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News: Intensified Mission Indradhanush 4.0

- Recently, the **Ministry of Health** virtually launched **Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) 4.0**.
- India is implementing the **largest immunisation programme globally** where it **annually covers more than three crore pregnant women and 2.6 crore children through the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)**.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush 4.0

- Indradhanush (IMI) 4.0 will **ensure that Routine Immunization (RI) services reach unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and pregnant women**.
- **Children up to two years will be covered** in this drive.
- While the pace of routine immunisation has **slowed down due to Covid-19 pandemic, IMI 4.0 will immensely contribute in filling the gaps** and make lasting gains towards universal immunisation.
- Three rounds of IMI 4.0 will be conducted in 416 districts, including 75 districts identified for Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav across 33 States/UTs.

- These districts have been identified based on vaccination coverage as per the latest National Family Health Survey-5 report, Health Management Information System (HMIS) data and burden of vaccine-preventable diseases.

Universal Immunisation Programme

- The Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- In 1985, the Programme was modified as 'Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)'. UIP prevents mortality and morbidity in children and pregnant women against 12 vaccine-preventable diseases.
- But in the past, it was seen that the increase in immunization coverage had slowed down and it increased at the rate of 1% per year between 2009 and 2013.
- To accelerate the coverage, Mission Indradhanush was envisaged and implemented since 2015 to rapidly increase the full immunization coverage to 90%.

Mission Indradhanush

- Mission Indradhanush is a **health mission** of the Government of India.
- It was **launched in 2015 to fully immunize more than 89 lakh children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).**
- The scheme this seeks to **drive towards 90% full immunisation coverage of India and sustain the same** by 2020.
- Vaccination is being provided against **eight vaccine-preventable diseases nationally, i.e. Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B and meningitis and pneumonia caused by Haemophilus influenza type B; and against Rotavirus Diarrhea and Japanese Encephalitis in selected states** and districts respectively.
- **201 districts will be covered in the first phase.** Of these, 82 districts are in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.
- The 201 **districts selected have nearly 50% of all unvaccinated children** in the country.
- The mission follow planning and administration like PPI (Pulse Polio immunisation).

Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)

- Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) was **launched in October 2017**.
- Under IMI, **greater focus was given on urban areas** which were one of the gaps of Mission Indradhanush.
- It focused **to improve immunisation coverage in select districts and cities to ensure full immunisation to more than 90% by December 2018**.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0

- Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 was a nationwide immunisation drive to **mark the 25 years of Pulse polio programme (2019-20)**.
- It had **targets of full immunization coverage in 272 districts spread over 27 States**.
- It aimed to achieve at least 90% pan-India immunisation coverage by 2022.

Intensified Mission Indradhanush 3.0

- Intensified Mission Indradhanush 3.0 **was launched in 2021**.
- Focus of the IMI 3.0 was the **children and pregnant women who had missed their vaccine doses during the Covid-19 pandemic**.

- **Beneficiaries from migration areas and hard to reach areas were targeted** as they might have missed their vaccine doses during Covid-19.

Achievements under Mission Indradhanush

- As of April 2021, during the various phases of Mission Indradhanush, **a total of 3.86 crore children and 96.8 lakh pregnant women have been vaccinated.**
- The first two phases of Mission Indradhanush **resulted in 6.7% increase in full immunisation coverage in a year.**
- A survey (IMI- CES) **carried out in 190 districts covered in Intensified Mission Indradhanush (5th Phase of Mission Indradhanush) shows 18.5% points increase in full immunisation coverage** as compared to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4.
- The **Full Immunisation Coverage among children aged 12-23 months of age has increased from 62% (NFHS-4) to 76.4 % (NFHS-5).**

News: Lassa fever

- Recently, three persons diagnosed with Lassa fever in the UK died. The cases have been linked to travel to West African countries.

Lassa fever

- The Lassa fever-causing virus is found in West Africa and was first discovered in 1969 in Lassa, Nigeria.
- The fever is spread by rats and is primarily found in countries in West Africa including Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Nigeria where it is endemic.
- *Matomys* rats have the potential to spread the deadly Lassa virus.
- The death rate associated with this disease is low, at around 1%. But the death rate is higher for certain individuals, such as pregnant women in their third trimester.
- According to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, about 80% of the cases are asymptomatic and therefore remain undiagnosed.
- A person can become infected if they come in contact with household items of food that is contaminated with the urine or feces of an infected rat (zoonotic disease).

- It can also be spread, though rarely, if a person comes in contact with a sick person's infected bodily fluids or through mucous membranes such as the eyes, nose or the mouth.
- Person-to-person transmission is more common in healthcare settings.
- Mild symptoms of the fever include slight fever, fatigue, weakness and headache.
- Serious symptoms include bleeding, difficulty breathing, and vomiting, facial swelling, pain in the chest, back, and abdomen and shock.
- Death can occur from two weeks of the onset of symptoms, usually as a result of multi-organ failure.

Treatment

- The antiviral drug ribavirin seems to be an effective treatment for Lassa fever if given early on in the course of clinical illness.

News: Cabinet approves preparations for India's G20 Presidency and setting up and staffing of the G20 Secretariat

- The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, today approved the setting up of a G20 Secretariat and its reporting structures, which will be responsible for implementation of overall policy decisions and arrangements needed for steering India's forthcoming G20 Presidency.
- India will hold the Presidency of the G20 from 1st December 2022 to 30th November 2023, culminating with the G20 Summit in India in 2023.

Group of 20 (G 20)

- Group of 20 (G-20) is an international forum for Govt. and Central bank governors from 19 countries and European Union.
- Aim of the grouping is to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy.
- G 20 was founded in 1999 to discuss policies relating to financial stability.
- G-20 has expanded its agenda since 2008 and Heads of Gov./Heads of States as well as Finance Ministers and foreign ministers have met periodically.

- G20 works with International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO) and Financial Stability Board (FSB) in setting up the standards for strengthening the securities markets.

The work of G20 is divided into two tracks:

- The Finance track comprises all meetings with G20 finance ministers and central bank governors and their deputies. Meeting several times throughout the year they focus on monetary and fiscal issues, financial regulations, etc.
- The Sherpa track focuses on broader issues such as political engagement, anti – corruption, development, energy, etc.
- Since 2011, G20 summits had been held annually.
- Spain is a permanent non member invitee for the G-20 summits held annually.
- Members are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and European Union.
- Collectively, the G20 economies account for around 90% of the gross world product (GWP), 80% of world trade (or, if excluding EU intra-trade, 75%), two-thirds of the world population, and approximately half of the world land area.

- The **chairmanship of G-20 is rotated among members** for a period starting from December 1 to November 30 of each year. Current chair is Italy (2020 - 2021), followed by Indonesia (2021 - 2022) and India (2022 - 23). The **group of present, immediate past and immediate next chairperson is called G-20 Troika.**
- G-20 works **without a permanent secretariat.** Each year, **incumbent chair will setup a temporary secretariat.** **Osaka Track on Digital economy** (discussed in 2019 summit held at Osaka, Japan) **was rejected by India,** Indonesia and South Africa.
- G-20 Summits includes summit of State leaders, Summit of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Summit of Labour and Employment Leaders, Summit of Foreign Leaders, Summit of Education Ministers, B20 Summit, C20 Summit, T20 summit, W20 Summit and Y20 summit.

News: SVAMITVA Scheme

- Under the SVAMITVA scheme, geospatial technology along with Drones will survey all the over 6 lakh Indian villages.
- At the same time, pan-India 3D Maps will be prepared for 100 Indian cities.

Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme

- SVAMITVA stands for **Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas**.
- SVAMITVA is a **Central Sector Scheme** aimed at **providing 'record of rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages and issuance of property cards to the property owners**.
- Under the scheme, **the latest surveying technology such as drones** will be used for **measuring the inhabited land in villages and rural areas**.
- The mapping and survey will be conducted in collaboration with the **Survey of India, State Revenue Department and State Panchayati Raj Department under the Ministry of Panchayati Raj**.

- The drones will draw the digital map of every property falling in the geographical limit of each Indian village.
- Property Cards will be prepared and given to the respective owners.
- The scheme will create records of land ownership in villages and these records will further facilitate tax collection, new building plan and issuance of permits.
- It will enable the government to effectively plan for the infrastructural programs in villages.
- It would help in reducing the disputes over property.

E-Gram Swaraj portal

- E Gram Swaraj portal is the official portal of central govt. for the implementation of SWAMITVA scheme.
- By visiting this portal people can check their Panchayat profile easily.
- It will also contain the details of ongoing development works and the fund allocated for them.
- Any citizen can create his or her account on the portal and can know about the developmental works of villages.
- The user of E Gram Swaraj portal can also access all work of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

- This single interface will help speed-up the implementation of projects in rural areas from planning to completion.