

## 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**.

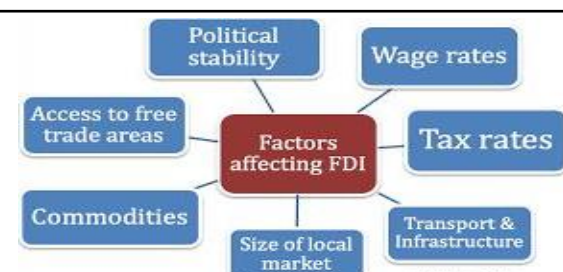
## Trend on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India

### ❖ 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.

### Face to Face Centres



## 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
<b>DEFINITION</b>	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
<b>HEAT TREATMENT</b>	Produces high quality coal	Produces electrical energy
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	Highly used	Usage is limited due to environmental considerations
<b>COST</b>	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.

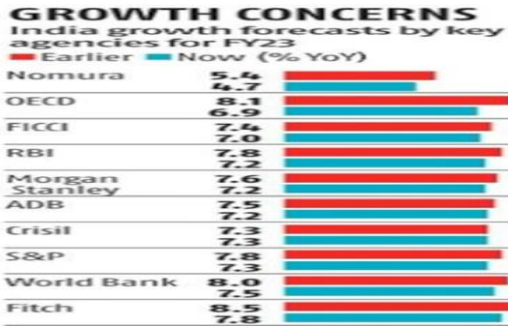
### IMF's World Economic Outlook

### ❖ 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.

## Face to Face Centres





❖ **Key Highlights:**

**OUTLOOK DETERIORATES**  
IMF's GDP growth projections for 2022



- 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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