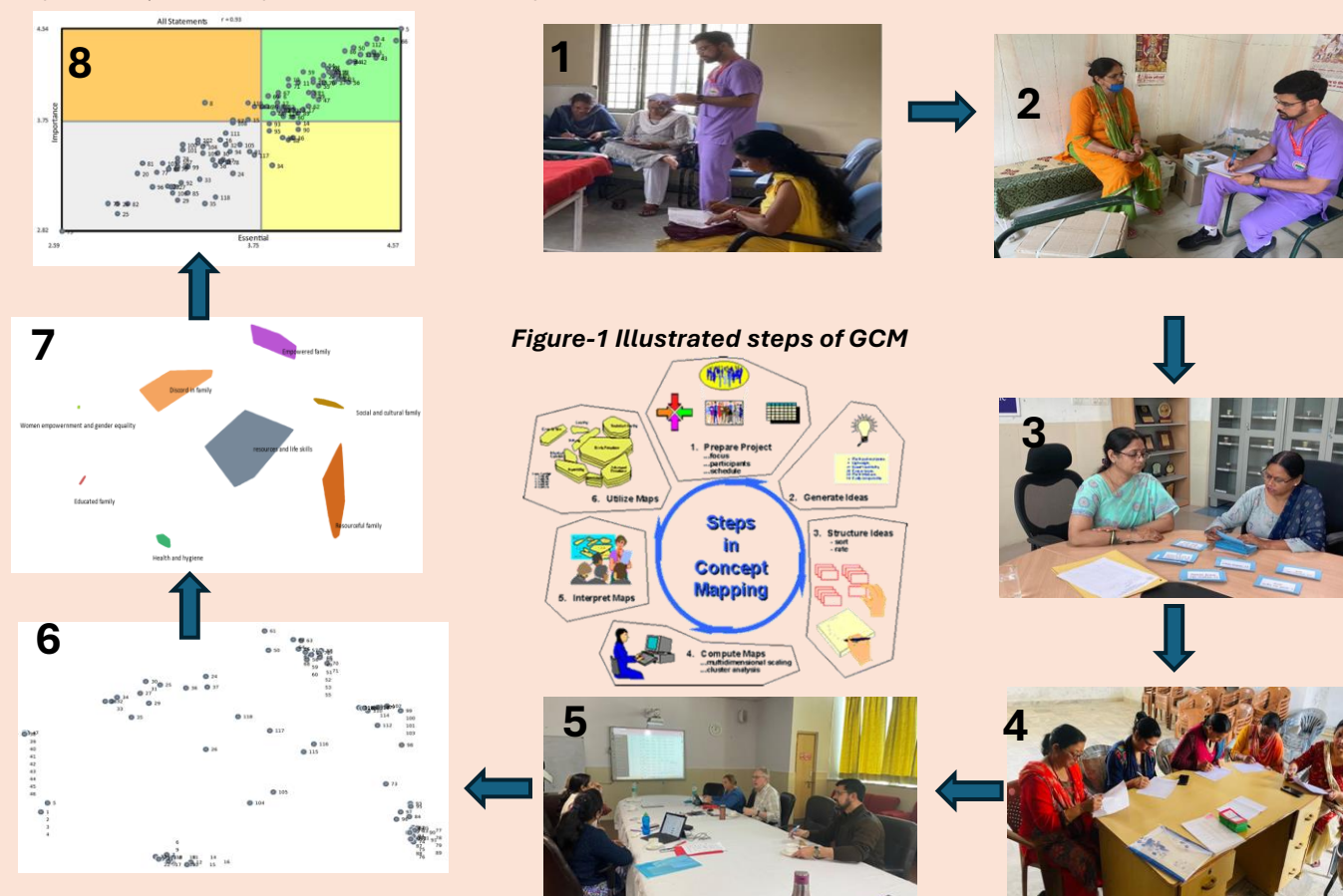


Introduction and aim

An estimated 26 million children are born in India every year. Children aged 0-6 years account for 13% of the Indian population (Census, 2011). The Indian Government National Health Policy (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2017) targets under-5 mortality rate of 23/1000 by 2025, the infant mortality rate of 28/1000 by 2019, and a neonatal mortality rate of 16/1000 live births by 2025. Identifying the concept of family resilience will enable the development of a tool to assess family resilience where families of children under 6 are referred to the correct service or intervention. It follows from Wallace et al.'s (2018) work in Wales, developing FRAIT (Family Resilience Assessment Instrument and Tool) to reduce health inequalities and promote child and family well-being.

Aim- To identify the concept of family resilience as understood by Indian community health workers.

Figure-1 Illustrated steps of GCM - 1. Preparation 2. Brainstorming 3. sorting 4. Rating 5. analysis 6. Result (point map 7. result(cluster map 8. Result in Go zone analysis.



Discussion and Conclusion

- Using an online asynchronous method like GCM helped identify the concept of family resilience among community health workers in AIIMS Rishikesh, India. The 118 statements generated were analysed and presented to the researchers of USW and AIIMS who helped develop the FRAIT India. A map with 8 clusters was chosen as this best reflected the statement clusters found in the pool of 118 statements.
- 62 statements were considered the most important and most essential, and these will form the basis for developing the Family Resilience Assessment India tool (FRAIT).
- The GCM highlighted that the ASHA (accredited social health activists) workers (76.47%) contributed the most to the study. The statement that ranked number one in the green zone is 'Children in school'.
- The pattern matches comparing the various demographic details consistently revealed that the statements from the 'Educated family' cluster and 'Women empowerment and gender equality' clusters were most important, and the 'Resourceful family' and 'Resources and life skill' clusters were least important.
- The identified concept will help train the CHW who can use it to plan interventions for improving family resilience in India. The identified will form the basis for developing a quality workforce and the data generated will help the local and state government to support their data collection and analysis for policy making.

Recommendation

- We recommend identifying a culture specific tool to assess FR
- We recommend preparing training material for CHW to assess and plan interventions for families with children.

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