

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PEOPLE REGARDING
AYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJNA IN THE RURAL AREA OF THE GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR, U.P. ”

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ABSTRACT

Introduction; Right to health is one among the important components of basic human rights. The Government of India had announced “Ayushman Bharat for a new India-2022”. **Main aim of** “Ayushman Bharat for a new India-2022” provide free access to health insurance coverage for low income earners in the country. **Objective;** to assess the knowledge of the people regarding Aayushman Bharat Yojana. **Methodology;** a quantitative survey research design was used to assess knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Study setting was in the rural area of New Delhi and convenient sample technique was used for data collection. **Result;** present study finding shows that majority of population have more than average score regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana. **Conclusion;** Mean knowledge score of population was just around half of maximum possible score. With increase in knowledge, there is an increase in awareness among the study population. There is a need to organize some education programme with aims to ensure maximum utilization of Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

Key words: Knowledge, Ayushman Bharat Yojna, Rural area

INTRODUCTION

India with 1.34 billion population is facing unique health care delivery problems particularly regarding the poor spending on health, access, quality, safety, lack of accountability, corruption, etc. Inequalities and health-related expenses resulting in impoverishment further marginalizes the poor, underprivileged and out reach.¹

in India had a lot of success stories of various National Health Programs such as eradication of diseases like neonatal tetanus, small pox, controlling diseases like malaria, and reduction in infant mortality and maternal mortality and but theses programme also have some down back.² In rural communities these policies fail to provision of quality healthcare services. “Ayushman Bharat” scheme launched Indian government. The Ayushman Bharat scheme essentially has two components: Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY).³

Ayushman Bharat Yojana or Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY1) launched in 25th September, 2018 by Narendra Modi under the aegis of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in India.⁴

Over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) covered under this scheme and providing coverage up-to 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.⁵ The success of the program will rely on a adequately and reformed resourced public sector to lead delivery, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.⁶ Since this is the new scheme, there is less knowledge regarding it and hence this cross-sectional study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge of the people regarding Aayushman Bharat Yojana

METHODOLOGY

This is the cross-sectional study conducted in the rural field practice area of selected rural area of Gautam Buddha Nagar, New Delhi. This cross-sectional study done among 50 households in Gautam Buddha Nagar, New Delhi. Gautam Buddha Nagar has a population of 1,648,115. It is ranked 294th out of a total of 640 Indian districts in terms of population. Gautam Buddha Nagar has a population density of 1,161 inhabitants per square kilometre (3,010/sq mi). The female literacy stands at 72.78% much higher than national average of 65.46%. At the time of the 2011 Census of India, 94.68% of the population in the district spoke Hindi, 1.29% Bengali, 1.10% Urdu, 0.97% Punjabi and 0.49% Maithili as their first language.

The data was gathered using a pretested semi-structured questionnaire. Data collection was done by house-to-house visit and the head of the family or in his absence the eldest adult in the households was interviewed using semi-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of details regarding sociodemographic characteristics and knowledge of Ayushman Bharat scheme

Data entry was done and the descriptive statistics were presented in frequency tables and graph. The Chi-square test was used to find the statistical difference in the categorical variables and a $P < 0.05$ was regarded as significant.

RESULT

Table-1 Frequency and Percentage distribution of demographic characteristics

n=50

Sr.	Demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age:		
	a) 18-25 years	10	20%
	b) 26-40 years	25	50%
	c) 41-55 year	11	22%
	d) 55 and above	4	8%
2	Sex:		
	a) Male	32	64%
	b) Female	18	36%
3	Education:		
	a) No formal education	2	4%
	b) Primary	5	10%
	c) Secondary and Higher Education	18	24%
	d) Graduation	25	62%
4	Religion:		
	a) Hindu	35	70%
	b) Muslim	13	26%
	c) Sikh	0	0%
	d) Others	2	4%
5	Marital Status:		
	a) Married	40	80%
	b) Unmarried	8	16%
	c) Divorced	2	4%
6	Source of Information:		
	a) Mass Media	12	24%
	b) Health Professionals	2	4%
	c) Friends/Relatives/Teachers	20	40%
	d) No Information	16	32%

Table no 1 show that (50%)majority of sample belong to 26-40 year of age group and more than half of population was male. Regarding educational status around 50 % of population having graduation degree and main source of information was family member followed by mass media. Regarding religion more than half (80%) of population was hindu followed by 13% Muslim.

Table-2

Frequency and Percentage of level of knowledge of people regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

n=50

Sr. No.	Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inadequate knowledge	11	22%
2	Moderate Knowledge	25	50%
3	Adequate Knowledge	14	28%

Table no 2 that 50% of population have moderate knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana followed by 28% population have adequate knowledge and 22% population have inadequate knowledge. Regarding mean and standard deviation of knowledge score mean score was 14% and Standard Deviation (S.D.) was 3.25

DISCUSSION

This study investigated the level of knowledge of Ayushman Bharat Yojana among rural area of New Delhi. In this study finding shows that more than half of population have moderate and adequate knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana, this finding contrast to one more study conducted in Rural Area of the Balia District UP done by Jasimu et al where only 2% population have adequate knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana.⁴ One more study align with this study conducted by Dhanger P et al where (46%) ASHA worker having good knowledge, 67 (44.7%) having very good knowledge, 10 (6.7%) with average knowledge and 4 (2.6%) workers having excellent knowledge towards “Ayushman Bharat Yojana.”⁸

In my study the mean scores of the respondents were found to be 14% and Standard Deviation (S.D.) was 3.25 and one more study showing smeller finding conducted in Dehradun by Dhanger P et al where mean scores of the respondents were found to be 18.36, with standard deviation 3.67.⁸

CONCLUSION

Above study show that more than half of population having average knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana. To increase awareness regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana organize awareness programs by Public health managers. Educated health care worker in form of CME or training programs regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana so fill the gaps in delivery of services under Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Involvement of all stakeholders to be ensured. Periodic review and assessment of program by stakeholders to be ensured.

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