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Mission -Indradhanush Abiyan

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ABSTRACT

The infectious disease can be prevented by effective immunization. Immunization programs are the most important and integral part of the health activities in every country of the world.

Keywords: Indradhanush abiyan, Mortality, Morbidity

INTRODUCTION

Due to the lack of awareness, or due to certain religious restrictions some of the parents are not ready to give vaccines for their children's or not ready to take vaccines for them self's also.

For eradicating their fear and anxiety or if any misconceptions regarding immunization Govt. of India started the national immunization programme in the year of 1985 and through Govt. hospitals as well as private hospitals, they are getting the vaccines for vaccine preventable diseases.

The major objectives of the immunization include

To reduce the infant mortality rate by providing immunization against main six killer diseases of the children

To reduce maternal mortality rate by immunizing the pregnant mother against tetanus

To increase the health status and life expectancy of the people by taking prophylactic measures against disease.

To control infectious disease and their carriers

Develop sufficient capacity and technique to manufacture vaccines.

After the successful implementation of national immunization programme Govt. of India was unable to control the mortality of the infants and morbidity in infants. To avoid further mortalities and morbidities Govt. of India Started one new programme

ie Mission Indradhanush, is a health mission of the Government of India. It was launched by Union Health Minister J. P. Nadda on 25 December 2014. The scheme this seeks to drive towards 90% full immunisation coverage of India and sustain the same by year 2022. 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 & pneumonia caused by Haemophilus influenza type B; and against Rotavirus Diarrhea and Japanese Encephalitis in selected states and districts respectively. The main aim of this programme is to achieve 100% vaccination coverage rural as well as urban part of the country irrespective of rich or poor categories.

201 districts will be covered in the first phase. Of these programme, 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 follows planning and administration like PPI (Pulse Polio immunisation). In pulse polio programme house to house check up and will try to identify unvaccinated children's same methods will be following here also. The main aim of this house-to-house survey is to provide 100% coverage of vaccination. Mission Indradhanush may be regarded as one of the key schemes of the NDA government in India.

The ultimate goal of Mission Indradhanush is to ensure that full immunisation with all available vaccines for children up to two years of age and pregnant women. The Government has identified 600 high focus districts across 28 states in the country that have the highest number of partially immunised and unimmunised children, and from these states the mortality rate as well as morbidity rates will be high also.

To intensify the Indradhanush abiyon programme PM Narendra Modi launched the Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) on 8 October 2017. Through this the Government aims to reach each and every child up to two years of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme/UIP. The main target areas are the states from where the vaccinations are not happening properly.

To boost the routine immunisation coverage in the country, the minister of Health and Family welfare Dr. Harsh Vardhan introduced Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 to ensure reaching the unreached with all available vaccines and accelerate the coverage of children and pregnant women in the identified districts and blocks from December 2019-March 2020. This aims to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of ending preventable child deaths by 2030.

It aims at immunising 272 districts in 27 States and at block level (652 blocks) in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar because of its hard to reach and tribal populations.

Ministry of Women and Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Youth Affairs and others have come together to ensure the benefits of vaccines reach the last mile.

Finally, the ultimate aim of this programme is to protect the community members from vaccine preventable diseases especially for protecting the health status of under five childrens.

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