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Vision Beyond 2020

A Journey of Financial and Economic Development with special reference to AB-PM-JAY

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Abstract

The proper mission and vision is very important as it is very essential for the all round development of any economy. Financial inclusion is the major step towards the inclusive growth of our country. In India there is a need of effective financial inclusion for the upliftment of vulnerable groups by providing them the modified financial products and services.

The main purpose of this paper is to study about the Ayshman Bharat pradhan mantri Jan arogya yojna .AB-PM-JAY is an essential part of the Indian government National health policy for the financial inclusion.This paper provides the Two years comparison between the 2018-19 and 2019-20 .That how the scheme has improved and what are the changes occured during these 2 years. Ayushman Bharat is an attempt to move from segmented approach of health service delivery to comprehensive need based health core service. It is the largest health insurance scheme in the world.

The results has shown that since, it launched this has shown consistent growth of 0.225% in the year 2019-20. The recent pandemic has emphasized the importance of the health care sector.The another objective of this paper is to highlight the key features of the scheme , financing of scheme, treatment during covid-19 along with proving the suggestions to strengthen the implementations of this scheme.

Key words: economic growth, financial inclusion, health financing, financial development.

Introduction

Financial inclusion is continuously being recognised as a key driver of economic growth and poverty alleviation. Financial inclusion enhances the financial system of our country. Health care sector is becoming the largest growth sectors in India, interns of revenue and also the employment. The scheme provides the economic resources as it allows banks to provide credits for project financing.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (AB-PM-JAY) was launched 3 years ago by Prime Minister shri Narendra Modi in Ranchi, Jharkhand on 23 September 2018 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with the idea of making quality healthcare accessible to the most poor people of our country.It is an umbrella of two major health initiatives namely health and wellness center and National health protection scheme. It is the best and largest government funded health insurance scheme as it covering 10.74 crore poor families for secondary and tertiary hospitalization.

As we can see that the graph is showing the consistent growth in the year 2019-20. The data has been taken from annual report of Ayshman Bharat 2018-19 and 2019-20. If we compare between both the years, there is a growth of 0.225%.

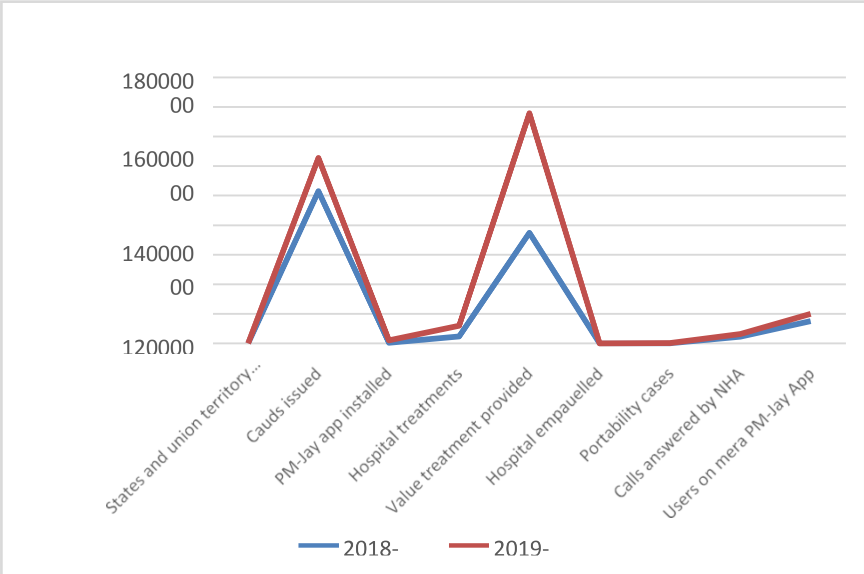
Abstract	2018-2019	2019-2020
States and union territoryimplementing the scheme	32	32
Cauds issued	10,30,00,000	12,55,00,000
PM-Jay app installed	3,80,000	20,00,000
Hospital treatments	46,50,000	1,20,00,000
Value treatment provided	7,49,00,000	15,57,90,000
Hospital empauelled	18,236	23,311
Portability cases	42,725	1,25,454
Calls answered by NHA	45,00,000	64,00,000
Users on mera PM-Jay App	1,50,00,000	2,00,00,000

Key features:

- The healthcare covers the Rs. 5 Lakh per family to the below poverty line.
- All families (Beneficiaries) must listed in the SECC (socio- economic cast census) as of 2011.
- The proity will be given to the girl child, women and senior citizens.
- There is no cap on family size, age, or gender in the scheme.
- It includes both sectors secondary and the tertiary sector.
- 1592 procedure are there and the 24 specialists.
- All type of pre- existing diseases are also coverd under this scheme.
- Cashless and the paperless treatment for the beneficiary.
- Substantial Reduction of out-of-pocket expenditure.

Objectives of Study

- The first objective is to draw out the implications of the empharical results for the Ayshman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna.
- Another objective is to know in detail about the key features and facilities of the scheme.
- To review the effectiveness of scheme and impact of pandemic on the scheme.
- To understand the role of financial inclusion in economic development of the country and also to analyse the two year journey of the scheme (AB-PM-JAY).



Research Methodology

The specific types of information or data are needed to conduct a secondary analysis which will depend on the focus of study. For this research purpose, secondary data analysis is usually conducted to gain in-depth understanding of the Ayushman Bharat pradhan mantri jan arogya yojna or an initiative. Secondary data review and analysis involves collecting information, statistics, and other relevant data at various levels of aggregation in order to conduct a requirement analysis of the rural area and urban and mostly the paper is based on the information retrieved from the internet via journals, annual report of Ayushman Bharat, research papers and expert opinions on the same subject matter.

Eligibility criteria for Rural Beneficiaries

The pm-jay will cover all such families who fall into at least one condition from the following:

- Only one room with kachha walls and the kachha roof.
- No adult member should be there between the age of 16 to 59.
- Beneficiaries should have the Households with no adult male member between the ages of 16 to 59.
- Dissabled member and no able-bodied adult member.
- SC/ST households
- They should have Landless households deriving a major part of their income from mannual casual labour.

Eligibility criteria for Urban Beneficiaries

There are some occupational categories of workers are given those who are eligible for the scheme:

- Ragpicker
- Beggar
- Domestic workers

- Street vendor, cobbler, hawker
- Construction worker, plumber, painter, welder, security guard, coolie, mason
- Sweeper, mali, sanitation worker
- Home based worker, artisan, tailor, handicrafts worker
- Transport worker, driver, conductor, helper, rickshaw puller, cart puller
- Shop workers, assistant, peon in small establishment, helper.

Financing of the scheme:

The Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan arogya Yojna is a scheme which is funded by the government of India and the costs are shared between the central and state government of India. The Indian government decides the national ceiling amount (per family) which is used to determine the maximum limit of the central share of the contribution.

The current share pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 60:40 for states (other than three states of Himalaya region and north eastern states) and union Territories with the legislature. For the North Eastern States and three Himalayan region states (Jammu and Kashmir, uttarakhand, and Himachal Pradesh) the ratio for these is 90:10. And for the union Territories without legislature the central government may provide upto 100% on a case to case basis.

Treatment under PM-JAY During covid-19

As we all know that the pandemic and the associated lockdown had a severe impact on health systems. Pm-jay is offering coverage of covid-19 treatment to the beneficiaries in the early stages but after some time the private hospitals reduced their services out of fear among the health workers that they may get infected so they are perceived to be treating covid-19 patients.

When the pendamic started, initially existing treatment packages were used for providing covid-19 related treatments. Later the special packages were introduced for the treatment by Indian government under National health mission (AB-PM-JAY).

If we talk baout the allocation of funds they are integrated for both covid-19 and non-covid treatment under this scheme. Ayushman Bharat pradhan mantri Jan arogya yojna is an entitlement based scheme the beneficiaries can directly visit to the any empanelled hospital (public or private) for the treatment only they have to carry the Ayushman cards along with them.

Conclusion

Financial inclusion helps to increase the awareness about the benefits of financial services among the economically vulnerable groups of the society. Financial inclusion plays a very important role in the economic development of the country. This concept was very first introduced in the 2005 by RBI.

The recent pandemic has been shown us the importance of healthcare, whereas the healthcare crisis transformed into an economic as well as an soacial crisis. The National Health Mission (AB-PM-JAY) has played a critical role in recovering from such crisis. Ayushman Bharat pradhan mantri Jan arogya yojna is a major step taken by the Indian government to fulfill the goal of universal health coverage.

If we see from the financial perspective, India has one of the highest levels of OOPE in in the all over the world, as it directly contributing to the high incidence of catastrophic expenditures. PMJAY has been a marquee evolution in the given direction, which is providing the financial affordability to a large number of percentages of Indian population.

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