



Summary of Yojana

May 2022

Theme: Social Security

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Empowering Divyangjan

- The Prime Minister coined the term “Divyangjan” to address persons with disabilities, with a view to change the social attitudes towards them and recognise their potential.
 - Under his leadership, the issues related to Divyangjans have been put at the forefront of Government initiatives.
- Government enacted the path-breaking legislation, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which came into force on 19 April 2017.
 - This law is one of the best examples of inclusiveness, which broadens the horizon of rights and entitlements of persons with disabilities, besides providing adequate safeguards for protecting these rights.
- This Rights guarantee equality, protection from cruelty, exploitation and violence, the right to live with family and community, access to justice, accessibility to voting, legal capacity, etc.
 - They also mandate the Government to take measures to promote health, education, skill development, and employment opportunities for PwDs and to create an environment for participation of PwDs in sports, recreation, and cultural activities.
 - Reservation in seats has been increased from 3% to 5% for persons with benchmark disabilities (i.e. disability of 40% or more), whereas reservation in the Government /Government-aided higher educational institutions has been increased from 3% to 4% under the said Act.
- The Department of Personnel and Training being the nodal Department on recruitment matters in Central Government establishments issued a circular in January 2018 for implementation of the provision of reservation in government jobs.
 - The Government has also initiated a special recruitment drive for persons with disabilities in Central Government establishments and more than 14,000 vacancies have been filled up, out of about 15,700 reported vacancies.
- The New Education Policy 2020 is in tune with the provisions of the RPwD Act, 2016 and has the ingredients for inclusive education.
 - The Policy is expected to ensure barrier-free access to education for children with disabilities.



- The Government has also set up the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre in Delhi to promote the use of sign language and also to develop human resources in the field.
 - The institute has so far developed about 10,000 sign language expressions of various words and phrases which provide a reference point for various users and have become a boon for the deaf community.
- The institute has also signed an MoU with NCERT for converting the school curriculum of Class I to XII into Indian sign language.
 - The institute has already developed a Sign Language version of the curriculum of Class I to V.
- Further, the entire NCERT syllabus can now be accessed by students with disabilities through a smartphone application with accessibility features.
- An increase in the incidence of psychosocial disabilities (mental illness) has been a cause of concern globally.
 - According to World Health Organization (WHO) Report, 2019, one out of four persons in the world will be affected by mental illness at some part in their lives.
- Though relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of Entry 9 of the State list, the Central Government through its schemes and programmes has been supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs in this regard.
 - One of the flagship schemes of the Department is the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) scheme, under which aids and assistive devices are distributed to Divyangjan to improve their mobility so that, apart from carrying out daily living activities independently, they can also go to work and earn a living.
- The Government recognises the role of non-Governmental organisations in promoting awareness about the rights of PwDs and their rehabilitation and integration into society.
 - DEPWD through its flagship scheme namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme has been supporting the NGOs to run various projects such as special education with residential facilities for children with hearing, visual, intellectual disabilities, their vocational training, etc.
- Although, framing policies and programmes is significant from the perspective of providing a framework for inclusion and empowerment of PwDs, strengthening institutional arrangement for execution of these programmes is equally important.



- The Department has Centres nine which National are spread Institutes across and 28 21 States/UTs.
- Composite While Regional each of the National Institutes works with respect to a specific category of disability, the Composite Regional Centres are providing PwDs.
- The rehabilitation Department services is continuously across working all categories towards of strengthening the rehabilitation these sector institutions as well for as capacity development in of research the array in the of field. rehabilitation services enhancing besides the promoting outreach

Safeguarding Children

- As per the census 2011, there are 472 million children below the age of 18 years and comprise 39 per cent of the total population.
- According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), India has 29.6 million orphaned and abandoned children.

Government initiatives for children

- The child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme under which support is provided to States and UT Governments for delivering services for children in need and in difficult circumstances.
- The Child Care Institutions (CCIs) established under the CPS scheme support inter-alia age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. and equally covers rural and urban children.
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is entrusted with the mandate to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.



- Various activities are taken up by the NCPCR along with the State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) through consultation, webinar, developing of creative material with reference to children rights, well being, nutrition etc. from their allocated budget.
- The PM CARES for Children Scheme was launched by The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 29th May 2021 for the Children.
 - It aims to support children who have lost both the Parents or legal Guardian or Adoptive Parents or Surviving Parent to COVID-19 pandemic during the period starting from 11th March 2020.
 - The objective of the Scheme is to ensure comprehensive care and protection of Children in a sustained manner, and enable their well being through health insurance, empower them through education and equip them for self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age.
- Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is a statutory body of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.
 - It functions as the nodal body for the adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.
 - CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003.
 - CARA primarily deals with the adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated /recognised adoption agencies.
- Mission POSHAN 2.0 is an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme.
 - It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery and by creation of a convergent eco-system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity.
 - Poshan 2.0 will seek to optimize the quality and delivery of food under the Supplementary Nutrition Program.
- Mission Vatsalya Children have been recognized by policymakers as one of the supreme national assets.
 - The objective of Mission Vatsalya is to secure a healthy and happy childhood for every child in India; foster a sensitive, supportive and synchronized ecosystem for development of



children; assist States/UTs in delivering the mandate of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015; achieve the SDG goals.

Safety Net for Farmers

- Millions of marginal and small farmers make up India's agriculture, and they are struggling to cope with the high risk of farming.
- Weather uncertainties, unequal access to technologies and natural resources, and unreliable input supplies are all risks in the current economic environment.
- The breakdown of joint family systems, population growth, subdivision, and fragmentation of landholdings encouraged the conversion of semi-medium and medium farmers into small and marginal farmers.
- Small farmers are less educated and come from underserved areas. Contract farming and direct purchase are common examples of modern market arrangements that exclude them.
- The farmers' reliance on traders, commission agents, and moneylenders for credit is particularly problematic, as institutional credit only reaches 65 percent of them, and many small and marginal farmers are left out.
- Due to the small size of the marketed surplus, market risks include a lack of market, poor price realisation, high transaction costs, and poor bargaining power, resulting in low and unstable farm incomes for producers.

Deendyaal Antyaoday Yojana

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a new name given to Aajeevika – NRLM in November 2015.
- The initiative to move towards a demand-driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plan is at the core of the mission.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):

- The "Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP) is a sub component of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM)



- It aims at improving the capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of other institutions and schemes with a convergence framework.

National Social Assistance programme

- The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a welfare programme being administered by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- It provides assistance to elderly people, widows, disabled people, and bereaved families when the primary breadwinner in a household falls below the poverty line.

PM KISAN:

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a central sector scheme under the government of India which provides income support to the farmers and their families. This scheme was introduced to augment the source of income of many small and marginal farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY):

- PM-KMY Scheme in India is a central sector scheme for farmers aged between 18 to 40 years.
- LIC is the Pension Fund Manager for PM Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana which provides an assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- to all the small and marginal farmers (who own cultivable land up to 2 hectares) after the age of 60 years.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- PMFBY is the flagship scheme of the government for agricultural insurance in India in line with the One Nation-One Scheme theme.
- To address the challenges in the implementation of the crop insurance scheme, the Union Cabinet has approved revamping the PMFBY and bringing modifications to its existing provisions.

Conclusion

- Besides specific schemes, farmers and agricultural workers need a comprehensive social security programme that must cover all the exigencies as enumerated by ILO.



- These include death, disability, sickness health, injury, unemployment and various types of accidents.
- Such programmes need to be implemented with an effective and widespread infrastructure at the grassroots level so that last mile connectivity is ensured.
- Details and benefits of such schemes must be disseminated through various media to maximize their impact on the social well-being of farmers.

Bridging Accessibility Gap

Introduction

- The NITI Aayog's flagship initiative, the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), was launched in 2016 to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across the country.
- AIM's objective are to develop new programmes and policies for fostering innovation in different sectors of the economy, to provide platforms and collaboration opportunities for different stakeholders to create an umbrella structure to oversee the innovation & entrepreneurship ecosystem of the country.

Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACIC)

- The Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACIC) are intended to serve the unserved/underserved areas of the country.
- ACIC believed it was critical to reach the bottom of the pyramid innovators and provide them with equal opportunities, particularly by reducing lab to land distance and creating a space for pre-incubation of ideas/solutions.

Some of the primary objectives of ACIC are:

- **Social Innovation**
- **Empowerment**
- **Cooperation**
- **Inclusiveness**
- **Sustainability**



Grassroots Innovations

- Grassroots Innovations (GI) are products and services that are the result of innovations created by people at the bottom of the pyramid (BOP), who are from economically disadvantaged and socially excluded areas.
- The primary goal of the ACIC is to nurture ideas that benefit society and the nation and to assist in their transformation into commercially successful products, with a particular emphasis on the Ideation to Prototype/MVP Development stages of the Innovation Cycle.

Conclusion

- By building an ecosystem for self-employability and equitable opportunity, in tandem with modern technology, ACIC envisions India taking a leapfrog approach to grow into world's technology in the 21st century.
- What sets apart India at a global scale is its diverse knowledge base of indigenous systems that can help develop fusion systems by molding traditional knowledge in modern contexts, and ensuring sustainability through adaptability.

Holistic Healthcare

Introduction

- The term holistic health is used many times in literature with a variety of different connotations.
- Holism has its origin in the Greek word holos, which means 'whole'.
- In this sense holism is an approach that looks at things from a total perspective.
- Holistic health typically considers the individual as a whole, addressing the physical, mental, emotional, social, intellectual, and spiritual aspects.
- For eg., Ayurveda defines health as swasthya, which also implies a state of "being content in one's natural state of inner harmony."
- Holistic health is also considered an approach to life that incorporates multidimensional aspects of wellness.



- Holistic health is a way of life that considers all aspects of one's health. It encourages people to see themselves as a whole person, with physical, mental, emotional, social, intellectual, and spiritual dimensions.
- The Vedas have left a rich legacy of medical knowledge in India. Ayush systems are based on specific medical philosophies derived from the Vedas that use well-established disease prevention concepts to promote good health and well-being.
- Despite India's numerous achievements, including in healthcare, the pandemic has served as a wake-up call. It has identified areas in our public health system that require immediate attention and has compelled everyone to work to improve them.
- People in various countries were concerned about the consequences of Covid-19's emergence, as well as the fact that no medicine or treatment for the infection was available.

The Ayush system

- The holistic approach of Ayush systems is well reflected in the guidelines issued in the wake of the Covid-19 by the Ministry of ayush.
- Traditional medicine encompasses health practices, approaches, knowledge, etc. used to treat, diagnose, and prevent illnesses or maintain well-being.
- In India, traditional medicine is often defined as practices and therapies that have been part of Indian tradition for centuries, as well as those that have become part of Indian tradition over time.
- In India, medical pluralism is widely practised.
- Traditional medicine in India has a long history, both codified and uncoded systems of medicine.
- Ayush refers to the traditional medical and healthcare systems of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy, and Sowa-Rigpa.
- Ayurveda, Yoga, Siddha, and other traditional Indian healthcare and wellness disciplines have grown in popularity around the world.
- As the number of lifestyle diseases rises, the world is turning to traditional medicine for answers. India is the world's second-largest exporter of herbal medicines.
- Recently, the Union Cabinet has approved the establishment of the World Health Organisation – Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM) at Jamnagar in Gujarat.



- All eyes are on India as the world shifts toward holistic wellness. The Ministry of AYUSH, the Indian government, and the World Health Organisation (WHO) have signed a historic Project Collaboration Agreement (PCA) to improve the quality, safety, and effectiveness of traditional and complementary medicine services.
- From its early unstructured state to its current well-regulated state, India's wellness industry has progressed.
- The government of India's wellness programme, AYUSH, promotes alternative healthcare systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, and SOWA – RIGPA.
- National AYUSH Mission (NAM) was launched during the 12th Plan for implementing through States/UTs. The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost-effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, etc.
- The NPCDCS was established in 2010 to prevent and control major Non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion, early diagnosis, management, and referral are among the goals of NPCDCS.
- National clinical management protocol based on Ayurveda and Yoga for management of Covid outlines how Ayush practitioners of the two disciplines should approach the treatment of Covid-19 in patients with various COVID conditions.
- The Ministry of Ayush has collaborated with the U.K.'s London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) to conduct a study on 'Ashwagandha' for promoting recovery from COVID-19.

Conclusion

- The use of traditional medicines has increased and the Traditional Medicinal (TM) industries are growing fast, along with the globalization of TM products/ services which are pervasive.
- Integration of the knowledge base of modern tools and techniques with applications of Ayush principles can help in its wider acceptance globally.
- Holistic health emphasizes the connection of mind, body, and spirit, where the goal is to achieve well-being in all the realms of health, and adopting the principles of TM into the healthcare architecture is the surest way for effective, economic and conservative health coverage.