



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**9th September 2025**



# The 'Domestic Sphere' in a New India

9th September, 2025

**CONTEXT:** The various struggles which women face, need to be addressed.

**CAUTION:** Political Overtones – CSE Aspirants  
– Substantive Aspects

## Women-led Development vs. Reality

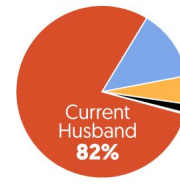
- “Nari Shakti” ~ Regressive Attitudes
- RSS chief’s 2025 Statement

## Violence and Silence in the Domestic Sphere

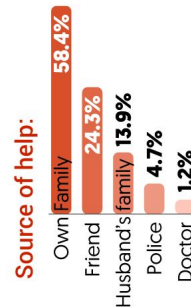
- **Dowry Deaths** – ~ 35k – Last 5 Years
- **NFHS-5 Data** – 30%
- **Crime Data** – 1/3rd of 4.45 lakh
- **Female LFPR** –
- **WEF – Global Gender Gap Report 2024**
- **SBI study (2023)** – Women’s Unpaid Work
- **TUS 2024** –

## NFHS-5 on Sexual Violence

% of married women in India who endured sexual violence from:



Former Husband: **13.7%**  
Relative/Employer/other: **5.5%**  
Current/former boyfriend: **1.6%**  
Stranger: **0.2%**



**Over 90%** of those who endured sexual violence did not seek help from anyone.

**Section 375** contains a crucial exemption: “Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.”

Employed married women **26%**

**53%** women earn less compared to husband

**12.5%** husbands think he has a right to use force to have sex

- **Economic activities (SNA recognised):**
  - 25% women employed (avg. 5 hrs/day).
  - 23% women in family enterprises (~2 hrs/day).
  - Men: 75% employed (8 hrs/day), 14% in family enterprises (~2 hrs/day).
- **Unpaid domestic & caregiving work:**
  - 93% women do housework (avg. 7 hrs/day).
  - 41% women do unpaid caregiving (avg. 2.5 hrs/day).
  - Men: Only 30% do domestic work (avg. <1.5 hrs/day); 21% do caregiving (avg. ~1 hr/day).
- **Conclusion:** Women work longer total hours than men, with less time for rest or leisure.

## Pour myself a cup of ambition

India, female labour-force participation rate, %  
Aged 15 and over



Sources: ILO; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

\*Years ending June



# The 'Domestic Sphere' in a New India

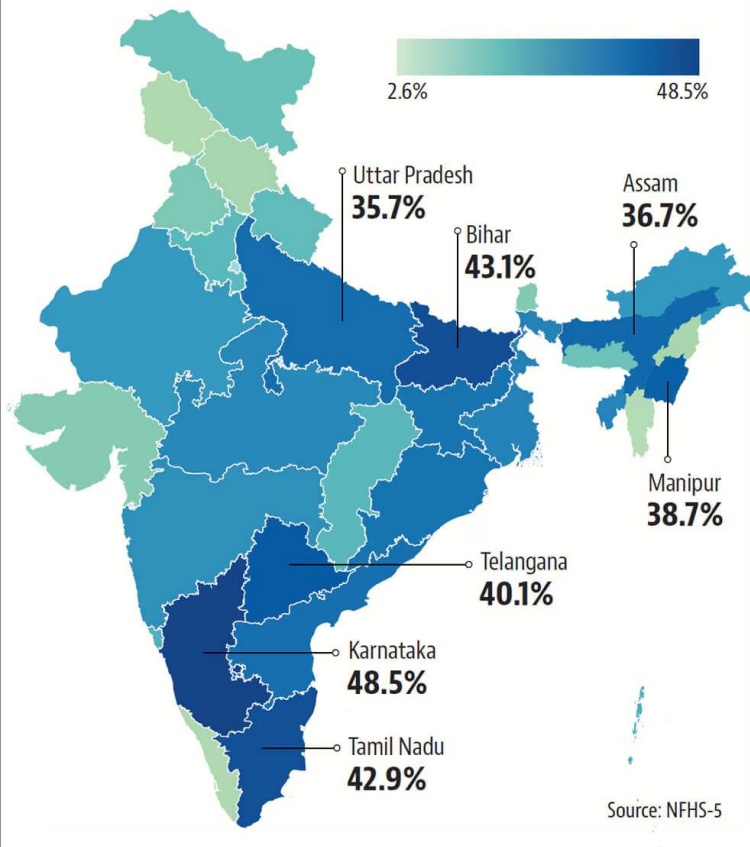
9th September, 2025

**CONTEXT:** The various struggles which women face, need to be addressed.

## INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

Women who have experienced physical or sexual violence at least once since age of 15

HT



## Historical Context: Opposition to Women's Rights

- Resistance - **Ambedkar's Hindu Code Bill**
- Opposition - Criminalising **Marital Rape**
- Public Policy - **ASHAs, AWWs, MDM**

## Constitutional Provisions for Women's Rights

- Article 14
- Article 15(1) & 15(3)
- Article 16
- Article 21 ~ Judicial Interpretation
- Article 39
- Article 42
- Article 51A(e)

## Important Legislations

- **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**
- **Section 304B, IPC** - Section 80, BNS
- **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:** ~ physical, emotional, sexual, verbal and economic abuse
- **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:** ~ sexual harassment, stalking, acid attacks.
- **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2017**
- **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** → merged into **Code on Wages, 2019**.
- **Maternity Benefit Act, 1961** (amended 2017)

## Judicial Pronouncements

- **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan** (1997)
- **Shayara Bano v. Union of India** (2017)
- **Independent Thought v. Union of India** (2017)
- **Joseph Shine v. Union of India** (2018)
- **Nandini Sundar v. State of Chhattisgarh** (2011)

## The Way Forward (Policy & Cultural Shifts)

- **Preventing violence against women** - stronger legal, cultural and institutional interventions.
- **Equal pay and recognition** of men and women as **primary workers**.
- **Universal childcare and eldercare facilities** provided by the state.
- **Quality healthcare and education**.
- **Cultural transformation:** Encourage shared domestic responsibility.
- **Justice for scheme workers:** Minimum wages, benefits and recognition as government employees.
- **Mainstreaming unpaid work**

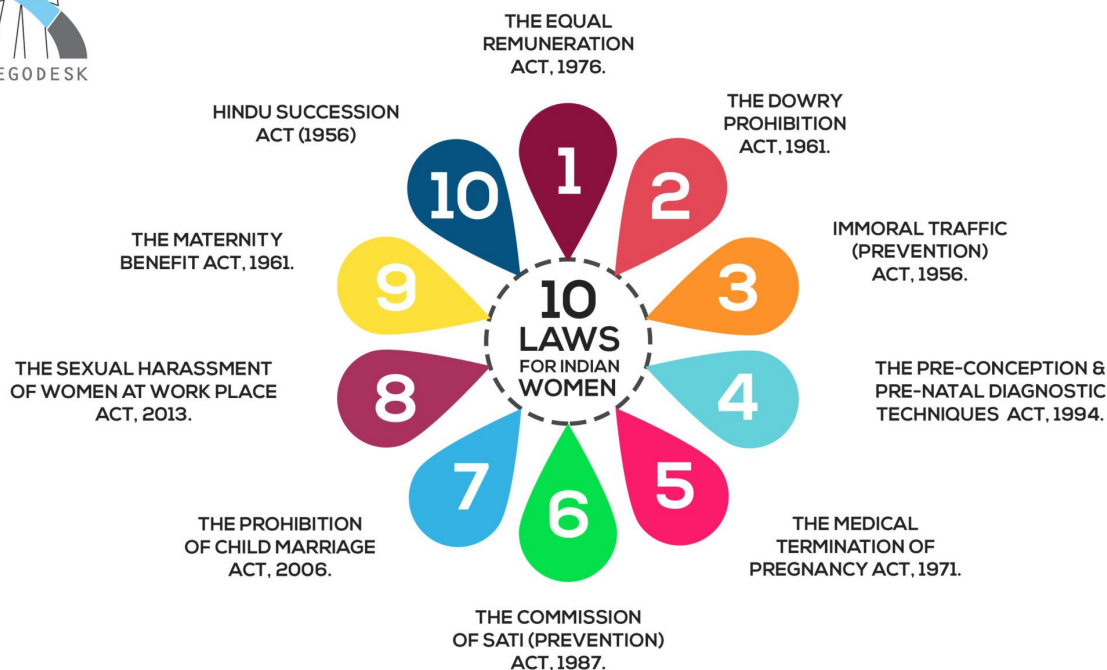




9th September, 2025

# The 'Domestic Sphere' in a New India

**CONTEXT:** The various struggles which women face, need to be addressed.



## 10 Legal Rights

Every woman must know



Entitled to free legal aid

LEGAL AID



Entitled to protection by your employer

Can't be called to the police station

No arrests after sunset



Police cannot refuse to accept your FIR

You can file your FIR through email

There is no any time limit for filing FIR

@LAWyersclubindia



Have the right to privacy while recording statement



Identity can't be revealed without permission



Doctor can't decide if you were sexually assaulted or not with a verbal statement. A full written application is always required

## Mains Practise Question

*"The undervaluation of women's domestic & care work and cases of violence against them reflects both a policy gap and a constitutional challenge to gender justice in India." Discuss with reference to constitutional provisions, key legislations and recent data. Suggest measures to recognise & reduce women's unpaid labour burden and end the menace of crimes against women.*

**(15 Marks, 250 words)**



# Parliamentary Panels

**CONTEXT:** Parliamentary panel to be briefed.

## Parliamentary Committees

### Parliamentary Committees

#### Standing Committee

#### ADHOC Committee

##### Financial Standing Committees

##### Department Related Standing Committees

##### Joint Committee

##### Select Committee

- Public Accounts Committee
- Estimates Committee
- Public Undertakings Committee

- Committee on Agriculture
- Committee on Defence
- Committee on Energy

### What is a Parliamentary Committee?

- Committee of MPs - Elected/Appointed Or Nominated
- Works under the Speaker/Chairman
- Origin - British Parliament
- Article 105 and Article 118
- Constitution - mention of these committees at different places

### How are Parliamentary committees classified?

- Standing Committees
- Ad hoc Committees

### What are the Powers & Functions of Parliamentary Committees?

- Review and Scrutinise the working of Government
- Power to summon Ministers and Officials
- Examination of Bills
- Make Recommendations

### What is the significance of the Parliamentary Committees?

- Expertise and Specialization
- Cross-Party Collaboration
- Act as Mini-Parliament
- Checks and Balances
- Provide Robust Legal Framework
- Financial/Budgetary Oversight



**CONTEXT:** Parliamentary panel to be briefed.

## What are the Issues & Challenges pertaining to Parliamentary Committees?

- Poor number of Sitzings
- Limited Referrals
- Weakened Scrutiny
- Resource constraints
- Party Politics
- Limited Powers to Enforce

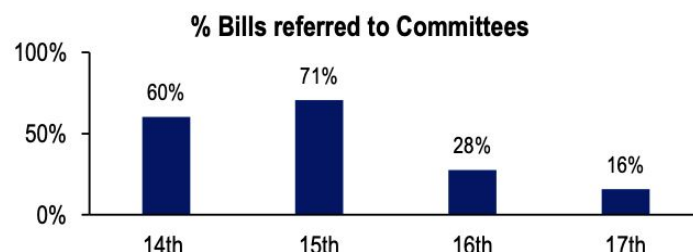
## Way forward – Robust Parliamentary Committees Framework

- Increase in Referral Rate
- Increase Resources
- Enhance Transparency
- Increase in MPs Participation
- Enhance Independence

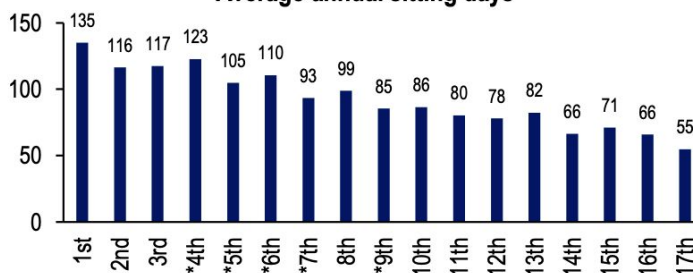
**"Congress in session is Congress on public exhibition, whilst Congress in its committee-rooms is Congress at work."**

**- Woodrow Wilson**

### Less than 20% of Bills referred to Committees



### Average annual sitting days



Note: \* indicates a term less than five years; \*\* indicates a six year term.

Parameter	Public Account Committees	Estimate Committees	Committee on Public Undertaking
Origin	1921 – Government of India Act 1919	1921	1964
Composition	22 members (15 Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha)	30 (All from Lok Sabha)	22 members (15 Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha)
Selection of members	According to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Thus all parties get due representation in it. A Minister cannot be elected as a member.		
Tenure	1(one) year		
Chairman	Appointed by Speaker from amongst its members. Generally from Opposition Party.	Appointed by Speaker	Appointed by Speaker. Member is from Lok Sabha only.





# Parliamentary Panels

9th September, 2025

**CONTEXT:** Parliamentary panel to be briefed.

## **Mains Practise Question**

*"The weakening of Parliamentary Committees tantamounts to weakened Parliamentary System of Governance." Analyze.*

**(15 Marks, 250 words)**

16. संसदीय समिति प्रणाली की संरचना को समझाइए। भारतीय संसद के संस्थानीकरण में वित्तीय समितियों ने कहाँ तक मदद की ?

Explain the structure of the Parliamentary Committee system. How far have the financial committees helped in the institutionalisation of Indian Parliament ? 15

VAJIRAM & RAVI



# Red Sea Cable Cut

9th September, 2025

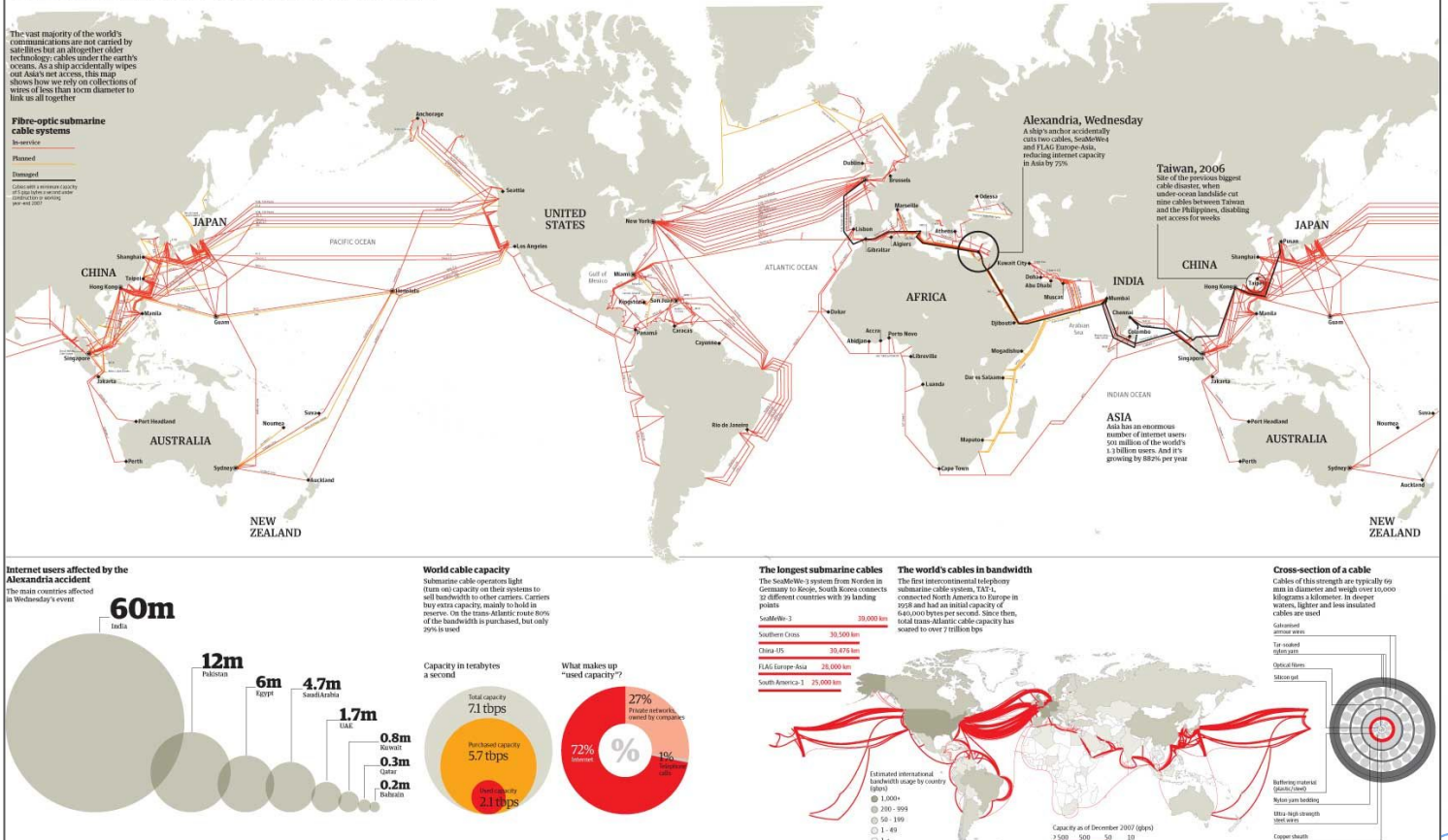
**SYLLABUS:** GS 3: Science & Technology  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page :** 13

## What are undersea cables?

Undersea cables are the main link connecting the world's internet networks. They connect internet service providers and telecom operators everywhere with those in other countries. These cables are a few inches thick and are heavily padded to withstand the hostile environment of the sea floor. Inside, strands of fiber optic cable – similar to those that connect modern telcos' towers and routers – provide massive capacity for large volumes of data to quickly crisscross the earth.

At each "landing point," usually a manhole covered with a lid and then topped with sand, these cables make landfall and go further inland to connect to a "landing station," where they become accessible to major networks. These systems are critical to the modern information society. "There are about 600 cables, as per Goldman Sachs," said Amajit Gupta, CEO of Lightstorm, a network provider at the first Sub-Sea Cable Systems Conference in Delhi. "90% of data, 80% of world trade, and about \$10 trillion of financial transactions, as well as secure government information, move through these cables. That's the impact this infrastructure has."

## The internet's undersea world



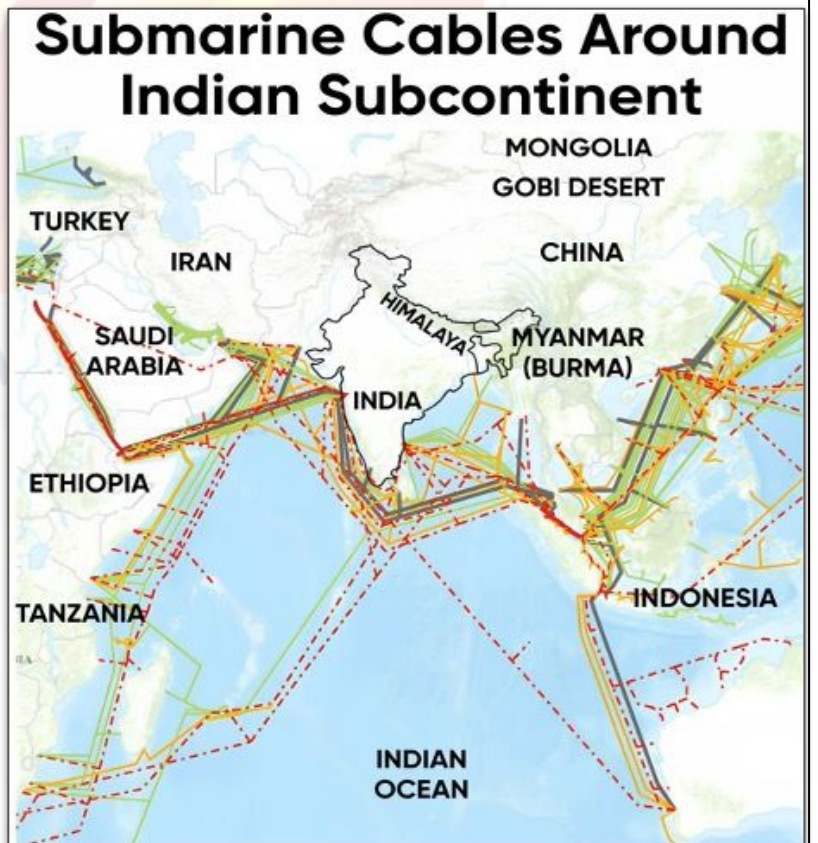
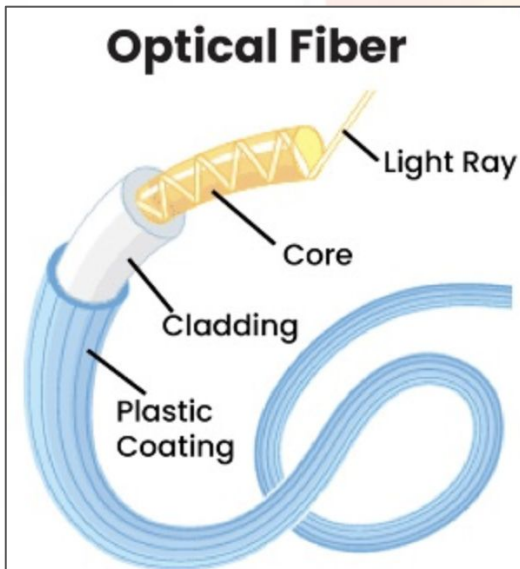
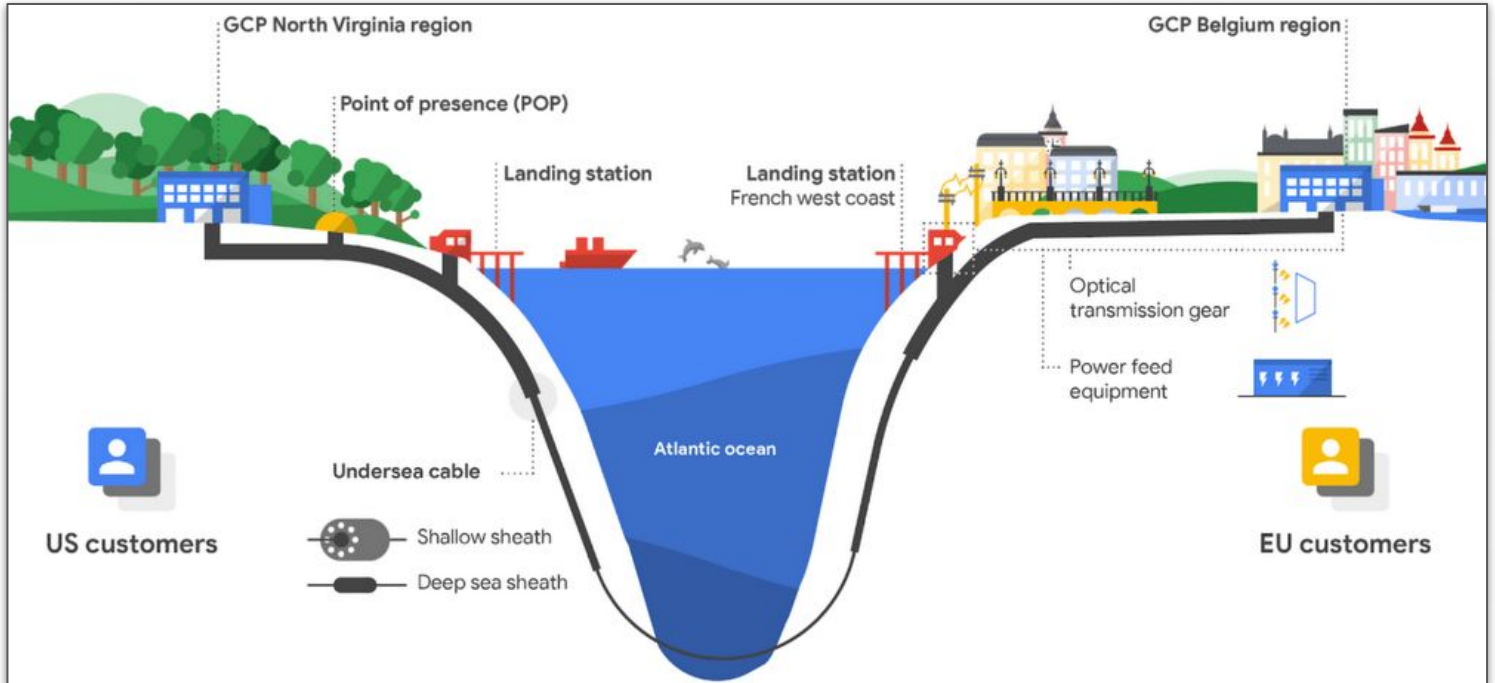


9th September, 2025

# Red Sea Cable Cut

**SYLLABUS:** GS 3: Science & Technology

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page :** 13



9th September, 2025

# Red Sea Cable Cut

**SYLLABUS:** GS 3: Science & Technology

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page :** 13

## Does India have enough undersea cables?

India has two major hubs of cable landing sites: Mumbai and Chennai. "Practically speaking, 95% of subsea today goes into a small six-kilometre patch in Versova, Mumbai," Mr. Gupta said.

Many of the cables connected to Chennai also land in Mumbai. In total, 17 cable systems land at some point in India. India also has two domestic cable systems – the Chennai Andaman and Nicobar Islands (CANI) cable to provide high-speed connectivity to the islands, and the Kochi Lakshadweep Islands project.

Cables take several months, even years, to plan out and lay, at a cost of millions of dollars. Most cables in countries with well-developed internet infrastructure are able to commission capacity years before it is required. As such, most international internet traffic in India is largely served by existing capacity.



## What are some risks surrounding undersea cable deployment in India?

More cables land in Singapore, a small city-state, than they do in all of India, making India vulnerable to the consequences of cable cuts at sea. "If there is a disruption at the Red Sea, it pretty much brings down 25% of India's Internet in our estimate," Mr. Gupta said. "It's not a theory because it just happened about two years back." He was referring to the cuts that brought down subsea cables in the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, likely caused by strikes by Houthi rebels in Yemen. That strait is a critical narrow passage through which dozens of subsea cables pass.

These cuts – some of which happened in 2024 – have not destabilised India's

internet experience so far, thanks to excess capacity built into other networks. But that may not always be the case. If several cables in the Red Sea are damaged, large parts of the internet may stop working, and there is only so much data that can be rerouted through other cable systems.

"Traditionally, most subsea corridors strangely have followed the trade routes of the past," Mr. Gupta said. "Rarely have subsea routes been built which are different from shipping routes, because back in the day, it was easier to follow the trade routes to be able to lay down your cables and make it work."

## 100 GIGABIT PER SEC SPEED

Representative Image

➤ The CANI cable system will have speed of 100 gigabit per second

➤ The eight islands to be connected with Chennai include Port Blair, Little Andaman (Hut bay), Car Nicobar, Kamorta, Great Nicobar (Campbell bay), Havelock, Long and Rangat Islands

➤ It will provide secure, reliable, robust, affordable



telecom facility to these islands

➤ The total route length of the project is estimated to be 2,200 km

➤ NEC Corporation, a Japanese company, will handle the project





# Corporate Social Responsibility

**SYLLABUS:** GS 2 : Social Sector

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page No :** 2

Chief Minister Rekha Gupta on Monday said the Delhi government plans to partner with the corporate sector to effectively address Delhi's three major challenges – pollution in the Yamuna, bad air and mounting garbage hills.

was. The CM appealed to private sector firms to adopt drains and establish small sewage treatment plants to prevent pollution from entering the Yamuna.

## What is Corporate Social Responsibility?

- It is a **business model where companies voluntarily integrate social, environmental and ethical considerations into their operations and interactions with stakeholders.**
  - CSR aims to *make businesses accountable for their impact on society beyond just profit, focusing on sustainable development, community welfare and ethical practices.*
- **CSR under the Companies Act, 2013:**
  - CSR provisions under **Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013**, became effective from April 1, 2014.
  - These provisions reflect **India's commitment to inclusive growth** by mandating corporate contributions towards social, environmental and human development.

- CSR provisions apply to companies meeting any of the following criteria in the preceding financial year:
  - **Net worth:** *More than INR 5 billion.*
  - **Turnover:** *More than INR 10 billion.*
  - **Net profit:** *More than INR 50 million.*
  - Such companies must spend a **minimum of 2% of their net profit over the last 3 years** on CSR activities.

## What is the Significance of CSR Activities in India?

- **Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development:** focusing on *education, healthcare, and infrastructure.*
  - > ₹12,300 crores were spent on rural development projects, directly impacting poverty-stricken communities.
- **Improvement in Public Healthcare:** CSR activities significantly bridge gaps by funding hospitals, mobile clinics, and health awareness programs.
  - Companies like **Reliance and Infosys** – Covid-19 relief efforts – oxygen plants and funding vaccinations across India.
  - Spending on health – FY22 stood at ₹7731 crore
- **Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action:** CSR initiatives focus – sustainability efforts, including afforestation, water conservation and clean energy projects.
  - ITC Limited's '**Mission Sunehra Kal**' – water conservation, benefiting millions of people in water-stressed areas.
  - In FY22, India's CSR spending on environment and sustainability more than doubled to ₹2,392 crore





# Corporate Social Responsibility

9th September, 2025

**SYLLABUS:** GS 2 : Social Sector

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 2

- **Educational Opportunities and Skill Development:** many companies providing scholarships, building schools and funding vocational training centers - promote employability.

- In 2023, **HCL Technologies** launched a digital literacy program - thousands of rural youths - skills to access better employment.
- Education continues to get the **highest amount under companies' CSR expenditure** with Rs 10,085 crore

- **Enhancement of Community Infrastructure:** construction of roads, sanitation facilities, and community centers, improves the quality of life for underserved communities.
- **Vedanta's CSR efforts** including '**Swasth Gaon Abhiyaan**', provides end-to-end healthcare services - 1,000 villages - enhancing sanitation and reducing health risks.

- **Boosting Economic Self-Sufficiency and Livelihood Programs:** CSR programs in India often target economic empowerment through **livelihood and self-sufficiency initiatives** - especially for women and marginalized groups.
- **Hindustan Unilever's 'Prabhat'**

- **initiative** focuses on rural women's empowerment - entrepreneurial skills.
- *create independent income sources, reducing dependency and promoting economic resilience*

- **Corporate Reputation and Stakeholder Engagement:** CSR enhances **corporate reputation** - demonstrating a company's commitment to **societal welfare** - builds trust with customers, investors and other stakeholders.

- **Mahindra Group** has been planting one million trees every year which - boosted its brand value as a *socially responsible corporation*

- **Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals:** CSR in India aligns well with the UN SDGs - areas like poverty eradication, quality education, and climate action.

- **Wipro and Tata**, integrate SDG alignment into their CSR strategy, which broadens the impact and relevance of their contributions.
- As of 2023, about 60% of CSR projects in India directly target SDGs.



9th September, 2025

# Anganwadi Services

**SYLLABUS:** GS 2 : Social Sector

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page No :** 3

**R**ecognising their role in improving the nutrition and living standards of children and pregnant women in the State, Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar on Monday announced a hike in honorarium for anganwadi sevikas (workers) and sahayikas (helpers).

Over 1.20 lakh sevikas and sahayikas in the State will benefit from the move.

They work at anganwadi centres under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme. The ICDS, which functions under the Social Welfare Department, is responsible for implementing various programmes for children under six, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women.

Anganwadi sevikas and sahayikas are frontline workers of the ICDS scheme. Their responsibilities include conducting early childhood education classes, monitoring children's growth and nutrition, distributing supplements, assisting with immunisations and health check-ups, and maintaining detailed records.

## Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme



Serving Children of 0-6 years and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers



### What are the Anganwadi Services and Role of Anganwadi Workers?

- **ICDS Scheme and Anganwadi:**
  - The ICDS scheme was launched in India on 2th October 1975. It was renamed as Anganwadi Services and the services are now offered as part of the **Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0**.
    - It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UTs providing early childhood care and development of the beneficiaries i.e children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a large network of Anganwadi workers (AWW) and Helpers (AWH).

### Services Provided by Anganwadi:

- It has been provided to all eligible beneficiaries – **children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers** through the platform of **Anganwadi Centres** across the country.



# Anganwadi Services

9th September, 2025

**SYLLABUS:** GS 2 : Social Sector

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page No :** 3

- Three of the services viz. **Immunization, Health Check-up and Referral Services** are related to health and are provided through NRHM & Public Health Infrastructure.

**# Tracking of Anganwadi Services:** ICT platform Poshan tracker has been designed to capture **real-time data** on implementation and monitoring of Anganwadi Services across the country.

- It provides a **360 – degree view of the activities** of the AWC, service deliveries of AWWs and complete **beneficiary management**.

## Major Roles and Responsibilities of AWWs:

- **Community Outreach and Mobilization:**
  - **Registering Beneficiaries:** Identifying and registering pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under six years old who are eligible for ICDS services.
  - **Mobilizing Communities:** Encouraging community participation, raising awareness and promoting healthy behaviors.
- **Childcare and Early Childhood Education:**
  - **Managing Anganwadi Centers:** Ensuring the cleanliness and hygiene of the center, maintaining records, and preparing teaching materials.

- **Providing Pre-school Education:** Conducting age-appropriate play activities, storytelling sessions, and basic learning activities to prepare children for formal schooling.
- **Monitoring Growth and Development:** Regularly measuring children's height and weight, identifying any developmental delays, and referring them for further interventions if needed.
- **Counseling Parents:** Providing guidance on childcare practices, child nutrition, and healthy habits.
- **Health and Nutrition:**
  - **Distributing Supplementary Nutrition:** hot cooked meals, take-home rations, and nutritional supplements – address malnutrition
  - **Conducting Health Check-ups:** Monitoring children's health for common illnesses, conducting basic health checkups, and referring them to health facilities if needed.
  - Also, to **guide ASHAs** engaged under NRHM in the delivery of health care services.
- **Immunization:** Assisting healthcare personnel in **organizing and facilitating immunization** drives for children, ensuring timely vaccinations.
- **Raising Awareness:** Educating mothers and communities about health, hygiene, sanitation, and healthy child development practices.





9th September, 2025

# Maternal Health

**SYLLABUS:** GS 2: Social Sector – Health

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page No :** 5

**K**erala's maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has "risen" steeply from 18 to 30 per one lakh live births, shows the latest Sample Registration System special bulletin of 2021-2023.

The report shows that Kerala and Andhra Pradesh share the first spot among the States with the lowest MMR.

While acknowledging that the rise is probably accounted for by the 97 maternal deaths that the State reported in 2021 due to COVID-19, Health Department officials believe that Kerala's steadily declining rate of live births is now beginning to be reflected in the State's MMR figure. The ratio is calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by the number of live births and multiplying the result by one lakh.

The rapid decline in live child births in the State has been at the centre of all policy-level discussions in the State for quite a while now. Kerala, which used to have an average of 5 to 5.5 lakh live births annually, now has fewer than 4 lakh.

There has always been wide variance in the MMR figures cited by the SRS, which follows a sample study method, and the MMR cited by the State Health

Services, which is based on the district line list data which takes into account each and every maternal death in the State. While the MMR quoted by the Health Department gives the real picture, SRS data is quoted in all official documents.

With the denominator (number of live births) declining every year and the maternal deaths remaining more or less steady, the "increase" in the State's MMR was anticipated. In

## Key Interventions for Maternal Health In India



1

### Institutional Deliveries on the Rise

- ✓ 88.6% of all births now take place in health institutions (NFHS-5, 2019–21), including among tribal women – a major win under the National Health Mission.

2

### Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- ✓ Conditional cash transfer scheme (since 2005) to boost institutional deliveries.
- ✓ 36.77 Lakh women benefited (April–Sept 2024).

3

### Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

- ✓ Ensures completely free care for pregnant women and sick infants – covering delivery (including C-section), transport, diagnostics in public hospitals.

4

### Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

- ✓ Free, quality antenatal care on the 9th of every month since 2016.
- ✓ Over 6 crore women examined as of April 2025.

5

### Extended PMSMA Strategy

- ✓ Focus on high-risk pregnancies with financial incentives for extra 3 visits + ASHA support till safe delivery.

6

### SUMAN (2019)

- ✓ Assures zero-cost, respectful and quality care for all women and new borns in public health facilities.
- ✓ 41,519 facilities onboarded as of Dec 2024.

7

### LaQshya (2017)

- ✓ Aims to improve labour room and maternity OT quality in public hospitals.
- ✓ 1,106 Labour Rooms and 809 Maternity OTs certified by Dec 2024.



9th September, 2025

# Maternal Health

**SYLLABUS:** GS 2: Social Sector – Health

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page No :** 5

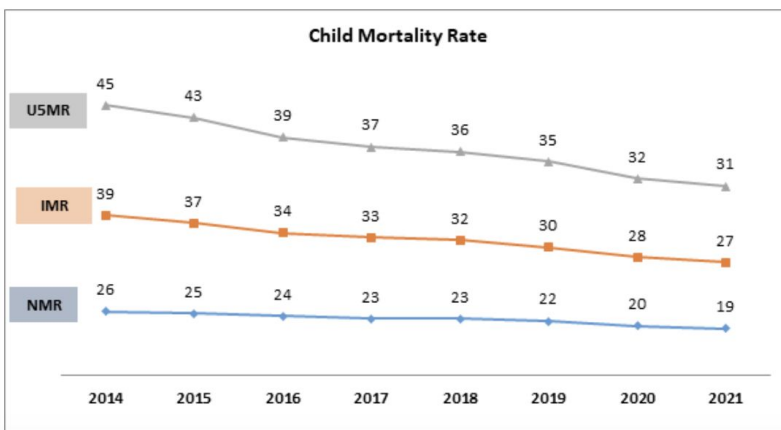
Posted On: 10 MAY 2025 9:58AM by PIB Delhi

As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) Report 2021 released by the Registrar General of India (RGI), on 07<sup>th</sup> May, 2025, India has continued to witness a significant improvement in key maternal and child health indicators.

As per the Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India, 2019-21 based on the Sample Registration System (SRS), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the country has shown a marked reduction, declining by 37 points from 130 per lakh live births in 2014–16 to 93 in 2019–21.



Similarly, as per the Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2021, the downward trend of child mortality indicators continued. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the country has declined from 39 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 27 per 1000 live births in 2021. Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) has declined from 26 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 19 per 1000 live births in 2021. Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) has declined from 45 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 31 per 1000 live births in 2021. The Sex Ratio at Birth improves from 899 in 2014 to 913 in 2021. Total Fertility Rate is consistent at 2.0 in 2021, which is a significant improvement from 2.3 in 2014.



**SYLLABUS:** GS 2: Social Sector – Health

**Newspaper :** The Hindu; **Page No : 5**

## India vs Global Progress (1990–2020)

Indicators	India Reduction (%)	Global Reduction (%)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	83%	42%
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	65%	51%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	69%	55%
Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	75%	58%

## Other Interventions for Maternal Health and Pregnant Women

- **Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR):** Conducted at facility and community levels to identify causes of maternal deaths and implement corrective actions for improving obstetric care.
- **Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card & Safe Motherhood Booklet:** Distributed to educate pregnant women on nutrition, rest, pregnancy danger signs, government schemes, and benefits of institutional deliveries.
- **Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Portal:** A name-based digital platform to track pregnant women and newborns, ensuring timely antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care.
- **Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB):** Part of POSHAN Abhiyan; focuses on testing, treatment, and prevention of anaemia in adolescents and pregnant women through nutrition, awareness, and addressing non-nutritional causes.
- **Birth Waiting Homes (BWH):** Set up in remote and tribal areas to improve access and promote institutional deliveries.
- **Village Health, Sanitation & Nutrition Day (VHSND):** Monthly outreach at Anganwadi Centres for maternal and child care services in collaboration with MoWCD.
- **Outreach Camps:** Organized in tribal and difficult areas to deliver maternal healthcare, raise awareness, mobilize communities, and monitor high-risk pregnancies.





9th September, 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS2 : Vulnerable Sections**

**Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 3**

## About District Mineral Foundation (DMF)

- DMF is a trust set up as a non-profit body under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act 2015.
- Purpose: To work in the interest and benefits of persons and areas affected by mining-related operations in a manner as may be prescribed by the respective State Government.
- Funding: It is funded through the contributions from the holders of major or minor mineral concessions in the district, as may be prescribed by the Central or State Government.
- Jurisdiction:
  - The operation of DMFs falls under the jurisdiction of the relevant State Government.
  - The composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.
  - The fund for DMF is collected at the district level.

## Key Facts about Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

- The Ministry of Mines launched PMKKKY in 2015 for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining-related operations, using the funds generated by DMFs.
- Objectives:
  - to implement various developmental and welfare projects in mining-affected areas, complementing the existing ongoing schemes of the State and Central Government;
  - to minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts, during and after mining, on the environment, health, and socio-economics of people in mining districts; and
  - to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas.
- Implementation:
  - It will be implemented by the DMFs of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF. The MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, mandated the setting up of DMFs in all districts in the country affected by mining related operations.
  - The Central Government has notified the rates of contribution payable by miners to the DMFs.
  - In case of all mining leases executed before 12th January, 2015 miners will have to contribute an amount equal to 30% of the royalty payable by them to the DMFs. If mining leases are granted after 12.01.2015, the rate of contribution would be 10% of the royalty payable.
- Utilisation of Funds:
  - At least 60% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized for High priority areas such as Drinking water supply, Health care, Education, Environment preservation etc.
  - Up to 40% of the PMKKKY to be utilized for other priority areas such as- Physical infrastructure, Irrigation, Energy and Watershed Development etc.



9th September, 2025

**Q1. Regarding the Parliamentary Panel system in India, consider the following statements:**

1. Standing Committees are permanent in nature, whereas Ad hoc Committees are temporary.
2. Departmentally Related Standing Committees were introduced after the 103rd Constitutional Amendment.
3. Financial Committees like the Public Accounts Committee are always headed by a member of the ruling party.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 and 3 only

**Answer: a**

**Q2. Regarding the Red Sea region, consider the following statements:**

1. The Bab el-Mandeb Strait links the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden.
2. Eritrea, Saudi Arabia, and Israel share coastlines along the Red Sea.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: a**

**Q3. Regarding the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India, consider the following statements:**

1. CSR was made mandatory under the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Companies with a net worth of ₹500 crore or more are required to spend at least 2% of their average net profits on CSR.

3. Contribution to political parties can be shown as CSR expenditure.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

**Answer: b**

**Q4. Regarding the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Trust, consider the following statements:**

1. It is a statutory body created under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015.
2. Its funds are to be used for the welfare of persons affected by mining-related operations.
3. The Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana is implemented through DMF funds.

**How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

**Answer: c**

**Q5. Regarding maternal health schemes in India, consider the following statements:**

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana provides cash incentives for institutional deliveries.
2. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan offers free antenatal care to pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
3. LaQshya Programme focuses on improving the quality of care in labour rooms and maternity operation theatres.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: d**





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