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DECEMBER – 2018

IMPORTANT TOPICS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Sahitya Akademi Award | 22) Tiger Conservation Efforts in India |
| 2) Tejas Train | 23) NJAC |
| 3) S Ramakrishnan | 24) Kimberley Process |
| 4) Hanifa Zara | 25) Genetically Modified crop |
| 5) Prapanjan | 26) EXSEEDSAT 1 |
| 6) NavIC | 27) Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016 |
| 7) PRASAD Scheme | 28) Amendment to POCSO Act |
| 8) GSAT – 7A | 29) Prayagraj Kumbh Mela 2019 |
| 9) Cyclones affected India in 2018 | 30) Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 |
| 10) Newly elected Chief Ministers in December 2018 | 31) Benefits of Paternal Leave. |
| 11) Kandhamal Haldi | 32) Child Protection Policy |
| 12) Hornbill Festival | 33) GSAT – 11 |
| 13) Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016 | 34) National Medical Devices Promotion Council |
| 14) Newly proposed time zones in India | 35) National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2018. |
| 15) Military Exercises held in December 2018 | 36) Indian Medicine Systems |
| 16) Women Entrepreneurship Platform 2.0 | 37) Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016. |
| 17) Gene Editing | 38) National Vision Document |
| 18) Constitutional provisions for Tribal education | |
| 19) Coal Swapping Scheme | |
| 20) Medical Devices Rules, 2017 | |
| 21) Aditya-L1 mission | |

DECEMBER- 2018

3 MARK QUESTIONS

1) Who is the recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award (Tamil), 2018? Why was he/she conferred the award?

- (i) Mr. S Ramakrishnan received
- (ii) Novel: Sancharam
- (iii) Novel poignantly capturing the life of nagaswaram players in Karisal Bhoomi of Tamil Nadu.

2) Why Tejas Train was in news recently?

- (i) Premium super-fast Train
- (ii) Fully air-conditioned coaches
- (iii) Train will cover the 495 km-distance in seven hours with an average speed of 70 kmph
- (iv) Ticket fares for chair car is from Rs. 1140 to 1200 and executive class may be charged Rs. 2100-2200
- (v) Recently train between Chennai and Madurai has introduced

3) Who is Hanifa Zara? Why was she in news recently?

- (i) A 7-year-old girl
- (ii) From Ambur, Vellore district
- (iii) Fight to built a toilet in her house
- (iv) Recently, Ambur municipality built a new house and toilet for her.
- (v) Became Swachh Bharat Ambassador of Ambur Municipality

4) Mention some of the books written by writer Prapanjan.

Vaanam Vasapadum	Aangalum Pengalum
Oru Ooril Irandu Manithargal	Maanudam Vellum
Bramam	Sugaboga Theevugal
Netru Manithargal	Maganadhi

5) Define NavIC.

- (i) NavIC stands for NAVigation with Indian Constellation
- (ii) Indian Navigation systems (GPS)
- (iii) Initially called the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS), but changed to NavIC in 2016.
- (iv) NavIC consists of 7 satellites in a combination of geosynchronous and geostationary orbit

6) Write a note on Bogibeel Bridge.

- (i) India's 1st and Asia's 2nd longest Bridge
- (ii) Longest Rail – cum - Road Bridge
- (iii) (4.94km) – Double – Decker Bridge
- (iv) Built in Assam across the Brahmaputra River
- (v) Inaugurated by Prime Minister

7) State PRASAD Scheme.

- (i) **Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive Scheme**
- (ii) Enhance tourist attractiveness in sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the Religious destinations
- (iii) Included Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttrakhand, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand
- (iv) Launched by Union government

8) Which Satellite is known as Angry Bird? Why?

- (i) GSAT – 7A is Angry Bird
- (ii) 39th Communication satellite
- (iii) Military communications satellite meant for the Indian Air Force
- (iv) Launch Vehicle: GSLV – F11
- (v) Launched on 19th November 2018

9) How many cyclones affected India in 2018?

- (i) There are 7 seven cyclones affected India in 2018
- (ii) They are,

ARABIAN SEA	Sagar
	Mekunu
	Luban
Bay of Bengal	Daye
	Titli
	Gaja
	Phethai

10) Mention the newly elected Chief Ministers in December 2018.

STATE	CHIEF MINISTER
Telangana	K Chandrasekara Rao
Mizoram	Pu Zoramthanga
Madhya Pradesh	Kamal Nath
Rajasthan	Ashok Gehlot
Chhattisgarh	Bhupesh Baghel

11) State the importance of Kandhamal Haldi.

- (i) Kandhamal Haldi is turmeric
- (ii) Famous for healing properties
- (iii) Main cash crop of tribal people in Kandhamal, Odisha
- (iv) Uses: Domestic use, cosmetic and medicinal purposes
- (v) Recently Kandhamal Haldi received the GI Tag

12) Write about Hornbill Festival?

- (i) People in Nagaland celebrate this festival to revive, protect, sustain and promote the richness of the Naga heritage and traditions.
- (ii) It is also called the “Festival of Festivals”
- (iii) Festival pays tribute to Hornbill, the most admired and revered bird for the Nagas for its qualities of alertness

- (iv) Organized by State Tourism and Art & Culture Departments and also supported by Union Government.
- (v) Hornbill Festival was established on 1st December 1963

13) What is the Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016?

- (i) Bill was proposed in Lok Sabha on July 19, amending the Citizenship Act of 1955.
- (ii) If this Bill is passed in Parliament, illegal migrants from certain minority communities coming from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan will then be eligible for Indian citizenship.
- (iii) Illegal migrants belonging to the Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian religious communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan would not be imprisoned or deported.
- (iv) Moreover, these citizens gain permanent citizenship after six years of residency in India instead of 11 years as mentioned in the Citizenship Act (1955).

14) Mention the newly proposed time zones in India.

- (i) Indian Standard Time (IST) proposed two time zones IST-I and IST-II for the country as follows:
- (ii) IST-I would be same as current IST, UTC +5:30
- (iii) IST-II would be UTC + 6:30 owing to the difference of one hour between eastern and western part of the country
- (iv) The borderline between two time zones would have been 89°52'E, the narrow border between Assam and West Bengal. States west of this line would have followed IST-I UTC +5:30
- (v) While states east of this line Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands would have followed IST-II (UTC +6:30)

15) Point out the Military Exercises held in December 2018.

Military Exercises	Between	Type
SHINYUU Maitri - 18	India and Japan	1 st Air Exercise
Exercise Sea Vigil	Indian Army, Navy, Air force	Coastal defence exercise
Hand-in-Hand	India and China	Military Exercise
Indra Navy 2018	India and Russia	Naval Exercise
AVIAINDRA	India and Russia	Air Exercise

16) State Women Entrepreneurship Platform 2.0

- (i) Union Government recently launched
- (ii) Seeks to transform the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the country
- (iii) Shall be a one-stop resource centre for future and budding women entrepreneurs
- (iv) It acts as a medium for various stakeholders in the economy to come together and offer integrated services such as Incubation Support, Mentorship, Funding avenues, Compliance, Marketing Assistance etc.
- (v) WEP was launched in 2017, by NITI Aayog to promote and support established as well as aspiring women entrepreneurs in India

17) What is Gene Editing?

- (i) It is a type of genetic engineering in which DNA is inserted, deleted or replaced in the genome of an organism using artificially engineered nucleases, or “molecular scissors”
- (ii) These nucleases create site-specific double-strand breaks (DSBs) at desired location
- (iii) Such breaks are then repaired through recombination or inserting new gene, resulting in targeted mutation

18) Write the Constitutional provisions for Tribal education?

- (i) **Article 46** of Indian constitution lays down that, the state shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.
- (ii) **Article 29(1)** provides distinct languages script or culture. This article has special significance for scheduled tribes.
- (iii) **Article 154(4)** empowers the state to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizen or for SCs or STs.
- (iv) **Article 275(1)** provides Grants in-Aids to states (having scheduled tribes) covered under fifth and six schedules of the constitution.

- (v) **Article 350A** states that state shall provide adequate facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at the primary stage of education.

19) What is Coal Swapping Scheme?

- (i) It's a coal supply rationalization scheme to private power producers and non-regulated cement and steel sectors that are importing coal or have domestic supply linkages.
- (ii) Now bilateral arrangements can be signed between two consumers for swapping full or part of their entitled quantity of coal allocation for at least six months.
- (iii) This will be facilitated via an electronic platform where participants can register, and on a pre-decided time applicants can swap coal supplies with the registered participants.
- (iv) Coal India would be the nodal agency for the swapping arrangement.

20) Write the Salient features of Medical Devices Rules, 2017.

- (i) It allows the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to notify 15 medical devices as drugs, effectively bringing them automatically under price control regulation.
- (ii) Medical devices will, under the new Rules, based on associated risks and the manufacturers of medical devices will be required to meet risk proportionate regulatory requirements.
- (iii) Separate provisions for regulation of Clinical Investigation of investigational medical devices have also been made at par with international practices.
- (iv) It will be for the first time that there will be no requirement of periodic renewal of licences.
- (v) Accordingly, manufacturing and import licences will remain valid till these are suspended or cancelled or surrendered.

21) Define Aditya-L1 mission.

- (i) 1st Indian mission to study the Sun
- (ii) Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC) and was planned to launch in a 800 km low earth orbit
- (iii) A Satellite placed in the halo orbit around the Lagrangian point 1 (L1) of the Sun-Earth system

- (iv) Aditya-L1 provides an observation of Sun's Photosphere, Chromosphere and corona.

22) What are the Tiger Conservation Efforts in India?

- (i) **Project Tiger:** The Government of India launched the 'Project Tiger' in 1973 for in-situ conservation of wild tigers in designated tiger reserves. The Project Tiger coverage has increased to 50 tiger reserves at present.
- (ii) **The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):** It is a statutory body established in 2006 under MoEFCC performing functions as provided in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Presently It implements major tiger conservation initiatives like project tiger, Tiger conservation plan etc.
- (iii) **Monitoring System for Tigers – Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STripes):** It is a software-based monitoring system launched across Indian tiger reserves by the NTCA.

23) Discuss about NJAC and the Act.

- (i) NJAC - National Judicial Appointments Commission
- (ii) NJAC is a body responsible for the appointment and transfer of judges to the higher judiciary in India.
- (iii) NJAC Bill sought to replace the collegium system of appointing the judges of Supreme Court and 24 High
- (iv) Courts with judicial appointments commission wherein the executive will have a say in appointing the judges.
- (v) A new article, Article 124A, (which provides for the composition of the NJAC) was to be inserted into the Constitution.
- (vi) The Bill provided for the procedure to be followed by the NJAC for recommending persons for appointment as Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court (SC), and Chief Justice and other Judges of High Courts (HC).

24) What is the Kimberley Process?

- (i) The Kimberley Process is an international certification scheme that regulates trade in rough diamonds.
- (ii) Aims to prevent the flow of conflict diamonds, while helping to protect legitimate trade in rough diamonds.

- (iii) The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) outlines the rules that govern the trade in rough diamonds
- (iv) India Chaired Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) from 1st January 2018.

25) Why we need Genetically Modified crop?

- (i) A GM or transgenic crop is a plant that has a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.
- (ii) For example, a GM crop can contain a gene(s) that has been artificially inserted instead of the plant acquiring it through pollination.
- (iii) The resulting plant is said to be “genetically modified” although in reality all crops have been “genetically modified” from their original wild state by domestication, selection, and controlled breeding over long periods of time.
- (iv) **Need for GM crops:**
 - a) Higher crop yields
 - b) Reduced farm costs
 - c) Increased farm profit
 - d) Improvement in health and the environment

26) What do you mean by EXSEEDSAT 1?

- (i) India's 1st Private Satellite
- (ii) Built by Santacruz based startup Exseed Space, Mumbai
- (iii) Launched by Space X along with 63 other satellites from 17 countries
- (iv) The mini communication satellite weighing just a kg with 10 cm x 10 cm x 10 cm is made up of aluminium alloy.
- (v) The satellite looks to serve the amateur radio community.
- (vi) The satellite with a lifespan of five years will allow people to receive signals on 145.9 MHz frequency with the help of a TV tuner.
- (vii) The satellite would provide a big boost to private radio operators and help in coordinating messages among them and help the country in time of disaster.

8 MARK QUESTIONS

1) Explain Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016.

Surrogacy:

- (i) Surrogacy is an arrangement whereby an intending couple commissions a surrogate mother to carry their child.
- (ii) The intending couple must be Indian citizens and married for at least five years with at least one of them being infertile.
- (iii) The surrogate mother has to be a close relative who has been married and has had a child of her own.
- (iv) No payment other than reasonable medical expenses can be made to the surrogate mother.
- (v) The surrogate child will be deemed to be the biological child of the intending couple.

Aim of the Bill:

- (i) Protect women from exploitation.
- (ii) Bill proposed to allow “Altruistic Surrogacy (fertile from close Relative only)

Types of Surrogacy:

- a) **Commercial surrogacy:** Surrogate mother is compensated for her services beyond reimbursement of medical expenses.
- b) **Altruistic surrogacy:** Woman volunteers can carry a pregnancy for intended parents without receiving any monetary compensation in return.

Main takeaways from Surrogacy bill:

- (i) The Bill entitles only Indian citizens to avail surrogacy; foreigners and NRIs are not allowed to commission surrogacy in India.
- (ii) Homosexuals and single parents are also not allowed for surrogacy and couples who already have children are also not allowed to go for surrogacy
- (iii) The couple seeking surrogacy should possess a certificate of essentiality issued by an appropriate authority
- (iv) The bill is applied to all the states except Jammu and Kashmir

- (v) According to the bill, women between the ages of 25 and 35 years can go for surrogacy
- (vi) One woman can only be a surrogate once in her lifetime
- (vii) Surrogate mother must be a 'close relative' of the intending couple
- (viii) The couple seeking surrogacy also have some guidelines. The woman should be of age 23-50 and the man should be of age 26-55 and the couple should be married for at least five years.
- (ix) The bill contains the provision of penalty and imprisonment if the person violated the law.

2) Write about an Amendment to POCSO Act.

- (i) Cabinet has approved amendments to the POCSO Act
- (ii) Make punishment more stringent for committing sexual crimes against children.
- (iii) Section-4, Section-5 and Section-6 are proposed to be amended
- (iv) Provide the option of stringent punishment, including the death penalty, for committing aggravated penetrative sexual assault crime on a child.
- (v) Amendments are also proposed in section-9 to protect children from sexual offences in times of natural calamities and disasters.
- (vi) The amendment is expected to discourage the trend of child sexual abuse by acting as a deterrent due to strong penal provisions incorporated in the Act.
- (vii) It may protect the interest of vulnerable children in times of distress and ensure their safety and dignity.
- (viii) The amendment aims to establish clarity regarding the aspects of child abuse and punishment.

3) Discuss about Prayagraj Kumbh Mela 2019.

Prayagraj Kumbh Mela 2019, a religious fair that will be held from January 15, 2019 to March 4, 2019

About Kumbh Mela:

- (i) The Kumbh Mela the festival of the sacred pitcher is anchored in Hindu mythology

- (ii) It is the largest public gathering and collective act of faith, anywhere in the world
- (iii) The Mela draws tens of millions of pilgrims over the course of approximately 55 auspicious days to bathe at the sacred confluence of the Ganga, the Yamuna, and the mystical Sarasvati
- (iv) Primarily, this congregation includes Ascetics, Saints, Sadhus, Sadhvis, Kalpvasis, and Pilgrims from all walks of life

Celebration:

- (i) Kumbh Mela is a religious pilgrimage that is celebrated four times over a course of 12 years.
- (ii) The geographical location of Kumbh Mela spans over four locations in India and the Mela site keeps rotating between one of the four pilgrimage places on four sacred rivers as listed below:
 - 1. Haridwar on the Ganges in Uttarakhand.
 - 2. Ujjain on the Shipra in Madhya Pradesh.
 - 3. Nashik on the Godavari in Maharashtra.
 - 4. Prayagraj at the confluence of the Ganges, the Yamuna, and the mythical Sarasvati in Uttar Pradesh

Selection of site:

- (i) Each site's celebration is based on a distinct set of astrological positions of the Sun, the Moon, and the Jupiter
- (ii) The celebrations occur at the exact moment when these positions are fully occupied, as it is considered to be the holiest time in Hinduism

4) Explain Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 and Benefits of Paternal Leave.

- (i) It provides for full paid absence from work for a period of 26 weeks (earlier 12 weeks) to take care of the child.
- (ii) Act is applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more women.
- (iii) To be eligible for maternity benefit, a woman must have been working as an employee in the establishment for a period of at least 80 days in the past 12 months.

- (iv) For women who are expecting after having 2 children, the duration of paid maternity leave shall be 12 weeks.
- (v) Maternity leave of 12 weeks to be available to mothers adopting a child below the age of three months from the date of adoption as well as to the “commissioning mothers”
- (vi) The Act makes it mandatory for employers to educate women about the maternity benefits available to them at the time of their appointment.

Benefits of Paternal Leave

- (i) **Better Childcare:** It leads to improvements in prenatal & postnatal care, including decrease in infant mortality.
- (ii) **Employee Retention:** It will also lead to higher employee retention rate and higher job satisfaction.
- (iii) **Life-long positive impact:** Various studies have shown that when fathers are more hands-on with their parenting it can lead to improved cognitive and mental health outcomes for children.
- (iv) **Positive Impact on Women career:** When fathers take more paternity leave, mothers can increase their full-time work and it often leads to higher wages for women and has a positive impact on the female labor force.
- (v) **Less burden on women:** When men increase their use of paternity leave, time studies show that the amount of household work fathers and mothers perform may become more gender-balanced over time.

5) Draft Child Protection Policy - Evaluate

Ministry of Women and Child Development has released Draft Child Protection Policy.

Highlight of the draft Policy:

- (i) **Aim:** It aims at providing a safe and conducive environment for all children through the prevention and response to child abuse, exploitation and neglect.
- (ii) **Framework for institutions:** It provides a framework for all institution, and organization (including corporate and media houses), government or private sector to understand their responsibilities in relation to safeguarding the welfare of children

- (iii) **Ensure Accountability:** Institutions should designate a staff member to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure the protection of children as well as to report any abuse.
- (iv) **Complaint Procedure:** Any individual who suspects physical, sexual or emotional abuse must report it to the helpline number 1098, police or a child welfare committee.
- (v) **Child Friendly Module:** Institutions and organizations working directly with children must develop age-appropriate modules and materials for orientating children on child abuse, online safety and services available for them.
- (vi) **Humanistic Orientation:** Organizations who undertake research and collect data on children, directly from children or indirectly from parents must ensure that children are not harmed or traumatized in any way during the process.
- (vii) **Deter Child Labour:** Corporate houses and industries must establish and strengthen monitoring mechanisms to ensure that industries are not using child labour in any form.
- (viii) **Safety Mechanism:** Child friendly zones must be developed in all places for public dealing and safe spaces for mothers to keep their infants.

Legal Provisions for Safeguarding Children in India:

- (i) **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015:** provides for strengthened provisions for both children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law.
- (ii) **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POSCO):** to protect the children against offences like sexual abuse, pornography etc. and provides a child-friendly system for trial against the perpetrators.
- (iii) **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act 1994:** to prohibit prenatal diagnostic techniques for the determination of the sex of the fetus leading to female feticide
- (iv) **The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005:** provides for the constitution of National & State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Children's Courts to provide speedy trial of offences against children.
- (v) **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:** prohibits detention of children till they complete elementary education i.e., class 8.

- (vi) **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006:** The Act prohibits solemnization of child marriage.
- (vii) **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016:** widened the scope against child labour and provides for stricter punishments for violations.
- (viii) **National Policy of Children 2013:** It has four priority areas - Survival, health and nutrition; Education and development; Child Protection and; Child Participation
- (ix) **National Action Plan for Children (NPAC), 2016:** It links the 2013 Policy to actionable strategies under its priority areas.
- (x) **United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child:** India is a signatory to this convention.

6) Discuss about GSAT – 11.

- (i) GSAT-11 is the heaviest satellite built by ISRO
- (ii) Launched from French Guiana by Ariane 5 Rocket of European Space Agency
- (iii) It weighs around 5855 Kg, double the size of biggest satellite built by ISRO till now.
- (iv) ISRO's most powerful launcher GSLV-Mk III can launch satellite weighing up to 4000 kg only.
- (v) It is part of ISRO's new family of high-throughput communication satellite (HTS) fleet that will drive the country's Internet Broadband from space to untouched areas.
- (vi) It is built to provide throughput data rate of 16 gbps.
- (vii) The broadband domain is currently ruled by underground fiber and covers partial and convenient locations.
- (viii) It carries 40 transponders in Ku (32)/ Ka (8) Band.
- (ix) For the First time use of Ka-Band is introduced in India through GSAT-11.
- (x) Ku band ranges between 12 - 18 GHz while Ka Band ranges from 26.5 - 40 GHz.
- (xi) Ka-band has data transmission rates that are hundreds of times faster.

- (xii) It will be placed in a circular geo-stationary orbit almost 36,000 Km. away and settle at 74° E in India.

7) Explain National Medical Devices Promotion Council and Write its significance.

- (i) The Council will be headed by Secretary of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)
- (ii) Apart from the concerned departments of Government, it will also have representatives from healthcare industry and quality control institutions.
- (iii) The Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone of Visakhapatnam will provide technical support to the Council.

Objectives of the National Medical Devices Promotion Council are:

- (i) Act as a facilitating, promotional & developmental body for the Indian Medical Devices Industry (MDI).
- (ii) Render technical assistance to the agencies and departments concerned to simplify the approval processes for MDI promotion and development.
- (iii) Enable entry of emerging interventions and support certifications for manufacturers to reach levels of global trade norms and lead India to an export driven market in the sector.
- (iv) Support dissemination and documentation of international norms and standards for medical devices by capturing the best practices in the global market.
- (v) Facilitate domestic manufacturers to rise to international level of understanding of regulatory and non regulatory needs of the industry.
- (vi) Drive a robust and dynamic Preferential Market Access (PMA) policy by identifying the strengths of the
- (vii) Indian manufacturers and discouraging unfair trade practices in imports
- (viii) Ensure pro-active monitoring of public procurement notices across India to ensure compliance with PMA guidelines of DIPP and DoP.
- (ix) Undertake validation of Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) and other such entities within MDI sector, which add value to the

industry strength in manufacturing to gain foothold for new entrants.

- (x) Make recommendations to government based on industry feedback and global practices on policy and process interventions to strengthen the medical technology sector.

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15 MARK QUESTION

1) Explain the following:

a) Explain National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2018.

- (i) The Cabinet has approved the draft National Commission for Indian Systems of Medicine (NCIM) Bill, 2018
- (ii) Seeks to replace the existing regulator Central Council for Indian Medicine (CCIM) with a new body to ensure transparency
- (iii) This is on the lines of National Medical Commission Bill that is meant to regulate allopathy medicine system
- (iv) The NCIM will promote availability of affordable healthcare services in all parts of the country.
- (v) The Cabinet has also approved the draft National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2018, aimed at replacing the Central Council for Homoeopathy, which is the current regulatory body for homoeopathy

Salient Features:

- (i) The Bill provides for the constitution of a National Commission with four autonomous boards entrusted with conducting overall education of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha & Sowa-rigpa under the Board of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Sowa-Rigpa respectively.
- (ii) In order to ensure transparency the draft bill also proposes a common entrance exam and an exit exam that all graduates will have to clear to obtain their license to practice Indian medicine.
- (iii) Further, a teacher's eligibility test has been proposed in the Bill to assess the standard of teachers before appointment and promotions.
- (iv) Establishes two common boards: board of assessment and rating to assess and grant permission to educational institutions of Indian systems of medicine and a board of ethics and registration of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine to maintain a National Register and deal with ethical issues

b) Point out the Indian Systems of Medicine.

Unani System of Medicine:

- (i) Unani system originated in Greece and its foundation was laid by Hippocrates.
- (ii) However, the system owes its present form to the Arabs who not only saved much of the Greek literature by rendering it into Arabic but also enriched the medicine of their day with their own contributions.
- (iii) It was introduced in India by the Arabs and Persians sometime around the eleventh century.
- (iv) India has the largest number of Unani educational, research and health care institutions.

Ayurveda

- (i) The word 'Ayurveda' has derived out of fusion of two separate words: Ayu means life and Veda means knowledge.
- (ii) Ayurveda is the science of life.
- (iii) It aims to keep structural and functional entities in a state of equilibrium, which signifies good health through various procedures, regimen, diet, medicines and behavior change.

Siddha system

- (i) Siddha system of medicine is practiced in some parts of South India especially in the state of Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) The term 'Siddha' has come from 'Siddhi'- which means achievement.
- (iii) Siddhars were the men who achieved supreme knowledge in the field of medicine, yoga.

Homoeopathy

- (i) The word 'Homoeopathy' is derived from two Greek words
- (ii) Homo meaning similar and pathos meaning suffering
- (iii) It was introduced in India in 18th Century.

- (iv) Homoeopathy simply means treating diseases with remedies, prescribed in minute doses, which are capable of producing symptoms similar to the disease when taken by healthy people
- (v) It takes a holistic approach towards the sick individual through promotion of inner balance at mental, emotional, spiritual and physical levels.

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30 MARK QUESTIONS

1) Write elaborately Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016.

- (i) The Bill defines a transgender person as one who is partly female or male; or a combination of female and male; or neither female nor male.
- (ii) In addition, the person's gender must not match the gender assigned at birth, and includes trans-men, trans-women, persons with intersex variations and gender-queers.
- (iii) Transgender person must obtain a certificate of identity as proof of recognition of identity as a transgender person and to invoke rights under the Bill.
- (iv) The Bill prohibits discrimination against a transgender person in areas such as education, employment, and healthcare. It directs the central and state governments to provide welfare schemes in these areas.
- (v) Offences like compelling a transgender person to beg, denial of access to a public place, physical and sexual abuse, etc. would attract up to two years' imprisonment and a fine.

Key Issues and Analysis

- (i) The Supreme Court has held that the right to self-identification of gender is part of the right to dignity and autonomy under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- (ii) The Bill states that a person recognised as 'transgender' would have the right to 'self-perceived' gender identity.
- (iii) A District Screening Committee would issue a certificate of identity to recognise transgender persons.
- (iv) The definition of transgender persons in the Bill is at variance with the definitions recognised by international bodies and experts in India.
- (v) The Bill includes terms like trans-men, trans-women, persons with intersex variations and gender-queers in its definition of transgender persons.

- (vi) Certain criminal and personal laws that are currently in force only recognise the genders of 'man' and 'woman'.

Certificate of identity for a transgender person

- (i) A person recognised as transgender person under the Bill shall have a right to self-perceived gender identity.
- (ii) A transgender person has to obtain a Certificate of Identity which will confer rights and be proof of recognition of identity as a transgender person.
- (iii) An application for obtaining such a Certificate should be made to the District Magistrate / Collector.
- (iv) The District Screening Committee will comprises:
- Chief Medical Officer
 - District Social Welfare Officer
 - Psychologist or psychiatrist
 - Representative of the transgender community;
 - Government officer.
- (v) The DM will issue a Certificate of Identity as 'transgender' based on the recommendation of this Committee.
- (vi) If there is any change in gender, the transgender person may apply for a revised certificate by following the same process as that of obtaining a Certificate of Identity

Prohibition against discrimination against transgender persons

- (i) The Bill prohibits discrimination against a transgender person, including unfair treatment or denial of service in relation to:
- Education
 - Employment
 - Healthcare
 - Access to public goods and facilities
 - Right to movement
 - Right to rent or own property
 - Opportunity to hold public or private office
 - Access to a government or private establishment which has custody of a transgender person.

- (ii) All public and private establishments are prohibited from discriminating against a transgender person in employment matters, including recruitment and promotion.
- (iii) If an establishment has more than 100 persons, a designated person will deal with complaints in relation to the Bill.

Benefits related to employment, health and education

- (i) The central or state governments shall provide welfare schemes and programmes to facilitate and support livelihood for transgender persons.
- (ii) The central and state governments shall take steps to provide healthcare facilities to transgender persons including:
 - a. Separate HIV surveillance centers
 - b. Sex reassignment surgery and hormonal therapy counselling
 - c. Review of medical curriculum
 - d. Comprehensive insurance scheme
- (iii) Educational institutions shall provide inclusive education and opportunities for sports, recreation and leisure activities to transgender persons.

National Council for Transgender persons

- (i) A National Council for Transgender (NCT) persons will be set up to advice the central government on policies, and legislation related to transgender persons

The NCT will consists of representatives from

- a. Ministries such as social justice and empowerment, health, minority affairs
- b. NITI Aayog
- c. National Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Women
- d. State governments
- e. Nominated members from the transgender community
- f. Experts from non-governmental organisations

Offences and Penalties

The Bill specifies the following offences:

- (i) Compelling transgender persons to beg or do forced or bonded labour
- (ii) denial of use of a public place
- (iii) denial of residence in household, village or other place of residence;
- (iv) Physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic abuse.

These offences will attract imprisonment between six months and two years, and a fine.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY
ZERO CURRENT AFFAIRS

2) Evaluate National Vision Document.

India @75 Vision Document: **NITI AAYOG** released the document, 9% GDP growth by 2022-23 is essential to generate job in various fields.

MISSION 2022-23:

- (i) Target is to raise the investment rate from 29% of GDP in 2017-18 to 36% of GDP by 2022-23
- (ii) Tax GDP ratio to be raised from 17% to 22%
- (iii) All Villages to be digitally connected
- (iv) **FARM:** Agripreneurs by expanding e-NAM
- (v) **ROADS & RAILWAYS:** Road safety rules must be constituted and Railways must rationalise the fare
- (vi) **CIVIL & JUDICIAL SERVICES:** Upper Age for entering Civil Services must be brought down from 30yrs to 27yrs

INDIA@75 – THE PEOPLE’S AGENDA:

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT:

- 1) 100% education: affordable, accessible, accountable
- 2) Market mechanisms to ensure equal opportunities for all
- 3) Compulsory & quality primary education for all children
- 4) Adult education to be encouraged through night schools
- 5) 100% enrolment for all students in age group between 6 to 14 years
- 6) 0% dropout till class 10
- 7) India achieves 100% functional literacy – every Indian can read and write
- 8) India builds a 700 million strong globally employable workforce, including 200 million university graduates and 500 million skilled people
- 9) India develops world class infrastructure to become a global hub for knowledge creation, talent development and entrepreneurial incubation

- 10) India sets global standards and becomes a scale provider of values based learner-centric education, skills development and professional educators through industry partnerships

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION:

- 1) Science & technology should offer solutions to the problems of the country
- 2) Technology for rural masses & better communication
- 3) Technology to be affordable to masses
- 4) Science & technology can be used by all sections of society
- 5) Indian products and services are at the forefront of innovation and quality
- 6) India utilizes technology to profitably solve problems at the grassroots level and benefit the masses
- 7) India produces and attracts the world's best researchers through its world class R&D infrastructure
- 8) India fulfils its energy requirements, predominantly through clean energy sources
- 9) India should be home to global innovations
- 10) World leader in innovation
- 11) India should file more patents
- 12) Preserving and patenting innovative ideas
- 13) Increase in Govt. spending for research centers as % of G.D.P.
- 14) To have more number of technical institutions like IITs, Medical Institutions to propel technological scientific research
- 15) At least 60% of our energy consumption should rely on renewable sources of energy
- 16) Use of renewable resources like - rain harvesting, sea waves, low high tides, bio fuels, solar energy, wind energy
- 17) Development of Sustainable Technology
- 18) Promoting energy efficiency
- 19) Nuclear Reactor which works on fusion process and is able to store energy

AGRICULTURE:

- 1) India needs a 2nd Green Revolution
- 2) Hunger free India
- 3) India can become a leader in agricultural production and export
- 4) Bio-fertilizers & bio-pesticides should replace synthetic ones
- 5) Surplus output, no imports, self dependency
- 6) Output/hectare should increase by 3 times
- 7) India achieves environmentally sustainable food security for all
- 8) Agriculture becomes a profitable occupation creating a progressive farming community
- 9) Indian agriculture has accessible, need-based and well maintained infrastructure
- 10) Indian villages become bustling economic hubs with development of agro-based and cottage industries
- 11) Agriculture and agri-services offer exciting career opportunities for the youth of our country
- 12) Removal of intermediary agents & private involvement in agriculture
- 13) Fair price realization for farmers
- 14) Government should make provision for easy and timely loans
- 15) Train the unskilled farmer
- 16) Introduction of modern scientific farming methods and techniques
- 17) Agriculture training institute in every district
- 18) 24x7 Power and Water supply to all farmers
- 19) Create awareness and introduce techniques for water management
- 20) Availability of fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable rates
- 21) Every village should have at least one granary
- 22) Every village has multi-specialty cold storage facility

- 23) Change in strategy from grain-based approach to diversified approach including horticulture, poultry, and livestock
- 24) Small cottage industries like candle making etc, should be given proper aid
- 25) Flourishing of handicraft industry in India
- 26) Agro-economic industries should multiply
- 27) Public-private partnership in agriculture
- 28) Food processing industry to be promoted and contract farming to be supported

BUSINESSES:

- 1) India ranks amongst the top 5 nations in global trade
- 2) India becomes a prime hub for high quality, innovative manufacturing and services, leveraging world class technologies
- 3) India unleashes the entrepreneurial spirit of its young population
- 4) Indian small and medium enterprises flourish in a supportive business environment and generate employment for millions in the country
- 5) Indian companies become global benchmarks for ethical governance and corporate social responsibility
- 6) All govt businesses should be in PPP mode
- 7) India becomes a global brand known for quality products by focusing on R&D
- 8) Increased number of patents
- 9) At least 15% of the country's financial taxation should take place through SEZs
- 10) Development of world class infrastructure
- 11) Encourage green and environment friendly companies
- 12) Encourage student entrepreneurs at school or college level
- 13) Encouraging entrepreneurship through access to credit and government support
- 14) More women entrepreneurs & more opportunities for such enterprises

- 15) To generate employment and entrepreneurship through promotion of micro and small enterprises
- 16) Self-employment & entrepreneurship to emerge as a dominant trend
- 17) Corporate social responsibility to achieve higher level of excellence
- 18) Anticorruption / Fair Business Practice Index
- 19) Ethical business practices to be followed which do not exploit the poor
- 20) Businesses are run ethically and companies engage in corporate social responsibility
- 21) Businesses create and share value for all sections of society

INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBANISATION:

- 1) India builds and develops 500 well planned world-class cities
- 2) Good quality, all-weather roads connect all parts of the country
- 3) India boasts of a safe, reliable and fast public transport system accessible to all citizens
- 4) All Indians have 24/7 availability of economical and reliable power
- 5) Quality, affordable housing becomes a reality for all Indians
- 6) Every Indian has access to pure drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities
- 7) Excellent road network & connectivity
- 8) Interconnectivity of cities with towns & village by means of highways & concrete roads
- 9) All villages to have accessibility by road
- 10) Better intercity & intercity approach roads and circulation system
- 11) Construction of more cemented elevated roads & flyovers
- 12) Broader roads with proper connectivity
- 13) World class cities to be established

- 14) To develop more sub-cities or sub towns to ease the load in tier 1-2-3 cities
- 15) Planned cities and urban infrastructure
- 16) Develop well planned cities comparable to Asian metropolises
- 17) Demarcation of responsibilities between Mayor and State government by effective implementation of the 74th Amendment
- 18) Uninterrupted electricity supply
- 19) Match supply of power with the growing demand
- 20) Electricity, energy should be available at all places
- 21) Better availability of electricity
- 22) Cheap and abundant power for all
- 23) Good quality drainage & sanitation system
- 24) 24x7 supply of safe potable drinking water
- 25) Clean drinking water and sanitation for all
- 26) Awareness on sanitation and hygiene

HEALTH:

- 1) Free medical facility under social security scheme
- 2) Universal health care: to develop a quality health care system that ensures affordability, accessibility & care
- 3) Medical insurance for all to cover expenses
- 4) For every 1000 patients there should be atleast 1 doctor and 3 paramedics
- 5) Establishing medical centres at a distance of 5 km throughout the country
- 6) Ambulance at each hospital and mobile units for inaccessible areas
- 7) Medical staff to be posted at grassroots level
- 8) Every Indian has easy and affordable access to well-equipped and serviceable medical facilities
- 9) India meets benchmarked quality standards at all levels of the healthcare system

- 10) Every Indian lives in a clean, healthy environment and is free from preventable diseases
- 11) India ranks among the top 10 countries across all major health indicators 40
- 12) Every hospital must have trained doctors and facilities
- 13) Improved facilities in government hospitals
- 14) More number of hospitals with modern technology should be established
- 15) Good quality medical schools in collaboration with foreign schools
- 16) Telemedicine facilities for providing healthcare on the spot
- 17) Public awareness about lifestyle & social habits related to diseases
- 18) Increase awareness of the communities on health services, different diseases and cures, and immunization
- 19) In every school, there should be a curriculum on health and hygiene, including Yoga, Ayurveda and stress on cleanliness & immunization
- 20) Health consciousness programs are to be introduced at the grassroots through all means
- 21) Develop health consciousness at primary education
- 22) Adequate personal sanitation facilities
- 23) Reduction of infant mortality and improvement in maternal care
- 24) Eradication of child malnutrition
- 25) Women & child health need to be improved
- 26) AIDS free India
- 27) Awareness of using contraceptives and diseases

ENVIRONMENT:

- 1) India becomes a global benchmark for sustainable development and conservation of environment
- 2) India reduces air pollution and increases use of alternative energy sources
- 3) India has 33% green cover and boasts of a diverse wildlife

- 4) India curbs water and land pollution aided by exemplary water and waste management systems
- 5) All Indian citizens are ecologically aware and conscious about their responsibility
- 6) Green and sustainable development
- 7) Effective and sustainable use of natural resources
- 8) Ensure inclusive and sustainable growth while being sensitive to environmental issues
- 9) Ecological balance is restored
- 10) Growth without environmental degradation and pollution
- 11) Conservation of natural resources
- 12) Green and clean India
- 13) A state free from air pollution
- 14) Encourage use of clean fuels and renewable energy
- 15) Policy initiatives and tax benefits to green companies
- 16) Reduce global warming
- 17) At least 30% land covered with forests
- 18) Preserve forests
- 19) More plantation on the roadsides
- 20) Strict norms against deforestation
- 21) More forest cover, protecting the habitat of the endangered species
- 22) Preservation of environmental heritage and wild life
- 23) Effective water conservation and management
- 24) Less water consumption
- 25) Rain water harvesting
- 26) Avoid soil erosion
- 27) Proper waste disposal system
- 28) Management of domestic and industrial waste

- 29) Segregation of waste
- 30) Awareness about environment among all
- 31) Be an ecologically-conscious and low pollution state
- 32) Community commitment and awareness about environment
- 33) Citizens should be encouraged to purchase eco- friendly products
- 34) Lack of information about consequences of damage to the environment

ARTS, SPORTS & LITERATURE:

- 1) Arts, Sports and Literature become attractive career opportunities with appropriate recognition and financial benefits
- 2) India builds world-class infrastructure in arts, sports and literature to achieve global level of competitiveness
- 3) Talent is identified and developed from grassroots level through inclusion of arts, sports and literature in education
- 4) Local arts and culture across the country is preserved and promoted

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

- 1) Indian citizens live in a just, peaceful and secure society
- 2) Every Indian experiences transparent, accountable and efficient administrative machinery
- 3) Indian judicial system ensures timely justices for all citizens
- 4) India has enlightened young leaders as its political representatives