

PM Inaugurates Various Projects in Bihar

Why in News?

Recently, the **Prime Minister** laid the foundation for the <u>All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)</u> <u>hospital</u> and **other projects worth Rs 12,100 crore** in Darbhanga, Bihar.

• 25 additional projects in rail, road, health, and energy sectors were also inaugurated across the region.

Key Points

- About the Projects:
 - AIIMS, Darbhanga Project:
 - The **AIIMS project in Darbhanga**, costing Rs 1264 crore and covering 187 acres in the **Sobhan area**, is expected to be completed within three years.
 - This will be the **second AIIMS in Bihar**, aimed at expanding healthcare infrastructure in the state.
 - The project will feature a super-speciality hospital, an <u>AYUSH</u> block, a medical college, a nursing college, along with a night shelter and residential facilities for staff.
 - It will provide **advanced tertiary healthcare services** for people in Bihar and nearby regions.
 - Jan Aushadhi Kendras:
 - The PM will dedicate 18 an Aushadhi Kendras at railway stations nationwide to increase the availability of affordable medicines.
 - These centers aim to **promote the use of generic medicines**, helping to lower healthcare costs for passengers.
 - It was launched to provide affordable and quality medicines, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged, and was revamped as the <u>Pradhan Mantri Jan</u> <u>Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY)</u> in September 2015.
 - National Highway Development:
 - The PM will inaugurate and lay the foundation stones of several highway projects worth Rs 5,070 crore.
 - This includes the new four-lane Galgalia-Araria section on NH-327E, providing an alternative route from Araria to West Bengal.
 - Railway Infrastructure Projects:
 - Railway projects worth over Rs 1,740 crore will be inaugurated, including **gauge conversions and a bypass line** to ease traffic congestion.
 - New Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) train services in the Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar section will improve access to jobs and education for nearby communities.
 - A MEMU is an <u>Electric Multiple Unit (EMU)</u> **train** that serves short and medium-distance routes.
 - Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector Initiatives:
 - The PM will initiate projects worth more than Rs 4,020 crore in the **petroleum and natural gas sector.**
 - These include a City Gas Distribution network in five districts of Bihar -

Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supaul, Sitamarhi and Sheohar - by the **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.**

• The PM also laid the foundation stone for a **new** <u>bitumen</u>-**manufacturing unit at the Barauni refinery** to reduce dependency on imports.

AYUSH

- AYUSH is the acronym of the medical systems that are being practised in India such as:
 - Ayurveda: Ancient system emphasising holistic well-being.
 - **Yoga**: Union of body, mind, and spirit through physical postures and meditation.
 - Naturopathy: Natural healing using elements like water, air, and diet.
 - Unani: Balance restoration through herbal medicines and humoral theory.
 - **Siddha:** Traditional Tamil medicine with roots in five elements and humours.
 - **Homeopathy**: Highly diluted remedies stimulating self-healing responses.
- These systems are based on **definite medical philosophie**s and represent a way of **healthy living with established concepts** on **prevention of diseases** and promotion of health.
- The **Ministry of AYUSH**, is responsible for developing education, research and propagation of AYUSH in India.



AYUSH Systems of Medicine

Lord Brahma is believed to

be the f

proponent of

Ayurveda

AYUSH encompasses Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Homeopathy, with Ayurveda having a documented history of 5000+ years.

Ayurveda

Samhita Period (1000 BC):
Emerged as mature medical system

Charaka Samhita: Oldest and most authoritative text

 Sushruta Samhita: Gives fundamental principles and therapeutic methods in eight specialties

(9) Main Schools:

- Punarvasu Atreya School of physicians
- (A) Divodasa Dhanvantari School of surgeons

Branches of Ayurveda:

- Kayachikitsa (internal medicine)
- Shalya Tantra (surgery)
- Shalakya Tantra (disease of supraclavicular origin)
- Kaumarabhritya (paediatrics)

ol of physicians chool of surgeon

Agada Tantra

- (toxicology)

 Bhootavidya
 (psychiatry)
- Rasayana Tantra (rejuvenation and geriatrics)
- Vajikarana (eugenics & science of aphrodisiac)

propounded

by Maharishi

Patanjali in

systematic form

Yoasutra

Unani

Pioneered in Greece, developed by Arabs as 7 principles (Umoor-e-Tabbiya)

- Based on the framework of teachings of Buqrat (Hippocrates) and Jalinoos (Galen)
 - Hippocratic theory of four humors viz. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile
- Recognised by WHO and granted official status by India as an alternative health system

Siddha

Dates back to 10000 – 4000 BC; Siddhar Agasthiyar - Father of Siddha Medicine

- Preventive, promotive, curative, rejuvenative, and rehabilitative health care
- 4 Components: Latro-chemistry, Medical practice, Yogic practice & Wisdom
- Diagnosis based on 3 humors (Mukkuttram) and 8 vital tests (Ennvagai Thervu)

Sowa Rigpa

Origin: Lord Buddha in India before 2500 years

- Traditional medicine in Himalayan regions of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, etc.
- Recognised in India by Indian Medicine Central Council Act,1970 (As amended in 2010)

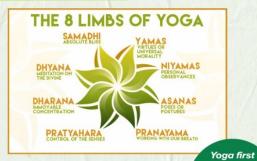
Homeopathy

German physician Dr. Christian F. S. Hahnemann codified its fundamental principles

- Medicines prepared mainly from natural substances (plant products, minerals, animal sources)
- Brought in India by European missionaries
 1810; official recognition 1948
- (9) 3 Key Principles:
 - Similia Similibus Curentur (let likes be cured by likes)
 - Single Medicine
 - (A) Minimum Dose



Yoga & Naturopathy



 Naturopathy: Healing with help of 5 natural elements - Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Ether

- Based on theories of self-healing capacity of body and principles of healthy living
- Encourages a person-centred approach rather than disease-centred