

A study on Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana for unorganized workers – with special reference to construction worker at Mysore city.

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Abstract

India is the one of the major fastest developing country in the world and it is looking forward for rapid economic growth in the nation. Beside lot of construction work also taking place around the nation, million and million people are working in the construction work in day today activities and this numbers is increasing day by day too. When we are going to looking at the condition these people most of them are migrated workers, having poor social economic condition, lot of health issue and lack of safety & social security so on. In order to ensure social security for these workers government has introduced scheme called Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). This paper will help us to understand weather Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana is ensuring social security among unorganized workers – with special reference to construction worker at Mysore city. Research revealed that majority 76% them aware of Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana, but 24 % of them not aware of Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana. But researches asked about enrollment shockingly even though 76% of them aware about Scheme, only 48% of them enrolled for scheme and 52% not enrolled for Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana. Interestingly when researcher asked about reason for non enrollment 24% them said not aware of the scheme and 18% of them said not interested 10% them said lengthy procedure for enrolment. Even enrolled respondent 30% of them enrolled last year and only 16% of them enrolled this year. When researcher asked about asked specific question on how many members can avail the service, central government contribution, state contribution, beneficiary contribution and total sum insured annually 34%, 36%, 24%, 28% and 50% respectively rightly aware about the scheme. So indicates that there is lack of knowledge on the Scheme.

Study also revealed that even in the enrolled 48% respondents only 9 of them availed the service, 10 of them not availed service. 5 of them availed once and 1 availed twice availed the service. When specific question asked on usefulness of the scheme majority 42% of them disagree, 20% of them strongly disagree, 18% of them agree and 2% of them strongly agree about the scheme. When researcher asked whether Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana scheme ensures Social security scheme majority 40% of them disagree, 20% of them strongly disagree, 20% of them agree and 2% of them strongly agree about the scheme. And 80% of the respondents agree that there is a need of awareness about the scheme.

Key Words: Unorganised Workers, Contructions Workers, Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana

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1. Introduction

India is the one of the major fastest developing country in the world and it is looking forward for rapid economic growth in the nation. Beside lot of construction work also taking place around the nation, and million and million people are working in the construction work in day today activities and this numbers is increasing day by day too. When we are going to looking at the condition these people most of them are migrated workers, having poor social economic condition, lot of health issue and lack of safety & social security so on.

The term 'unorganised sector' has been defined by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) Government of India as the sector which "consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale or production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers" (Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector. Academic Foundation, 1 Jan 2008, p.1774). and this sector has got local operations, ambiguous legal standing, ready requirement of labor, education and skill deficit, no fixed regulations of working hours or payment, poor rate of reparation, ignorance regarding and lack of possible government intervention and help characterizes this sector. Domestic helps, construction labor (migrant or otherwise), drivers, masons, carpenters, street vendors, incense sticks as well as beedi makers and several others are a part of this informal sector. Workers of the unorganised sector have lower job security and a poorer chance of growth and no leaves and paid holidays, they have lower protection against employers indulging in unfair or illegal practices. (Kulwant Rai Gupta (1 January 2009).

The characteristics of the unorganized workers:

- The unorganized labour is overwhelming in terms of its number range and therefore they are omnipresent throughout India.
- As the unorganized sector suffers from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, majority of the unorganized workers does not have stable durable avenues of employment. Even those who appear to be visibly employed are not gainfully and substantially employed, indicating the existence of disguised unemployment.
- The workplace is scattered and fragmented.
- There is no formal employer – employee relationship
- In rural areas, the unorganized labour force is highly stratified on caste and community considerations. In urban areas while such considerations are much less, it cannot be said that it is altogether absent as the bulk of the unorganized workers in urban areas are basically migrant workers from rural areas.
- Workers in the unorganized sector are usually subject to indebtedness and bondage as their meager income cannot meet with their livelihood needs.
- The unorganized workers are subject to exploitation significantly by the rest of the society. They receive poor working conditions especially wages much below that in the formal sector, even for closely comparable jobs, ie, where labour productivity are no different. The work status is of inferior quality of work and inferior terms of employment, both remuneration and employment.
- Primitive production technologies and feudal production relations are rampant in the unorganized sector, and they do not permit or encourage the workmen to imbibe and assimilate higher technologies and better production relations. Large scale ignorance and illiteracy and limited exposure to the outside world are also responsible for such poor absorption.
- The unorganized workers do not receive sufficient attention from the trade unions.

- Inadequate and ineffective labour laws and standards relating to the unorganized sector.

Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana

RSBY has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. Beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage upto Rs.30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalization. Government has even fixed the package rates for the hospitals for a large number of interventions. Preexisting conditions are covered from day one and there is no age limit. Coverage extends to five members of the family which includes the head of a household, spouse and up to three dependents. Beneficiaries need to pay only Rs.30/- as registration fee while the central and state governments pay the premium to the insurer selected by the state government on the basis of a competitive bidding.

Salient features of the scheme

Funding Pattern

- (i) Contribution by Government of India: 75% of the estimated annual premium of Rs.750, subject to a maximum of Rs. 565 per family per annum. The cost of smart card will be borne by the Central Government.
- (ii) Contribution by respective State Governments: 25% of the annual premium, as well as any additional premium.
- (iii) The beneficiary would pay Rs. 30 per annum as registration/renewal fee.
- (iv) The administrative and other related cost of administering the scheme would be borne by the respective State Governments

Eligibility

- Unorganized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members (a family unit of five) shall be the beneficiaries under the scheme.
- It will be the responsibility of the implementing agencies to verify the eligibility of the unorganized sector workers and his family members who are proposed to be benefited under the scheme.
- The beneficiaries will be issued smart cards for the purpose of identification.
- **Benefits**
- The beneficiary shall be eligible for such in-patient health care insurance benefits as would be designed by the respective State Governments based on the requirement of the people/ geographical area. However, the State Governments are advised to incorporate at least the following minimum benefits in the package / scheme:
 - The unorganised sector worker and his family (unit of five) will be covered. Total sum insured would be Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis.
 - Cashless attendance to all covered ailments
 - Hospitalization expenses, taking care of most common illnesses with as few exclusions as possible
 - All pre-existing diseases to be covered
 - Transportation costs (actual with maximum limit of Rs. 100 per visit) within an overall limit of Rs.1000.

Enrollment of Beneficiaries in Karnataka

S.No.	District	Year of Policy (e.g. First, Second)	Premium (With Service tax)	Enrollments Comment - Date	Total Target Families		Hospitals Empanelled	
					Total	Enrolled	Private	Public
1.	<u>Bagalkot</u>	1	360.00	5.2.2012	-	-	26	7
2.	<u>Bangalore Rural</u>	2	360.00	20.10.2011	-	-	19	9
3.	<u>Bangalore Urban</u>	1	403.00	15.11.2011	-	-	39	37
4.	<u>Belgaum</u>	2	360.00	18.11.2011	-	-	48	36
5.	<u>Bellary</u>	1	360.00	22.12.2011	-	-	17	10
6.	<u>Bidar</u>	1	360.00	2.12.2011	-	-	13	5
7.	<u>Bijapur</u>	1	360.00	03.12.11	-	-	18	6
8.	<u>Chamrajnagar</u>	1	360.00	9.3.2012	-	-	8	4
9.	<u>Chikballapur</u>	1	403.00	7.12.2011	-	-	8	6
10.	<u>Chikmagalur</u>	1	360.00	01.12.11	-	-	16	8
11.	<u>Chitradurga</u>	1	403.00	1.12.2011	-	-	9	6
12.	<u>Dakshina Kannada</u>	2	360.00	24.11.2011	-	-	36	28
13.	<u>Davangere</u>	1	403.00	18.11.2011	-	-	15	5
14.	<u>Dharwad</u>	1	360.00	21.11.2011	-	-	14	5
15.	<u>Gadag</u>	1	360.00	4.1.2012	-	-	8	7
16.	<u>Gulbarga</u>	1	360.00	1.2.2012	-	-	15	10
17.	<u>Hassan</u>	1	360.00	17.12.11	-	-	15	23
18.	<u>Haveri</u>	1	360.00	03.12.11	-	-	18	12
19.	<u>Kodagu</u>	1	360.00	21.12.2011	-	-	6	7
20.	<u>Kolar</u>	1	403.00	1.12.2011	-	-	14	6

21.	<u>Koppal</u>	1	360.00	19.1.2012	-	-	6	4	
22.	<u>Mandya</u>	1	360.00	14.1.2012	-	-	22	19	
23.	<u>Mysore</u>	2	360.00	18.11.2011	-	-	28	11	
24.	<u>Raichur</u>	1	360.00	31.1.2012	-	-	11	13	
25.	<u>Ramanagara</u>	1	360.00	24.2.2012	-	-	13	9	
26.	<u>Shimoga</u>	2	360.00	28.11.2011	-	-	36	19	
27.	<u>Tumkur</u>	1	403.00	16.3.2012	-	-	32	7	
28.	<u>Udupi</u>	1	360.00	13.12.11	-	-	17	3	
29.	<u>Uttara Kannada</u>	1	360.00	03.12.11	-	-	17	3	
30.	<u>Yadgir</u>	1	360.00	3.2.2012	-	-	2	3	
	Total				0	0	546	328	

Source: RSBY website accessed on November 01, 2014

2. Review of literature

Implementing health insurance for the poor: the rollout of RSBY in Karnataka Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak, R Manjula, D Rajasekhar and Sanchari roy march 2011 . in their report while explaining the status of RSBY in Karnataka they mentioned that. By early 2011, the total number of households enrolled in Karnataka was 157,405. In all, 179 hospitals had been empanelled, out of which 63% were private. In this section, the status of RSBY in Karnataka is examined based on a survey of a randomly selected sample of 3647 eligible households in Karnataka as well as a separate survey of 39 empanelled hospitals in the state. The analysis focuses on three aspects of the scheme's implementation: awareness, enrolment and utilization.

And also while explaining the awareness on programme they mentioned that 85% of eligible household aware about the programme .Still, complete awareness was not achieved and this may be related to varying degrees of coordination at the district and taluk level. Several departments including Revenue, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Women and Child Development and Health were all directly or indirectly involved in the awareness campaign, in addition to the insurance company, the Third Party Administrator and the smart card provider. Generally, it is our observation that good coordination between these departments and actors in a given district resulted in smooth provision of information, while poor coordination in a district would result in confusion.

The Hindu paper dated February 26, 2014 Mysore reported.

As many as 5,33,112 below poverty line families in Mysore district will be covered under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a health insurance scheme launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The scheme covers hospitalisation expenses up to Rs. 30,000 for a family of five on a floater basis. Beneficiaries need to pay Rs. 30 a family at the time of enrolment, a one-time

registration fee. While the Union government pays 75 per cent of the premium, the State government pays the remainder. New India Assurance Company will provide the health cover under the scheme

3. Research Methodology:

Need of the Study:

The workers in the unorganized sector consist of 93% of the total work force in India and these workers cover half of the GDP of our nation. Even though workers are contributing a lot in nation development their social security was not been ensured adequately by the government, recognize the need of social security RSBY was introduced by the central government in 2008 but very few research has been conducted to understand weather this programme ensure social security. This study will help us to understand awareness, implementation of RSBY is ensured social security's among beneficiaries.

4. Objective of the Study:

- To know the awareness among construction workers on Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).
- To know the implementation of Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana (RSBY) for construction workers.
- To understand the impact of Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in ensuring social security among unorganized construction workers.

5. Research Design

The research design determines how well a research plan can accomplish stated purpose or objectivity of study. How research is designed depends on the control research questions. The present study is the **Descriptive type of research**. The descriptive research mainly concentrated with describing the characters of the individual or a group.

The study is aimed to describe on awareness, implementation of Rashtria Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) among construction workers.

Sampling Plan:

Respondents have been selected randomly (Random sampling). Method of sampling adopted was simple Random Sampling Method,

Samples Size

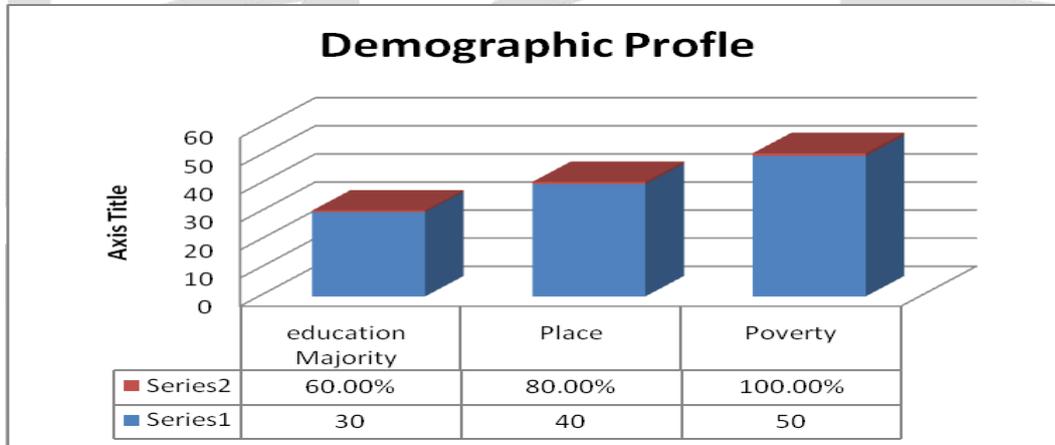
The sample size for the study is 50 construction workers.

Method of Data Collection:

A structural questionnaire has been prepared by researcher and used for data collection.

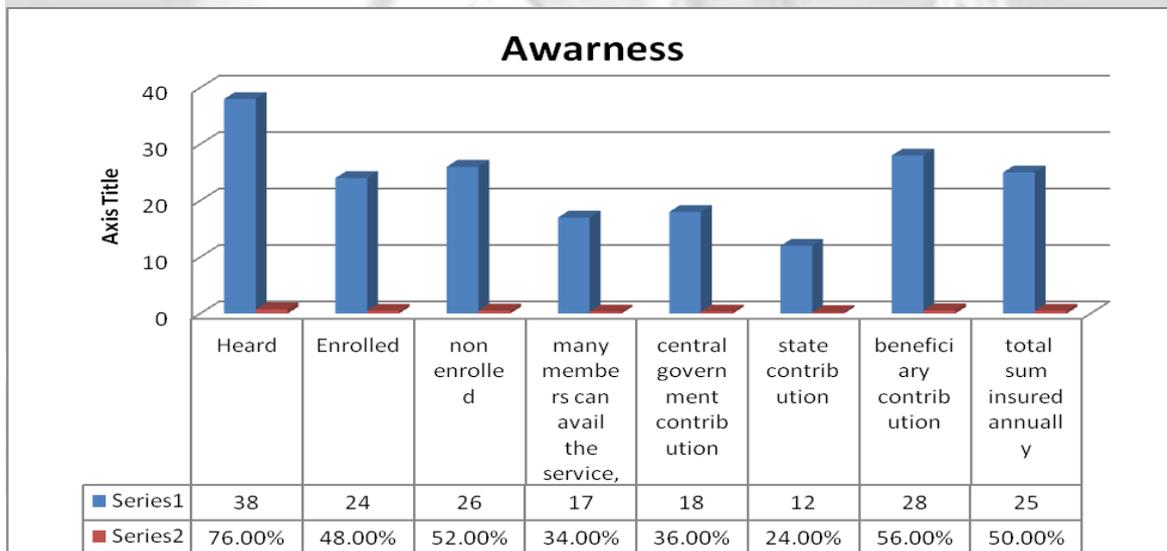
6. Findings and Suggestion

Demographic Profile



- Study shows respondents are not well educated. Because Demographic profile of the respondent reveals that majority 60% of them are studied below SSLC, 18 % of them completely illiterate. Study also revealed that majority of them are migrated workers 30% are them from chamarajanaga, 20% of them from HD Kote, 20% of them Hunsur and only 20% of them from Mysore. All the respondents belong to Below Poverty Line.

Awareness



- Research revealed that majority 76% them aware of Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana, but 24 % of them not aware of Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana.
- But researches asked about enrollment shockingly even though 76% of them aware about Scheme, only 48% of them enrolled for scheme and 52% not enrolled for Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana. Interestingly when researcher asked about reason for non enrollment 24% them said not aware of the scheme and 18% of them said not interested 10% them said lengthy procedure for enrolment. Even enrolled respondent 30% of them enrolled last year and only 16% of them enrolled this year.
- When researcher asked about asked specific question on how many members can avail the service, central government contribution, state contribution, beneficiary contribution and total sum

insured annually 34%, 36%, 24%, 28% and 50% respectively rightly aware about the scheme. So indicates that there is lack of knowledge on the Scheme.

7. Usefulness and utilization

- Study revealed that even in the enrolled 48% respondents only 9 of them availed the service, 10 of them not availed service. 5 of them availed once and one availed twice availed the service. When specific question asked on usefulness of the scheme majority 42% of them disagree, 20% of them strongly disagree, 18% of them agree and 2% of them strongly agree about the scheme.
- When researcher asked whether Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana scheme ensures Social security scheme majority 40% of them disagree, 20% of them strongly disagree, 20% of them agree and 2% of them strongly agree about the scheme.
- And 80% of the respondents agree that there is a need of awareness about the scheme.

8. Conclusion

From the above we can conclude that Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana Was implemented by the government with lots of expectation to ensure health to the people Below poverty line (BPL) people including unorganised worker, but researcher conducted research he come to know that only 76% them aware of Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana, but 24 % of them still not aware of Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana. Even out of 76% of them only 48% of them enrolled for scheme and 52% not enrolled for Rastria Swasth Bima Yojana. It also found reason for non enrollment as respondent expressed 24% them said not aware of the scheme and 18% of them said not interested 10% them said lengthy procedure for enrolment so government should work on creating awareness, interest and easy procedure for enrolment.

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