



**APTI PLUS**

*Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.*

# **XPRELIMS XPRESS**

**UPSC CSE 2022**

# **SOCIETY**



Powered by:



**IAS GYAN**

PREDICT THE UNPREDICTABLE

## INDEX

Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA)	1
Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Pension Scheme	2
POSHAN Abhiyan	2 - 3
National Health Accounts (NHA) estimates	4
Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities- Toolkit 2022	4
National Rurban Mission	5
Report on State of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in India	5
National Family Health Survey-5	6
Global Nutrition Report	7
Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)	7
Nutrition smart villages	7
Global Drug Policy Index 2021	8
Swarnajayanti Fellowships Scheme	8
Mother Tongue based education	9
Fortified Rice	9
NCRB Report on Crime	9 - 10
MTP Act Rules	10
POCSO Act	11
World Neglected Tropical Diseases Day	11 - 12
World Food Programme	12
Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States Program	12
STAR Project	
Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)	13
National Institution Ranking Framework	13
Composite Regional Centre (CRC)	14
Definition of Minority	14
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA	14
ONE NATION ONE STANDARD SCHEME	15
Council for Transgenders	15 - 16
State of World Children Report -2021	16
National Digital Health Mission	17
Quality Council of India	18
Three Language Formula	18
Equal Rights for Daughters to inherit property	18 - 19
Global Multidimensional Poverty Index and India	19 - 20
Aspirational District Programme	20
Foreign Contribution Regulating Act (FCRA)	20 - 21
Hunger in India	22
Eat Smart and Transport 4 All Challenge	23
SWAMITVA scheme	23
SARTHAQ	24
Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	24
Anamaya	24
E9 initiative: Scaling up digital learning to accelerate progress towards SDG4	25
Online Education	25
Manodarpan Initiative	26
World Population Report	26
Van Dhan Yojana	26 - 27
Annual TB Report -2021	28
Drug Approval in India	28 - 29
Surrogacy Act-2021	30 - 31

## Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA)

### Context:

- The Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) have been announced for the current year 2021-22.

### About ARIIA Ranks

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve India's rank in the Global Innovation Index (GII) and bring it in the top 30 in a period of 5 years (by 2025).</li> </ul>
Implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint initiative of Ministry of Education and AICTE</li> </ul>
Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programs and Activities on IPR, Innovation, Start-up and Entrepreneurship.</li> <li>Pre Incubation &amp; Incubation Infrastructure &amp; Facilities to Support I&amp;E.</li> <li>Annual Budget Spent on Promoting and Supporting I&amp;E Activities.</li> <li>Courses on Innovation, IPR and Entrepreneurship Development.</li> <li>Intellectual Property (IP), Technology Transfer and Commercialization.</li> <li>Successful Innovation and Start-ups &amp; Funding Innovation &amp; start-ups.</li> </ul>
Top rank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IIT Madras</li> </ul>
First edition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2018</li> </ul>

## Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Pension Scheme

### Context

- According to the Ministry of Labour & Employment, nearly 46 lakh Unorganised Workers (UW) have been registered under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) pension scheme.

### About Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Pension Scheme

About	voluntary and contributory pension scheme
Pension	minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years
After death of Beneficiaries	the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension
Contribution	the age group of 18 to 40 years will have to make monthly contributions ranging between Rs 55 to Rs 200 per month
Eligibility Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Unorganized Worker (UW)</li> <li>Entry age between 18 to 40 years</li> <li>Monthly Income Rs 15000 or below</li> </ul>
Death Earlier than 60 Years	his or her spouse will be entitled to continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or may even exit the scheme
Unorganised Workers	home based workers, street vendors, mid-day meal workers, head loaders, brick kiln workers, cobblers, rag pickers, domestic workers, washer men, rickshaw pullers, landless labourers
Estimated Unorganised Workers	42 Crore


## POSHAN Abhiyan

### Context

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development has spent over ₹1,000 crore on its Poshan or Nutrition Tracker, but the data hasn't been made public.

### About Poshan Abhiyan

About poshan tracker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives the ministry daily data from 12.3 lakh anganwadi centres, with 9.8 lakh beneficiaries, including children, in the age of six months to six years, as well as pregnant women</li> </ul>
Availability of Data in Public Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is not available in the public domain</li> </ul>
Government spending on Poshan Tracker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>₹1,053 crore</li> </ul>
Collected data on Poshan Tracker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccination status of the child;</li> <li>The nutrition status of pregnant women and lactating mothers;</li> <li>Whether an anganwadi was opened on a particular day;</li> <li>How many children attended the anganwadi;</li> <li>How many received take-home rations and hot cooked meals</li> </ul>
About poshan abhiyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overarching umbrella scheme to improve the nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.</li> </ul>
Feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping of various Schemes contributing towards addressing malnutrition</li> <li>Introducing a very robust convergence mechanism</li> <li>ICT based Real Time Monitoring system</li> <li>Incentivizing States/UTs for meeting the targets</li> <li>Incentivizing Anganwadi Workers (awws) for using IT based tools</li> <li>Eliminating registers used by awws</li> <li>Introducing measurement of height of children at the Anganwadi Centres (awcs)</li> <li>Social Audits</li> <li>Setting-up Nutrition Resource Centres, involving masses through Jan Andolan for their participation on nutrition through various activities, among others.</li> </ul>
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce <u>stunting</u>, under-nutrition, anaemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls) and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively</li> </ul>
Pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICDS-CAS(Common Application Software)</li> <li>Convergence</li> <li>Behavioural change, IEC Advocacy</li> <li>Training and Capacity building</li> <li>Innovations</li> <li>Incentives</li> <li>Grievance Redressal</li> </ul>




**APTI PLUS**  
Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.

Online/Offline  
Batches start from  
**March 2022**


# ADMISSIONS OPEN FOR

# UPSC CSE


## PRELIMS+MAINS 2023




Renowned  
Faculty  
Members  
from Delhi



Building  
from  
Basics



Personalized  
Mentorship  
Programme



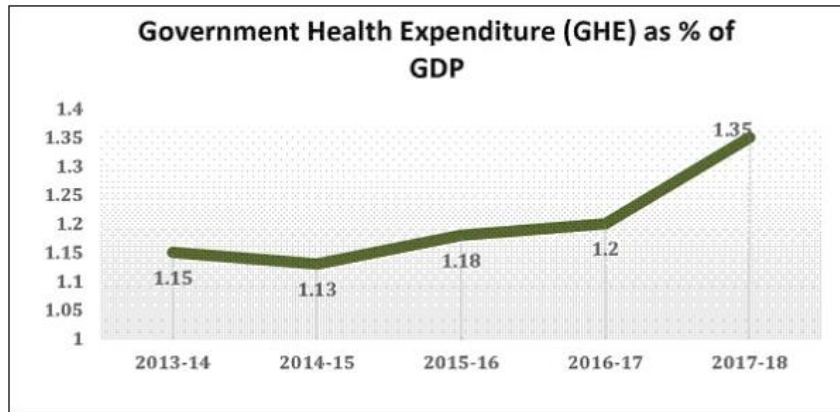
For details, please log onto: [www.aptiplus.in](http://www.aptiplus.in)

## National Health Accounts (NHA) estimates

### Context

- Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) as a share of total health expenditure and foreign aid for health has both come down.

### Findings of the Estimates:



- As a share of total health expenditure, OOPE has come down to 48.8% in 2017-18 from 64.2% in 2013-14.
- Government expenditure on health has increased from 1.15% in 2013-14 to 1.35% in 2017-18.
- Also the share of social security expenditure on health, which includes the social health insurance programme, Government financed health insurance schemes, and medical reimbursements made to Government employees, has increased.

### About National Health Accounts Estimates:

- This is the **fifth consecutive NHA report produced by National Health Systems Resource Centre**, designated as National Health Accounts Technical Secretariat in 2014 by the Health Ministry.
- The NHA estimates are prepared by using an accounting framework based on internationally accepted System of Health Accounts 2011, provided by the World Health Organization.

## Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities- Toolkit 2022

### Context

- On the eve of "Good Governance Day", Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India today launched the 'Azadi@75 Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities- Toolkit 2022'.

### About Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities- Toolkit 2022'

Launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (mohua)</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To make every urban local body at least 3-star Garbage Free as per the Star Rating protocol.</li> </ul>
First launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>January 2018</li> </ul>
Objective of Star Rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutionalize a mechanism for cities to achieve garbage free status</li> </ul>
Total parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on 12 parameters</li> </ul>
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three Stage Framework:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ulbs populate their progress data on the portal along with supporting documents</li> <li>Second stage involves a desktop assessment by a third-party agency</li> <li>Verification through independent agencies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## National Rurban Mission

### Context

- Telangana stood first in the implementation of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) that was launched four years ago to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned clusters.

### About the Rurban Mission

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.</li> <li>• Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.</li> <li>• Spreading development in the region.</li> <li>• Attracting investment in rural areas</li> </ul>
States role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies the clusters in accordance with the framework for implementation prepared by the MoRD</li> </ul>
Implementing agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of rural development</li> </ul>
Targeted clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300</li> </ul>
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centrally Sponsored Scheme</li> </ul>
Fund streams	<p>Two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convergence through various central sector schemes, centrally sponsored schemes, state sector/ sponsored schemes/ programmes, csr funds</li> <li>• Critical gap funds (CGF)</li> </ul>

## Report on State of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in India

### Context

- The Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) released the report on the State of Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in India.

### About the Report

About Foundational learning and literacy (FLN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills</li> </ul>
Covered education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encompasses preschool and elementary education</li> </ul>
Pillars of Index on Foundational learning and literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational Infrastructure,</li> <li>• Access to Education,</li> <li>• Basic Health,</li> <li>• Learning Outcomes</li> <li>• Governance.</li> </ul>
Major finding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to education: the performance of large states such as Rajasthan (25.67), Gujarat (22.28), and Bihar (18.23) is noticeably below average.</li> <li>• Governance : states have performed particularly worse in the governance pillar because over half of the states have a score that is below the national average, i.e., 28.05, the lowest across all pillars.</li> </ul>

# National Family Health Survey-5

## Context

- Government has released the findings of NFHS-5.

## Major Findings

Conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted in 2019-20</li> </ul>
About NFHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide estimates on key indicators related to population, family planning, child and maternal health, nutrition, adult health, and domestic violence, among others</li> </ul>
On family planning method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All states (except mizoram) have seen an increase in the use of family planning methods</li> </ul>
On total fertility rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most states have seen a decrease in the total fertility rate (tfr)</li> </ul>
Sex Ratio at Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years is below 950 for seven (of the 17) states.</li> <li>• The ratio has declined in seven states.</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	
Proportion of institutional births across states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional births have increased</li> </ul>
The average out of pocket expenditure for deliveries at public health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The average out of pocket expenditure on a delivery in a public health facility increased in 8 of the 17 states.</li> </ul>
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMR has marginally declined in nearly all states.</li> <li>• Assam has seen one of the largest drops in IMR, from 48 deaths (per 1,000 live births) to 32 deaths.</li> </ul>
Nutrition levels for children and adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stunting or chronic malnutrition (i.e., low height with respect to age) has increased in 11 of the 17 states.</li> <li>• The proportion of children who are underweight (low weight with respect to age) has increased in 11 of the 17 states.</li> </ul>
On obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obesity is rising for both men and women across all states</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Infrastructure</b>	
Access to electricity, improved source of drinking water and sanitation facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of households with electricity and improved drinking water source has increased across all states.</li> </ul>
Access to Clean Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of households using clean fuel for cooking has also increased across nearly all states.</li> </ul>
Access to Mobile phone for Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of women who have a mobile phone has increased across all states.</li> </ul>
Women with Bank Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of women who have a savings or bank account has increased across all the 17 states.</li> </ul>
Women with land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of women who own a house or land (including joint ownership) has declined in 9 of the 17 states.</li> </ul>
<b>Gender related indicators</b>	
Use of hygienic methods of protection during menstrual period among women between 15-24 years of age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased across almost all states</li> </ul>
Spousal violence among married women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of married women (between 18-49 years of age) who have ever faced spousal violence has increased in 5 states.</li> </ul>

## Global Nutrition Report

### Context

- India has made no progress on anaemia and childhood wasting according to the 2021 Global Nutrition Report.

### About the Report

Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Half of Indian women in the age group 15-49 years are anaemic.</li> <li>Among 23 countries that have made no progress</li> <li>'off-course' in meeting 7 of the 13 global nutrition targets.</li> <li>Among 53 countries 'on course' to meet the target for stunting</li> </ul>
First conceived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conceived following the first nutrition for growth initiative summit (n4g) in 2013</li> </ul>
Publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2014</li> </ul>
Published by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Health Organisation</li> </ul>

## Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)

### Context

- Odisha government has urged the Centre to consider extending additional allocation of rice at least for the next eight months under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for its free distribution.

### About Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)

About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of Atmanirbhar Bharat to supply free food grains to migrants and poor</li> </ul>
Nodal ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of finance</li> </ul>
Initial mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was initially announced for a three month period (april, may and june 2020)</li> </ul>
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Families belonging to the Below Poverty Line - Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)</li> <li>Priority Households (PHH) categories</li> <li>Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years</li> </ul>
Identification of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PHH are to be identified by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations</li> </ul>

## Nutrition smart villages

### Context

- Programme on "Nutrition Smart Village" will be initiated to strengthen the Poshan Abhiyan.

### About Nutrition Smart Villages

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting nutritional awareness,</li> <li>Education and behavioural change in rural areas involving farm women and school children,</li> <li>Harnessing traditional knowledge through the local recipe to overcome malnutrition</li> <li>Implementing nutrition-sensitive agriculture through homestead agriculture and Nutri-garden.</li> </ul>
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 75 villages will be adopted by AICRP centres and ICAR-CIWA</li> </ul>
Critical fact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation through the network of all India coordinated research project on women in agriculture (aicrp-wia)</li> </ul>

## Global Drug Policy Index 2021

### Context

- The inaugural Global Drug Policy Index, has been released by the Harm Reduction Consortium.

### About the Index:

Released by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harm Reduction Consortium</li> </ul>
Top countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, the UK and Australia as the five leading countries</li> </ul>
Worst countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brazil, Uganda, Indonesia, Kenya, and Mexico</li> </ul>
Indian rank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18/30</li> </ul>
Total indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composed of 75 indicators running across five broad dimensions of drug policy</li> </ul>
Five broad dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criminal justice,</li> <li>Extreme responses,</li> <li>Health and harm reduction,</li> <li>Access to internationally controlled medicines,</li> <li>Development</li> </ul>
Key Takeaways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global dominance of drug policies based on repression and punishment has led to low scores overall</li> <li>Inequality is deeply seated in global drug policies</li> <li>Drug policies disproportionately affect people marginalised on the basis of their gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation</li> </ul>

## Swarnajayanti Fellowships Scheme

### Context

- 17 scientists from across India were awarded Swarnajayanti Fellowships.

### About Swarnajayanti Fellowships Scheme

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To commemorate India's fiftieth year of Independence</li> </ul>
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A selected number of young scientists, with proven track record, are provided special assistance and support to enable them to pursue basic research in frontier areas of science and technology.</li> </ul>
Key facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientist specific and not institution specific, very selective</li> </ul>
Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Science and Technology (GOI)</li> </ul>
First instituted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1997</li> </ul>
Duration of fellowship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Years</li> </ul>
Can also be funded by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science &amp; Engineering Research Board (SERB).</li> </ul>

### About Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB)

Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statutory Body</li> </ul>
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SERB Act 2008, Government of India</li> </ul>
Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>premier research funding agency</li> </ul>
Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Its functions include:</li> <li>Investigating and identifying the major areas of development and research</li> <li>Maintaining a disciplinary link between academic institutions, research labs, and industries promoting Science and Technology</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the development and implementation of various research projects</li> </ul>
Under	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Science &amp; Technology</li> </ul>

## Mother Tongue based education

### Context

- The ST and SC Development Department of the State government has already started **working on project called 'Samhati' to address the language issues** faced by tribal students in early grades or elementary classes.

### Details of Project Samhati:

Initiated by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Odisha</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Promote Mother Tongue based Education</li> </ul>
Means of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All teachers of primary level would be provided functional knowledge of tribal languages</li> </ul>
Initial Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000 teachers would be asked to obtain these language skills</li> </ul>

## Fortified Rice

### Context

- Recently, government has announced the fortification of rice distributed under various government schemes, including the public distribution system (PDS) and midday meals in schools, by 2024.

### Details

Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issued uniform parameters for fortified rice kernels (FRK) for grade 'A' and common rice</li> </ul>
Department of Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution</li> </ul>
Need for Fortified Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps in tackling Malnutrition and lack of essential nutrients in poor women and poor children</li> </ul>
About fortification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliberately increasing the content of essential micronutrients in a food so as to improve the nutritional quality of food and to provide public health benefit with minimal risk to health</li> </ul>
Critical factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fortification factor doesn't last more than 45 days, so it is not advisable to store the grains.</li> </ul>
About FSSAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An autonomous body</li> </ul>
Controlling body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ministry of health &amp; family welfare, government of India</li> </ul>
Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006</li> </ul>

## NCRB Report on Crime

### Context

- overall crime numbers in the country increased by 28 per cent in 2020 over the non-pandemic year 2019, according to the latest report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

### Details

On Increase of Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows an increase of 14,45,127 (28%) in registration of cases over 2019</li> </ul>
Definition of Crime rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of cases registered per one lakh population</li> </ul>
Increase on Crime rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased from 385.5 in 2019 to 487.8 in 2020</li> </ul>

About traditional crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in registration of traditional crime</li> </ul>
On Environment related offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saw a 78.1 per cent increase in Environment Related Offences</li> </ul>
About NCRB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agency responsible for collecting and analysing crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL)</li> </ul>
Headquarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Delhi</li> </ul>
Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)</li> </ul>
Set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1986</li> </ul>

## MTP Act Rules

### Context

- The government has notified the **new Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Rules, 2021** which **spell out the situations that define eligibility criteria** for termination of pregnancy up to twenty-four weeks as against the previous upper limit of 20 weeks.

### Amendment

- The act allows abortion to be done on the advice of one doctor up to 20 weeks, and two doctors in the case of certain categories of women between 20 and 24 weeks.
- The act sets up state level Medical Boards to decide if a pregnancy may be terminated after 24 weeks in cases of substantial foetal abnormalities.

Time since conception	Requirement for terminating pregnancy	
	MTP Act , 1971	MTP (Amendment) Bill, 2020
Up to 12 weeks	Advice of one doctor	Advice of one doctor
12 to 20 weeks	Advice of two doctors	Advice of one doctor
20 to 24 weeks	Not allowed	Two doctors for some categories of pregnant women
More than 24 weeks	Not allowed	Medical Board in case of substantial foetal abnormality
Any time during the pregnancy	One doctor, if immediately necessary to save pregnant woman's life	



# UPSC CSE PRELIMS TEST SERIES

2022

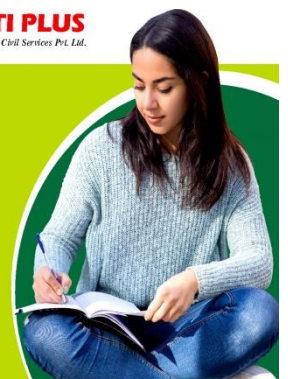
+ 12 months subscription of  
THE IAS GAZETTE



60

HIGH QUALITY TESTS

Online ₹7900 Offline ₹9999



## POCSO Act

### Context

- According to rough estimates, around 250 men, 90 per cent of whom belong to various tribal communities, have been charged under section 3 of the POCSO Act in the last nine years in Wayanad for impregnating their minor wives.

### About POSCO Act:

Enacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2012</li> </ul>
Gender sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender neutral</li> </ul>
Definition of Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under 18</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting children from a slew of sexual offences like sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography</li> </ul>
Covered sexual assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Penetrative and non-penetrative assault, and even sexual harassment and pornography.</li> </ul>
Aggravated sexual offense under the act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the abuse is committed by someone who is a family member or someone in a position of trust or authority like a teacher, doctor or even police officer.</li> </ul>
Maximum term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imprisonment for life</li> </ul>
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) along with the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR)</li> </ul>
Condition for children housing institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a periodic police verification and a thorough background check of each employee</li> </ul>
Burden of Proof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the accused following 'guilty until proven innocent' unlike the IPC</li> </ul>
Entitlement of Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Getting their statement recorded at their residence or a place of their choice</li> <li>The child shouldn't come in contact with the accused.</li> <li>The child cannot be detained at the police station at night.</li> <li>His/her identity should be protected from the public and media unless directed otherwise by a Special Court.</li> </ul>

### Difference between Section 8 of the POCSO Act and Section 354 of IPC:

Section 8 of the POCSO Act	Section 354 of IPC
This section is gender-neutral	This section is only for women and not for male or transgender child
Punishment can be a minimum sentence of 3 years and may extend to the maximum sentence of 5 years	Punishment shall not be less than one year but it may extend to five years

## World Neglected Tropical Diseases Day

### Context

- Neglected tropical disease day is observed every year on 30th January. It was declared in the 74th World Health Assembly (2021)

### About Neglected Tropical Diseases:

About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most common among marginalized communities in the developing regions of Africa, Asia and the Americas</li> </ul>
Why called as Neglected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally receive less funding for research and treatment</li> </ul>

Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Snakebite envenomation, scabies, yaws, trachoma, Leishmaniosis and Chagas disease</li> </ul>
Affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 billion</li> </ul>
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventable and treatable</li> </ul>
<b>Indian performance</b>	
Eliminated Tropical diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guinea worm, trachoma, and yaws</li> </ul>
Means to eliminate the diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor Residual Spraying rounds</li> <li>Accelerated Plan for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (APELF) was launched in 2018</li> <li>Wage compensation schemes for those suffering from Kala-Azar</li> </ul>

## World Food Programme

### Context

- The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and Isha Outreach have inked a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to partner on creating conversations, awareness, and outreach on sustainable food and nutrition security in India.

### About World Food Programme:

Initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1961</li> </ul>
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food-assistance branch of the United Nations</li> </ul>
What it is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security.</li> </ul>
Coordination with UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the United Nations Development Group and part of its executive committee.</li> </ul>
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% voluntarily funded.</li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies;</li> <li>Support food security and nutrition and build livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</li> <li>Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</li> </ul>

## Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States Program STAR Project

### Context

- As part of the Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) project, participating states can access funds based on their performance on a "matrix" of five parameters -- or "components" -- and sub-components.

### About the STAR Project

Launch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank</li> </ul>
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the quality and governance of school education in six Indian states</li> </ul>
Chosen States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Rajasthan</li> </ul>
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 million dollar</li> </ul>
Thrust Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focusing more directly on the delivery of education services at the state, district and sub district levels</li> <li>Addressing demands from stakeholders, especially parents, for greater accountability and inclusion</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipping teachers to manage this transformation</li> <li>• Investing more in developing India's human capital</li> </ul>
--	--

## Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)

### Context

- Budgetary allocation for research. Among this is the Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) has been given a substantial raise from Rs 10 crore last year to Rs 74 crore this year.

### About the SPARC Project

Launch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Human Resource Development</li> </ul>
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institution</li> </ul>
Method of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitates academic and research collaborations</li> </ul>
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awarding of 600 joint research proposals in next 2 years to facilitate strong research</li> </ul>
National Coordination Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur</li> </ul>
Thrust Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental research,</li> <li>• Emergent areas of impact,</li> <li>• Convergence,</li> <li>• Action-oriented research</li> <li>• Innovation-driven</li> </ul>

## National Institution Ranking Framework

### Context

- The Education Ministry launched the sixth edition of the NIRF in which IIT-Madras, IISc-Bangalore, and IIT-Bombay have emerged as the country's top three higher education institutions.

### About National Institution Ranking Framework

Launch	2016
Participation	Compulsory ( After 2018)
Participated institutions	roughly 6,000 institutions
Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teaching</li> <li>• Learning and Resources</li> <li>• Research and Professional Practices</li> <li>• Graduation Outcomes</li> <li>• Outreach and Inclusivity</li> <li>• Perception</li> </ul>
Ministry	MHRD (Ministry of Human resource and development).
Is it international	No
Categories of Ranking	11

## Composite Regional Centre (CRC)

### Context

- Dr. Virendra Kumar, Union Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment inaugurated the rehabilitation and hostel building of Composite Regional Centre (CRC) Lucknow at its premises.

### About Composite Regional Centre (CRC)

Made for	• Centres for persons with disabilities
Ministry	• Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
Objective	• Provide rehabilitation services for people with disabilities
Method of Working	• Establish linkages with existing medical, educational, and employment services following the principles of community-based rehabilitation, and offer extension services in the rural areas

## Definition of Minority

### Context

- Recently, government has replied to a question on definition of minority.

### About Minority

Notification at Centre Level	• By the Union in in consultation with various stakeholders under Section 2 (c) of National Commission for Minorities (NCM), Act, 1992.
Notified minorities	• Christians, sikhs, muslims, buddhists, parsis and jains.
At State level	• By States
Constitutional provisions	• Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution provide for protection of interest of minorities
About linguistic minority	• Are group of individuals residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language or script of their own
Institutions for minorities	• National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992 to constitute a National Commission for Minorities

## SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

### Context

- Cabinet approves Samagra Shiksha scheme extension till March 2026

### About the Samagra Shiksha:

Control	• Ministry of Human Resource Development
Objective	• Improving the quality of school education
Means of implementation	• Treating 'school' holistically as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, and secondary to the senior secondary levels.
Subsumed schemes	Subsuming the following three schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (RMSA) rashtriya madhyamik shiksha abhiyan</li> <li>• (SSA) sarva shiksha abhiyan</li> <li>• (TE) teacher education</li> </ul>
Type	• Centrally sponsored scheme
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Approach to Education</li> <li>• Administrative Reformation</li> <li>• Improved Quality of Education</li> <li>• Digitalizing Education</li> <li>• Strengthening of Schools</li> <li>• Focusing on Girl Education</li> <li>• Vocational and Soft Skill Development</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining the Regional Balance</li> <li>• Sports and Physical Education Integration</li> </ul>
--	---

## ONE NATION ONE STANDARD SCHEME

### Context

- **Ministry for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution** launched the online system of Registration and Renewal of Jewellers and online system of recognition and renewal of the Assaying and Hallmarking Centres.

### About One Nation One Standard

Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory hallmarking</li> </ul>
Processing of applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No human interface in processing the applications</li> </ul>
Types of Hallmarking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BIS Hallmark will be issued for three categories only. They are 14 carat, 18 carat and 22 carat only</li> </ul>
About Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Standards Body Of India Functioning Under Ministry Of Consumer Affairs</li> </ul>
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory Body</li> </ul>
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up by Bureau of Indian Standards act 1986</li> </ul>
Objectives of BIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonious development of activities of standardization, marking and quality certification</li> <li>• Providing new thrust to standardization and quality control</li> </ul>

## Council for Transgenders

### Context

- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has constituted the National Council for Transgender Persons.

### About the Council

Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory body</li> </ul>
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019</li> </ul>
Chairman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Union social justice minister</li> </ul>
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprises representatives from 10 central departments, five states and members of the community</li> </ul>
Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three years</li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advising the central government on the formulation of policies, programmes, legislation and projects with respect to transgender persons.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluating the impact of policies and programmes designed for achieving equality and full participation of transgender persons.</li> <li>• Reviewing and coordinating the activities of all the departments</li> </ul>

### Key provisions of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 Act

- It defines a transgender person as one whose gender does not match the gender assigned at birth, which includes trans-men, trans-women, persons with intersex variations and gender-queers.
- It prohibits discrimination against transgender persons in educational institutions, government establishments, and while renting or purchasing property, receiving healthcare and using public services.
- Right of residence is granted to every transgender person. If immediate family is unable to provide care then on court orders a transgender person may be placed in a rehabilitation centre.

- A transgender person may make an application to the District Magistrate for a certificate of identity. In case person undergoes a sex reassignment surgery, then one must apply for another certificate to change their gender identity.
- Causing harm of any kind, including physical or sexual abuse, to a transgender person, could attract punishment from six months and extend up to two years.
- National Council for Transgender Persons will be formed to advise the government on formulating policies for the community, monitor its implementation and will address grievances
- Centre will provide healthcare services, including sex reassignment surgery and hormonal therapy.
- Educational institutions funded or recognised by the relevant government shall provide inclusive education, sports and recreational facilities for transgender persons.

## State of World Children Report -2021

### Context

- Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare released UNICEF's global flagship publication - "The State of the World's Children 2021.

### About the Report

Finding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 14 percent of 15 to 24-year-olds in India, or 1 in 7, reported often feeling depressed or having little interest in doing things.</li> </ul>
Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On My Mind: promoting, protecting and caring for children's mental health</li> </ul>

### About United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF):

History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established on 11th December 1946 by united nations general assembly.</li> <li>• To provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War 2</li> <li>• In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System.</li> <li>• In 1959 declaration of the rights of the children.</li> <li>• In 1961 mainly focused on education to children</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the basic nutrition, health and education needs of children are met.</li> <li>• To give children the opportunity to expand their potential.</li> <li>• To create an international ethical standard of behaviour towards children.</li> </ul>
UNICEF- India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The organisation began its work in India in 1949.</li> <li>• 1975 - launched Integrated Child Development Services for development of 0-6 years of child.</li> <li>• 1985 - Launched National Mission on Immunization for better health outcomes . 2012 - Undertook Polio Campaign for complete eradication.</li> </ul>
Organisation Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headquarters in NEW YORK.</li> <li>• 36 Members executive board</li> <li>• Members have tenure for three years term.</li> <li>• Executive director has 5 year mandate.</li> </ul>
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.</li> <li>• Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day.</li> <li>• Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</li> <li>• Achieve universal primary education Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling</li> </ul>

## Bridge Course

### Context

- The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed bridge course modules for out-of-school children including various activities which are helpful for bridging the learning gaps.

### About NCERT

About it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an autonomous organization set up in 1961 by the Government of India.</li> <li>The main work of NCERT is to assist and advise the Central and State Governments on qualitative improvement in school education.</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education.</li> <li>Prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and other related literature.</li> <li>Organize pre-service and in-service training of teachers. Develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices.</li> <li>Collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions.</li> <li>Act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education.</li> <li>Act as a nodal agency for achieving goals of universalisation of elementary education.</li> </ul>
President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union Education Minister</li> </ul>

## National Digital Health Mission

### Context

- National Digital Health Mission has been rolled out by the government.

### About National Digital Health Mission:

Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Health Authority (NHA) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> </ul>
Launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2020</li> </ul>
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Health Electronic Registries</li> <li>A Federated Personal Health Records (PHR) Framework</li> <li>A National Health Analytics Platform</li> <li>Other Horizontal Components like:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unique Digital Health ID,</li> <li>Health Data Dictionaries</li> <li>Supply Chain Management for Drugs,</li> <li>Payment gateways</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liberate citizens from the challenges of finding the right doctors</li> <li>Seeking appointment with them</li> <li>Payment of consultation fee</li> <li>Making several rounds of hospitals for prescription sheets</li> <li>Empowerment of all Indians with the correct information and sources enabling them to take an informed decision to avail the best possible healthcare</li> </ul>

### About National Health Authority:

- NHA has been set-up to implement PM-JAY.
- An attached office of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with full functional autonomy, NHA is governed by a Governing Board chaired by the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare.
- It is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), an officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India, who manages its affairs.

- To implement the scheme at the State level, State Health Agencies (shas) in the form of a society/trust have been set up by respective States.

## Quality Council of India

### Context

- The Quality Council of India (QCI) will conduct a review across all central government departments and ministries to check for progress on "efficiency in decision making," the government's marquee administrative reform.

### About Quality Council

Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up in 1997 by Government of India jointly with Indian Industry</li> </ul>
Type of Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autonomous body under the administrative control of the Department For Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade</li> </ul>
Operates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operate the National Accreditation Structure for conformity assessment bodies</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide accreditation in the field of education, health and quality promotion</li> </ul>
Targeted Quality Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes the adoption of quality standards relating to Quality Management Systems (ISO 14001 Series), Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000 Series)</li> </ul>
Representation of Indian Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian industry is represented in QCI by three premier industry associations namely ASSOCHAM; CII; and FICCI.</li> </ul>
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Governing Council of QCI was initially constituted by the government as a part of the Cabinet decision of 1996.</li> </ul>
Membership of different stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The initial constitution was of 31 members, with equal representatives of Government, Industry and other stakeholders. Currently, it has 38 members.</li> </ul>
Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Governing Council is headed by Chairperson, QCI.</li> </ul>

## Three Language Formula

### Context

- In a petition for the adoption of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in the state of Tamil Nadu, the Madras High Court has stated that teaching Hindi as a third language alongside Tamil and English in educational institutions would not do any harm.

### Debates in Constituent Assembly:

- Hindi as Official language of Union
- Freedom for states to choose their own language
- Use of English as communication language for first 15 years.
- Parliament can enact law after 15 years for use of English for specified purpose.
- Asked the government to appoint a commission at the end of five and ten years respectively to make recommendation with regards to progressive use of Hindi language.
- A parliamentary would be constituted to examine the recommendations and report its views to the President.
- The constitution leaves it upon the state legislature to choose any one or more languages spoken in the state, and/or Hindi as the official language.

### Provisions of the Official Language act:

- Continued use of English alongside Hindi indefinitely.
- In 1967, the act was amended to make the use of English alongside compulsory in certain cases.
- Three Language Formula:

- First formulated by the Indira Gandhi government in 1968 and subsequently incorporated in the New Education Policy in consultation with the states.
- The idea was to make students learn another Indian language, different from their regional language.
- In Hindi-speaking states, the formula translated into learning Hindi, English and a modern Indian language (preferably south Indian).
- For students in non-Hindi speaking states, it mandated lessons in Hindi, English and the regional language.

## Equal Rights for Daughters to inherit property

### Context:

- The Supreme Court has held that daughters have an equal birth right with sons to inherit joint Hindu family property.

### About Hindu Succession Act, 1956:

- Hindu Succession act 1956 had governed succession and inheritance of property.
- It was based on The Mitakshara School of Hindu Law.
- It only recognised males as legal heirs.
- The law applied to everyone who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion.
- Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains and followers of the Arya Samaj, the Brahma Samaj are also considered Hindus for the purposes of this law.

### Amendment in 2005:

- Recognised Women as coparceners or joint legal heirs for partition arising from 2005.
- Also gave the daughter the same rights and liabilities "in the coparcenary property as she would have had if she had been a son".
- The law applies to ancestral property and to intestate succession in personal property – where succession happens as per law and not through a will.

## Global Multidimensional Poverty Index and India

### Context

- Disparities in multidimensional poverty among ethnic groups are consistently high across many countries and in nine ethnic groups more than 90 percent of the population is trapped in poverty, according to new analysis on global multidimensional poverty.

### Dimensions of Global Multidimensional Poverty Index

Dimensions of Poverty	Indicator	Deprived if living in the household where...
Health	Nutrition	Any adult under 70 years of age or any child for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished.
	Child mortality	Any child under the age of 18 years has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.
Education	Years of schooling	No household member aged 'school entrance age + six <sup>4</sup> years or older has completed at least six years of schooling.
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class eight.
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood, charcoal or coal.
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines) or it is improved but shared with other households.
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to SDG guidelines) or improved drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home, round trip.
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.

	Housing	At least one of the three housing materials for roof, walls and floor are inadequate: the floor is of natural materials and/or the roof and/or walls are of natural or rudimentary materials.
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, television, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.

### About Multidimensional Poverty Index:

Publishing agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OCHI and UNDP</li> </ul>
Frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annually</li> </ul>
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Living Standards</li> </ul>

## Aspirational District Programme

### Context:

India is set to unveil an ambitious ₹1 trillion programme to build 5,795km of national highways in 117 so-called aspirational districts.

### About the Programme:

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeting Most Poor district of India</li> </ul>
Three Pillars of Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competition, Convergence, and Collaboration.</li> </ul>
Means of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnerships between government, philanthropy and civil society.</li> </ul>
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on outcomes enables local experimentation</li> </ul>
Implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By niti ayog</li> </ul>
Covered districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spread across 112 districts of India</li> </ul>
Means of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-financial incentives to encourage government officials to deliver results.</li> </ul>

## Foreign Contribution Regulating Act (FCRA)

### Context

- The issue of India's **refusal to renew the registration of NGO Oxfam India** under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) has been raised by the United Kingdom in a bilateral meeting.

### About FCRA

#### About Foreign Contribution:

- The foreign contribution is the donation or transfer of any currency, security or article (of beyond a specified value) by a foreign source.

### Amended Provisions:

Provision	Earlier Part	Amended Provisions
<b>Prohibition to accept Foreign Contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Act, certain persons are prohibited to accept any foreign contribution. These include election candidates, editor or publisher of a newspaper, judges, government servants, members of any legislature, and political parties, among others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amended act adds public servants (as defined under the Indian Penal Code) to this list.</li> </ul>
<b>Transfer of foreign contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Act, foreign contribution cannot be transferred to any other person unless such person is also registered to accept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amended Act amends this to prohibit the transfer of foreign contribution to any other person.</li> </ul>

	foreign contribution (or has obtained prior permission under the Act to obtain foreign contribution).	
<b>Aadhaar for registration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act states that a person may accept foreign contribution if they have: (i) obtained a certificate of registration from central government, or (ii) not registered, but obtained prior permission from the government to accept foreign contribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amendment adds that any person seeking prior permission, registration or renewal of registration must provide the Aadhaar number of all its office bearers, directors or key functionaries, as an identification document.</li> </ul>
<b>FCRA account</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Act, a registered person must accept foreign contribution only in a single branch of a scheduled bank specified by them. However, they may open more accounts in other banks for utilisation of the contribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act amends this to state that foreign contribution must be received only in an account designated by the bank as "FCRA account" in such branch of the State Bank of India, New Delhi, as notified by the central government.</li> <li>No funds other than the foreign contribution should be received or deposited in this account.</li> </ul>
<b>Restriction in the utilisation of foreign contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Act, if a person accepting foreign contribution is found guilty of violating any provisions of the Act or the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, the unutilised or unreceived foreign contribution may be utilised or received, only with the prior approval of the central government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amendment adds that the government may also restrict usage of unutilised foreign contribution for persons who have been granted prior permission to receive such contribution.</li> </ul>
<b>Renewal of license</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Act, every person who has been given a certificate of registration must renew the certificate within six months of expiration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bill provides that the government may conduct an inquiry before renewing the certificate to ensure that the person making the application: (i) is not fictitious or benami, (ii) has not been prosecuted or convicted for creating communal tension or indulging in activities aimed at religious conversion, and (iii) has not been found guilty of diversion or misutilisation of funds, among others conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Reduction in use of foreign contribution for administrative purposes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the Act, a person who receives foreign contribution must use it only for the purpose for which the contribution is received.</li> <li>Further, they must not use more than 50% of the contribution to meeting administrative expenses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amendment reduces this limit to 20%.</li> </ul>

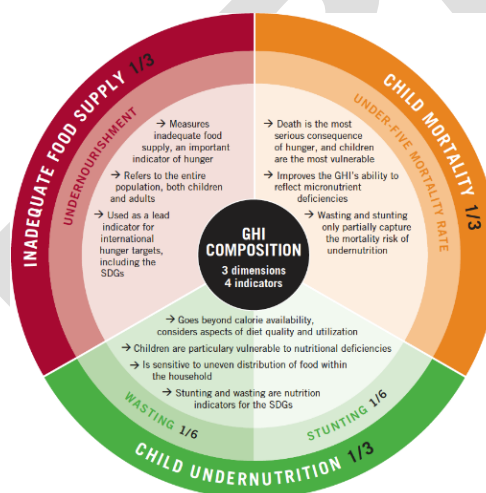
## Hunger in India

### Context

- Union Minister of State for Agriculture Parshottam Rupala questioned the methodology and data accuracy of the Global Hunger Index (GHI) report, which has placed India at 94th out of 107 countries in 2020.

### About Global Hunger Index:

Frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual report</li> </ul>
Published by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern Worldwide, an Ireland-based humanitarian group, and Welthungerhilfe, a Germany-based NGO</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensively measure and track hunger at the global, regional, and country levels</li> </ul>
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Come from the United Nations and other multilateral agencies, including the World Health Organisation and the World Bank</li> </ul>
Inception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 2000</li> </ul>
Category of Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> <li>Moderate</li> <li>Serious</li> <li>Extremely alarming</li> </ul>
Indian Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serious</li> </ul>
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zero Hunger by 2030</li> </ul>
Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping the level of calorie intake</li> </ul>



### Calculation of Global Hunger Index:

- Undernourishment (which reflects inadequate food availability): calculated by the share of the population that is undernourished (that is, whose caloric intake is insufficient).
- Child Wasting (which reflects acute undernutrition): calculated by the share of children under the age of five who are wasted (that is, those who have low weight for their height).
- Child Stunting (which reflects chronic undernutrition): calculated by the share of children under the age of five who are stunted (that is, those who have low height for their age).
- Child Mortality (which reflects both inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environment): calculated by the mortality rate of children under the age of five (in part, a reflection of the fatal mix of inadequate nutrition).

## Eat Smart and Transport 4 All Challenge

### Context

- Government has launched the Eat Smart Cities Challenge and Transport 4 All Challenge

### EatSmart Cities Challenge

Organizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the aegis of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> </ul>
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open to all Smart Cities, capital cities of States /uts, and cities with a population of more than 5 lakh</li> </ul>
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End of first phase of the challenge, 11 cities will be selected for deeper engagement</li> </ul>
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will nudge the urban populace to make the right food choices and help build a healthier and happier nation</li> <li>Creating social and behavioural change towards food safety, hygiene and nutrition.</li> </ul>

### Transport 4 All Challenge

Organizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs</li> </ul>
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open to all Smart Cities, capital cities of States /uts, and cities with a population of more than 5 lakh</li> </ul>
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stage I PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION: Cities, with the support of ngos, identify key recurring problems</li> <li>Stage II SOLUTION GENERATION: Start-ups develop prototypes of solutions to improve public transport</li> <li>Stage III PILOT TESTING: Cities engage start-ups for large-scale pilots and refine the solutions</li> </ul>
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to develop digital solutions that will make public transport safe, affordable, comfortable, and reliable</li> <li>Support the cities and start-ups all over the country to move towards digital transformation in urban mobility</li> </ul>

## SWAMITVA scheme

### Context

- Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has recently launched the distribution of e-property cards under the SWAMITVA scheme on National Panchayati Raj Day through video conferencing.
- 4.09 lakh property owners were given their e-property cards on this occasion, which also marked the rolling out of the SWAMITVA scheme for implementation across the country.

### About The Scheme

Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Sector scheme</li> </ul>
Launched on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On National Panchayat Day i.e. 24th April 2020</li> </ul>
Nodal Ministry at Central and State level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Panchayati Raj (mopr)</li> <li>In the States, the Revenue Department / Land Records Department will be the Nodal Department</li> </ul>
Technology partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of india shall work as the technology partner</li> </ul>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide an integrated property validation solution for rural India</li> <li>Demarcation of rural areas would be done using Drone Surveying technology</li> <li>Provide the record of rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages</li> </ul>
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps</li> <li>Reduce property related disputes and legal cases</li> </ul>
Pilot phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented during 2020-2021 in the states of maharashtra, karnataka, haryana, uttar pradesh, uttarakhand, madhya pradesh and select villages of punjab and rajasthan</li> </ul>

## SARTHAQ

### Context

- The Department of School Education and Literacy has developed an indicative and suggestive Implementation Plan for School Education, called „Students“ and Teachers“ Holistic Advancement through Quality Education (SARTHAQ) “.

### About the Initiative

Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared as an evolving and working document</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New National and State Curriculum Frameworks for School Education , Early Childhood Care and Education, Teacher Education and Adult Education will be developed</li> <li>Increase in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)</li> <li>Introduction of Experiential learning at all stages and adoption of innovative pedagogies by teachers</li> </ul>

## Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

### Context

- Central Government has released an amount of Rupees Thirty Nine Crore Eighty Six Lakh only as Central Assistance to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Student during the year 2020-21.

### About Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes

Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centrally sponsored scheme</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or postsecondary stage</li> </ul>
Selection Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whose parents/guardians 'income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2, 50,000/- per annum</li> </ul>
Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of fees, study tour charges, book allowances</li> </ul>
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio of SC students in higher education with a focus on those from the poorest households, by providing financial assistance at post matriculation or post-secondary stage</li> </ul>
Critical Fact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available for studies in India only</li> </ul>
Selection of Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selected by the State Government/Union Territory</li> </ul>
Applicability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applicable to all the students who are currently beneficiaries of the scheme as well as fresh admissions</li> </ul>

## Anamaya

### Context

- Recently, government of India has launched Anamaya the Tribal Health Collaborative.

### About the Program

Implemented by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tribal affairs ministry supported by Piramal foundation and bill and Melinda Gates foundation (BMGF).</li> </ul>
Means of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Converge efforts of various Government agencies and organisations to enhance the health and nutrition status of the tribal communities</li> </ul>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a sustainable, high-performing health eco-system to address the key health challenges faced by the tribal population of India</li> </ul>
Initial start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Its operations with 50 tribal, aspirational districts (with more than 20% scheduled tribe population) across 6 high tribal population states</li> </ul>

Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over a 10-year period, the work of the THC will be extended to 177 tribal Districts as recognised by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs</li> </ul>
--------	---

## E9 initiative: Scaling up digital learning to accelerate progress towards SDG4

### Context

- Recently government addressed at the consultation meeting of Education Ministers of E9 countries on E9 initiative "Scaling up digital learning to accelerate progress towards SDG4".

### About the E9 initiative:

About E9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forum of nine countries, which was formed to achieve the goals of UNESCO's Education For All (EFA) initiative</li> </ul>
What is E9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The "E" stands for education and the "9" represents the following nine countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan</li> </ul>
Launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched in 1993 at the EFA Summit in New Delhi, India</li> </ul>
Objective	<p>Accelerate recovery and advance the Sustainable Development Goal 4 agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to teachers;</li> <li>Investment in skills; and</li> <li>Narrowing of the digital divide</li> </ul>

## Online Education

### Context

- For the first time since the pandemic began, schools in the national capital will discontinue online classes and revert to only physical in-person classes from April 1.

### About Online Education

Centre Norms for Online Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issued Pragyata Guidelines for the same</li> </ul>
About Pragyata Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Released by Ministry of Human Resources Development</li> </ul>

## Digital based education programme by Government:

### 1. Swayam:

- An integrated platform for offering online courses and covering school (9th to 12th) to Post Graduate Level.
- NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) has been developing course modules for school education system in 12 subject areas.

### 2. Swayam Prabha:

- SWAYAM Prabha is an initiative to provide 32 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH.
- Curriculum-based course content covering diverse disciplines.

### 3. National Digital Library:

- Project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility.
- There are more than three crores digital resources available through the NDL.

### 4. Spoken Tutorial:

- 10-minute long, audio-video tutorial, on open source software, to improve employment potential of students.
- The languages are C, C++, Java, PHP, Python, PERL, Scilab, OpenFOAM, OpenModelica, DWSIM, LibreO and many more.

### 5. E-Yantra:

- Project for enabling effective education across engineering colleges in India on embedded systems and Robotics.
- The training for teachers and students is imparted through workshops where participants are taught basics of embedded systems and programming.

## Manodarpan Initiative

### Context

- The Ministry of Education has undertaken a proactive initiative, named, 'Manodarpan', covering a wide range of activities to provide psychosocial support to students, teachers and families for Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing during the COVID outbreak and beyond.

### About Manodarpan

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide psycho- social support and counselling to students for their mental health and well- being.</li> </ul>
Working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A toll-free national helpline number ( 8448440632),</li> <li>A website of Manodarpan</li> <li>A handbook on 21st century life skills</li> </ul>
Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advisory guidelines</li> <li>Web page</li> <li>National level database and directory of counsellors</li> <li>National Toll-free helpline number</li> <li>Interactive online chat option</li> </ul>
Launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union Human Resource Development (HRD) ministry</li> </ul>

## World Population Report

### Context

- UNFPA released the State of World Population Report 2021, titled, 'My Body is My Own.

### About the Report

Violation of Bodily Autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons with disabilities at greater risk of rape and coerced sex</li> <li>Forced and Child Marriage</li> <li>Female genital mutilation</li> <li>Honour Killings</li> <li>Poverty leading to unwanted sex exchanged for a home and food</li> <li>Lack of contraceptive choices</li> <li>Marital rape and "marry-your-rape" laws</li> </ul>
About bodily autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the power and agency to make choices about your body without fear of violence</li> </ul>
About report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Published annually by united nation population fund</li> </ul>
About UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency</li> </ul>
Formation of Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1969</li> </ul>

## Van Dhan Yojana

### Context

- Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Vikas Yojana is proving to be a boon for the forest dwellers community. The Forest Minister said that in the first phase of this scheme, 107 Van Dhan Kendra clusters have been established in 19 district unions of the state.

Launched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Launched by Trifed India</b> in 2018</li> </ul>
Implementing agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Level : Ministry of Tribal affairs</li> <li>Central level: Trifed India</li> <li>State Level: Nodal agencies for Minor Forest Produce Scheme</li> <li>Unit Level: SHG</li> </ul>

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Economic development of tribals</b> involved in the collection of Minor Food Produces</li> <li>• Optimum utilization of natural resources</li> <li>• Providing <b>sustainable livelihood</b></li> </ul>
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of Van Dhan Vikas Kendra</li> <li>• Provide Skill Upgradation and Capacity building training</li> <li>• Setting up of Primary Processing and Value addition facilities</li> <li>• <b>Formation of SHG</b> comprising of tribals</li> <li>• <b>Linking of SHG with Van Dhan Vikas Kendra</b></li> <li>• Provide <b>Working Capital to Van Dhan Vikas Kendra</b></li> </ul>
Success Story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hill broom project of Tribals in</b> Langleng village of Nagaland</li> <li>• Earlier: Sell the Broom Grass at Rs. 7 a kg</li> <li>• Now: Sells the broom made up of the Grass at Rs .60 a broom. Sells 4-5 brooms per day.</li> </ul>
Other Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aloe vera soaps and gooseberry wine in the north east</li> <li>• mohaladdu and, amlamurabba [preserved gooseberries] in Maharashtra and Rajasthan</li> <li>• tamarind blocks, dried tendu leaves, processed mahua, lac bangles and eco-friendly leaf plates from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.</li> </ul>

#### Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Scheme:

- Provides MSP for MFP collected by tribals.
- Launched in 2013.
- MFP comprises all **non-timber forest** produce of plant origin such as bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tussar, cocoons, honey, wax, lac, tendu or kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tubers, etc, according to the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

#### About TRIFED (Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India):

- Launched in 1987 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Two significant functions:
- **Retail Marketing of Tribal Products**
- **Development of MFP (Minor Forest Produce)**
- **Acts as a medium and a facilitator** for selling of tribal products.
- **Launched Tribes India** an online e-commerce platform for selling the product of tribals.

#### About MSP:

- Form of market intervention by the Government of India.
- MSP is price **fixed by Government of India to protect the producer** - tribals - against excessive fall in price during bumper production years.
- **Guarantee price for their produce** from the Government.
- The major objectives are to **support the tribals from** distress sales.
- In this scheme, states can fix msp below or above 10% of the price fixed by government of India.

## Annual TB Report -2021

### Context

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has released the Annual TB Report -2021.

### Major Findings

Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18.05 Lakh in 2020 which is 24% lower than 2019</li> </ul>
Impact of Covid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fall in notification</li> </ul>
About national tuberculosis elimination program (ntep)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public health initiative of the government of india that organizes its anti-tuberculosis efforts</li> </ul>
Management of Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managed through a four level hierarchy from the national level down to the sub-district (Tuberculosis Unit) level.</li> </ul>
About nikhshay system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information management system that provide one-stop solution for managing patients' information, monitoring program activity and performance all over the country.</li> </ul>
Developed and Maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central TB Division (CTD), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India</li> </ul>

## Drug Approval in India

### Context

- The Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) has approved to manufacture and market of the antiviral drug 'Viralex' for the treatment of mild and moderate Covid-19 in India.

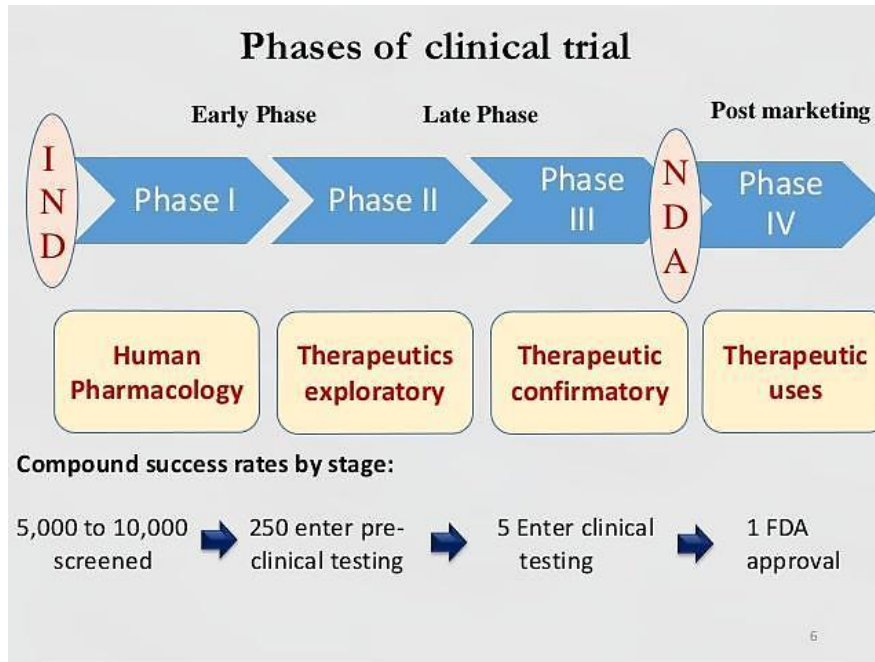
### Drug Approval Process in India:

Drug approval is done through clinical approval trials in India.

- Clinical trials are governed by following acts:
  - Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940,**
  - Medical Council of India Act, 1956 and**
  - Central Council for Indian Medicine Act, 1970.**
- Required Permission to conduct a clinical trial:
  - Permission from the Drugs Controller General, DCGI
  - Approval from **the Ethics Committee**
  - Registration on the ICMR website

### Phases of Clinical Trials:

- Phase I or clinical pharmacology trials or "first in man" study: Administration of the drug to small number of informed volunteer.
- Seeks to study toleration of the drug by the healthy individual and behaviour in the individual.
- Phase II or exploratory trials:
  - Increased no of individuals.
  - More geographical spread to 3-4 centre.
- Phase III or confirmatory trials:
  - Obtain sufficient evidence about the efficacy and safety of the drug
  - Higher number of Volunteer individuals like 3000-4000 individuals.
  - If favourable data: Present to the licensing authorities to get the commercial license.
- Phase IV trials or post-marketing phase:
  - Phase of Surveillance
  - Monitoring of effects on all types of patients.



### Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO):

- Works under Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- National Regulatory Authority (NRA) of India.
- Implements Drugs and Cosmetics act 1940 and Rules 1945:

### Objectives:

- **Uniform implementation of the provisions** of the Act & Rules.
- **Ensure the safety, rights and well being of the patients** by regulating the drugs and cosmetics.
- Responsible for **approval of Drugs, Conduct of Clinical Trials**.
- Lays down the **standards for Drugs** and has control over the **quality of imported Drugs in the country**.
- **Responsible for grant of licenses of certain specialized categories of critical Drugs** such as blood and blood products, I. V. Fluids, Vaccine etc.

# ADMISSIONS OPEN FOR

# UPSC CSE 2022-23

**GENERAL STUDIES ■ OPTIONAL ■ CSAT ■ ESSAY**

A Big Congratulations to our Toppers for their Incredible Accomplishment in **UPSC CSE 2020**

53+

selections in IAS 2020

13

selections within TOP 100

JIVANI K. NAGJIBHAI  
RANK 8

PULKIT SINGH  
RANK 26

PRAKHAR SINGH  
RANK 29

RALLAPALLI J. SAI  
RANK 32

NARWADE V.K.  
RANK 37

JUBIN MOHAPATRA  
RANK 46

JAVANTI NAHATA  
RANK 56

JAYANT S. RATHORE  
RANK 59

VASU JAIN  
RANK 67

APURVA TRIPATHI  
RANK 68

KALPESH SHARMA  
RANK 73

AYUSHI JAIN  
RANK 85

CHALLAPALLE REDDY  
RANK 93

**IASGYAN**  
PREDICT THE UNPREDICTABLE

Page | 29

## Surrogacy Act-2021

### Context

- Recently, Government has passed the surrogacy act-2021.

### Provisions of the act:

<b>Regulation of surrogacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits commercial surrogacy, but allows altruistic surrogacy</li> </ul>
Altruistic surrogacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No monetary compensation to the surrogate mother other than the medical expenses and insurance coverage during the pregnancy</li> </ul>
Commercial surrogacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surrogacy or its related procedures undertaken for a <u>monetary benefit</u> or reward (in cash or kind) exceeding the basic medical expenses and insurance coverage</li> </ul>
<b>Purposes for which surrogacy is permitted</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For intending couples who suffer from proven infertility;</li> <li>Altruistic;</li> <li>Not for commercial purposes;</li> <li>Not for producing children for sale, prostitution or other forms of exploitation;</li> <li>For any condition or disease specified through regulations</li> </ul>
<b>Eligibility criteria for intending couple</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intending couple should have a 'certificate of essentiality' and a 'certificate of eligibility' issued by the appropriate authority.</li> </ul>
<b>Eligibility criteria for surrogate mother</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A close relative of the intending couple;</li> <li>A married woman having a child of her own;</li> <li>25 to 35 years old;</li> <li>A surrogate only once in her lifetime;</li> <li>Possess a certificate of medical and psychological fitness for surrogacy.</li> </ul>
<b>Appropriate authority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The central and state governments shall appoint one or more appropriate authorities within 90 days of the Bill becoming an Act.</li> </ul>
<b>Functions of the authority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Granting, suspending or cancelling registration of surrogacy clinics;</li> <li>Enforcing standards for surrogacy clinics;</li> <li>Investigating and taking action against breach of the provisions of the Bill;</li> <li>Recommending modifications to the rules and regulations.</li> </ul>
<b>Registration of surrogacy clinics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinics must apply for registration within a period of 60 days from the date of appointment of the appropriate authority.</li> </ul>
<b>National and State Surrogacy Boards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The central and the state governments shall constitute the National Surrogacy Board (NSB) and the State Surrogacy Boards (SSB), respectively.</li> </ul>

<b>Functions of Surrogacy Boards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advising the central government on policy matters relating to surrogacy;</li> <li>• Laying down the code of conduct of surrogacy clinics;</li> <li>• Supervising the functioning of ssbs.</li> </ul>
<b>Parentage and abortion of surrogate child</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be deemed to be the biological child of the intending couple.</li> </ul>
<b>Offences and penalties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertaking or advertising commercial surrogacy;</li> <li>• Exploiting the surrogate mother;</li> <li>• Abandoning, exploiting or disowning a surrogate child;</li> <li>• Selling or importing human embryo or gametes for surrogacy.</li> </ul>
<b>Penalties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine up to 10 lakh rupees.</li> </ul>



CRACK THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS SERVICE OF WEST BENGAL

# WBBCS PRELIMS + MAINS

## 2023

**ADMISSIONS ARE OPEN**

- BEST FACULTY FROM WBBCS BACKGROUND
- FREE MOCK TESTS FOR PRELIMS & MAINS
- SPECIAL CURRENT AFFAIRS CLASSES
- LOWEST COURSE FEES

Offline : ₹70,800 [without  
Online : ₹35,400 [Optional]  
Optional : ₹17,700

Starts from: **March 2022**

**ELGIN ROAD | SALT LAKE**

Helpline No: **81007 65577**



**APTI PLUS**

Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.



**IASGYAN**  
PREDICT THE UNPREDICTABLE

Start preparing for **UPSC CSE**  
with our

# DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMME



- Including Study Materials
- Prelims & Mains Test Series
- Daily Mains Answer Writing
- Recorded Video Classes
- e-Magazine Subscription

Course fees: ₹41,300

Contact us

Kolkata : 8820341777

Bhubaneswar : 9938386166

For Registration

[www.aptiplus.in](http://www.aptiplus.in)

[www.iasgyan.in](http://www.iasgyan.in)