

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

National rural health mission is very important mission to bring about dramatic improvement in health system and health status of people in 21st century. Most of the people of India have recognized this mission. NRHM is essential component for the health of the people. Without NRHM people of India are handicapped. But only to start this mission is not enough. People should be aware about this mission and its benefits. If people do not have knowledge about the mission then the existence of the mission has hardly any value. The researcher conducted a survey to know the level of awareness of college students of Rewari town. Youth are the future of any country and if they are aware about this mission then they can make positive use of this mission and can contribute to bring quality in services which government provides.

On the basis of analysis of primary data in the previous chapter, following conclusions may be drawn;

1. Half of all the selected students have medium level of awareness about provisions of NRHM. Only 1.2 percent of the selected students all of whom are male and all of whom belong to the rural areas possess high level of awareness about provisions of NRHM (table 4.1).
2. Majority of the selected male students possess medium level of awareness whereas majority of the selected female students possess low level of awareness about provisions of NRHM (table- 4.1).
3. Majority of the selected students belonging to rural areas have medium level of awareness about provisions of NRHM while majority of the selected students from urban areas have low level of awareness (Table- 4.1).
4. Only 3.13 percent and 3.23 percent students belonging to the commerce and science streams possess high level of awareness about provisions of NRHM; the number of such students in arts streams is only 0.52 percent. No student from professional courses and teacher educations streams possess high level of awareness about provisions of NRHM (Table- 4.2)

5. More than two –thirds majority of students from science stream have medium level of awareness while more than half of the students from professional courses streams have medium level of awareness (table-4.2).
6. A little less than half of the students from arts and teacher education streams have medium level of awareness a while even less than one third of the students belonging to the commerce stream have medium level of awareness about provisions of NRHM (table – 4.2).
7. There exists a significant difference between the levels of awareness of male students about provision of NRHM. Further, the male students are comparatively more aware the female students about the provision of NRHM the mean value (11.015) of male students about provisions of NRHM is greater than the mean value (9.075) of their female counter parts (4.3). Thus the first hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the levels of awareness of male students about provisions of NRHM” stands proved.
8. There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from Rural and Urban areas about provisions of NRHM. Even though the level of awareness of the students from both Rural and Urban areas is below average, the former area more aware as the mean value (10.25) of the level of their awareness is greater then the mean value (8.81) of their Urban counter parts (table-4.4). Thus the second hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the levels of awareness of Rural and Urban students about provisions of NRHM” stands proved.
9. There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from Arts and science streams about provisions of NRHM since the mean vale of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from Arts streams (9.43) is lower than those from science stream (11.66) the latter are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table 4.5). Thus the third hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the levels of awareness of students from arts and science streams about provisions of NRHM” is also upheld.
10. There exists no significant difference between the level of awareness of students from Arts and Commerce streams about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from Arts stream (9.43) is greater than those from Commerce stream (8.625), the former are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.6). Thus the fourth hypothesis

- of the study “there exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from arts and commerce about provision of NRHM” cannot be proved.
11. There exists no significant difference between the level of awareness of students from Arts and professional course about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from Arts stream (9.43) is lower than those from professional course (9.66), the latter are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.7). Thus the fifth hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from arts and professional course stream about provision of NRHM” cannot be proved.
 12. There exists no significant difference between the level of awareness of students from Arts and teacher education stream about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from Arts stream (9.43) is lower than those from teacher education stream (9.48), the latter are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.8). Thus the sixth hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from arts and teacher education stream about provision of NRHM” also could not be upheld.
 13. There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from science and commerce stream about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from science stream (11.66) is greater than those from commerce stream (8.625), the former are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.9) Thus the seventh hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from science and commerce stream about provision of NRHM” stands approved.
 14. There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from science and professional courses about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from science stream (11.66) is greater than those from professional courses (9.66), the former are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.10) Thus the eight hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from science and professional courses about provision of NRHM” stands approved.

15. There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from science and teacher education courses about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from science stream (11.66) is greater than those from teacher education stream (9.48), the former are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.11) Thus the ninth hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from science and teacher education stream about provision of NRHM” also stands approved.
16. There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from commerce and professional courses about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from commerce stream (8.625) is lower than those from teacher education stream (9.48), the latter are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.12) Thus the tenth hypothesis of the study “there exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from commerce and professional courses stream about provision of NRHM could not be proved.
17. There exists a no significant difference between the level of awareness of students from commerce and teacher education stream about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from commerce stream (8.625) is lower than those from teacher education stream (9.48), the latter are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.12) Thus the eleventh hypothesis of the study “There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from commerce and teacher education streams courses stream about provision of NRHM” could not be proved.
18. There exists a no significant difference between the level of awareness of students from Professional courses and teacher education stream about provisions of NRHM. Since the mean value of the level of awareness about provisions of NRHM of students from professional courses stream (9.66) is greater than those from teacher education (9.48), the former are more aware about the provisions of NRHM (table-4.14) Thus the twelfth hypothesis of the study “There exists a significant difference between the level of awareness of students from Professional Courses and teacher education streams courses stream about provision of NRHM” could not be upheld.

Conclusion from Field Survey

It is found that the involvement of local bodies like Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha and NGO in preparation of health plan is weak. Even when there is involvement, the quality is below desired level. Significant difference across the districts is observed in quality of involvement of groups.

Though health centres have been built, connectivity by road and transport infrastructure has to be improved in one-third of cases, especially in remote villages. In most cases, visit to beneficiary houses is by walk which can be time consuming and reduce the productivity.

Condition of health centres and amenities like toilet, sitting etc., was found to be good or very good. No significant difference is found in infrastructure and facilities across districts.

In one-third of cases, health workers have reported stock-out of drugs. Condition of equipments is mostly good or very good. Though target based planning and execution is prevalent in some activities like family planning, it is nearly absent in key child health care activities like immunization. Significant variation is observed in level of difficulty in achieving the targets. An important objective of NRHM is to improve the demand for health care among the people. However, it is revealed that more than 1/3rd rarely approach for services. Home visit to beneficiaries were found to be low in Ahmdabad. Significant difference is observed in place of visiting beneficiaries.

The level of motivation is found to be good or very good in less than half the cases. Involvement in decision making was good in quarter of the responses in which there is variation across districts. Quality of evaluation is perceived to be good in 40% cases. Similarly, satisfaction with pay and allowances was found to be good in 44% cases. As much as 42% feel very high burden of work and 73% think the clarity of work is low. More than 50% perceive poor opportunity for career growth. Most of them find quantum of training to be sufficient and quality of training to be good or very good. Significant variation is observed across districts except in clarity of work, satisfaction with pay and allowances and quality of training.

Reporting and reviews are found to be useful in most cases. However, many of them think that the number of reports is high. No significant difference is found in reviews whereas there is significant difference in reporting.

Though there is significant difference in activity-days across districts, only around half of the health workers feel that they can use their time productively.

A quarter of health workers feel that it is easy to exercise financial power to undertake repairs and maintenance works and 30% feel they can do emergency purchases when they need it. Significant difference is observed across districts in emergency purchases and no significant difference in repairs and maintenance works.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

(Administered to the selected students of Rewari town)

Name (optional stream) **Arts/ commerce/science/ professional course/
teacher education**

Sex; **Male/ female**

Place of residence; **Rural / urban**

Name of institution;

1. Have you ever heard about NRHM?

A) Yes B) No

2. If yes, what has been the source of information about NRHM?

A) Radio/ T.V. B) News paper / Print Media C) Teacher

D) Seminar E) Any other

3. When was NRHM enacted in India?

A) 2007 B) 2005 C) 2006 D) 2008

4. When NRHM came into force in India?

A) 2008 B) 2005 C) 2007 D) 2006

5. Which of the following sentences are true or false?

1. NRHM extends to the whole of India:

True or False

2. NRHM extends to the whole of India excepts Jammu and Kashmir:

True or False

3. NRHM extends to the whole of India excepts Union territories:

True or false

6. Do you agree that NRHM has worked an important role to make the people healthy?

A) Fully agree B) Do not agree

C) Agreed to some extent

7. Do you agree that NRHM has strengthened the India?

A) Fully agree B) Do not agree

C) Agreed to some extent

8. What is IPHS?

1) Indian Public Health Standards 2) Indian police health standard

3) Indian policy health standard 4) Indian public health system

9. Which is the final authority to recommend their standards?

1. Task Group under Director General of Health Services

2. Director General of Police
3. Director General of education
4. Director General of home-guard

10. What is NRHM ?

- 1 National Rural Health Mission
- 2 National Revis Health Mission
- 3 National Rural Haryana mission
- 4 New Rural Health Mission

11 What are additional investigation facilities required at CHC?

- 1 E.C.G.
- 2 Ultrasound
- 3 C.T. Scan
- 4 M.R.I