

Family Courts

❖ Context

- The Lok Sabha recently passed the Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2022 that seeks to amend the Family Courts Act, 1984 to establish family courts in **Himachal Pradesh** with effect from February 15, 2019 and in **Nagaland** with effect from September 12, 2008.

❖ Background

- The central government is empowered to notify dates for the Act to come into force in different states.
- The governments of Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland had set up Family Courts in their states under the Act.
- However, the central government had not extended the application of the Act to these states.

❖ Key Provisions of the Family Court Act 1984

- Family courts are specialised courts entrusted with the disposal of the cases concerning **disputes relating to the family** concerning marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship and the property of the spouses.
- In India first and foremost the family court was established in the state of **Rajasthan** in 1985.
- **716** Family Courts are functional across the country (February 2022).

❖ Establishment

- They are established by the **state governments** in consultation with the **High Courts**.
- As per the Act, it is **mandatory** for the state government to set up a Family Court **for every city or a town whose population exceeds one million**.

- Jurisdiction and the number of judges can be altered by notification by the government.
- The Family court has jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters.

❖ Duty of the court

- The act prescribes the duty of the family court to make efforts to **promote reconciliation** between the parties.
- If the family court finds that at any stage of the proceeding there is a reasonable probability of settlement between the parties, **the court has the power to adjourn the proceedings until the settlement is reached**.

❖ Powers

- The act confers those power and jurisdiction on the family courts which are exercised by the District Court or Subordinate Civil Courts in their suits and proceedings.

❖ Appeal

- An appeal against the judgement passed by the family court can be filed in the **High Court within 30 days** of the date of judgement.

NFHS -5 Findings On Malnutrition

❖ Context

- The **Minister of women and child development** informed Rajya Sabha of the targets for curbing malnutrition in the country.

❖ Findings of 2019-21 NFHS-5

- **Stunting (Low height for age ratio):**
 - Stunting has reduced from 38.4% to 35.5%.
 - **Meghalaya** has the highest number of stunted children (46.5%), followed by Bihar (42.9%).
 - **Puducherry** and Sikkim have the lowest percentage of stunted children.
- **Wasting (Low weight for height ratio):**
 - Wasting has reduced from 21.0% to 19.3%.
 - **Maharashtra** has 25.6% wasted children (weight for height) - the highest - followed by Gujarat (25.1%).
- **Underweight (Low weight for age ratio):**
 - Underweight prevalence is down from 35.8% to 32.1%.
 - **Bihar** has the highest number of underweight children (41%), followed by Gujarat (39.7%), and Jharkhand at (39.4%).

• Below Normal BMI of Women(15-49):

- Women (15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal has reduced from 22.9% in NFHS-4 to 18.7% in NFHS-5.
- **Jharkhand** has the highest percentage of women, between 15 and 49 years, who have a below-normal Body Mass Index (BMI).

❖ Government Targets

- Reducing **stunting and under-nutrition** (underweight prevalence) among children under 6 years by **2% per annum**.
- Reduce **low birth weight by 2% per annum**.
- Reduce **anaemia** among children between six and 59 months, as well as women and adolescent girls from 15 to 49 years, by **3% per annum**.

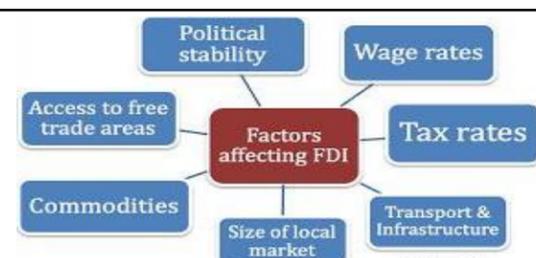
Trend on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India

❖ Context

- The Union Government has said that India is rapidly emerging as a preferred country for foreign investments in the manufacturing sector.

❖ Key Highlights

- FDI Equity inflow in manufacturing sectors have increased by 76% in last financial year compared to 2020-21.



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- Karnataka with over 37 per cent and Maharashtra with over 26 per cent are the top two states in receiving highest FDI Equity Inflow.
- Singapore (27.01%) and USA (17.94%) have emerged as top 2 sourcing nations in FDI equity flows into India in FY2021-22 followed by Mauritius (15.98%), Netherland (7.86%) and Switzerland (7.31%).
- As per the UNCTAD World Investment Report (WIR) 2022, in its analysis of the global trends in FDI inflows, India has improved one position to **7th rank** among the top 20 host economies for 2021.
- Top 5 sectors receiving highest FDI Equity Inflow during FY 2021-22 are :
 - Computer Software & Hardware (24.60%),
 - Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other) (12.13%),
 - Automobile Industry (11.89%),
 - Trading 7.72% and
 - Construction (Infrastructure) Activities (5.52%).

❖ About FDI :

- **Foreign direct investment (FDI)** is when a company takes controlling ownership in a business entity in another country.
- With FDI, foreign companies are directly involved with day-to-day operations in the other country.
- This means they aren't just bringing money with them, but also knowledge, skills and technology.
- In India FDI up to **100%** is allowed in non-critical sectors through the automatic route, not requiring security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- ❖ **Routes through which India gets FDI**
 - **Automatic route:** The non-resident or Indian company does not require prior nod of the RBI or government of India for FDI.
 - **Government route:** The government's approval is mandatory. The company will have to file an application through Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal, which facilitates single-window clearance.

'Vikrant' built by Cochin Shipyard Handed Over to Navy

❖ Context

- History was created with the Indian Navy taking delivery of the prestigious **Indigenous Aircraft Carrier Vikrant**, built by the Cochin Shipyard.

❖ Key Highlight

- With the delivery of the IAC, India joined a selected group of nations having the niche capability to indigenously design and build an Aircraft Carrier.



- The 262-meter-long aircraft carrier is the largest ever warship to be built in the country. The vessel, which has a displacement of 45,000 tonnes, has been built at an overall cost of close to **20,000 crore rupees**.
- The IAC is capable of operating 30 aircraft comprising MIG-29K fighter jets, Kamov-31, and **MH-60R multi-role helicopters**, in addition to indigenously manufactured Advanced Light Helicopters and Light Combat Aircraft.

- The vessel has the facility for Short Take-Off but Arrested Landing, and is equipped with a ski-jump for launching aircraft, besides a set of 'arrestor wires' for their recovery onboard.
- The vessel is powered by four Gas Turbines totalling 88 MW power and has a maximum speed of **28 Knots**.
- **Significance of Aircraft carrier:** An **aircraft carrier** is a warship that serves as a seagoing airbase, equipped with a full-length flight deck and facilities for carrying, arming, deploying, and recovering aircraft.
- Typically, it is the capital ship of a fleet, as it allows a naval force to project air power worldwide without depending on local bases for staging aircraft operations.

Anti Doping Bill

❖ Context

- The Lok Sabha recently passed the National anti-doping bill to provide a statutory framework in the form of legislation for prohibition of doping in sports in the country.



❖ Key Highlights

- The move will help in the establishment of the National Board of Anti-Doping in sports, with competent and independent personnel.
- The bill attempts to achieve, time-bound justice to athletes, apart from enhancing cooperation among agencies in fighting doping.

- It is also an attempt to reinforce India's commitment to fulfil international obligations for clean sports.
- The bill would help in establishing a robust, independent mechanism for anti-doping adjudication.
- The bill will lend legal sanctity to the functioning of NADA and National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL).
- The legislation would help in academic research and manufacture of things related to anti-doping.

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Habitat Rights

❖ Context

- **Odisha** is aiming at 100% implementation of tribal rights under Forest Rights Act 2006 **by 2024** on mission mode. Habitat right proposals have also been duly approved by gram sabhas.

❖ About Habitat Rights

- Habitat rights under the FRA are granted to the **particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG)**.
- There are 75 PVTGs in the country. Odisha has the highest number of PVTGs (13) in India while no PVTGs are found in the states of Punjab and Haryana.
- Section 2 (h) of the FRA** defines habitat as the area comprising the customary habitat and such other habitats in reserved forests and protected forests of primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities and other forest dwelling STs.
- Since the PVTGs are pre-agriculture communities, these rights are given over a fairly large area. However, the FRA isn't clear on the nature of the right.
- In the first habitat right granted to Madhya Pradesh's Baiga community in 2015, a tiger was used as an example to explain the community's habitat.

- Thus, the Ministry of tribal affairs constituted a committee in Feb-2020 to improve the recognition and vesting process of community rights with special focus on habitat rights of PVTG.
- It defined habitat as places where tribal and other traditional forest dwellers have ancient connections in spiritual, cultural, social and livelihood matters.

❖ Difference between Habitat and Community Forest Rights (CFR)

- The committee also drew a distinction between the two saying that the CFR may not include the entirety of the spiritual connection or belonging that a community feels with the landscape.
- Thus, land claimed under CFR will be smaller than that claimed under habitat rights and the possessory rights will be different.

News in Between the Lines

Coking Coal Mission

	Coking Coal	Thermal Coal
DEFINITION	Coking coal is a type of coal that is important in making high quality coke	Thermal coal is a type of coal that is mainly used for the generation of power
HEAT TREATMENT	Produces high quality coal	Produces electrical energy
PRODUCTION	Highly used	Usage is limited due to environmental considerations
COST	Low	High

❖ Context

- The government has launched **Coking Coal Mission** to meet the demand for domestic coking coal.

❖ About Coking Coal

- Coking coal is a type of coal that is important in making high-quality coke. It is also called **metallurgical coal**.
- This substance is an essential fuel and is useful as a reactant in the blast furnace process of primary steelmaking.
- Therefore, the demand for this type of coal is **parallel to that of steel**.
- Coking coal has a low ash content, low moisture content and low sulfur and phosphorous contents. India's total domestic production of coking coal is currently **45 million** mt per year.

Han Kuang Exercises



❖ Context

- The Han Kuang exercises are the biggest annual live-fire drills of their type held each year in Taiwan.

❖ Key Highlights

- The drills demonstrate "the ability and determination of Taiwan's military in defending its country.
- The drills are designed to teach residents how to respond if Taiwan were to come under attack.
- The purpose of the air raid drills was to teach the public the location of bomb shelters "in the event of war.
- Significance of exercise:** Taiwan is a self-governing island. But China claims Taiwan as its territory.
- These concerns have been further increased due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China has not ruled out to use force to take over Taiwan.

IMF's World Economic Outlook

❖ Context

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recently slashed India's growth forecast for 2022-23 (FY23) by 80 basis points to 7.4 per cent, citing less favourable external conditions and rapid policy tightening by the central bank.

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GROWTH CONCERNS
India growth forecasts by key agencies for FY23

Agency	Earlier (% YoY)	Now (% YoY)
Nomura	5.6	4.7
OECD	8.1	6.9
FICCI	7.4	7.0
RBI	7.8	7.2
Morgan Stanley	7.6	7.2
ADB	7.5	7.2
Crisil	7.3	7.3
S&P	7.8	7.5
World Bank	8.0	7.3
Fitch	8.5	7.8

❖ **Key Highlights:**

OUTLOOK DETERIORATES
IMF's GDP growth projections for 2022

Country	Earlier (% YoY)	Now (% YoY)
India*	8.2	7.4
US	3.7	2.3
Euro Area	2.8	2.6
UK	3.7	3.2
China	4.4	3.3
World	3.6	3.2

- Despite the lowered forecast, India will remain one of the fastest growing key economies globally in 2022-23 as well as 2023-24.
- Meanwhile, the IMF also cut the 2022 global domestic product (GDP) estimate to 3.2%, four-tenths of a point lower than the April forecast, and about half the rate seen last year i.e 2021.

D-8



❖ **Context**

- Business leaders and officials from eight developing nations met in **Bangladesh** in the wake of the same challenges/issues being faced by the eight countries - **dwindling foreign currency reserves, a growing energy crisis and supply chain disruptions.**

❖ **Key Highlights**

- D-8, also known as Developing-8 (Organisation for Economic Cooperation), is an organisation for development cooperation among the following countries: **Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.**
- It was established through the **Istanbul Declaration** of Summit of Heads of State/Government on **June 15, 1997.**
- The objectives are to improve member states' position in the global economy, diversify and create new opportunities in trade relations, enhance participation in decision-making at international level, and improve standards of living.
- The group, with a **\$5 trillion economy** among its members, is working to implement a free trade agreement.

Gaia Theory



❖ **Context**

- **Dr. James Lovelock**, a UK scientist and the developer of the Gaia theory, has died on his 103rd birthday.

❖ **About the Theory**

- It proposes that living organisms interact with their inorganic surroundings on Earth to form a **synergistic and self-regulating, complex system**, as a whole, called **Gaia**, which seeks a physical and chemical environment optimal for contemporary life on the planet.
- It suggests that organisms **coevolve** with their environment: that is, they influence their abiotic environment, and that environment in turn influences the biota by Darwinian process.
- It was co-developed by the microbiologist **Lynn Margulis** in the 1970s.

Household Consumption Expenditure Survey



❖ **Context**

- The **Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation** has initiated the process for conducting the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES).

❖ **Key Highlights**

- Field work will **for the first time involve three visits over a year** to assess spending patterns in selected households.
- The survey has been planned to collect disaggregated level information from the households on consumption of food and non-food items.
- **Conducted every five years**, the HCES is used to arrive at **estimates of poverty levels** as well as review key economic indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- The results of the survey are also utilised for **updating the consumption basket** and for **base revision of the Consumer Price Index.**
- The survey was last conducted in 2017-18 but its findings were not published, citing data quality concerns.

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