

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Information Booklet On Knowledge Regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram Among Antenatal Mother Visiting at Selected Phc and CHC of Mehsana District

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Abstract

The Government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) on June 1, 2011, from Mewat, Haryana. This national initiative provides completely free and cashless healthcare services to pregnant women—covering both normal and caesarean deliveries—and sick newborns up to 30 days after birth at all public health facilities in rural and urban areas. By eliminating high out-of-pocket expenses for families, the scheme aims to improve access to institutional deliveries and significantly reduce maternal and infant mortality and illness across the country.

Materials & Methods: A Pre experimental research design was used for the study and data was collected for 80 antenatal mothers by purposive sampling method, through self-structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using Descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, standard deviation and chi square test.

Result: After the given of information booklet about JSSK majority of 70% of antenatal mothers possessed moderate knowledge of JSSK, while 30% had adequate knowledge. A significant increase in knowledge was observed, with mean scores rising from 7.88 (SD = 4.17) to 21.5 (SD = 4.84), supported by a calculated t-value of 18.43 (df = 79), Calculated chi square value was significant with educational qualification and residence.

Conclusion: In the above findings of the present study, it is found that the knowledge levels of antenatal mothers was majority inadequate knowledge, the antenatal mothers of should undergo an educational and training Programme for the improvement of knowledge.

Keywords: Assess, effectiveness, information booklet, knowledge, antenatal mothers, JSSK.

Introduction

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) launched from Mewat district in Haryana on June 1, unmistakably signals a huge leap forward in the

quest to make "Health for All" a reality.

It stipulates out that all expenses related to delivery in a public institution would be borne entirely by the government and no user charges would be

levied. Under this initiative, a pregnant woman would be entitled to free transport from home to the government health facility, between facilities, in case she is referred on account of complications, and also drop-back home after 48 hours of delivery. Entitlements would include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet for the duration of a woman's stay in the facility, expected to be three days in case of a normal delivery and seven in case of a caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for healthcare till 30 days after birth and treatment up to 1 year after birth.

The initiative is estimated to benefit more than 1 crore pregnant women & newborns that access public health institution every year in both urban & rural areas and also increase access to health care for the over 70 lakh women delivering at home. This initiative supplements the cash assistance given to a pregnant women under JSY and is aimed at mitigating the burden of out of pocket expenses incurred by pregnant women and sick newborns.

The following are the free entitlements for pregnant women: free and cashless delivery, free C-section, free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet during stay in the health institutions, free provision of blood, exemption from user charges, free transport from home to health institutions, free transport between facilities in case of referral, and free drop back from institutions to home after 48-h stay.

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram among antenatal mothers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding Janani shishu suraksha Karyakaram among antenatal mother.
3. To find out the association between post test level of knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram among antenatal mothers with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be significant difference in pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score regarding JSSK among antenatal mothers in a selected PHC &

CHC of mehsana district.

H₂: There will be significant association between post-test level of knowledge score regarding JSSK among antenatal mothers with their selected PHC & CHC of mehsana district.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The general research design and techniques used to carry out the study are explained in this section. it contains information about the population, sample, sampling, strategy, study approach, setting, data collection tools, and data processing processes.

Research Approach: Quantitative Research Approach

Research Design: Pre-Experimental One Group Pre-Test Post-Test

Setting: At Selected PHC & CHC of Mehsana District

Sampling Technique: Non-Probability Purposive Sampling Technique

Inclusion Criteria

The study includes.

1. Antenatal mothers who are visiting at selected PHC & CHC of Mehsana district.
2. Antenatal mothers available during the period of data collection.
3. Antenatal mothers willing to participate in the research study.
4. Antenatal mothers who are Gravida 1st only.

Exclusion Criteria

The study excludes.

1. Antenatal mothers who have mentally illness and communication problems.
2. Antenatal mothers who are 2nd Gravida and above.

Tool:

Section A: Demographic variables

Section B : Knowledge Questionnaires

Validity & Reliability:

- Content validated by experts
- Reliability (Karl Pearson's Formula)= 0.94
- Data collection procedure

- Institutional permission obtained
- Informed consent taken
- Data collected through structured questionnaire

Ethical Consideration:

- Confidentiality maintained

- Participation voluntary

RESULTS:

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and display the gathered data in line with the goal of the study. Starting with the distribution of participant demographic factor, the result are arrange under the following section.

Table-1 : Demographic Variables (N= 80)

Variable	frequency	percentage
Age 19-25 Years	44	55%
Primary and high school	32	40%
Housewife	64	80%
Nuclear family	64	80%
Below Rs.10,000	60	75%
Rural	48	60%
Not aware	68	85%
Mass media	44	55%

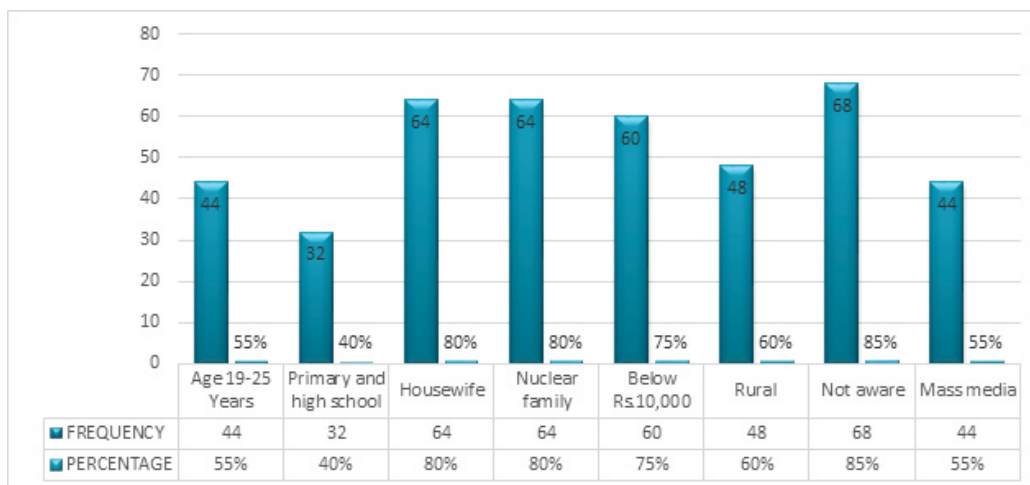


Figure-1 : Demographic Variable

Table 2: Knowledge score level

Level of knowledge score	Pre-test		Post-test	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
Poor knowledge	57	71.25	0	0
Average knowledge	23	28.75	24	30
Good knowledge	0	0	56	70
Total	80	100	80	100

Result Summary :

Majority (70%) had good knowledge

30% showed average knowledge

DISCUSSION:

The present study was conducted to Assess the Effectiveness of information booklet on Knowledge Regarding JSSK among antenatal mothers in a Selected PHC & CHC of Mehsana district. The investigator collected the samples by Non-Probability purposive Sampling Technique. The investigator collected the data by using information booklet to assess the Knowledge regarding JSSK among antenatal.

The investigator using pre-experimental, one group pre-test post-test design. The tool consists of demographic variables, information booklet to assess the Knowledge regarding JSSK. The main study was conducted from 02/07/2024 to 06/07/2024 and 08/07/2024 to 13/07/2024, on 80 samples and who met the inclusion criteria, who were selected by Non-Probability purposive sampling technique. After the selection of samples, the level of knowledge was assessed by using the Structured Knowledge Questionnaire.

The Investigator collected the data from antenatal mothers who were willing to participate in the study. Then each sample was allotted number and selected required sample size using purposive method. The selected samples for study were then given pre-test using validated Structured Knowledge Questionnaire. The total time taken to fill questionnaire was about 30 minutes. After the pre-test Structured Teaching Programme was administered to participants and then the investigator clarified the doubts. Post-test was conducted on the 7th day after pre-test using the same Structured knowledge questionnaire. The descriptive statistics [frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation] and inferential statistics (t-test) were used to analyze the data, and to test the hypotheses.

CONCLUSION:

The following conclusions could be drawn from the present study findings: In present study, Knowledge regarding JSSK improved by the administration of information booklet. Significant association found

between before and after administration of the information booklet. The present study to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding JSSK among antenatal mothers. The level of knowledge was, poor and average level of knowledge before information booklet. After administration of information booklet, it is evident that the information booklet is effective in improving the knowledge regarding JSSK. There was significant association between Post-test level of knowledge score and selected demographic variables of antenatal mothers.

RECOMMENDATION:

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the findings of the present study:

- Conduct similar studies among different demographic groups, such as women in various socio-economic strata or different cultural backgrounds.
- Perform studies with a larger sample size to improve the accuracy and reliability of the findings.
- Compare knowledge levels between antenatal mothers in urban and rural areas to identify disparities and tailor interventions accordingly.
- Implement longitudinal studies to track changes in knowledge over time among antenatal mothers.
- Evaluate the impact of targeted educational interventions, such as workshops or seminars, on antenatal mothers' understanding of JSSK.

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Conflicts of interests: There is no conflict of interest

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