

All-Inclusive Current Affairs for Prelims 2022

Society Class-1

Euthanasia

In 2018 SC allowed living will and passive euthanasia (but under strict guidelines)

Living Will

person states how he wants to be treated if he is **seriously ill**

Euthanasia

 (mercy killing)

- Intentionally ending life to relieve suffering
- **Active** Euthanasia → **inject** some drug to kill; **illegal** in India
- **Passive** Euthanasia → **remove** life support system; **legal** in India
- **Article 21**: Right to live with dignity includes **right to die with dignity**
- **Aruna Shanbaug** case about? Euthanasia (but she died of pneumonia)

Palliative care reducing suffering of seriously ill

Sallekhana / Santhara

Jainism; Fast unto death; only in special circumstances
Mentioned in Jain texts like **Ratnakaranda śrāvākacāra**

Prayopavesa

Hinduism; Fast unto death
Only in special circumstances

Vatakkiruttal:

Tamil ritual; Fast unto death
By Kings during Sangam age

NFHS

National Family Health Survey

- first round in **1992-93**
- by **MoHFW**, with **IIPS** as nodal agency
- International Institute for Population Sciences:
- University, 1956, Mumbai

NFHS-5 (compared to NFHS-4)

- ❑ TFR fell from 2.2 to **2.0**; **only 5 States** have TFR > 2.1
 - Bihar (2.98)
 - Meghalaya (2.91)
 - Uttar Pradesh (2.35)
 - Jharkhand (2.26)
 - Manipur (2.17)
- ❑ **Under-5 stunting** declined from 38 to **36%**
- ❑ **Obesity increased** in most States

Sex ratio

Census 2011:

- ❑ National **943**
- ❑ Only **Kerala & Puducherry** had more than 1000

30 years DownToEarth

NFHS-5: No, women don't outnumber men in India just yet. Here is why

Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

Average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime
2.2 → NFHS-4 (2015-16)
2.1 → replacement level
2.0 → NFHS-5 (2019-21)

Sex ratio in NFHS-5: (1020 i.e. 1020 female for 1000 male)

- ❑ Counted males & females present in the house on previous night of survey
- ❑ Many men in rural areas migrate to cities, women are left behind
- ❑ Its a survey (not census), took sample only from 6.3 lakh houses

Survey vs Census:

- ❑ **Census**: all are counted
- ❑ **Survey**: few are counted, estimate give for all

Hunger

Malnutrition:

deficiency, excess, or imbalance in energy and/or nutrients

Triple burden of malnutrition:

- Undernutrition
- Micronutrient deficiencies
- Obesity

Body Mass Index

Normal: 18.5 - 24.9

$$BMI = \frac{Weight (kg)}{[Height(m)]^2}$$

Underweight → normal → overweight → obese

Global Hunger Index:

- ❑ By **Welthungerhilfe** and Concern Worldwide
- ❑ Four indicators:
 - 1) Undernourishment
 - 2) Under-5 wasting (sign of undernourishment)
 - 3) Under-5 stunting (sign of undernourishment)
 - 4) Under-5 mortality

2021 rank (out of 116):

- 065: Sri Lanka
- 076: Nepal, Bangladesh
- 092: Pakistan
- **101: India**
- 103: Afghanistan

Wasting:

- Low **weight** for height

Stunting:

- Low **height** for age

I read I forget, I see I remember

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Health

Digital health: Use of digital technologies to improve efficiency of health services	Digital Health Mission: <u>Connect</u> doctors, hospitals, citizens, labs, insurers, chemists, policy makers, etc	National Health Portal: single point access for authentic health <u>information</u>
National Health Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> Under <u>MoH&FW</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Implements PM-JAY <input type="checkbox"/> Implements Digital health mission	eVIN: Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network tracks vaccine stocks and monitors the temperature of the cold chain	E-Sanjeevani platform: for D2D and Patient-to-Doctor consultations. Mental Healthcare Act, 2017: ➤ <u>Electro</u> -convulsive therapy cannot be given without <u>anaesthesia</u> . ➤ Cannot be <u>chained</u> under any circumstances ➤ No seclusion or <u>solitary</u> confinement. ➤ Decriminalizes <u>suicide</u> In 2018, WHO categorized <u>gaming</u> disorder as a mental health condition
022 → <u>Neonatal</u> mortality rate (death within <u>one month</u>) 028 → <u>Infant</u> mortality rate (death within <u>one year</u>) 034 → <u>Under-5</u> mortality rate (death within <u>5 years</u>) 122 → Maternal mortality rate (per 1,00,000 live births) 1.6% of GDP → Govt. expenditure on health		

Education

Higher Education Commission of India ▪ Will <u>replace</u> UGC and AICTE ▪ Will <u>regulate</u> higher education except medical & legal		National Medical Commission - regulates <u>medical</u> education Bar Council of India - regulates <u>legal</u> education	Higher Education Financing Agency ▪ JV of <u>MoE</u> and <u>Canara</u> Bank ▪ to fund infra in IIT, IIM, etc
Annual Status of Education Report ASER survey NGO Pratham	National Achievement Survey NAS survey NCERT (MoE)	All India Survey of Higher Education AISHE survey MoE	Institutes of Eminence <input type="checkbox"/> for higher education institutes <input type="checkbox"/> launched by UGC in 2017 <input type="checkbox"/> institute gets more <u>autonomy</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Rs 1000 crore for Govt institute <input type="checkbox"/> <u>No funds for Pvt institute</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Some IITs, Jio institute, etc.
Household All children Rural areas Every year since 2005	School based School children All areas Every 3 years since 2001	Web based Institutes All areas Every year since 2010	
National Institutional Ranking Framework ▪ every year since 2016; by <u>MoE</u> ▪ for higher education institutes		Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan: Centre to help <u>state universities</u> with funds	
National Testing Agency to conduct <u>common college entrance</u> exam twice a year		<input type="checkbox"/> Swayam portal: free online MOOCs <input type="checkbox"/> Swayam Prabha: free DTH TV channels for education <input type="checkbox"/> e-Pathshala: NCERT portal for books, audio, video, etc.	
Academic Bank of Credits <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Education <input type="checkbox"/> Helps in seamless integration of skills and experiences into a Credit Based system <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling students mobility across <u>Higher Education</u> Institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Works through National Academic Depository			
<p>Credits get deposited → Institution A → Transfer of Credits (ABC) → Redeem Credits → Institution B</p>			

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Poverty

Multi Dimensional Poverty Index

3 dimensions	Global MDPI 10 indicators	National MDPI 12 indicators
(1/3) Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (1/6) Nutrition ▪ (1/6) Child mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (1/6) Nutrition ▪ (1/12) Child & adolescent mortality ▪ (1/12) Antenatal care
(1/3) Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (1/6) Years of schooling ▪ (1/6) School attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (1/6) Years of schooling ▪ (1/6) School attendance
(1/3) Living standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (1/18) Cooking fuel ▪ (1/18) Sanitation ▪ (1/18) Drinking water ▪ (1/18) Electricity ▪ (1/18) Housing ▪ (1/18) Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (1/21) Cooking fuel ▪ (1/21) Sanitation ▪ (1/21) Drinking water ▪ (1/21) Electricity ▪ (1/21) Housing ▪ (1/21) Assets ▪ (1/21) Bank account

- **Global MDPI:** by **UNDP** and **OPHI** (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative)
- **National MDPI:** by NITI + UNDP + OPHI (It is based on NFHS-4)
- Measures **incidence** (number of people) as well as **intensity** of poverty

Attempts to define Poverty

- 1901: Dadabhai Naoroji book 'Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India'
- Planning Comm Working Group in 1962
- Dandekar and Rath in 1971
- Alagh** Committee in 1979
- Lakdawala** Committee in 1993
- Tendulkar** Committee in 2009
- Rangarajan** Committee in 2014.

Note: **Consumption** (not income) is used to estimate poverty.
Reason: income is seasonal, fluctuates, not reported honestly.

Prelims 2019

In a given year in India, official **poverty lines** are higher in some states than in other because

- (a) Poverty rates vary from state to state
- (b) Price levels vary from state to state
- (c) Gross state product varies from state to state
- (d) Quality of public distribution varies from state to state

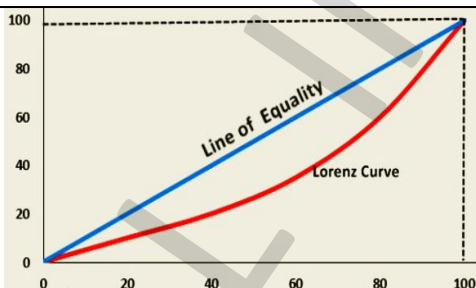
Prelims 1996

Assertion (A): Though India's **national income** has gone up several fold since 1947, there has been no marked improvement in the **per capita income** level.

Reason (R): Sizeable proportion of the population of India is still living below the poverty line.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true



Lorenz curve

shows distribution of income or wealth

Gini index

shows **inequality**
Zero means **zero** inequality
One means full inequality

Poverty gap

(poverty line) - (average income of poor)

Prelims 1994

To know whether the **rich are getting richer** and the **poor getting poorer**, it is necessary to compare

- (a) wholesale price index over different periods of time for different regions
- (b) distribution of income of an identical set of income recipients **in different periods of time**
- (c) distribution of income of different sets of income recipients at a point of time
- (d) availability of foodgrains among two sets of people, one rich and other poor, over different periods of time

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Registration of Births & Death Act 1969

- Registration of births, deaths, stillbirths is **mandatory**
- Citizen must inform to registrar within **21 days** of the event
- Registrars** are appointed for each local area (municipality, Panchayat, etc) **by State govt**

Civil Registration System

- continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of births, deaths, stillbirths.
- Implemented by States; RGI coordinates & unifies

Registrar General of India

- 1961, MHA
- conduct and analyse result of demographic surveys including Census and Linguistic Survey

Some initiatives for Population Control

- 1952: National Family Planning Program
2000: National Population Policy
2017: **Mission Parivar Vikas**: launched in 2017;
- for 146 districts having TFR > 3
 - Promotional activities like **Saas bahu sammelans, Nayi Peהל Kits**, etc.

Population changes due to
Increase: Birth, Immigration
Decrease: Death, Emigration

Reason for population explosion

- ✓ Lack of social progress
- ✗ Caste ✗ Religion ✗ Region

	1961-1971	2001-2011
Kerala	26.3%	4.86%
Bihar	20.9%	25%

	2020	Peak	2100
World	780 crore	2064; 973 crore	879 crore
India	138 crore	2048; 161 crore	109 crore
TFR	World: 2.37 India : 2.1		World: 1.66 India : 1.29

Demographic dividend

- Economic growth that 'can' result when **working age** population is **larger** than **dependent** population.
- India: 2005-2050

Demographic tax/burden

- Population** that made "demographic dividend" **grows old** and retires.
- It becomes liability on small working age population. e.g. Japan

Demographic trap

- (High birth rate) + (low death rate) = high population growth
- Why called 'trap'? High population → Poverty → High population....

PwD

Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

- PwD means **40%** of more disability
- Increased **reservation**:
 - Higher education 3% → 5%
 - Govt jobs 3% → 4%
- Right to **free education** for 6-18 age
- Increased list of disabilities from **7 to 21**
- Funds** at National and State level
- Special **courts** to be designated in each district

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (2015)

- aka Accessible India Campaign
- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- Disabled friendly infra, transport, websites, etc.

Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
India ratified it? Yes, in 2007

Biwako Millennium Framework is related to? PwD

Census 2011 2.68 crore; 55% are literates

- Article 41**: State shall make provision for work, education and public assistance of disabled
- 7th Schedule**: relief for disabled and unemployable is in **State list**

1. Physical Disability
 - a. Locomotor Disability
 - i. Leprosy Cured Person
 - ii. Cerebral Palsy
 - iii. Dwarfism
 - iv. Muscular Dystrophy
 - v. Acid Attack Victims
 - b. Visual Impairment
 - i. Blindness
 - ii. Low Vision
 - c. Hearing Impairment
 - i. Deaf
 - ii. Hard of Hearing
 - d. Speech and Language Disability
2. Intellectual Disability
 - a. Specific Learning Disabilities
 - b. Autism Spectrum Disorder
3. Mental Behaviour (Mental Illness)
4. Disability caused due to-
 - a. Chronic Neurological Conditions such as-
 - i. Multiple Sclerosis
 - ii. Parkinson's Disease
 - b. Blood Disorder-
 - i. Haemophilia
 - ii. Thalassemia
 - iii. Sickle Cell Disease
5. Multiple Disabilities

Elderly			<input type="checkbox"/> About 10% of population <input type="checkbox"/> Will increase in near future (greying of population)
Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (for elderly BPL) physical aids / assisted living devices Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	Silver economy Economic activities to meet needs of elderly	Vaya Vandana Yojana See Economy page-35	
SAGE (Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment “one-stop access” of elderly care products and services by credible start-ups It will promote entrepreneurship in the field of elderly care (₹ 1 crore)		Geriatrics is related to health care of elderly	
		Gerontechnology technologies for elderly	

Scheduled Tribes	About 705 , 75 of them are PVTG Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
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Scheduled Tribes <input type="checkbox"/> Historically called as aboriginals , natives , etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Scheduled Districts Act 1874 notified certain tribal areas as scheduled districts (mentioned in “ schedule ” annexed to the Act) <input type="checkbox"/> Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 had list of Scheduled Tribes	Data: 10 crore population 90% of them in rural areas MP has highest population 990 sex ratio (national 943)
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List of Scheduled Tribes Every state has a different list of STs. For each state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First time list is made by President’s notification ▪ Modification is done by Parliament Note: Constitution gives procedure , not criteria.	No notified ST in: Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry	Abor, Mishmi, Apatani, Nyishi, Khampti, Khamba are some of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh
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ST are characterized by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Primitive Traits ✓ Geographical isolation ✓ Distinct culture ✓ Shy of contact ✓ Economically backward 	PVTG are characterized by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ pre-agriculture level of technology ✓ stagnant or declining population ✓ extremely low literacy ✓ subsistence level of economy 	1973: Dhebar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category. 2006: PTGs renamed as PVTGs.
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Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-binding resolution passed by UNGA in 2007 ▪ India supported it? Yes 	State of world’s indigenous peoples report: UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs
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De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes aka Vimukta Jati <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'notified' as 'Criminal Tribe' under Criminal Tribes Act 1871 ▪ In 1949, 1871 act repealed, hence they became de-notified ▪ But new laws brought in 1950s: Habitual Offenders Act ▪ Some are SC/ST/OBC, some not under any of these categories ▪ Commission formed in 2006 under Balkrishna Sidram Renke ▪ MoSJ&E is running some schemes for them 	Indigenous Peoples' food systems report: by FAO 89th Amendment 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ amended Article 338, inserted 338A ▪ replaced "NC for SCST" by two separate Commissions NCSC NCST
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Forest Rights Act 2006 For people living in forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. Rights under FRA, 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ownership rights by giving title to lands. ▪ Usage rights to minor forest produce ▪ Relief rights for rehabilitation in case of forced eviction ▪ Rights on traditional knowledge ▪ Rights to basic amenities ▪ Right of access to biodiversity resources 	Article 338 : NCSC Article 338A : NCST (89 th amendment 2003) Article 338B : NCBC (102 nd amendment 2018) NCST under MoTA, other two MoSJ&E National Commission for... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ evaluate working of safeguards, etc ▪ evaluate planning, progress, etc ▪ inquire into specific complaints ▪ give recommendations (non-binding) ▪ any other matter referred by President
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2021: International year for elimination of Child Labour

Child Labour

State of World's Children report - by UNICEF

Child Labour Amendment Act, 2016

- Under 14: can work in family & as child artist
- 14 – 18: can work anywhere, except hazardous activity

National Child Labour Project Scheme 1988

- Central Sector scheme
- Rescue children, send to school or bridge education
- PENCIL portal: Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour

Article 23:

- No forced labour and human trafficking

Article 24:

- No children (< 14 years age) in factories

Article 39(e):

- prevent children doing job unsuited to age

ILO's Convention no. 182 [Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999]:

- In 2020, it became the first international labour standard, to achieve universal ratification
- It is one of the 8 fundamental conventions of ILO. (India has signed 6 out of 8).

Child Marriage

Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 (Sharda act) 14 for girls, 18 for boys

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006:

- 18 for girls; 21 for boys
- It invalidates all child marriages? No
- Marriage valid if minors want it to remain valid
- Either party can nullify it in 2 years of becoming major

Adoption

- Procedure governed by Juvenile Justice Act, 2015
- Regulated by Central Adoption Resource Authority
- Inter country adoption standards by Hague Convention 1993

Juvenile Justice Act 2015

- petty offences (<3 years of imprisonment)
- serious offences (3-7 years imprisonment)
- heinous offences (> 7 years imprisonment)
- 16-18 old can be tried as adult in certain cases

2021 amendments:

- all offences will be tried in Children's court
- instead of court, DM will issue adoption orders

POCSO Act 2012

Protection Of Children from Sexual Offences

How POCSO is better than IPC?

- ✓ Gender neutral
- ✓ Accused deemed guilty until proven innocent
- ✓ Defines child porn; storing it also offence

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Women

Women in armed forces

Women can appear in NDA exam? Yes
 Women can get permanent commission in armed forces? Yes
 Women can get command position in armed forces? Yes

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

- MTP Act 1971:
 - allowed abortion till 20 weeks
- 2021 amendment:
 - even after 24 weeks for substantial foetal abnormalities

Surrogacy

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Done for <u>money</u> ▪ Money along with Medical & insurance expenses is paid | <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">Altruistic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not done for money ▪ Only medical & insurance money may be paid |
|---|---|

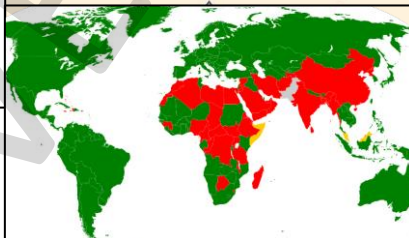
Digital rape

- Using digits (fingers) or some other object
- Punishable? Yes

Marital rape

IPC section 375: rape
Exception: if wife is above 15 years of age.
 Can marital rape be ground for divorce? Yes

When rape is allowed by law



More than two-thirds of married women in India, aged 15 to 49, have been beaten, or forced to provide sex, regardless of their socio-economic positions. (As per the UN Population Fund)

1 in 5 men has forced his wife or partner to have sex. (As per the International Men and Gender Equality Survey 2011)

Over 104 countries across the world have criminalised marital rape.

India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and China have not.

Domestic violence act 2005

- Physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, economic
- covers married women, mother, daughter, sister, etc
- also applies to live-in relations
- complain can be filed against another female also (SC struck down words "adult male")

IPC 498A

- cruelty by husband or his relative
- up to 3 years jail

Gender Budgeting

since Budget 2005-06

GB statement has two parts:

- Part-A:
 - Women specific schemes
 - 100% allocation for women
- Part-B:
 - Pro women schemes,
 - at least 30% allocation for women

Feminization of Agriculture

- Increase in women's participation in agriculture, mainly as farm labourers.
- It has increased in India in last few years.
- Some contributing factors:
 - Men migrate to cities, women has less mobility
 - Women paid less, so preferred for labour work

Women hold only 13% of operational holdings

Tobacco

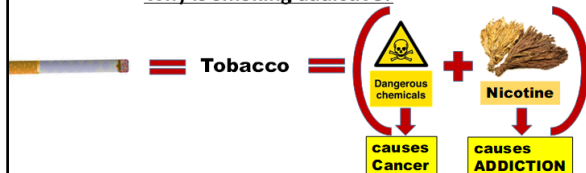
Tobacco:

- Largest producer: #1 China, #2 India
- Largest consumer: #1 China, #2 India

NICOTINE:

- It is naturally produced in **nightshade** family of plants.
- It is the reason why people get **addicted** to cigarettes.
- It is used in **treatment** of tobacco addiction.
- It harms brain, heart, foetus, etc. but it is not a carcinogen

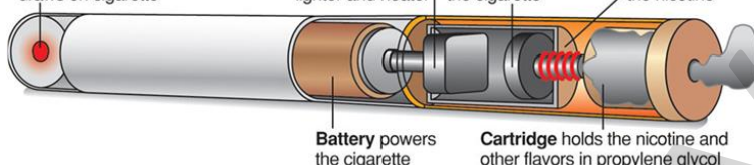
Why is smoking addictive?



'Nicotine Replacement Therapy' provides nicotine to reduce craving for cigarette



LED lights up when the smoker draws on cigarette



Why did govt. ban e-cigarettes?

- e-cigarettes have harmful chemicals, besides nicotine.
- E-cigarettes won't end nicotine dependence.
- Nicotine is harmful.

Why did govt bring a separate ordinance/law to ban e-cigarettes?

- Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003 regulates tobacco products.
- But **e-cigarettes don't have tobacco**.
- Hence, they could not be banned under COTPA, 2003

You don't see any advertisements for cigarettes because **COTPA 2003 prohibits any ad** to promote cigarettes and other tobacco products

Safai Karamchari

National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

- established in 1993 by NCSK Act 1993
- Act was to be valid till 1997, but extended till 2004
- Since 2004, NCs term is extended repeatedly, as **non-statutory** body

As per **Manual Scavengers Rehabilitation Act 2013**, NCSK monitors implementation of the Act, gives advice to govt, enquire into complaints, etc.

NSAP

National Social Assistance Scheme

- Welfare scheme for **BPL**; since **1995**
- Implements Articles 41 and 42
- 1) National **Old Age** Pension Scheme
- 2) National **Widow** Pension Scheme
- 3) National **Disability** Pension Scheme
- 4) National **Family** Benefit Scheme
- 5) **Annapurna**