Assess the Efficacy of Role Play on Knowledge Regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana Among People

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ABSTRACT

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) popularly known as Ayushman Bharat Yojana Scheme is the flagship scheme by the Government of India. It is essentially a health insurance scheme to cater to the poor, lower section of the society and the vulnerable population. The scheme offers financial protection in case of hospitalization due to medical emergencies. This article is a detailed guide about the government's health insurance scheme's eligibility, features, benefits and the application process To assess efficacy of role play on knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana among people A pre-experimental pre-test, post-test research design was used to conduct this study. non probability – convenient sampling technique was used to collect data from community people. Structured Questionnaire was used to collect the data after collecting pre-test data, role play was organized after the pre-test data collection Seven days were provided to the samples for utilizing role play which was organized for 30-40 minutes of role play with Audio-Visual (AV) aids. Post-test information was gathered after seven days from the day of role play intervention. Seven days was assigned after getting expert opinions as well as to give time for implication of knowledge through role play regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana among Community people. The sample characteristics were described by frequency, percentage and t-test was used to describe the difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score. Chi-square test was also used to find out the association between knowledge of community people regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana with selected demographic variables. Results:-The mean pre-test knowledge score was 14.65 and mean post-test knowledge score was 17.90 the comparison of pretest and Post test scores for knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Standard deviation is compared with mean difference values and student's paired 't' test is applied. The calculated 't' value i.e. 11.41 are much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance for overall knowledge score of community people which is statistically acceptable level of significance. Role play significantly out their improvement in the knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana for selected area among community people. Analysis of the data show there was significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge

KEY WORDS: KNOWLEDGE, ROLE PLAY, COMMUNITY PEOPLE, AYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJANA.

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization defines universal health coverage (UHC) as means to enable all people and communities to use promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative health 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 embodies three objectives: equity in access, quality, and financial risk protection. The UHC movement received more impetus after it was included as one of the targets of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals-3 (SDG-3) in 2015. Many low- and middle-income countries have started special programs, mainly different kind of health financing and insurance schemes in aspiration to move toward UHC.

In 2018, the Government of India launched an ambitious health-care scheme known as "Ayushman Bharat" (long live India), widely projected to be a progressive step

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toward UHC in India. 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. It aims to cover 100 million households and approximately 500 million people of the country, which roughly accounts for 40% of the total population.

India's National Health Policy 2017 (NHP-2017) has its goal fully aligned with the concept of Universal health coverage. The Ayushman Bharat Program announced in the Union budget 2018–19 of the Government of India, aimed to carry NHP-2017 proposals forward. The Ayushman Bharat Program has two initiatives/components – Health and Wellness Centers, and National Health Protection Scheme – aiming for increased accessibility, availability and affordability of primary-, secondary- and tertiary-care health services in India. Afterwards, the second component has been renamed as Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Mission. The new program has received an unprecedented public, political and media attention; and is being attributed to have placed health higher on political agenda.

This study analyzes and provides critical reflections, suggestions and way forward for rapid and effective implementation of Ayushman Bharat Program. According to Vikash R keshri, as per the Constitution of India, health is a subject matter under the jurisdiction of state governments. Therefore, the health systems in different states have developed heterogeneously due to the influence of the prevailing political economy. Conventionally, the expenditure on health care is also very dismal. The overall health expenditure in India was 3.8 % of the total gross domestic product (GDP), and the government's contribution was nearly 1.18 % of GDP in 2015–2016. The household health expenditure comprised 64.7 % of the total health expenditure, and out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) was around 60.5 % of the total health expenditure. The expenditure on primary, secondary, and tertiary care is 45 %, 35 %, and 15 % of total health expenditure, respectively.

Annual report by National Health Authority (2019) on Ayushman Bharat, Report suggests that there is a need to spread awareness of the scheme. There is a need to undertake education, information and communication to impart awareness. Efforts are being made to reach out to the people and make them aware about the policy but large population, lack of awareness; low literacy is hurdle in the same. It is also important to aware the people who have enrolled under this scheme about the benefits and other operational details of the policy. Jain V and Singh V.D., Khusboo (2019), in their study based on Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh, suggested that demographic factors have an impact on AB- PMJAY awareness. Educational level, socio-economic status of people plays an important role in affecting the awareness level. There is a need to create awareness among the people, while doing so level of education and socio-economic background of

the people should be considered. To be effective and impactful in achieving the desired health outcomes, there is a need for getting both design and implementation of Ayushman Bharat Program right, from the very beginning. If implemented fully and supplemented with additional interventions, the program can prove a potential platform to reform Indian healthcare system and to accelerate India's journey towards universal health coverage. The aims of the study that to assess the knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana among community people.

Angell BJ, Prinja S, Gupta A, Jha V, Jan S (2019) in their research paper on AB-PMJAY, authors have suggested for making the policy successful government has to remove the limitations in the health care system of the country. Quality control, health system, awareness are some of the key areas which needs to be sorted in making this universal health scheme successful. Annual report by National Health Authority (2019) on Ayushman Bharat, Report suggests that there is a need to spread awareness of the scheme. There is a need to undertake education, information and communication to impart awareness. Efforts are being made to reach out to the people and make them aware about the policy but large population, lack of awareness; low literacy is hurdle in the same. It is also important to aware the people who have enrolled under this scheme about the benefits and other operational details of the policy. Jain V and Singh V.D., Khusboo (2019), in their study based on Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh, suggested that demographic factors have an impact on AB- PMJAY awareness. Educational level, socio-economic status of people plays an important role in affecting the awareness level.

There is a need to create awareness among the people, while doing so level of education and socio-economic background of the people should be considered. Netra G and BA Varadaraja Rao (2019) in their study on awareness of health insurance scheme among rural area in central Karnataka found that majority of the population had opted for government health insurance scheme and awareness coverage was associated with educational level, occupation of head of family and their socio-economic status. Manuja, Viswanatha & Kanchana Nagendra (2019) in their study on awareness of health insurance among rural areas of Karnataka discovered that major factors which affects health insurance enrolments were gender, occupation, socio economic status and hospitalization etc. From the above literature review it is clear that AB-PMJAY scheme has all potential to become the game changer in universal health scheme in India. Demographic characteristics of India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A quasi-experimental research design was used to conduct this study. non probability – convenient sampling technique was used to collect data and 100 community people from community were selected. The study was conducted during December 2019 to January 2020 and the setting was selected Wardha, city. After the

ethical permission (Ref. no: DMIMS (DU)/8503). By using purposive sampling technique, 100 community people were selected for the study.

RESULTS

Description of Tool: A structure questionnaire consists of two section i.e. section I and section II.

Table 1. Percentage wise Allocation of Community People By its Demographic Characteristics n=100

Demographic Variables	No. of community people	Percentage (%)
Age(yrs)		
18-33 yrs	31	31
34-49 yrs	27	27
50-65 yrs	30	30
66-81 yrs	12	12
Gender		
Male	51	51
Female	49	49
Educational Level		
Primary	24	24
Secondary	42	42
Higher Education	21	21
Graduate and above	13	13
Residency		
Rural	74	74
Urban	26	26
Income of the family per year		
10000-35000 Rs	63	63
35000-60000 Rs	32	32
60000-85000 Rs	3	3
85000-110000 Rs	2	2
Marital Status		
Married	78	78
Unmarried	9	9
Widow	12	12
Divorce	1	1
Occupation		
Housewife	38	38
Farmer	13	13
Private Employee/ Business	44	44
Govt. Employee	5	5

Section I: - It is consisting of demographic characteristics regarding the adolescents i.e. age, gender, residence, education, marital status, type of family, income, previous information about Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

Section II: -It is consisting of 20 multiple choice questions to assess the efficacy of role play on knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

Scoring

- Score 1 for correct reply.
- Score 0 has been given for wrong reply.
- Knowledge ranked from poor knowledge to excellent, scoring-based knowledge.

Validity: Tool was validated five person's in consultation with expert the field.

Methods of data collection: For the present study the validated tool was used structured questionnaire. The tool was in English and Marathi local language. Structured knowledge questionnaire contained 20 multiple choice questions. Data was collected within 02 weeks by group members pre-test data collection was followed by knowledge.

Permission from the concerned authorities is taken The tool content validity of the was done by various from different fields. Suggestion The proposed tool was incorporated, and appropriate modifications were made analysis was done by Intra class correlation. The data gathering process was done from 6 January 2020 to 14 January 2020 investigator visit to the selected area arvi nakka wardha and obtained the necessary. Permission from the concerned authorities of garmpanchayat.

Role play details: After explaining the objective and purposes of the study consent was obtained from the ward members of area for participation in the study. pretest was given to assess the knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana among community people then role play on the Ayushman Bharat Yojana to the perform partition of the study. in the role play they give all the information of Ayushman Bharat Yojana . Role play participant perform the different characters in the role play .It can be conducted in different places of that area .The duration of the role play was 15-20min . after the role play the drought cleaners section was done. Post test was conducted on the 7th day after performing role play.

RESULTS

Section A

This section deals with percentage wise distribution of community people as for their demographic's characteristics. The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics including age, gender, educational level, residence, income, marital status and occupation respectively. The above table shows that 3 % of the community people had average level of knowledge score, 63 % had good and 34 % had excellent Level of score on knowledge. Minimum knowledge In-score pretest was it 6 and the max. knowledge score in pre test and mean percentage of knowledge score in pretest was 20. Mean knowledge score in pretest was 14.65 ± 2.21 and mean percentage of knowledge was 73.25 ± 1 . The above table shows that 17% of the community people had good level of knowledge score and 83% had excellent knowledge Score Level. Minimum Rate knowledge In-score posttest Was it 12 and maximum knowledge score in posttest was

20. Mean knowledge score in posttest was 17.90 ± 1.83 and mean percentage of knowledge score in post test

was 89.50 ± 9.19 Evaluation of Efficacy Of Role Play And Knowledge Regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana Among Community People.

Table 2. Assessment with Pre-Test Level of Knowledge Regarding Ayushman Baharat yojana among Community People n=100

pre test knowledge	Score Range	Pre-test Level Awareness Score	
		No of community people	Percentage
Poor	0-25 % (1-5)	0	0
Average	26-50 % (6-10)	3	3
Good	51-75 % (11-15)	63	63
Excellent	76-100 % (16-20)	34	34
Minimum score		6	
Maximum score		20	
Mean knowledge score		14.65 ± 2.21	
Mean % Knowledge Score		73.25 ± 11.06	

Table 3. Assessment with Level of Posttest Knowledge Regarding Ayushman Baharat Yojana among Community People n=100

pre test knowledge	Score Range	Pre-test Level Awareness Score	
		No of community people	Percentage
Poor	0-25 % (1-5)	0	0
Average	26-50 % (6-10)	3	3
Good	51-75 % (11-15)	63	63
Excellent	76-100 % (16-20)	34	34
Minimum score		6	
Maximum score		20	
Mean knowledge score		14.65 ± 2.21	
Mean % Knowledge Score		73.25 ± 11.06	

Table 4. Differential significance of knowledge score in pretest and Posttest regarding Ayushman Baharat yojana among community people n=100

Overall	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-value	p-value
Pre-Test	14.65	2.21	3.25 ± 2.84	11.41	0.0001
Post Test	17.90	1.83			S, $p < 0.05$

This table summarizes the comparison of pretest and Post test scores for knowledge of community people regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Mean while, standard deviation is compared with mean difference values and student's paired 't' test is applied at 5% level of significance. The tabulated value for $n=100-1$ i.e. 99 degrees of freedom was 1.98. The calculated 't' value i.e. 11.41 are much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance for overall knowledge score of community people which is statistically acceptable level

of significance. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the Role Play on knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana among community people was effective. Thus, the H1 is accepted.

DISCUSSION

The NHPM is a central initiative targeting approximately 50cr deprived population of the country when

beneficiaries seek service from the providers, there is a chance for the raise of grievances. Whenever a beneficiary faces any difficulty it needs to be redressed through a dedicated system which is specially placed for this function. Asimul Haque and Dr. Shiv Choudhary research study finding shows that out of 100 samples 84% were having inadequate knowledge 14% were having moderate knowledge and only 2% were having adequate knowledge towards the Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Finding of the study similar to study conducted by Geeta parwanda et al studied to assess the knowledge of people towards Ayushman Bharat Yojana in which 00 people participated and result shows 4% people having adequate knowledge, 71% people were having moderate knowledge and 25% people were having inadequate knowledge. In the present study also only 2% people were having adequate knowledge hence the finding of the above mentioned it also support the study.

in this study also before giving the intervention the knowledge of the people was less regarding ayushman bharat yojana and after giving the intervention i.e role play the post test knowledge was increase i.e good knowledge score was 17% and the Excellent knowledge score was 83% regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

Recommendation:

On the basis of the finding of the study .it is recommendation that the following studies can be conducted

- This study can be conducted on large scale
- This study can be done on urban area
- A study can be done to assess the attitude of people towards Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

CONCLUSION

Role play significantly out their improvement in the knowledge regarding Ayushman Bharat Yojana for selected area among community people. Analysis of the data show there was significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge.

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