



A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDE REGARDING JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHER IN SELECTED URBAN & RURAL AREA, WARDHA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

A safe motherhood initiative run by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is called Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). It encourages pregnant women from low-income households to give birth in an institution in an effort to lower mother and baby mortality. Hon. Prime Minister established the Janani Suraksha Yojana in 2005. With an emphasis on states with poor performance, it is applied in all states and Uts. For up to two live deliveries, the program offers cash assistance to pregnant women who are below the poverty line (BPL) and have reached the age of 19. The recipient's location and the state determine how much monetary help they receive. Apart from financial aid, JSY offers antenatal and postpartum care. The program has been acknowledged as a successful means of lowering baby and mother mortality. It has contributed to India's institutional delivery rate rising. 1. To assess women recipients' understanding of and attitudes about the JSY program. 2. To examine how women who are beneficiaries of the JSY program use services. 3. To assess how the JSY program affects institutional delivery. 4. To determine whether certain demographic characteristics and knowledge scores are related. **Content and Method:** A comparative correlational survey design was employed as the research design, and a quantitative approach was taken. The A.V.B.R. Hospital in Wardha served as the study's location. There were sixty expectant mothers in the sample. In the investigation, a non-probability convenient sampling strategy was employed. **Result:** According to the results, 35% of expectant women had low knowledge, 55% had average knowledge, and 10% had good knowledge. Additionally, 43.33% of expectant mothers had a positive attitude toward Janani Suraksha Yojana, while 56.67% had a negative opinion. **The calculated 't' value is more than tabulated value and the calculated 'p' value was less than accepted level of $P=0.05$ thus H_1 is statistically accepted. 80.** **Abstract Conclusion:** The study shows that the research to assess the knowledge and attitude among antenatal mother regarding antenatal mother was effective evidence based on the result.

KEYWORDS

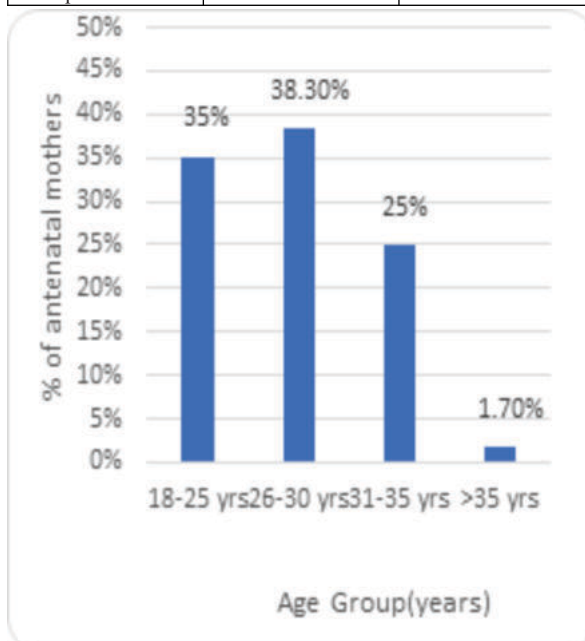
Attitude, knowledge and Janani Suraksha Yojana.

This section deals with percentage wise distribution of antenatal mothers with regards to their demographic characteristics. A convenient sample of 60 subjects was drawn from the study population, who were from selected urban and rural area of Wardha. The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics including age, category, education, occupation, type of family, source of information, residential area and gravid respectively.

Table1: Percentage Wise Distribution Of Antenatal Mothers According To Their Demographic Characteristics. N=60

Demographic Variables	No. Of Antenatal Mothers	Percentage (%)
Age(yrs)		
18-25 yrs	21	35.0
26-30 yrs	23	38.3
31-35 yrs	15	25.0
>35 yrs	1	1.7
Category		
Open	19	31.7
ST	19	31.7
SC	11	18.3
Other	11	18.3
Education		
Primary	12	20.0
Secondary	22	36.7
Higher Secondary	15	25.0
Graduate and above	11	18.3
Occupation		
Private Job	6	10.0
Government Job	3	5.0
Own Business	6	10.0
Housewife	45	75.0
Type of family		
Nuclear	23	38.3
Joint	31	51.7
Extended	6	10.0
Source of information		
ASHA	23	38.3
Social Media	6	10.0
ANM	11	18.3
Not Any	20	33.3

Residential Area		
Urban	18	30.0
Rural	39	65.0
Slum	3	5.0
Gravida		
Primi	31	51.7
Multipara	22	36.7
Grandpara	7	11.7



Graph 1: Percentage Wise Distribution Of Antenatal Mothers According To Their Age (yrs)

35% of antenatal mothers were in the age group of 18-25 years, 38.30% were in the age group of 26-30 years, 25% of them were in the age group of 31-45 years and 1.70% of antenatal mothers were in the age group of more than 45 years.

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