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“ A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding AB-PMJAY (Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana) Among The Peoples In Selected Rural Area”.

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Abstract: Aim: The study aims to find the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana among the people of selected rural area.

Problem statement: “A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY among the peoples in selected rural area”.

Primary objective: the primary objective of study was to find out the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana among the people of selected rural area. Secondary objective: 1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana among the people of selected rural area. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana among the people of selected rural area. 3. To associate the post test knowledge score regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan

Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana with selected demographic variables among the people of selected rural area. Method: Quasi- experimental pre experimental with one group pre test and post test research design use for the study. It was conducted over 50 people by using convenient sampling technique.

Result: In this study the findings, it was observed that In pre test, 6% of peoples scored good knowledge, 76% of them had average knowledge and 18% of the peoples scored poor knowledge . After intervention, the post test score was 86% of the peoples with good knowledge and 14% of them had average knowledge. The pre test mean score was 7.14 ± 3.15 and post test mean score was higher than pre test mean score i.e. 11.74 ± 2.05 . Which shows the effectiveness of structured teaching program on AB-PMJAY with ($df = 2.01, p < 0.273$).

Interpretation and conclusion: A self-learning material in the form of structured teaching program was used among peoples those who were selected by using convenient sampling technique to assess the knowledge on AB-PMJAY .Structured teaching program & SAQ was use. The post-test knowledge scores on has shown highly significant difference in “df” value ($df = 2.01, p < 0.273$) among peoples in selected rural area. Therefore, the structured teaching program on AB-PMJAY was effective among peoples .

Kywords: effectiveness, structured teaching program , people, rural area, AB-PMJAY

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the developing country in the world having 1.3 billion population, of which 66% of population resides in rural area and 34% resides in urban area. According to World Health Organization (WHO), Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is to enable all people and communities to use promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative health care services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship. It incorporates equity in access, quality, and financial risk protection. According to Indian Consumer Economy 360 survey, the average medical expenditure in India is about 9,373. High out of pocket expenditure makes health care services inaccessible to significant proportion of Indian households. The financial constraints is the limiting factor among the population who did not avail medical care. Most of the urban or rural population overcome their health expenditure by taking bank loans or by selling their assets. The health profile report released by WHO in 2014 states that in India because of high out of pocket expenditure annually about 3.2% Indians fall below the poverty line and also three-fourth Indians spending their entire income on health care and purchasing drugs. In order to facilitate UHC, Indian government has launched an ambitious health care scheme called "Ayushman Bharat." The Ayushman Bharat scheme essentially has two components: Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and Health and Wellness Centre's (HWCs). The PMJAY is a publicly financed health insurance scheme for the socioeconomically deprived rural and selected occupational category of the urban population.¹

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is among the largest government-funded health insurance schemes globally, aimed at providing financial protection for secondary and tertiary healthcare to economically vulnerable populations. Awareness and understanding are crucial for the scheme's successful implementation and optimal utilization.³

NEED OF THE STUDY

The Ayushman Bharat Scheme was launched last year on September 23. Brinelle D'Souza, a health activist, said, "Even in the urban context many people are not really aware about the scheme and they don't have any idea about the mechanism of the scheme. Where to go to avail the scheme and what is the eligibility. The scheme is for the urban poor, but In city like Mumbai, we have found that urban poor working in an informal sectors, are not aware about it. If the government does not create awareness among the targeted group, how can the eligible person be able to avail the scheme." She further added, "Many people do not know how to access it. There is no idea at the ground level. While the scheme is not very old, the implementation of it at ground level is important".³

Problem statement

“ A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY (Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana) among the peoples in selected rural area”.

Objectives:

Primary objective: The primary objective of study was to find out the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana among the people of selected rural area.

Secondary objective: 1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana among the people of selected rural area.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana among the people of selected rural area.

3. To associate the post test knowledge score regarding Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana with selected demographic variables among the people of selected rural area.

Hypothesis

H0: There will be no significant difference between the pretest and post test knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY among peoples.

H1: There will be significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score regarding AB-PMJAY among peoples

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Study related Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

RESEARCH APPROACH

An experimental approach was used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY among peoples of selected rural area.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A pre-experimental with one group pre-test & post-test research design was used to collect data before and after intervention to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY among the peoples of selected rural area.

POPULATION

Target population: peoples of selected rural area.

Accessible population: peoples available for the present research study were the accessible population.

SAMPLING

Sample: peoples in selected rural area state were the samples for the present study.

Sampling technique: The convenient sampling technique was used to select peoples of selected rural area.

Data and Sources of Data

After obtaining permission from concerned authorities, the investigator has fixed the date and time for data collection in consultation with peoples. According to pre-planned date and time, the investigator has visited the community and collected from 04/10/2024 to 11/10/2024.

Pre-test: As per tentative schedule, the investigator has visited and handed over the SAQ with instructions to handover after 30 minutes. And, they were requested to read the question one by one and put (✓) mark on right option mentioned below each question. The doubts were clarified and collected the filled in tool after 30 minutes. **Intervention:** On the same day of pre-test, the structured teaching program conducted immediately after obtaining filled in pretest. Accordingly, the investigator asked each people to read and understand regarding AB-PMJAY. Further, the peoples were informed regarding date and time for post test.

Post test: The post test was conducted using same tool used for pre-test After the data gathering process the researcher thanked all the study samples as well as the authorities for their cooperation.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was planned to analyse by using both descriptive and inferential statistics based on objectives and hypothesis of the study. The descriptive statistics includes; mean median, mode, mean percentage and standard deviation. The inferential statistics includes; student paired t test, Chi square are test, reliability analysis, degree of freedom.

However, the tabulated data were planned to analyze underfollowing heading –

SECTION – I: Distribution of peoples according to their demographic variables.

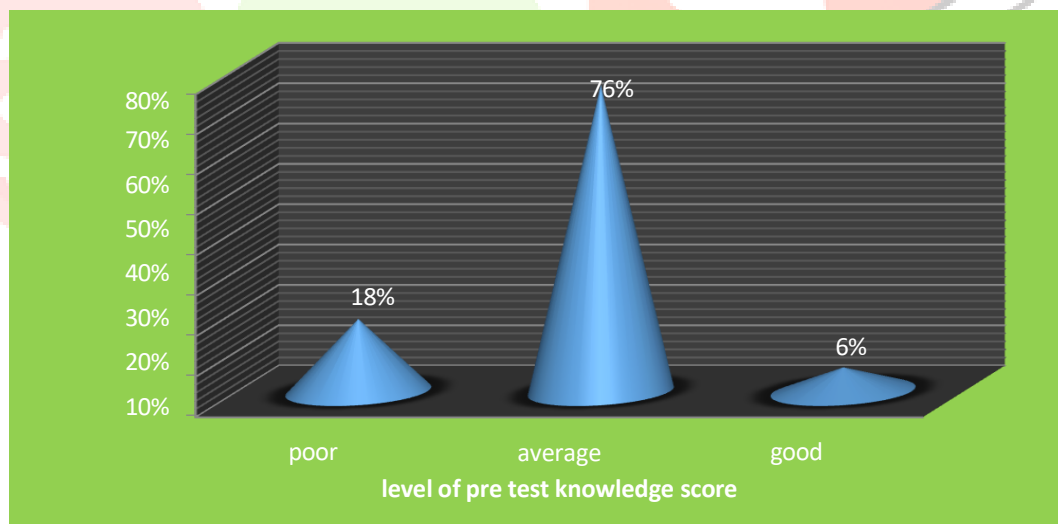
Demographic Variables	No. of staff nurses	Percentage(%)
Age(yrs)		
18-30 years	28	56
31-40years	16	32
41-50 years	06	12
51-60 years	00	00
Gender		

Male	40	80
Female	10	20
Education		
Illiterate	00	00
Primary	06	12
Secondary and higher secondary	06	12
Graduate	38	76
Occupation		
Farmer/ business/self employee	38	76
Govt job	06	12
Private job	06	12
Unemployed	00	00
Religion		
Hindu	33	66
Muslim	04	08
Christian	13	26
Only other	00	00
Type of family		
Nuclear	40	80
Joint	10	20
Monthly family income		
Rs. 8000/- 15000/-	28	56
Rs. 16000 –25000/-	16	32
Rs. 26000 – 35,000/-	06	12
Rs. 36000- & above	00	00
Utilization of health services		
Government	33	66

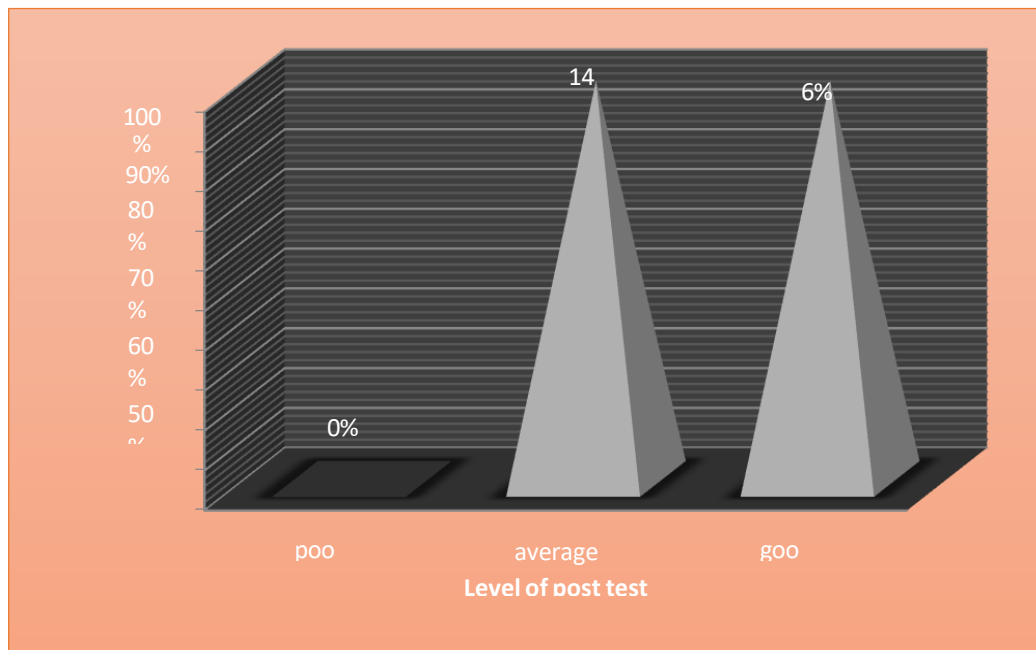
Private	04	08
AYUSH	13	26
No services	00	00
Enrollment in any health scheme		
Yes	40	80
No	10	20
Source of information		
Mass media	04	08
Print media	00	00
Electronic media	33	66
Others	13	26

SECTION – II: Assessment of level of knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY among peoples in selected rural area.

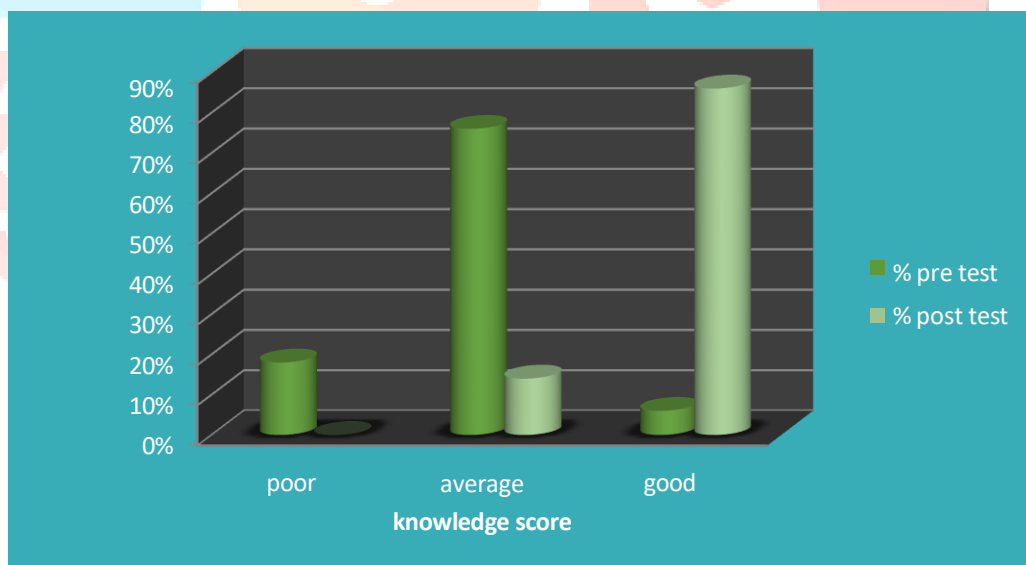
a) Percentage wise distribution of knowledge on AB-PMJAY among peoples in selected rural area before intervention.



b)Percentage wise distribution of on AB-PMJAY among peoples in selected rural area after intervention.



SECTION – III: Evaluation of effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY among peoples in selected rural area.



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Pre-test knowledge score

Table 1: Assessment with level of pre-test knowledge score

Level of pre test knowledge	Score Range	Level of Pre test Knowledge Score	
		No of peoples	Percentage
Poor	0-5	9	18
Average	6-10	38	76
Good	11-15	3	06
Minimum score		4	
Maximum score		11	
Mean knowledge score		7.14 ± 3.15	

Table 1 The above table shows that 18% of people had poor level of knowledge score, 76% of them had average and 6% of them had good level of knowledge score. Minimum knowledge score in pretest was 4 and maximum knowledge score in pretest was 11. Mean knowledge score in pretest was 7.14±3.15.

Table 2: Assessment with level of posttest knowledge score

Level of post test knowledge	Score Range	Level of Post test Knowledge Score	
		No of peoples	Percentage
Poor	0-5	0	0
Average	6-10	7	14
Good	11-15	43	86
Minimum score		8	
Maximum score		14	
Mean knowledge score		11.74 ± 2.058	

Table 2 shows that the 14% of peoples had average and 86% of them had good level of knowledge score. Minimum knowledge score in posttest was 8 and maximum knowledge score in posttest was 14. Mean knowledge score in posttest was 11.74 ± 2.058 .

Table 3: Significance of difference between knowledge Score in Pre and posttest of Peoples.

Test	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	Df	p-value
Pre Test	7.14	3.15	4.06 ± 1.09	df=2.01	0.273
Post Test	11.74	2.058			S, $p < 0.05$

Table 3 shows the This table shows the comparison of pretest and post test knowledge scores of peoples regarding AB-PMJAY. Mean, standard deviation and mean difference values are compared and degree of freedom test is applied at 5% level of significance. The degree of freedom value for $n=50-1$ i.e. 49 degrees of freedom was 2.01. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the structured teaching program on knowledge regarding AB-PMJAY among peoples was effective.

CONCLUSION

A self-learning material in the form of structured teaching program was used among peoples those who were selected by using convenient sampling technique to assess the knowledge on AB-PMJAY . Structured teaching program & SAQ was use. The post-test knowledge scores on has shown highly significant difference in “df” value (df=2.01, $p < 0.273$) among peoples in selected rural area. Therefore, the structured teaching program on AB-PMJAY was effective among peoples .

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