

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) On Knowledge Regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) Among Mothers

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Abstract: - Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana is a safe mother & childhood intervention scheme 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. Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme and integrates cash assistance with delivery and post delivery care. Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being proposed by way of modifying the existing National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).

Methods: - Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted to find out the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among mothers. The sample consisting of 60 mothers. They were chosen by non probability purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted at Dhand village, Jaipur. The data was collected prior and after the Structured Teaching Programme (STP) by a structured questionnaire.

Results: - The data was analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The knowledge gained through Structured Teaching Programme (STP) was good as it was evidence with a highly significant difference ($t(99)=16.59$, $P<0.001$) between the mean post-test ($X_2=19.28$) and pre-test ($X_1=13.42$) knowledge score. There was a significant association between the pre-test knowledge score and all the taken variable like age, education, income, where and when information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

Conclusion: - After the detailed analysis of this study show that, there is a significant increase in knowledge of mothers regarding the Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY). Which is calculated by t-test and the result was 16.59. There was significant association between knowledge on Janani Shishu

Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) and age of mothers, educational status, monthly income, when and where get information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY). Number of child, religion, type of family is Insignificant for Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

Key words:- Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY), mothers, Structured Teaching Programme (STP), knowledge.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Safe mother & childhood in form of Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) programme launched for reducing maternal mortality and neonatal mortality on 1st June, 2011. The scheme aims to promote institutional deliveries among poor pregnant women in all the states and Union Territories of the country with special focus on low performing states (LPS). It is a central government sponsored scheme and links cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. In availing institutional delivery services, the client needs to be escorted, need transport to reach the institution and in case of complications, referral services are required. The scheme considered all these elements and made provision for transport including referral and escort (by ASHA).

Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being proposed by way of modifying the existing National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). While NMBS is linked to provision of better diet for pregnant women from BPL families, JSSY integrates the cash assistance with antenatal care during the pregnancy period, providing treatment for sick new-born till 30 days after birth, institutional care during delivery and immediate post-partum period in a health centre by establishing a system of coordinated care by field level health worker.

According to needs, experiences and feedbacks, various changes and modifications have been incorporated from time to time. Several new approaches, interventions, and alternatives were initiated to reduce maternal morbidity, mortality ratio and child mortality rates. Maternal and Child Health, Child Survival and Safe Motherhood, Universal Immunization Programmes, Oral Rehydration Solution, Dais training, Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP), Post Partum Programmes, National Maternity Benefits Scheme (NMBS) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) are important and well-known efforts in rural areas.

There is a dearth of this study in Indian & the State of Rajasthan scenario. The researcher felt it is appropriate to review and assess its performance in terms of increase in the knowledge of care and satisfaction by institutional deliveries and quality of care. There is also need for awareness towards mothers about services which are provided by this scheme including cash incentive, immunization services, free supplies iron and folic acid tablets to anaemic mothers and provision of essential drugs to newborn and to understand the processes of implementation for further strengthening the scheme.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess pre-test knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among mothers in selected rural area of Jaipur.
2. To assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among mothers in selected rural area of Jaipur.
3. To find out an association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among mothers in selected rural area of Jaipur. With the help of objectives of this research study the mothers will benefited with increase in level of knowledge regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY), also motivate institutional delivery get benefit of Govt. Scheme i.e. Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) and reduction in maternal mortality rate (MMR) & infant mortality rate (IMR) at all.

III. MATERIALS & METHODS

An evaluatory pre-experimental research approach was used to find out the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among the women those aged 19 to 34 years and living in village Dhand, Jaipur. The sample who met sampling criteria and available from 03/7/2015 to 27/10/2015 were selected as the subject for the study. They were chosen by non probability purposive sampling technique. The research design selected for this study was one group pre-test, post-test design because this study intended to measure the gain in knowledge scores

mothers who were given Structured Teaching Programme (STP), so this can be represented as :-

$$O_1 \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow O_2$$

$$\text{Pre-test} \longrightarrow \text{STP} \longrightarrow \text{Post-test}$$

In Phase 1:- By Non probability purposive sampling technique 60 mothers were selected and structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of mothers. STP based on the review of literature and discussion with experts.

In Phase 2:- Pre-test was conducted by administration of structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of mothers on first day regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY). Implementation or administration of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) was done just after the pre-test on first day. Post-test was conducted by using the same tool after the seven days of Structured Teaching Programme (STP).

In Phase 3 :- Analysis and interpretation of collect data was done to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP). Analysis and interpretation of collect data was to find out an association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables. The final data were collected from 03/7/2015 to 27/10/2015. The date, time and place were confirmed after discussing with the anganwadi worker. Investigator decided to take 5-10 mothers as sample per day for pre-test, intervention and after seven days post-test. Each day data were collected in the scheduled plan, Class-mate helped in convincing the uneducated mothers for participating in study. On 3rd Oct. Investigator got all six samples. Pre-test was performed from 9.40AM to 10.35AM. Before the pre-test the purpose of the study was explained and the confidentiality of the subjects was assured. STP was conducted after the pre-test, 10.50 AM -11.50AM. After the seven days the second session was started at 12.15PM-1.15PM in which investigator conducted post-test. This way data were collected for twenty four days till Oct.27, 2015.

IV. RESULTS

Section I- Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to demographic variables

Table :1 shows that most of the studied subjects 19 (31.7%) were each from 19-22, 17 (28.3%) from 23-26 years age group respectively. 9 (15.0%) subjects from 27-30 year age group while some 15 (25%) in ranges from 31-34 years age group.

Age limit in years	Frequency (f)	Frequency Percentage(%)
19-22	19	31.7%
23-26	17	28.3%
27-30	9	15%
31-34	15	25%
Total	60	100.0%

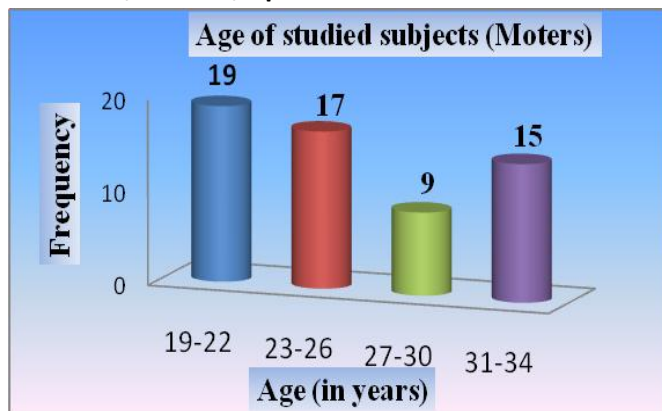


Fig:- 1 The bar diagram showing distribution of samples according to age

Table-2. Frequency and Percentage Distribution and mean of pre-test knowledge score

Pre-test knowledge score	Frequency(f) (N)	Percentage (%)
Poor (0-10)	12	20.0%
Average (11-20)	46	76.7%
Good (21-30)	2	3.3%
Total	60	100.0%

The table no.2 is depicting that the knowledge regarding mothers information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) is reflected by pre-test score and it is observed that most of the subjects 46 (76.7%) were in Average (11-20) category which are aware about the present problem of knowledge on JSSY but 12 (20.0%) subjects were in Poor (0-10) category and not aware about JSSY. Only 2 (3.3%) subjects were in Good (21-30) category and very much aware about JSSY.

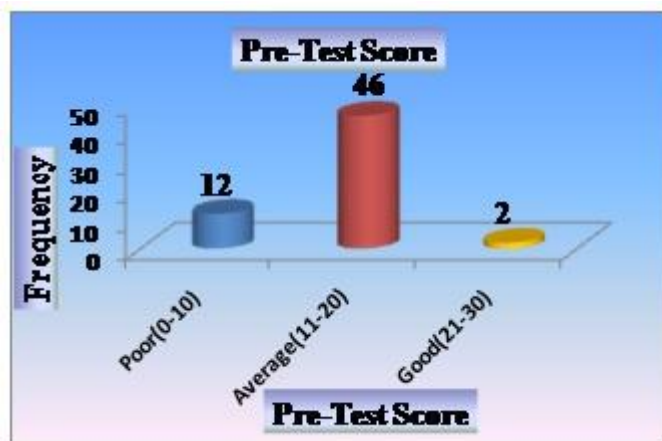


Fig:-2 The bar diagram showing the pre-test knowledge score

Table-3 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of post-test knowledge score

Post-test knowledge score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor (0-10)	0	0.0%
Average (11-20)	43	71.7%
Good (21-30)	17	28.3%
Total	60	100.0%

Table no. 3. shows that Most of the studied subjects 43 (71.7%) improved their knowledge were in Average (11-20) category while none studied subject were left in Poor (0-10) category. Rest of the subjects were 17 (28.3%) attained Good (21-30) category.

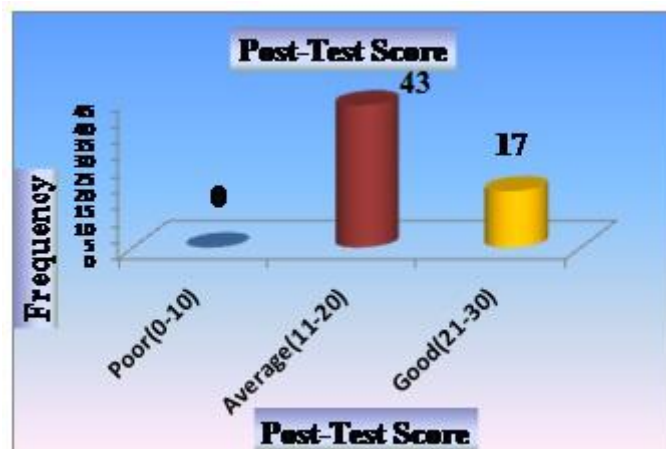


Fig:- 4 The bar diagram showing post-test knowledge score

Table-4 Mean (\bar{x}) and Standard Deviation (S.D.) of Knowledge Scores

Knowledge Scores	Mean (\bar{X})	Mean %	Standard Deviation (S.D.)
Pre-test	13.42	41.04	3.361
Post-test	19.28	58.96	2.202
TOTAL	32.70	100.00	5.563

Mean and standard deviation of pre and post-test scores is shown in table 4 Average knowledge gained in pre-test score revealed by mean pre-test score was 13.42 ± 3.361 while gain in knowledge due to structured teaching programme regarding knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among mothers in selected rural area of Jaipur is observed in Post-test, mean post-test score was 19.28 ± 2.202 . Hence it is reflected from the above table that there is a significant difference in means of pre and post-test scores which partially fulfil the second objective of present study.

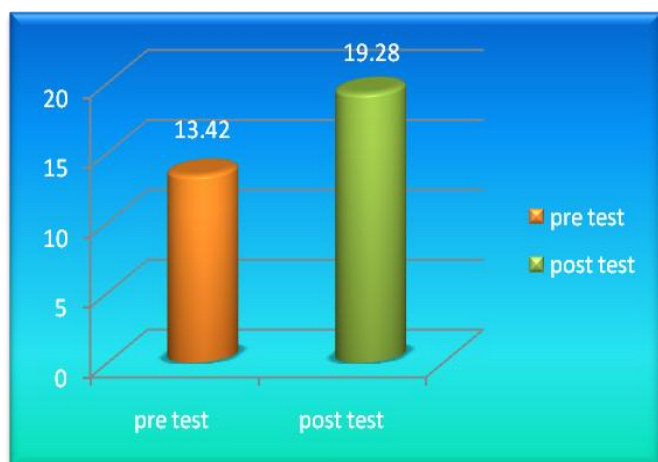


Fig:- 5 The bar diagram showing mean between pre-test and post-test score

Table-5 Comparison of Knowledge Scores between Pre-test and Post-test

Knowledge	Mean (\bar{X})	Std. Error of Mean	d. f.	t-value	Level of Significance
Pre-test	13.42	0.354	59	16.59	0.001 [®]
Post-test	19.28				

[®] Indicates highly significant.

Comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge Scores is reflected in present table 4 The table is depicting the observed t-value 16.59 for 59 degrees of freedom which is very high significant value ($p < 0.001$, Two-tailed). Hence there is no doubt in confirmation that there is a real significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores which clearly indicated the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

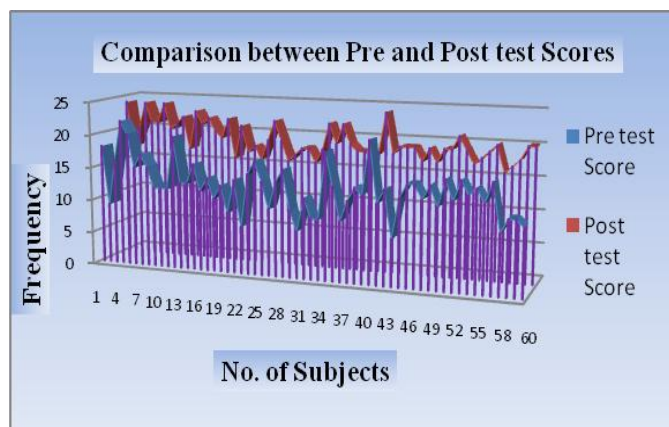


Fig:-6 The line diagram showing comparison between pre-test and post-test

Section – II:- Association between pre-test knowledge score of subjects and selected demographic variables.

Table 6. Association between age (grouped) in years with pre-test score

Demographic Variable (Criteria)	Population Particulars	Pre-test score			Total
		Poor (0-10)	Average (11-20)	Good (21-30)	
Age(in years)	19-22	4	15	0	19
	23-26	7	9	1	17
	27-30	1	7	1	9
	31-34	0	15	0	15
	Total	12	46	2	60

$\chi^2_6 = 13.23$ $p < 0.05$

The present table 6 is depicting association of age, educational status and types of family with Pre-test score. The probability value of Chi-Square for association of age with pre-test scores is 13.23 for 6 degrees of freedom which shows a significant value ($p < 0.05$, two-tailed). Hence there is no doubt in confirmation that there is a significant association between age and pre-test scores.

Table 7 Association between educational status with pre-test score

Demographic Variable (Criteria)	Population Particulars	Pre-test Score			Total
		Poor (0-10)	Average (11-20)	Good (21-30)	
Educational status	Illiterate	3	1	0	4
	Primary	0	8	0	8
	Middle	4	7	0	11
	Secondary	4	11	2	17
	Higher Secondary	1	8	0	9
	Graduate and above	0	11	0	11
	Total	12	46	2	60

$\chi^2_{10} = 20.32$ $p < 0.03$

The present table no.7 is depicting association of educational status with Pre-test score. The probability value of Chi-Square for association of educational status with pre-test scores is 20.32 for 10 d.f. of freedom which reflected a significant value ($p < 0.03$ two-tailed) Hence there is no doubt in confirmation that there is a significant association between education status with pre-test scores.

Table 8 Association between Income of family with pre-test score

Demographic Variable (Criteria)	Population Particulars	Pre-test score			Total
		Poor (0-10)	Average (11-20)	Good (21-30)	
Income of family	< 4000/-	1	16	0	17
	4001/- 5000/-	7	7	2	16
	5001/- 6000/-	4	10	0	14
	> 6000/-	0	13	0	13
	Total	12	46	2	60
$\chi^2_6 = 18.73$ $p < 0.005$					

In table 8 The associations of income of family of studied subjects with pre-test scores showed a highly significant association. The probability values of Chi-Square is 18.73 for 6 degrees of freedom which is a highly significant ($p < 0.005$ two-tailed) value. Furthermore it is confirmed that income of family of studied subjects is influenced with present problem of knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among mothers.

Table 9 Association between source of knowledge with pre-test score

Demographic Variable (Criteria)	Population Particulars	Pre-test score			Total
		Poor (0-10)	Average (11-20)	Good (21-30)	
Where do you get information about JSSY (Source of information)	Mass media	2	9	0	11
	Neighbour	1	22	0	23
	Health worker	5	10	2	17
	No idea	4	5	0	9
	Total	12	46	2	60
$\chi^2_6 = 13.69$ $p < 0.03$					

In table no. 9 shows that the probability value of Chi-square test for association of by what means of communication (source of information) information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) got by studied subjects is 13.69 for 6 degrees of freedom, revealed significant ($p < 0.03$ two-tailed) value. Therefore it is observed from the table that there is a significant association between information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) got by studied subjects with pre-test scores.

Table 10 Association between duration of information with pre-test score

Demographic Variable (Criteria)	Population Particulars	Pre-test Score			Total
		Poor (0-10)	Average (11-20)	Good (21-30)	
information about JSSY since when	1-2 months	2	32	1	35
	More than 2 months	6	9	1	16
	No idea	4	5	0	9
	TOTAL	12	46	2	60
$\chi^2_4 = 11.83$ $p < 0.02$					

In table no. 10 while since when studied subjects got information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) also reflected a significant association with a p-value 11.83 for 4 degrees of freedom which is a significant ($p < 0.02$, two-tailed) value. More over it is obtained that specified time period about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) of studied subjects is influenced with present problem of structured teaching programme on knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) among mothers in selected rural area of Jaipur.

V. DISCUSSION

The source of information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) reflected that 51 mothers were aware about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) since two months or more than two months while 9 didn't know about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY). The mothers are aware about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) by various means of communication like television, radio, neighbor and friends. Out of 51 awaked subjects 11 (18.3%) mothers got information by television/radio and 23 (38.3%) by friends while 17 (28.4%) mothers got information by health worker.

35 (58.3%) Mothers got to know about JSSY since 1-2 months while 16 (26.7%) mothers got to know about JSSY since more than two months and 9 (15%) mothers have no idea about JSSY.

Discussion of effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme.

Discussion of association between pre-test score and selected demographic variables.

The study shows that there is significant association between age of mothers, monthly income of family, mothers educational level, where and when information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY)

There was a significant $\chi^2 = 13.23$ ($P < 0.05$) association between age of mothers and her knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

There was a significant $\chi^2 = 20.32$ ($P < 0.03$) association between educational status and her knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

There was a significant $\chi^2 = 18.73$ ($P < 0.005$) association between income of family and knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

There was a significant $\chi^2 = 13.69$ ($P < 0.03$) association between source of knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

There was a significant $\chi^2 = 11.83$ ($P < 0.02$) association between duration of information on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

Thus the results shows that, the significant relationship between pre-test knowledge scores and selected demographic variable with all five variables that are age of mothers, educational status, monthly income, source of information, duration of information about JSSY.

VI. CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: Data presented in table 4.2.2 shows that 71.7% mothers has average knowledge regarding the Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) while 28.3% were found good in knowledge.

After the implementation of Structured Teaching Programme (STP), there is a significant increase in knowledge of mothers regarding the Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY). Which is calculated by t-test and the result was 16.59 (Table-4.2.4)

There was significant association between knowledge on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) and age of mothers, educational status, monthly income, when and where get information about Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY). Number of child, religion, type of family is Insignificant for Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY).

Thus the results show that, the significant increase in level of knowledge after implementation of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha yojana (JSSY) was accepted.

Results also reveals that a significant association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables on Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) with all five variable

that are age, educational status, monthly income and when and where get information about JSSY was accepted.

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