A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Card among Rural People in Selected Rural Area of Kanpur

Jyoti Singh[1], Minu S. R.[2]

[1]Second year M.SC Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Rama University, Mandhana, Kanpur, U.P, India

[2]Associate Professor cum HOD, Department of Child Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Rama University, Mandhana, Kanpur, U.P. India

Abstract: *Ayushman Bharat initiative also known as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana was launched in 2018, by the Government of India. The core principle of Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission is cooperative federalism and flexibility to state.[1] The study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Card among rural peoples. The main objective of study was to assess the knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Card and to associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables. A quantitative research approach with pre experimental research design was used for this study. The sample for the study was 60 rural people who were living in rural area of Kanpur. The sample was selected by convenience sampling technique and structured knowledge questionnaire was used for this study to collect the data. The result showed that The mean pre test knowledge of the study subjects was 17.40±0.67 which was increased to 28.77±0.56. So a 65.33% change was observed which was highly significant (p<0.001). The study concluded that, the knowledge level of rural people regarding Ayushman Bharat Card is average and, the study suggested that proper teaching and adequate training regarding Ayushman Bharat Card will be helpful for the rural people to gain knowledge[3].*

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, Ayushman Bharat initiative, Ayushman Bharat Card.

1. Introduction

India in a state of epidemiological health transition shifting from communicable to non-communicable diseases. The annually 3.2% Indians falling below the poverty line and three forth Indians spending their entire income on health care and purchasing drugs. The government of India announced a Ayushman Bharat Yojana- National Health Protection Scheme (AB-NHPM) in the year 2018. The aim of this programme is to providing a service to create a healthy, capable and content new India and two goals are to creating a network of health and wellness infrastructure across the nation to deliver comprehensive primary healthcare services and to provide health insurance cover to at least 40% of India's population which is deprived of secondary and tertiary care services.[2] With the intention to provide accessible healthcare to the poor and needy, the Ayushman Bharat Yojana Scheme offers coverage of up to Rs.5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalisation care.[3] This scheme will cover poor below poverty line (BPL) families, deprived rural families and identified occupational category for urban families as per 2011 Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. This scheme will be covering over 10 crore families (approx. 50 crore citizens) across the country with a health insurance coverage up to 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.[4]

2. Research Problem

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat card among rural people in selected rural area of Kanpur

Objectives of the study
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat card among rural people in selected rural area of Kanpur.
- To find out the association between levels of knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat card among rural people with there selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis
- H0- There is a no significant the association between level of knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat card among rural people in selected rural area of Kanpur with their demographic variables.
- H1-There is a significant association between knowledge score of rural people regarding Ayushman Bharat card.

3. Methodology

Research approach – A quantitative, approach was used by the investigators to assess the knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat card among rural area of Kanpur.

Research design-
The research design adopted for this study is pre-experimental research with one group pretest and post test design.

Demographic variables - In this study the demographic variables are Age, Religion, qualification, Sources of information, marital status.

Population
A population is the entire aggregation of cases in which a researcher is interest.

In the present study the population comprises the rural people in selected rural area of Kanpur.

Target population–

The entire population in which the researcher are interested and to which they would like to generalize to research finding

Target population of present study is rural people who have below poverty line card.

Accessible population–

Accessible population is rural people in selected rural area of Kanpur.

Sample- In this study, the sample was rural people who have below poverty line card that fulfilled the sampling criteria.

Sample size- The sample size of present study comprises of 60 rural people who fulfilled inclusion criteria.

Sampling technique -In this research study, the sample was selected through convenient sampling technique.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria
- Rural people who are willing to participate in the study.
- Rural people who are having below poverty line card.

Exclusion criteria
- Rural people who are not available during data collection.
- Rural people who are not having below poverty line card.

Method of Data Collection
The info collection was finished two week in rural area of Kanpur. The data was collected from 60 samples that who fulfilled inclusion criteria. The written constant of the participants was obtained before data collection and assurance was given to review participant the confidentiality of information are going to be maintained. the info was analyzed on the idea of objective of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Master data sheet was organized
- Demographic variables were analyzed in term of frequencies of percentage
- Knowledge of rural people was presented in from of mean, median and standards deviation
- A planned questionnaire was ready in such how it carries with it two parts

4. Development and Description of Tools

Section –A
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA- it contains five items for obtaining modern era previous knowledge and gender and it sources of knowledge related Ayushman Barat card.

Section –B
KNOWLDEGE -The structured knowledge questionnaire regarding Ayushman Bharat card comprises 30 multiple choice questions each question has three responses with one correct answer, score one for every correct response during a single question and score zero was given for wrong answer.
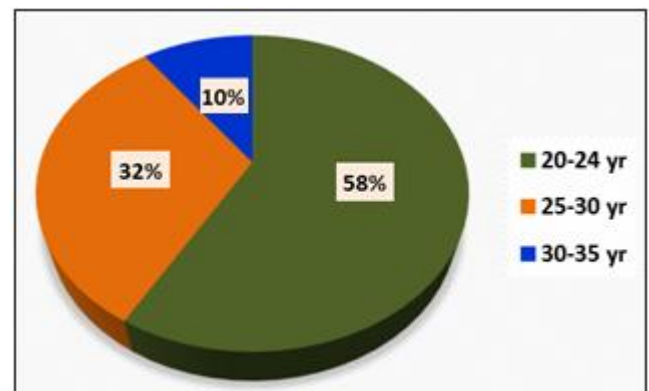
5. Result Finding

Section A

Table 1: Age Distribution of rural people

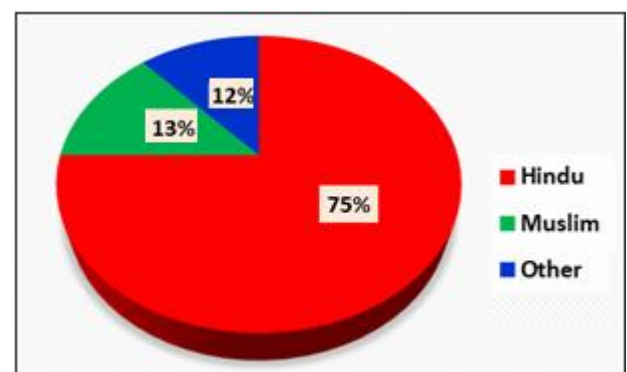| Age	No.	%
20-24 yr	35	58.3
25-30 yr	19	31.7
30-35 yr	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

The distribution of subjects according to age is shown in table – 1. Majority of the rural people belong to the age group 20-24 yr (58.3%). 31.7% rural people belong to the age group 25-30 yr and rest 10% rural people belong to the age group 30-35 yr.

Table 2: Distribution of rural people according to religion

Religion	No.	%
Hindu	45	75.0
Muslim	8	13.3
Other	7	11.7
Total	60	100.0

The distribution of subjects according to religion is shown in table – 2. Majority of the rural people were Hindus (75%). 13.3% were Muslim and rest 11.7% belong to the other religions.

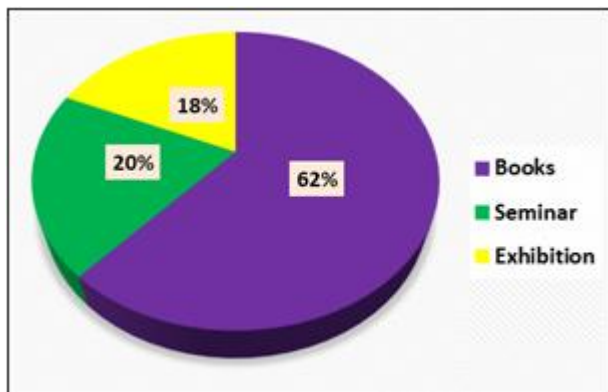**Table 3:** Distribution of Subjects according to previous knowledge received regarding Ayushman Bharat Card

Previous knowledge received regarding Ayushman Bharat Card.	No	%
YES	60	100.0

The distribution of rural people according to previous knowledge received regarding Ayushman Bharat Card is shown in table – 3. According to this all the subjects had previous knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat card.

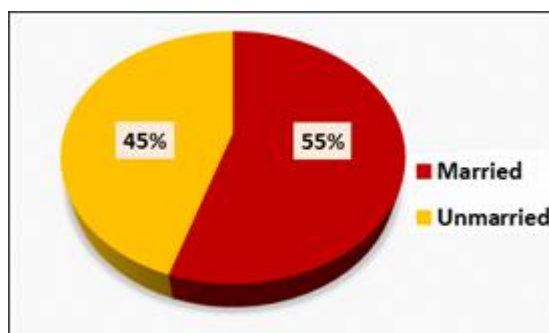**Table 4:** Distribution of Subjects according to Source of Information

If yes-source of information.	No.	%
Books	37	61.7
Seminar	12	20.0
Exhibition	11	18.3
Total	60	100.0

The distribution of rural people according to source of information is shown in table – 4. Out of 60 people, 61.7% used books as the source. Seminar was the source in 20% people and in remaining 18.3% people; Exhibition was the source of information.

Table 5: Distribution of rural people according to Marital Status

Marital status	No.	%
Married	33	55.0
Unmarried	27	45.0
Total	60	100.0

The distribution of rural people according to marital status is shown in table – 5. Out of 60 people, 33 (55%) were married and rest 27 (45%) were unmarried.

Section B

Table 6: Overall Pre and Post Knowledge Score of rural people

Variable	Knowledge Score (Max 30)				Paired t test	
	Mean	SD	Diff	%change	t-value	p-value
Pre Test	17.40	0.67	11.37	65.33	107.02	<0.001
Post Test	28.77	0.56				

The mean pre test knowledge of the study subjects was 17.40±0.67 which was increased to 28.77±0.56. So a 65.33% change was observed which was highly significant (p<0.001)

Section-C

Table 7: Association of Pre test Knowledge Score with Demographic Variables

Variable	Category	Knowledge Score Pre Test (Max 30)		Significance	
		Mean	SD	F/t-value	p-value
Age	20-24 yr	17.37	0.69	F=0.521	0.597
	25-30 yr	17.37	0.68		
	30-35 yr	17.67	0.52		
Religion	Hindu	17.36	0.71	F=0.41	0.665
	Muslim	17.50	0.53		
	Other	17.57	0.53		
Source	Books	17.24	0.68	F=3.92	**0.025**
	Seminar	17.83	0.39		
	Exhibition	17.45	0.69		
Marital Status	Married	17.45	0.62	t=0.69	0.490
	Unmarried	17.33	0.73		

According to age, the mean pre test knowledge score of the rural people was maximum 17.67±0.52. However no significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score among various age groups (p=0.597).

According to religion, the mean pre test knowledge score of rural people was maximum 17.57±0.57 in other religion and minimum 17.36±0.71 in Hindus. However no significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score among various religions (p=0.665).

According to source, the mean pre test knowledge score of rural people was maximum in case of seminar (17.83±0.39) and minimum in cases of books (17.24±0.68). The significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score among various sources (p=0.025).

According to marital status, the mean pre test knowledge score of rural people was more in married (17.45±0.62) than unmarried (17.33±0.73). However no significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score between married and unmarried (p=0.490).

Table 8: Association of Post test Knowledge Score with Demographic Variables

Variable	Category	Knowledge Score Post Test (Max 30)		Significance	
		Mean	SD	F/t-value	p-value
Age	20-24 yr	28.77	0.65	F=0.71	0.495
	25-30 yr	28.68	0.48		
	30-35 yr	29.00	0.00		
Religion	Hindu	28.76	0.61	F=0.10	0.906
	Muslim	28.75	0.46		
	Other	28.86	0.38		
Source	Books	28.73	0.56	F=0.43	0.654
	Seminar	28.75	0.75		
	Exhibition	28.91	0.30		
Marital Status	Married	28.79	0.42	t=0.32	0.750
	Unmarried	28.74	0.71		

According to age, the mean post test knowledge score of rural people was maximum 29.00 ± 0.00 and minimum 28.68 ± 0.48 in age group 25-30 yr. However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score among various age groups (p=0.495).

According to religion, the mean post test knowledge score of rural people was maximum 28.86 ± 0.38 in other religion and minimum 28.75 ± 0.46 in Muslim. However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score among various religions (p=0.906).

According to source, the mean post test knowledge score of rural people was maximum in case of exhibition (28.91 ± 0.30) and minimum in cases of books (28.73 ± 0.56). However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score among various sources (p=0.654).

According to source, the mean post test knowledge score of rural people was more in married (28.79 ± 0.42) than unmarried (28.74 ± 0.71). However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score between married and unmarried (p=0.750).

Section A: The mean pretest knowledge of the study subjects was 17.40 ± 0.67 which was increased to 28.77 ± 0.56. So a 65.33% change was observed which was highly significant (p<0.001), hence it show that stated hypothesis is accepted.

Section B: The association between levels of knowledge with the selected demographic variables show no significance.

6. Recommendation

Keeping in view the finding of the present study the following are-

1) A study can be done on large amount of sample.
2) The same study can be done with a quantitative researcher approach having a large group.

7. Conclusion

This observe concludes that, maximum of rural people having common degree of information regarding Ayushman Bharat card and no huge among stage of information with decided on demographic variables.

References

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