



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE AMONG THE ANTENATAL MOTHERS REGARDING JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL OF BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH

Abha Narwal¹, Geeta Bhardwaj² , Jaipal Singh² and Muzaffar A Makrani³

(1)Assistant Lecturer, Shaheed Baba Deep Singh College of Nursing, Haryana

(2) Nursing Demonstrator/Tutor, College of Nursing, RIMS & R, Saifai, Etawah, U.P

(3) Lecturer, Panna Dhari Ma Subharti College of Nursing, Meerut, U.P.

INTRODUCTION

Women and children are the greatest asset of a nation. Their health is the basis for the better health of the family as a whole and also of the nation.

In 2005, Government of India launched a new Maternity Benefit Scheme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) viz. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)- (In Hindi Language; Janani= Mother, Suraksha= Protection, Yojana= Scheme). The scheme was being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and promoting institutional delivery particularly among the poor pregnant women. JSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and it integrates cash assistance with antenatal care, delivery and post-delivery care.

TABLE 1:- JSY Payment Packages as recommended by Government of India

Category	Rural area		Total	Urban area		Total
	Mother's Package	ASHA's Package	Rs.	Mother's Package	ASHA's Package	Rs.
LPS	1,400	600	2,000	1,000	200	1,200
NE states (except Assam) and rural areas of tribal district of other states	700	600	1,300	600	200	800
Others	700	NIL	700	600	NIL	600

According to NRHM Management Information System Report (2012), In Bhopal Infant mortality rate is 50 per 1000 live births. In Bhopal division Maternal Mortality Rate is 287 per 1 lakh live births.

Most of maternal deaths are preventable, if women have available and accessible quality obstetric care in time. The key factors in saving maternal lives are skilled attendant at delivery, access to obstetric care and the existence of an effective referral system. Most of the potentially fatal obstetric complications require the skilled attendant to have the backup of a functioning health care system which is well equipped and having trained obstetrics and gynecology expert. Improved access to comprehensive essential obstetric care can avert 40% of the maternal deaths, appropriate utilization is also necessary

The government has made it crucial part of its health delivery effort through Janani Suraksha Yojana. JSY initiated in April 2005 has the aspect of financial support and a new band of personnel being part of strategy. Even though government provides free of cost services to the citizens, but they are not utilizing these services up to the mark. As of date, systematic evaluations have not been undertaken.

Evaluation studies will help us know whether the programme is moving in the right direction and indicates required changes for betterment. Hence the Researcher felt to assess the knowledge and attitude among antenatal mothers regarding JSY. The present study is a pioneering attempt in this direction.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the attitude of antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana and To find out association between attitudes of antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana with selected demographic variables.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

A non- experimental, Descriptive design was adopted. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 samples based on certain pre- determined criteria. The data generated by using investigator developed structured interview schedule, content validity of investigator developed tool was obtained from experts of related departments. The antenatal mothers attitude was assessed by using Likert scale. The methods used to estimate reliability of the tools in the study was Split-half method and Cronbach Alpha. Pilot study was conducted on 10 antenatal mothers with constructed tool with which it was found reliable respectively. Sample was selected using non probability sampling techniques

RESULT:

TABLE 2:- Frequency and Percentage of level of attitude of antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana. N=60

Level of Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
≤50% (Negative)	0	0
51-74% (Neutral)	9	15
≥75% (Positive)	51	85
Total	60	100

The present study depicts that majority 51 (85%) of antenatal mothers had positive attitude towards Janani Suraksha Yojana and only 9 (15%) had neutral Attitude on family planning.

TABLE-3:- Mean Median, Mode and Standard Deviation of Attitude Score of antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana

N=60

Variable	Range of the Score	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D
Attitude	20-100	81.42	81.5	86	4.92

Max. Possible Score = 100

The present study represents the Mean, Standard deviation and Mean Difference of Attitude score of antenatal mothers. It reveals that the subjects had a maximum mean of 81.41 with a Standard deviation of 4.92 regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Table 4: Association between selected demographic variables and the Attitude of antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana.

N=60

Sample characteristics	Below Median	Above median	Chi-square	df	P value
1. Age					
≤ 18 years	1	1	0.09	2	0.956 NS
19-25 years	16	24			
26-44 years	7	11			
45 and above	0	0			
2. Education					
Illiterate	4	2	12.24	3	0.0066* S
Primary Education	15	10			
Secondary Education	4	18			
Graduate & PG	1	6			
3. Occupation					

Housewife	18	27	0.18	2	0.911 NS
Daily wager/laborer	2	4			
Private	4	5			
Govt.	0	0			
4. Religion					
Hindu	13	23	0.79	2	0.673 NS
Muslim	10	11			
Christian	1	2			
Others	0	0			
5. No. of children					
None	11	14	0.33	2	0.84 NS
1	11	18			
2	2	4			
3 or more	0	0			
6. Family income per month					
Rs. 3249-5414/-	4	12	3.33	3	0.3435 NS
Rs. 5415-8121/-	11	11			
Rs. 8122-10829/-	6	6			
Rs.10830- 21659	3	7			
7. Source of information					
ASHA or any Health personnel	6	8	13.03	3	0.0046* S
Doctor	0	6			
Relatives, neighbors or other users of JSY	9	2			
Mass Media	9	20			

Note: * Significance at $P < 0.05$ level

The present study represents the association between selected demographic variables and attitude among antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana. In relation to variables Education and Source of information, Chi-Square value obtained was 12.24 and 13.03 respectively, which

showed significance at $P < 0.05$. This denotes that there is significant association between levels of attitude with that of variables i.e. Education and Source of information.

In relation to variables, Age, Occupation, Religion, No. of Children and Family income per month the Chi-square obtained was 0.09, 0.18, 0.79, 0.33 and 3.33 respectively, which does not show any significance with the level of attitude and hence there is no significant association with level of Attitude and selected demographic variables like Age, Occupation, Religion, No. of Children and Family income per month.

CONCLUSION

- The study shows that there was positive attitude regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana
- There was a positive correlation attitude and selected demographic variable of antenatal mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana.

This study reveals that attitude score is better. Hence the individual in community could be given health education repeatedly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A comparative study can be done between rural and urban antenatal mothers.
2. A comparative study could be done to assess the knowledge and attitude of housewives and working mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana.
3. An experimental study can be done using self instructional module to improve the knowledge of mothers.
4. A study can be conducted to determine the existing role of nursing personnel regarding education of the community about Janani Suraksha Yojana.

IMPLICATIONS

The study has major implications for nursing practice, Nursing Education, Nursing Administration, Nursing Research and Public education.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE

All administrative permission from ethical committee of Institute was taken. Informed written consents were taken from participants before data collection.

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