
**A STUDY ON THE PROGRESS OF SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES IN
CHHATTISGARH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PMJJBY,
PMSBY, AND APY**

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ABSTRACT

Social security schemes play a significant role in promoting financial inclusion and social protection among economically weaker and vulnerable sections of society. In this context, the Government of India introduced social security schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to provide affordable life insurance, accidental insurance, and pension benefits to the unorganized and low-income population. The present study aims to examine the progress and effectiveness of these social security schemes in Chhattisgarh, with special reference to enrolment trends, awareness levels, accessibility, and beneficiary perception. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and interviews with beneficiaries from selected rural and urban areas of different divisions of Chhattisgarh. Secondary data were obtained from government reports, banking statistics, journals, and official publications related to financial inclusion and social security schemes. Descriptive and analytical research methods were used to analyze the collected data. The findings indicate that PMJJBY, PMSBY, and APY have significantly contributed toward expanding financial inclusion and social security coverage in Chhattisgarh. The schemes have witnessed increasing enrolment due to low premiums, government support, and banking outreach initiatives. However, the study also reveals challenges such as low awareness in rural areas, inadequate financial literacy, procedural difficulties in claim settlement, and limited understanding of pension benefits among beneficiaries. The study concludes that although these schemes have strengthened the social security framework in Chhattisgarh, greater awareness campaigns, financial education, and simplified operational procedures are necessary to improve their effectiveness and ensure

inclusive socio-economic development.

KEYWORDS: PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY, Insurance, Social Security, Financial Literacy, Chhattisgarh.

1. INTRODUCTION

Financial inclusion means providing affordable banking, insurance, and financial services to all sections of society, especially rural and economically weaker groups.

In India, the government and financial institutions have introduced several initiatives to expand financial inclusion and strengthen social security. One of the major initiatives is the introduction of low-cost insurance scheme aimed at providing financial protection to individuals belonging to low-income and unorganized sectors. These schemes are particularly important for rural populations where financial vulnerability is high due to irregular income and lack of social protection.

In May 2015, the Government of India launched three major social security schemes: Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna Pradhan (PMSBY), Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Atal Pension Yojna (APY). These schemes are designed to provide affordable insurance and pension coverage to millions of citizens_who previously lacked access to insurance and pension services.

Chhattisgarh, being a developing and largely rural state with a significant tribal and economically weaker population, provides an important context to study the implementation and progress of these schemes. Despite government efforts, challenges such as lack of awareness, low financial literacy, procedural difficulties, and limited accessibility may affect the effectiveness of these schemes.

Therefore, the present study aims to analyze the progress, awareness, enrolment, and effectiveness of PMJJBY, PMSBY, and APY in different regions of Chhattisgarh.

1.1 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) 1 1.1 Introduction

The Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is a government-backed, one-year renewable term life insurance scheme providing a ₹2 lakh life cover for death due to any cause (including suicide and murder either natural and unnatural). It is available to individuals aged 18-50 years (cover upto 55) with a bank or post office account, at an annual premium of ₹436, which is auto-debited. It was originally proposed in the 2015 budget speech by the Union Finance Minister, as

only 20% of India's population was endorsed under any kind of insurance until then. Consequently, the PMJJBY was launched to increase the penetration of life insurance among citizens.

1.1.2 Nature of the scheme PMJJBY

The scheme is a one-year cover term life insurance scheme, renewable from year to year, offering life insurance cover for death due to any cause.

1.1.3 Benefits under the scheme PMJJBY and premium payable

- Rs.2 lakh is payable on a subscriber's death due to any cause.
- The premium payable is Rs.436/- per annum per subscriber.
- For those getting enrolled under PMJJBY for the first time during the middle of the policy period, payment of pro-rata premium is allowed as under;
 - a) For enrolment in June, July and August – Full annual premium of Rs.436/- is payable.
 - b) For enrolment in September, October, and November – pro rata premium of Rs. 342/- is payable
 - c) For enrolment in December, January and February – pro rata premium of Rs. 228/- is payable.
 - d) For enrolment in March, April and May – pro rata premium of Rs. 114/- is payable.

However, full year's premium @ Rs 436/- is payable at the time of renewal under the scheme.

For subscribers enrolling for the first-time, risk starts from the date of auto-debit of premium. However, insurance cover shall not be available for death (other than due to accident) occurring during the first 30 days from the date of enrolment into the scheme (lien period) and in case of death (other than due to accident) during lien period, no claim would be admissible.

1.2 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

1.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is a government-backed, annual personal accident insurance scheme offering ₹2 lakh coverage for accidental death or permanent total disability, and ₹1 lakh for permanent partial disability. Available to bank/post office account holders aged 18–70, it costs

₹20 annually, auto-debited on June 1st.

1.2.2 Nature of the scheme PMSBY and Premium Payable

Covers death or disability (partial/total) caused by sudden, unforeseen, and visible accidents.

- Premium: ₹20 per annum, per member.
- Eligibility: Individuals aged 18 to 70 years with a bank/post office savings account.
- Term: One year, renewable annually from June 1st to May 31st.
- Enrollment: Done through participating banks, Netbanking, or Jan Suraksha portal.

1.2.3 Benefits under the scheme PMSBY

- Accidental Death: ₹2,00,000.
- Total and irrecoverable loss of both eyes/use of both hands or feet/sight of one eye and use of hand or foot: ₹2,00,000.
- Total and irrecoverable loss of sight of one eye or use of one hand or foot: ₹1,00,000.

1.3 Atal Pension Yojna

1.3.1 Introduction

The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a government scheme that became operational from 1st June 2015 (replacing the Swavalamban Yojana) and mainly focused on providing old age income security to the unorganised workers who are not covered under any of the social security schemes.

1.3.2 Target Segment

The scheme was launched on 9th May 2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the underprivileged and the workers in the unorganised sector.

1.3.3 Benefits under the scheme Atal Pension Yojana

The benefits provided by the Atal Pension Yojana are mentioned below:

- The scheme provides the subscribers with a fixed pension ranging between Rs.1000 to Rs. 5000. The pension is provided if he/she joins and contributes between the age of 18 years and 40 years. The contribution level varies as per the conditions which is low if the subscriber joins the scheme early and might increase if he/she joins late.
- After the death of the subscriber, the spouse is eligible for availing the same benefits provided by the pension.
- The indicative pension wealth will be returned to the nominees after the death of a

spouse.

- Contributions to the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is eligible for tax benefits similar to the National Pension System (NPS).

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Although the government has introduced various social security schemes for financial inclusion, many people in Chhattisgarh are still unaware of these schemes or do not fully utilize their benefits. Rural populations, tribal communities, informal workers, and economically weaker sections often face difficulties related to awareness, accessibility, enrolment procedures, premium payment, and claim settlement.

There is limited research specifically focusing on the progress and effectiveness of PMJJBY, PMSBY, and APY in Chhattisgarh. Hence, this study attempts to evaluate the implementation and progress of these schemes and identify the challenges faced by beneficiaries.

1.5 Objective of the Study

To study the concept and importance of social security schemes in India. To analyze the progress of PMJJBY, PMSBY, and APY in Chhattisgarh.

To analyze the level of awareness among beneficiaries regarding these schemes. To compare enrolment trends in rural and urban areas.

To evaluate the claim settlement and service delivery mechanism.

To identify challenges faced by beneficiaries while availing scheme benefits. To provide suggestions for improving the effectiveness of these schemes.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- It will assess the effectiveness of government social security schemes in Chhattisgarh.
- It will help identify awareness levels among rural and urban populations.
- It will examine enrolment and claim settlement patterns.
- It will help policymakers understand implementation gaps.
- It will contribute to literature related to financial inclusion and social security.
- It may provide suggestions for improving scheme accessibility and public participation.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study is limited to only one insurance scheme namely PMJJBY . This research will help us to know the impact and implementation of PM's Social Security scheme with reference to

Chhattisgarh state. The main focus of the study will be on the cumulative enrollment, services, policies benefits, premium and terms which have created awareness in the minds of Indian people about the importance of this social security scheme.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

- Ankita Sharma, Sunita Mehla, Nidhi Dhankhar (2025) according to their study the result concluded that there was incomplete awareness of all the benefits of these schemes among these respondents in Haryana state.
- Badar and Shaista (2016) disclosed that the progress and development of the economy have been strongly recommended associated with financial inclusion.
- Ghosh (2015) the researcher examined the role of social security schemes in protecting economically weaker sections of society. The study found that affordable insurance programs help reduce financial vulnerability caused by accidents, illness, and death.
- J.Suresh Kumar and Shobana (2024), expressed that Policymakers, program administrators, and advocacy groups can leverage these insights to refine existing strategies and tailor social security.
- M.Bhuvana and S.Vasanth (2016) explained that in rural areas effectiveness of financial inclusion has been decreased by certain demand and supply factors.
- MJ Senthil Kumar, P Sundara Pandian (2020) The study found that, publication of social insurance scheme performance, extending the risk coverage like medi-claim benefits, temporary sickness benefits in addition to the existing coverage, offering concessional premium amount to existing policyholders to renew their policy of the scheme, joint policy features, will definitely attract many people and increase the insurance penetration rate.
- Nirbrayan et al. (2019) in their secondary data-based study expressed that financial inclusion has helped the poor in bringing them to the mainstream of growth.
- Princy (2017) concluded that financial inclusion supports microfinance and microfinance accelerate it. Microfinance is one of the important weapons for eradicating and eliminating poverty through financial inclusion.
- Reddy and Reddy (2017) The study analyzed government insurance schemes in India and concluded that low-premium insurance schemes have significantly increased insurance coverage among low-income households. However, the study also noted that awareness about these schemes remains limited in rural areas.

- Singh and Singh (2019). The study analyzed the implementation of PMSBY and PMJJBY schemes in rural India. It found that these schemes have improved access to insurance services among low-income groups due to their affordable premium and simple enrollment process.
- Survase, Madan & Gohil, A. (2024) Financial inclusion is an essential input to improve social welfare and promote sustainable development goals, particularly in the rural sectors.

3. RESEARCH GAP

- The Retention Crisis: A large percentage of enrolments are "cumulative" rather than "active." High lapse rates occur due to failed auto-debits, insufficient bank balances, or a lack of renewal awareness among the unorganised sector, rendering the insurance cover void when most needed.
- Claim Settlement Bottlenecks: While the national Claim Settlement Ratio appears high, there are severe regional disparities. Stringent documentation requirements—such as specific death certificates for PMJJBY- act as deterrents for rural, semi-literate beneficiaries, leading to high rejection rates that are often under-reported in macro-level summaries.
- The Information Asymmetry: There is a persistent gap between being "enrolled" and being "informed." Many account holders are unaware of their coverage or the specific claim process, leading to "ghost policies" where premiums are deducted, but no claims are ever filed by the bereaved families.
- The existing literature on the Social Security scheme has primarily focused on its overall impact and effectiveness at a macro level, neglecting the nuances challenges faced by participants at the local level. The research gap in this study is that the Social Security scheme's awareness and effectiveness are mostly seen in the studies. Most of them have selected research located in Delhi, Mumbai and Gujarat for their study, with no one located in the Chhattisgarh state.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper is completely based on the secondary data collected from various sources such as Jan Dhan-Yojana reports, Loksabhaquestions_annexture, Government reports, RBI and NABARD reports, research journals, Books, official scheme websites, Newspapers, articles, Ministry of Finance statistics, Annual reports of public sector insurance companies,

Department of financial services and peer-reviewed journals, published journals.

8.Key Findings

- The study is limited to selected areas of Chhattisgarh.
- Findings may not represent the entire population of India.
- Limited sample size may affect generalization of results.
- Respondents may have incomplete information about the scheme.

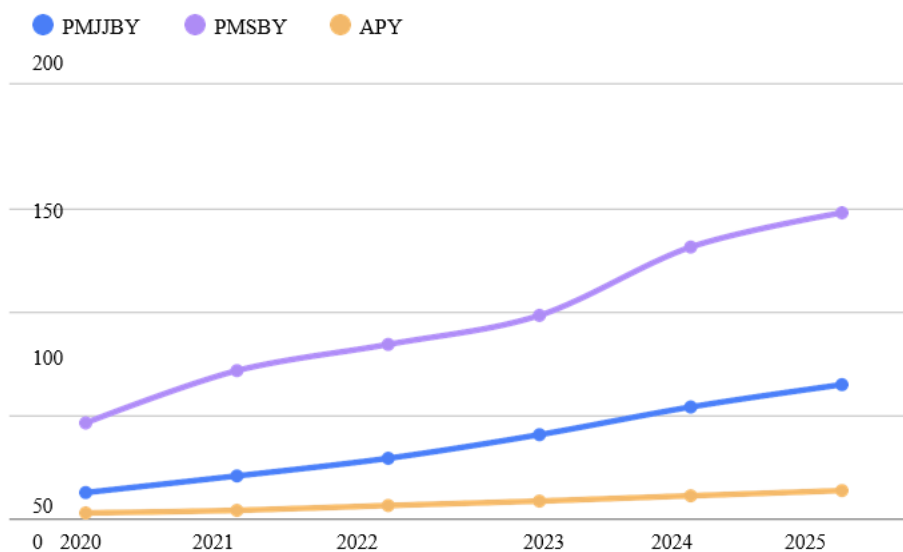
Data Analysis and Interpretation

Analysis of Progress under PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY (2020–2025)

Progress made under PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY up to 31.03.2025 is as under:							
Date	PMJJBY	% Growth in Enrolment (Renewal + New Enrollment)	PMSBY	% Growth in Enrolment (Renewal + New Enrollment)	APY	% Growth in Enrolment (Renewal + New Enrollment)	Total Enrolment (PMSBY+PMJJBY +APY)
31/3/2020	1,268,530	-	4,639,011	-	281,465	-	6,189,006
31/3/2021	2,074,751	63.55	7,171,996	54.6	406,003	44.25	9,652,750
31/3/2022	2,927,432	41.05	8,440,098	17.68	642,623	58.28	12,010,153
31/3/2023	4,070,702	39.05	9,844,302	16.64	856,167	33.23	14,771,171
31/3/2024	5,411,190	32.93	13,153,576	33.62	1,114,813	30.21	19,679,579
31/3/2025	6,493,435	20	14,812,740	12.61	1,364,668	22.41	22,670,843

The table presents the year-wise progress of three major social security schemes in Chhattisgarh — Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) from 31 March 2020 to 31 March 2025.

Progress under PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY



Source:-Banks (for universal schemes) and Insurance companies (for converged scheme)

1. Overall Trend Analysis

The data indicates continuous growth in enrolment under all three schemes during the study period. Total enrolment increased from 61.89 lakh in 2020 to 226.70 lakh in 2025, showing substantial expansion of social security coverage in Chhattisgarh.

This growth reflects:

- Increasing financial inclusion,
- Greater awareness among citizens,
- Expansion of banking services,
- Government promotional campaigns,
- Growth of digital banking and Jan-Dhan accounts.

2. Scheme-wise Analysis

A. PMJJBY Analysis Enrolment Growth

Enrolment increased from 12.68 lakh (2020) to 64.93 lakh (2025). The scheme recorded nearly five times growth within five years.

Growth Pattern

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Growth %	63.55%	41.05%	39.05%	32.93%	20%

Interpretation

The highest growth occurred in 2021, indicating rapid adoption after awareness drives and increased banking penetration.

Growth gradually declined after 2021, which suggests that the scheme is entering a maturity phase.

Even though the growth rate declined, enrolment continued to increase every year, indicating sustained public trust.

Possible Reasons

- Low annual premium,
- Easy bank auto-debit facility,
- Increased awareness about life insurance after the COVID-19 pandemic.

B. PMSBY Analysis Enrolment Growth

- Enrolment increased from 46.39 lakh (2020) to 148.12 lakh (2025).
- PMSBY maintained the highest enrolment among all three schemes.

Growth Pattern

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Growth %	54.60%	17.68%	16.64%	33.62%	12.61%

Interpretation

PMSBY experienced rapid expansion initially because of its extremely low premium and accident coverage benefits.

Growth slowed during 2022 and 2023, but improved again in 2024.

The lower growth rate in 2025 may indicate market saturation in urban and semi-urban areas.

Possible Reasons

- Affordability of the scheme,
- Large participation from rural workers and low-income groups,
- Simplified enrolment through banks.

C. APY Analysis

Enrolment Growth

APY enrolment increased from 2.81 lakh (2020) to 13.64 lakh (2025).

Growth Pattern

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Growth %	45.25%	58.28%	33.23%	30.21%	22.41%

Interpretation

- APY showed strong growth, especially in 2022, when enrolment increased by 58.28%.
- The scheme gained popularity among unorganized sector workers seeking pension security.
- Compared to PMJJBY and PMSBY, APY has lower enrolment because pension schemes require long-term contribution commitment.

Possible Reasons

- Rising awareness regarding old-age financial security,
- Government emphasis on pension inclusion,
- Increased participation by informal workers.

3. Comparative Analysis

Comparative Interpretation

	2020 Enrollment	2025 Enrollment	Overall Observation
PMSBY	12.68 lakh	64.93 lakh	Strong growth in life i
PMJJBY	46.39 lakh	148.12 lakh	Highest enrollment d
PMSBY	2.81 lakh	13.64 lakh	Growing pension awar

APY grew steadily but comparatively slower because pension participation requires long-term financial commitment.

4. Trend Interpretation

The overall data suggests that:

- Social security penetration in Chhattisgarh has significantly improved.
- Rural and economically weaker populations are increasingly participating in formal

financial systems.

- Government-backed insurance and pension schemes are becoming important tools for financial inclusion.
- The declining annual growth percentages in recent years do not indicate poor performance; rather, they show that the schemes are gradually approaching wider coverage and maturity.

Major Findings of the Study

- Total enrolment under PMJJBY, PMSBY, and APY increased continuously from 2020 to 2025.
- PMSBY recorded the highest enrolment among the three schemes throughout the study period.
- PMJJBY showed rapid growth after 2020, especially due to increased awareness after the pandemic.
- APY experienced steady growth, indicating increasing concern for retirement security among unorganized workers.
- Growth percentages were highest during the initial years and gradually declined over time.
- Government initiatives, banking outreach, and digital financial services significantly contributed to scheme expansion.
- Rural populations increasingly participated in social security schemes, reflecting progress in financial inclusion.
- The schemes successfully expanded low-cost insurance and pension coverage among economically weaker sections.

Suggestions /Policy Recommendations

- Increase Awareness Campaigns-Conduct financial literacy programs in rural and tribal regions of Chhattisgarh.
- Strengthen Digital Enrolment- Improve online and mobile-based registration facilities for easier access.
- Enhance Banking Outreach- Expand banking correspondents and camps in remote villages.
- Improve Claim Settlement Process-Faster and transparent claim settlement can increase public trust.

- Target Unorganized Workers- Special drives should focus on labourers, farmers, street vendors, and self-employed workers.
- Periodic Monitoring- Government agencies should regularly monitor enrolment and inactive accounts.
- Increase Pension Awareness- More education regarding long-term retirement benefits under APY is needed.
- Use Local Language Communication- Awareness materials should be distributed in Hindi and regional languages for better understanding.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that PMJJBY, PMSBY, and APY have played a significant role in promoting financial inclusion and social security in Chhattisgarh during 2020–2025. The continuous rise in enrolment demonstrates increasing public participation in formal financial protection mechanisms.

Among the schemes, PMSBY emerged as the most widely adopted due to its affordability and accessibility, while PMJJBY significantly strengthened life insurance coverage. APY also contributed positively by promoting pension security among workers in the unorganized sector.

Although growth rates declined gradually in recent years, the schemes continue to expand their coverage base, indicating progress toward financial security and inclusive development. With stronger awareness programs, improved claim settlement systems, and deeper rural outreach, these schemes can further strengthen the socio-economic stability of vulnerable populations in Chhattisgarh.

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