

DAILY PT POINTERS

3rd July, 2024



HEADLINES OF THE DAY

The Hindu : _GS 3/Environment –Page 6

District Panchayat constitutes technical committee to address water hyacinth issue in Kottayam

The committee has been tasked with submitting a report within a month.

Updated - July 02, 2024 09:16 pm IST Published - July 02, 2024 07:09 pm IST - KOTTAYAM

THE HINDU BUREAU



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- Water hyacinth is a fast-growing, aquatic plant
- A native of Brazil, the weed has spread to other parts of the world
- Water hyacinth can form dense mats that spread out across water surfaces eventually choking the entire water body.
- Water hyacinth grows from seed and through vegetative reproduction.

The Hindu :GS2-IR(Page -12)

Jaishankar to represent India in place of Modi at SCO summit in Kazakhstan

Mr. Putin, and Sharif are expected to attend; Modi's decision to skip Eurasian grouping meet could disappoint Central Asian countries as interactions with them have been cancelled twice in the past; meeting is expected to see discussions on multilateral cooperation in trade and fight against terror

Ishasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar reached Astana in Kazakhstan on Tuesday to lead the Indian delegation to the SCO Council of Heads of State in place of Prime Minister Narendra Modi on July 3 and 4, the Ministry of External Affairs said.

Leaders of other countries in the Eurasian group, newly expanded to include Belarus this year, including Russian President Vladimir Putin, Pakistan PM Shehbaz Sharif and the Presidents of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will be hosted by Kazakh President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev at the summit. Chinese President Xi Jinping attended in Astana for a state visit and bilateral meetings with the head of the SCO, while Iran's President may not be able to attend as the country is in the middle of elections.

Shortly after landing, Mr. Jaishankar met Kazakh Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Murat



External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar with Kazakhstan Deputy Prime Minister Murat Nurtayev in Astana on Tuesday. X/1000 (43314054)

Nurtayev. In a social media post, he said that he had "discussed our expanding strategic partnership and India's increasing engagement with Central Asia in various formats".

Mr. Jaishankar is expected to address the grouping during the plenary session on Thursday morning.

"At the summit, the leaders are expected to review the organisation's activities over the past two decades and discuss the state and prospects of multilateral cooperation. Topical issues of regional and international

importance are also expected to be discussed at the meeting," the MEA said in a press release on Tuesday, which did not give any reason for Mr. Modi's decision not to attend the summit on July 4.

While Mr. Modi may still address the Eurasian grouping virtually, his decision to drop out of the summit in Kazakhstan will avoid awkward moments from sharing the stage with the Chinese President and Pakistan PM, given the tense ties with both countries. Mr. Modi is due to

No topic off-limits: Russia

Press Trust of India
MOSCOW

Given the "very trusting nature" of the relationship between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, no topic is off-limits for the two leaders when they meet here soon, Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov

meet the Russian President next week in Moscow for a bilateral visit.

However, the absence of Mr. Modi in Astana could disappoint the Central Asian leadership, given that his planned engagements with them have been cancelled twice in recent years, once when they were invited to India for Republic Day in 2022 (the visit was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic), and when India turned the SCO Summit in July 2023 into a virtual format.

Given that the next SCO

said on Tuesday. The dates of Mr. Modi's visit to Moscow will be announced a bit later but preparations for it are already at their final stages, he said.

Describing Mr. Modi's visit as "very important", Mr. Peskov said the leaders will discuss regional and global security, trade and all other topics.

Held in Islamabad, the meeting is due to be held in Pakistan later this year, and the next SCO Summit will be hosted by China in 2025, it remains to be seen whether Mr. Modi will attend future SCO events as well.

Astana Declaration

On Thursday, the SCO Council will adopt the Astana Declaration, which is expected to focus on strengthening ties between SCO countries on economic issues, connectivity, fighting terrorism and regional developments.

During the SCO Foreign Ministers meeting in May, MEA Secretary (Economic Relations) Damru Ravi had promoted "maximising the utilisation of the Chabahar Port" as well as using the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) connecting India to Central Asia and Russia via Iran, and the India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEC) that has been stalled due to the Israel Gaza conflict.

Pakistan PM Mr. Sharif is expected to also offer Qasim Port and Gwadar port for land-locked Central Asia's trade routes. India and Pakistan both became members of the SCO in 2017, and their leaders have often sparred at the high-level meetings over issues like terrorism and transit trade, including in Uzbekistan in 2022, and last year's SCO Foreign Ministers' meeting in Goa.

The leaders are also expected to discuss developments in Afghanistan, given that nearly all SCO members are engaged closely with the Taliban regime in Kabul.

- The 24th Meeting of the SCO Council of Heads of State (SCO Summit) will be held on 04 July 2024 in Astana, under the presidency of Kazakhstan.
- External Affairs Minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar will lead the Indian delegation to Astana for the Summit.
- At the Summit, the leaders are expected to review the organization's activities over the past two decades and discuss the state and prospects of multilateral cooperation. Topical issues of regional and international importance are also expected to be discussed at the meeting.
- India's priorities in SCO are shaped by Prime Minister's vision of a 'SECURE' SCO. SECURE stands for Security, Economic cooperation, Connectivity, Unity, Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and Environmental protection. India, under its first-ever presidency of SCO, hosted the 23rd Meeting of the SCO Council of Heads of State on 04 July 2023 in virtual format.

The Hindu: GS 3/Economy

RBI proposes rationalising norms on EXIM deals

Press Trust of India
MUMBAI

The RBI on Tuesday proposed rationalising regulations that cover export and import transactions to promote ease of doing business and empower banks to provide more efficient service to their foreign exchange customers.

The central bank has issued 'Regulation of Foreign Trade under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 - Draft Regulations and Directions' .

As per the draft, every exporter should furnish to the specified authority a declaration specifying the amount representing the full export value of the goods or services.

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Who was Abdul Hamid, hero of Asal Uttar battle?

MAN AMAN SINGH CHHINA
CHANDIGARH, JULY 2

RSS supremo Mohan Bhagwat, on Monday, released 'Mere Papa Paramvir', a book which tells the tale of Abdul Hamid, one of India's greatest war heroes. Bhagwat travelled to Uttar Pradesh's Dhampur, Hamid's ancestral village, to release the book authored by journalist-filmmaker S Ramachandran.

Born on July 1, 1933, Company Quarter Master Havildar (CQMH) Abdul Hamid laid down his life fighting the Pakistan Army's Patton tanks in the Battle of Asal Uttar during the 1965 Indo-Pak War. He was posthumously awarded the Param Vir Chakra, India's highest gallantry award.

Epic tank battle

Asal Uttar, in Punjab's Ferozpur district, is situated close to the India-Pakistan border. It is around seven kilometres away from the town of Khem Karan.

In September 1965 — almost a month after the War broke out — Pakistan Army's 1 Armoured Division launched an offensive, crossing the border and capturing many parts of Khem Karan. It reached the bridge over the Beas River, and cut off large parts of Punjab, in-

A fierce tank battle, one of the largest since World War II, took place between September 8 and September 10. Ultimately, Pakistan's offence was decimated. The Pakistan Army lost 97 US-made Patton Tanks, as well as a few Shermans and Chaffees, during the battle, and one entire armoured regiment and its commanding officer surrendered to the Indian Army.

The town of Khem Karan remained under Pakistani occupation till the ceasefire was announced on September 23. It was returned to India in exchange for India-occupied areas in Pakistan.



Abdul Hamid,
National War Memorial

Hamid's heroism

During the battle, Hamid was serving with the 4th Grenadiers Battalion of the Indian Army, and was deployed on the outskirts of Chima village, located on the Amritsar-Khem Karan road. He was leading a detachment of jeep-mounted recoilless guns, which was hunting for enemy tanks in the fields around Asal Uttar.

On September 10, Hamid spotted a detachment of four Pakistani Patton tanks. He fired at them from near point-blank range, destroying three of the tanks and disabling one. However, he came under heavy fire from a nearby Pakistani tank, and ultimately lost his life.

, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh chief **Mohan Bhagwat visited the native village of Hamid**, Dhamupur, where he released a book on Hamid titled 'Mere Papa Paramvir' and another book titled 'Bharat ka Musalman'.

Born on July 1, 1933, Company Quarter Master Havildar (CQMH) Abdul Hamid laid his life down while fighting Pakistan Army's Patton tanks in the Battle of Asal Uttar — one of the largest tank battles fought during the 1965 India-Pakistan War. Hamid was awarded Param Vir Chakra — India's highest gallantry award — posthumously.

- Situated in Punjab, Asal Uttar is quite close to the India-Pakistan border and around seven kilometres away from the town of Khem Karan.
- The Battle of Asal Uttar was fought from 8 to 10 September 1965. The Indian resistance near Khem Karan is considered as one of the key turning points of 1965 India-Pakistan war, one which tilted the balance in favour of India.

Indian Express –Art and Culture(GSI)-Page 9

Abhaya mudra, Buddhist & Hindu cultural symbol conveying freedom from fear

ARJUN SENGUPTA

NEW DELHI, JULY 2

IN HIS first speech as LoP in Lok Sabha, Rahul Gandhi on Monday invoked the abhaya mudra, the gesture of the raised open palm that is commonly understood as conveying reassurance and a freedom from fear. He portrayed the government as a regime based on fear, and stressed that the culture of fear is alien to the Hindu religion and Indian civilisation.

"The first idea in this image that we defend is the idea of confronting our fear and never being scared," Rahul said. The abhaya mudra, he said, was a common thread in the depictions of Lord Shiva, Guru Nanak, and Jesus Christ, and also figured in Islam, Buddhism, and Jainism.

Mudras in Buddhism

In Sanskrit, the term *mudra* could mean a seal, mark, sign, or currency, but in the

Buddhist context, it refers to "hand and arm gestures made during the course of ritual practice or depicted in images of buddhas, bodhisattvas, tantric deities, and other Buddhist images" (Buswell and Lopez, *The Princeton Dictionary of Buddhism*, 2013).

Mudras are most commonly associated with visual depictions of the Buddha (or *Buddharupa*); different gestures convey different moods and meanings, signifying the subtle manifestations of the Buddha's states of realisation.

For about 500 years after the Buddha, who lived in the 6th or 5th Century BCE, the person of the great teacher was not depicted in the form of an image or sculpture. At Sanchi, for instance, the Buddha is symbolised by a vacant throne or a footprint.

The earliest depictions of the Buddha in physical form date to roughly around the turn of the first millennium. Depictions started appearing in the Gandhara art from the northwestern edge of the Indian sub-

continent (present day Pakistan and Afghanistan), which drew on Hellenistic influences, and later in the art of the Gupta period, in the Gangetic plains.

In the earliest depictions of *Buddharupa*, four mudras can be found: the *abhaya mudra*, or "gesture of fearlessness"; the *bhramispursha mudra*, or "Earth-touching gesture"; the *dharmachakra mudra*, or "gesture of the wheel of dharma"; and the *dhyan mudra*, or "gesture of meditation".

With the evolution of Mahayana (Greater Vehicle) and Vajrayana (Thunderbolt Vehicle) Buddhism, and the proliferation of Buddhist artwork outside India, hundreds of mudras entered Buddhist iconography.

In tantric Buddhist traditions, the mudras came to be associated with dynamic ritual hand movements, where they "symbolised material offerings, enacted forms of worship, or signified relationships with visualised deities" (Buswell and Lopez).

Gesture of fearlessness

The *abhaya mudra* is described by



Kushana-period Buddha sculpture, depicted with the *abhaya mudra*, currently preserved in Mathura museum. Wikimedia Commons

Buswell and Lopez as one "typically formed with the palm of the right hand facing outward at shoulder height and the fingers pointing up... Occasionally, the index, second, or third finger touches the thumb, with the remaining fingers extended upward".

In some cases, both hands may simultaneously be raised in this posture in a "double *abhaya mudra*".

In Buddhist tradition, the *abhaya mudra* is associated with the Buddha immediately after he obtained Enlightenment, "portraying a sense of the security, serenity, and compassion that derive from enlightenment" (Buswell and Lopez).

The "gesture of fearlessness [also] identifies the moment when Shakyamuni (the Buddha) tamed the mad elephant... illustrating the Buddha's ability to grant fearlessness to his followers" (Buswell, *Encyclopaedia of Buddhism*, 2004).

According to Buddhist legend, Devadatta, a cousin and a disciple of the Buddha, upon not being granted the special treatment he expected, plotted to harm the Enlightened One. He tied a wild elephant intoxicated and drove her on the Buddha's path. As the disciples scattered before the charging animal, the Buddha raised his hand in the *abhaya mudra* of love and kindness. The elephant is said to have calmed down immediately, gone down

on her knees, and bowed to the Buddha. This is why the *abhaya mudra* is also seen as a "gesture of protection" or "gesture of granting refuge".

In Hindu religion

Over time, the *abhaya mudra* appeared in depictions of Hindu deities, and the Buddha himself was absorbed into the Hindu pantheon as the ninth avatar of the Puranic god Vishnu.

"Hinduism came to regard the Buddha as an avatar of Vishnu between AD 450 and the sixth century," the Indologist Wendy Doniger wrote in her classic *The Hindus: An Alternative History*. The first mention of the Buddha avatar came in the *Vishnu Purana* (400-500 CE).

As multiple traditions, practices, and cultural influences mingled in the great melting pot of the Hindu religion, manifestations were seen in art and visual depiction of gods. The *abhaya mudra* was seen in the depictions, most commonly of Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu, and Lord Ganesha.

- In Sanskrit, the term *mudra* could mean a seal, mark, sign, or currency, but in the Buddhist context, it refers to "hand and arm gestures made during the course of ritual practice or depicted in images of buddhas, bodhisattvas, tantric deities, and other Buddhist images
- Mudras are most commonly associated with visual depictions of the Buddha (or *Buddharupa*), with different gestures conveying different moods and meanings, signifying the subtle manifestations of the Buddha's states of realisation.
- *abhaya mudra*, the gesture of the raised open palm that is commonly understood as conveying reassurance and a freedom from fear.

Indian Express -Economy(GSIII)-Page 13

FOLLOWS NITI AAYOG RECOMMENDATIONS

Critical mineral recycling: Govt plans PLI scheme to boost circular economy

AGGAM WALIA
NEW DELHI, JULY 2

THE MINISTRY of Mines is in the initial stages of designing a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme to boost the recycling of critical minerals in India, *The Indian Express* has learnt. This move aims to foster a circular economy and bolster domestic supply chains, following a lacklustre response to recent auctions of critical mineral blocks.

The proposed PLI scheme aligns with policy recommendations from NITI Aayog, the government's apex think tank, and complements the Battery Waste Management Rules (BWMR), 2022, which mandate phased recycling of used electric vehicle (EV) lithium-ion batteries from 2026 onwards.

In an office memorandum dated May 1, 2024, the Mines Ministry circulated a concept note on a PLI scheme envisaged for the recycling of critical minerals, people familiar with the developments said. The note was shared with key government stakeholders, including the Department of Science & Technology, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), and the Ministry of

SCHEME TO TARGET E-WASTE RECYCLING

THE PLI scheme will target e-waste recycling—often referred to as “urban mining”—to recover critical minerals such as lithium, copper, cobalt, graphite, chromium, and silicon. These minerals are crucial for clean energy tech like solar PV modules, wind turbines, energy storage systems, and EVs

THE PROPOSED scheme aligns with policy recommendations from NITI Aayog, the government's apex think tank, and complements the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, which mandate phased recycling of used EV lithium-ion batteries from 2026 onwards

Heavy Industries (MHI), for comments and feedback. The ministry is yet to hear back from MNRE and MHI.

The PLI scheme, while yet to be finalised, will target e-waste recycling—often referred to as “urban mining”—to recover critical minerals such as lithium, copper, cobalt, graphite, chromium, and silicon. These minerals are crucial for clean energy technologies like solar PV modules, wind turbines, energy storage systems, and EVs, as well as consumer electronics. Feedback from MNRE and MHI is vital, given MNRE's role in solar and wind energy policies and MHI's involvement in the devel-

opment of the EV ecosystem.

Similar to other PLI schemes, the one under consideration by the Mines Ministry will incentivise production of recycled critical minerals for secondary use and promote investment in advanced recycling technologies and infrastructure, industry sources said. The quantum of incentive is likely to vary based on the type and value of minerals recycled.

Some recyclers argue the scheme should benefit only those extracting high-purity critical minerals suitable for reuse as primary inputs. Others advocate for a wider scope that includes the production of black mass,

which is shredded and processed e-waste rich in minerals including lithium, manganese, cobalt, and nickel, since most Indian recyclers currently lack capacities to extract battery-grade minerals from black mass.

India's e-waste generation is poised to surge, driven by rapid growth in solar and wind energy infrastructure and EV adoption. Industry estimates project solar PV module waste to jump from 100 kilotonnes (kt) in FY23 to 340 kt by 2030. Additionally, 500 kt of EV batteries are expected to reach recycling units in the coming years. Research indicates that recycling critical minerals can significantly reduce the need for virgin ores and new mines.

In a report released in July, 2023, NITI Aayog also pushed for a PLI scheme for critical mineral recycling. “Apart from non-fiscal incentives from states, a production linked incentive can also be introduced by the Government of India in line with the ACC PLI scheme given to cell manufacturers. This will not only help the domestic recyclers but also serve the cell manufacturers selected under the ACC PLI scheme,” the report, co-authored with the Green Growth Equity Fund, said.

The think tank also recommended the consideration of key

parameters for developing such an incentive, including the cell chemistry or minerals and metals being recovered, recovery efficiency of recycled minerals and metals, and benchmarks for domestic utilisation of recovered minerals and metals.

The need to incentivise the growth of critical mineral recycling has become all the more urgent after most critical mineral blocks offered by the Mines Ministry failed to pass the technical bids stage, which requires at least three eligible bidders. This indicates a lack of investor interest in domestic mining of critical minerals.

The new incentives will also build on the Battery Waste Management Rules (BWMR) notified in 2022 by the Central Pollution Control Board. These rules mandate that producers of batteries containing lithium, nickel, cobalt, and lead ensure environmentally sound management of waste batteries through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) compliance. EPR compliance, based on the polluter pays principle, holds producers accountable for managing the waste generated by their products. Producers can meet compliance by trading credits with recyclers.

- The Ministry of Mines is in the initial stages of designing a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme to boost the recycling of critical minerals in India, *The Indian Express* has learnt. This move aims to foster a circular economy and bolster domestic supply chains, following a lacklustre response to recent auctions of critical mineral blocks.
- The proposed PLI scheme aligns with policy recommendations from NITI Aayog, the government's apex think tank, and complements the Battery Waste Management Rules (BWMR), 2022, which mandate phased recycling of used electric vehicle (EV) lithium-ion batteries from 2026 onwards.

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UNCTAD REPORT

'Moderating inflation aiding goods trade recovery in India, China'

RAVIDUTTA MISHRA
NEW DELHI, JULY 2

INDIA AND China exhibited "very strong" quarter-over-quarter export performance as the decline in goods trade among major economies reversed during the first quarter of 2024, UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said in its report released on Tuesday.

In the first quarter of 2024, global trade continued its modest and gradual increase that began in the second half of 2023, fuelled by positive trade dynamics for the US amid moderating inflation and improving economic growth forecast.

"Overall, moderating global inflation and improving economic growth forecasts suggest a reversal of the downward macroeconomic trends that have characterised most of 2023. Additionally, rising demand for products related to energy transition and artificial intelligence should contribute to trade growth through 2024," UNCTAD said. However, the global trade outlook for 2024 remains subject to downside risks. Persistent geopolitical tensions, rising shipping costs, and emerging industrial policies

EXPLAINED

Heavy subsidies to impact global trade

UNCTAD in its report said that by providing heavy subsidies to their own industries, developed countries and major emerging economies are expected to enhance their global competitiveness in these sectors. This will impact not only their domestic markets but also global trade, potentially marginalising smaller economies from entering these lucrative markets.

are becoming uneven as global supply is becoming increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few major exporters on the back of heavy subsidies which is hurting global trade and marginalising smaller economies, UNCTAD said.

In what could fuel inflation further, the report said that the prices for traded goods have remained constant in Q1 2024 but are expected to increase in Q2 2024 with trade growing faster

in 2023 reversed in Q1 2024, but only for some. Specifically, imports increased for Brazil, the Russian Federation, and the United States. On the export side, China and India exhibited very strong quarter-over-quarter export performance. Exports also grew for the Russian Federation and the United States. In contrast, trade continued to decline for Japan and South Africa," the report read. UNCTAD said that a subsidy race could lead to trade fragmentation among major suppliers seeking to gain trade dominance within their major trade relationships.

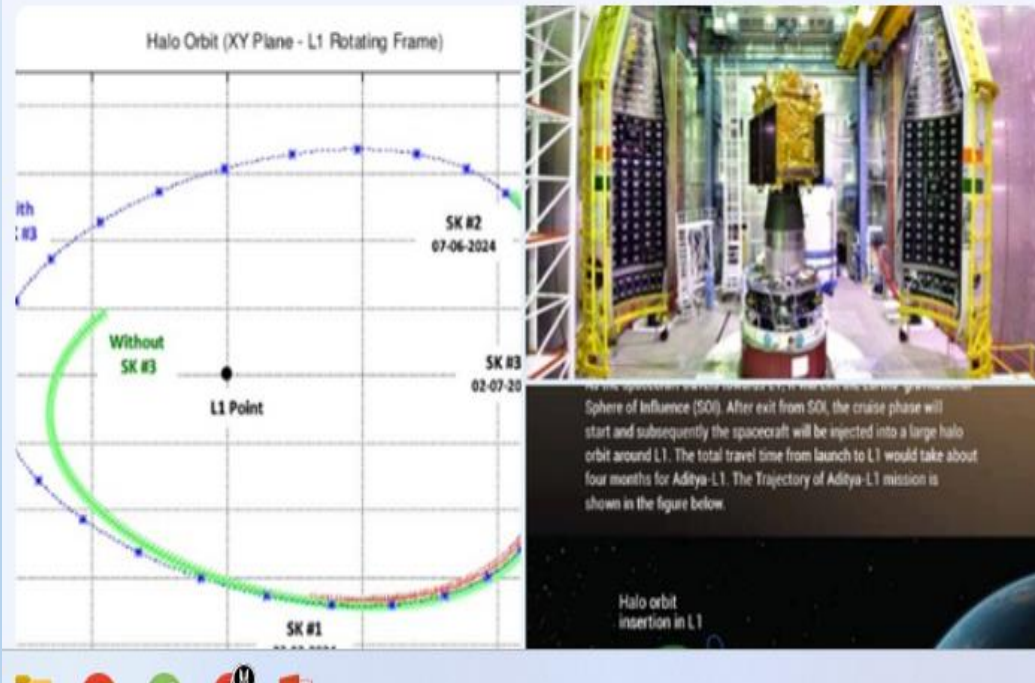
"By providing heavy subsidies to their own industries, developed countries and major emerging economies are expected to enhance their global competitiveness in these sectors. This will impact not only their domestic markets but also global trade, potentially marginalising smaller economies from entering these lucrative markets," the report said.

Unilateral actions in the form of industrial policies often distort trade and trading partners may respond with trade restrictions, escalating protectionism and potentially triggering retal-

- According to the latest Global Trade Update released by UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 2 July, the growth was primarily driven by increased exports from China (9%), India (7%) and the US (3%).
- Conversely, Europe's exports showed no growth and Africa's decreased by 5%.
- Trade in developing countries and South-South trade increased by about 2% in both imports and exports during the first quarter of 2024.
- Global trade resumes growth in first quarter of 2024
- **The growth was fueled by positive trade dynamics for the United States and developing countries, and in sectors related to green energy and artificial intelligence.**
- The report highlights that trade growth varied significantly across sectors, with green energy and artificial intelligence-related products experiencing stronger increases.

Air-Science and Tech(GSIII)

Indian Solar Mission Aditya-L1 Completes Its First Halo Orbit Around The Sun-Earth L1 Point



- India's first solar mission, the Aditya-L1 spacecraft, has completed its first halo orbit around the Sun-Earth L1 point. ISRO said its station-keeping manoeuvre yesterday ensured its seamless transition into the second halo orbit. The Aditya-L1 mission, which is an Indian solar observatory at Lagrangian point L1, was launched on September 2, 2023, and was inserted in its targeted halo orbit on January 6, 2024. According to ISRO, the Aditya-L1 spacecraft in the halo orbit takes 178 days to complete a revolution around the L1 point.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY



PIB–Defense(GSIII)

Ministry of Defence

INDIAN ARMY CONTINGENT DEPARTS FOR INDIA- THAILAND JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE MAITREE

Posted On: 02 JUL 2024 10:32AM by PIB Delhi

- The Indian Army contingent departed yesterday for the 13th edition of India- Thailand joint military Exercise MAITREE. The exercise is scheduled to be conducted from 1st to 15th July 2024 at Fort Vachirapran in Tak Province of Thailand. Last edition of the same exercise was conducted at Umroi, Meghalaya in September 2019.
- Aim of Exercise MAITREE is to foster Military Cooperation between India and Thailand. The Exercise will enhance combined capabilities in executing Joint Counter Insurgency/ Terrorist Operations in Jungle and Urban Environment under Chapter VII of United Nations Charter. The Exercise will focus on high degree of physical fitness, joint planning and joint tactical drills. Exercise MAITREE will enable the two sides to share their best practices in Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for conduct of joint operations. The Exercise will facilitate developing inter-operability, bonhomie and camaraderie between soldiers of both the countries.

HEADLINES OF THE DAY

Air-Science and Tech(GSIII)

Number Of HFMD Infections Exceed Warning Level In Japan For First Time In Nearly Five Years



- In Japan, the number of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) infections has exceeded the warning level nationwide in Japan for the first time in nearly five years.
- HFMD, a viral infection causing blister-like rashes on the hands, feet, and inside the mouth, primarily affects children under the age of four.
- Symptoms include fever, loss of appetite, feeling unwell, skin rashes and sore throat. Mouth sores and ulcers on the tongue, gums and the inside of the cheeks can also indicate HFMD infection. Children are at higher risk of contracting the illness which may lead to serious complications such as encephalitis or dehydration.