

# Effectiveness of Self- Instructional Module on Knowledge of Antenatal Mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana at Selected Hospitals

Vishawanath K. Chavan<sup>1</sup>, Madhuri Wani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>M.sc Nursing Student, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Godavari college of Nursing, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India

<sup>2</sup>Nursing Tutor in Department of Medical Surgical Nursing in Godavari College of Nursing, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India

**Abstract:** This study aims to assess the effectiveness of self- instructional module on knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana at selected Hospital. A quantitative pre-experimental research design was considered to be most appropriate to fulfil the objective of the study. **Material and Method:** One group pre-test post- test research design was used in this study. Setting of the study was selected Hospitals. **Inclusive criteria :-** Mothers should be available during the time of the data collection .**Result :** The mean knowledge scores which reveals that pre-test and post-test is increased from 14.50 to 20.87 respectively. **Conclusion:** The finding suggest an increased knowledge of Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers.

**Keywords:** Antenatal Mothers, Self Instructional module, Knowledge

## 1. Introduction

During the year 1990-2000, there was increase in the maternal and infant mortality rate and also with significant increase in the complications during and after deliveries to mother and children. This resulted in the more precise and comprehensive objective and provision of service to the people especially to them. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under the overall umbrella of NRHM that is National Rural Health Mission is being proposed by way of modifying existing National Maternity Benefit scheme. It is being implemented with objectives of reducing infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The scheme launched on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005 by Prime Minister of India on birth anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi.

## 2. Literature Survey

### 1) Literature related to awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojana.

A Chandrakar, P S Panda, G P Soni, S Dixit. Conducted a study in July 2017 regarding awareness of JSY & JSSK mother's in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. The study revealed that the maximum awareness was seen for benefit of free transport rather than other beneficial entitlements. To increase the awareness of schemes for reducing maternal mortality rate and other complications, extensive information education and communication needs to be improved.<sup>13</sup>

### 2) Literature related to utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana.

R Reddy, S G Kishore, D Shanmugapriya, Bangalore. Conducted a study which was accepted on 8 January 2016 it had objective to assess knowledge and utilization of JSY among PNC mothers. Out of 120 postnatal mothers, 78.3% were aware of JSY scheme among which the majority 63.3% came to know through the local ANM. 76.7% had attended

more than 4 ANC visits, 82.9% had received cash assistance under JSY and only 58.3% women consumed hundred IFA tablets. Hence they concluded that the awareness among postnatal mother about JSY is satisfactory.<sup>12</sup>

### 3) Literature related to contribution of Janani Suraksha Yojana in Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates

Y Dolma, had an objective for his study of evaluation of JSY under NRHM in Kashmir valley. The study was conducted in three district Kashmir valley to evaluate functioning of scheme called 'JSY'. The study concluded that awareness among mothers was as 94.5% of mothers had heard about JSY before pregnancy, but had limited knowledge about component of scheme. Majority of them 86.5% got registered in early pregnancy. 92% had >4 antenatal check-up coverage of TT 100%, 98% institutional delivery, 91.2% deliveries were conducted by doctor out of which 99.4% were live born babies, also 0.5% were still birth babies .73% were satisfied with overall scheme services at place of delivery.<sup>15</sup>

M E Khan, A Hazra, I Bhatnagar, in the rural area of Uttar Pradesh on 2010. Lucent indicated that the introduction of JSY has been associated with a reduction of 3.7% perinatal deaths per pregnancy and 2.3% neonate death per 1000 live births. They took sample of 4472 mothers, in that 3938(88%) were aware of JSY and 534(12%) unaware of JSY. In which those who knew the ASHA, done 81% institutional deliveries. Those unaware of JSY done 34% institutional deliveries and 67% deliveries were done at home.<sup>14</sup>

Singh V S, Chavhan S S, Giri P A, Suryavanshi S R conducted a study in October 2010 in Thane district of Maharashtra on awareness and knowledge regarding JSY in tribal area of Thane district. A total of 110 ANC registered women were interviewed. The results showed that 52.7% women were aware of the governmental scheme and only 17.24% named the scheme correctly. The knowledge about the scheme was majorly gained from ANMs (58.6%). Due to

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these stats, there is a need to intensify the efforts to increase the awareness and knowledge about JSY.<sup>16</sup>

**Problem Definition**

“A study to assess the effectiveness of self - instructional module on knowledge of the antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana at selected hospitals”.

**Methodology**

A Pre- experimental one group pretest posttest research design was used in the study. The study was conducted in selected hospital .30 antenatal mother were selected for the study. Structure knowledge questionnaire were used to collect data and the non probability convenience sampling technique is used to collect samples from the population

**3. Result**

**Table 1:** Distribution of samples according to Age, N=30

| Sr. No. | Age Group (In Years) | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1.      | 19-23 Years          | 11        | 36.67          |
| 2.      | 24-28Years           | 13        | 43.33          |
| 3.      | 29-33 Years          | 5         | 16.67          |
| 4.      | 34 and Above         | 1         | 3.33           |
|         | Total                | 30        | 100%           |

**Table No. 1** Distribution of samples according to Age

Table no. 1 and dealswith demographic data of sample which regards to their age. The 13 samples that is 43.33% belongs to age group 24-28 years have highest value and the 1 sample that is 3.33% belongs to age group 34 and above years have lowest value

**Fig. No. 1:** Distribution of samples according to Age

Table No. 1 and Fig. no. 1 deals with demographic data of sample which regards to their age. The 13 samples that is 43.33% belongs to age group 24-28 years have highest value and the 1 sample that is 3.33% belongs to age group 34 and above years have lowest value .

**Table 2:** Distribution of samples according to education, N=30

| Sr. No. | Education        | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.      | Primary          | 4         | 13.33      |
| 2.      | Secondary        | 9         | 30.00      |
| 3.      | Higher-Secondary | 10        | 33.33      |
| 4.      | Above Graduation | 7         | 23.33      |
|         | Total            | 30        | 100%       |

Distribution of samples according to education.

Above Table no. 2 and Fig. no. 2 1 deals with demographic data of sample regarding their educational status. Majority of subject that is 10 (33.33% had completed their Higher-Secondary education, 9 (30.00%) had completed their Secondary education, 7(23.33%) had completed their graduation. Minority of subject that is 4 (13.33%).

**Table 3:** Distribution of samples according to occupation of mother, N=30

| Sr. No. | Occupation of Mother | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.      | Housewife            | 29        | 96.67      |
| 2.      | Working              | 1         | 3.33       |
|         | Total                | 30        | 100%       |

Above table no.3 &Fig. no. 3 deals with demographic data of sample regarding their occupational status. Majority of subject that is 29(96.67%) are housewife and only one that is (3.33%) is working.

**Table 4:** Co-relation between knowledge of mothers and age group, N=30

| Age group | Total | Pre test       | Post test      | t-value | p-value       | Effectiveness (%) |
|-----------|-------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| Age 19-23 | 10    | 13.7±<br>2.16  | 19.8±<br>2.44  | 4.94    | 0.001<br>HS   | 44.53             |
| Age 24-28 | 14    | 15.14±<br>4.62 | 21±<br>4.15    | 5.5     | <0.0001<br>HS | 38.71             |
| Age 29-34 | 5     | 15.25±<br>1.5  | 22.25±<br>3.09 | 3.74    | <0.0001<br>HS | 45.9              |
| >34       | 1     | 13             | 25             |         |               | 92.31             |

Above Table no. 4 describes effectiveness percentage of co-relation between knowledge of the mothers and Age group. It can be seen that the co-relation is significantly effective to the mothers who are above 34 years of age (92.31%). While as, merely effective to the mothers of age group 24-28 years (38.71%).

**Table 5:**Co-relation between knowledge and education of the mothers, N=30

| Education      | Total | Pre test       | Post test      | t-value | p-value       | Effectiveness (%) |
|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| Primary        | 4     | 13±<br>2.07    | 18.25±<br>6.65 | 2.07    | 0.130<br>NS   | 40.38             |
| Secondary      | 9     | 14±<br>2       | 21±<br>2.64    | 5.2     | 0.001 S       | 50                |
| H<br>Secondary | 10    | 13.5±<br>4.11  | 20.5±<br>3.02  | 6.11    | <0.0001<br>HS | 51.85             |
| Graduate       | 7     | 17.43±<br>3.35 | 22.71±<br>1.79 | 3.84    | 0.009 S       | 30.29             |

Above Table no.5 describes the co-relation of knowledge of mothers with their Education. It shows that the co-relation is significantly effective to the mothers who had Higher Secondary education (51.85%) as compared to other education levels. Although, very less effective to the mothers having graduate level of education (30.29%).

**Table 6:** Co-relation between knowledge of mothers and their family type, N=30

| Family type | Total | Pre test       | Post test      | t-value | p-value       | Effectiveness (%) |
|-------------|-------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| Joint       | 18    | 14.67±<br>3.54 | 20.61±<br>4.21 | 6.69    | <0.0001<br>HS | 40.49             |
| Nuclear     | 12    | 14.25±<br>3.57 | 21.25±<br>1.86 | 6.06    | <0.0001<br>HS | 78.06             |

Co-relation between knowledge of mothers and their family type

Above Table no 6 describes the effectiveness percentage of co-relation between knowledge of mothers and their family types. It can be stated that the co-relation is more significant

with to the mothers having Nuclear family (78.06%) as compared to mothers having joint family (40.49%).

The overall mean knowledge score of pre-test and post-test which reveals that among antenatal mothers is 14.50 and 20.87 respectively. The statistical t test .Hence it is statistically interpreted that planned teaching programme on knowledge of Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers was effective.

#### 4. Discussion

This study demonstrates the feasibility of knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana to the antenatal mother. This study was conducted for improvement of knowledge among antenatal mothers. 30 Sample were selected for the study .The sampling technique non Probability convenience sampling technique was used. Mean score of knowledge about Janani Suraksha Yojana among antenatal mothers shows the result that the knowledge of antenatal mothers was 14.50 before SIM. The p-value is less than 0.0001 which is highly significant .Similarly, the effectiveness of SIM is shown by table no. 11 which compares the pre-test and post-test scores of mothers in mean form. It describes the pre-test mean score being 14.50 while the post-test mean score being 20.87. The standard deviation of pre-test is 3.501 and the standard deviation of post-test is 3.441 .30 antenatal mothers were selected a sample by non-probability convenient sampling technique, to assess the knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana in selected hospitals of Nagpur...

#### 5. Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study following recommendation have been made for further study.

- A large scale study can be carried out to generalize the findings.
- A descriptive study can be conducted on knowledge of the antenatal mothers about the Janani Suraksha Yojana in selected hospitals of Nagpur city

#### 6. Conclusion

The overall mean knowledge score of pre-test and post-test which reveals that in pre-test knowledge score was 14.50 i.e. lack of knowledge and 20.87 increase knowledge

##### Nursing Implication

The findings of the study has implications for nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

##### Nursing Services

Nurses should enhance their professional knowledge. The finding of the study can be used to best be the best knowledge bring about awareness among nurses regarding the need of education and emotional support and their effect on antenatal mothers.

##### Nursing Education

After conducting the research study on the group of antenatal mothers following implications can be made.

- It is used to make antenatal mothers aware of Janani Suraksha Yojana. As the antenatal mothers assume that they cannot get benefits of Janani Suraksha Yojana.===
- It will be used to make changes effectiveness of Janani Suraksha Yojana and awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana.

##### Nursing Administration

After conducting research study on the group of antenatal mothers following implications can be made.

- An administration can upgrade the standard of antenatal mothers by making certain norms.
- It can bring forth advance in institutional deliveries of antenatal mothers.
- It can lay down the changes in criterion for selection of antenatal mothers for Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- It can increase the number of beneficiaries for Janani Suraksha Yojana.

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## Author Profile



**Mr. Vishwanath** is studying in M.Sc. Nursing having specialty Medical Surgical Nursing in Godavari College of Nursing, Jalgaon, and Maharashtra



**Ms. Madhuri S. Wani** working as Nursing Tutor in Department of Medical Surgical Nursing in Godavari College of Nursing, Jalgaon, Maharashtra