



# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE UTILIZATION OF JSSK SERVICES AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS ATTENDING AT MCH CENTRE, TIRUPATI

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. B. Kokilamma, <sup>2</sup>Ms. V. Ghouseabee, <sup>3</sup>Dr. P. Sudha rani and <sup>4</sup>Dr. M. Sreelatha

Assistant professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, College of Nursing, Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupathi-517507, Chittoor- Dist, Andhra Pradesh, India.

M.SC Nursing Student, Department of Community Health Nursing, College of Nursing, Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupathi.

Professor I/C Principal, College of Nursing, Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupathi-517507, Chittoor- Dist, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Associate professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, College of Nursing, Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupathi-517507, Chittoor- Dist, Andhra Pradesh, India.

## ABSTRACT:

Objectives of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers and to find the association between the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding the utilization of JSSK services with their selected socio-demographic variable. **Methodology:** Non-experimental approach, descriptive survey design was adopted for 100 antenatal mothers, who were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique, by using simple random technique based on lottery method at MCH Centre, Tirupathi, to assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services by using multiple choice self-structured questionnaire. **Results:** the results revealed that out of 100 antenatal mothers, 54 per cent of antenatal mothers were having moderate knowledge, 27 per cent were having inadequate knowledge and 19 per cent were having the adequate knowledge. Mean knowledge score was 1.92 and standard deviation was 0.67. That there is a significant association between knowledge regarding the utilization and educational status of husband at  $p < 0.05$  level. There is no significant association between demographic variables of any other. **Conclusion:** The study findings revealed that, a majority of antenatal mothers were having moderate knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services. **Recommendations:** Similar kind of study can be undertaken in different settings (eg. Tribal and hilly areas, construction sites etc.) and the study may be replicated by using larger population.

## INTRODUCTION:

Globally, on any given day, a staggering 830 women die from pregnancy and childbearing related causes. World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that of the overall maternal mortality burden, a staggering 99 per cent is contributed by developing nations (WHO- 2017). The Universal Declaration for Human Rights, 1948 in article 25 stressed that, "Motherhood and Childhood are entitled to special care and assistance" (Mitra-2016). India, over the past 20 years has seen a gradual decline in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) at 174 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. IMR in the year of 2015 was 32 deaths per 1000 live births worldwide and in India it was 38 per 1000 live births. (World Bank- 2017)

In view of the difficulty being faced by the pregnant women and parents of sick new-born along-with high expenditure on delivery and treatment of sick- new-born, Ministry of health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has taken a major initiative to ensure better facilities for women and child health services. Government of India initiated several programs to improve the institutional deliveries with the goal of reducing maternal mortality. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a conditional cash transfer scheme under National Rural Health Mission. The JSY led to 8% (29.8% to 37.8%) increase in the institutional deliveries between 2004 to 2008. A national level survey analysis indicated 42% JSY beneficiaries among the public sector deliveries (NHP Admin-2015).

Still, it has been long noted that cost, both direct as well as indirect, became a formidable hindrance to access services. In the quest of removing the financial obstacle, central government launched the Janani-Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) on the 1st of June, 2011 from Mewat District of Haryana (Mitra-2016). The scheme is estimated to benefit more than 12 million pregnant women who access Government health facilities for their delivery. Moreover, it will motivate those who still choose to deliver at their homes for institutional deliveries. It is an initiative with a hope that states would come forward and ensure that benefits under JSSK would reach every needy pregnant woman coming to government institutional facility. All the States and UTs have initiated implementation of the scheme (NHP Admin-2015).

Under this programme entitlements for pregnant women include – free and Zero expense delivery and caesarean section, free drugs and consumables, free essential diagnostics (blood, urine tests and ultrasonography etc.), free diet during stay in the health institutions (up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for caesarean section), free provision for blood, free transport from home to health institutions, free transport between facilities in case of referral, dropping back from institutions to home after 48 hrs stay, exemption from all kinds of user charges. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick new born accessing public institutions for health care till 30 days after birth. They would also be entitled to free and zero expense treatment, free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free provision of blood, free transportation and exemption from all kinds of user charges. (NRHM-2020)

#### OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers.
2. To find the association between the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding the utilization of JSSK services with their selected socio-demographic variables.

#### HYPOTHESIS

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant association between the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services and with selected socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers.

#### ASSUMPTIONS

1. Antenatal mother may have inadequate knowledge regarding the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram.
2. Antenatal mothers may unaware about the institutional delivery.
3. Antenatal mothers may not aware about the benefits of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY:

**Research approach:** Research approach used in the present study was non-experimental approach.

**Research design:** The research design selected for the present study is descriptive survey design.

**Study setting:** The present study was conducted at MCH Centre, Tirupati, which is located in Prakasam road. The investigator has taken the list of urban health centres in Tirupathi. Then, the setting was chosen by lottery method. Formal permission was obtained from the concerned authorities for conducting the study.

**Population:** Antenatal mothers who are registered at MCH Centre in Tirupati.

**Sample:** The present study sample was antenatal mothers who are attending regular check-ups at MCH Centre, Tirupati.

**Sample size:** Sample size consisted of 100 antenatal mothers.

**Sampling technique:** Non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted depending upon the availability of the selected sample.

#### **CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION:**

##### **Inclusion criteria:**

- Antenatal mothers who are willing to participate in the study
- Antenatal mothers who are available at the time of data collection
- Antenatal mothers who are registered in MCH Centre

##### **Exclusion criteria:**

- Antenatal mothers who are sick at the time of data collection
- Antenatal mothers who are don't know the English or Telugu to understand
- Post-natal mothers attending at MCH, Centre

#### **DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:**

Data collection tools are procedures or instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variables in research problem.

Tool was developed, based on the review of relevant literature from textbooks, journals, websites, under the guidance of experts, to assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers.

##### **It comprises of two sections:**

##### **Section- I:**

It includes socio-demographic variables like age, educational qualification, occupation, husband education and occupation, religion, monthly income of family, type of family, sources of information and residence.

##### **Section-II:**

It includes multiple choice self-structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers.

##### **Scoring key:**

Scoring key prepared

**Section- I:** By coding the demographic variables.

**Section-II:** Consists of multiple choice self-structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers.

Total 22 multiple choice self-structured questions each question carries '1' mark, 8<sup>th</sup> question carries '4' marks, wrong answer carries '0' mark. The total score is '25'.

**Total scores were categorized as follows:**

The scores are categorized as follows:

Adequate knowledge > 75%

Moderate knowledge 51-75%

Inadequate knowledge < 51%

**CONTENT VALIDITY:**

To ensure the content validity, the tool was given to 10 experts constituting 8 experts from the department of nursing and 2 experts from community medicine department. Necessary modifications were done and the tool was translated into Telugu language and appropriateness was obtained from Telugu Pundit. Thus, the tool was put to the test in the pilot study.

**RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL:**

The reliability of a measures denotes the consistency of measures obtained in the use of a particular instrument and indicates the extent of random error in the measurement method. It is concerned with how consistently and accurately the measurement technique measures the concept of interest. It is also concerned with the consistency, accuracy, precision, stability and equivalence.

To establish reliability of the tool, Cronbach's alpha reliability was used. The tool was administered to 10 antenatal mothers and the score obtained knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services was  $r = 0.8$ . Hence the tool was considered reliable for proceeding with the pilot study.

**PILOT STUDY:**

Pilot study was conducted at MCH from 22-04-2021 to 24-04-2021 to assess the feasibility of the study and to plan for statistical analysis of the data. Formal permission was obtained from the Municipal Medical Health Officer, Tirupati for conducting the study.

Ten antenatal mothers were selected for the pilot study by using non probability convenient sampling technique. Rapport was established with self-introduction and brief description of the study, consent was obtained. Subjects were made to sit comfortably; the questionnaire was administered. Doubts were clarified.

Statistical analysis was done by descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study revealed that the tool was reliable and feasible to conduct the study. And there is no changes in tool after pilot study.

**PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION:**

A formal written permission was obtained from Medical Health Officer of MCH Centre, Tirupati. Consent was taken from them by explaining the purpose of the study. 100 samples were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique with minimum of 20-25 participants per week. Total duration of data collection was 4weeks.

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:**

It was planned to analyze the data by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Descriptive statistics were used to find out:**

- Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables.
- Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers.

Inferential statistics were used to find out:

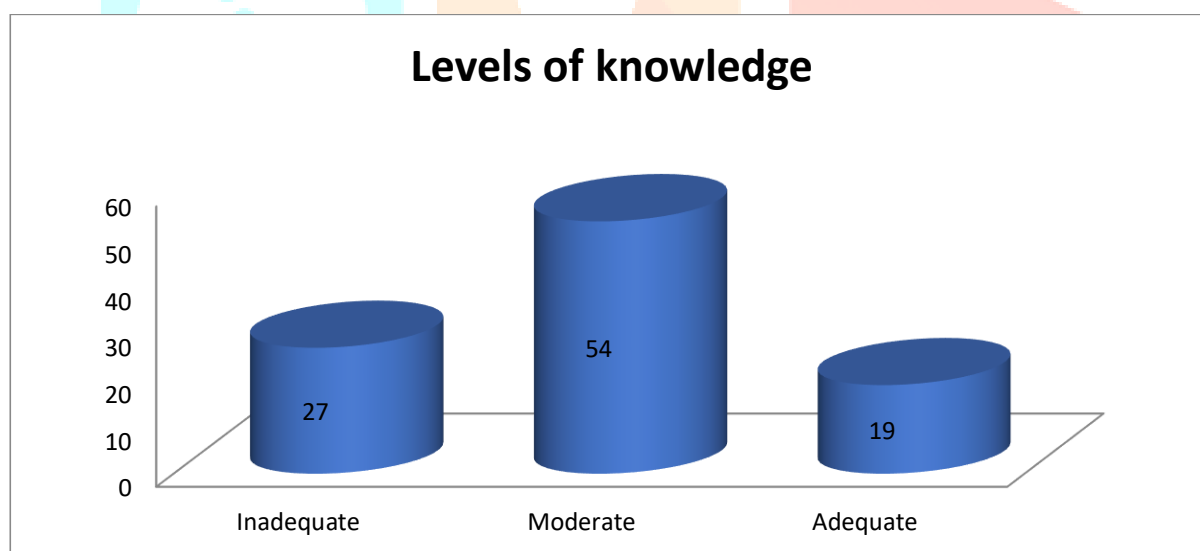
- Chi-square test to know the association between the socio demographic variables and the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services.

## RESULTS:

**Table 3: Frequency, percentage distribution, mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers**

Knowledge on regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	SD ( $\sigma$ )
Inadequate (<50%)	27	27	1.92	0.67
Moderate (51-75%)	54	54		
Adequate (>75%)	19	19		
Total	100	100		

The data presented in table 3 showed that 54 per cent of antenatal mothers were having moderate knowledge, 27 per cent were having inadequate knowledge and 19 per cent were having the adequate knowledge. Mean knowledge score was 1.92 and Standard Deviation was 0.67.



**Fig no: 14 Distribution of level of knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers**

## Mean and Standard deviation

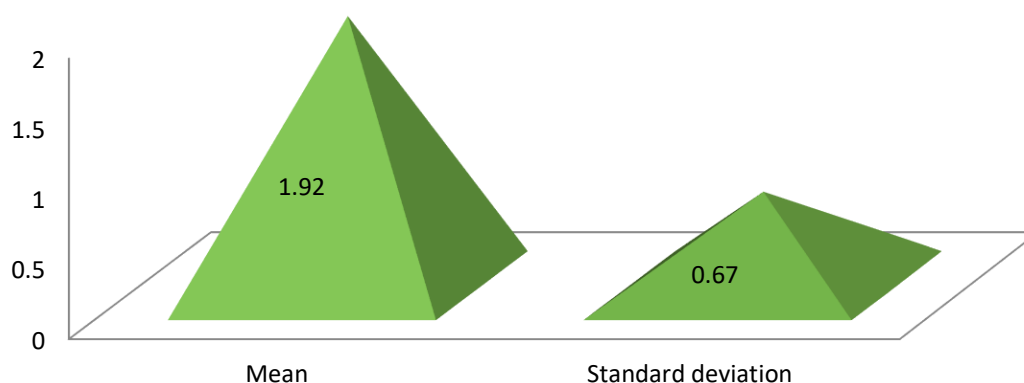


Fig no: 15 Distribution of mean and standard deviation regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers.

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of association between socio demographic variables with knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers

(N= 100)								
S. No	Demographic Variables	Knowledge on regarding utilization of JSSK services						Chi-Square ( $\chi^2$ )
		Inadequate ( $<50\%$ )		Moderate (51-75 %)		Adequate ( $> 75 \%$ )		
1	Age in years	F	%	f	%	f	%	$\chi^2 = 7.37$ P = 0.28 df =6
	21 – 25 years	16	59	23	43	6	32	
	26 - 30 years	5	19	19	35	9	47	
	31 – 35 years	4	15	7	13	4	21	
	Above 35 years	2	7	5	9	0	0	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
2	Educational status of antenatal mother							$\chi^2 = 15.65$ P = 0.1 df =10
	Primary education	0	0	0	0	1	5	
	Secondary education	6	22	10	19	4	21	
	Intermediate	9	33	13	24	10	43	
	Graduation	9	33	28	52	4	21	
	PG and above	3	11	3	5	0	0	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
3	Educational status of Husband							$\chi^2 = 18.2^*$ P = 0.05 df =10
	Primary education	0	0	0	0	1	5	
	Secondary education	5	19	4	7	1	5	
	Intermediate	6	22	11	20	7	37	
	Graduation	6	22	27	50	8	42	
	PG and above	10	37	12	23	2	4	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
4	Occupation of antenatal mother							$\chi^2 = 9.78$ P = 0.28 df =8
	Coolie	1	3	0	0	1	5	
	Home maker	15	56	37	69	13	68	
	Private employee	7	26	12	22	1	5	
	Govt. Employee	1	3	2	4	0	0	
	Pretty business	3	11	3	6	4	22	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
5	Occupation of Husband							

	Coolie	1	3	2	4	0	0	$\chi^2 = 4.17$ P = 0.84 df =8
	Home maker	2	5	2	4	1	5	
	Private employee	14	52	27	50	13	68	
	Govt. Employee	5	19	12	22	4	22	
	Tailoring	5	19	11	20	1	5	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
6	Religion							
	Hindu	20	74	38	70	13	68	$\chi^2 = 0.8$ P = 0.99 df =6
	Muslim	6	23	14	26	5	26	
	Christian	1	3	2	4	1	4	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
7	Family income per month							
	Below Rs.10,000/-	3	11	1	2	1	4	$\chi^2 = 5.29$ P = 0.5 df =6
	Rs. 10,001/- to Rs.15,000/-	5	19	14	28	3	16	
	Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/-	6	22	18	34	7	37	
	> Rs.20,001/-	13	48	21	38	8	43	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
8	Type of family							
	Nuclear family	12	44	25	50	8	47	$\chi^2 = 1.66$ P = 0.79 df =4
	Joint family	15	56	28	48	10	53	
	Extended family	0	0	1	2	1	4	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
9	Source of information							
	Health professionals	24	89	44	81	17	92	$\chi^2 = 2.09$ P = 0.71 df =4
	Friends & Relatives	2	5	6	11	2	8	
	Mass media	1	6	4	7	0	0	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	
10	Residence							
	Rural	2	5	1	2	2	8	$\chi^2 = 7.1$ P = 0.13 df =4
	Urban	25	95	53	98	16	88	
	Slum	0	0	0	0	1	4	
	Total	27	100	54	100	19	100	

\*significant at 0.05 level,\*\* significant at 0.01 level

The data presented in table 4 has shown that there is a significant association between knowledge regarding the utilization and educational status of husband at  $p < 0.05$  level. There is no significant association between demographic variables like age, educational status of antenatal mother, occupation of antenatal mother, occupation of husband, religion, family income per month, type of family, source of information and residence.

## DISCUSSION:

The purpose of present study is to “Assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services among antenatal mothers attending at MCH centre, Tirupati”. The assessment helps to determine the extent of the knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services. The discussion of the present study is based on the findings obtained from the descriptive statistical analysis of the collected data. It was presented in the view of the objectives of the study.

The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding the utilization of JSSK services. The study findings revealed that majority of antenatal mothers (54%) were having moderate knowledge, 27 per cent of antenatal mothers were having inadequate knowledge and 19 per cent of antenatal mothers were having the adequate knowledge.

The results of the present study were on par with the study conducted by Kumudhavalli et al (2016) where it was noted that majority of mother (74%) had moderate knowledge and 12 per cent had adequate knowledge and 14 per cent had inadequate knowledge. The study concluded that most of the antenatal mothers are having moderate knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram.



The second objective of the study is to find the association between knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding utilization of JSSK services with their selected socio-demographic variables. The study findings revealed that there was a significant association between knowledge regarding the utilization and educational status of husband at  $p < 0.05$  level.

The present study results were supported by Acharya et al (2020) where it was noted that majority (72.5%) of the women had moderately adequate awareness, whereas 16.3 per cent beneficiaries had adequate and 11.2 per cent beneficiaries had inadequate awareness regarding the healthcare services of the JSSK. The study revealed that awareness was highly significantly associated with place of residence, education, occupation and parity. The study was concluded that awareness level of JSSK entitlements in the beneficiaries of the study was moderately adequate. Maximum awareness was noticed for the provision of free vaginal delivery whereas awareness for provisions like free caesarean section, free drop back facility to home, free provision of blood was very low.

## CONCLUSION:

In this present study most of the antenatal mothers had moderate knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services. There was statistically significant association between the socio demographic variables like educational status of husband with the level of knowledge significant at  $<0.05$  level. These findings suggested that antenatal mothers need to improve their knowledge regarding the utilization of JSSK services in order to improve the maternal and child health.

## REFERENCES:

1. Acharya, Mridul and Kaur, Suchpreet and Gupta, Nand and Kaur, DR. (2020). Awareness regarding healthcare services of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram among beneficiaries In Kamla Nehru Hospital, Shimla, HP. International journal of pharmaceutical science and health care. 1. 10.26808/10v1.02.
2. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT?locations=IN>.
3. <http://www.nrhmhp.gov.in>
4. [https://www.nhp.gov.in/janani-shishu-suraksha-karyakaram-jssk\\_pg-2015](https://www.nhp.gov.in/janani-shishu-suraksha-karyakaram-jssk_pg-2015)
5. Kumudhavalli D, Karthi R and Sofiya J (2021). Assess the knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram among antenatal mothers attending antenatal clinic at selected PHC, Tamil Nadu. Gal Int J Health Sci Res.6(2): 7-12.
6. Mitra S, Saha S, Halder D, Sarkar AP, Biswas D, Sarkar GN (2016). Evaluation of Janani-Sishu Suraksha Karyakram in a Community Development Block of Bankura District, West Bengal, India: A Mixed Methods Approach. Indian J Comm. Health, 28, 4: 344-351.
7. World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division. Geneva: (2019). Trends in maternal mortality (2000 to 2017).