

A STUDY ON UTILIZATION OF TIME BY ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHA) IN CHHATTISHGARH

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INTRODUCTION

- Asha's are known as Mitnin in Chhattisgarh
- The *Mitnin* [a community health volunteer] Programme was conceptualized 2002 in Chhattisgarh as a way for facilitating people's access to health services at the village and habitation levels.
- An accredited social health activist is a community health worker instituted by government of India ministry of health and family welfare as a part of national rural health mission, Asha is a trained female community health activist. Selected from community itself and accountable to it, the Asha is trained to work as an interface between the community and public health system. This study conducted to assess the time utilization by Asha.

INTRODUCTION

- Currently 69991 Mitanins are working in Chhattisgarh (66220 rural and 3771 urban)
- The aim of the study is to assess the time contribution of ASHA towards their work, this will help us to know how much productive day hours actually they spend for their work .

RESEARCH QUESTION

HOW MUCH TIME ON AVERAGE IN A DAY ASHA SPENT FOR HER WORK?

LITRETURE REVIWE

- A strategy was developed to have community engagement activities through CHWs in the form of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and they are visible and audible presence among community which is leading more and more people amongst the community to seek health care. The ASHA as a volunteer is selected through a local community to take health services to the door step of the community. ASHA receives an incentive based on the activities she undertakes. (1)
- Government of Chhattisgarh started Mitanin Program in 2002. Mitanins are Community Health Volunteers selected by community at hamlet level. Mitanins have received 56 days of residential training along with active field level on-the-job training and support. External evaluations have found them to be effective in areas like home-based newborn care, management of childhood illnesses, counselling for child nutrition, mobilization of communities on prevention of diarrhea and malaria. It was necessary to create career avenues and social security for Mitanins to augment and sustain their motivation as a volunteer workforce.(2)

OBJECTIVES:

- TO ASSESS THE SOCIO DEMOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF ASHA .
- TO ASSESS THE TIME UTILIZATION FOR DIFFERENT SERVICES PROVIDED BY ASHA.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

- **SETTING:** 2 district of Chhattisgarh
- **DURATION OF STUDY:** 3 month
- **STUDY POPULATION** - 40 urban and 40 rural ASHA
- **STUDY DESIGN-** Descriptive Cross Sectional study
- **Study tools:** questionnaires
- **SAMPLE SIZE: 80**
- **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE** – simple random sampling technique has been used . two districts randomly selected from 27 district of Chhattisgarh one is an oldest formed district with large urban population and second is selected from 6 newest district of Chhattisgarh .List of Asha workers obtain from these two selected districts and randomly 80 Asha workers are selected.

SAMPLING TECHENIQUE (SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING)

TARGET RESPONDENTS (ASHA)	MUNGELI (DIST-1)	BILASPUR(DIST-2)
URBAN	20	20
RURAL	20	20

- **DATA COLLECTION METHOD:** Face TO Face Interview
- **DATA ANALYSIS PLAN:** analysis includes two concurrent flow data entry on excel and transferring raw data from excel to SPSS for analysis.
- **ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:** consent of every individual has been taken before interview .
- **IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH:** this research would help us to determine on average how much time in a day an ASHA worker actually contribute towards her work.

TOOL

In this study I have prepare a tool considering following areas important for the assessment of time utilization of Mitans :

- CHC Visit
- district hospital visit
- right based activity
- survey related activity
- other Mitanni work
- VHND
- Cluster meetings
- VHSNC
- Hamlet
- Training

- Mitanni related work in last 15 days
- pregnant women visit
- newborn visit
- supplementary feeding counselling (6-9 months)
- supplementary feeding counselling (6 mn-3 yrs.)
- drug distribution
- screening activity
- follow up activity
- sub center visit
- PHC visit

FINDINGS

FREQUENCY OF VISIT /MONTHL

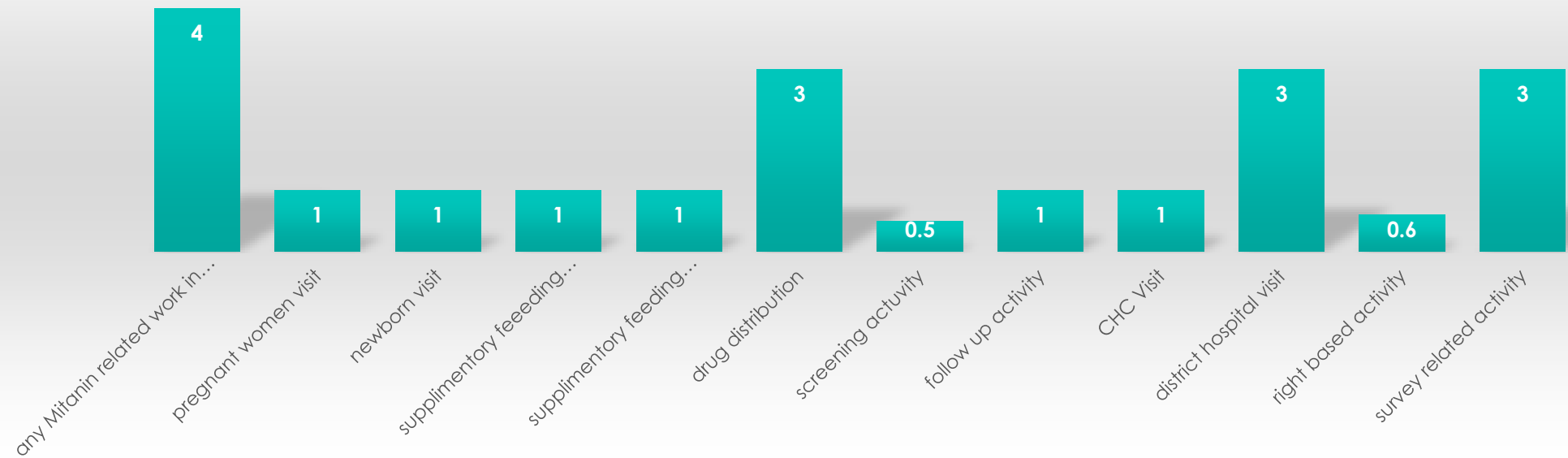
TYPE OF WORK	AVERAGE DAY
pregnant women visit	2 DAYS
newborn visit	2DAY
supplementary feeding counselling(6-9 months)	2 DAYS
supplementary feeding counselling (6 mn-3 yr.)	3 DAYS
drug distribution	2 DAYS
screening activity	1 DAY
follow up activity	2 DAYS
CHC Visit	1 DAY
district hospital visit	1 DAY
right based activity	1 DAY
survey related activity	2 DAYS

TIME SPENT ON DIFFERET SERVICES PER DAY

TYPE OF WORK	AVERAGE TIME
pregnant women visit	1HR/DAY
newborn visit	1HR/DAY
supplementary feeding counselling(6-9 months)	1HR/DAY
supplementary feeding counselling (6 mn-3 yr.)	1HR/DAY
drug distribution	3HR/DAY
screening activity	0.5HR/DAY
follow up activity	1HR/DAY
CHC Visit	1HR/DAY
district hospital visit	3HR/DAY
right based activity	0.6HR/DAY
survey related activity	3HR/DAY

TIME SPENT BY ASHA PER DAY

■ average time/day



CONCLUSION

The finding of this study show that the Mitanin spent on average 16 days per month for their work and time spent per day is 4 hour . Mostly Mitanins are from BPL family background , married and education qualification below secondary level .Mitanins devotes her time more towards the work which are incentive based like delivery at the government facility etc. success of the ASHA program is highly dependent on the individual Mitandin and time spent by them to their work it shows that how much they are dedicated for their work, distance from health center has a salient effect upon result because it was find that they prefer to go to nearest health facility. It is also seen that for any other Mitanni related works when responsibility has provided to Mitandin they have devoted their all-time for that and seen that they attended trainings very dedicatedly and almost all attend whole day training session. un-availability of proper working schedule is a main issue behind the less working days and hour by the Asha

RECOMENDATION

- While this study shows that Asha workers are sincere and active, time spent by them for maternal and child health care related activity is relatively low, it is require to focus on the strategy by which monthly time and days for every aspect of their work should be distributed on priority basis as stated by health care needs of community.
- Focus on improvement of supervision and support such as transportation improvement and education opportunity will also help to improve their work.

REFERENCES

1. Canadian Institute for Health Information. The Health indicators project: Report from the third consensus conference on health indicators. 2009;27.
2. Mitanin Programme, Chhattisgarh, India: Preparing a Volunteer Force of Sixty Thousand Women for Community Healthcare Needs | Changemakers [Internet]. [cited 2019 May 6]. Available from: <https://www.changemakers.com/disruptive/entries/mitanin-programme-chhattisgarh-india-preparing>

THANK YOU