Prelim Bits 26-07-2019

Rising dengue cases in Mumbai

- Mumbai registered its first dengue death this year and already 71 dengue cases have been confirmed by the BMC.
- **Dengue** is the fast emerging **'mosquito-borne viral infection'**.
- It flourishes in urban poor areas, suburbs mostly in tropical and subtropical countries.
- The dengue virus (**DEN**) comprises four distinct serotypes, which belong to the genus **Flavivirus**, family Flaviviridae.
- The '**Aedes aegypti'** mosquito is the main vector.
- 'Aedes aegypti' mosquito breeds in **freshwater**. (unlike Malaria mosquito (Anopheles) breeds in any water accumulating in open areas).
- The breeding sites can be domestic atmosphere, under refrigerator plates, water containers, ACs in households.
- The mosquito mainly acquires the virus while feeding on the blood of an infected person.
- It develops severe flu-like symptoms which includes,

1. Severe headache
2. Pain behind the eyes
3. Nausea, Vomiting
4. Swollen glands
5. Muscle and joint pains
6. Rashes

- In India it peaks from Monsoon every year.
- It is prevalent in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, Harayana, Punjab, West Bengal and most of southern India.
- There is no specific treatment for dengue fever and the patients are advised to drink plenty of fluids.
- Maintenance of the patient's circulating fluid volume is the central feature of such care.
- The only current method of controlling dengue is to effectively combat the vector mosquitoes.
- It is implemented using 'Integrated Vector Management' (IVM) approach.
- IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control.

- Dengue cases have been recorded by the 'National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme' (**NVBDCP**).

NVBDCP

- It is the national level Technical Nodal office equipped with Technical Experts in the field of Public Health.
- It functions under **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**
- It is responsible for prevention and control of major Vector Borne Diseases.
- It also helps in framing technical guidelines & policies, to guide the states for Programme implementation.

Census data on Migrations

- Census 2011 data on migration has been released recently.
- When a person is enumerated in census at a different place than her/his place of birth, then she/he is considered a 'migrant'.
- Over 45.58 crore Indians were found to be "migrants" according to the Census 2011.
- The bulk of the migration takes place within individual states.
- Only 11.91% (5.43 crore) had moved to one state from another, while nearly 39.57 crore had moved within their states.
- In that, 'Women' comprised two-thirds of the total migrant population.
- Marriage and employment are the major reasons for migration.

- U.P and Bihar have a disproportionately high number of out-migrants.
- Migrants constitute more than one-third of the population in metros like Delhi and Mumbai.
- U.P has the highest share of out-migrants while Maharashtra has the highest share of in-migrants
- The 4 states U.P, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh accounted for 50% of India's total inter-state migrants.
- The most common migration path was U.P to Delhi.
- U.P to Maharashtra and Karnataka to Maharashtra are also among the top migration paths.
- Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh are among the top destinations to which people migrate.
- Among southern States, Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh and Kerala to Tamil Nadu are the most common migration patterns.
- Tamil Nadu had 16.5 lakh immigrants in Census 2011, the largest number in the south.

- The northeast States are among those with the lowest numbers of immigrants.
- The 8 northeast States together accounted for just 2% of the total immigrants.
- In Assam, illegal migrations from Bangladesh, where 64,117 peoples' last place of residence was in Bangladesh.
- About 38% of the migration was from rural to urban areas, while urban to urban migration accounted for the second highest 32%.

Van Dhan Vikas Kendras

- It is an initiative of the 'Ministry of Tribal Affairs' and TRIFED.
- It seeks to improve the livelihood of tribal population by harnessing the incomes through wealth of forest.
- 'Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram' is primarily a component under the Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP).
- Marketing is done through Minimum Support Price (MSP).
- 'Van Dhan Vikas Kendras' will provide skill upgradation and capacity building to the traditional knowledge of tribal people.
- It seeks to to convert the tribal wisdom into a remunerative economic activity.
- MFP is a major source of livelihood for tribals living in forest areas.
- Tribals derive 20-40% of their annual income from MFP.
- So, this will help in optimum utilization of natural resources and provide sustainable MFP based livelihood for tribals.
- A typical Van Dhan Vikas Kendra shall constitute of 10 tribal Van Dhan Vikas Self Help Groups (**SHG**).
- The grass root level procurement of MFP is proposed to be undertaken through SHG.
- SHGs shall be appropriately trained on sustainable harvesting, primary processing & value addition of MFP.

Poshan Abhiyaan

- The **POSHAN** Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).
- It amis to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children (0-6 years), Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers.
- The NNM is as an apex body which monitor, fix targets and guide the nutrition related interventions across the Ministries.
- It targets to reduce stunting, undernutrition, anemia and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively.
- **Mission 25 by 2022** – Although it targets to reduce stunting by 2%, Mission

would strive to achieve reduction in Stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022.

- Behavior change communication is the key component for converting it into Jan Andolan (People's movement).
- The Government of India and **UNICEF** have jointly signed the "Country Programme 2018-2022".
- The goal of the country programme is to contribute to national efforts to enable all children, especially the most disadvantaged, to have their rights progressively fulfilled.
- To develop their full potential in an inclusive and protective society.
- UNICEF provides technical support to MWCD for the Programme.
- It is also supporting in the following matters:

1. In designing of all guidelines.
2. Preparing Posters and Hoardings
3. Preparation of audio visual.
4. In preparation and designing of Jan Andolan Guidelines and
5. In preparation of Dashboard/Google link for Jan Andolan.

- Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be anchored in the principles of results-based management and guided by verifiable data and statistics.

Source: PIB, The Indian Express

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