



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED AWARENESS PROGRAM REGARDING JANANI SURAKSH YOJANA UNDER NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION AMONG PREGNANT MOTHER IN RURAL DAKSHINA KANNADA KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

JSY is a safe motherhood intervention under the national rural health mission (NRHM) being implemented with objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. Janani Suraksha Yojana is centrally sponsored and integrator cash assistances with delivery and post delivery care. Improving maternal health by reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015 is one of the millennium development (goal) of the united nations, target for India is to achieve the maternal mortality ratio by 109 BY 2015. This study is intended to effectiveness of structured awareness program on knowledge of pregnant mother regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana under NRHM and to determine the association between pretest and post test knowledge score with selected demographic variables. **Material and Methods:** One group pretest and post test design approach was adopted. Data was collected using structured interview schedule, purposive sampling technique was used to select 100 pregnant mother from Uppinangady CHC. The data obtained were analysed and interpreted in terms of objective and hypothesis of the study. Descriptive and inferential were used for data analysis; the level of significance was set at 0.05 level. **Results:** The Study Shows 65% Of Pregnant Mothers Had Adequate Knowledge And 34% Had A Moderate Knowledge. None of them had inadequate knowledge on JSY. **Conclusion:** The study reveals that structured awareness program regarding JSY was effective in improving the knowledge of pregnant mother.

KEYWORD: Janani Suraksha Yojana, structured awareness program, Community Health Centre, NRHM.

INTRODUCTION

Healthy Mother Healthy Baby - Who Theme

Janani Suraksha Yojana is an ambitious scheme launched under the national rural health mission the government of India flag ship health program. The scheme is intervention for safe motherhood and seek to reduce the maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. Pregnancy needs special attention from the time of conception during that period mother may undergo many complications and need more medical supervisions and health services. To maintain the health of the mother the government has launched many maternal health benefit schemes which will be 100% sponsored from the state and central government.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

To achieve the objectives a pre experimental one group pre test post test approach was adopted. The population of

the study included, thus 100 pregnant mother were selected using purposive sampling technique.

The study was conducted at Uppinangady CHC. A structured interview schedule was used to collect data. It consist of two parts. Part I socio demographic data. Part II the investigator will developed structured interview schedule for assessing the knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana. The prepared tool was validated by experts, the reliability of the tool was found to be $r = 0.98$. After obtaining permission from district health office, Mangalore and ethical clearance from the institution. The study data was collected through face to face interview.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Finding related to demographic variable of pregnant mothers of selected rural Dakshina Kannada.
 - When analyzing the demographic data, pertaining to the age group majority of the respondents [40%] were in the age group of 24-28 years.

- The study was supported by project report submitted by GFK Mode development research services 2009.
 - Majority of the respondents 40% were educated up to middle school.
 - Majority of respondents 53% belonging to nuclear family.
 - 52% of respondents have primigravida women.
 - Majority 30% of respondents husbands had completed high school education. the similar findings have been reported by Dillipmandal. Husband education was positively associated likely wood of mothers getting JSY benefits.
- Findings related to knowledge regarding JSY under NRHM among pregnant mothers by pre-test scores.
 - After conducting the pre test using structured interview schedule, statistical analysis of the score was done with mean, median, mode, range, standard deviation and mean percentage.
 - The analysis shows the pre test knowledge score of pregnant mothers regarding JSY.
 - The result indicates that the aspect wise pre test mean knowledge scores on basic concept of antenatal and postnatal care found to be 39.3%.
 - National rural health mission 29.9%, Janani suraksha yojana 31% and Thayibagya program 41.9%, with SD 12.5%.
 - Findings related to effectiveness of structured awareness program on knowledge regarding JSY under NRHM.
 - The analysis shows that there is a post test mean knowledge score as basic concept of antenatal and postnatal care found to be 77.7%, National rural health mission 80.7%, Thaiy bagya 81.2% and Janani suraksha yojana 77.0%.
 - The overall pretest mean knowledge score was 35.1% and SD 12.5% and the post mean knowledge score was 78.1% and SD was 5.8%. the enhancement mean knowledge score was 43 % with SD 12.6%.

- Findings related to association between post test knowledge score and selected demographic variables of pregnant mothers.
 - The chi square was computed to find the association between selected demographic variables. The present study reveals that there is no association between selected demographic variables like age, education, religion, source of information.

The data subjected for statistical test indicate the enhancement in the mean knowledge score from pretest to post test found to be significant at 1% level $t=0.01, 499df=2.58$. The study findings indicate high level of awareness about JSY among pregnant mothers in rural area of Uppinangady CHC. Overall pre test and post test mean knowledge on janani suraksha yojana under NRHM $N=100$

Aspects	Maximum score	Knowledge score				Paired t-test
		Mean score	SD	Mean (%)	SD (%)	
Pre test	42	14.74	5.2	35.1	12.5	76.31**
Post test	42	32.80	2.4	78.1	5.8	
Enhancement	42	18.05	5.3	43.0	12.6	

**significant at 1% level. $t=0.01, 499df=2.58$

Implication of the Study

So in this whole schemethe emphasis is on safe institutional delivery. Here because the beneficiaries are poor women below the povertyline every effort should be made to pay her the dues asearly as possible .Preparedly before discharge of the patient from the hospital. to determine the status of BPL family either the woman should possess a card and if she does not possesses the card then a certificate from the panchayat that she belongs to below poverty line is sufficient and has to be above 19 years of age with first or second living child only.

Recommemdaton

- A similar study can be replicated on the large sample to generalize the findings.
- A comparative study can be conducted on knowledge regarding JSY among pregnant women in urban and rural area and the findings can be compared.

CONCLUSION

JSY is not about promoting institutional deliveries alone program objective for reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity will be achieved when women coming to facilities receive quality delivery and postpartum care services. in the absence of corresponding inputs for human recourses, additional labor rooms and post natal beds, drugs and other supplies, quality of services etc. Have been a major causality in many instances providers may not adhere to the evidenced based guidelines. Hence it has been proposed to monitor the quality of facilities as an integral component of JSY monitoring so that service providers and program managers a so appreciate the importance of the focus in the quality of services provided and don't see their role only as mere distributors of money.

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