



“A study to assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population of selected area of Rahata taluka in view of preparation of information booklet.”

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ABSTRACT

The Government of India has started many schemes to help people improve their health, education, income, and overall living conditions. These government schemes are specially designed for women, children, elderly people, and families from low-income groups. Among these initiatives, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support proper nutrition and healthcare during pregnancy and after childbirth. The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram ensures free and cashless maternal and neonatal healthcare services in public health institutions. The Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman scheme focuses on improving the nutritional status of school-going children by providing nutritious meals in schools. Similarly, Ayushman Bharat–Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is one of the world's largest government-funded health insurance schemes, providing financial coverage for secondary and tertiary healthcare services to eligible families. The Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitra initiative facilitates beneficiaries in accessing services under Ayushman Bharat by providing guidance and support at healthcare facilities. Despite the availability of these beneficial schemes, many individuals remain unaware of their objective's eligibility criteria, benefits, and procedures. Lack of awareness can limit the effective implementation of these programs, thereby reducing their potential impact on public health. Assessing the awareness of these government schemes among the general population is essential for identifying knowledge gaps and planning appropriate educational interventions.

Aim : “A study to assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population of selected area of Rahata taluka in view of preparation of information booklet.”

Materials and Method : Descriptive study design. One group pretest post-test design was used. A study to assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population of selected area of Rahata taluka in view of preparation of information booklet among the general population in a selected village of Rahata Taluka. The study sample comprised 150 participants from the general population of the selected village. A non-probability

convenience sampling technique was employed for sample selection. Knowledge assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, including mean, mean difference, paired t-test, and chi-square test.

Result: The demographic finding suggest that majority of general population, 50 (33.3%) belong to the 18-29 years age group, 46 (30.67%) belongs to 30-39yrs years of age, 36(24%) respondent belongs to 40-49 years of age group followed by 18 (12%) respondent from above 50 years of age group. gender distribution among general population show that, the maximum respondent 80 (46.67%) were female and 70 (53 %) were male participant in study the maximum respondent 22 (36.67%) were graduate or degree completed and 15 (25%) were with higher secondary education and 14 (23.33%) were completed secondary level of education, 8 (13.33%) were completed primary education and 2 (3.33%) were illiterate show that maximum respondent 40 (26.67%) were students, 35 (23.33%) were private employees, 25(16.67%) were government employee, 20 (13.33%) were self-employed, 21 (14%) were home maker, 9 (6%) were unemployed. The majority of the participants 41(27.3%) belonged to the income group of ₹15,001–₹30,000, indicating that most respondents fall within the lower-middle income category 35 (23.3%) respondents each in the ₹30,001–₹60,000 and ₹7,501–₹15,000 income groups, showing a relatively equal representation in these categories. Additionally, 24 (16%) respondents reported an income of ₹7,500 and below. The least no. of respondents 15 (10%) were in the highest income group of ₹60,000 and above their area of residence. majority of participants 85 (56.67%) belong to urban areas, while 65 (43.33%) respondents are from rural areas the pre-test majority of the general population 90(60%) were having average awareness regarding government schemes.

Conclusion: The study findings have shown that A study to assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population of selected area of Rahata taluka in view of preparation of information booklet.

Key Words: Assess. Awareness. General population .Government schemes.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India has started many schemes to help people improve their health, education, income, and overall living conditions. These government schemes are specially designed for women, children, elderly people, and families from low-income groups Among these initiatives, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support proper nutrition and healthcare during pregnancy and after childbirth. The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram ensures free and cashless maternal and neonatal healthcare services in public health institutions. The Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman scheme focuses on improving the nutritional status of school-going children by providing nutritious meals in schools Similarly Ayushman Bharat–Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is one of the world's largest government-funded health insurance schemes, providing financial coverage for secondary and tertiary healthcare services to eligible families.

Therefore, the present study aims to assess the awareness regarding Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitra, Ayushman Bharat–Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya and Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman among the general population rahata taluka The findings of the study will help in understanding the level of awareness and may contribute to developing strategies to improve knowledge and of these important government schemes.² The Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman scheme plays a critical role in improving the nutritional status of school-going children in Maharashtra. In the academic year 2024 25, the scheme covers across the state, as approved by the Project Approval Board This includes approximately Within this broader state context, Ahilya Nagar district represents a significant demographic segment, with a population of 4,543,159 as per the 2011 Census,

Aim

“A study to assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population of selected area of Rahata taluka in view of preparation of information booklet.”

Objectives

To assess the level of awareness among the general population regarding government schemes in selected areas of Rahata Taluka To find out association between awareness score and selected socio-demographic variables of general population of selected areas of Rahata Taluka

METHODOLOGY

Research approach is defined as "a general set of orderly discipline procedure used to acquire information" A Cross-sectional study approach was used to assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population of selected area of Rahata taluka. Research Design Research design is defined as "master plan specifying the method and procedures for collecting the needed information". In current study a Descriptive study design one group pre-test design was taken into consideration to assess the regarding government schemes among general population module on awareness.

The procedure of data collection was done over a period of 2 months in selected area of rahata, taluka A permission for conduction of the study was obtained from the taluka health officer/block developmental officer, The participant under the study were introduced about the nature and purpose of the study and an informed consent were obtained from the subjects. Pre-test was done for Assessment of the level of awareness regarding government schemes among the general population.

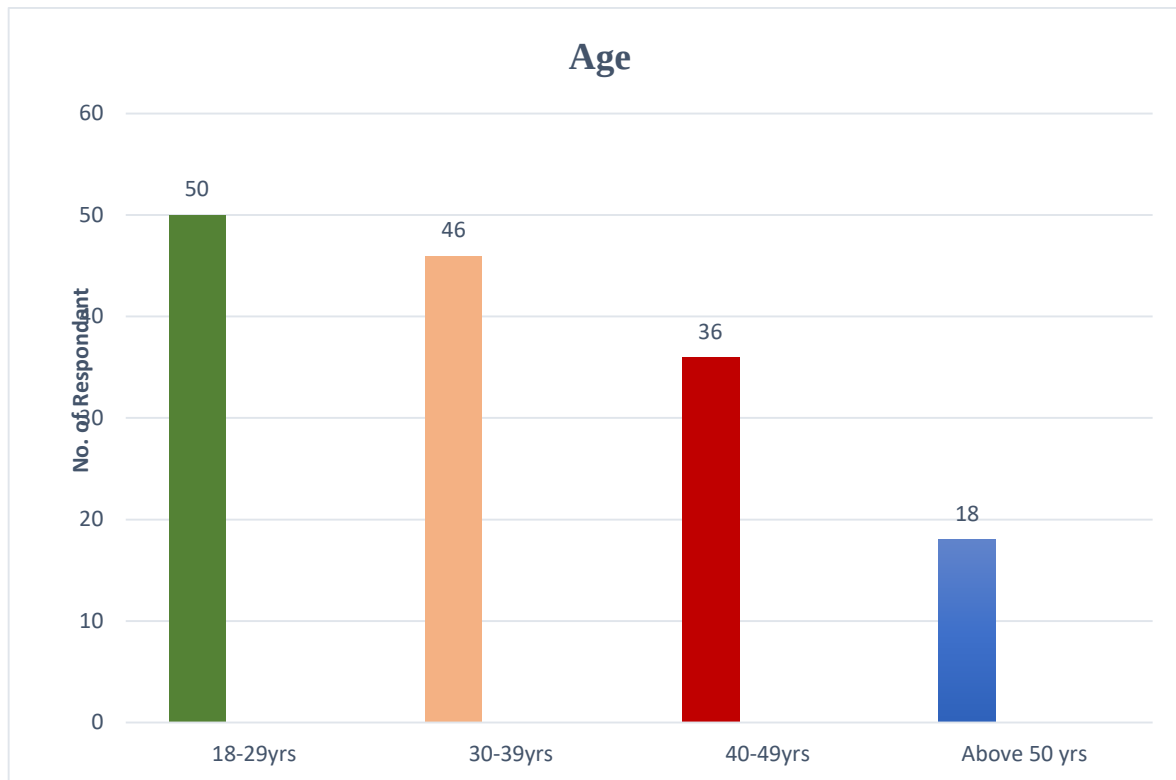
RESULT

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data. It is collected to assess awareness regarding government schemes among general population of selected areas of Rabata taluka (in view of preparation of information booklet). The analysis of the data was a process by which quantitative information is reduced, organized, summarized, evaluated, interpreted and communicated in a meaningful way. The analysis and the interpretation of the data of this study were based on data collected by administration of self-structured questionnaire. Total samples are 150. The results were computed using both the descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study

Shows that association between level of awareness regarding regarding government schemes in selected areas among general population with, Educational status, Occupational status, Monthly income, the chi square p value found to be 0.51,0.90, 0.006, 0.041,0.002, and 0.08 respectively. At the 0.05 level of significance, the chi-square analysis revealed that there was no significant association between age ($p = 0.51$), gender ($p = 0.90$), and area of residence ($p = 0.08$) with the level of awareness is accepted and the research is rejected for these variables. However, a statistically significant association was found between educational status ($p = 0.006$), occupation ($p = 0.041$), and monthly income ($p = 0.002$) with the level of awareness; therefore, the is rejected and the research is accepted for these varia

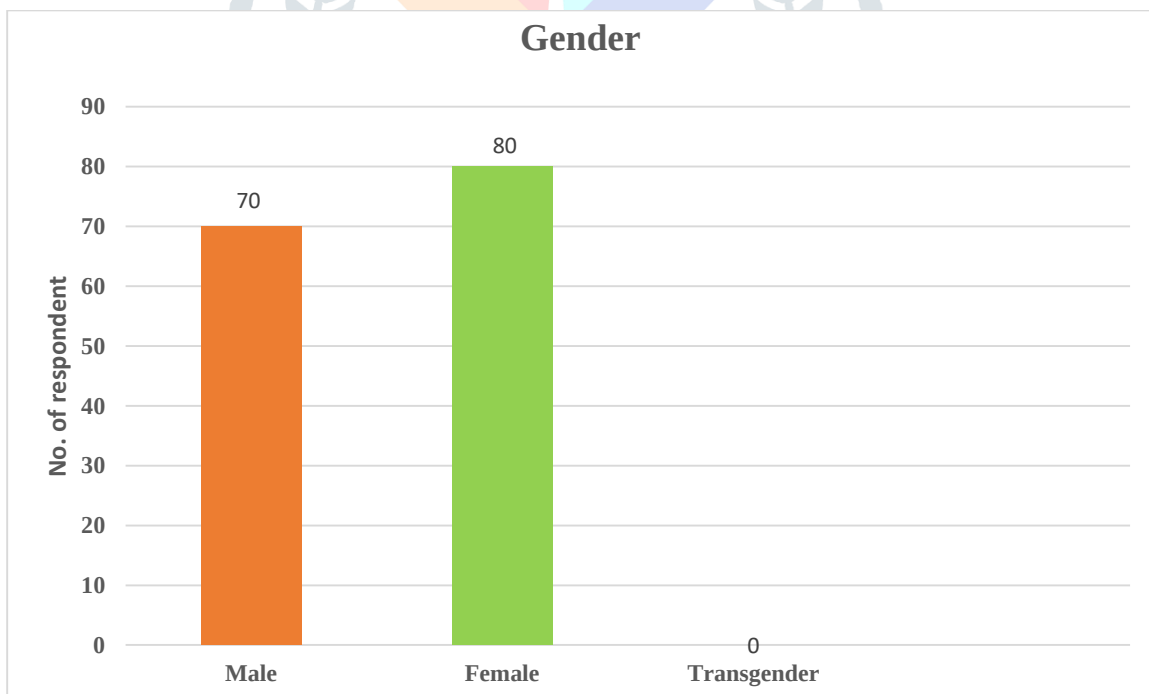
Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of general population.

S.r.No	Demographic Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Age in years	18-29 years	50	33.33
		30-39 years	46	30.67
		40-49 years	36	24
		Above 50 years	18	12
2.	Gender	Male	70	46.67
		Female	80	53
		Transgender	0	0
3.	Educational Level	No formal education	25	16.67
		Primary	40	26.67
		Secondary	47	31.33
		Higher secondary	27	18
		Graduate and above	11	7.33
4	Occupation	Student	40	26.67
		Government employee	25	16.67
		Private employee	35	23.33
		Self employed	20	13.33
		Home maker	21	14
		Unemployed	9	6
5.	Monthly income	60000 and above	15	10
		30001-60000	35	23.33
		15001-30000	41	27.33
		7501-15000	35	23.33
		7500 and below	24	16
6.	Area of residence	Urban	85	56.67
		Rural	65	43.33

**Fig. No.2**

Bar diagram show Frequency distribution of Age in years

According to the age distribution of general population, the maximum respondent 50 (33.3%) belong to the 18-29 years age group, 46 (30.67%) belongs to 30-39yrs years of age, 36(24%) respondent belongs to 40-49 years of age group followed by 18 (12%) respondent from above 50 years of age group

**Fig. No.3**

Bar diagram show Frequency distribution of Gender among general population

According to the gender distribution among general population show that, the maximum respondent 80 (46.67%) were female and 20 (53%) were male participant in study.

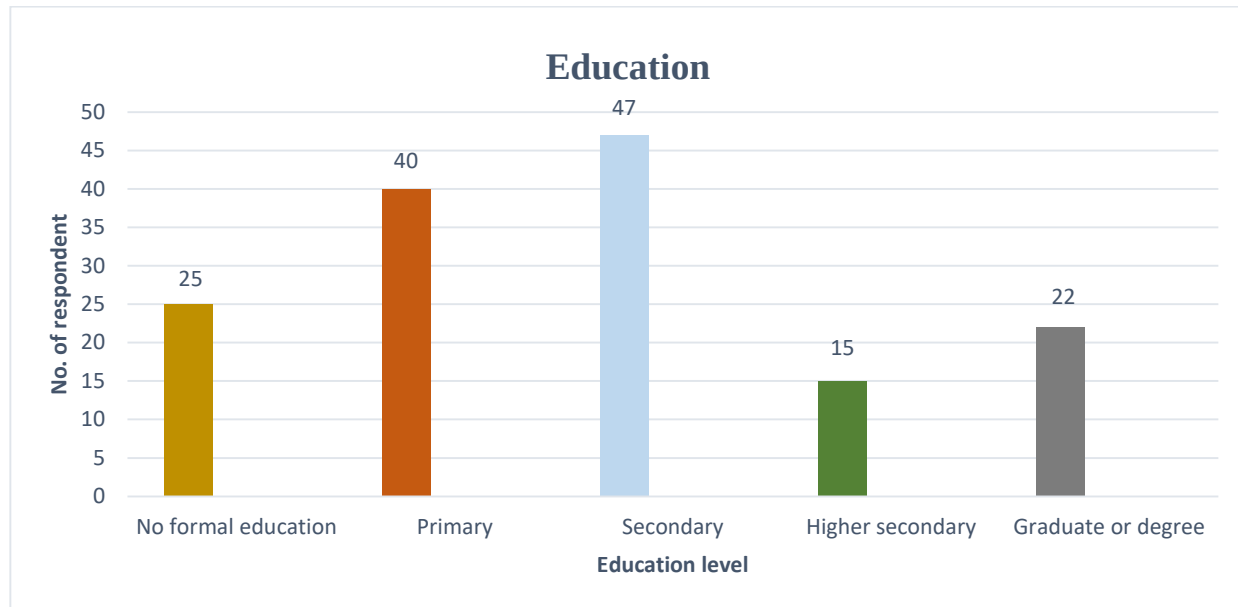


Fig. No.4

Bar diagram show Frequency wise distribution of education among farmers

According to the education level distribution of farmers, the maximum respondent 22 (36.67%) were graduate or degree completed and 15 (25%) were with higher secondary education and 14 (23.33%) were completed secondary level of education, 8 (13.33%) were completed primary education and 2 (3.33%) were illiterate.



Fig. No.5

Bar diagram show Frequency wise distribution of occupation among general population

According to the frequency wise distribution of occupation among general population show that maximum respondent 40 (26.67%) were students, 35 (23.33%) were private employees, 25 (16.67%) were government employee, 20 (13.33%) were self-employed, 21 (14%) were home maker, 9 (6%) were unemployed.

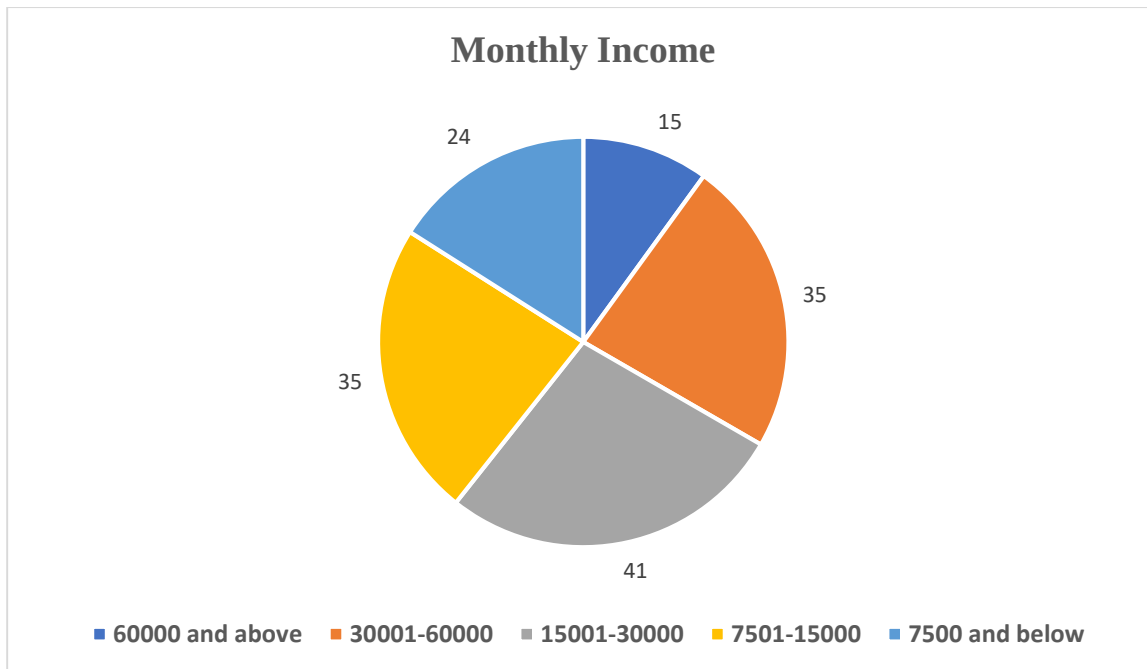


Fig. No.6

Pie diagram show Frequency wise distribution of monthly income among general population.

The pie chart illustrates the frequency wise distribution of respondents according to their monthly income. The majority of the participants 41 (27.3%) belonged to the income group of ₹15,001-230,000, indicating that most respondents fall within the lower-middle income category. This was followed by 35 (23.3%) respondents each in the 230,001-260,000 and 27,501-215,000 income groups, showing a relatively equal representation in these categories. Additionally, 24 (16%) respondents reported an income of ₹7,500 and below. The least no. of respondents 15 (10%) were in the highest income group of 260,000 and above. Overall, the data suggest that the study population is predominantly concentrated in the middle-income range, with fewer participants at the higher income level.

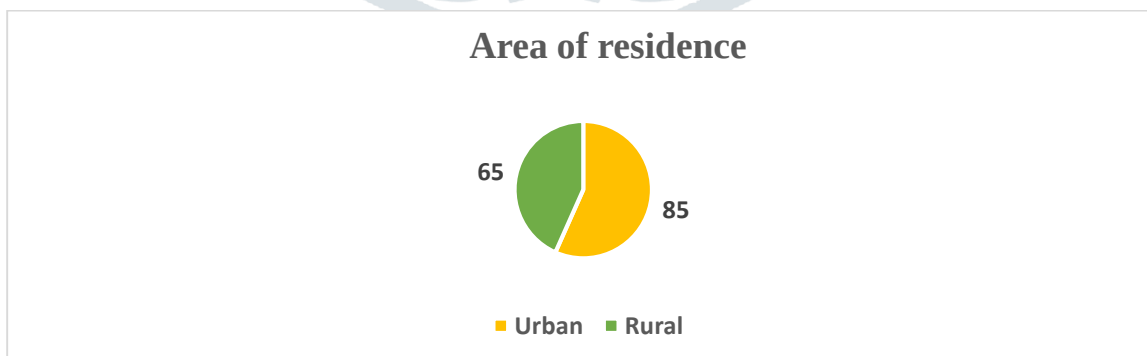


Fig. No.7

Pie diagram show Frequency wise distribution of monthly income among general population.

The above pie chart illustrates the distribution of respondents according to their area of residence. Out of the total sample, the majority of participants 85 (56.67%) belong to urban areas, while 65 (43.33%) respondents are from rural areas. This indicates that a higher proportion of the study population resides in urban settings compared to rural areas.

SECTION II:

To assess level of awareness among the general population regarding government schemes.

Table No.5

Assess level of awareness among the general population regarding government schemes.

N-150

Sr. No	Level of Awareness	Range of score	No. of respondent	Percentage%
1	Poor	0 to 13	32	21.3
2	Average	14 to 26	78	52.0
3	Good	27 to 40	40	26.7

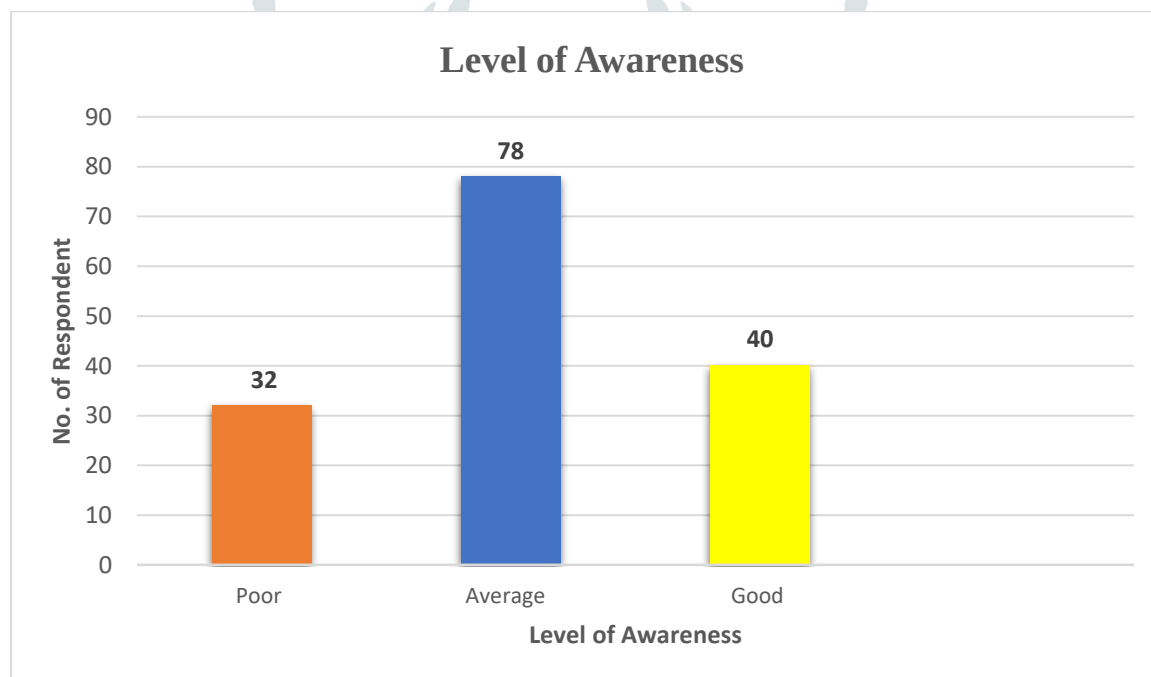


Fig. No. 8

Bar diagram shows level of awareness among the general population regarding government schemes.

Table depicts that level of awareness among the general population regarding government schemes shows the maximum of respondents 78 (52%) were had average level of awareness, followed by 40 (26.7%) were had good level of awareness and 32 (21.3%) were had poor level.

SECTION III

To find out association between levels of awareness score and selected socio-demographic variables of general population of selected areas

Table No.6

Find out association between level of awareness score and selected socio demographic variables of general population of selected area

N=150

Sr.No	Socio demographic variables	Category	Levels of Awareness			Total	Chi square value	Df	P value
			Poor	Average	Good				
			F	F	F				
1	Age in years	18-29 years	10	30	10	50	5.23	6	0.51 Not significant
		30-39 years	8	26	12	46			
		40-49 years	8	14	14	36			
		Above 50 years	6	8	4	18			
2.	Gender	Male	16	36	18	70	0.19	2	0.90 Not significant
		Female	16	42	22	80			
		Transgender	0	0	0	0			
3	Educational status	No formal education	15	8	2	25	21.5	8	0.006 significant
		Primary	10	20	10	40			
		Secondary	5	25	17	47			
		Higher secondary	2	15	10	27			
		Graduate and above	0	10	1	11			
4.	Occupation	Student	8	20	12	40	18.9	10	0.041 Significant

		Government employee	3	12	10	25			
		Private employee	5	18	12	35			
		Self employed	6	10	4	20			
		Home maker	7	12	2	21			
		Unemployed	3	6	0	9			
5.	Monthly income	60000 and above	1	6	8	15	24.6	8	0.002
		30001-60000	3	18	14	35			Significant
		15001-30000	6	25	10	41			
		7501-15000	10	20	5	35			
		7500 and below	12	9	3	24			
6.	Area of Residence	Urban	22	45	18	85	4.85	2	0.08
		Rural	10	33	22	65			Not significant

Significant at the level of $p = 0.05$.

Table No.6 Shows that association between level of awareness regarding government schemes in selected areas among general population with, Educational status, Occupational status, Monthly income, the chi square p value found to be 0.51, 0.90, 0.006, 0.041, 0.002, and 0.08 respectively. At the 0.05 level of significance, the chi-square analysis revealed that there was no significant association between age ($p = 0.51$), gender ($p = 0.90$), and area of residence ($p = 0.08$) with the level of awareness is accepted and the research is rejected for these variables. However, a statistically significant association was found between educational status ($p = 0.006$), occupation ($p = 0.041$), and monthly income ($p = 0.002$) with the level of awareness; therefore, the research is accepted for these variables.

The present study was conducted to assess awareness regarding government schemes among the general population of a selected area in Rahata Taluka, with a view to preparing an information booklet. The discussion is based on the findings obtained from the data analysis and is organized according to the objectives of the study.

DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the major findings of the study and reviews them in relation to findings from previous studies. The present study was conducted to assess awareness regarding government schemes among the general population in selected areas of Rahata Taluka, with a view to preparing an information booklet. In the current study, a descriptive study design with a one-group pretest–posttest approach was adopted to assess awareness regarding government schemes among the general population. A sampling technique was used for the selection of participants. A total of 150 participants from the selected areas of Rahata Taluka were included in the study. They were assessed for demographic variables and their level of awareness regarding government schemes.

The findings revealed that the study population included participants from varied age groups, educational backgrounds, and occupations. Such diversity helps in understanding awareness levels across different sections of society. It was observed that most participants belonged to the middle age group and were married, which may influence their exposure to and need for government schemes.

According to the age distribution of general population, the maximum respondent 50 (33.3%) belong to the 18-29 years age group, 46 (30.67%) belongs to 30-39yrs years of age, 36(24%) respondent belongs to 40-49 years of age group followed by 18 (12%) respondent from above 50 years of age group.

In this study is supported by palghadmal, where 18-25 year age group reported to be of government national health scheme in rahata taluka of Ahmednagar.

According to the gender distribution among general population show that, the maximum respondent 80 (46.67%) were female and 70 (53 %) were male participant in study.

According to the education level distribution the maximum respondent 22 (36.67%) were graduate or degree completed and 15 (25%) were with higher secondary education and 14 (23.33%) were completed secondary level of education, 8 (13.33%) were completed primary education and 2 (3.33%) were illiterate.

In this study is supported by Reavley,n.s & Jorm,A.F according to the education level (14.70%) and higher secondary educational (29.33%) were graduates degree and (4.67%)

According to the frequency wise distribution of occupation among general population show that maximum respondent 40 (26.67%) were students, 35 (23.33%) were private employees, 25(16.67%) were government employee, 20 (13.33%) were self-employed, 21 (14%) were home maker, 9 (6%) were unemployed.

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The above pie chart illustrates the distribution of respondents according to their area of residence. Out of the total sample, the majority of participants 85 (56.67%) belong to urban areas, while 65 (43.33%) respondents are from rural areas. This indicates that a higher proportion of the study population resides in urban settings compared to rural areas.

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