

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

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EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME (STP) ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY) AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SELECTED PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER AT NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. **Objectives:** To assess the effectiveness of STP on Knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana among Pregnant women. **Materials and Methods:** A Pre experimental research design. 50 pregnant women at Primary health center, Namakkal (Dt). Nonprobability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. STP with knowledge questionnaires was used to assess the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana. **Results:** The post test mean score for Knowledge was adequate knowledge 47(94%) and 3(6%) had moderate knowledge. Paired 't' test score for knowledge on JSY was 7.084 showing the significant effectiveness of STP. **Conclusion:** There was no significant association between post test knowledge scores of the group. It concluded that STP was effective in improving the knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among pregnant women.

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INTRODUCTION

Maternal health is the health of women during pregnancy, child birth, and the postpartum period. It encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning, preconception, prenatal, and postnatal care in order to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality (Rajesh Kumar Raj, Prashant Kumar Singh). Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy related complications while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination (Tabassum Basnagarwala, 2015). Fatalities during birth is unrelated to a pregnancy are termed accidental, incidental or non obstetrical maternal deaths. The most common causes are postpartum bleeding, complication of an unsafe abortion, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, postnatal infection and obstructed labour. Indian's maternal mortality rate reduced from 212 deaths in 2007 to 278 deaths in 2012. The beneficiaries is largely due to key government interventions such as the Janani

Suraksha Yojana which encompasses free maternal services for women and children, a nationwide scale- up to emergency referral systems, maternal death audits and improvement in the governance of management of health services at all level. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women in the yojana, launched on 12th April 2005.

Need for the study: India has highest number of maternal deaths. Mortality rate is declining but not enough to meet millennium development goal. India accounts for the maximum number of maternal deaths in the world -17% or nearly 50,000 of the 2.89 lakh women who died as a result of complications due to pregnancy or child bearing in 2013. According to UN report, maternal deaths have witnessed 45% drop globally since 1900 from 5.2 lakhs in 1990 to 2.89 lakhs in 2013. By the above information, reviews and suggestions from the experts the investigator decided that there is a need

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for awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojana, because India is a developing country and there is migration of people from village to urban areas to earn their livelihood and there is increased population and most of the people are living with the below poverty line. Hence, the investigator found that there is need of awareness regarding JSY in urban community.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of pretest knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana among pregnant women
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of STP on Janani Suraksha Yojana among pregnant women.
3. To find out the association between post-test knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana with their demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach and Design: It is an Evaluative research approaches with Pre-experimental with one group pre-test and post-test design. The setting for study was Primary Health Center in Namakkal district (Padaiveedu). The samples for the present study were pregnant women in primary health center, Namakkal (Dt), who fulfill the sampling criteria. The sample size was 50 pregnant women. The Non probability purposive sampling method was used to draw the sample

The inclusion criteria for the study were

Pregnant women with,

1. Age above of 19 years to 35 years.
2. 1st and 2nd gravida.
3. All trimesters.
4. Income will be less than Rs.17000/-per annum.
5. Regular antenatal checkups at least 3 times.
6. Who are present at the time of data collection and willing to participate in the study.
7. Who knows to read write Tamil.

Along with Demographic variables, Structured Teaching Programme (STP) was used to identify the knowledge regarding Janani suraksha yojana among pregnant women.

1. Pre test was conducted by using Structured Interview questionnaires to assess the level of knowledge regarding Janani suraksha yojana among pregnant women.
2. The STP (Duration of 25 minutes once in a day for 1 week) was demonstrated to pregnant women.
3. Posttest was conducted with same pretest tool after 1 week.

Validity and Reliability

- ✓ The content validity of the demographic variables and STP on knowledge questionnaires were validated in consultation with guide and field of experts. The tool was modified according to the suggestions and recommendations of the experts
- ✓ Split Half method (Cronbach's Alpha) was used to find out the reliability of the Structured Teaching Programme (STP) ($r^1 = 0.96$)
- ✓ The statistical analysis was done by Descriptive Statistics: Frequency & Percentage. Mean and Standard

Deviation and Inferential Statistics by Mean and Standard Deviation, 't' test and Chi – square test

RESULTS

Section -2

Overall aspect wise knowledge scores of respondents: The above table shows that 100% of the respondents had inadequate knowledge (<50%) and 0% (50-75%) of respondents had moderate knowledge and 0% (>75%) had adequate knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana. The above table shows that majority of the respondents had adequate knowledge 47(94%) and 3(6%) had moderate knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana. The above table reveals that the aspects wise pre-test mean knowledge of respondents regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana shows that the highest mean pre-test knowledge percentage score was 38.55% for aspects of general information on pregnancy and maternal health and lowest pre-test mean knowledge percentage was 24.42 for Questions related to Janani suraksha yojana. The above table reveals that the aspect wise post-test knowledge of respondents regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana shows that the highest mean post test knowledge score was 66.73% for general information on pregnancy and maternal health and the lowest mean knowledge score was 61.68 % for Questions related to Janani suraksha yojana. The paired 'T' Test value of knowledge regarding JSY was 7.084, when it was compared table value (2.081) was high. Hence the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding JSY was improved after STP.

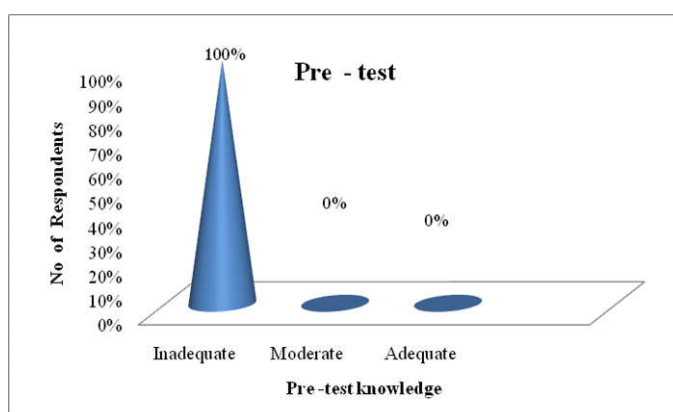


Fig. 1. Classification of respondents on pre-test knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

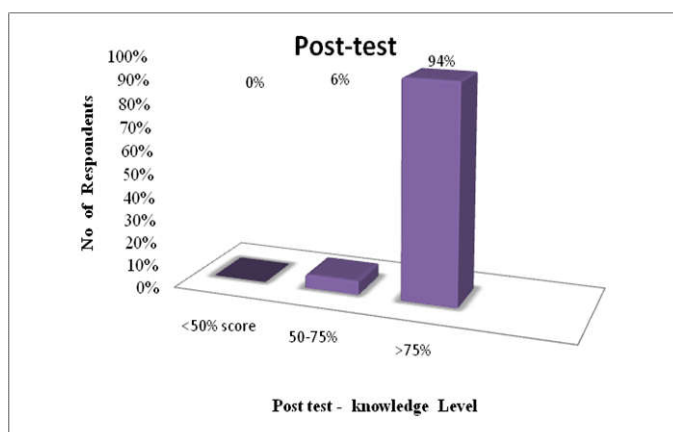


Fig. 2. Classification of respondents on post-test knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

Table 1. Demographical variables and Association between post test knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha yojana among pregnant women

Demographic variables	Category	Frequency		Chi square test			
		Number	%	DF	TV	χ^2 -test	Significant P<0.05
Age of mother	19-22 years	8	16%	1	3.841	3.765	NS
	23-26 years	13	26%	1	3.841	3.543	NS
	27-30 years	15	30%	1	3.841	3.321	NS
	31-35 years	14	28%	1	3.841	3.200	NS
Education of mother	Primary education	15	30%	1	3.841	2.734	NS
	Secondary education	18	36%	1	3.841	2.599	NS
	Higher secondary education	5	10%	1	3.841	2.354	NS
	Graduation	12	24%	1	3.841	2.178	NS
Occupation of mother	House wife	14	28%	1	3.841	2.211	NS
	Coolie	8	16%	1	3.841	1.889	NS
	Sedentary worker	15	30%	1	3.841	1.654	NS
	Moderate	13	26%	1	3.841	1.421	NS
Socio economic Status	Rs.2000- 3000	18	36%	1	3.841	1.254	NS
	Rs.3001-4000	10	20%	1	3.841	1.150	NS
	Rs.4001-5000	8	16%	1	3.841	1.119	NS
	Above Rs.5000	14	28%	1	3.841	1.060	NS
Gravida of mother	Primi gravida	15	30%	1	3.841	1.055	NS
	Multi gravida	13	26%	1	3.841	1.035	NS
	Grand multi gravida	22	44%	1	3.841	1.030	NS
Sources of Information	Neighbours	13	26%	1	3.841	1.028	NS
	Relatives	9	18%	1	3.841	1.026	NS
	Mass media	10	20%	1	3.841	1.019	NS
	Profesional	18	36%	1	3.841	1.005	NS

Table 2. Classification of respondents on pre-test knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

Knowledge level	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percentage
Inadequate	<50%	50	100
Moderated	50-75%	0	0

Table 3. Classification of respondents on post-test knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

Knowledge level	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percentage
Inadequate	<50% score	0	0
Moderate	50-75%	3	6
Adequate	>75%score	47	94

Table 4. Aspect wise pre-test mean knowledge scores of respondents on Janani Suraksha Yojana

Knowledge aspects	Max. Marks	Respondents knowledge		
		Mean	SD	Mean (%)
General information on pregnancy and maternal health	11	4.24	1.379	38.55%
Questions related to Janani suraksha yojana	19	4.64	1.509	24.42
Combined	30	8.88	2.047	29.60

Table 5. Aspect wise post-test mean knowledge scores of respondents on Janani Suraksha Yojana

Knowledge aspects	Max.Marks	Respondents knowledge		
		Mean	SD	Mean (%)
General information on pregnancy and maternal health	11	7.34	0.982	66.73
Questions related to Janani suraksha yojana	19	11.72	1.565	61.68
Combined	30	19.06	1.910	63.53

Table 6. Paired T test value of knowledge scores of Janani Suraksha Yojana

Pre and Post Test Value	Paired 'T' test value	Table Value	Significant P <0.05
Structure Teaching Programme on JSY Knowledge Score	7.084	2.081	Significant

DISCUSSION

The Highest value 30% of the respondents were in the age of (27-30 Yrs), 36% of the respondents had secondary Education, 30% respondents were Sedentary workers. 36 % were having the family income between Rs.2000-3000. 44 % of the respondents were Grand multi gravid mothers. 18% of respondents had received information from professionals. The study findings reveals that in the pretest, 100% of the respondents had inadequate knowledge (<50%) and 0% (50-75%) of respondents had moderate knowledge and 0% (>75%) had adequate knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana. After STP, majority of the respondents had adequate knowledge 47(94%) and 3(6%) had moderate knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana. The paired 'T' Test value of knowledge regarding JSY was 7.084, when it was compared table value (2.081) was high. Hence the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding JSY was improved after STP. There was no significant association between post test level of knowledge scores when compared to demographic variables.

Conclusion

- ✓ Prior to implementation of STP, 100% of the respondents had inadequate knowledge (<50%) and 0% (50-75%) of respondents had moderate knowledge and 0% (>75%) had adequate knowledge on Janani Suraksha Yojana. After STP, majority of the respondents had adequate knowledge 47(94%) and 3(6%) had moderate knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- ✓ No significant association was found between post test Knowledge scores and their demographic variables.

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