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A STUDY ON ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH CARE SCHEMES IN KARNATAKA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VAJPAYEE AROGYASHREE SCHEME

Shri. Vivekanand A. Ughade¹ and Prof. Dr. Sadashiv Laxman Shiragave²

¹M.Com, .M.Phil. , Research Scholer Savitribai Phule , Pune University,pune , Maharashtra and Assistant Professor of commerce Government First Grade College Vijayapur -Karnataka.

²M.Com,M.A, M.Phil, D,H,E.;LLB, PhD , Daund Taluka Arts &Commerce college Daund Dist. – Pune.

ABSTRACT:-

The purpose of this article is to study performance of the scheme implemented. The study is concentrated on number of beneficiaries benefited under the scheme, average expenditure per beneficiary for the study period and on trend in the number of beneficiaries of the scheme. The



performance of the scheme is analyzed with help of trend analysis and different statistical methods. The finding of the study reveals that there is an increasing trend in number of beneficiaries of the scheme.

KEYWORDS: Vajpayee Arogyashree, beneficiaries, expenditure.

I.INTRODUCTION :

The state has followed policy guidelines through the framework of successive five year plans developed by the planning commission, decisions of the central council of health and family welfare, central health legislation and national health programmes developed by the government of India. Over a period of time, separate policies at the national level have been developed for health in 1983, which was revised in the year 2002, education for health science in the year 1989, nutrition in the year 1993, drug policy in the year 1994, pharmaceutical policy in the year 2002, medical council of India guidelines in the year 2000, blood banking have served the state well in developing its health system, and will continue to be used as guidelines for further growth.

A national health policy has been announced in the year 2002 and it provides a framework within which the health policy of the state would refashion the elements therein to meet the current needs of the state. The state health policy would be based on the specific needs of the state and recognize regional inequalities.

Health however is constitutionally a state subject. Health needs vary between states, vary from district to district. And it requires more specific planning. A comprehensive Karnataka state health policy for the integrated health development and functioning of the health sector is therefore being formulated explicitly, for the first time. The policy, with a string emphasis on process and implementation, will be an instrumental for optimal and people oriented development of health services.

To meet the purpose of national health policy and state health policy, Government of India and Government of Karnataka have formulated and implemented several health and family welfare schemes in the interest of people such as National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, Karnataka state AIDS prevention society, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme, Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Vajpayee Arogyashree,

Rashtriya Bal SwasthyaKaryakram, Janani Suraksha Yojane, ThayiBhagya, ArogyaKavacha (108), Bike Ambulances, Madilu, PrasootiAraike, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakrama (JSSK), RashtriyaKishorSwasthyaKaryakram, Weekly Iron and Acid Supplementation Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✦ To study the scheme implemented in the state
- ✦ To study the trend in beneficiaries of health programme in the Vijayapur District and in Karnataka state.
- ✦ To study the expenditure per beneficiary under the health programme in the Vijayapur District and in Karnataka state.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study deals with the health care programme implemented in government hospitals in Vijayapur District and in Karnataka state. For the study purpose data can be collected from two different sources namely primary and secondary sources. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data was collected through well designed questionnaire and Secondary data was collected from annual reports of the health and family welfare department of government of Karnataka and its official website. Data collected from above source was analyzed with the help of trend analysis and different statistical methods. Convenience sampling method is used for selecting sample for the study. The present study scope was limited to government hospitals operating in Karnataka state. The study period was 7 years starting from 2010-11 to 2016-17.

• Limitations of the study

The present study shall focus only on beneficiaries of the scheme for only 7 year study period.

IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme:

To enable the members of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in Karnataka suffering from catastrophic diseases like Cardio, Cancer, Neurology, Renal, Burns, Polytrauma and Neonatal to access the super speciality health care treatment, Vajpayee ArogyaShree Scheme has been introduced by the State Government stage by stage in the state. Approximately about 99.12 lakh BPL families in the State have now access to Multi Speciality Health Care. Right from diagnosis, hospitalization, treatment /surgery and food will be provided free of cost by the Super Speciality Hospitals. The cost of the same will be borne by the Government through the Trust. The maximum expenditure ceiling per BPL family per year is Rs. 1.50 lakhs with a floating provision of Rs. 50,000/-.

To identify and refer any of the BPL family member suffering from any of the above seven catastrophic diseases, the Trust regularly organizes District and Taluk level Health Camps which is attended by people from near and far off villages. The Trust has empanelled 149 Super speciality Hospitals in the State and 34 Superspeciality Hospitals in the border areas of neighbouring state totalling to 183 Network Hospitals covering about 663 different surgical health procedures along with 138 follow-up packages so that BPL families will have the services of quality Standards without any discrimination.

V. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table number 1: number of beneficiaries of the Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme in the state for the study period.

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Amount of expenditure (in Lakhs)	Average amt. of expenditure per beneficiary (in Lakhs)
2010-11	4095	2284.98	0.5580
2011-12	7564	4358.18	0.5762
2012-13	12829	6807.80	0.5307
2013-14	32344	15921.94	0.4923
2014-15	38223	19058.61	0.4986
2015-16	43808	23324.90	0.5324
2016-17	45803	25398.37	0.5545
Total	184666	97154.78	-----
Annual Mean	26381	13879.25	0.5261
Standard deviation	17753	9380.76	0.0310

(Source: calculated table)

Table 1 represents the number of beneficiaries of Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme in the state (Karnataka) for the study period. Under the Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme annually 26381 beneficiaries are benefited with an average annual expenditure of Rs.13879.25 lakhs, with a standard deviation of Rs. 9380.76. Under the Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme average amount of expenditure per beneficiary is Rs. 0.5261 lakh with a standard deviation of Rs.0.0310 lakh.

Table 2 represents the number of beneficiaries of Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme in the Vijayapur District for the study period. Under the Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme annually 931 beneficiaries are benefited with an average annual expenditure of Rs.530.56 lakhs, with a standard deviation of Rs. 292.57. Under the Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme average amount of expenditure per beneficiary is Rs. 0.5700 lakh with a standard deviation of Rs.0.0526 lakh.

Table number 2: Number of beneficiaries of the Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme in the Vijayapur district for the study period.

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Amount of expenditure (in Lakhs)	Average amount of expenditure per beneficiary (in Lakhs)
2010-11	267	181.61	0.6802
2011-12	848	524.22	0.6182
2012-13	827	461.20	0.5577
2013-14	1013	582.79	0.5753
2014-15	1337	753.97	0.5639
2015-16	1835	1007.07	0.5488
2016-17	389	203.07	0.5220
Total	6516	3713.93	-----
Annual Mean	931	530.56	0.5700
Standard deviation	539	292.57	0.0526

(Source: calculated table)

Table number 3: Trend in number of beneficiaries of the Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme in the Vijayapur district and in state for the study period.

Year	No. of beneficiaries in the state	No. of beneficiaries in Vijayapur District	Trend in beneficiaries (%)	
			State	Vijayapur
2010-11	4095	267	100	100
2011-12	7564	848	184.71	317.60
2012-13	12829	827	313.28	309.74
2013-14	32344	1013	789.84	379.40
2014-15	38223	1337	933.41	500.75
2015-16	43808	1835	1069.79	687.27
2016-17	45803	389	1118.51	145.69
Total	184666	6516		

(Source: calculated table)

Table 3 represents the trend in number of beneficiaries of Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme for the study period. Number of beneficiaries of Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme shows an increasing trend for the study period in the state as well as in Vijayapur District, excluding the year 2016-17. In the year 2016-17 the number of beneficiaries of Vajpayee Arogyashree scheme was decreased significantly.

VI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- + It is found that, the scheme is implemented BPL families. To enable the members of BPL families in Karnataka suffering from catastrophic diseases like Cardio, Cancer, Neurology, Renal, Burns, Polytrauma and Neonatal to access the super speciality health care treatment. The maximum expenditure ceiling per BPL family per year is Rs. 1.50 lakhs with a floating provision of Rs. 50,000/-.
- + It is found that, the average per beneficiary expenditure under the scheme for the study period was Rs 52610 for the state and Rs 57000 for Vijayapur District. Which means the average per beneficiary expenditure under the scheme is more in Vijayapur District when compared with the average per beneficiary expenditure under the scheme for the state (to the extent of Rs. 4390).
- + It is found that, the trend in number beneficiaries of the scheme for the study period shows an increasing trend, except for the year 2016-17 of Vijayapur district.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data collected from above stated source to accomplish the stated objective of the study, it is concluded that there is an increasing trend in the number of beneficiaries of the scheme and the average per beneficiary expenditure under the scheme is more in Vijayapur District when compared with the average per beneficiary expenditure under the scheme for the state to the extent of Rs. 4390.

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Shri. Vivekanand A. Ughade

M.Com, .M.Phil. , Research Scholer Savitribai Phule , Pune University,pune ,
Maharastra and Assistant Professor of commerce Government First Grade College
Vijayapur -Karnataka.



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Dist. – Pune.