

# Effectiveness of STP on Knowledge Regarding Maternity Benefit Schemes among Females

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**Abstract:** *Pregnancy is the vital event in life of a woman. It needs special attention from the time of conception to the postnatal period. During that period mother need more medical supervision and health services. To maintain the health of the mother the Government has launched many maternity health benefit schemes which will be 100% sponsored from the Government. Successive government has introduced various schemes to improve the institutional deliveries & reduce the maternity mortality ratio. Non-utilization or underutilization of the schemes is either due to lack of awareness or poor accessibility. Hence the study is undertaken to assess effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge the maternity benefit schemes (MBS) among females in rural areas of Shivrajpur, Rama PHC, Kanpur.*

**Keywords:** PHC, Structured Teaching Programme, Maternity Benefit Schemes, Females, JSY, JSSK, NMBS, MoHFW

## 1. Statement

A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Selected Maternity Benefit Schemes Among Females In Rural Areas Of Shivrajpur, Rama PHC, Kanpur.

### Objective

- 1) To assess the knowledge level of females regarding maternity benefit schemes.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding selected maternity benefit schemes.
- 3) To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

## 2. Method

A pre experimental one group pre test, post test design was used for this study. The present research study was conducted at rural areas of Shivrajpur, Rama PHC, Kanpur. The setting was selected because of availability of samples, feasibility of conduction the study and ethical clearance.

A convenience sampling technique was used. Sample size was 60. The validity and reliability of tool was established. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

## 3. Result

Findings of the study revealed that highest percentage of females are between 22-25 years i.e.62%, Highest percentage of females belongs to the group higher secondary education 72%. Most of the females are house maker 43% respectively. Maximum number of the females monthly income is between Rs.2, 000-6000 i.e. 45%. Majority of females belong to Hindu religion i.e. 92%. Most of the females live in joint family 52%. Majority of females are married 87%. Most of the females have 1 child i.e.45%.

Maximum percentage of females have source of information by health professionals i.e.76%.

Also the study reveal that in the pre test, 56 (93%) of subjects were having inadequate knowledge, 04 (7%) were having moderate knowledge and no subjects were having adequate knowledge. Whereas at the time of post test, 2 (3%) of subjects were having inadequate knowledge, 14 (23%) were having moderate knowledge and remaining 44 (74%) subjects were having adequate knowledge.

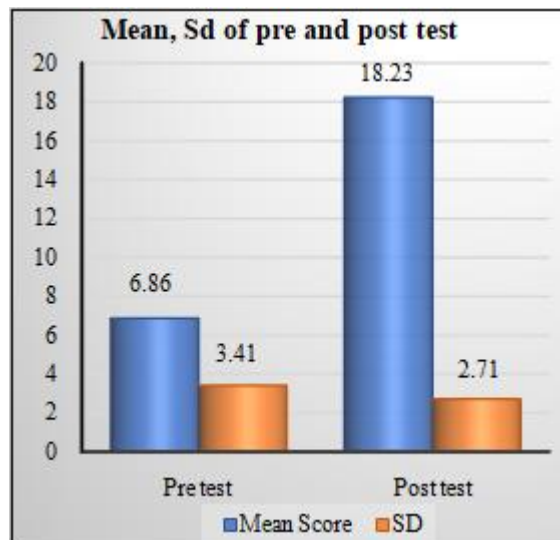
The comparisons of the pre test and post test average knowledge score was done by the paired t test. The pre test average score was 6.86 with standard deviation of 3.41. The post test average score was 18.23 with standard deviation of 2.71. The t-test was conducted at 0.05 level of significance. The test statistics value of the paired t-test was 31.57 with p value <0.05, that means there is a significant difference between mean pre test knowledge score and mean post-test knowledge score of females regarding selected maternity benefit schemes. Hence, hypothesis  $H_1$  is accepted.

No significant association found between the pre test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables, such as level of education, occupation, monthly income, religion, type of family, marital status and number of children. Significant association was found between pretest score with selected variables such as age and source of information at 0.05 level.

Hence,  $H_2$  is accepted for age & source of information and rejected for other variables.

**Table 1:** Assessment of mean pre test, post test knowledge score and SD.

Area of knowledge	Mean (M)		Standard Deviation (SD)	
	Pre test Mean score	Post test Mean score	Pre-test SD	Post test SD
Maternity Benefit Schemes	6.86	18.23	3.41	2.71



**Figure 1:** Distribution of Mean, SD of pre and post test knowledge

Above Cylindrical bar diagram depict shows that the samples had pre test mean score 6.86 with SD 3.41 and after the implementation of structured teaching programme post mean score was 18.23 with SD 2.71 and there was mean difference of 11.37.

### Hypothesis Testing

**Table 2:** Paired 't' test value of pre and post test knowledge score of samples regarding selected maternal benefit schemes, N = 60

S. No	Area	Pre test	Post test	't' value	'p' value	Df	Table Value	Remarks
1.	Maternity Benefit Schemes	6.86	18.23	31.57	<.05	59	2.000	Highly significant

### 4. Conclusion

Selected maternity benefit schemes among females are poorly utilized and are not aware of schemes in the rural areas. The findings reveal that structured teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of females.

<http://nrhm.gov.in/images/nrhm-logo.png>. Accessed on.2015

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