

Assessment of Awareness and Utilization of Government Health Schemes

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Study Objectives

- To assess awareness about government health schemes among patients.
- To analyze utilization of schemes: PMJAY, CSBY, RGHS.
- To evaluate socio-economic impact and access to healthcare.
- To identify barriers in scheme implementation and usage.

Methodology

- Design: Cross-sectional study at Eternal Hospital.
- Sample Size: 80 patients (IPD & OPD).
- Sampling: Stratified random sampling.
- Data Collection: Structured questionnaire.
- Analysis Tools: SPSS, Excel.

Key Findings – Demographics

- Majority were aged above 60 and 18–30 years.
- 62.5% were female; 46.3% from urban areas.
- Majority of beneficiaries from lower socio-economic groups.

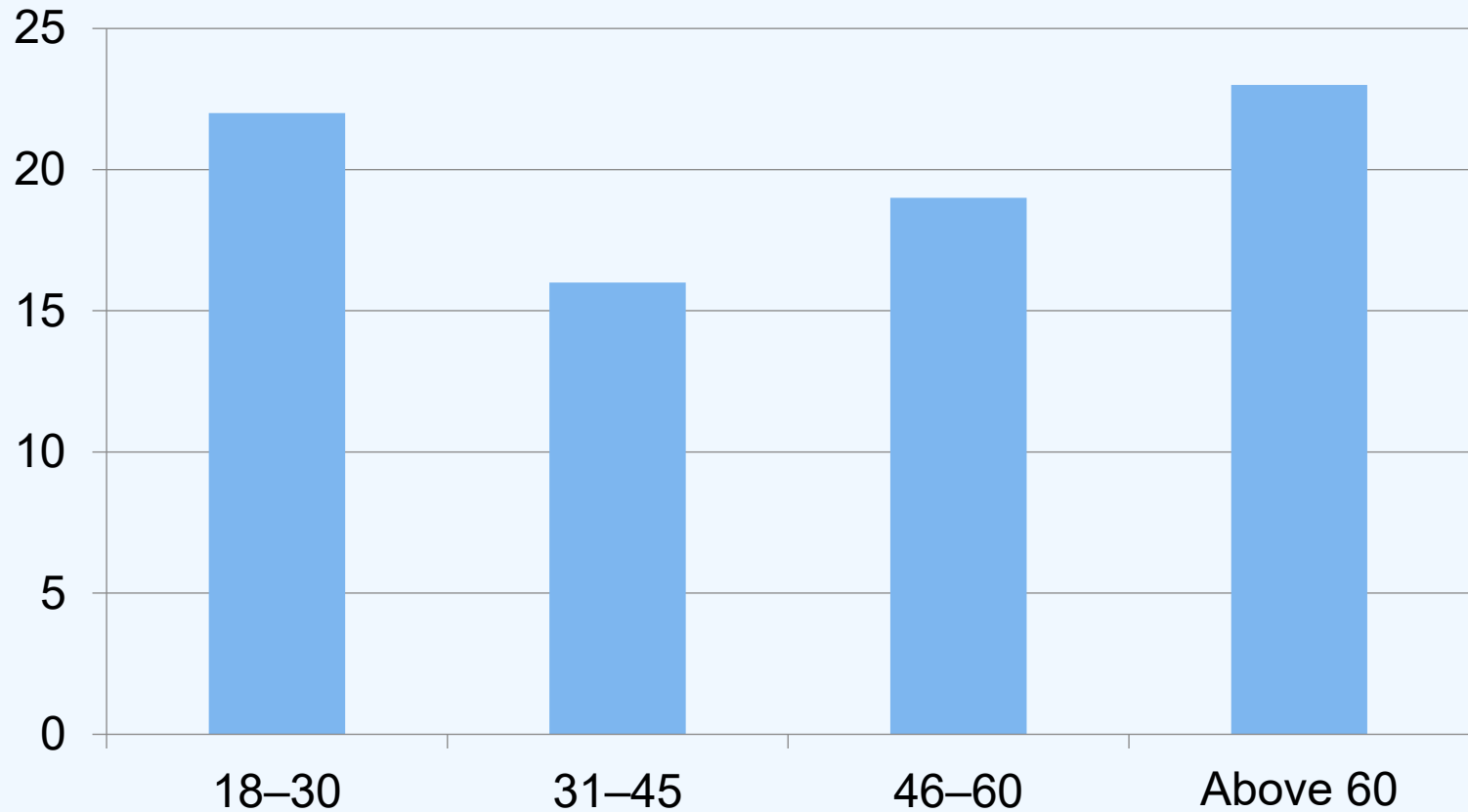
Key Findings – Awareness & Utilization

- 91.3% had heard of schemes; 53.75% had availed benefits.
- High correlation between awareness and utilization.
- Beneficiaries had lower out-of-pocket expenditures.

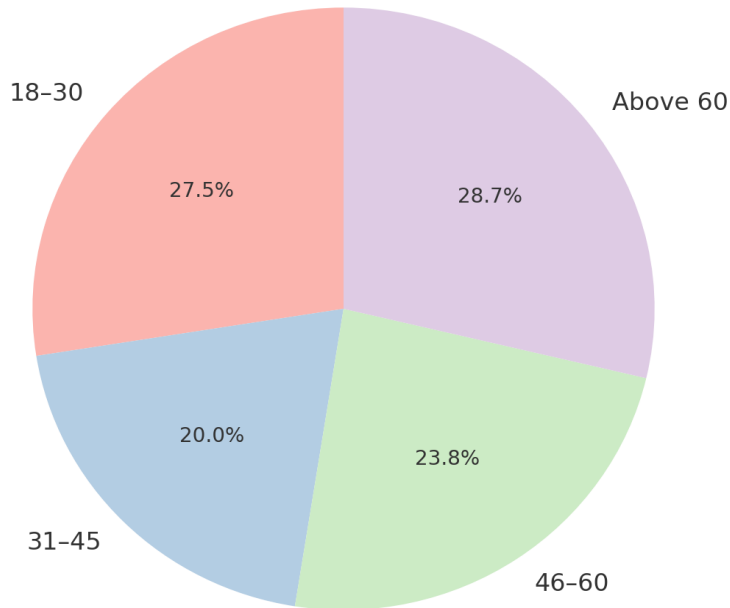
Challenges & Conclusion

- Administrative barriers and low literacy hinder access.
- Inadequate awareness among rural populations.
- Schemes help reduce financial burden and improve access.
- Need for improved policy execution and awareness campaigns.

Age Distribution of Respondents



Age Distribution of Respondents



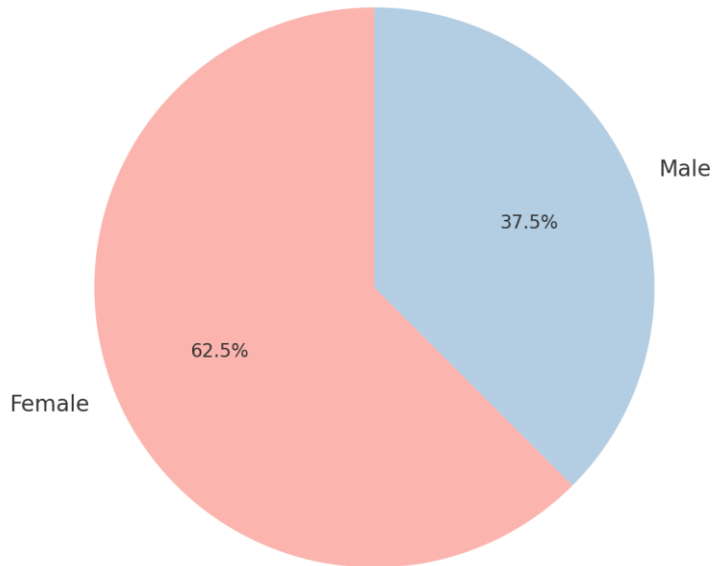
Interpretation:

The age group Above 60 years had the highest participation (28.7%), indicating strong interest or need for government health schemes among senior citizens.

A close second is the 18–30 years group (27.5%), showing that even the younger population is becoming increasingly aware of health entitlements.

Middle-aged groups (31–60) form nearly 44% of the respondents, suggesting a balanced distribution across working-age adults.

Gender Distribution of Respondents



Interpretation:

A clear majority of respondents were female (62.5%), which may indicate:

Greater involvement of women in accessing healthcare for themselves or their families.

Possibly higher awareness or willingness among women to engage with health schemes.

Male respondents made up 37.5%, which, while lower, still represents a significant share.



Interpretation:

Nearly half of the respondents (46.3%) were from urban areas, indicating that urban populations have greater access to tertiary care hospitals like Eternal Hospital, and possibly more awareness of government schemes.

Semi-urban residents made up 28.7%, reflecting moderate access and awareness.

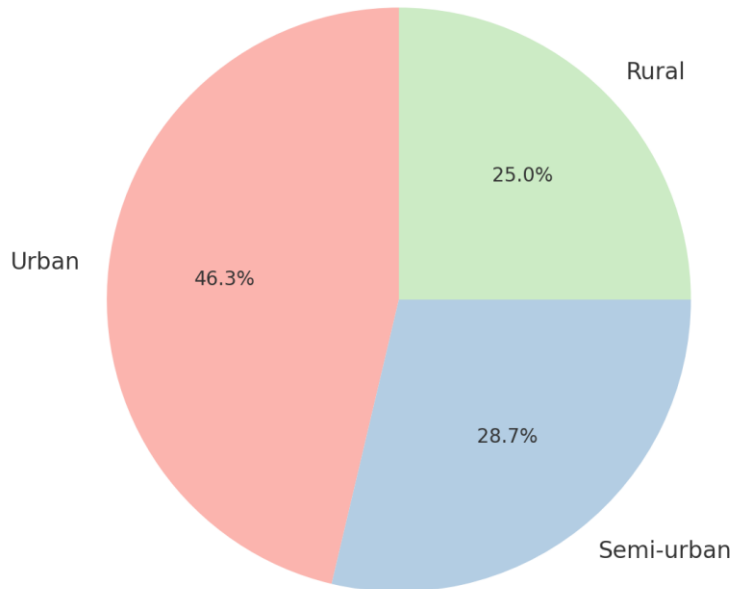
Rural participants accounted for 25%, which—while significant—suggests underrepresentation, likely due to:

Distance from the hospital

Lower awareness or literacy

Dependence on primary or community-level health services

Residence Distribution of Respondents



THANK YOU