

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING UTILIZATION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AMONG THE RURAL POPULATION IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF UDAIPUR DISTRICT WITH VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATION BOOKLET”

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Abstract

“A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre among the rural population in selected villages of Udaipur district with view to develop information booklet” The research design adopted for this study was descriptive research degine and research approach adopted for this was to quantitative approach The size was 300 rural population were rural area of Udaiur district. Result Shows that 43% of the sample had inadequate knowledge (score: 75%). Result reveals that mean score of knowledge is 12.63 ± 3.20 and mean percentage is 46.7. Result shows that mean score of attitude is 31.82 ± 9.79 and mean percentage is 42.42, mean percentage is 42.42. This study has shows that majority of rural population is having inadequate knowledge and un Unfavorable attitude regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre.

Keywords: Knowledge; attitude; regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre; rural population.

INTRODUCTION

Health is a challenging concept to define as it means different things to different people, and their understanding of health is influenced by cultural, socioeconomic and personal contexts. Health is a resource for everyday life rather than merely the objective of living. Health is defined by WHO as “a state of complete Physical, Mental, Social and Spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity”. The health of any nation is the sum total of the health of its citizens, communities and settlements in which they live. A healthy nation is, therefore; only feasible if there is total participation of its citizen towards this goal.

The purpose of health services is, to improve the health status of the population to make them socially and economically productive. These include preventive, promotive, curative andrehabilitative services and are provided through government, semi-government, and voluntary organization and private sector. The general consensus is that the factors that influence health do not work in isolation; rather, they involve a complex web of interaction of various factors which mainly constitute the Genetic factor, Environmental factor, Lifestyle factor, Socio economic condition and more important availability and accessibility of health facilities their utilization and the attitude of the beneficiaries towards it.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre
2. To assess the level of attitude regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre.
3. To find association of knowledge and with selected Socio-demographic variables
4. To prepare and distribute an information booklet.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

The choice of research approach constitutes one of the major decisions, which must be made in conducting a research study as the approach taken on a research project can greatly affect its outcome. In order to achieve the desired objectives of this study, a quantitative approach was adopted.

Research Design

The present study was aimed at assess the knowledge and attitude regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre among the rural population in selected villages of Udaipur district. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the researcher selected the descriptive survey design as the research design for this study.

Variables

The presumed cause is referred to as the independent variable, and the presumed effect is referred to as the dependent variable. Based on the objectives of the study the research Variable is utilization of health care services provided by primary health.

Population

The population selected for the study comprised of rural population. The sample size was 300, and rural population in selected villages of Udaipur district.

Setting of The Study

Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place in a study. The study is conducted in selected villages of Udaipur district

Sampling Technique

According to Talbot, a sample is a portion of the population that has been selected to represent the population of interest. Non probability convenience sampling technique was used for the study.

Criteria for selection of the sample

The sample selection was based on the following inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria:

The study sample includes the 'rural population,' who are:

- Willing to participate.
 - Available at the time of data collection.
 - Able to communicate in English, and Gujarati.
 - Age group more than 20 year
- Exclusive Criteria:

The study excludes the rural population clients

- Who are not able to speak and read Hindi and English.
- Who are not willing to participate
- Who are not available at the time of data collection.

Data collection technique and tool

The investigator selected the following technique in this study.

The knowledge questionnaire was used to assess knowledge of the rural population regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre. The investigator prepared tool through review of literature, reference of tool used for previous study and by consultation and guidance of experts and guide.

The investigator approached the sample individually, discussed objectives of the study and obtained consent for participation in the study. The samples were asked to read and mark [] the most appropriate answer. The rural population completed questionnaire and handed over the filled forms to the investigator.

Development of tool

The tools were prepared on the basis of the objectives of the study. The following steps were adopted in the development of the instruments.

- Review of literature provided adequate content for the tool preparation.
- Personal experience, consultation with experts and discussions with the peer groups.

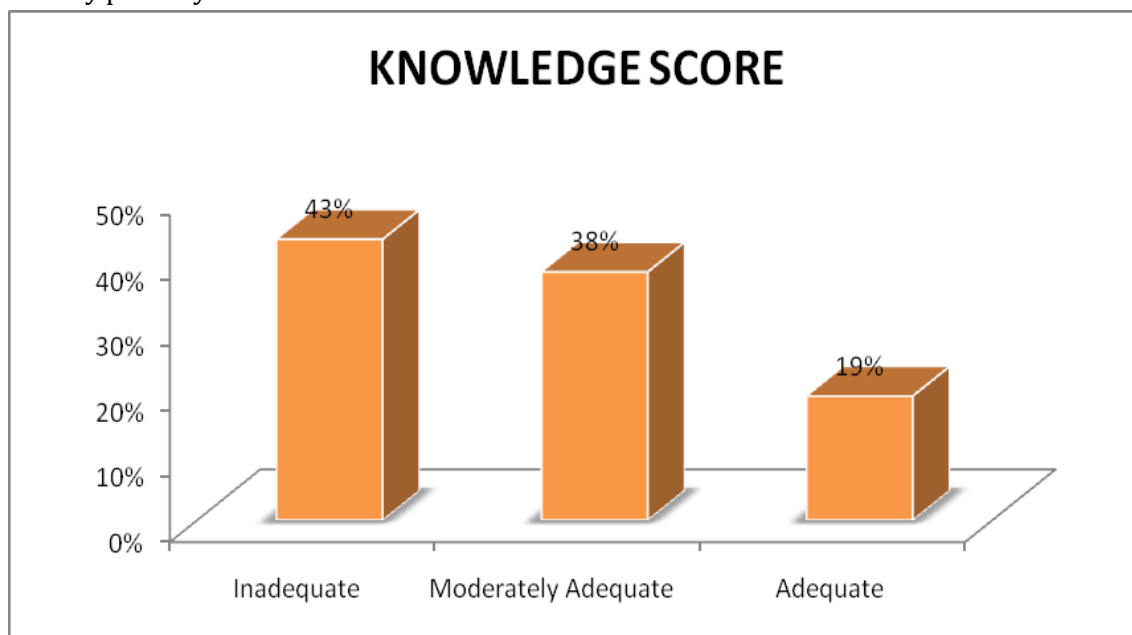
RESULT

SECTION A: Description of demographic variables of rural population.

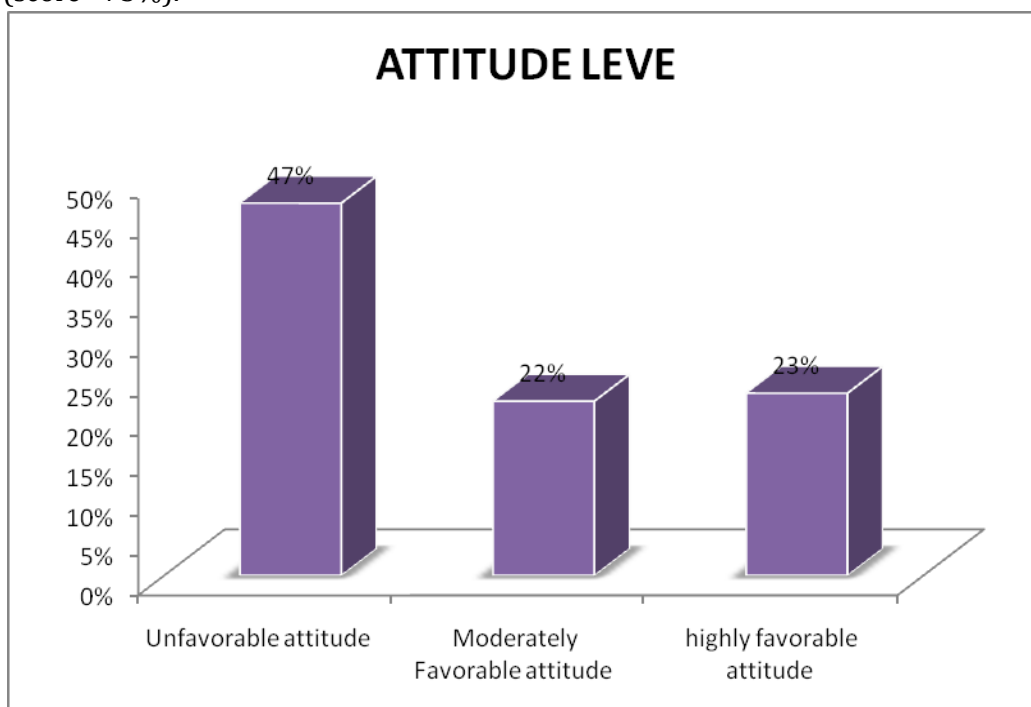
- Age of the rural population represent that highest percentages 158(52.66%) of rural population were in the age group of 20-30 years, 88(29.33%) were in the age group of 31-40 years, 38(12.66%) were in the age group of 41-50.
- Gender of rural population represent that 184(61.33%) of rural population is male, 116(38.66%) of rural population is female.
- Religion of represent that 265(83.33%) of rural population is Hindu, 35(11.66%) of rural population is Muslim.
- Education status of rural population represents that Majority 110(36.66%) of rural population had higher secondary education, 102(34%) rural population had primary education, and 58 (19.33%) rural population illiterate and above education and 30 (10%) rural population were graduate.
- Occupation of rural population represent that Majority 112(37.33%) of rural population occupation doing agriculture, 75(25%) rural population occupation is private employee,65(21.66%) rural population were house wife and above and 48(16%) rural population were govt. employee.
- Type of family of rural population represents that highest percentages 156(52%) of rural population had joint family, 83 (27.66%) of rural population had extended family, 61(20.33%) of rural population had single.
- Monthly family income of rural population represents that majority 107(35.66%) of rural population family income is 10001-15000, 48(16%) of rural population family income is less than 10000, 103(34.33%) of rural population family income is 15001-20000, 42(14%) of rural

population family income is more than 20000.

SECTION B: Knowledge and attitude of rural population regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre.



Data in figure shows that 43% of the sample had inadequate knowledge (score: <50%) while moderately adequate (score: 50-75%) was observed in 38% of the sample and 19 % have adequate knowledge (score >75%).



SECTION: C

Association between selected demographic variables and the knowledge score of rural population regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre

N=100

S.No	Demographic variables	df	Chi square	Table Value
1.	Age	6	4.63	12.59
2.	Gender	2	1.76	5.99
3.	Religion	2	0.27	5.99
4.	Education	6	14.88*	12.59
5.	Occupation	6	2.63	12.59
6.	Type of family	4	9.23	9.48
7.	Monthly income	6	4.31	12.59

Significant at $p \leq 0.05$ level

The above table reveals that, there is a significant association between the pretest score on knowledge regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre rural population and the selected demographic variables such as education $p \leq 0.05$ levels.

There is no significant association between the knowledge and their demographic variables such as age, gender, type of family, monthly income and occupation regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre at $p \leq 0.05$ levels.

CONCLUSION

The study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre among the rural population in selected villages of Udaipur district with view to develop information booklet” In the present study 300 rural population were selected using convenient sampling technique .

The research approach adapted to this study is a descriptive design with a view to measure the knowledge and attitude regarding utilization of health care services provided by primary health centre. The data were collected by a self administered knowledge questionnaire. The data was interpreted by suitable statistical methods.

Age of the rural population represent that highest percentages 158(52.66%) of rural population were in the age group of 20-30 years, 88(29.33%) were in the age group of 31-40 years, 38(12.66%) were in the age group of 41-50. Gender of rural population represent that 184(61.33%) of rural population is male, 116(38.66%) of rural population is female. Religion of represent that 265(83.33%) of rural population is Hindu, 35(11.66%) of rural population is Muslim. Education status of rural population represents that Majority 110(36.66%) of rural population had higher secondary education, 102(34%) rural population had primary education, and 58 (19.33%) rural population illiterate and above education and 30 (10%) rural population were graduate. Occupation of rural population represent that Majority 112(37.33%) of rural population occupation doing agriculture, 75(25%) rural population occupation is private employee, 65(21.66%) rural population were house wife and above and 48(16%) rural population were govt. employee. Type of family of rural population represents that highest percentages 156(52%) of rural population had joint family, 83 (27.66%) of rural population had extended family, 61(20.33%) of rural population had single. Monthly family income of rural population represents that majority 107(35.66%) of rural population family income is 10001- 15000, 48(16%) of rural population family income is less than 10000, 103(34.33%) of rural population family income is 15001-20000, 42(14%) of rural population family income is more than 20000.

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