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# A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude on Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram among Antenatal Mothers in Kamla Nehru Hospital of Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract: Introduction & Background: The health and well being of individual is of great concern for a country's own development. Since the past few years, studies have shown that in certain health parameters such as maternal and child health has consistently been experiencing either a sluggish or no improvement at all. Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram was launched by central government and that is new approach to healthcare, placing for the first time utmost emphasis on entitlements of out of pocket expenses for both maternity mother and sick infant. The decline in maternal mortality rates in India was not achieved as per the Millennium Developmental Goal. The main reason for poor utilization of maternal health care services was the financial burden on the families according to National Health Family Survey. Many pregnant women's are those who prefer delivery of baby at home due to low socioeconomic status and lack of knowledge regarding facilities which are provided by government for their beneficiaries. The out of pocket expenditure are a major barrier for pregnant women and children so far as to access to institutional health care is concerned. Aim: The aim of this narrative review is to find out the knowledge and attitude of JSSK program among antenatal mothers. Methodology: Types of studies - non - experimental. Types of participants: Antenatal mothers. Setting: Kamla Nehru Hospital of Shimla, H. P. Outcome: This narrative review result has appeared that antenatal mothers were having good knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakaram but most of them have unfavourable attitude regarding JSSK.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram, Antenatal mothers

#### 1. Introduction

Maternal health refers to the health of the women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. While motherhood is often a positive and fulfilling experience, for too many women, it is associated with suffering, ill - health and even death. The major direct cause of maternal morbidity and mortality include hemorrhage, infection, high blood pressure, unsafe abortion, and obstructed labor. Child health is a state of physical, mental, intellectual, social and emotional well - being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Healthy children live in families, environments, and communities that provide them with the opportunity to reach their fullest developmental potential. In order to

reduce out of pocket expenses under to overall umbrella of National Rural and Health Mission, Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram was launched on 1st June 2011. Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakaram is an upgraded scheme of Janani Surksha Yojna scheme, because this scheme involves/extended services not only to mother but also to the new born during the one month of the age, who are unhealthy or at risk. The scheme invokes a new approach to health care, placing for the first time, utmost emphasis on entitlements and elimination of out of pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates.

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### 2. Research Methodology

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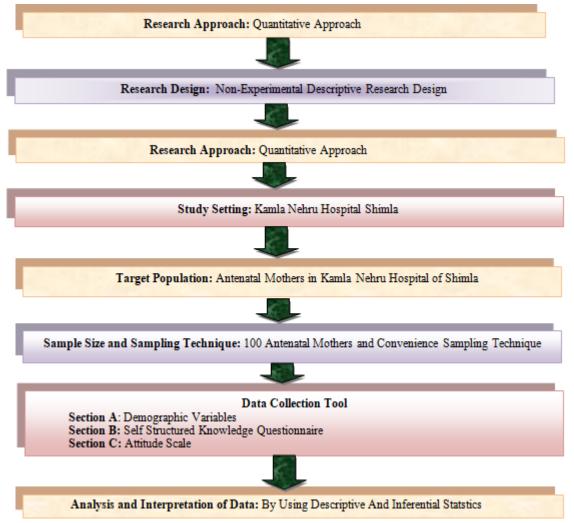


Figure I: Schematic Representation of Research Methodology

#### 3. Findings

The systemic search was conducted to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakaram. The result revealed that 53 (53%) antenatal mothers were having good knowledge, 35 (35%) mothers were having average knowledge and 12 (12%) mothers were having poor knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram. The mean score was 20.17, SD was 6.03, median score was 21, maximum value was 30, range was 22 and mean % was 67.2%. The attitude score in which favourable attitude was 33 (33%), moderately favourable attitude was 40 (40%). The mean score was 26.19, SD was 9.23, median score was 30, maximum value was 42, range was 27 and mean % was 62.4%.

Karl Pearson's correlation Coefficient shows that significant correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram among antenatal mothers. In the study the Chi - square value shows that there is only one significance association between the score level and demographic variables such as income of family in which p value was 0.020. There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables such as age, residing in, educational status, type of family, occupation, number of children, religion and source of

information. Here the calculated chi - square values were less than the table value at the level of significance  $p \le 0.05$ 

#### 4. Discussion

The finding of the study was consistent with the research work carried out by Sharma P, Gupta NL, Chauhan HS (2020) who conducted the descriptive cross - sectional the study on assessment of knowledge and awareness about utilization of Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram in a rural block of Himachal Pradesh, India. The study was carried out among 106 pregnant women and lactating mothers selected by convenient sampling technique with the help of structured questionnaire from December 2016 to February 2017. It was observed that among 106 women, good awareness was found only in 84.9% of them, maximum awareness (56.6%) was created through anganwadi workers, 49.1% of the women heard about it before pregnancy, 44.3% heard about during pregnancy, and 15.1% of the women had no knowledge about program. The study showed that educational status was significant with receiving the benefits of JSSK. However, it revealed that both educational status and occupation with the satisfaction with JSSK. The level of awareness regarding JSSK in pregnant women and lactating mothers was found to be good, but it was found that despite having good knowledge of the program, the women are not taking much concern about the ongoing program. The

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women need to be encouraged for more utilization of the services which are comprehensively built for them.

#### 5. Conclusion

The following conclusions were drawn: The assessment of knowledge showed that the 53 (53%) antenatal mothers were having good knowledge, 35 (35%) mothers were having average knowledge and 12 (12%) mothers were having poor knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Surksha Karyakram. The mean score was 20.17, SD was 6.03, median score was 21, maximum value was 30, range was 22 and mean % was 67.2%. The attitude score in which favourable attitude was 33 (33%), moderately favourable attitude was 27 (27%) and unfavourable attitude was 40 (40%). The mean score was 26.19, SD was 9.23, median score was 30, maximum value was 42, range was 27 and mean % was 62.4%. The study showed that maximum antenatal mothers were have good knowledge regarding JSSK but still most of them were have unfavourable attitude. So Antenatal mothers needs more correct information regarding the beneficiaries that comes under JSSK.

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