

ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND UTILIZATION OF "SUMAN" SCHEME AMONG THE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITY LUCKNOW

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ABSTRACT

A non-experimental survey was conducted to assess the cognition, and use of "SUMAN scheme" for the eligible women in the chosen rustic gathering Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The study aimed to assess the knowledge, and utilization of suman yojana amongst the women residing in selected rural community and to find out the association between study finding with selected demographic variables. Total 70 samples were chosen using favorable sampling method. For collection of data, organized cognition and utilisation form tools were taken through socio demographic variables in one week. The study result were pretending that reported to SUMAN scheme, the level of knowledge for eligible women was scored as 39 (55.7%) of majority women had moderate knowledge, 16 (22.9%) had inadequate knowledge and, 15 (21.4%) people had adequate. However, according to the level of utilization of the women were scored to poor utilisation of 33 (47.%), average utilization of 32 (45.7%) and, good utilization 5 (7.1%). The results concluded that India has every year reported high pocket of expending. Thus, approximately 3.2% Indians fall below the poorness mark and three- fourth Indians expend their total income connected health aid and buying medicine. Hence, important aim of **SUMAN scheme** is to make the individual or women community to access SUMAN scheme among the eligible women to utilize their knowledge for health care without any financial hardship and effort.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Utilization, SUMAN Scheme, Eligible Women.

INTRODUCTION

"SUMAN scheme" is a Hindi phrase that translates to "Assurance of Safe Motherhood" in English. It is a program initiated by the Government of India to improve the health and well-being of pregnant women and new mothers across the country. Under the "SUMAN" program, pregnant women are provided with free transportation to and from health care facilities, free diagnostic tests and medicines, and cash incentives for institutional deliveries. The program also promotes the training of health care workers and community mobilization efforts to improve awareness of maternal health issues and encourage the use of maternal health care services.(3)

The program aims to provide pregnant women with access to safe and quality maternal health care services, including antenatal check-ups, institutional deliveries, postnatal care, and family planning services. It also

seeks to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates, as well as promote healthy behaviors and practices among pregnant women and their families. (10)

The "SUMAN" program is a part of the larger National Health Mission of India and is being implemented in collaboration with various state governments and non-governmental organizations. (11)

The aim of this study is to assess the knowledge and utilization of the SUMAN scheme among eligible women in a selected rural community in Lucknow.

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding SUMAN Scheme among eligible Women.
2. To assess the usages of SUMAN Scheme among eligible women.
3. To associate the knowledge and usages regarding SUMAN Scheme with chosen demographic

variables among eligible women

ASSUMPTION

- There is inadequate knowledge regarding SUMAN scheme among eligible women in rural community Lucknow.
- There is Poor utilization of SUMAN scheme among eligible women in rural community Lucknow.
- There is significant association of knowledge and utilization regarding SUMAN scheme with chosen demographic variables among eligible women.

RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY

A numerical research formulation and synchronic survey inquiry plan was used in this study. 70 samples were selected from selected rural community by using non probability convenient sampling technique with unstructured questionnaire. Ethical clearance approved by Professor Syed Tasleem Raja joint member secretary, organization honorable administrative unit, Era Lucknow Medical College and Healthcare Facility Lucknow

INCLUSION BODY CRITERIA-

- All eligible women for SUMAN scheme.
- Who are willing to participate
- Eligible women who are living in selected rural community.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA-

- Women who are not present during data collection.
- Women who are not pregnant.
- Mothers who are having more than 6 month of delivery.

RESULT

In below given array no. 1 the frequency and per centum arrangement of socio-demographic characteristics. A total of 70 samples were selected to assess the knowledge and utilization of “SUMAN Scheme The socio-demographics were analyzed and present in table 1

Distribution of study subjects according to **age** revealed that, majority of women 41% were in the time of life unit of 19to 24 years, 30%, were in the time of life unit 31 to 36 years and leftover 29% were in the time of life unit 25 to 30 Yr, and no of them in the age radical of 37 Years and above

As per their **Educational status** majority 26 (37%) of women had senior secondary education and 22(31%) of women had graduate and post graduate, 15(21%) of women had Secondary and 7(10%) of women had illiterate. In context to **Occupation** of people majority 41 (59%) of them were in working and 29(41%) of them were in non-working. When comparing the

gravida, majority of the subjects 53 (76%) were multigravida women and 17(24%) were primigravida women. In context to **gestational age** 40(57%) were in none of these, 16(23%) were in 8-12week, 14(20%) were in 13-24week and none of these in 25-36week. Regarding **postnatal period up to 6months**, majority 30(43%) were in none of these, 18(26%) were in 3-4 monthes, 14 (19%) was in 5-6 months.

Variables	Category	(f)	(%)
Age (in year)	19 to 24	29	41%
	25 to 30	20	29%
	31 to 36	21	30%
	37 and above	0	0%
Education	Illiterate	7	10%
	Secondary	15	21%
	Senior secondary	26	37%
	Graduate and post graduate	22	31%
Occupation	Working	41	59%
	Non-working	29	41%
Gravida	Primigravida	17	24%
	Multi gravid	53	76%
Gestational age	8 to 12 weeks	16	23%
	13 to 24 weeks	14	20%
	25 to 36 weeks	0	0%
	None of these	40	57%
Postpartum period up to 6 months	1 to 2 months	13	19%
	3 to 4 months	18	26%
	5 to 6 months	9	13%
	None of these	30	43%

*f= Frequency, %= Percentage
Table 1: Frequency and Per Centum Statistical Distribution of Samples Accordant To Their Chosen Socio-Demographic Covariant*

CRITERIA MEASURING OF COGNITION SCORE				
LEVEL OF SCORES N= 70	f	%	MEAN	SD
ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE (7-10)	15	21.4%	5.04	2.11
MODERATE KNOWLEDGE (4-6)	39	55.7%		
INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE (0-3)	16	22.9%		

Maximum =10, Minimum=0

Table 2: Showing Ratio and Percentage System of Samples Reported to Their Level of Cognition Scores.

Table 2. indicates overall level of cognition regarding SUMAN Scheme among eligible women, in which relative quantity of women 39 (55.7%) had average cognition, 16 (22.9%) had deficient cognition and, 15 (21.4%) people had equal to knowledge.

CRITERIA MEASURING OF USAGE GRADE				
LEVEL OF SCORES N= 70	f	%	MEAN	SD
GOOD UTILIZATION (67-100)	5	7.1%	42.62	1.00
AVERAGE UTILIZATION (34-66)	32	45.7%		
POOR UTILIZATION (0-33)	33	47.1%		

Maximum =100 Minimal=0

Table 3. Display Rate and Percent System of Sample Distribution Accordant to their Steady of Utilization Scores

In below given tabular array no. 3 inform overall level of usage of SUMAN Scheme among eligible women, in which absolute majority of women 33 (47.1%) had poor usage, 32 (45.7%) had mean usage and, 5 (7.1%) women had good usage.

Below given tabular array no. 4 showing the organization between grade and chosen sociology variant. The chi-square psychometric trial was utilized to find out the affiliation between the rating steady and chosen sociology covariant. The Chi-square amount pretence that here is significance union between the score level and demographic variables (Education, Occupation). The calculated chi-square values were more than the table value at the 0.05 level of signification. On that point is no signification tie-up betwixt the equal of stacks and other sociology variant (Age in year, Gravida, Gestational age, postnatal period up to 6 months). The measured chi-square belief were little than the tabular array value at the 0.05 level of signification.

Below given tabular array no 5: Table Showing Affiliation of Scores and Sociology Variables. This section Deal with the aggregation affiliated to the disassociation between usage rating and chosen sociology covariant. The chi-square mental measurement was in use to find out the social in-activeness between the use score levels and chosen demographic variables. There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables (Age in year, Education, Occupation, Gravida, Gestational time of life, postnatal period up to 6 months). The measured chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05

level of significance.

DISCUSSION

In this study distribution of study subjects according to **Age** revealed that, absolute majority of women 41% were in the time of life grouping of 19 to 24 years, 30% were in the time of life grouping of 31 to 36 age and remaining 29% were in the time of life grouping of 25 to 30 Year, and none of them in the age grouping of 37 Year and above. As per educational qualification status majority 37% were in the senior secondary, 31% were in the Graduate and post graduate, 21% were in the Secondary and 10% were in the Illiterate. As per Occupation status majority of people 59% were in working women and 41% were in non-working women. As per gravida the majority of 76% were in the multigravida and 24% were in Primigravida women. as per gestational age 57% were in the None of these, 23% were in the 8 to 12 weeks, 20% were in the 13 to 24 weeks, and none of them 25 to 36 week. As per Postnatal period up to 6 months 43% were in none of these, 26% were in 3 to 4 months, 19% were in 1 to 2 months and 13% were in the 5 to 6 months.

In this study among 70 samples the majority of people 58 (38.67%) had adequate to cognition, 49 (32.67%) had incapable knowledge and, 43 (28.67%) people had adequate knowledge regarding SUMAN scheme. According to the level of utilization the study indicates the majority of people 7.1% had good utilization, 45.7% had average utilization and, 47.1% people had poor utilization of SUMAN Scheme There was **significance social activity** between the score level and sociology variables (**Education, Occupation**). The measured chi-square belief were much than the table numerical quantity at the 0.05 level of signification. There was **no signification organization** betwixt the level of cognition and selected sociology variables (**Age in year, Instruction, Occupation, Gravida, Gestational age, Postnatal time period up to 6 months**) and also there was no implication organization between the usage and selected statistic variables. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table numerical quantity at the 0.05 level of implication.

CONCLUSION

In India having annually loss about 3.2% and Indian goes to the below poverty line and also 3/4 population send their entire money for health care and medicine. The main aim of SUMAN Scheme to provided free transportation and health care facilities, free diagnostic tests and medicines, and cash incentives for eligible women and the aim of this study is to assess the knowledge and using of the SUMAN scheme among eligible women in a selected rural community in Lucknow.

SOCIOLOGY DATA		LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE (N=70)			ORGANIZATION WITH KNOWLEDGE SCORE				
Variables	Category	ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE	CONSERVATIVE KNOWLEDGE	DEFICIENT KNOWLEDGE	chi Test	Value	Df	Table Value	Result
Age (in year)	19 to 24	6	18	5	6.173	0.187	4	9.488	Not Significant
	25 to 30	7	7						
	31 to 36	2	14	5					
	37 and above	0	0	0					
Education	Illiterate	1	1	5	8.772	.005	6	2.592	Significant
	Secondary	3	8	4					
	Senior secondary	3	16	7					
	Graduate and post graduate	8	14	0					
Occupation	Working	13	22	6	7.882	0.019	2	5.991	Significant
	Non-working	2	17	10					
Gravida	Primigravida	5	9	3	0.965	0.617	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Multi gravid	10	30	13					
Gestational age	8 to 12 weeks	5	9	2	3.366	0.499	4	9.488	Not Significant
	13 to 24 weeks	1	9	4					
	25 to 36 weeks	0	0	0					
	None of these	9	21	10					
Postnatal period up to 6 months	1 to 2 months	3	9	1	5.412	0.492	6	12.592	Not Significant
	3 to 4 months	3	8	7					
	5 to 6 months	3	4	2					
	None of these	6	18	6					

Table 4. Shows Association of Stacks and Statistic Variables for Cognition

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA		LEVELS Of UTILIZATION(N=70)			ASSOCIATION WITH UTILIZATION SCORE				
Variables	Category	ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE	CONSERVATIVE KNOWLEDGE	DEFICIENT KNOWLEDGE	chi Test	P Value	Df	Table Value	Result
Age (in year)	19 to 24	1	11	17	3.615	0.461	4	9.488	Not Significant
	25 to 30	2	9	9					
	31 to 36	2	12	7					
	37 and above	0	0	0					
Education	Illiterate	0	3	4	9.317	0.157	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Secondary	0	6	9					
	Senior secondary	2	9	15					
	Graduate and post graduate	3	14	5					
Occupation	Working	2	22	17	2.754	0.252	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Non working	3	10	16					
Gravida	Primigravida	2	11	4	5.09	0.078	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Multi gravid	3	21	29					
Gestational age	8 to 12 week	2	9	5	2.529	0.639	4	9.488	Not Significant
	13 to 24 week	1	6	7					
	25 to 36 week	0	0	0					
	None of these	2	17	21					
Postnatal period up to 6 months	1 to 2 months	0	6	7	2.577	0.860	6	12.592	Not Significant
	3 to 4 month	1	8	9					
	5 to 6 month	1	3	5					
	None of these	3	15	12					

Table 5. Shows Association of Scores and Demographic Variables for Utilization

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