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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents in selected coastal area at Pallithottam, Kollam with a view to develop and distribute an information booklet

Abstract

The research project undertaken was "A study to assess the knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents in selected coastal area at Pallithottam, Kollam ." The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents, to find out association between knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes and selected demographic variables and to develop an informational booklet regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes. Non experimental descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted among 100 mothers of adolescents residing at Sangamam nagar. In order to assess the knowledge of samples, a non-probability convenience sampling technique was used. The tool used for the data collection consisted of demographic proforma and selfstructured knowledge questionnaire. Basic introduction of the study was given to the subjects. The analysis of the data was based on the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the present study revealed that 29% mothers had poor knowledge,37% had a average knowledge,30% had good knowledge and 4% had excellent knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes. The present study shows that there was significant association between knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents and the demographic variables such as number of children, previous knowledge and source of information. There was no significant association of knowledge with demographic variables such as age of child, education of mother, type of family, religion and economic status of family.

Keywords: ***Institutional delivery promoting schemes, Conducting delivery at health care facility, facilities and its promoting schemes, schemes promoting child birth.***

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INTRODUCTION

The research of institutional delivery in India was driven by the need to enhance mother and child health outcomes and lower the risk of maternal and neonatal mortality. Despite Government initiatives, institutional delivery coverage is still low in some areas, contributing to high maternal death rates. Studies have revealed that programmes encouraging delivery facilities have increased the number of institutional deliveries while without improving health outcomes. Other studies have discovered factors that can influence institutional delivery rates, such as socio-demographic features, distance to a health facility, and contact with community health workers throughout pregnancy.[1]

Indicators of maternal health outcome have demonstrated encouraging progress in India. Nonetheless, there is room for improvement to guarantee that all births occur in facilities under the guidance of trained birth attendants. Key indicator of the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 5, which calls for a three-quarter reduction in the maternal mortality ratio between 1990 and 2015, was through skilled attendance at delivery. Along with receiving expert care, it's critical that moms give birth to their children in a safe environment with access to life-saving technology and hygienic circumstances to lower the chance of complications that could harm or even kill both the mother and the child. The last ten years have seen an increase in interest in researching factors that affect care-seeking behaviour. [2,3]

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In developing nations, a significant number of maternal deaths happened on route to the hospital; by the time they reach there, some women are nearly beyond saving. Studies conducted, notably in India, have revealed that geographic access has a bigger impact than socioeconomic variables, especially in rural locations with sparse service availability.[4]

Launched in 1992, India's Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programe (CSSM) involved training medical professionals and traditional birth attendants (TBAs), providing aseptic delivery kits, and expanding the country's already-existing rural health services to include institutional delivery facilities. This involved providing district, sub-district, and first-level referral facilities with the necessary equipment to handle high-risk obstetric emergencies. The programme sought to increase the percentage of pregnancies with three prenatal visits as well as the percentage of births carried out by attendants with training. In 1997, the CSSM was replaced by the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme, which expanded its purview to encompass other reproductive and child health services .[5]

The RCH program's second five-year phase RCH II programme, which consists of a comprehensive new born health plan that promotes institutional deliveries and provides monetary subsidies to impoverished families as well as compensation for trained birth attendants. According to UNICEF India, the number of maternal deaths in India was 33,800 in 2016 and 25,220 in 2020. Also pregnancy-related complications are still the leading cause of death for girls aged 15–19. In 2024, India's infant mortality rate is 25.799 deaths per 1,000 live births. India has a startlingly high maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 167, meaning that 167 women die for every 100,000 live births. This is more than twice as much as what the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) call for[6]. The Government implemented programmes and regulations to encourage institutional births in an effort to lessen maternal mortality. Therefore it is important to provide information to community. Hence the topic is significant.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A descriptive study to assess knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents in selected coastal area of Pallithottam, Kollam with a view to develop an information booklet.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are to:

- ✶ To assess the knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents.
- ✶ To find out the association between knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescent[9] and selected demographic variables.
- ✶ To develop and distribute an information booklet regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes

among mothers of adolescents.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Research approach: In this study, quantitative approach was used.

Research design: Non experimental descriptive research design.

Sampling Technique: In this study Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used.

Sample: The sample consisted of 100 mothers of adolescents residing at Sangamam nagar at Pallithottam, Kollam.

Criteria for Sample Selection: The sampling frame structured by the researcher included the following criteria:

Inclusion criteria:

Mothers of adolescents who:

✶Are willing to participate in the study.

✶Can understand Malayalam.

✶Belongs to Sangamamnagar.

Exclusion criteria:

Mothers of adolescents who:

✶Are not available during the time of data collections.

✶Are mentally ill / chronic ill.

Tools:

Tool 1 – Demographic Proforma.

Tool 2 - Self Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes.

Validity of the tool:

Items were judged by experts for clarity,relevance and appropriateness.Modification wasdone on the basis of the suggestions given by experts.

Reliability of the Tool:

Test-retest method was used to find the reliability of the tool.The reliability coefficient 'r' was calculated by using Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient formula. The reliability of tool obtained was r = 0.93. This indicates that the tool is reliable.

Pilot study

The pilot study was conducted in Don Bosco Nagar,Kollam on 10/7/2024.Formal permission was obtained from the concerned authority The purpose of the study was explained to the sample prior to the study.10 mothers of adolescents were selected by using nonprobability convenience sampling technique. The researchers obtained consent from all participants prior to study. Data were collected by using Self-administered knowledge questionnaire regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents. After the data collection, researchers distributed the information booklet to the selected samples regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes. The tool was found feasible, practicable after the pilot study.

Data collection process:

The permission to conduct the study was obtained from the Principal, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam and Medical officer,Community Health Centre, Pallithottam, Kollam. The study participants were selected from mothers of adolescents residing at Sangamam Nagar at Pallithottam, Kollam. The study was conducted on 10/07/2024 and 11/07/2024.Self-structured knowledge questionnaire was given to 100 samples to assess their knowledge level. After the data collection, researcher distributed the information booklet to the selected samples regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes to the selected samples. The knowledge level was categorized as:

Excellent :76-100%

Good : 51-75%

Average : 26-50%

Poor : 0-25%

RESULT

The results were computed under the following sections:

Section-A

Description of demographic variables

Table : 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables.

Sl. No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	**No of children**		
	a.one	17	17%
	b. two	57	57%
	c. three or more	26	26%
2.	**Age of child**		
	a.10-13 years	23	23%
	b.14-16 years	45	45%
	c. 17-19years	32	32%
3.	**Education of mother**		
	a. Upper primary	4	4%
	b. High school	29	29%
	c. Higher secondary	46	46%
	d.Graduate	21	21%

4.	**Type of family**		
	a. Nuclear family	78	78%
	b. Joint family	18	18%
	c. Extended family	4	4%
5.	**Religion**		
	a. Christian	53	53%
	B.Hindu	22	22%
	c. Muslim	25	25%
6	**Economic status of family**		
	a. APL	66	66%
	B BPL.	34	34%
7	**Previous knowledge**		
	a. Yes	62	62%
	b. No	38	38%
8	**Source of information**		
	a. Magazine	2	2%
	b.Social media	22	22%
	c.Health care worker	25	25%
	d.Family and friends	13	13%

Section-A

Description of demographic variables

Table : 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables.

N=100

	Score Range	Frequency	Percentage
0-25%	Poor	29	29%
26-50%	Average	37	37%
51-75%	Good	30	30%
76-100%	Excellent	4	4%

The data in Table 2 shows that 29% mothers had poor knowledge,37% had a average knowledge,30% had good knowledgeand 4% had excellent knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes.

Section-C

Table 3: Association between knowledge institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescentsand selected demographic variables

Sl No.	Variables	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent	Chi square	Table value	df	Significance
1.	**No: of children**								
	One	7	3	6	1				
	Two	9	29	17	2	15.88	12.59	6	S
	Three or more	13	5	7	1				
2.	**Age of child**								
	10-13years	7	8	8	0				
	14-16years	13	17	12	3	2.20	12.59	6	NS
	17-19years	9	12	10	1				
3.	**Education of mother**								
	Upper primary	2	1	1	0				
	High school	11	9	8	1	7.43	16.91	9	NS
	Higher secondary	13	16	15	2				
	Graduate	3	11	6	1				
4.	**Type of family**								
	Nuclear family	15	32	27	4				
	Joint family	11	4	3	0	17.39	12.59	6	S
	Extended family	3	1	0	0				
5.	**Religion**								
	Christian	12	23	17	1				
	Hindu	11	5	5	1	8.15	12.59	6	NS
	Muslim	6	9	8	2				
6.	**Economic status of family**								
	APL	18	21	23	4				
	BPL	11	16	7	0	5.17	7.81	3	NS
7.	**Previous knowledge**								
	Yes	0	28	30	4				
	No	29	9	0	0	71.07	7.81	3	S
8.	**Source of information**								
	Magazine	0	2	0	0				
	Social media	0	11	10	1	22.68	16.91	9	S
	Health care workers	0	10	14	1				
	Family and friends	0	5	6	2				

The present study shows that there was significant association between knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents and the demographic variables such as number of children, previous knowledge and source of information. There was no significant association of knowledge with demographic variables such as age of child , education of mother, type of family, religion, economic status of family

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents at selected areas of Pallithottam, Kollam with a view to develop an information booklet. In order to achieve the objectives of the study nonexperimental descriptive design was adopted. The Sample was selected by the non-probability convenience sampling technique. The sample consisted of 100 adolescent mothers. The findings of the study have been discussed in relation to objectives and other similar studies.

Objectives

- ✶ To assess knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents.
- ✶ To find out association between knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents and selected demographic variables.
- ✶ To develop and distribute an information booklet on knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents .

Discussion of findings with other studies based on the objectives

•To assess the level of knowledge regarding the institutional promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents.

The present study revealed that 4% had excellent knowledge, 30% of adolescents mothers had good knowledge, 37 % had average knowledge and 29 % had poor knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes .

The above findings are supported by a descriptive study to assess knowledge and awareness regarding Janani Suraksha Yojana among beneficiaries visiting PHC and CHC,Kanpur. The study was conducted among 41 beneficiary women. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used in the study. A self administered,multiple choice type questionnaire was administered to gather information. The study revealed that 19.5% samples had poor knowledge regarding JSSY,75.6% had average knowledge and 4.8% had good knowledge regarding JSSY.7

•To find out association between knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents and selected demographic variables.

The present study shows that there was significant association between knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents and the demographic variables such as number of children, previous knowledge and source of information. There was no significant association of knowledge with age of child, education of mother, type of family, religion, economic status of family.

A cross sectional study conducted among 120 beneficiaries of Veer SurendraSaiInstitute of Medical Sciences And Research, Burla., in 2021 regarding Knowledge, awareness and utilization of Janani Suraksha Yojana services among mothers of children (0–2 years) attending Anganwadi (AWC's) of UHTC. Consecutive convenient sampling technique was used .120 beneficiaries enlisted from ante natal register of in which the list of JSY scheme were included for study purpose using consecutive convenient sampling technique. These beneficiaries were interviewed with pretested, predesigned, semi structured questionnaire . Result of the study showed that awareness and knowledge of participants are satisfactory but utilization of this scheme remains low. Statistically it is clearly seen that pregnancy at younger age is significantly associated with early registration of pregnancy (P= 0.001326). Similarly women with the level of educational qualification of primary, intermediate & graduate level (86.6 %) have registered themselves in first trimester of pregnancy. Higher Socio-Economic Status is significantly associated with early registration of pregnancy (P= 0.00437).8

CONCLUSION

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes among mothers of adolescents in selected coastal area at Pallithottam, Kollam with a view to develop an information booklet. The study showed that 4% had excellent knowledge, 30%had good knowledge, 37% had average knowledge and 29% had poor knowledge regarding the institutional delivery promoting schemes. The study found that there was significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as number of children, type of family, previous knowledge regarding institutional delivery promoting schemes and source of information.

Declaration by Authors
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