LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1050
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH DECEMBER, 2023

ENROLLMENT UNDER AB-PMJAY

1050.   SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of poor households in the country particularly in the tribal dominated areas of Gadhchiroli district, unable to avail the benefits under Ayushman Bharat Yojana/ Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana on account of their name being missing from the population census, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take any measures to ensure that the benefits of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme are provided to the poor families whose name have not been included in the population census 2011 but have other housing/ citizenship documents; and

 (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL)

(a) to (d): Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri - Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) is the largest publicly funded health assurance scheme in the world which provides health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to 12 Crore families. Many States/UTs implementing AB-PMJAY have expanded the beneficiary base to approximately 15.5 crore families at their own cost.

In Maharashtra, Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri - Jan Arogya Yojana is being implemented in convergence with State-specific scheme - Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana Approximately 2.72 Crore families in the State are eligible for healthcare benefits under the converged scheme of which 93.05 Lakh families are supported by both Central and State Governments. State is implementing the scheme using dynamic ration card database, hence no eligible household is left uncovered in the State of Maharashtra.

Further, in order to ensure that eligible beneficiaries get covered under the scheme, States which have not been able to identify eligible beneficiaries as per SECC database, have been provided flexibility to use non-SECC database to identify leftover SECC beneficiaries. States have shared database of poor and vulnerable families against unidentified SECC families, which have been integrated with PMJAY functionality for card creation.

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