iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2023

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.53656

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 11 Issue VI Jun 2023- Available at www.ijraset.com

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Orientation Programme on Knowledge and Practice Regarding Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) among Asha Workers in Selected Block of District Kulgam, Kashmir

Ms Ulfat Gulzar[1], Ms Mehmooda Regu[2], Farzana Gulzar[3]
[1]*Phd Scholar Nursing, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh Punjab*
[2]*Principal, MMINSR Skims Soura Deemed University*
[3]*Msc Nursing Baba Farid University Faridkoot*

Abstract: ***The study was conducted with an aim to improve the knowledge and Practice of ASHA WORKERS regarding JSY and JSSK , to promote maternal and child health and to encourage ASHA Workers to update their knowledge and practice regarding JSY and JSSK.***
Keywords: Effectiveness; orientation Programme; JSY,JSSK, Knowledge; Pre-test; post-test

I. OBJECTIVES

1) To assess the pretest knowledge Score regarding Janani SurakshaYojna (JSY) &Janani Shishu Suraksha Kariyakram (JSSK) among Asha workers.
2) To assess the post test knowledge Score regarding the janani suraksha yojna[jsy] and janani shishu suraksha karyakram[jssk] among ASHA workers after the implementation of orientation programme.
3) To assess the effectiveness of orientation programme on knowledge regarding Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) &Janani Shishu Suraksha Kariyakram (JSSK) among ASHA workers by comparing pre &post test knowledge score among Asha workers.
4) To assess the pre test practice scores regarding JSY and JSSK among asha workers
5) To assess the post test practice scores regarding JSY and JSSK among Asha workers after implementation of orientation programme
6) To determine association between pretest knowledge among Asha workers with their selected demographic variables e.g age, educational status,Years of experience , trainings received,family income, etc
7) To determine association between pre test practice scores regarding JSY and JSSK among Asha workers with there selected demographic variables. E.g. age,parity,educational qualification,inservice training.etc
8) To determine correlation between knowledge and practice regarding JSY and JSSK among Asha workers.

II. HYPOTHESES

1) *H1:* There is significant increase in mean post-test knowledge scores as compared to mean pretest knowledge scores of Asha workers regarding Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) & Janani Shishu Suraksha Kariyakram (JSSK) at 0.05 levels of significance.
2) *H2:* There is significant increase in the post test practice score levels as compared to pre test practice score regarding JSY and JSSK among Asha workers.

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3) *H3:* There is significant association between the pretest knowledge scores of ASHA workers regarding Janani Shishu Suraksha Kariyakram (JSSK) &Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) with their selected demographic variables. e.g age, educational status,Years of experience , trainings received, family income, etc at 0.05 level of significance
4) *H4:* There is significant association between the pre test practice scores regardind JSY and JSSK among Asha workers with their selected demographic variables e.g age, educational status, Years of experience , trainings received, family income etc. at 0.05 level of significance
5) *H5:* There is significant correlation between the knowledge and practice scores regarding JSY and JSSK among Asha workers

III. METHODOLOGY

A pre -experimental one group pre test and post-test design was used for the study in order to evaluate The Effectiveness Of Orientation Programme On Knowledge And Practice Regarding Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) And Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) Among Asha Workers In Selected Block Of District Kulgam Kashmir"
Simple Random Sampling technique was used for selection of 80 ASHA Workers from accessible population. The prepared tool (structured interview schedule) and intervention (orientation Programme) was validated by a panel of experts. Pre-testing of the tool and Intervention was done to check them for the clarity and feasibility. Pilot study was conducted on ASHA Workers other than the study sample to assess the feasibility of the study. The main study was conducted from 13th March to 21st April. Pre-test was done on a group of 5/6 subjects per day by administering structured interview schedule followed by Planned orientation Programme on the same day and on day $6^{th}/7^{th}$ post-test was conducted by using same interview schedule. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

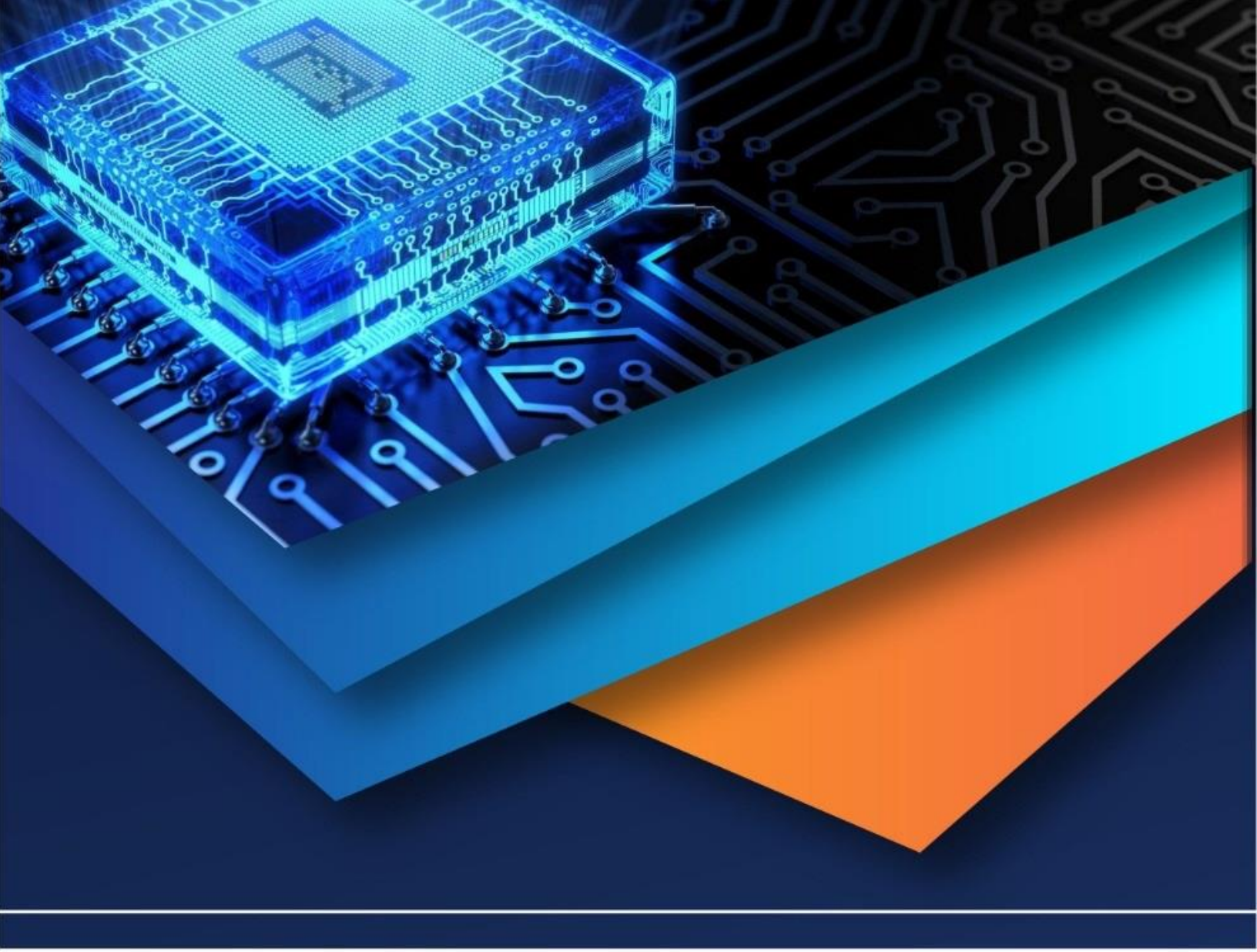
IV. RESULTS

In the present study, out of 80 study subjects the pre-test knowledge score showed most of the subjects 55(68.8%) had moderate level of knowledge regarding JSY, 25(31.3%) of subjects have adequate level of knowledge, 0(0%) I,e none of study subjects had inadequate knowledge regarding JSY.
While as out of 80 study subjects most of the study subjects 67(83 .8%) had moderate level of knowledge regarding JSSK, 13(16.3%) of subjects have adequate level of knowledge,and none of the study subjects have inadequate knowledge regarding JSSK
In the present study, in pre-test out of 80 study subjects , most of study subjects 44(55%) had good Practice score, 36 (45%) of them had average Practice and 0% ie none had poor Practice regarding JSY and JSSK
Where as in post-test score out of 80 study subjects showed that maximum of the study subjects 80(100%) had adequate level of knowledge regarding JSY,so none of (0%) of study subjects had inadequate and moderate level of knowledge regarding JSY While as post test knowledge score out of 80 study subjects maximum ie 80(100%) had adequate knowledge and 0(0%) had Inadequate knowledge and Moderate knowledge regarding JSSK.
Where as in In the present study, post test practice score showed that majority of subjects 100% had good Practice, and none ie 0% of the subjects had average and poor Practice regarding JSY and JSSK.
The mean post-test knowledge score (20.99.±0.739) of the study subjects on JSY is significantly higher than that of the mean pre-test knowledge level (13.88±1.753) at 0.05 level of significance. while as the mean post-test knowledge level (12±0.764) of the study subjects on JSSK is also significantly higher than that of the mean pre-test knowledge level (7.88±0.786) at 0.05 level of significance
Where as the mean post-test practice scores (26.50±1.013) of the study subjects on JSY and JSSK is significantly higher than that of the mean pre-test practice scores (19.59±1.862) at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates the effectiveness of the orientation Programme in increasing the knowledge score of ASHA Workers regarding JSY and JSSK.
There was no statistically significant association between pretest knowledge level of study subjects with their selected demographic variables such as age in years, training received, years of experience as ASHA , whereas significant association was found with the educational status and monthly family income of the study subjects at level $p<0.05$.

V. CONCLUSION

The findings of the study concluded that ASHA Workers were not possessing adequate knowledge regarding JSY and JSSK . The Orientation Programme was found effective in increasing the knowledge level of study subjects, hence there was dire need to educate them regarding JSY and JSSK.

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