



Policies/Programmes/Schemes
of the Government of India

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES



Important Schemes Launched by Government of India

RESTRUCTURING OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Announced in 2016 Budget : Each scheme will have a sunset date i.e. in the beginning it will be decided till when the scheme will run. Midterm reviews will further decide whether the scheme is to be extended or not.

Earlier there were too many schemes, which did not yielded desired result because of:

- o Bureaucratic mindset (Budget maximisation tendency)
- o Duplication of efforts (No coordination among various schemes)

Number of schemes are being reduced :

UPA : There were 147 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

In 2013, UPA reduced CSS to 66 In 2014, NDA added 6 more CSS leading to total 72 CSS

In 2015, NITI Ayog constituted a Panel under Chairmanship of Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan, which recommended to reduce CSS to 27 only.

Based on the recommendation of Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan Panel, government is restructuring CSSs.



RESTRUCTURING OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

How restructuring is being done? Schemes are now classified into three types :

Core of the Core (Total 6 schemes)

Core (Total 18 schemes)

Optional (Total 3 schemes)

Special Category states are : 11 total (8 North Eastern states + 3 Himalayan states i.e. Uttarakhand, HP & JK)

Funding pattern for these type of schemes would be:

For Core of the Core

For General Category states : Existing pattern

For Special Category states : Existing pattern

For Core

For General Category states : 60 : 40 (i.e. 60% by centre, 40% by state)

For Special Category states : 90 : 10 (i.e. 90% by centre, 10% by state)

For Optional

For General Category states : 50 : 50 (i.e. 50% by centre, 50% by state)

For Special Category states : 80 : 20 (i.e. 80% by centre, 20% by state)



SCHEMES CLASSIFICATIONS

Core of the Core Schemes

MGNREGA

National Social Assistance Program (For Senior citizens, widows etc.)

Umbrella Scheme for SC (All schemes for SC in one)

Umbrella Scheme for ST (All schemes for ST in one)

Umbrella Scheme for OBC (All schemes for OBC in one)

Umbrella Scheme for Minorities (All schemes for Minorities in one)

Core

Green Revolution

Krishi Unnati Yojana

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

White Revolution - Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana (Livestock Mission, Veterinary Services and Dairy Development)

Blue Revolution

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Program (Har Khet Ko Pani)

Per Drop More Crop

Integrated Watershed Development Program



CLASSIFICATION- CONTD.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

National Rural Drinking Water Mission

Swachh Bhart Abhiyan

SBA - Rural

SBA - Urban

National Health Mission

NHM - Rural and Urban Mission

NHM - Human Resource in Health and Medical
Education

NHM - AYUSH

Rashtriya Shasthya Suraksha Yojana

National Education Mission

NEM - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

NEM - Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

NEM - Teacher's Training and Adult Education

NEM - Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

Mid Day Meals Program

Integrated Child Development Scheme (Umbrella ICDS)

Core ICDS

National Nutrition Mission

Maternity Benefits Program

Scheme for Adolescent Girls

Integrated Child Protection Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

PMAY - Rural

PMAY - Urban

Forestry and Wild Life

National Mission for Green India

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats

Conservation for Natural Resources and Ecosystems

Urban Rejuvenation Missions - SMART Cities and AMRUT

Modernisation of Police Forces

Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes



OPTIONAL SCHEMES

Optional Schemes: (Because all states don't need them)

Border Area Development Program

National River Conservation Plan

Shyama Prasad Mukharjee RURBAN Mission





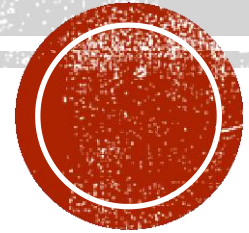
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GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

SCHEMES

NDA Govt launches a Pioneering Crop Insurance Scheme

Minimum Premium, Maximum Insurance for Farmer Welfare

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

New scheme removes the previous capping on premium so that farmers get full sum insured.

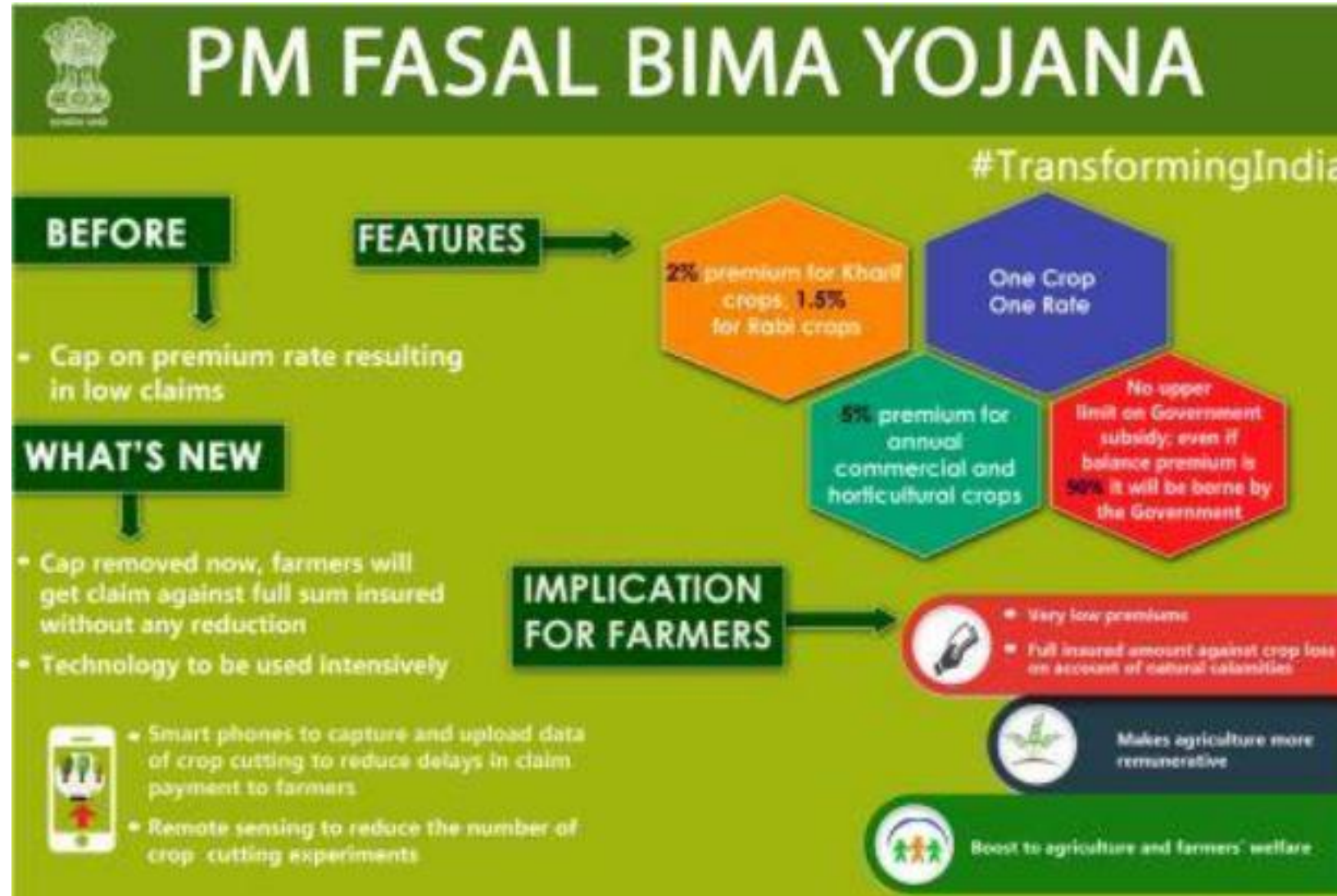
Multiple Localized risks and post harvest losses taken into account to ensure that no farmer is alone in times of distress.

Use of simple & smart technology through phones & remote sensing for quick estimation and early settlement of claims

Farmers' contribution to premium reduced significantly.



PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA



FEATURES- PMFBY

Budget 2018- The government is likely to increase the budget allocation for the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to Rs 13,000 crore for 2018-19 from Rs 10,701 crore for the current financial year,

It is to provide comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss.

It is compulsory for farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas and voluntary for non-loanee farmers.

Premium rate - There is no capping in premium and one premium rate on pan-India basis. It is 1.5%, 2% and 5% for all Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural/commercial crops, respectively.

There is no upper limit on the government subsidy i.e the difference between premium and insurance charges paid by the farmer.

Losses covered - Non-Preventable risk such as Natural Fire, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone and Inundation has also been included as a localized calamity. **Post Harvest losses also covered. (Prelims 2016)**

A cluster approach will be adopted under which a group of districts with variable risk profile will be allotted to an insurance company

Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smart phones & Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims. there will be exemption from Service Tax liability of all the services involved in the implementation of the scheme.

It differs from the previous schemes like National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS (MNAIS)



FEATURES- PMFBY

Features	NAIS	MNAIS	PMFBY
Premium rates	Low	High	Lower than even NAIS
One Season – One Premium	Yes	No	Yes
Insurance Amount cover	Full	Capped	Full
Localized Risk coverage	No	Hail storm Land slide	Hail storm, Land slide Inundation
Post Harvest Losses coverage	No	Coastal areas - for cyclonic rain	Coastal areas - for cyclonic rain and seasonal rain
Use of Technology	Yes	Intended	Mandatory



SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME



Soil Health Card scheme was launched in 2015 in Rajasthan.

The card informs farmers about nutrients status of the soils along with the recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to improve soil health and fertility.

The card will be issued once *in every 3 years* to a farm so that nutrients deficiency can be regularly detected and improved.

The aim is to provide Soil Health Card to all 120 million farm holdings by Dec, 2017.

In the first phase of the scheme (2015-17), 100 million SHC have been distributed.

The second phase began on May 1, 2017, and will continue for the year 2017 to 2019.

This scheme is being implemented in collaboration with State Governments with 50:50 fund sharing pattern.



PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

It is to promote organic farming and the products will be linked with the market.

It will be implemented in a cluster based approach and farmers will be funded to meet the expenditure from farm to market.

There is no liability for farmers for expenditure on certification

SMALL FARMER'S AGRICULTURE-BUSINESS CONSORTIUM (SFAC)

The scheme aims to support new ventures in agro-based industries and to promote the farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and their integration in agriculture value chain.

SFAC gives Venture Capital Assistance and Project Development Facility to supports the new ventures in agro based industries.

Beneficiaries: Individuals, farmers, producer groups, partnership, propriety firms, Self Help Groups and companies etc.



E-NAM



It is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.

NAM is a virtual market but it is connected to a physical market (mandi) at the back end and promotes genuine price discovery.

Funding - Funded by Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) which is set up through the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).

License - Liberal licensing of traders and commission agents by state authorities and one license for a trader is valid across all markets in the state.

Market Fee - Single point levy on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.

Implementation - A Central Sector Scheme. Willing states enact suitable provisions in their APMC act for integration with the e-platform.

Soil Testing Laboratories available in the mandis itself.

In the budget 2017-18, the government has announced mission to link 585 Mandis to the portal by March, 2018. As of now, around 250 markets have been covered.

an assistance of up to Rs 75 lakh has been announced for every e-NAM

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

It is launched to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals and commercial crops (Cotton, jute and Sugarcane).

Targets - Production of rice, wheat and pulses would be increased by 10, 8, 4 million tonnes respectively and Coarse cereals by 3 million tonnes.

Funding - 50:50 by Centre and State for food crops and 100% centre funding for cash crops.

It would be implemented through cluster demonstration, distribution of high yield seeds with farm mechanization, & Integrated pest management.

(Note - National Food Security Act is different from the Mission and the act is administered by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs).



PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINGHAYEE YOJANA

Main objectives are -

Extending the coverage of irrigation

Improving water use efficiency

End to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.

It is formulated by amalgamating ongoing schemes

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) -
Ministry of Water Resources, River Development &
Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) -
Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural
Development.

On Farm Water Management (OFWM) - Department of
Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

Implementation - Decentralised manner through State
Irrigation Plan and District Irrigation Plan.



PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINGHAYEE YOJANA

All structures created under the schemes will be **geotagged**

The state agriculture department would be the nodal agency for implementation of PMKSY projects

PMKSY projects would be scrutinised by the State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) and sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee, which is already set under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

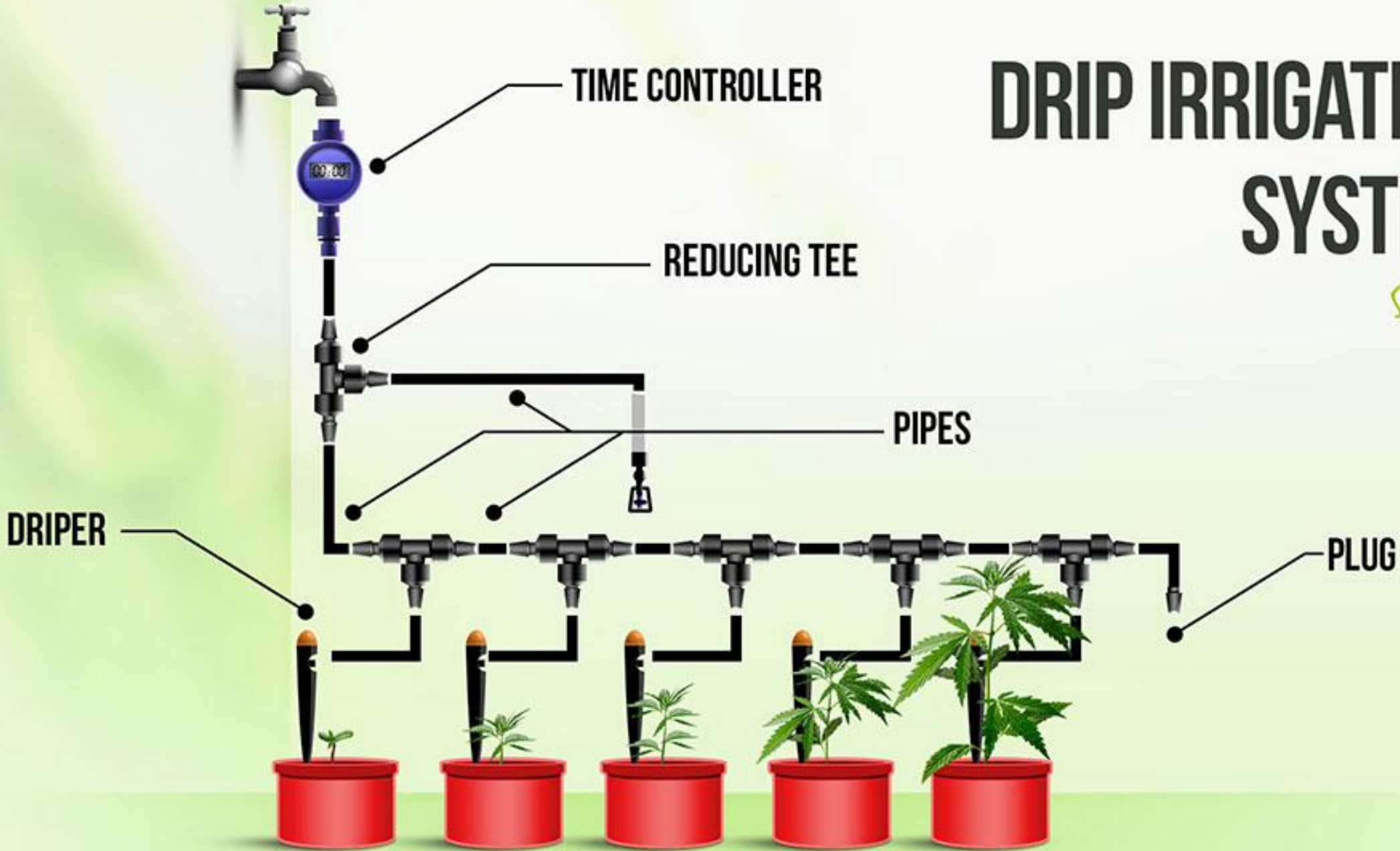
A state will become eligible to access PMKSY funds only if it has prepared the district irrigation plans and state irrigation plans and sustained an increasing expenditure trend in irrigation sector in state plan.

Funding Pattern:

PMKSY funds would be given to states as 75% grant by the central government and the remaining 25% share is to be borne by the state government. For north-eastern region and hilly states, the funding pattern would be 90:10

DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM

setup



NATIONAL INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE (NICRA)

The mega project has three major objectives of Strategic research, Technology demonstrations and Capacity building.

It was launched by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) in 2011

Its aims to make farmers self-reliant by use of climate resilient agricultural technologies and management of natural and manmade resources for sustaining agriculture in the era of climate change.

It has four components:

- Strategic research on adaptation and mitigation,

- Technology demonstration to cope with current climate variability in 100 vulnerable districts,

- Capacity Building

- Sponsored competitive research to fill critical gaps.

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are agricultural extension centers created by ICAR to provide various types of farm support to the agricultural sector.

It is created to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers and acts as a link among researchers, extension functionaries like NGOs and farmers.

The farm support includes farm advisory service including climate resilient technologies, training programme for NGOs and front line demonstration and on Farm testing.

KVK operates under the administrative control of State Agricultural University (SAU) or central institute.

MERA GAON – MERA GAURAV

The scheme envisages scientists to select villages and provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects.

It includes scientist functioning at the various centers and institutes of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and working with state agricultural universities.

They may function with the help of KVKs and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).



RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme started from XI Five Year Plan period.

RKVY has been approved to continue as **RKVY- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)** for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20.

RKVY – RAFTAAR scheme will incentivize States in enhancing more allocation to Agriculture and Allied Sectors to achieve **4% growth rate**.

It will provide considerable flexibility and autonomy to states in planning and executing programmes for investment in agriculture and allied sectors.

The funds would be provided to the States **as 60:40 grants** between Centre and States (90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States).

The allocations are based up on the State plan expenditure for Agricultural sectors which is determined based on the average expenditure incurred by the State Government during the three years prior to the previous year.

The preparation of the District and State Agriculture Plans is mandatory and encourages convergence with other programmes such as NREGS.

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

It will also strengthen farmer's efforts through creation of agriculture infrastructure that help in supply of quality inputs, market facilities etc.

It will further promote agri-entrepreneurship and support business models that maximize returns to farmers.

Sub-schemes under RKVY include

Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)

Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)

Saffron Mission

Crop Diversification Program

Livestock Health & Disease Control / Foot & Mouth Diseses (FMD)

Beekeeping

Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA)

PANDIT DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY UNNAT KRISHI SHIKSHA SCHEME

It was launched to promote agricultural education.

Under the scheme 100 centres are opened with a fund of Rs.5.35 crore.

—Attracting and retaining youth in Agriculture (ARYA)|| is a project sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agriculture (ICAR) and is being implemented at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs).

The main objective of the project was to provide complete knowledge and skill on processing, value addition and marketing of coconut and banana products through capacity building programmes involving research and development organizations.

E-RAKAM

e-Rashtriya Kisan Agri Mandi (E-RaKAM) is a digital platform portal enables farmers to sell their agricultural products through auction.

Various E-Rakam centers are being developed to facilitate farmers for online sale their products across the country.

The farmers would get the payment for their products **directly into their bank accounts without any intermediaries.**

CWRC, a subsidiary of the Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd, will provide logistics support for sellers and buyers in case they need it.

PROJECT CHAMAN

It is a pioneer project to provide strategic development to **the horticulture sector**, so as to increase farmers' income. CHAMAN, or **Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using geoinformatics**, This project is being implemented by **Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC)** using remote sensing technology and is likely to be completed in March 2018.

CHAMAN is a pioneer project in which remote sensing technique is being used for strategic development of horticulture sector as also to increase the farmers' income. It gives methodology for preparing reliable estimates of horticulture crops.

The income of farmers will increase by **growing selected crops in the high suitable areas identified under CHAMAN in the current Jhum /waste lands.**

Besides this, the Post-Harvest damages of farmers would be significantly reduced by creation of desired Post Harvest Infrastructures like cold storages etc. thereby increasing their income.

In addition the Geo-Spatial Studies like crop intensification, orchard rejuvenation and aqua-horticulture would further help the farmers' to grow their horticultural crops in a profitable manner which will help doubling their income.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON USE OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURE (NPSTA)

NPSTA is a proposed programme which envisages integrated use of Space and Geospatial Tools for Mapping, Monitoring and Management of Agriculture.

The current running programmes will be subsumed under this. They are i. Project FASAL (for crop forecasting),

ii. Project NADAMS (for drought assessment),

iii. Project CHAMAN (for horticultural assessment and development),

iv. Project KISAN (for crop insurance) and Crop Intensification planning.

The programme will have four sub-programmes such as Crop Assessment & Monitoring, Agricultural Resources Management, Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation, Satellite Communication and Navigation Applications.

MISSION FINGERLING

The mission aims to achieve enhanced **fish production** in the country. The mission aims to achieve the target to enhance fisheries production from **10.79 mmt (2014-15) to 15 mmt by 2020-21 under the Blue Revolution.**

Under this, potential states will be identified to strengthen the fish seed infrastructure and facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond.

Government has identified 20 States based on their potential and other relevant factors to strengthen the Fish Fingerling production and Fish Seed infrastructure in the country.

This program will facilitate the establishment of Fingerling rearing pond and hatcheries.

This will converge in the production of 20 lakh tonnes of fish annually, which will in turn benefit about 4 million families.

The implementation of this program will supplement the requirement of stocking materials in the country up to a large extent, which is a much needed input to achieve the enhanced fish production.

NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY (NMAET)

The mission aims to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension machineries to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers.

It is envisaged to be achieved by physical outreach and interactive methods of information dissemination, use of ICT, popularisation of modern and appropriate technologies, availability of quality seeds, plant protection etc.

It amalgamates all the existing agricultural extension schemes and regroups in to 4 Sub Missions such as Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)
Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)

Agricultural extension refers to application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education. This includes educating the farmers towards cost effective and remunerative mechanized farming for improved productivity and sustainable farm growth.

NATIONAL MISSION ON BIOECONOMY

Launched in Shillong, Meghalaya by Institute of Bio-resources and Sustainable Development (IBSD)

Key Facts:

The purpose of the mission is to boost rural economy by utilizing bio-resources. Besides, it can create a large number of jobs at village level.

It also focuses on sustainable utilization of renewable biological resources for food, bio-energy and bio-based products through knowledge-based approaches.

It has potential to generate new solutions for the planet's major challenges in the field of energy, food, health, water, climate change and deliver social, economic and environmental benefits.

Bioeconomy is a new concept and few countries like US, Canada, European Union (EU) and Australia have started initiatives in this field.

India is the fast-growing bioeconomy at US 35 billion dollars in 2015, which can even rise to USD 100 billion in future

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION

The mission is launched for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.

It is a project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development.

The objectives of this mission include Conservation of indigenous breeds and their development to improve their genetic makeup, enhancing the milk productivity and distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.

RashtriyaGokul Mission is being implemented through —State Implementing Agencies (SIA) viz Livestock Development Boards.

Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis and throughout the country.

Implementation

Establishment of Integrated Indigenous cattle centres "Gokul Gram".

Establishment of Breeder's societies "Gopalan Sangh".

Award to Farmers "Gopal Ratna" and Breeders' societies "Kamadhenu".

Assistance to institution which are repositories of best germplasm.

NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN-I

NDP I is a Central Sector Scheme for a period of 2011-12 to 2018-19.

It is a multi-state initiative with the following Project Development Objectives :

To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk

To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector

It has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo through implementation of progeny testing and pedigree selection programme.

6 indigenous breeds of cattle (Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Kankrej, Tharparkar and Hariana)

6 buffalo breeds (Murrah, Mehsani, Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni)

Funding will be through a line of credit from the International Development Association (IDA), which along with the share of the Government of India.

NDP I will focus on 18 major milk producing states which together accounts for over 90% of the country's milk production.

Coverage of NDP I will however be across the country in terms of benefits accruing from the scheme.

PASHUDHAN SANJIVANI

An animal wellness programme encompassing provision of Animal Health Cards - "NakulSwasthyaPatra".

It also issues UID identification of animals in milk and establish a National Database for controlling the spread of animal disease and keep tracking of trade in livestock and its products.

E-PASHUDHAN HAAT PORTAL

It is launched under the National Mission on Bovine Productivity for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous breeds.

This portal helps farmers to be aware about breed wise information on indigenous breeds. Farmers/breeders can sale animals of indigenous breeds through this portal

“QUALITY MARK” AWARD SCHEME

The National Dairy Development Board with the support of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has initiated —Quality Mark|| award scheme for dairy cooperatives.

It is to promote and encourage enhancement of safety, quality and hygiene of milk and milk products manufactured by dairy cooperatives.

It is aimed at bringing about process improvement in the entire value chain from producer to the consumer to ensure availability of safe and quality of milk and products both for the domestic and foreign market.

PRICE STABILISATION FUND

BY- Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Objective of the PSF was to safeguard the interest of the growers and provide them financial relief when prices fall below a specified level (launched-2003)

Scheme:

Central Sector Scheme To support market interventions for price control of perishable agricultural commodities

PSF will be used to advance interest free loan to State Governments and Central agencies to support their working capital and other expenses on procurement and distribution interventions for such commodities

procurement of the commodities will be undertaken directly from farmers or farmers' organizations at farm gate/mandi and made available at a more reasonable price to the consumers. Initially the fund is proposed to be used for onion and potato only. Losses incurred, if any, in the operations will be shared between the Centre and the States.

Framework and Funding:

States will set up a revolving fund to which the Centre and State will contribute equally.

The ratio of Centre-State contribution to the State-level corpus in respect of northeast States will, however, be 75:25

NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY

Mission: It was launched in November 2016 with aim of enhancing milk production and productivity and thereby making dairying more remunerative to farmers. It is being implemented with following components

Pashu Sanjivni: It includes identification of animals in milk using UID, issuing health cards to all animals in milk and uploading data on INAPH data base.

Advance reproductive Technique: Under it, sex sorted semen production facility is being created at 10 A graded semen stations and 50 EET Labs with IVF facilities.

Creation of E Pashu Haat Portal: It is for linking farmers and breeders of indigenous breeds and

Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB): It is established for enhancing milk production and productivity through genomic selection among indigenous breeds.

By- Min. Of Agriculture

NATIONAL MISSION ON OILSEEDS & OIL PALM (NMOOP)

NMOOP envisages bringing an additional 1.25 lakh hectares under oil palm cultivation through area expansion approach in the States including utilisation of wastelands

Objectives-

to expand area under oilseeds,

harness the potential in the area/ districts of low productivity,

strengthening inputs delivery mechanism,

strengthening of post-harvest services besides a focus on tribal areas for tree bourn oilseeds.

Increasing irrigation coverage under oilseeds from 26% to 36%

Expansion of cultivation of Oil Palm and tree borne oilseeds in watersheds and wasteland

By-Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

The States currently engaged in oil palm cultivation are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.

India's edible oil imports are rising steeply. In the past 13 years, import of crude and refined oil was reported to have quadrupled and the import bill in this regard is expected to touch \$ 15 billion in 2016-17

THANK YOU
STAY TUNED FOR PART-II

NEXT IAS
BIG LEARNINGS MADE EASY

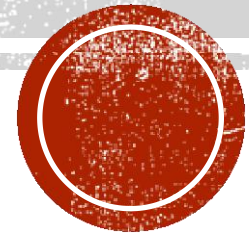




आयुष मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
AYUSH

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

MINISTRY OF AYUSH



NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

It is a centrally sponsored scheme with implementation period till 2020.

Objectives –

To provide cost effective and equitable AYUSH health care.

To revitalize and strengthen the AYUSH systems

To improve educational institutions capable of imparting quality AYUSH education

To promote the adoption of Quality standards of AYUSH drugs and making available the sustained supply of AYUSH raw-materials.

Beneficiaries - Patients due to low cost medicine and increased access.

Components of the Mission

Mandatory Components (80% of the Resource pool)

AYUSH Services

Ayush Educational institutions

Quality control of ASU &H Drugs

Medicinal Plants

NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Flexible components (20% of resource pool)

Ayush Wellness centres including yoga & Naturopathy

IEC activities

Tele-medicine

Sports Medicine through AYUSH

Innovations in AYUSH including Public Private Partnership

Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions

Reimbursement of Testing charges

Research & Development in areas related to Medicinal Plants

Market Promotion, Market intelligence & buy back interventions

Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants

Voluntary certification scheme: Project based.

The resource allocation to the States/UTs is proposed on the basis of population, backwardness and performance of the State/UT. Dedicated MIS monitoring and evaluation cell would be established at Centre/State level. Grant-in Aid will be transferred through treasury route to State Governments which in turn will transfer the funds to the State AYUSH Society along with State Share.

SWASTHYA RAKSHA PROGRAMME

The programme is launched by the AYUSH Ministry to promote health and health education in villages.

Objectives -

To organize Health/Hygiene awareness programme

Awareness about cleanliness of domestic surroundings and environment.

Provide medical aid/incidental support in the adopted Colonies/villages.

Documentation of demographic information, food habits, hygiene conditions, seasons, lifestyle etc., incidence/prevalence of disease and their relation to the incidence of disease.

Assessment of health status and propagation of Ayurvedic concept of pathya-apathya and extension of health care services.

The food which is beneficial and nutritional to the body and also gives the happiness to the mind is known as Pathya and opposite to that is known as Apathya.

MISSION MADHUMEHA

The mission was launched to provide cost-effective treatment and control of non-communicable disease of Diabetes through Ayurveda.

It is implemented across the country through a specially designed National Treatment Protocol.



THANK YOU

Stay tuned for Part-II

NEXT IAS

BIG LEARNINGS MADE EASY

