

A Study on Maternal Health Care through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Namakkal District

***S.GEETHA**

****Dr.P.LOGANATHAN**

*S.Geetha, Ph.D. Research Scholar (Full- Time), PG & Research Department of Economics, Kandaswami Kandar's College, Velur- Namakkal (Dt) 638182. Cell: 9842066617 Email: geethaseco@gmail.com.

** Dr.P.Loganathan, Associate Professor, & Head, PG & Research Department of Economics, Kandaswami Kandar's College, Velur- Namakkal (Dt) 638182.

Received: 14 Feb 2020 Revised and Accepted: 25 March 2020

ABSTRACT

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) stays a passive maternity interference now the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) actuality realized by the impartial of falling motherly then neo-natal Death. **Objectives:** Towards measure the efficiency of STP organized Awareness concerning between Prenatal Womenfolk. **Materials in addition Methods:** A Pre investigational enquiry project. 50 pregnant women at Primary Health Centre at Namakkal District. No probability purposive sample method stood charity toward excellent the sample. STP with information questionnaires remained used to assess the knowledge. **Results:** The Post-test mean score for knowledge stayed adequate knowledge 47 (94%) and 3(6%) had moderate knowledge. Paired' test score for information on JSY was 7.084 showing the significant benefits of STP. **Conclusion:** Here remained no substantial suggestion among post-test information totals of the collection. He conducted that STP remained actual now humanizing the information Maternal Health Women.

Keywords: Janani Suraksha Yojana, Pregnant Women, Primary Health Centre, knowledge, Maternal Health.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nurturing fitness is the well-being of womenfolk through gravidity, child birth, then the post-delivery historical. She includes the well-being precaution measurements of domestic improvement, Presumption, Prenatal, and then postpartum precaution now order toward decrease nurturing disease then humanity. Nurturing humanity relation remains the quantity of womenfolk who expire after gravidity linked difficulties though Prenatal before inside 42 days of Gravidity dissolution. Fatalities during birth is unconnected towards a condition remain called unintentional, related before non-obstetrical caring demises. The greatest communal bases remain postpartum haemorrhage, impediment of an dangerous abortion, hypertensive complaints of condition, postnatal contamination besides congested work, Indian's nurturing humanity ratio condensed from 212 deaths in 2007 to 278 deaths in 2012. The benefactors is mainly owed toward main administration interferences such as per the Janani Suraksha Yojana Which includes able protective facilities aimed at mankind then kids, a countrywide rule – active near alternative transfer schemes, protective passing then development popular the domination of organization of strength amenities on every equal. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) remains a harmless maternity interference below the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) existence surrounded by the impartial of dropping maternal also neo-natal humanity through helping recognized transfer between the reduced pregnant women in the yojana, launched on 12th April 2005.

Need for the study

India takes maximum numeral of nurturing demises. Humanity level remains deteriorating then not sufficient toward chance period expansion area. India financial records aimed on the extreme quantity of nurturing demises popular the creation – 17% or closely 50,000 of the 2.89 lakh womankind who expired by way of a product of difficulty payable toward prenatal period before youngster behaviour trendy 2013. Agreeing near UN explosion,

nurturing deceases must viewed 45% drip generally later 1900 after 5.2 lakhs popular 1990 to 2.89 lakhs now 2013. Through the overhead material, analyses then propositions after the specialists the detective absolute that nearby remains a necessity on behalf of consciousness of Janani Suraksha Yojana, since India remains a emerging republic then here remains immigration of individuals after community near city zones toward receive their maintenance then here is enlarged population besides greatest of the individuals stand breathing by the under deficiency stroke. Later, the detective originates that nearby stays essential of consciousness concerning JSY popular city communal.

Objectives of the study

1. To get a brief overview of the problems faced by the JSY scheme during its implementation. Also to revisit some of the conceptual or foundational issues as regards this programme.

2. To understand the possibilities and limitations that the scheme would have in terms of its contribution to the goal of maternal and infant mortality reduction.

3. To consider some suggestions for strengthening proposed and to form an assessment of them.

Benefits of the study

1. If an expected Prenatal Womenfolk from rural area become delivered by Public Health Facility or Accredited Private Hospital will get cash assistance of Rs.1400/- after delivery irrespective of age, birth order, or income group (BPL & APL).

2. If an expected Gravid Womankind from Urban Area becomes delivered on Public Health Facility or Accredited Private Hospital will get cash assistance of Rs.1000/- after delivery irrespective of age, birth order, or income group (BPL & APL).

3. If an expected women under BPL category get delivered at home will get cash assistance of Rs. 500 regardless of the age of pregnant women and number of children.

4. The state has implemented DBT (Direct Bank Transfer) mode of Payment. Under this initiative, eligible expecting womanhood are entitled to become JSY benefit directly into their bank accounts.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Enquiry Method then Design: She remains an Evaluative investigation methodology by pre – investigational through one collection Pre-test then Post- test design. The setting aimed at study was primary Health Centre in Namakkal district. The samples for the present study were pregnant women in primary health center, Namakkal (Dt), who fulfill the sample criteria. The example size was 50 pregnant women. The Non-Probability purposive selection 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. Ist 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

Validity and Reliability

- The contented rationality of the demographic adjustable and STP on knowledge questionnaires were validated 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) ($r=0.96$)
- The Statistical analysis was done by Descriptive Statistics: Frequency & Percentage. Mean and Standard deviation and Inferential Numbers in Mean and Standard deviation, ‘t’ test and Chi-square test.

3. Results

Overall aspects wise knowledge scores of respondents

The overhead chart displays that 100% of the defendants had inadequate knowledge (<50%) and 0% (50%-75%) of adequate knowledge Janani Suraksha Yojana. The below chart displays that common of the accused had adequate Knowledge 47 (94%) and 3(6%) had moderate knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana. The overhead table discloses that the aspects wise pre-test mean knowledge of respondents regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana shows that the highest callous pre-test information Percentage total remained 38.55% for aspects of general information on Pregnancy and maternal health and lower pre-test mean knowledge Percentage was 24.42 for Questions related to Janani Suraksha Yojana. The above table exposes that the features wise pre-test mean knowledge of respondents regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana shows that the highest malicious column- check information total remained 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 Janani Suraksha Yojana was 7.084, when it was compared table value (2.081) was high. Hence the organised training course scheduled acquaintance concerning Janani Suraksha Yojana was improved after STP.

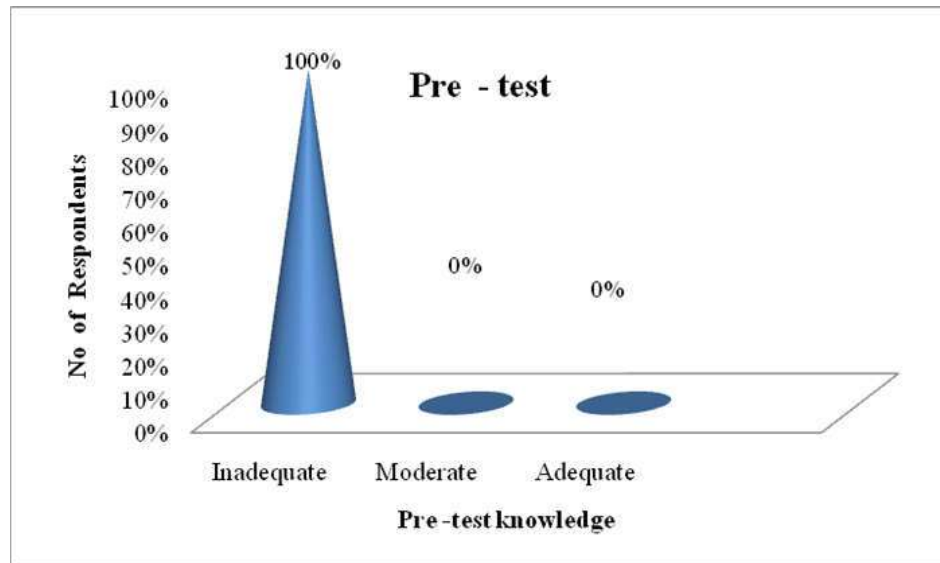


Fig. 1. Arrangement of defendants scheduled pre-test knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

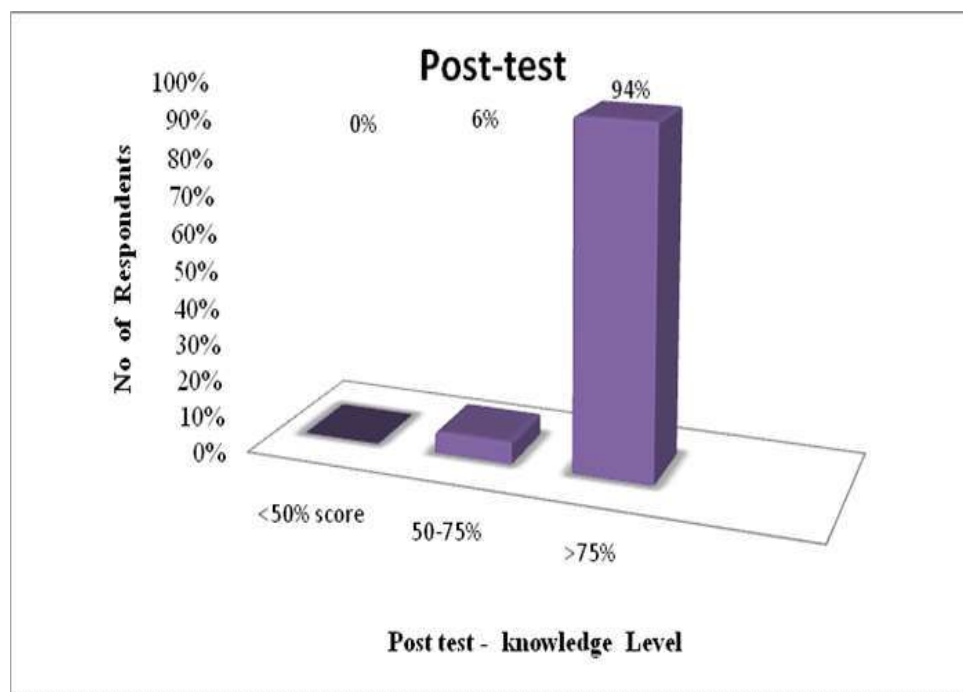


Fig. 2. Collection of respondents on post-test information scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

Table1. 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	X2 test	Significant t 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
	Professional	18	26%	1	3.841	1.005	NS

Table2. Classification of respondents on Pre-test Knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

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

Table3. Classification of respondents on Post - test Knowledge scores on Janani Suraksha Yojana

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

Table 4. Feature intelligent Pre –test mean Data scores of defendants scheduled 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. Characteristic wise Pre –experiment uncaring Information totals of defendants 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' value	Table value	Significant P < 0.05
Structure Teaching programme on JSY Knowledge score	7.084	2.081	Significant

4. DISCUSSION

The higher value 30% of the accused stayed now the age of (27-30yrs), 36% of the accused had Subordinate Teaching, 30% accused were sedentary workers. 36% were having the family income between Rs. 2000-3000. 44% of the accused were Grand multi gravid mothers. 18% of defendants had received information after professionals. The study findings reveals that now 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, popular 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 levels of knowledge scores when compared to demographic variables.

5. CONCLUSION

Prior to implementation of STP, 100% of the respondents had inadequate information (<50%) and 0% (50- 75% of respondents had moderate acquaintance 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 adequate familiarity 47(94%) to (6%) had moderate knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana no substantial suggestion was found among post-test awareness scores before their demographic variables.

6. REFERENCE

1. Alock G, Das, Shah More N, Hale K. Examine inequalities in uptake of maternal health care and choice of provider in underserved urban areas of Mumbai available at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pub/med/26416081.
2. Papageorghiou AT, Finklon .D, Barros FC, The antepartum still birth syndrome:- risk factors and pregnancy conditions identified from the intergrowth. Available at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pub/med/28029221.
3. Parual Sharma, Suraksha Surakha Yojana (A maternity Benefit Scheme) up – on the utilization of antenatal care services in rural and urban slum community of Dehradun. nrcmindex.org/uploads. www.google.co.in
4. Rajesh Kumar Raj, Prashant Kumar Singh, Janani Suraksha Yojana. The conditional cash scheme to reduce maternal mortality in india a need reassessment /www.sero.who.int/publications/journals/scajph/whoscojphvin4p362./citedon21/01/2015/https://www.google.co

5. Tabassum Basnagarwala, Mumbai, India has highest number of maternal death deaths,. Indian express.com//article/published on may 7,2014 cited on 23/02/2015.
6. A Study on Consumer Awareness Towards e-banking With Special Reference to HDFC Kanchipuram; Emperor Journal of Applied Scientific Research; Volume 2 Issue 2 Pp 7-12
7. Dr S Praveen Kumar, Gowtham Chakravarthy(2019) Impact on Consumer Behaviour Towards Selected Fast Moving Consumer Goods in Thiruvallur District; Emperor Journal of Applied Scientific Research; Volume 1 Issue 2 Pp 1-8
8. K Murugan(2019) A Study on Customer Perception towards Online Marketing in Chengalpattu Town; Emperor Journal of Economics and Social Science Research Volume 1 Issue 4 Pp 16-23
9. R.Mayakkannan(2017)A Study on Employee Perception on Public Sector Banks in Chennai City; International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research ISSN : 0972-7302 available at <http://www.serialsjournals.com>; Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd. Volume 15 • Number 21 (Part 2) • 2017, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9693-0867>
10. R.Mayakkannan (2019) A Study on Green Marketing Practices in India, Emperor International Journal of Finance and Management Research ISSN: 2395-5929, Volume-V Issue-4April-2019P.P1–5http://www.eijfmr.com/2019/apr_2019/apr-2019-01.pdf; <https://doi.org/10.35337/eijfmr.2019.5401>
11. A Ebinesan(2018) A Study On Service Quality Perception And Satisfaction Adopted By Technology Banking With Special Reference To Public And Private Sector Banks In Chennai District; Emperor International Journal of Finance and Management Research Volume- 5Issue- 11 Pp 39-50
12. Thomas O Embanked – Thomas AO, Amen CA Factors influencing utilization of maternal health services by adolescent mothers in low and middle-income countries//published on 2017feb16.Available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>.
13. Vinaya Kumary T.and Shanthakumara, K [www.recent](http://www.recent.com/sites/default/files/21182/international_journal_of_recent_scientific_research) scientific. Com/sites/default/files/21182/international journal of recent scientific research; 28th April2015 .<http://recentscientific.com>.