

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE UTILIZATION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES OF SUB CENTRES AMONG COMMUNITY PEOPLE AT SELECTED RURAL AREA JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN.

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ABSTRACT

Sub Centres constitute the most peripheral level of the primary health care system and play a crucial role in providing promotive, preventive, and basic curative services to the rural population. The present study was conducted to assess the utilization of health care services of Sub Centres among community people in selected rural areas of Jaipur, Rajasthan. A descriptive cross-sectional research design was adopted for the study. The study population consisted of adult community members residing in the selected rural areas, and a sample was selected using a systematic random sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured interview schedule covering socio-demographic characteristics, awareness regarding Sub Centre services, utilization pattern, frequency of visits, satisfaction level, and perceived barriers to utilization. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The findings of the study revealed that utilization of Sub Centre services varied among the community, with maternal and child health services being the most commonly utilized. Factors such as awareness, accessibility, distance, and perceived quality of services influenced utilization. Major barriers identified included lack of awareness, irregular availability of services, and inadequate resources. The study concludes that strengthening community awareness and improving service delivery at Sub Centres are essential to enhance effective utilization of health care services in rural areas. To assess the utilization of health services of subcentres among community people at selected rural area Jaipur, a Checklist was conducted from 17/10/2025 to 01/11/2025 collect the information. Based on the findings of the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn: Total number of sample (100), 64 (64%) sample had Inadequate utilisation of health care services, 36(36%) sample had Adequate utilisation of health care services among community people. Findings reveals that community people knowledge regarding utilisation of health care services had Mean score of 13.99, median 11, with standard deviation of 6.35 indicates the variability of score.

Keywords: Health care services, Community people, Rural Area , Checklist.

INTRODUCTION

Sub-Centre is the most peripheral and first point of contact between the healthcare system and the community, particularly in rural and remote areas. These centers provide a range of essential services including preventive, promotive, and some curative and referral services.

These centers offer a range of services, including:

Preventive: Immunization, health education, and promotion of healthy behaviors.

Promotive: Health education and counseling on topics like family planning and nutrition.

Curative: Basic treatment for common illnesses and injuries, with referrals for more specialized care.

Referral: Connecting patients with higher-level healthcare facilities like Primary Health Centers (PHCs) or Community Health Centers (CHCs).

RESEARCH PROBLEM

“A study to assess the utilization of Health Care Services of Sub Centres among Community people at selected Rural Area Jaipur, Rajasthan.”

OBJECTIVES:

- i. To assess the utilization of Health Care Services of Sub Centres among Community people at selected Rural Area Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- ii. To find out the association between the utilization of Health Care Services of subcentres among community people at selected Rural Area Jaipur, Rajasthan with their selected demographical variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Quantitative research approach design was adopted to accomplish the study objectives. Non probability Convenient sampling technique was used to select 100 community people at selected rural area Jaipur Rajasthan. Permission was taken from the higher authorities of the college of nursing. The researcher approached the community people who comes under the selected Rural Area Jaipur ,Rajasthan Govt.. A sampling frame was prepared for those who fulfil the inclusive criteria of the current study. Researchers explained the main aim of the study.

Part A: Socio-demographic Performa.

Part B: Checklist . Instrument consists of 30 items with 1-point mark measurement related to Utilisation of Health care services. The maximum score expected 30 and minimum score was 0. Measurement of Utilisation score was divided into two categories like Adequate and Inadequate.

RESULTS

Table 1: frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographical variables among Community people.

S.N.	Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
S. NO.	Demographical variables	Sub-category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age in years	25-35yrs.	47	47%
		36-45yrs.	31	31%
		46-55yrs.	22	22%
2.	Gender	Male	39	39%
		Female	61	61%
3.	Education	Illiterate	15	15%
		Primary	39	39%
		Higher secondary	32	32%
		Graduate & above	14	14%
4.	Marital status	Married	87	87%
		Unmarried	13	13%
		Widow/Widower	00	00
		Separated	00	00
5.	Occupation	Farmer	05	5%
		Labourer	06	6%
		Govt. Service	02	2%

		Private job	25	25%
		Housekeeper	49	49%
		Selfemployee	13	13%
6.	Monthly Family Income	Below 8000	49	49%
		8001-24000	49	49%
		24001-40000	02	2%
		40001-60000 or more	00	0
7.	Type of Family	Nuclear	54	54%
		Joint	46	46%
		Extended	00	0

Table No. 2 frequency and percentage distribution of Community people according to their level of Utilisation regarding Health care services (N = 100)

Sr.No.	utilisation	Utilisation Score	Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
1.	Adequate(16-30)	36	36	36%
2.	Inadequate(1-15)	64	64	64%

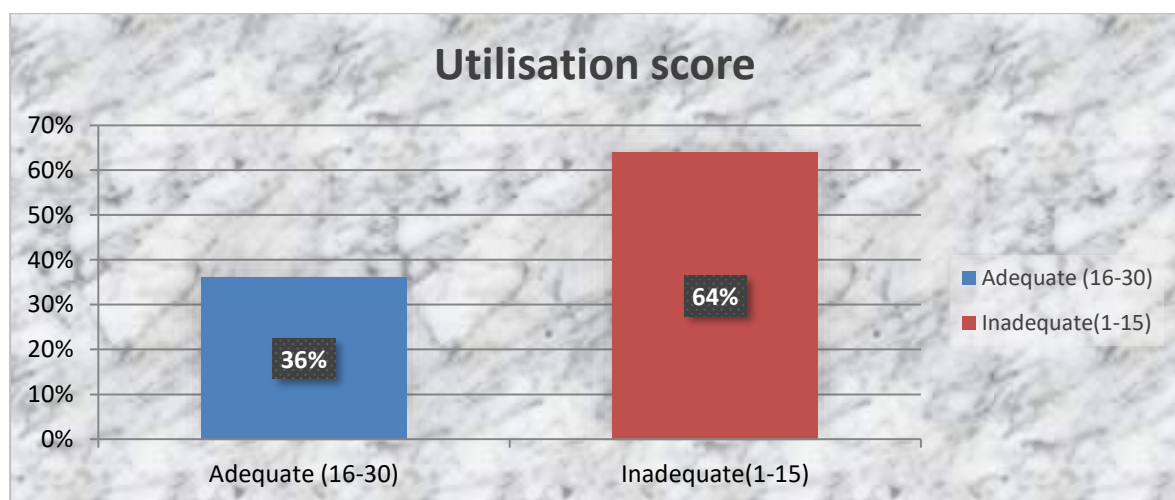


Figure No. 1 : Column diagram showing frequency and percentage distribution of community people of selected rural area Jaipur ,Rajasthan according to their utilization of health care services . Table

No. 2 and Figure No.1 illustrate that the utilization of health care services, in which 36(36%) were Adequate, 64 (64%) were Inadequate.

Table No. 3 MEAN, MEDIAN, MODE, AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF COMMUNITY PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THEIR UTILISATION REGARDING HEALTH CARE SERVICES AMONG COMMUNITY PEOPLE (N = 100)

S. No.	Maximum Score	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation
1	30	13.99	11	11	6.35

Table No. 3 represent the mean, mode, median, and standard deviation of community people according to their utilization score regarding health care services among community people. The overall mean score of the sample was 13.99. The maximum score of the school teachers was 30. The above table also showed that the mode and median were 11 and 11 respectively and the standard deviation was 6.35.

The obtained standard deviation considering the fact the mean, median and mode are close to each other,so the researcher can said the samples were homogenous in nature to their utilization regarding health care services.

Since the obtained mean 13.99 of stands in the pre-decided category of inadequate utilization (score 0-15) therefore the researcher can said that school teachers had inadequate utilization regarding Health care services.

DISCUSSION

Sub Centres constitute the most peripheral level of the primary health care system and play a crucial role in providing promotive, preventive, and basic curative services to the rural population. The present study was conducted to assess the utilization of health care services of Sub Centres among community people in selected rural areas of Jaipur, Rajasthan. A descriptive cross-sectional research design was adopted for the study. The study population consisted of adult community members residing in the selected rural areas, and a sample was selected using a systematic random sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured interview schedule covering socio-demographic characteristics, awareness regarding Sub Centre services, utilization

pattern, frequency of visits, satisfaction level, and perceived barriers to utilization. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The findings of the study revealed that utilization of Sub Centre services varied among the community, with maternal and child health services being the most commonly utilized. Factors such as awareness, accessibility, distance, and perceived quality of services influenced utilization. Major barriers identified included lack of awareness, irregular availability of services, and inadequate resources. The study concludes that strengthening community awareness and improving service delivery at Sub Centres are essential to enhance effective utilization of health care services in rural areas.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that community people exhibited Inadequate to Adequate utilization regarding Health care services. However, there was no significant association between utilisation and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, educational qualification, marital status, monthly family Income and type of family. This indicates that utilization about Health care services was not influenced by these factors.

The findings highlight the need for planned health education programs and awareness campaigns to enhance utilization regarding Health care services. Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn: Total number of sample (100), 64 (64%) sample had Inadequate utilisation of health care services, 36(36%) sample had Adequate utilisation of health care services among community people. Findings reveals that community people knowledge regarding utilisation of health care services had Mean score of 13.99, median 11, with standard deviation of 6.35 indicates the variability of score.

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