. A cross-sectional study was carried out in the rural areas and urban slums of field practice areas of Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, AMU, Aligarh for a period of one year. The yielded sample size was 278, which was rounded off to 300 and selected proportionately. After taking informed consent from the head of the families and targets, the study subjects were interviewed by a pre-designed and pre-tested questionnaire. The awareness of JSY was found to be high (85%) but knowledge regarding benefits covered under the scheme was only limited to cash incentive for institutional deliveries. Knowledge of 108 ambulance was also low (26.6%). There is an urgent need to strengthen IEC campaigns and monitoring strategies.

Materials & Methods

Research approach: survey approach

Research design: Descriptive survey design, Non-experimental descriptive survey design

Population : Antenatal mothers of selected rural areas.

Sample and sample size of the study: 100 antenatal mothers

Setting of the study: Rural areas- KheraRasulpur and Simlia of Kota (Raj.)

Sampling technique: non probability purposive sampling.

Dependent Variables: knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers on JananiSurakshaYojana.

Demographic Variables: age, religion, type of family, education, occupation, family income per month, age at marriage and source of information on JananiSurakshaYojana.

Data Collection tools: Section A- Socio-

demographic data , Section B- Structured **knowledge** questionnaire on JananiSurakshaYojana. Section C- Structured attitude scale on Janani SurakshaYojana

- Section B- Structured knowledge questionnaire on JananiSurakshaYojana.
- Section C- Structured attitude scale on JananiSurakshaYojana

Results

- Section A- Socio-demographic data

Level of Scoring

Table 1. Findings Related To Validation of Guidelines for Structured Questionnaire on Janani Suraksha Yojana

S.N.	CONTENT	NO. OF ITEM	TOTAL
1.	Questions related to Demographic variables	08	100%
2.	Questions related to Knowledge Assessment	28	
	i. Questions related to basic concepts of JananiSurakshaYojana.	10	18.52%
	ii. Questions related to eligibility criteria of JananiSurakshaYojana.	06	11.11%
	iii. Questions related to strategies and benefits of JananiSurakshaYojana.	12	22.22%
3.	Statements related to attitude Assessment	26	
	i. Statements related to basic concepts of JananiSurakshaYojana.	08	14.82%
	ii. Statements related to eligibility criteria of JananiSurakshaYojana.	07	12.96%
	iii. Statements related to strategies and benefits of JananiSurakshaYojana.	11	20.37%
TOTAL		54	100%

Table 2: Frequency and percentage Distribution According to Socio-demographic data

Sr. No.	Socio-demographic data	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years	Above 33	32	32.00%
		24-28	36	36.00%
		29-33	21	21.00%
		19-23	11	11.00%
2	Religion	Hindu	49	49.0%
		Muslim	42	42.0%
		Christian	02	02.0%
		Others	07	07.0%
3	Type of family	Joint family	41	41.0%
		Nuclear family	59	59.0%
4	Education	Primary education	41	41.0%
		Secondary education	38	38.0%
		Higher secondary education	11	11.0%
		Graduation and above	10	10.0%
5	Occupation	House wife	62	62.0%
		Private job	13	13.0%
		Government job	15	15.0%
		Self employed	10	10.0%

Sr. No.	Socio-demographic data	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
6	Family Income per Month	Below Rs.5,000	42	42.0%
		Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000	35	35.0%
		Rs.10,001 to Rs.15,000	16	16.0%
		Rs.15,000 and above	07	07.0%
7	Age at Marriage	18-20years	26	26.0%
		21-23 years	40	40.0%
		24-26 years	24	24.0%
		Above 26	10	10.0%
8	Source of Information	Mass media	37	37.0%
		Neighbour	17	17.0%
		Other beneficiaries of JananiSurakshaYojana	18	18.0%
		Health worker	28	28.0%

Table 3 – Finding related to knowledge on Janani Suraksha yojana

N=100

Aspects of JananiSurakshaYojana	Max. Score	Mean	Mean %	S.D
Questions related to basic concepts of JananiSurakshaYojana	10	6.30	63.00	1.611
Questions related to eligibility criteria of JananiSurakshaYojana.	6	2.79	46.50	1.297
Questions related to strategies and benefits of JananiSurakshaYojana	12	5.65	47.08	1.507

Table 4 – Finding Related to Attitude on Janani Suraksha Yojana

N=100

Aspects of JananiSurakshaYojana	Max. Score	Mean	Mean %	S.D
Questions related to basic concepts of JananiSurakshaYojana	40	23.29	58.74	4.98
Questions related to eligibility criteria of JananiSurakshaYojana.	35	20.33	58.08	4.19
Questions related to strategies and benefits of JananiSurakshaYojana	60	31.73	52.88	6.13

Table 5 – Association between Selected Socio Demographic Variable and Knowledge Score Significant P<0.05 level

Variables	Df	χ^2 value	Table value	Level of significance
Age	6	13.724	12.591	Significant
Religion	6	4.533	12.591	Not Significant
Type of family	2	1.687	5.991	Not Significant
Education	6	16.119	12.591	Significant
Occupation	6	13.234	12.591	Significant
Family income per month	3	13.274	12.591	Significant
Age at marriage	6	11.156	12.591	Not Significant
Source of information on JananiSurakshaYojana	6	3.514	12.591	Not Significant

Table 6 – Association between Selected Socio Demographic Variable and Attitude Score

N=100

Variables	Df	χ^2 value	Table value	Level of significance
Age	6	8.673	12.591	Not Significant
Religion	3	5.526	12.591	Not Significant
Type of family	2	7.764	5.991	Significant
Education	2	6.084	12.591	Not Significant
Occupation	2	2.625	12.591	Not Significant
Family income per month	3	7.846	12.591	Not Significant
Age at marriage	2	12.746	12.591	Significant
Source of information on JananiSurakshaYojana	1	12.525	12.591	Significant

Significant $P < 0.05$ level

Discussions

Overall knowledge of antenatal mothers on JananiSurakshaYojana. The mean percentage is 50.82%. The mean is 14.74 and S.D is 2.49. The maximum score is 26.

Overall attitude of antenatal mothers on JananiSurakshaYojana. The mean percentage is 57.96%. The mean is 75.35 and S.D is 10.58. The maximum score is 130.

It revealed associations of selected socio demographic variable with knowledge score. There are 8 socio demographic variables in which 4 variables showed there is no significant association with knowledge score by analyzing chi square value and 4 variables showed there is significant association with knowledge score by analyzing chi square value. Therefore, 4 variables accepted null hypothesis (H01) (religion, type of family, age at marriage and Source of information on JananiSurakshaYojana) and 4 variables accepted research hypothesis (H1) (age, education, occupation and family income per month)

There are 8 socio demographic variables in which 5 variables showed there is no significant association with attitude score by analyzing chi square value and 3 variables showed there is significant association with attitude score by analyzing chi square value. Therefore, 5 variables accepted null hypothesis (H02) (age, religion, education, occupation and family incomes per month) and 3 variables accepted

research hypothesis (H2) (type of family, age at marriage and Source of information on JananiSurakshaYojana).

Conclusions

The knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers on JananiSurakshaYojana was good. Pamphlet might be effective as it is develop in a view to improve knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers. The association finding was done to find out the relationship of knowledge and attitude with the selected socio demographic variables by using Chi square test and calculating the 'P' value. The knowledge and attitude was positive. Hence on the basis of above findings, it could be concluded undoubtedly that knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers on JananiSurakshaYojana were good and the pamphlet is developed for more improvement.

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