

**08– 02 – 2022**

**News: Anaemia Mukh Bharat (AMB)**

- Recently, the Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare provided information on Anaemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) strategy.

**Anemia Mukh Bharat 6\*6\*6 Strategy**

- Anemia Mukh Bharat Strategy is a strategy focused on benefitting **6 target beneficiary groups, through 6 interventions and 6 institutional mechanisms** to achieve the envisaged target of anemia reduction under the POSHAN Abhiyan.

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Institutions</b>
Children (6-59 months)	Prophylactic IFA supplementation	Intra-ministerial coordination
Children (5 - 10 years)	Deworming	Nutritional Anemia Mukh Bharat Unit
Adolescents under 19	Behavior Change Communication	National Centre of Excellence and Advanced Research on Anemia Control (NCEAR -A)

Women in Reproductive Age group	Test and Treat approach for nutritional anemia	Convergence with other ministries
Pregnant Women	Food fortification	Strengthening Supply Chain and logistics
Lactating Mothers	Addressing non nutritional causes of anemia	Digital Dashboard

## Anaemia

- Anaemia is a condition in which the number of red blood cells or their oxygen-carrying capacity is insufficient to meet physiologic needs, which vary by age, sex, altitude, smoking, and pregnancy status.
- Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anaemia, although other conditions, such as folate, vitamin B12 and vitamin A deficiencies, chronic inflammation, parasitic infections, and inherited disorders can all cause anaemia.
- In its severe form, it is associated with fatigue, weakness, dizziness and drowsiness. Pregnant women and children are particularly vulnerable.

- According to the National Family Health Survey 2019-20, **Indian women and children are overwhelmingly anaemic.**
- Under phase I, 22 states and UTs were surveyed and in a majority of these states and UTs, more than half the children and women were found to be anaemic.
- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), **women in the reproductive age group and having haemoglobin levels lower than 12 grams per decilitre (g / dL), as well as children under five with haemoglobin levels lower than 11.0 g / dL are considered anaemic.**

**News:** Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP)

- Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) has been approved for continuation from 2021-22 with an approved financial outlay of Rs. 1700 crore.

## **Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP)**

- Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) is a **Central Sector Scheme**, which aims at **development of infrastructure for the leather sector, address environmental concerns specific to the leather sector, facilitate additional investments, employment generation and increase in production.**
- Sub-schemes approved under the programme include **Sustainable technology and environmental promotion; Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS); establishment of institutional facilities; Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development; brand promotion; and development of design studios.**
- Development of design studios (proposed outlay Rs 100 crore) is a new sub-scheme and it would promote marketing/export linkages, facilitate buyer- seller

meets, display designs to international buyers and work as interface for the trade fairs.

### **Impact of erstwhile IFLADP**

- The programme has a direct benefit towards **quality employment generation especially for women, skill development, and decent work, making the industry more environments friendly and prompting a sustainable production system.**
- The leather clusters located in different parts of the country have accrued **benefit in terms of reduction of poverty, gender equality, sector specific skill/education, etc.**, thus touching many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Other National Development Plans (NDPs) such as **economic growth, generation of employment, good health and well-being, infrastructure development, affordable and clean energy and other environmental benefits are well-served** by the IFLAD Programme.
- Most of the NDPs align with the SDGs.

## Indian Leather Industry

- India is the second largest producer of footwear and leather garments after China in the world and is the second largest exporter (after China) of leather garments in the world.
- The industry is known for its consistency in high export earnings and it is among the top ten foreign exchange earners for the country.
- India has an abundance of raw materials with access to 20% of world's cattle and buffalo and 11% of the world's goat and sheep population.
- The Leather industry is an employment intensive industry providing job to more than 4 million people, mostly from the weaker sections of the society.
- Women employment is predominant in Leather products industry with about 30% share.
- The Leather industry in India has one of the youngest workforces with 55% of the workforce below 35 years of age.
- The major markets for Indian Leather & Leather Products are USA, Germany, UK, Italy, France, Spain, Netherlands, UAE, etc.

## News: Dhole

- A new study has reported the presence of dholes or Asiatic wild dogs in the high mountains of Central Asia nearly 30 years after their presence was last recorded.
- The animals have been discovered in the Bek-Tosot Conservancy in the Osh region of southern Kyrgyzstan, a few kilometres from the Tajik border. It lies in the Pamir mountain range of Xinjiang Autonomous Region, China.

## **Dhole / Asian Wild Dogs**

- Dhole is also known as Asian Wild Dogs.
- As a country that perhaps supports the highest number of Dholes in the world, we still do not have targeted management plans for the scientific monitoring of the species.
- Dhole is protected under Schedule II of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and under Appendix 2 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- They have threat due to habitat loss because of deforestation and fragmentation of forest corridors and depletion of prey base.

**News:** Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

- Recently, the beneficiary list of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) has been updated to include second child also, provided that it is a girl child.

## **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**

- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a **centrally sponsored maternal benefit scheme** implemented by **Ministry of Women and Child Development**.

### **Beneficiaries**

- All pregnant women and lactating mothers **excluding those who are in regular employment in Central / State Government**.
- All eligible pregnant women and LM who have their pregnancy on or after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 for the first child of the family.
- Recently, **the Government has clarified that Aadhaar of Husbands is not mandatory** under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, **to facilitate the inclusion of single mothers and abandoned mothers**.

Beneficiaries receive a cash benefit of **5000 in 3 installments** on fulfilling the conditions;



- Early registration of pregnancy.
- Ante-natal checkup.
- Registration of birth and completion of first cycle of vaccination for the first living child of the family.
  
- The scheme is combined with another scheme, Janani Suraksha Yojana, under which nearly ₹1,000 is given for an institutional birth, so that a woman gets a total of ₹6,000.
- The funds are distributed under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme to meet enhanced nutritional needs and partially compensate for wage loss.
- The implementation of this scheme is closely monitored using web software PMMVY – Common Application Software.
- A beneficiary is eligible to receive benefits under the scheme only once. That is, in case of infant mortality, she will not be eligible for claiming benefits under the scheme, if she has already received all the installments of the maternity benefit under PMMVY earlier.