

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND UTILIZATION OF JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY) AND PRADHAN MANTRI MATRITVA VANDANA YOJANA (PMMVY) AMONG WOMEN OF URBAN SLUMS OF ISTRICT MOHALI, PUNJAB WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY 100% centrally sponsored, Maternity Benefit Scheme, under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). This scheme was launched as a modified National Maternity Benefit Scheme for the provision of better diet for pregnant women from BPL families. JSY integrates the cash assistance with antenatal care during pregnancy period, institutional care during delivery and immediate post partum period in a health centre by seeking escort as a field health worker. And the newly launched (From 1-1-2017) Maternity Benefit programme implemented in all districts of country namely Pradhan Mantri Matritva vandana Yojana PMMVY, provides cash incentive of 5000/- directly to the Bank accounts of Pregnant women and Lactating Mother for the first living child of the family subject to fulfill specific conditions relating to Maternal and Child Health. Women above 18years at the time of pregnancy are eligible for the scheme. The scheme is being implemented using the platform of Aganwadi services scheme of Umbrella ICDS under ministry of women and child development. The incentives are provided in three installments, first after the early registration between one to five months of pregnancy, second after first antenatal checkup and third after delivery.

Material & Method : A quantitative research approach with descriptive research design was adopted. 160 women were taken as sample with purposive sampling technique. Knowledge of women was assessed with the structured knowledge questionnaire on Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY and utilization by the women was assessed by the structured utilization Table.

Result : The results according to questionnaire and utilization Table showed that 86% and 85% of women have inadequate knowledge regarding JSY and PMMVY respectively. 14% and 15% women have moderate knowledge regarding JSY and PMMVY respectively. Moreover 9.4% and 6.9% women have utilized the schemes JSY and PMMVY respectively. The study also depicts that is no significant association between the utilization and knowledge score of both schemes and there is a significant association of knowledge score with the variable Heard about the scheme JSY and PMMVY scheme and no significant association of knowledge with other socio demographic variables.

Conclusion : There is inadequate knowledge and least utilization of schemes Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) among women. There is no significant association between the utilization and knowledge score of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). There is a significant association between the score level and demographic variables (Heard about the JSY and PMMVY scheme and Health Personnel as the source of information of PMMVY scheme).

Keywords : Knowledge, utilization, JSY, PMMVY.

INTRODUCTION

Mother is the stunning word on the lips of human beings, it is the precious position a woman can ever achieve in her lifetime¹. Mothering is defined as the social practices of caring and nurturing of child. Women in most societies not only bear children but also are their primary caretakers. Motherhood is the universal role assigned to women. Issues that are of major concern about motherhood are divided as Major issues about motherhood are divided into five interrelated circumstance conversion to motherhood, mother's role in child caring, the limit of maternal working and its effect on child outcomes, the relationship between motherhood and material quality and mother's psychological well being.²

According to WHO, Maternal health refers to the health of women before, during pregnancy, at child birth and during the postpartum period.³

Every day more than 1,500 women die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. As per Global estimations, annually half a million maternal deaths occur worldwide and most of the deaths took place in the developing countries. There is not sufficient improvement in the maternal mortality ratio (MMR). In western countries the maternal mortality ratio is less than 10 per 100,000 live births and above 1,000 per 100,000 live births in very poor countries. As per Health survey reports the MMR was 871 per 100,000 live births in 2000 and 673 per 100,000 live births in 2005. In short, a woman's lifetime risk of maternal deaths is 1 in 7,300 in developed countries, versus 1 in 75 in less developed countries.⁴

Janani suraksha yojana, under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission NRHM is the 100% centrally sponsored scheme launched by Honorable Prime Minister of our country on April 12, 2005 for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality it has proposed by way to modify the National Maternity Benefit scheme NMBS, which is linked to the provision of nutritious diet to the mothers who are pregnant among the BPL below poverty line families. Janani suraksha Yojana provides the cash assistance with antenatal care, institutional deliveries, care during delivery and immediate postpartum care in the health centers by creating the system of coordinated care by the field health workers.⁵

The maternity benefit scheme is implemented in all the districts of the country from 01-01-2017, the programme is named as Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of 5000/- is provided

directly to the bank accounts of the women who are pregnant and lactating women for the first live child of the family, to fulfill specific conditions relating to Maternal and Child Health. PMMVY is implemented using the support of Anganwadi Services (ICDS) under the ministry of women and child Development Department. PMMVY is implemented by web based MIS software application which is centrally sponsored and focal point of implementation is Anganwadi centers and ASHA/ANM workers.⁶

RESEARCH STATEMENT

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) among the women of urban slums of district Mohali, Punjab with a view to develop an informational booklet.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) among the women of urban slums of district Mohali, Punjab.
2. To assess the utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) among the women of urban slums of district Mohali, Punjab.
3. To find the relationship between level of knowledge and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) among women of urban slums of district Mohali, Punjab.
4. To associate the findings with selected socio demographic variables.
5. To develop an informational booklet on Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Knowledge : It refers to the correct response of women regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana services.

Utilization : It refers to the extent at which the women uses the benefits of Janani Suraksha Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana. **9 Women:** It refers to those women who belong to reproductive age group of 18-45 years.

Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY : It is a safe motherhood intervention with cash assistance for poor pregnant women,

sponsored by Central government under National Rural Health Mission.

Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY :

It is the cash assistance scheme launched by the Hounrable Prime Minister of India to improve the nutritional status of primigravida women. Urban slums: It refers to the areas neighboring the city, or city regions that do not have the basic living conditions, safe and healthy environment and comes under the state administration. Informational booklet: It refers to the written self-learning material on knowledge and utilization of JSY Janani Suraksha Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY prepared in simple language.

ASSUMPTIONS

The study assumes that

1. Women of urban slums may have average knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY.
2. Women of urban slums may utilize the least benefits of Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH : A quantitative research approach was used in the study

RESEARCH DESIGN : A descriptive research design was adopted in the study

RESEARCH SETTING : The study was conducted in the slums of Balongi, district Mohali, Punjab. The reason for selecting this setting was the availability of sample, researchers convenience and cooperation by the sample

POPULATION : The target population of the study were the women of age group (18-45 years) residing in slums of Balongi district Mohali, Punjab.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE : The sample consisted of 160 women residing in slums of Balongi district Mohali, Punjab was selected by using Purposive sampling technique.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

The inclusion and exclusion criteria used for the present study were as follows:

Inclusion Criteria :

1. Women residing in urban slums of district Mohali.
2. Women who had conceived after 2017 in case of PMMVY.

3. Primigravida women only in case of PMMVY.
4. Gravida 1 and Gravida 2 women in case of JSY.
5. Women who are willing to participate in the study.
6. Women who are available at the time of data collection

Exclusion Criteria:

The study excluded the women:

1. Who conceived more than once in case of PMMVY.
2. Who conceived more than two times in case of JSY.
3. Who are not willing to participate in the study.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL

To achieve the objectives of the study, Structured Knowledge Questionnaire is used to assess the knowledge and Structure criterion Table is used to assess the utilization of the Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY among the women of urban slums. It consists of the following sections

Section - I : It consists of 10 selected socio-demographic variables, that provide the baseline data regarding Age (in years), educational status, Husbands educational status, working status, Occupational status of husband, religion, type of family, Monthly family income, source of information regarding the schemes.

Section - II : It is further divided into two Parts -Part A and Part B each with 20 questions. Part A - Structured Questionnaire on knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Part B - Structured Questionnaire on knowledge regarding Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).

Section - III : It is further divided into two parts Part A and Part B.

Part A- Self structured utilization Table on Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

Part B - Self structured utilization Table on Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), these tables provide the information related to gravida number, year of delivery, outcome of pregnancy, and utilization of schemes in terms of Yes/No.

RESULTS

Frequency and percentage distribution according to socio-demographic variables

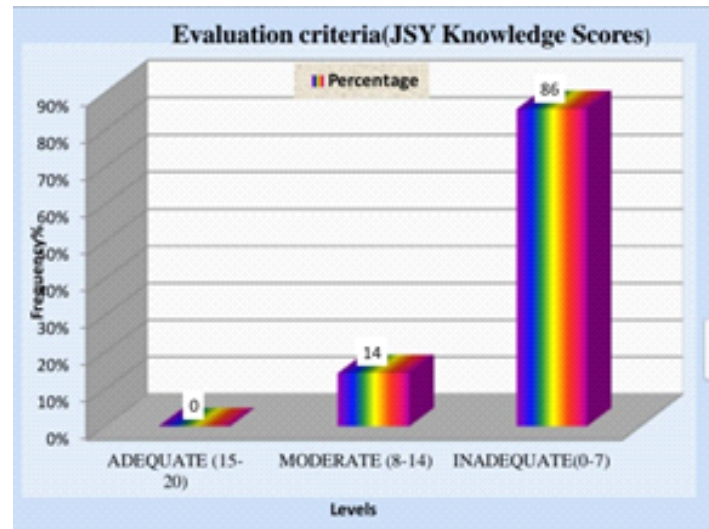
Distribution of Age : Distribution of women in relation to the age group reveals that 72.5% of women were in the age group 26-30, 20.6% of women were in the age group 19-

25 and 6.9% of women were in age group 31-35. **2. Distribution of educational status :** women with no formal education were 73.8%, 20.6% women had educational status up to primary level and 5.6% women were educated up to secondary level. **3. Distribution of educational status of husband :** 43.1% of women's husbands were with no formal education, 50.0% were with up to primary level education and 6.9% were with up to secondary level education. **4. Distribution of working status :** 13.1% were working women and 86.9% were non working. **5. Distribution of occupation of husband :** 83.1% husbands were private employee, 11.9% were self employed and 5.0% were unemployed. **6. Distribution of monthly income :** Women with monthly family income less than Rupees 10000 were 95.6% and 4.4% were between Rupees 10001-20000. **7. Distribution of type of family:** 83.1% of women belonged to nuclear family and 16.9% belonged to joint family. **8. Distribution of religion :** 69.4% of women were Hindu, 22.5% were Muslims, 1.9% were Christians and belong to other religions. **9. Heard about JSY :** Women who had heard about the JSY scheme were 57.5% and 42.5% women had not heard about the scheme. **10. Source of information for JSY :** For 0.6% women source of information was mass media, 11.9% women had source of information as neighbors and relatives, 19.4% had heard about the scheme from Health Personnel and 25.6% had heard about the scheme from other beneficiaries of the scheme. **11. Heard about PMMVY :** 66.3% women had heard about the scheme and 33.8% had not heard about the scheme. **12. Source of information for PMMVY :** women who had source of information neighbors and relatives were 1.9%, 39.4% of women had source of information Health Personnel and 25.0% of women had heard about the scheme from other beneficiaries of the scheme.

Frequency and percentage distribution according to demographic characters like pregnancy, outcome and utilization of scheme.

Women with first pregnancy were 27.5% and women with second pregnancy were 72.5%, 26.9% women had first live birth while 73.1% had second live birth. 83.8% women have not utilized any of the schemes. Women who have utilized the scheme in first and second pregnancy are 10.6% and 3.8% respectively. Women who have utilized the scheme during both first and second pregnancies are 1.9%. JSY and PMMVY are 9.4% and 6.9% utilized by the women respectively.

SECTION II PART A: Analysis of knowledge related to Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among women of urban slum



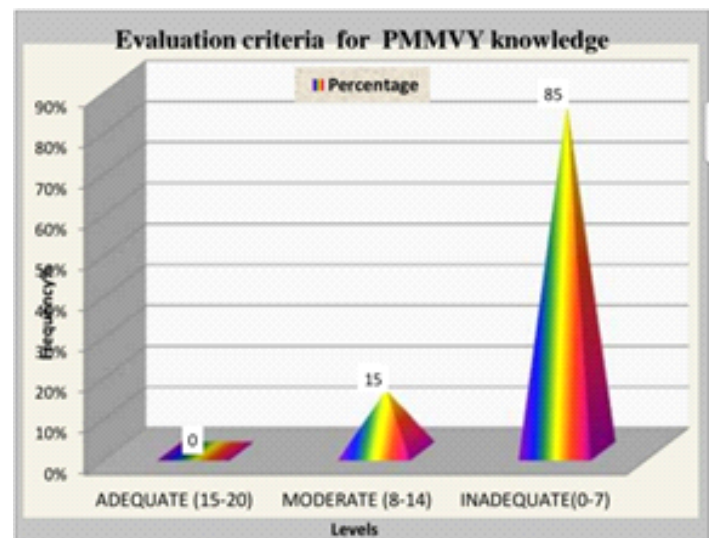
Descriptive Statistics of PMMVY Knowledge score.

N=160

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %
JSY KNOWLEDGE Score	5.39	2.03	5.00	12	2	10	26.9

Maximum= 20
Minimum= 0

SECTION II PART B



Descriptive Statistics of PMMVY Knowledge score.

N=160

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %
PMMVY KNOWLEDGE Score	5.23	2.00	5.00	9	2	10	26.2

Maximum= 20 Minimum= 0

SECTION III PART A

Analysis of utilization related to Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among women of urban slums.

N= 160

Utilization of janani suraksha yojana JSY			
Eligible Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Utilized the scheme	Percentage	Frequency
122	15	12.29%	15

SECTION III PART B

Analysis of utilization related to Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) among women of urban slums.

N= 160

Utilization of Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana yojana PMMVY			
Eligible Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries Utilized the scheme	Percentage	Frequency
38	11	28.9%	11

SECTION IV PART A

Analysis related to the relationship between level of knowledge and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) among women.

N=160

Variables		Levels(N=160)			Association with JSY KNOWLEDGE Score			
Variable	Options	ADEQUATE	MODERATE	INADEQUATE	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value
Utilization of JSY	No		6	27	2.966	0.227	2	5.991
	Yes One Time		16	100				
	Two Time		1	10				

NS=Not Significant

SECTION IV PART B

Analysis related to the relationship between level of knowledge and utilization of Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) among women.

N=160

Variables		Levels(N=160)			Association with PMMVY KNOWLEDGE Score			
Variable	Options	ADEQUATE	MODERATE	INADEQUATE	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value
Utilization of PMMVY	No		22	127	0.094	0.759	1	3.841
	Yes		2	9				

NS=Not Significant

SECTION V PART A

Analysis related to association of findings of JSY scheme with socio- demographic variables.

The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels and selected demographic variables. The Chi-square value shows that there is significance association between the score level and demographic variables (**Heard about the JSY scheme and Health Personnel as the source of information of PMMVY scheme**). The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

Section V Part B

Analysis related to association of findings of PMMVY scheme with socio - demographic variables.

The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels and selected demographic variables. The Chi-square value shows that there is significance association between the score level and demographic variables (**Heard about the PMMVY scheme**). The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:

Nursing practice

At present the Health care delivery system aims to achieve Health promotion and specific protection which is indeed focused on primary prevention. Health promotion can be achieved via health awareness and education to make individuals to modify their living life style. Maternal health is at the peak risk at present time. Nursing personals working in community area can be the torch bearer to show

awareness in the community. Nurses can motivate mothers for antenatal checkups and encourage the mothers to have institutional and aiming safe delivery with safe motherhood and healthy baby.

Nursing education

Nurses can play leading role in the concern of maternal and child health services. Nowadays maternal health is major concern for every single woman thus any woman cannot be kept apart from utilization of maternal and child health services. And to provide such awareness nurses play the major role. So, in every specialty of nursing curriculum content of maternal and child health should be in detailed description. Nurses should be well knowledgeable in providing maternal and child health services in terms of motivating mothers for antenatal checkups, institutional delivery and providing education to mothers regarding the care of baby. In this study health education pamphlet has been developed by the researcher that can be used as teaching aid for students and mothers.

Nursing administration

Nursing administration plays a significant role in organization, supervision, and management of the nursing profession. Nursing administration is mainly focused to the organization of the Health camps for the awareness and checkup of local people mainly women, Workshops, Seminars and other educational programmes for the staff nurses who act as the health educators in providing the knowledge to mothers regarding antenatal care and the maternal services available. Community Nurses can conduct various workshops at grass root level for updating the new concept of antenatal care and services. Community nurses can be the leading source of information of the maternity benefit schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY and can also play a vital role in supervising the Lady Health Visitor/ ANM while providing the services and assisting the mothers during pregnancy. Nursing administration can also take the aid of Mass media in propagating the health information or information related to the programmes or schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY in newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets both in English or local languages which will help to remove the misconception regarding the maternal and child care and services provided by the government.

Nursing research

Nursing studies are based on the body of knowledge and evidence based practices, which contribute to the nursing profession in a designated manner. The nursing studies regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY helps to achieve need based information and need to create an awareness regarding services provided by the government for the health and welfare of mother and child. The findings of the present study can be utilized by nurse researchers to contribute to the nursing profession to take accountability for educating and motivating the mothers towards maternal health promoting practices. This study may also help nurses or other health personnel to get the information related to the level of knowledge and utilization of mothers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana PMMVY

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