














MAINS
365

SUMMARY

SOCIAL ISSUES



-  AHMEDABAD
-  BENGALURU
-  BHOPAL
-  CHANDIGARH
-  DELHI
-  GUWAHATI
-  HYDERABAD
-  JAIPUR
-  JODHPUR
-  LUCKNOW
-  PRAYAGRAJ
-  PUNE
-  RANCHI



ABHYAAS

MAINS 2024

ALL INDIA MAINS

(GS + ESSAY + OPTIONAL)

MOCK TEST (OFFLINE)

 **OFFLINE IN
40+ CITIES**

PAPER DATES

GS-I & II
24 AUG

GS-III & IV
25 AUG

ESSAY
31 AUG

OPTIONAL-I & II
1 SEPT

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

ANTHROPOLOGY | GEOGRAPHY | HINDI | HISTORY | MATHS | PHILOSOPHY
PHYSICS | POLITICAL SCIENCE | PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | SOCIOLOGY

Scan to Know More
and **Register**



All India Percentile



Comprehensive Evaluation



Concrete Feedback &
Corrective Measures



Complete coverage of UPSC
Mains syllabus



Available in
English/Hindi



Live Test Discussion

Register at: www.visionias.in/abhyaas

AHMEDABAD | BENGALURU | BHOPAL | BHUBANESWAR | CHANDIGARH | CHENNAI | CHHATARPUR (MP)
COIMBATORE | DEHRADUN | DELHI - KAROL BAGH | DELHI - MUKHERJEE NAGAR | GHAZIABAD | GORAKHPUR
GURUGRAM | GUWAHATI | HYDERABAD | INDORE | JABALPUR | JAIPUR | JAMMU | JODHPUR | KANPUR | KOCHI
KOLKATA | KOTA | LUCKNOW | LUDHIANA | MUMBAI | NAGPUR | NOIDA | ORAI | PATNA | PRAYAGRAJ | PUNE RAIPUR
RANCHI | ROHTAK | SHIMLA | THIRUVANANTHAPURAM | VARANASI | VIJAYAWADA VISAKHAPATNAM

CONTENT

1. WOMEN	5	4.5. Accreditation system for Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs)	28
1.1. Gender Pay Gap	5	4.6. Regulation of FHEIs in India	29
1.2. Menstrual Leaves	6	4.7. Anusandhan National Research Foundation (NRF) Act, 2023	30
1.3. Women in STEM	7	4.8. Education in Regional Languages	31
1.4. Women Entrepreneurs in India	8		
1.5. Women in Defence Forces	8		
1.6. Care Economy	9		
1.7. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) (POSH) Act, 2013	10	5. HEALTH	33
1.8. Surrogacy (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2024	11	5.1. Universal Health Coverage	33
		5.2. Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	34
		5.3. Digital Health	35
		5.4. Palliative Care	37
2. CHILDREN	12		
2.1. Children’s Prolonged Usage of Social Media	12	6. NUTRITION	40
2.2. Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)	13	6.1. National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013	40
2.3. Age of Consent	15	6.2. Anganwadi System	41
2.4. Child Marriage	16	6.3. Global Hunger Index (GHI)	42
2.5. Child Adoption	17		
3. OTHER VULNERABLE SECTIONS	20	7. POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES	44
3.1. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	20	7.1. Declining Demography	44
3.2. Tribal Health	21	7.2. Youth-led Development	45
3.3. Supreme Court Judgment on LGBTQIA+ Rights	22	7.3. Manual Scavenging	46
3.4. Elderly in India	22	7.4. Internal Displacement	48
3.5. Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016	23	7.5. Prime Minister Street Vendor’s Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme	49
		7.6. Social Isolation and Loneliness	50
4. EDUCATION	25	8. INDIAN SOCIETY	52
4.1. Aadharshila: a National Curriculum for ECCE	25	8.1. Caste Census	52
4.2. Navchetana – National Framework for Early Childhood Stimulation	25	8.2. Emerging Technology and Caste Identities in India	53
4.3. National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE)	26	8.3. Live-In Relationships	54
4.4. Higher Education in India	27		

STUDENT NOTE

Dear Students,



To support you, we have **distilled essential information from VisionIAS Mains 365 resources**, renowned for their comprehensive coverage of current affairs.



This summary helps you **revise key topics quickly and effectively**.



The document is designed in an **infographic format, making it easy to replicate in your answers**.



Utilize these insights to enhance your preparation and **ensure a strong performance in the UPSC Mains examination**.



MAINS MENTORING PROGRAM 2024

8th AUGUST

A Targeted Revision, Practice & Mentoring
Program for **Mains Examination**

2024

**30 Days Expert
Intervention**



Highly experienced and qualified team of mentors.



Special emphasis on subjects with high scoring potential.



Structured plan of revision and practice for GS Mains, Essay & Ethics.



Access to Lakshya Mains Practice Tests.



Research based subject-wise strategy documents.



One-to-one sessions with mentors.



Scheduled group sessions for strategy discussion, live practice and peer interaction.



Continuous performance assessment and monitoring.

1. WOMEN

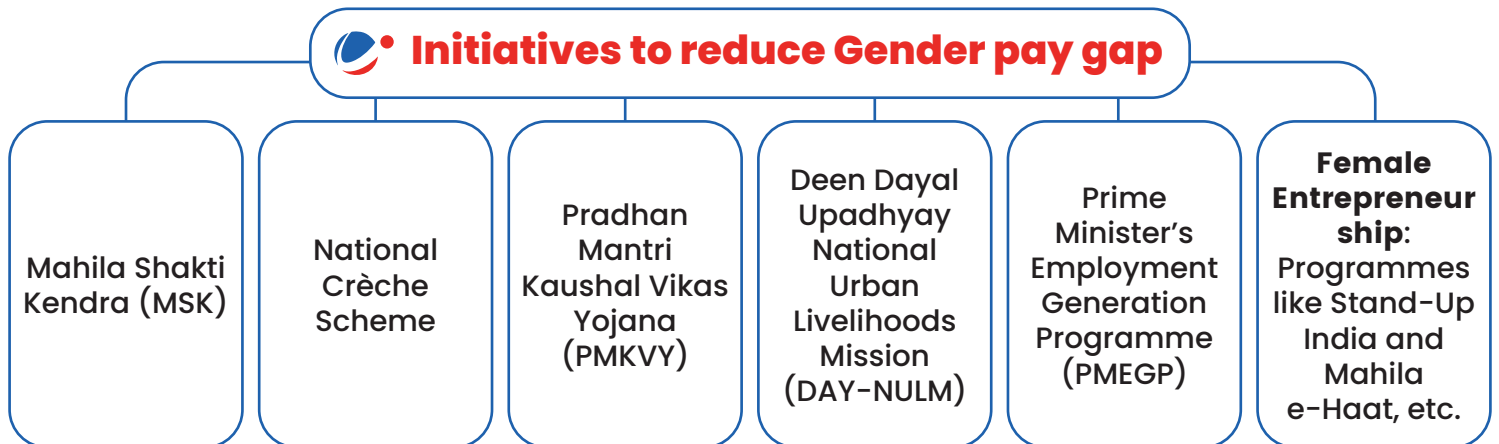
1.1. Gender Pay Gap

About: Latest PLFS survey highlighted weekly hours worked, showing the incomplete picture of total earnings inequality.

Key Facts

- Self-employed men **earn 2.8 times more than women in 2023.**
- **Increased LFPR in rural women**, but **average work hours dropped from 37.1 to 30.1 weekly** (2019-2023).
- **47% of women make financial decisions independently**
- Women earn 77 cents for every dollar men earn (World Bank).

Initiatives to reduce Gender pay gap



Way Forward

- **Communicate salary ranges** and Establish **wage-setting institutions**
- **Effective representation of women** in leadership roles
- **Workplace Reforms** (implement POSH Act, support maternity breaks etc.)
- **High-quality data collection** disaggregated by sex, age, etc., to aid policy making

1.2. Menstrual Leaves

Need for Menstrual Leaves

Aligns with fundamental rights (Article 21 (Right to Life) and Article 14 (Right to Equality))

Addresses unique health needs of women (proper sanitation)

Improve overall productivity and well-being

Encourages discussion and support for women's reproductive health and rights

Issues related to Menstrual Leaves

Potential workplace discrimination and perpetuation of sexist beliefs

Resentment among employees and financial strain on businesses

Difficult to implement in informal sector, freelancers and gig economy

Status of menstrual leave policy in India

- **At National level:** No central law or directive for paid menstrual leave. (Draft National Menstrual Hygiene Policy, 2023)
- **At state level:** Kerala (2023) grants menstrual leave for female university students.
- **Private Sector:** Zomato, Swiggy, offer paid menstrual leave,

Global initiatives on menstrual leave policy

- **Japan (1947):** Introduced menstrual leave in labour law.
- **South Korea (2001):** Provides monthly physiologic leave.

Draft National Menstrual Hygiene Policy, 2023 Strategy

Ensuring **affordable and safe** menstrual hygiene products

Promote **Quality Standards and Regulatory Framework**

Collaboration with Non-Government Sector/Engagement with private sector for research and development

Integrate principles of menstrual hygiene into existing health, education, programs

Availability of Clean and Dignified Menstrual Hygiene Facilities

Way Forward

Flexible Alternatives
(Options like working from home)

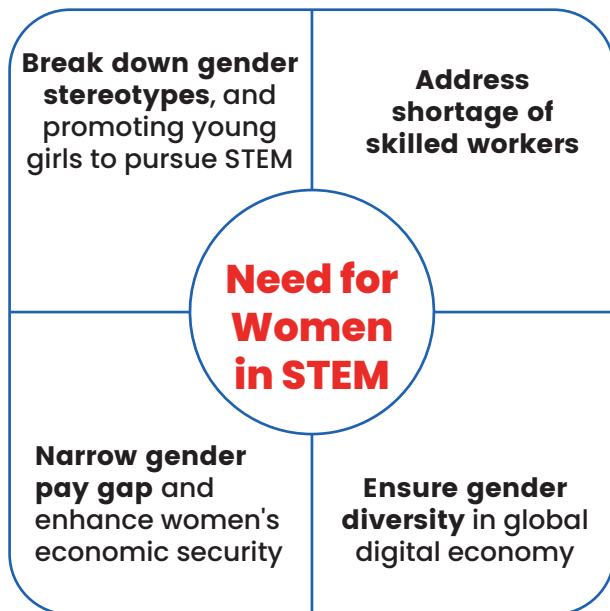
Incentivize private firms to offer menstrual leave

Inclusive Environment
(Access to hygienic facilities and essential supplies)

Destigmatize Menstruation through Education and awareness campaign

1.3. Women in STEM

About: Women make up 29.2% in STEM, despite being 49.3% in non-STEM jobs (Global Gender Gap Report 2023).



Initiatives to promote Women in STEM

- Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Policy, 2013
- Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN) to encourage women to return to the workforce after career breaks
- Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI) programme
- SWATI Portal (Science for Women-A Technology & Innovation) Portal
- 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for women's equal access science and technology

Challenges wrt Women in STEM

- Dual role syndrome** (Domestic responsibilities affect professional decisions)
- Inadequate travel allowance, lodging, and maternity benefits**
- Fewer role models**
- Perception that **women are intellectually weaker** in Mathematics and Science

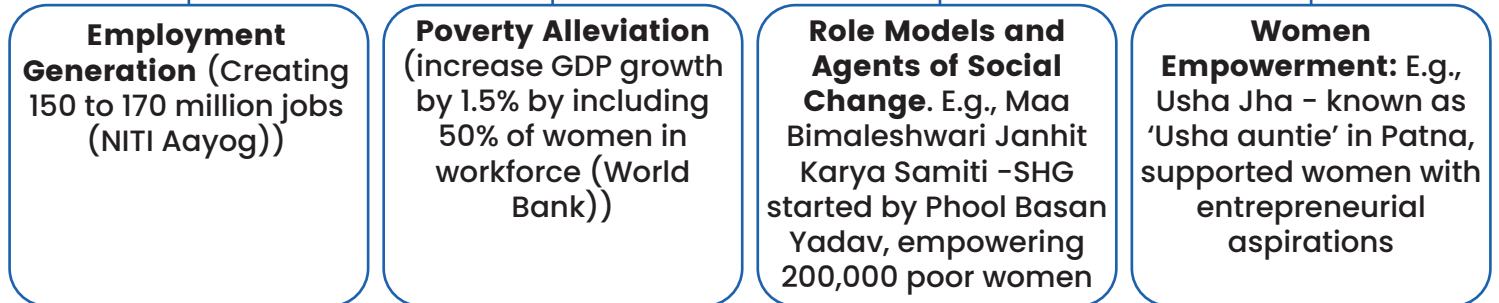
Way Forward

- Institute stable mentorships** and support networks
- Creation of an '**Office for Equity and Inclusion**' in every institution
- Ensure women scientists on panels** for career drives, recruitments, budget proposals, etc.
- Set up daycare centers on campus

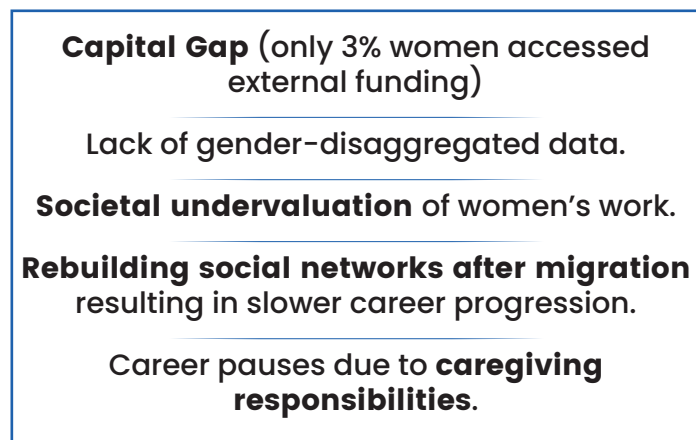
1.4. Women Entrepreneurs in India

About: Women constitute 13.76% of entrepreneurs in India and their contribution to GDP is 17%, as against global average of 37%.

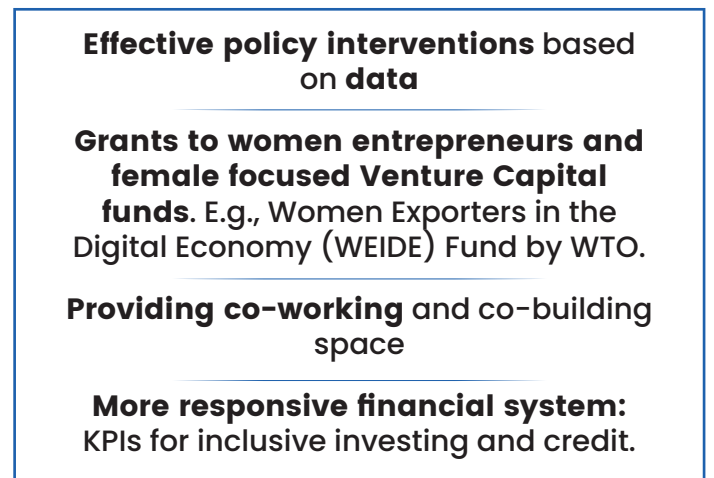
Significance of Women Entrepreneurs in India



Challenges faced by women entrepreneurs



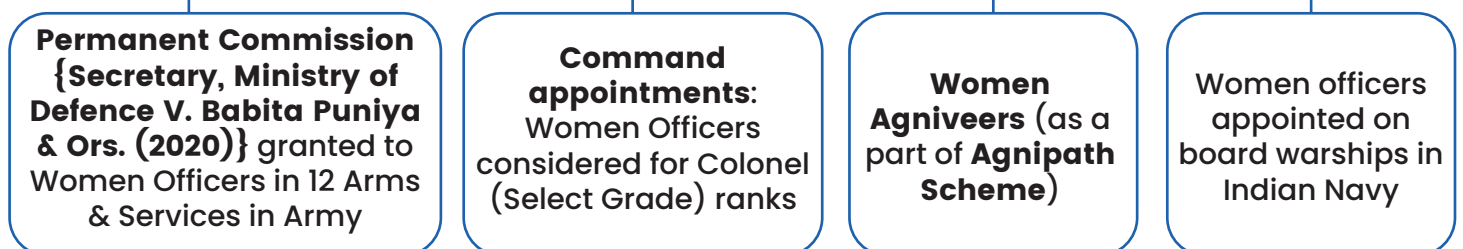
Way Forward



1.5. Women in Defence Forces

About: Supreme Court asked the Indian Army to finalize the policy for considering the promotion of women officers from colonel to brigadier.

Current Status of Women in Defence Force



1.6. CARE ECONOMY

About: Globally, 249 million women and 132 million men comprised care workforce and about 76.2% of total amount of unpaid care work performed by women.

Need for formalization Care Economy

Increasing demand (elderly persons is expected to increase to 20.8% by 2050 (India Ageing Report 2023))

Women Empowerment (Gender gaps in unpaid care work represent an economic value of 15%–17% of GDP)

Safer environments, compliance with labor regulations, minimal wages

Challenges Associated with Care Economy

Disproportionate burden (women and girls deliver more than 75% of unpaid care hours)

Low Expenditure (less than 1% of GDP)

Low Wages (India's 2.5 million women Anganwadi workers not paid fixed monthly salaries)

Absence of standards and regulations poses dangers in private care service delivery

Initiatives Taken to Promote Care Ecosystem

Childcare

Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme; Accredited Social Health Activists; Integrated Child Development Services etc.

Women Care

Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017; Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana etc.

Elderly Care

National Policy on Older Persons; National Programme for Health Care for Elderly; Integrated Programme for Older Persons, etc.

Disability Care

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) etc.

Way Forward

State-involvement: Shift responsibility of care from households to state

5R Framework by ILO (Recognize, Reduce, Redistribute, Reward, and Represent care work)

Public Investment in care infrastructure and mobilisation of PPP

Subsidies for Care Services for elderly and childcare to NGO/SHGs

Quality assurance mechanisms: Establish Sector Skill Council, collect data on care work

1.7 Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) (POSH) Act, 2013

Key Provisions

Definitions: Aggrieved Woman (all working women), Workplace (government, private, educational institutions, etc.), Sexual Harassment at Workplace (physical contact, requests for sexual favors, etc.).

Complaints

Committees: At least 50% women representation.

Internal Complaints Committee (ICC):

Employers must constitute ICC at each workplace.

Local Complaints

Committee (LCC): For small organizations with less than 10 workers.

Achievements/ Outcomes of POSH Act

Increased Reporting:

54% increase in registered cases (2014-2017).

Women

Empowerment: Legal protection created safer working environments.

Increased Accountability of Employers to create safe working environments.

Increased Awareness:

Initiatives like "A Handbook and Training Module" educated women about their rights.

Challenges in Implementation of the Act

Non-constitution of ICC:

16 out of 30 national sports federations not constituted ICC.

Lack of Monitoring: No centralized data on harassment cases.

Inaccessibility: Law inaccessible to informal sector workers.

Underreporting: Fear of professional repercussions.

Lack of clarity: On conducting inquiries and awareness among women.

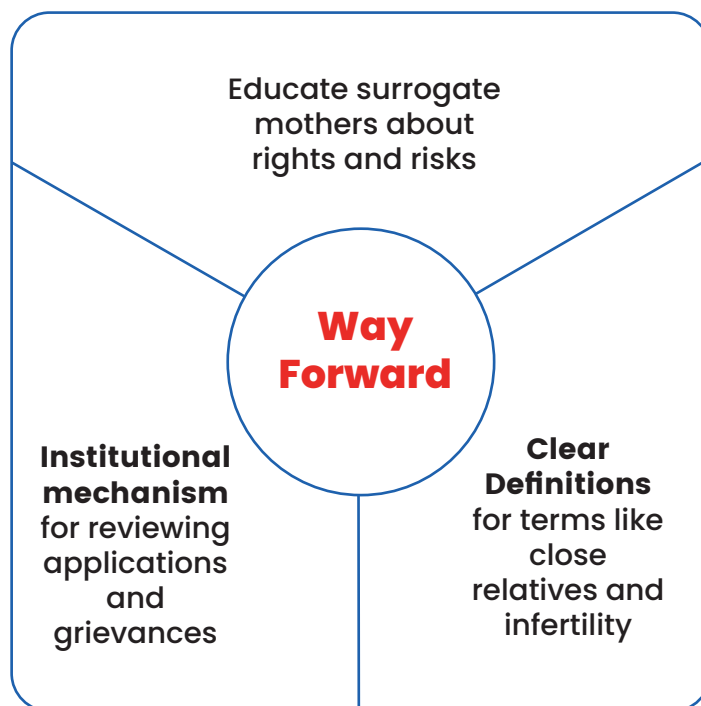
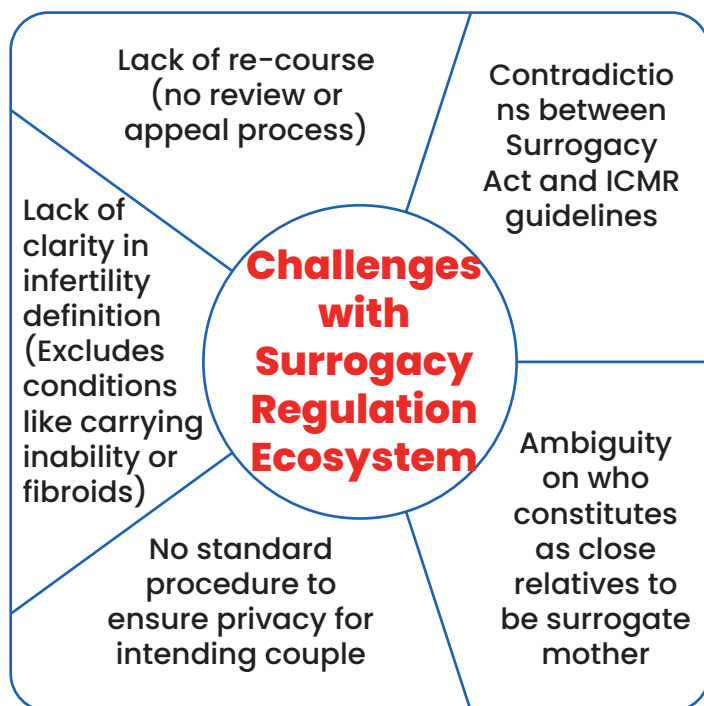
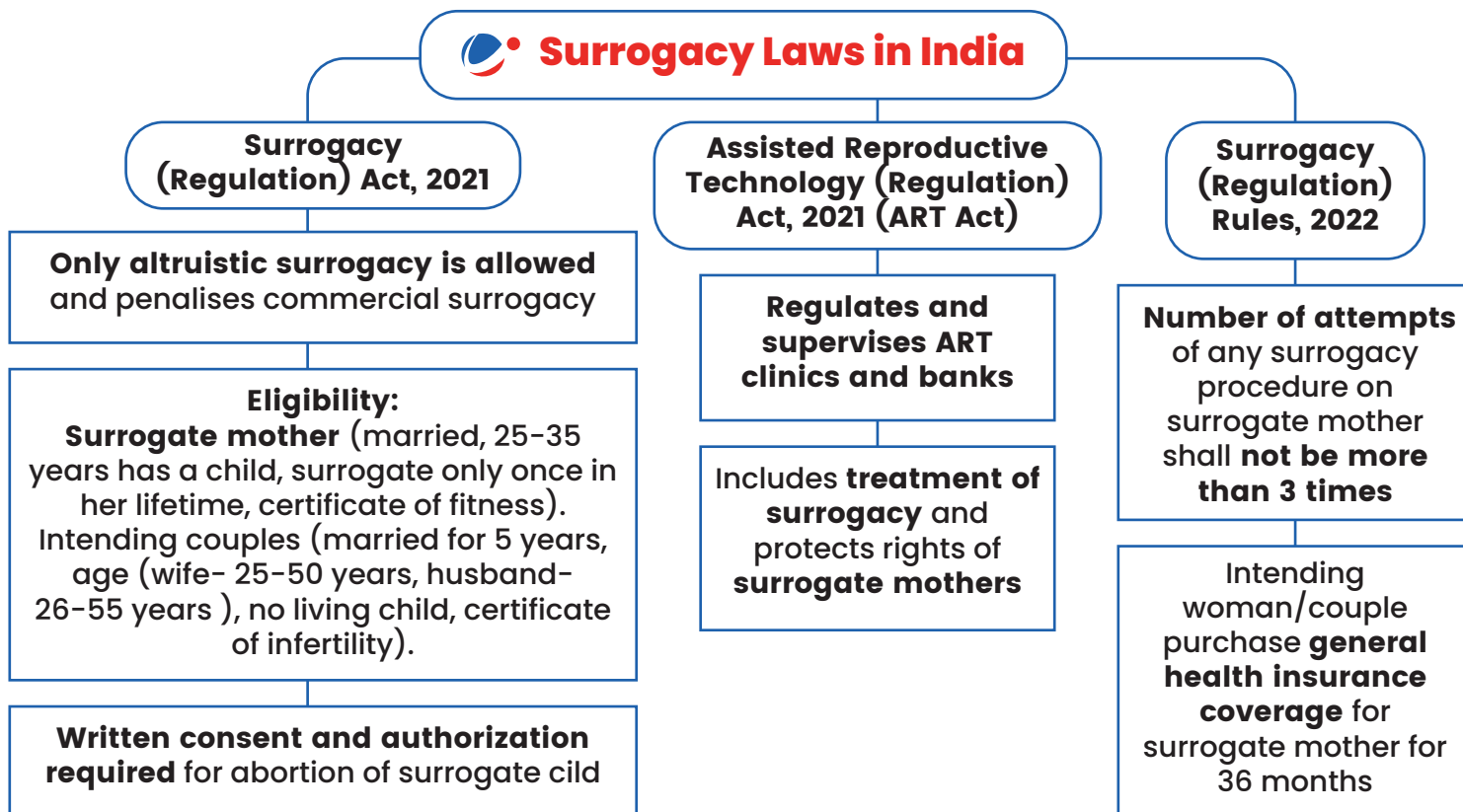
Way Forward

SC Directions: Verify complaints committees, publish details on websites, conduct awareness programs for ICC members.

Technological solutions: For confidential reporting and case management

1.8. Surrogacy (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2024

About: It amended Surrogacy (Regulation) Rules, 2022. 2024 rules allow surrogacy using a donor gamete. Benefits of this provision could be availed if **District Medical Board certifies that either of intending couples suffers from a medical condition** necessitating the use of a donor gamete.

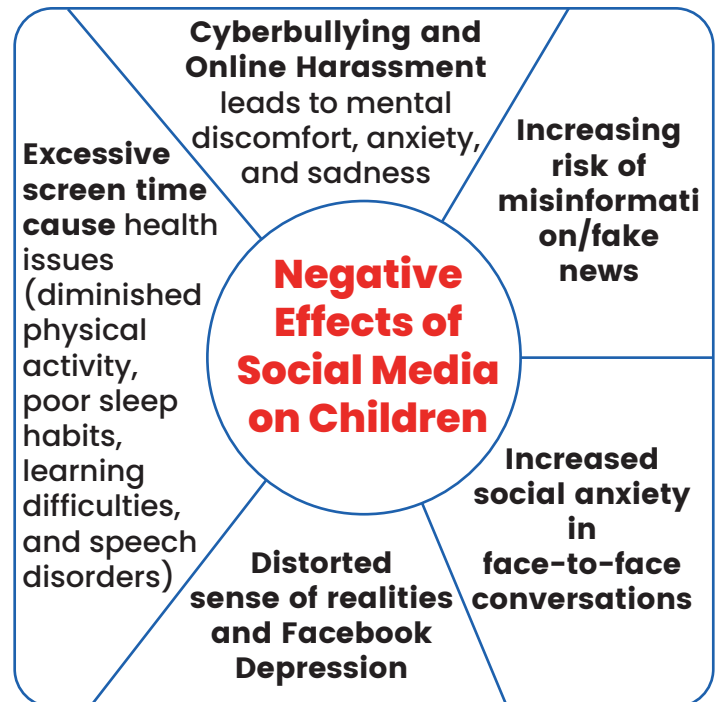
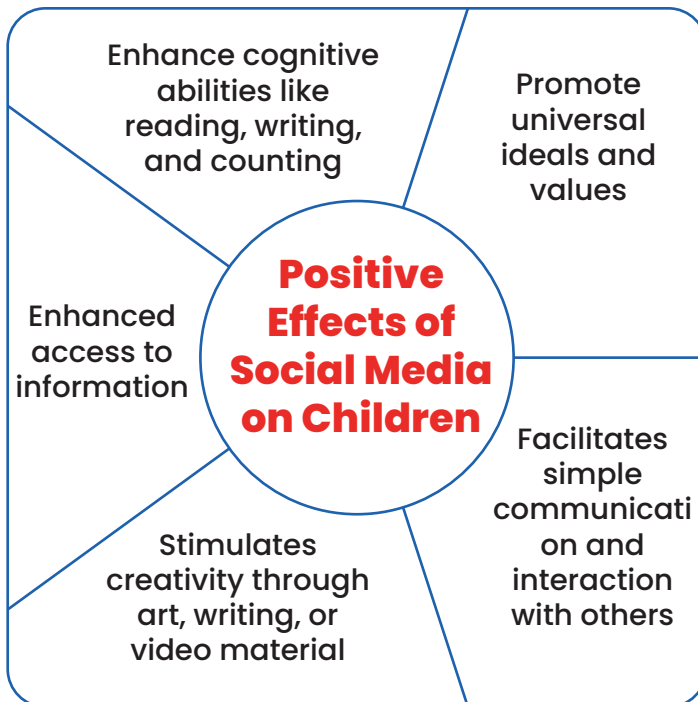
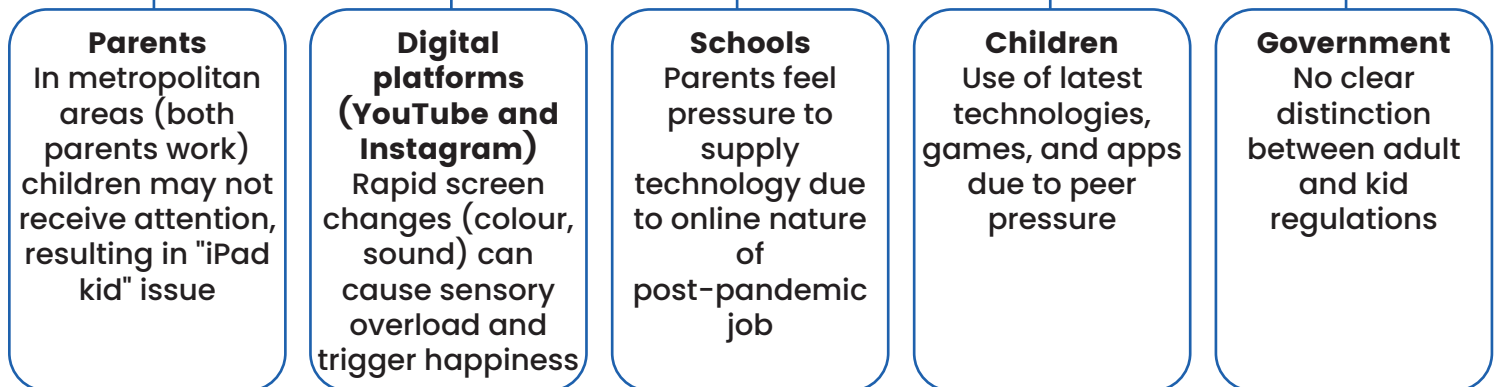


2. CHILDREN

2.1. CHILDREN'S PROLONGED USAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

About: A recent survey indicated that 60% of urban kids spend 3 hours daily on social media and other online platforms.

• Role of different stakeholders in increasing children's access to Internet



Initiatives taken to address concerns associated with screen time

WHO guidelines: On physical activity, sedentary behaviour and sleep for children.

Manodarpan Initiative: By Ministry of Education to provide **psychosocial support to students** for Mental Health and Emotional well-being

Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme: By Ministry of Home Affairs to provide a safe and secure online environment for children

Way Forward

Parental control: WHO advises no screen time for infants under 2 and limits it to 1 hour per day for children aged 2 to 4.

Empower children by teaching about legal boundaries in age-appropriate language.

Maintaining children's gadgets with updated software and privacy settings to reduce data collection

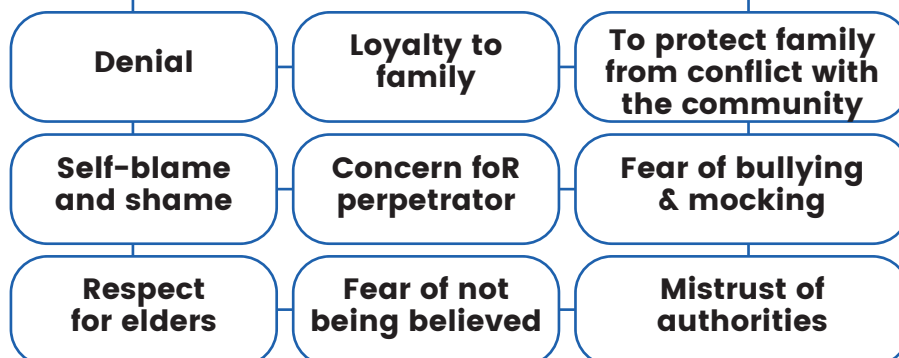
Prevent and respond to child sexual exploitation and abuse online and **promote initiatives like "Fit India Movement"** to foster discipline and teamwork

Local norms can align with **2020 ITU Guidelines on Child Online Protection**

2.2. Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)

About: Up to 1 billion children aged 2–17 years experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence and about 4.5 lakh cases of CSAM spread have been reported in India as of May 2023.

What's behind children's silence on sexual violence?





Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) on Survivors

- Survivors may **blame themselves and feel guilty**
- Anxiety, depression, and PTSD**
- Social Isolation**, low self-esteem, hinder relationships
- Substance Abuse** (alcohol, drugs etc.)
- Disease burden** (Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV, and other health issues (unintended pregnancies, etc))



Measures taken to curb CSAM

- IT Act, 2000** imposes penalties and fines for online transmission of obscene/pornographic content, including CSAM
- IT (Intermediary Liability Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021** requires social media platforms to deploy technology-based measures to identify CSAM
- Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (OCSAE) Prevention/Investigation Unit** by CBI
- Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children
- Child Sexual Abuse Imagery (CSAI) Match by YouTube



Challenges in Countering CSAM

- Limited Awareness** (In 2020, only 1,102 cybercrimes against children reported through National Cybercrime Reporting Portal)
- Privacy vs. Safety:** Breaking encryption to trace CSAM may violate online privacy rights
- Fake accounts hinders identifying and prosecuting perpetrators**
- Online learning and apps increase vulnerability** (from 2019-20, cybercrimes against children rose by 400% due to COVID-19 and shift to online services)



Way Forward

- Develop National Framework for Child Online Safety** for safe physical and online environments
- Identify and combat online grooming and preparatory behavior**
- Integrate OCSAE modules into education curricula and explore partnerships** with countries like Australia that have robust mechanisms to address OCSAE
- Develop enhanced online safety measures** for children

2.3. AGE OF CONSENT

About: 22nd Law Commission in its 283rd report advised that the age of consent should be not reduced from 18 to 16 years.

Key facts

POCSO Act fixed age of being categorized as a **child at 18 years**, making it **default 'age of consent'**

Age of consent for a married woman under definition of rape (Section 63 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita) increased **from 15 to 18 years**

Previously, it was **15 years for married women under section 375 of IPC**

Arguments for Reducing Age of Consent

- **Rising Criminal Cases under POCSO Act** (Parents urge police to file POCSO Act charges for elopement/consensual sexual conduct)

- **Changing social realities** (Increasing early puberty/consensual relationships; 39% of women had sex before 18 (NFHS-5))

- **Recognising sexual autonomy** (right to desired sexual behaviour and protection from unwanted sexual aggression)

- **Global practices** (consent age in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Portugal is 14. In England and Wales, 16 years)

Arguments against reducing Age of Consent

- **Emotional/Psychological immaturity** hinders informed decisions making by adolescents

- **Challenging social approval** of lowering consent age

- **Child exploitation and trafficking**

- **Undermine fight against child marriage** by allowing parents to marry minor girls

Key Recommendations of Law Commission

Court may impose lesser sentences if a child aged 16-18 has tacitly approval

Age difference between accused and child should **not exceed 3 years**

Use discretion if there is tactical approval, no criminal history, and excellent conduct after offense

Amend Juvenile Justice (JJ) (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 to allow JJ Board to handle POCSO Act cases involving persons aged 16-18 instead of criminal courts

Knowledge dissemination about early sex repercussions, contraception, safe sexual behaviour, POCSO Act etc.

2.4. CHILD MARRIAGE

About: Recent study conducted by **Lancet Global Health report-2023** analysed prevalence of child marriage across states and UTs for the time period 1993-2021.

Key findings of Lancet Global Health report-2023

Child marriage in girls declined from **49.4% in 1993 to 22.3% in 2021**

Currently, **1 in 5 girls and 1 in 6 boys** are still married below legal age of marriage

Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (in decreasing order) accounted **more than 50%** of girls child marriages

Only Manipur experienced an increase in prevalence of child marriage in girls from 1993 to 2021

Reasons for overall decline in Child Marriage

Laws Implementation (Appointment of **Child Marriage Prohibition officers** under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006), POCSO) Act 2012 etc.)

Increase in girl education (via schemes like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, etc.)

Reasons for prevalence of child marriage

Poverty drives families may view child marriage as financial relief

Traditional practices and patriarchal marriage beliefs (in some tribal communities, daughters are married soon after puberty)

58% of girls without higher education married before 18 years old (NFHS-5)

Ineffective legal enforcement (inadequate birth and marriage registration systems etc.)

Impact of Child Marriages

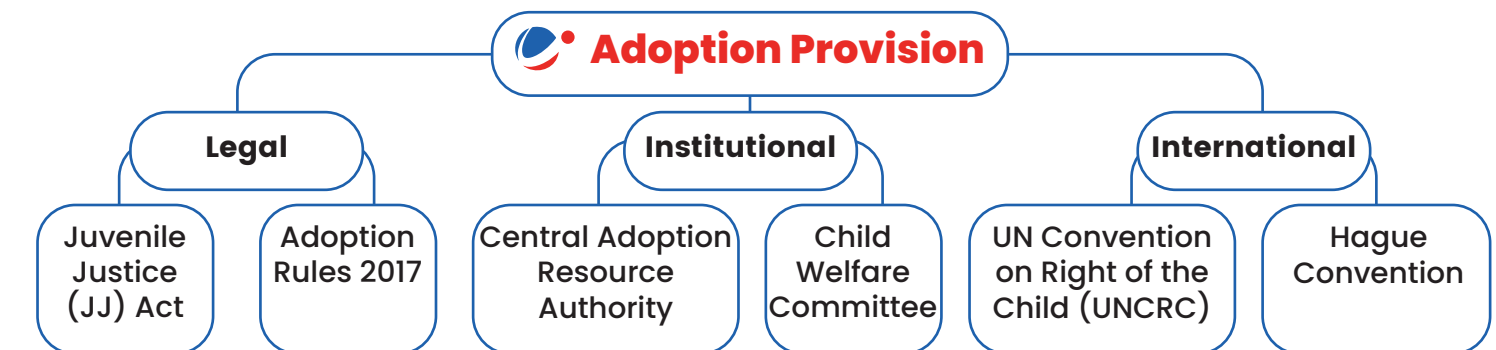
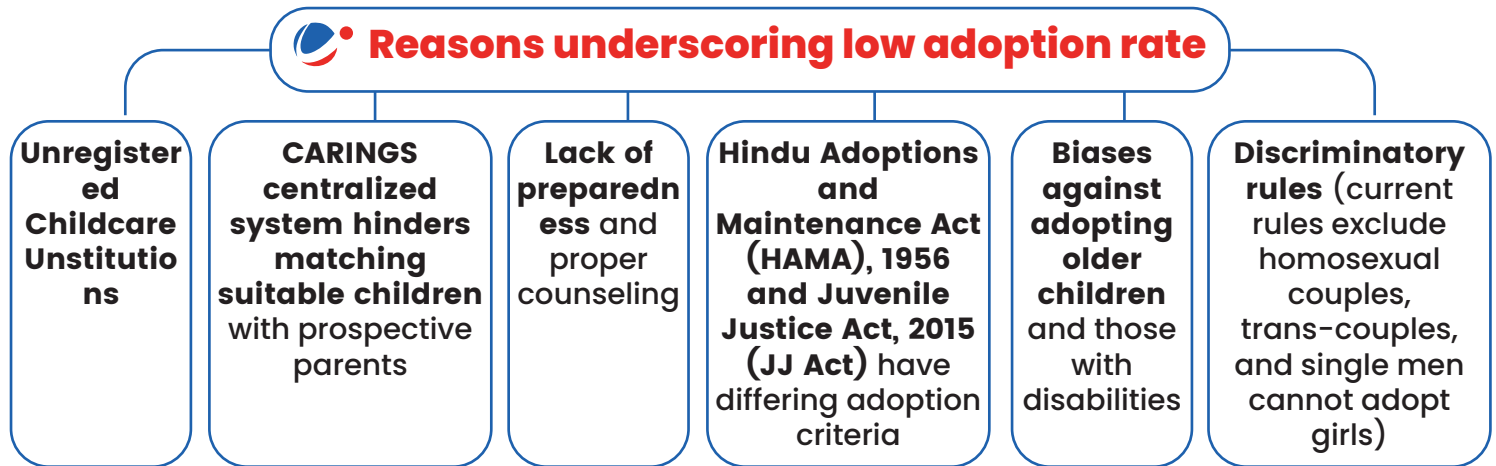
- **Health risks** (early pregnancy, maternal mortality, sexually transmitted infections etc.)
- **Intergenerational effects** as children of young mothers may face health and developmental challenges
- **Gender-based violence** higher in Child brides and cause trauma, depression, and loss of childhood
- **Perpetuates poverty** by limiting educational and employment opportunities

Way Forward

- Strengthen **civil registration systems** by making birth and marriage registration mandatory and free
- Implementing **Shivraj Patil Committee (2011)** recommendations (vocational training for girls, reduced child marriages in Karnataka from 42% (2005-06) to 21.3% (2019-20) etc.)
- **Implement community-based programs** to shift attitudes
- **Rights-based health information supports informed choices** and prevents unintended pregnancies.

2.5. CHILD ADOPTION

About: It is estimated that there are **29.6 million stranded, orphaned and abandoned children** in India. **Just 3000–4000 gets adopted annually.**



Initiatives to Ease Adoption

2021 Amendment Act to JJ Act 2015:

- Empowers District Magistrates and Additional DMs to authorise orders of adoption.
- Allows CARA to carry out functions of Central Authority under Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption.

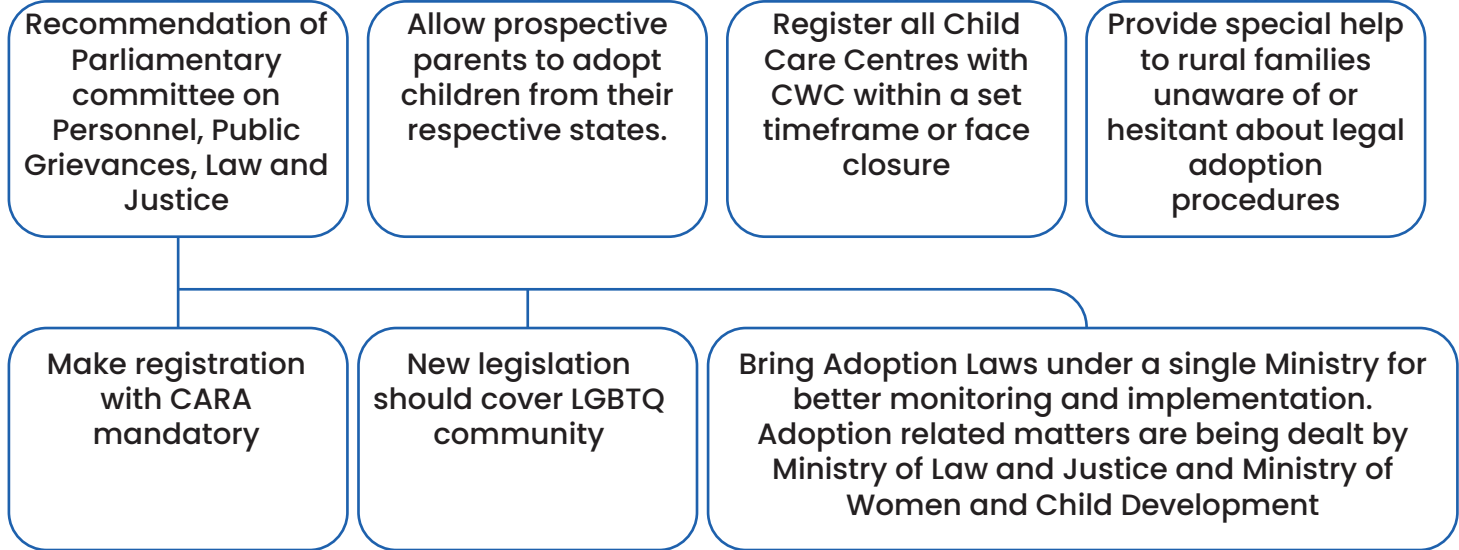
Easing Inter- Country Adoption:

- Amendment to Adoption Regulations 2021 allows CARA to issue NOC to prospective parents who opt for inter-country adoption under HAMA, 1956.
- Two-year mandatory period that an adoptive family would have to stay in country for constant monitoring by CARA

Other:

- Mission Vatsalya to upscale institutional care and services for children in difficult circumstances.
- Online registration portal CARINGS (Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System)

Way Forward



“You are as strong as your Foundation”

FOUNDATION COURSE

GENERAL STUDIES

PRELIMS CUM MAINS

2025, 2026 & 2027

Approach is to build fundamental concepts and analytical ability in students to enable them to answer questions of Preliminary as well as Mains Exam

- ▶ Includes comprehensive coverage of all the topics for all the four papers of GS Mains, GS Prelims & Essay
- ▶ Access to LIVE as well as Recorded Classes on your personal student platform Includes All India GS Mains, GS Prelims, CSAT & Essay Test Series
- ▶ Our Comprehensive Current Affairs classes of PT 365 and Mains 365 of year 2025, 2026 & 2027

ONLINE Students

NOTE - Students can watch LIVE video classes of our COURSE on their ONLINE PLATFORM at their homes. The students can ask their doubts and subject queries during the class through LIVE Chat Option. They can also note down their doubts & questions and convey to our classroom mentor at Delhi center and we will respond to the queries through phone/mail.

DELHI: 12 AUG, 9 AM | 14 AUG, 1 PM | 17 AUG, 5 PM
27 AUG, 9 AM | 29 AUG, 1 PM | 31 AUG, 5 PM

GTB Nagar Metro (Mukherjee Nagar):
30 AUG, 5:30 PM | 19 JULY, 8:30 AM

AHMEDABAD: 20 AUG	BENGALURU: 21 AUG	BHOPAL: 5 SEPT	CHANDIGARH: 9 SEPT
HYDERABAD: 29 AUG	JAIPUR: 21 AUG	JODHPUR: 11 JULY	LUCKNOW: 5 SEPT PUNE: 5 JULY

Live - online / Offline Classes

Scan the QR CODE to download **VISION IAS** app

News Today is **Daily Current Affairs bulletin** that simplifies newspaper reading and keeps you updated with daily events. It helps aspirants in:



Understanding the development in any news.



Developing an eye for identifying the kind of news that should be read in the newspapers.



Understanding the different technical terms, complex phenomenon appearing in news.



Key Features of News Today Document

- ⦿ **Sources:** It covers multiple sources like the Hindu, Indian Express, PIB, News on Air, Economic Times, Hindustan Times, the Mint etc.
- ⦿ **Segments:** It covers primary News of the day, Also in News and special focus on Personalities and Places in News in 4 pages.
- ⦿ **Primary News of the Day:** It covers main news of the day in less than 180 words. The main focus of this news is to cover the recent development in detail.
- ⦿ **Also in News and Places in News/Personality in News:** It covers in 80 words sections like important terms appearing in the news, Protected areas & Species in News etc.



Key Features of News Today Video

- ⦿ **Key Headlines:** We encapsulate the six most important news stories of the day, ensuring you get a quick overview of the key events without overwhelming details.
- ⦿ **Places in News/Personality in News:** Every day, we delve deeper by highlighting a significant place or a notable personality in the news.
- ⦿ **Quick Updates:** In this section, we cover trending topics quickly, keeping you in loop with what's happening around the world.
- ⦿ **Test Your Learning:** At the end of each News Today Video Bulletin, we test your understanding with an MCQ section. This interactive feature makes learning not just informative but also fun, ensuring that you retain the knowledge effectively.
- ⦿ **Resources:** You'll find links in the description to the "News Today" PDF document, which complements your video experience, and an MCQ quiz with questions and answers to solidify your learning.



Watch News Today Video Bulletin every day at 9 PM



Scan the QR code to download the News Today document



Scan the QR code for News Today Quiz

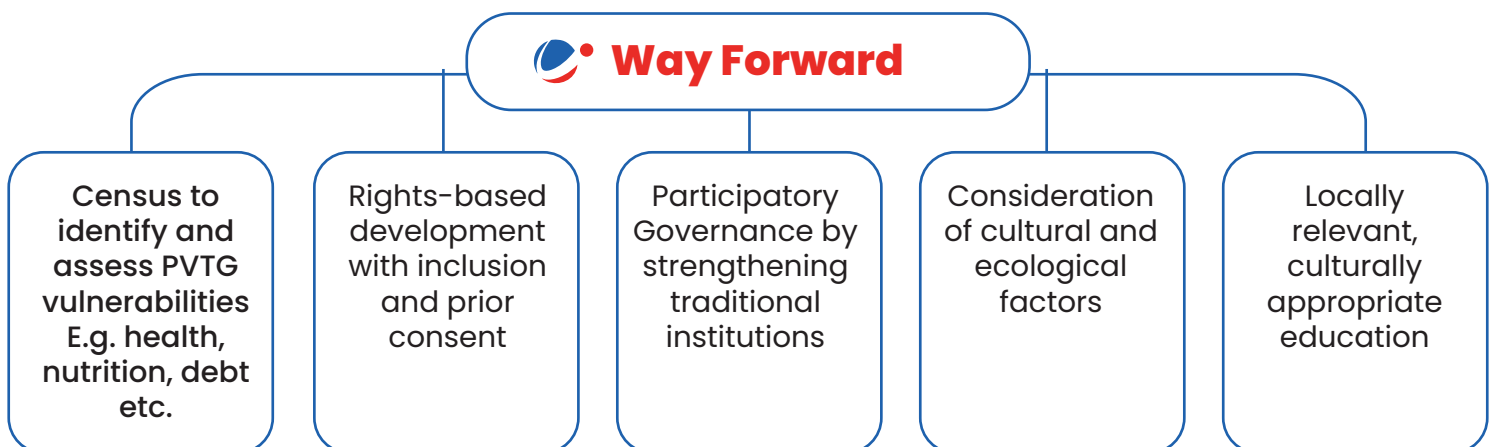
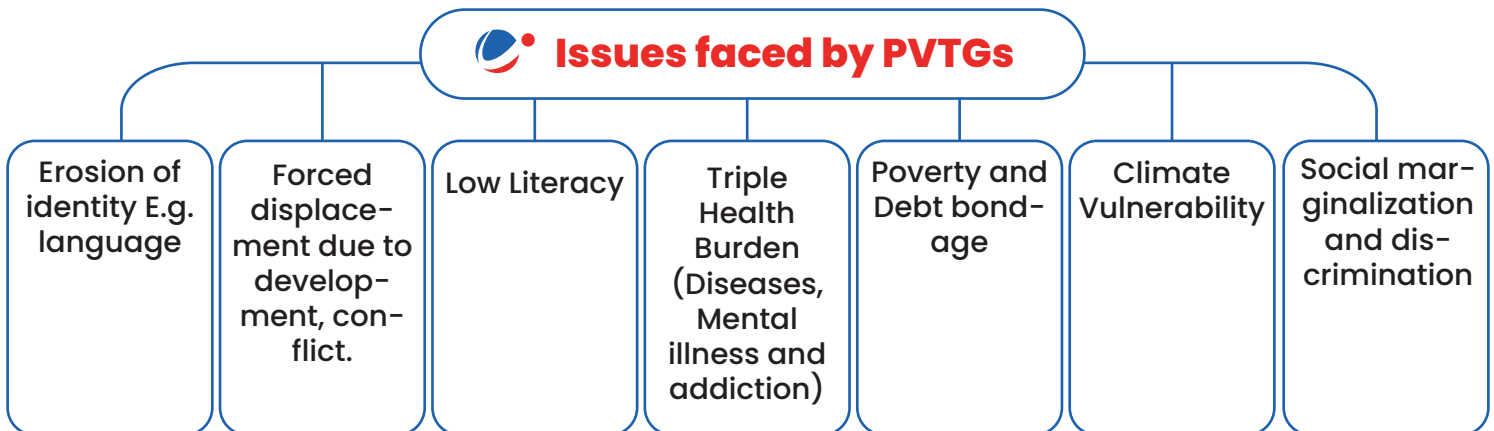
3. OTHER VULNERABLE SECTIONS

3.1. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Union government launched PM JANMAN (PM- Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) on Janjatiya Gaurav Divas (Tribal Pride Day).

About PM JANMAN

- Objective: To saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities, E.g., housing, sanitation, education etc.
- Saturation in Sickle Cell Disease Elimination, 100% immunization, PM Matru Vandana Yojana, PM Poshan, etc.
- 11 critical interventions across 9 ministries over 3 years



3.2. Tribal Health

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Empowerment of Women submitted a report in Lok Sabha titled "Health Facilities for Tribal Women".

Issues highlighted in the report

High Mortality rates due to factors like child marriage, early marriage, high anemia prevalence etc.

Insufficient data related to tribal health, especially women and children.

Highest prevalence of teenage pregnancies.

Triple disease burden: Communicable, nutritional, and non-communicable diseases.

Challenges

Inaccessible healthcare due to geographical remoteness

Distrust in Modern Healthcare

Communication Barriers due to socio-cultural differences

Inadequate access to healthcare facilities, professionals

Misaligned healthcare assumptions E.g. paired with rural healthcare despite different issues and needs

Way Forward

Reforming governance structure for tribal health

Recommendations by Parliamentary Panel:

- Separate database for tribal health
- Infrastructure development for improved accessibility to healthcare
- Basic healthcare education and awareness generation

Integration of traditional medicine with modern medicine

Initiatives under National Health Mission for Tribal Health

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) for diverse healthcare services

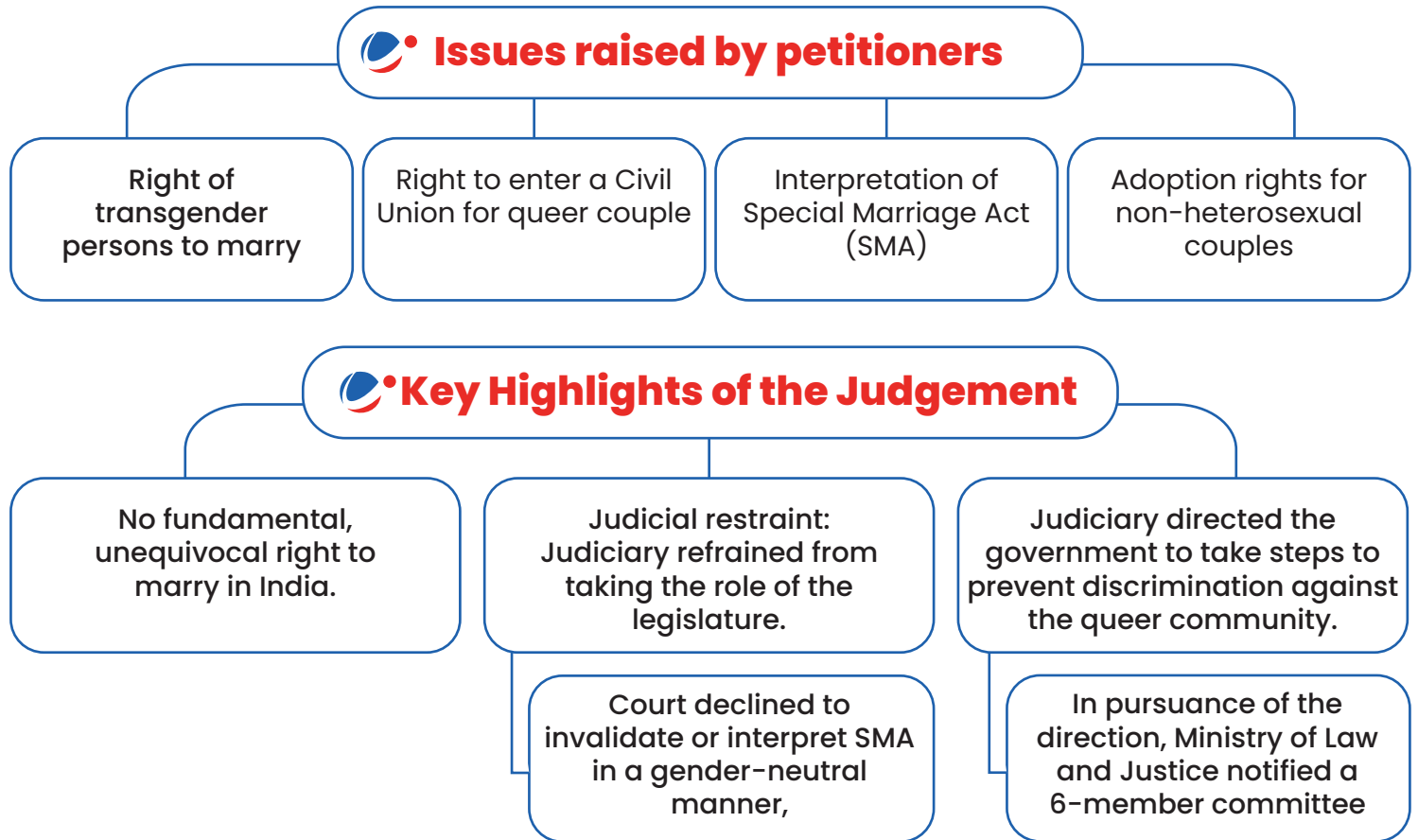
Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs): Relaxed population norms in vulnerable areas

National Free Drugs Service Initiative

National Free Diagnostic Service Initiative

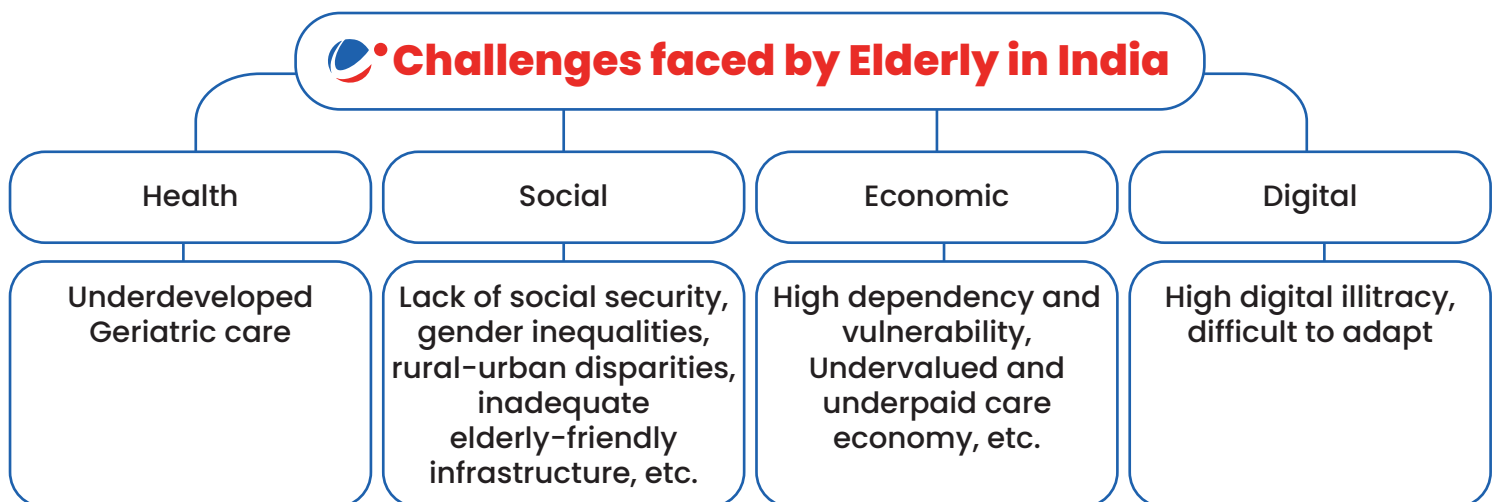
3.3. Supreme Court Judgment on LGBTQIA+ Rights

Supreme Court in *Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty vs Union of India* case unanimously refused to accord legal recognition to marriages between persons of the same sex.

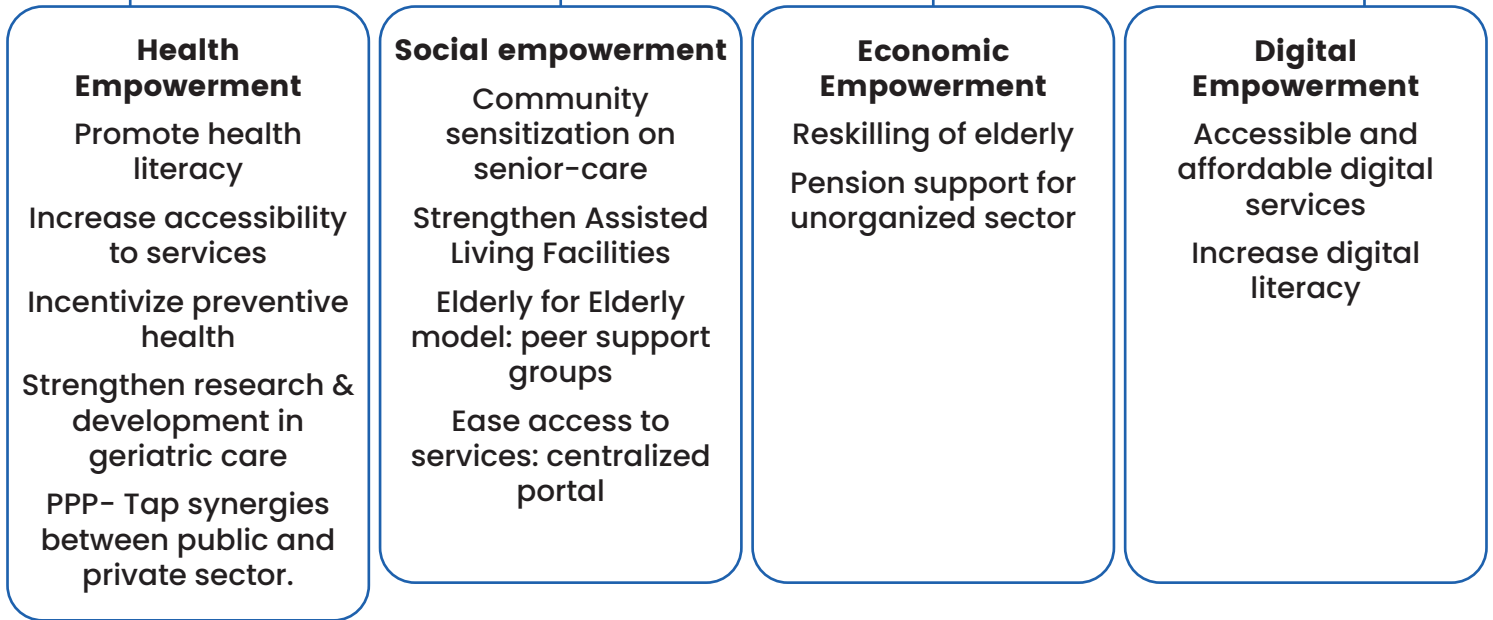


3.4. Elderly in India

NITI Aayog released a position paper titled "Senior Care Reforms in India: Reimagining the Senior Care Paradigm".



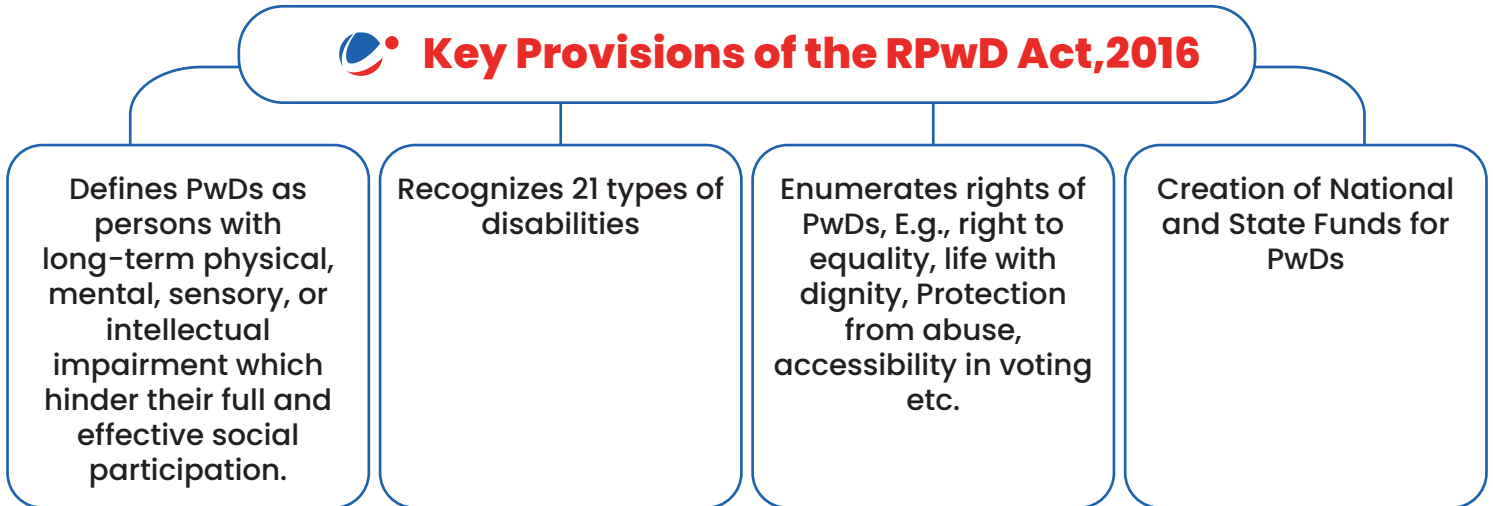
Key Recommendations



3.5. Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016

Supreme Court expressed disappointment at inadequate implementation of RPwD Act, 2016.

Key Provisions of the RPwD Act, 2016



Reasons for sub-optimal implementation of the RPwD Act

Inadequate allocation of resources

Centre-State coordination issues

Inadequate accessibility, availability, and utilization of rehabilitation services

Lack of updated data and research

Some major schemes for PwDs

Social Empowerment

- Accessible India Campaign (AIC)
- Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project

Physical Empowerment

- Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/assistive devices (ADIP)

Economic Empowerment

- National Action Plan for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities
- Concessional loan to entrepreneurs

Educational Empowerment

- Scholarships for students with Disabilities
- Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

Way Forward

Impact assessment through social audit etc.

Handholding to states

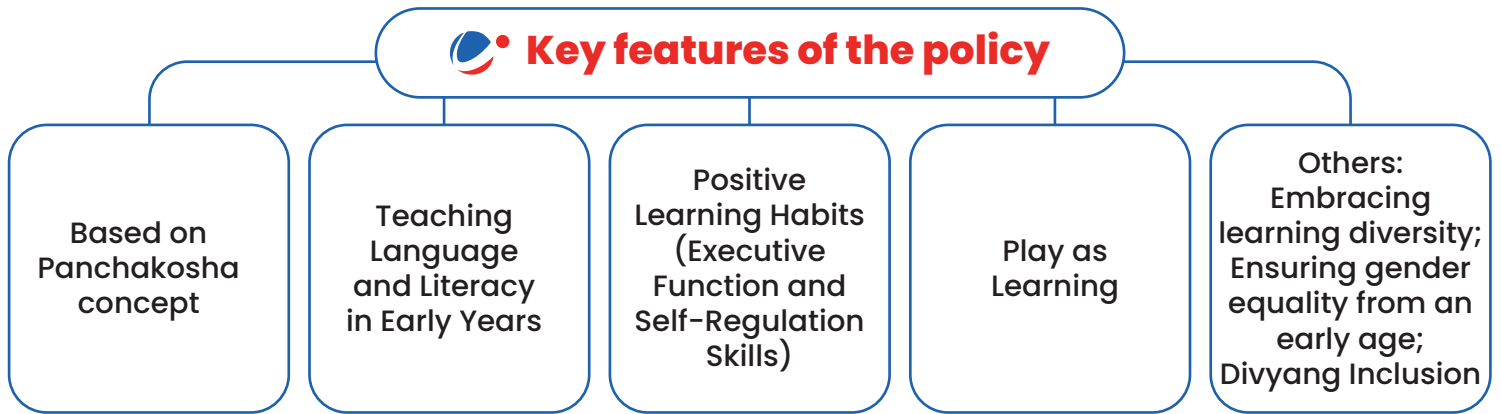
Collaboration of government, civil society and private sector

Improve accessibility to physical and digital infrastructure

4. Education

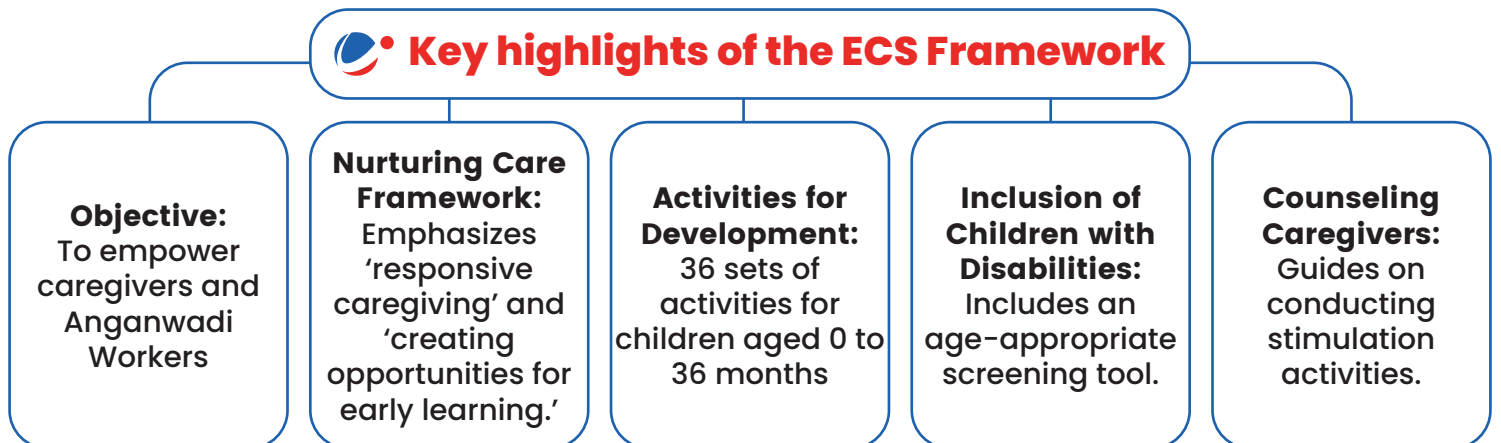
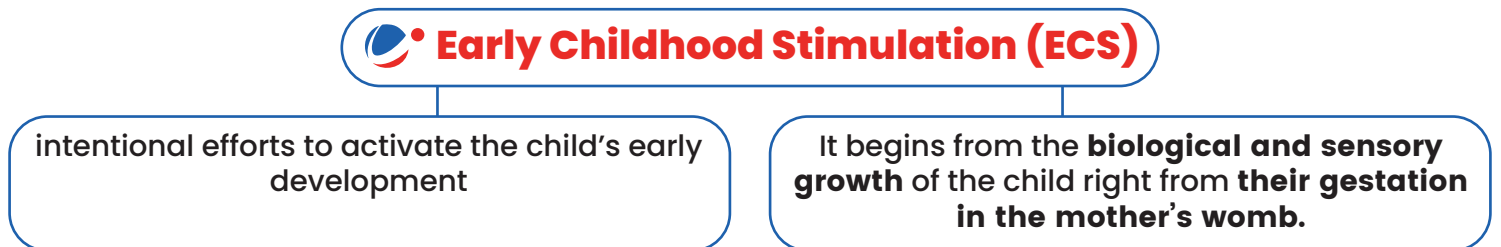
4.1. Aadharshila: a National Curriculum for ECCE

Union Ministry of Women and Child Development released National Curriculum for Early Childhood Care and Education 2024 titled 'Aadharshila'.

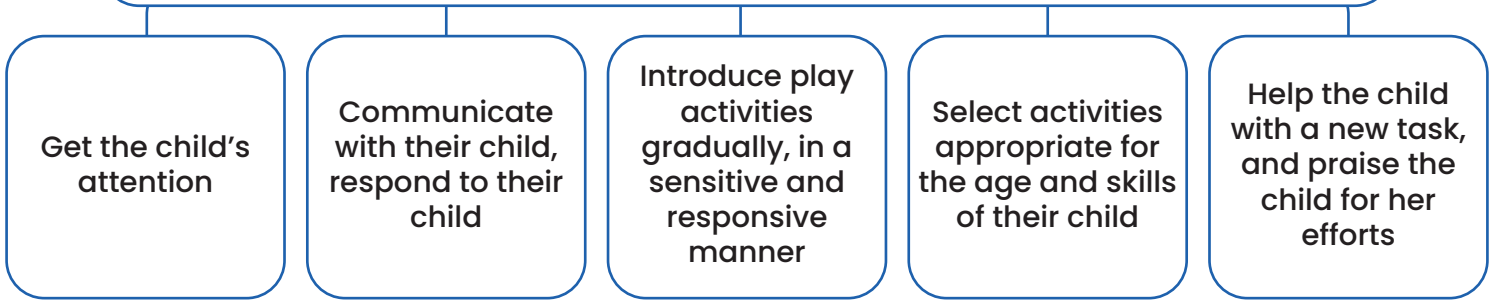


4.2. Navchetana – National Framework for Early Childhood Stimulation

Union Ministry of Women and Child Development launched “Navchetna- National Framework for Early Childhood Stimulation for Children from Birth to Three Years, 2024”.



Counselling Caregivers (Parents should be counselled to)



4.3. National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE)

Union Ministry of Education released NCF-SE prepared by the NCERT.

Key Highlights of NCF-SE

- Curriculum framework:** 5+3+3+4 (in terms of ages)
- Board examinations:** twice per year
- Pattern of study:** semester design
- Multilingualism and Indian Languages:** at least three languages
- Flexibility and Choice in the Secondary Stage
- Vocational Education
- Rooted in India
- Capacities for Scientific Inquiry
- Interdisciplinary Areas of Study
- Environmental Education

Need of NCF-SE

- Contemporary Framework and National Standard across India:
- Knowledge-based approach
- Improving Quality of Teachers
- Involving new techniques
- Holistic growth of Students

Concerns with NCF-SE

- Over-centralised curriculum design**
- Logistical challenges**
- Manpower shortage**
- Limitation of Schools**

Way Forward

Higher Education Revamp:
Align higher education with new frameworks to facilitate smoother transitions from school.

End Discriminatory Practices

Improve Pupil-Teacher Ratio:
The ratio in primary schools improved from 43 in 2010-11 to 26.3 in 2020-21.

Increase Public Investment:
Education expenditure for 2020-21 was 4.64% of GDP, still short of the 6% target under NEP 2020

4.4. Higher Education in India

Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its report on Implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 in Higher Education.

Salient features of NEP in the higher education

Gross Enrolment Ratio to reach atleast 50% by 2035.

Multiple entry and exit options for undergraduate degrees.

Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU)

Internatilization of Education

National Education technology Forum (NETF)

National Research Foudation

Major problems faced by the higher education system in India

Fragmented Ecosystem:
Lack of integration and coordination among education organizations

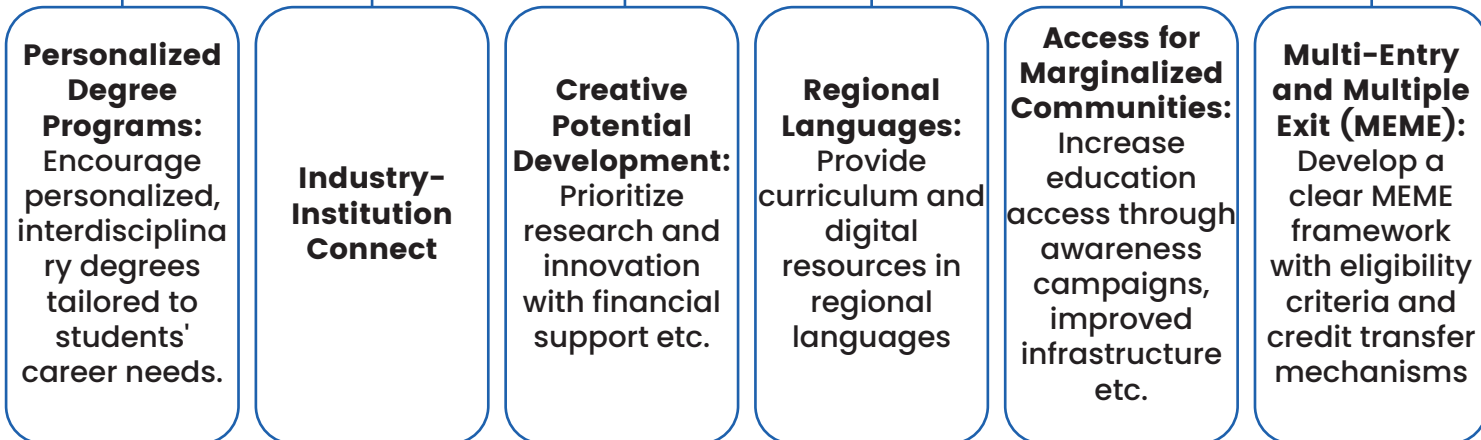
Rigid Disciplines:
Specialization and streaming push students into narrow study areas.

Reduced Research Focus:
Limited scope and funding for futuristic research compared to other countries.

Limited Autonomy:
Institutions face strict regulations on curriculum, research etc.

Regional Language Emphasis:
English-centric curriculum affects students with regional language schooling backgrounds.

Key Recommendations of the Committee



4.5. Accreditation system for Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs)

Union Ministry of Education accepted Dr. K Radhakrishnan Committee's recommendations on reforms in accreditation system of HEIs.

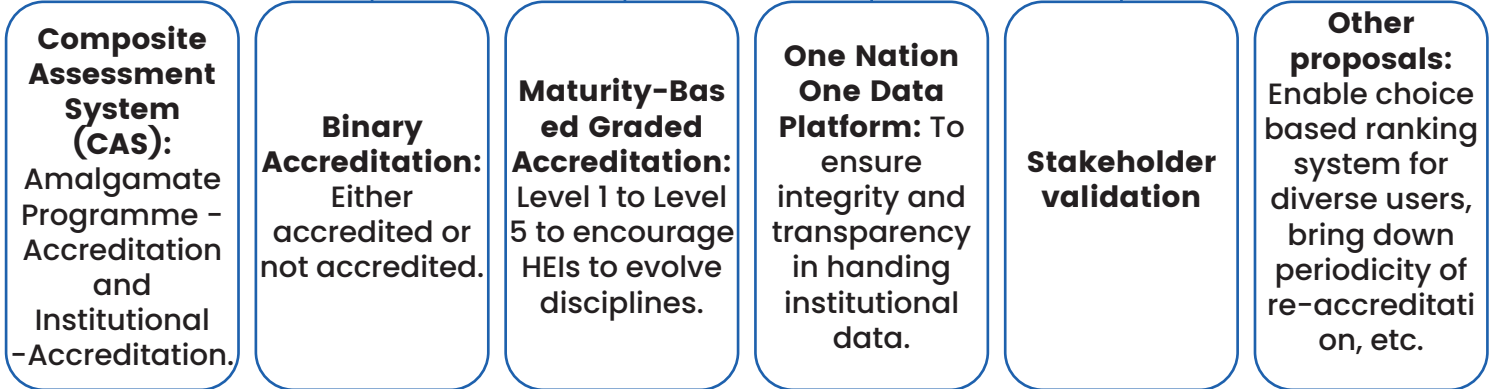
Significance of Accreditation

- Country:** Improvement of ranks in international ranking
- Students:** Selection of best education institution and programmes
- Employer:** Programme credibility and Student's knowledge determination
- Institution:** Student retention, Investments etc.
- Funding agency:** data for assessment of Institution

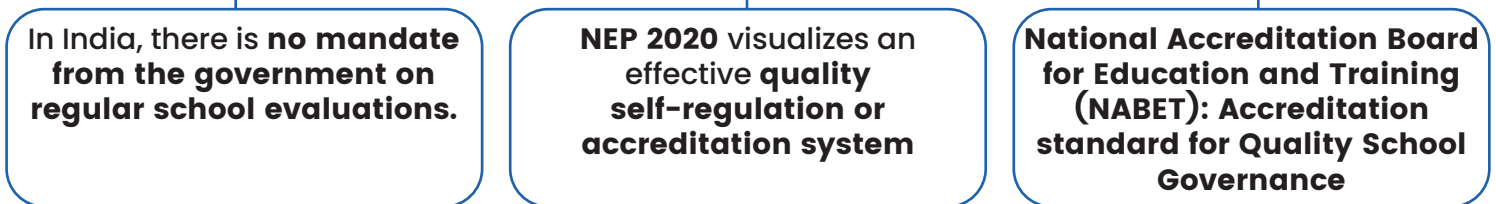
Challenges in India's accreditation system

- Centralized system:** Indian regulation and accreditation are centralised, with limited outreach in federal states.
- Low participation:** only 418/1113 universities are accredited by NAAC.
- Duplication and overlap:** Multiple agencies mandated for periodic approvals, assessment etc.
- Challenging procedure:** Process for collection of the information are cumbersome .
- Manual/hybrid systems:** Increased subjectivity and inconsistency among agencies' assessments.
- Alleged corruption:** Recent allegations of malpractices in the NAAC accreditation system have been raised.

Key recommendations for improving India's accreditation system of HEIs



Accreditation of school



4.6. Regulation of FHEIs in India

UGC has notified the **UGC (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) in India) Regulations, 2023.**

Significance of FHEIs in India

- Increased access to quality education
- Reduction in foreign exchange outflow
- Improved research opportunities
- Control of brain drain
- promotes competition
- affordable foreign qualification

Key highlights of Regulations

- Approval:** FHEIs require UGC's approval
- Eligibility:** FHEIs ranked within top 500 in global rankings either in overall category or in subject-wise category or possessing outstanding expertise in a particular area.
- Qualifications:** Qualifications awarded and quality of education in Indian campuses shall be equivalent to those awarded in their home jurisdiction.
- Autonomy:** Allowed to decide admission process and criteria, recruit faculty and staff, and decide a transparent and reasonable fee structure.
- Restrictions:** FHEIs' Operation shall not be contrary to sovereignty and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, or morality.

Initiatives for FHEI in India

World Class foreign Universities allowed in GIFT City

NEP 2020 allows setting up of foreign universities capuses in India

UGC 2023 guidelines for setting up foreign universities

4.7. Anusandhan National Research Foundation (NRF) Act, 2023

Parliament enacted the **Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023.**

Key highlights of the Act

- Establish the Anusandhan NRF
- A Governing Board to provide strategic direction
- Department of Science and Technology (DST) will be the administrative Department of NRF.
- Funds for NRF: grants and loans from the central government, donations, etc.
- Anusandhan NRF is modelled on the US National Science Foundation (NSF).
- Repeals Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) and subsumes it into ANRF.

Objectives of NRF

- Seeding and facilitating research
- Funding
- Assisting in setting up research infrastructure
- promoting capital intensive technologies
- Analysing scientific research expenditures
- Encouraging international collaboration
- Encouraging investments by Private and Public Sector entities.

Significance of NRF

- Increase Funding
- Address Disparity
- Build Research Capacity
- Support Multidisciplinary Projects
- Research in Social Sciences

Concerns associated with the Act

- Structural voids unfilled
- Lack of stakeholder collaboration
- Challenge to cooperative Federalism

Case Study: How NSF has transformed Science and Technology in the USA?

Social: NSF invests in education and training programs etc.

Scientific development: NSF invests in supercomputers, ground-based telescopes, etc.

Collaboration: research partnerships between colleges, industry, non-profits, government etc.

Communication: development of the devices needed in a fibre-optic communication system.

Way Forward

Prioritising research: to give priority to projects directed towards higher education institutions etc.

Ensure transparency

Prioritising Inclusivity

Wider Consultation: Entail creating a system to openly share proposal abstracts etc.

Address Loopholes: Address the structural issues

4.8. Education in Regional Languages

Union Ministry of Education directed **schools and higher education regulators** to make study material available **digitally in Indian languages** included in **8th Schedule**.

Policy and Legal framework for education in regional languages

Article 350A

Right to Education Act 2009

National Education Policy 2020

Others: Anvadini, e-KUMBH Portal, National Language Translation Mission etc.

Challenges related to education in regional languages

Teacher Training and Proficiency

Transition to English-Medium Higher Education

Globalization and job market demands.

Technological barriers

Parental aspirations


Administrative and Policy Implementation

Significance of Promoting Education in Regional Languages

- Enhanced learning and cognitive development
- Preservation of culture and identity
- Addressing Socio-Economic Disparities
- Community Participation

Way Forward

- Teacher training programs
- Bridge programs for English Transition
- Technology integration
- Incentives for Regional Language Education: Such as scholarships, awards, and recognition.
- Partnerships with NGOs and the Private Sector
- International Collaboration: share best practices and experiences




ESSAY

ENRICHMENT PROGRAMME 2024

5 JULY, 1 PM

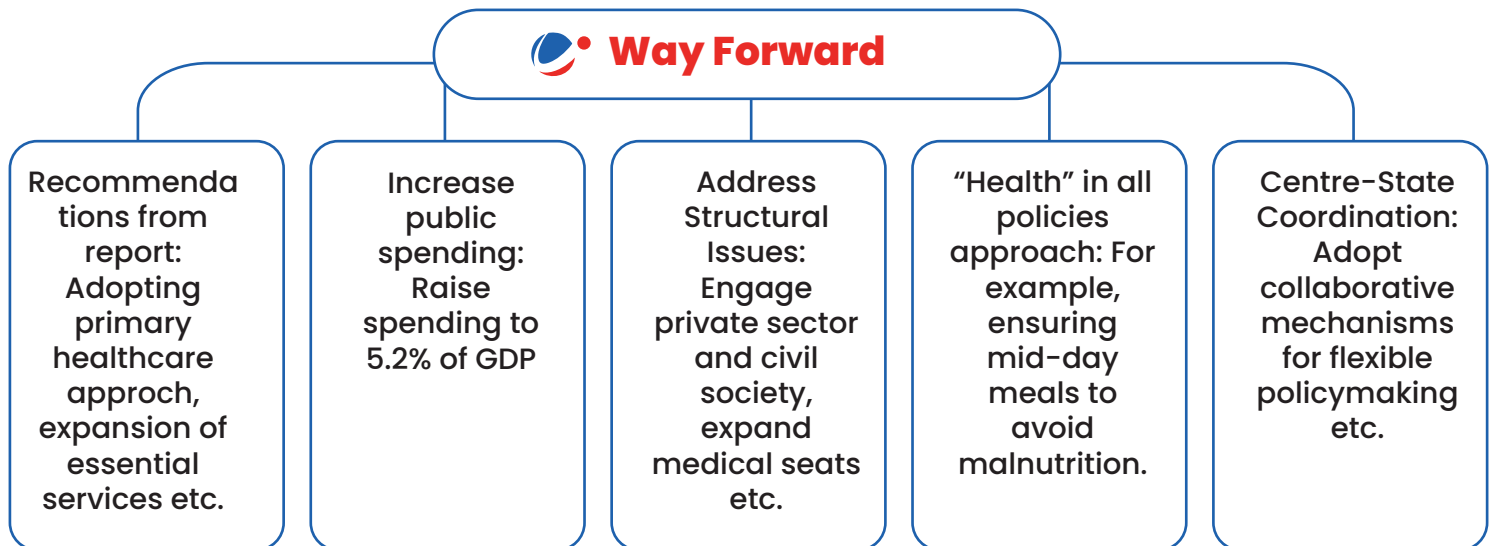
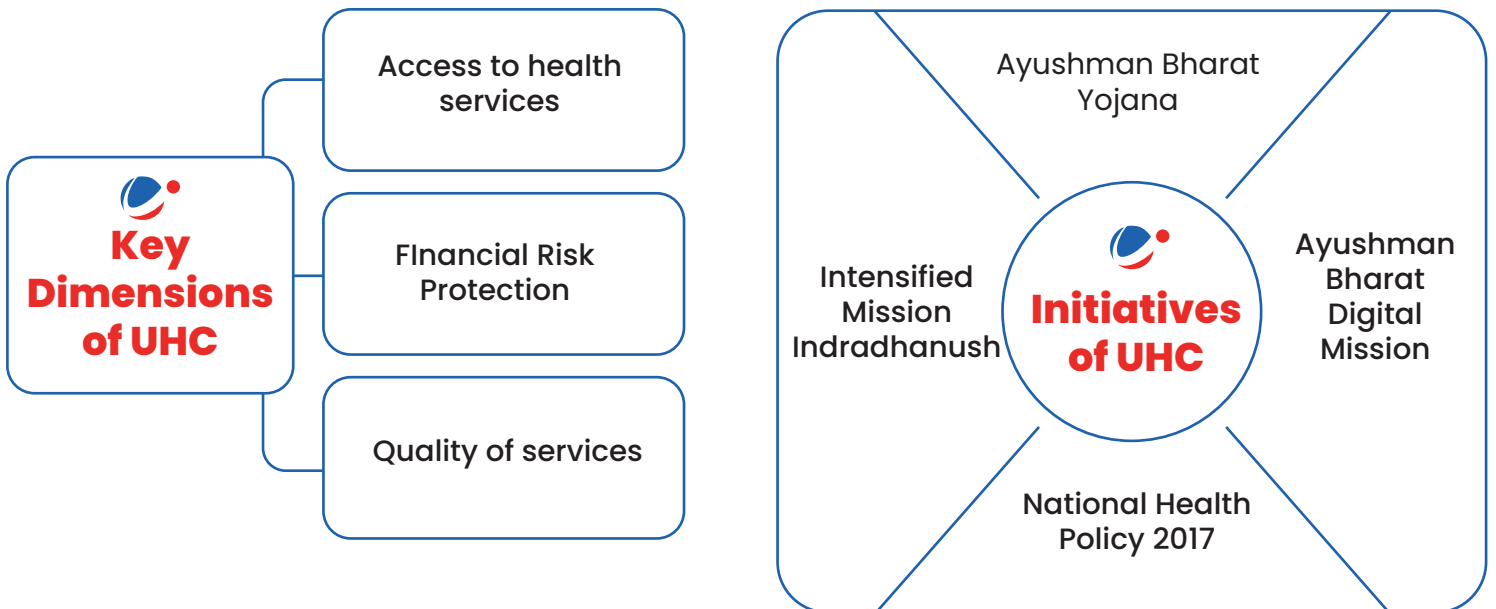
- ▶ Introducing different stages from developing an idea into completing an essay
- ▶ Practical and efficient approach to learn different parts of essay
- ▶ Regular practice and brainstorming sessions
- ▶ Inter disciplinary approaches
- ▶ **LIVE / ONLINE** Classes Available
- ▶ Available in English & हिन्दी



5. Health

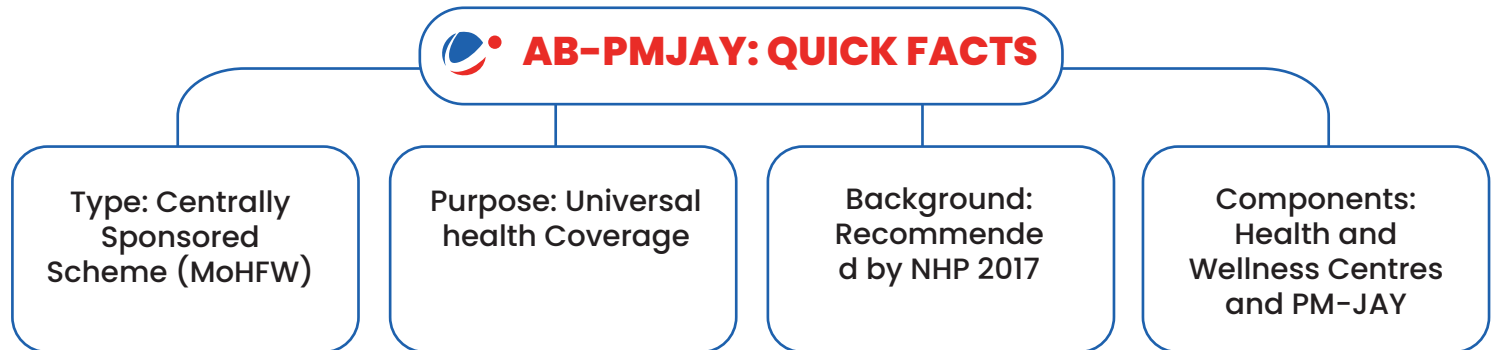
5.1. Universal Health Coverage

‘Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2023 Global Monitoring’ report released by the WHO and World Bank.

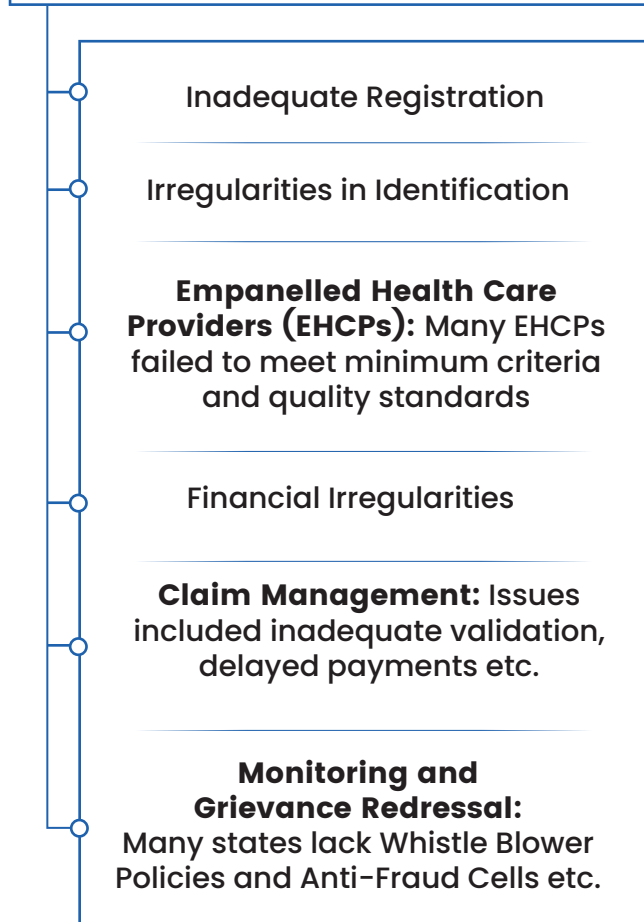


5.2. Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

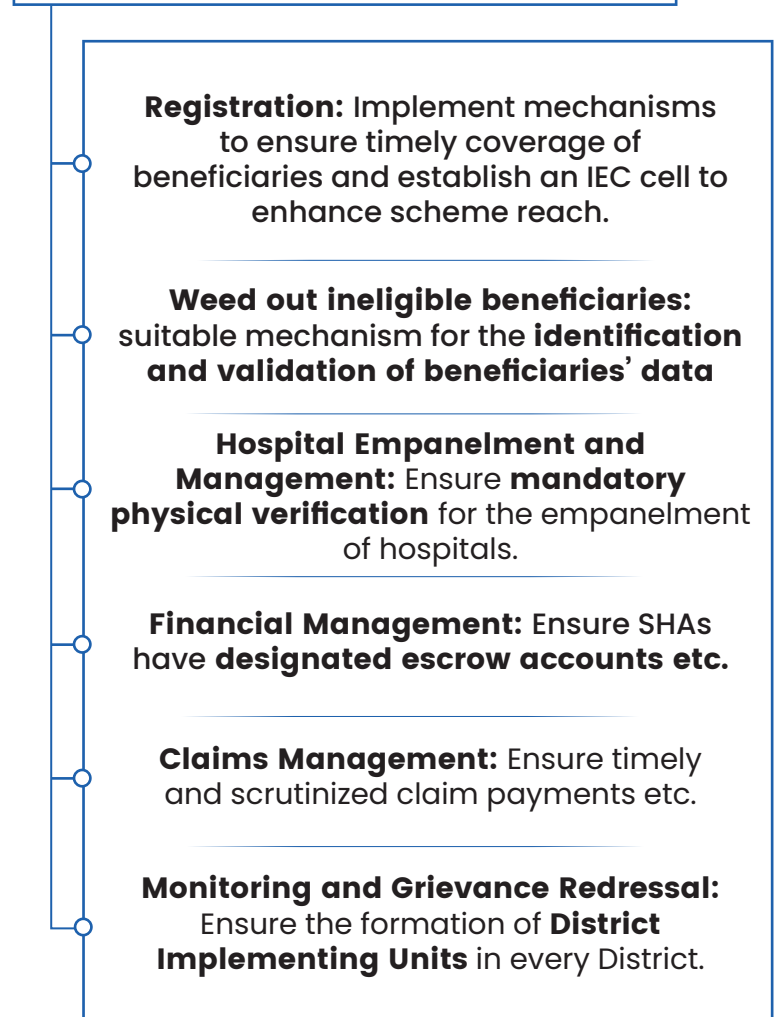
Comptroller and Auditor General of India presented a report on the performance AB-PMJAY.



Key issues highlighted in the report

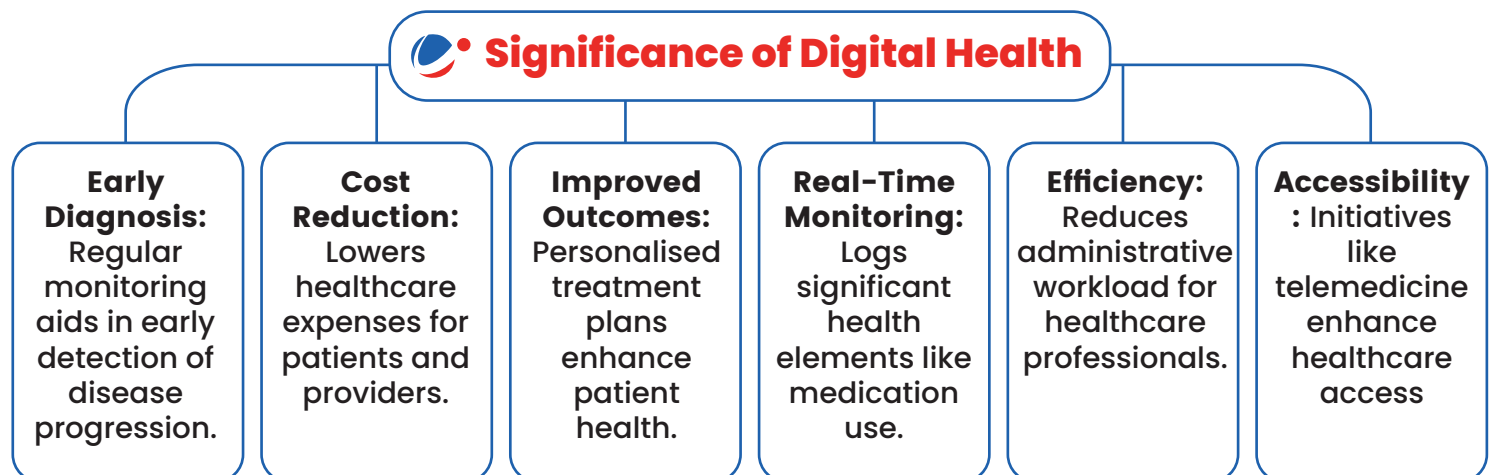
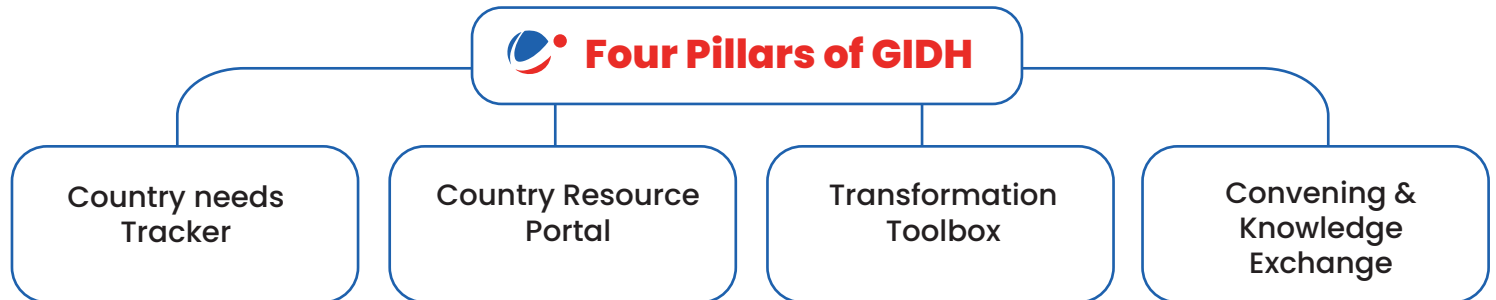


Key Recommendations

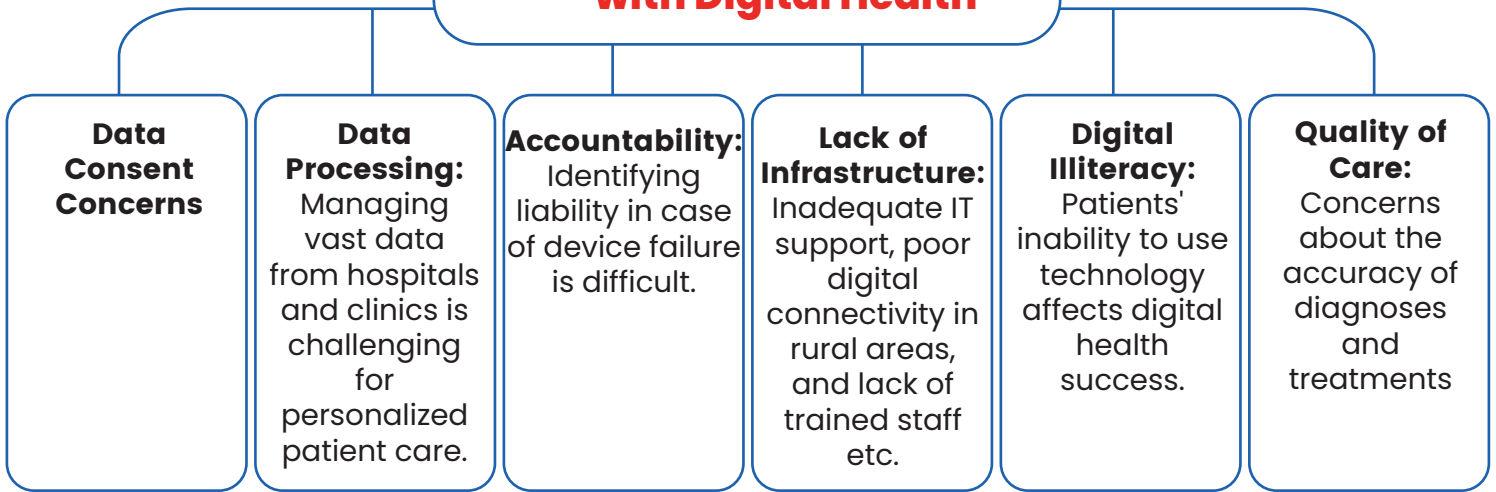


5.3. Digital Health

WHO and the G20 India presidency announced a new **Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH)**.



Concerns Associated with Digital Health



Government Initiatives to promote Digital Health

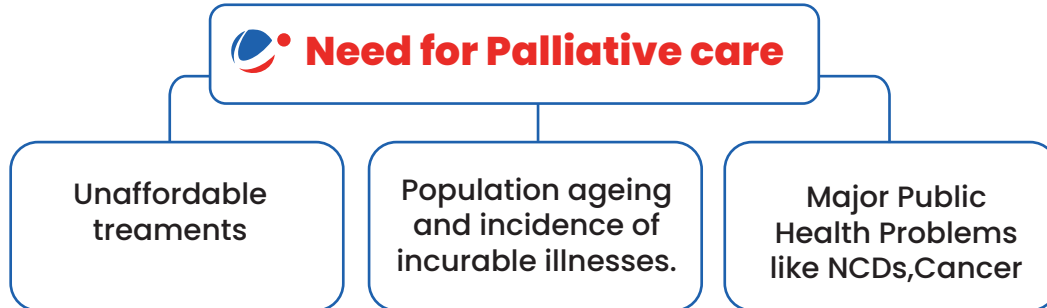
- Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission
- Covid Vaccine Intelligence Network (CoWIN) system
- ESanjeevani
- Poshan Didi
- Nikshay 2.0 portal
- Tele-MANAS

Way Forward

- **World Bank, in its 'Digital in Health – Unlocking Value for Everyone' report, recommended: Prioritize, Connect and Scale**
- **Prioritising Governance:** Invest in digital health governance and foundational aspects
- **Data protection:** Increase data-sharing willingness by ensuring consent, consumer data access etc.
- **Training and awareness:** Upskill health professionals and the public through awareness initiatives.
- **Use of AI:** Leverage AI to process healthcare data for targeted, personalized services

5.4. Palliative Care

Kerala received praise from the WHO for their exemplary palliative care model.



Kerala Model of Palliative Care

Government Support

Community-Based Approach: Integrates community involvement in providing care.

Integration: Palliative care is integrated into primary healthcare.

Home-based: Formation of the Neighbourhood Networks in Palliative Care (NNPCs)

Accessibility: Training mid-level professionals has facilitated access to home-based palliative care.

Volunteerism: Volunteerism has played a significant role, adapting to local needs.

Challenges in providing quality Palliative care

Policy gaps: For example, under NPPC the palliative care service delivery starts **only from the district hospital.**

Lack of a dedicated budget: This prevented the effective implementation of the NPPC.

Human and physical resources: Inadequate **trained workforces**, and limited **physical infrastructure.**

Restricted accessibility of morphine

Lack of understanding: Knowledge deficits in patients, families, and health care providers about Palliative care.

Psychological barriers

Way ahead



ALL INDIA PRELIMS TEST SERIES

Get the Benefit of Innovative Assessment System from the leader in the Test Series Program

- **General Studies** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- **CSAT** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
 - VISION IAS Post Test Analysis™
 - Flexible Timings
 - ONLINE Student Account to write tests and Performance Analysis
 - All India Ranking
 - Expert support - Email / Telephonic Interaction
 - Monthly Current Affairs



ENGLISH MEDIUM 2025: 11 AUGUST
हिन्दी माध्यम 2025: 11 अगस्त



Scan QR code for instant personalized mentoring

How to Approach Current Affairs?



Current affairs form the cornerstone of civil services exam preparation, permeating all its phases - Prelims, Mains, and the Interview. Exam questions are increasingly drawn from dynamic sources, intertwining directly with current occurrences or bridging static content with present events. In this context, staying updated with current affairs equips aspirants to navigate the evolving landscape of the civil services exam. Candidates can transform this vast section into a strong advantage with the right resources and a strategic approach.



Scan this QR code to watch video

A Dual-Layered Strategy for Current Affairs



Strengthening Your Foundation



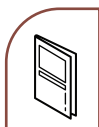
Newspaper Reading: The Foundation

Devote an hour daily to reading newspapers for a comprehensive understanding of global and national events.



News Today: Context Simplified

Complement daily newspaper reading with News Today, offering a concise overview of current affairs in 180 or 80 words. This resource aids aspirants in identifying crucial news, understanding technical terms, and grasping phenomena.



Monthly Current Affairs Magazine: In-Depth analysis

Dive into the Monthly Current Affairs Magazine for comprehensive coverage and detailed analysis of events. This facilitates understanding the context, significance, and implications of various events across diverse areas.



Mastering the Preparation & Revision



Weekly Focus: Strengthening Foundations

Refer to Weekly Focus to solidify your understanding of a topic, covering static and dynamic components along with various aspects and dimensions of a major issue.



Highlights & Summary Documents of Economic Survey and Budget

Gain key insights from summary documents of the Economic Survey and Union Budget, distilling complex information into a compact format for easy comprehension.



PT 365 & Mains 365: Enhancing performance in the examination

Utilize PT 365 and Mains 365 for continuous current affairs coverage throughout the year, aiding in revision for both Prelims and Mains examinations.



The Quarterly Revision Document of Vision IAS is useful resource for students who have missed reading monthly updates for 2-3 months. It supports on going learning by providing a summary of key developments.



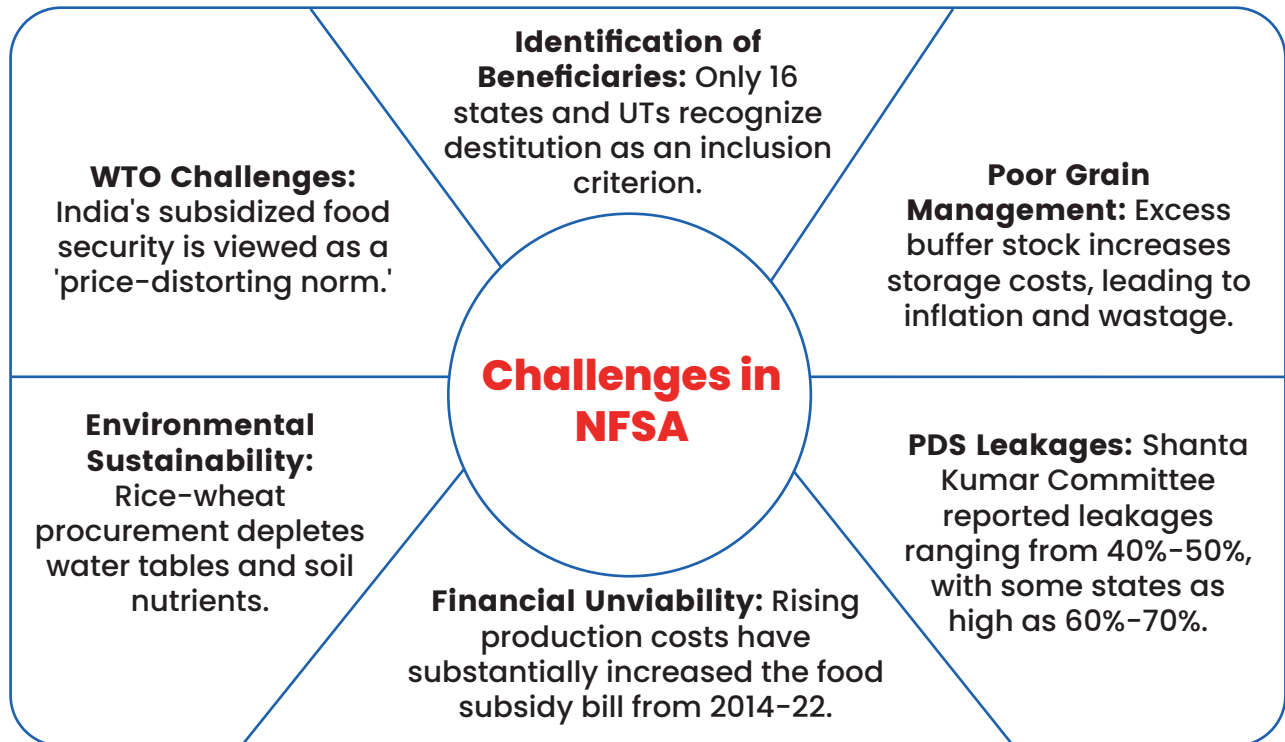
Scan this QR code to read brochure

“Remember, Current Affairs is not just about memorisation but understanding the broader implications and interlinkages of events. Approach it with curiosity; over time, it becomes less of a chore and more enlightening experience.

6. Nutrition

6.1. National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

The Centre to provide **free of cost food grains for 5 year** starting from Jan 01, 2024, under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013.



Recent reforms to enhance effectiveness of NFSA, 2013

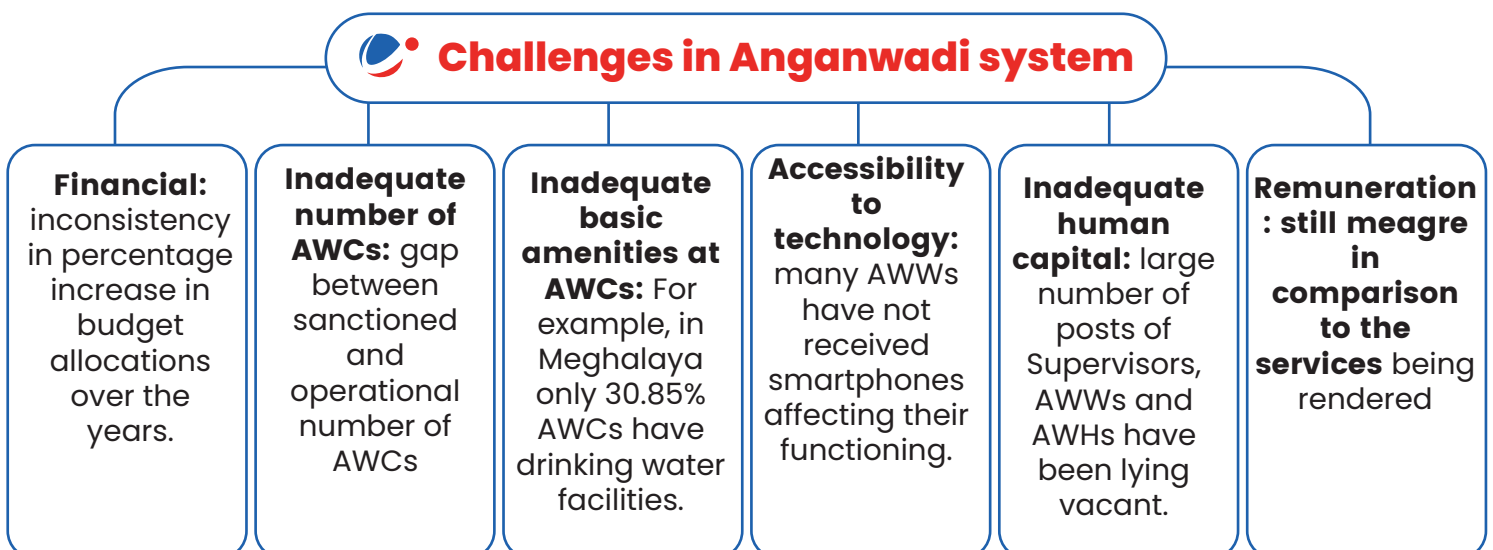
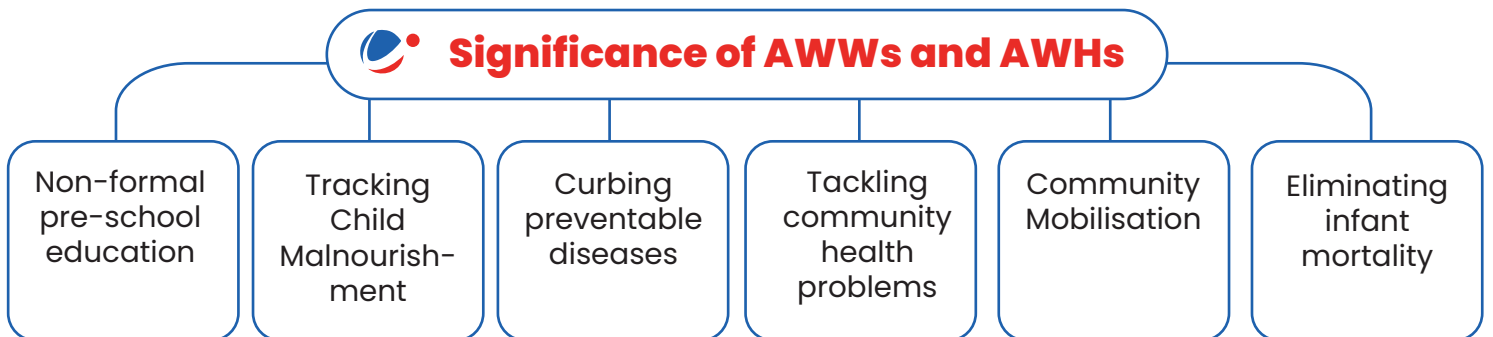
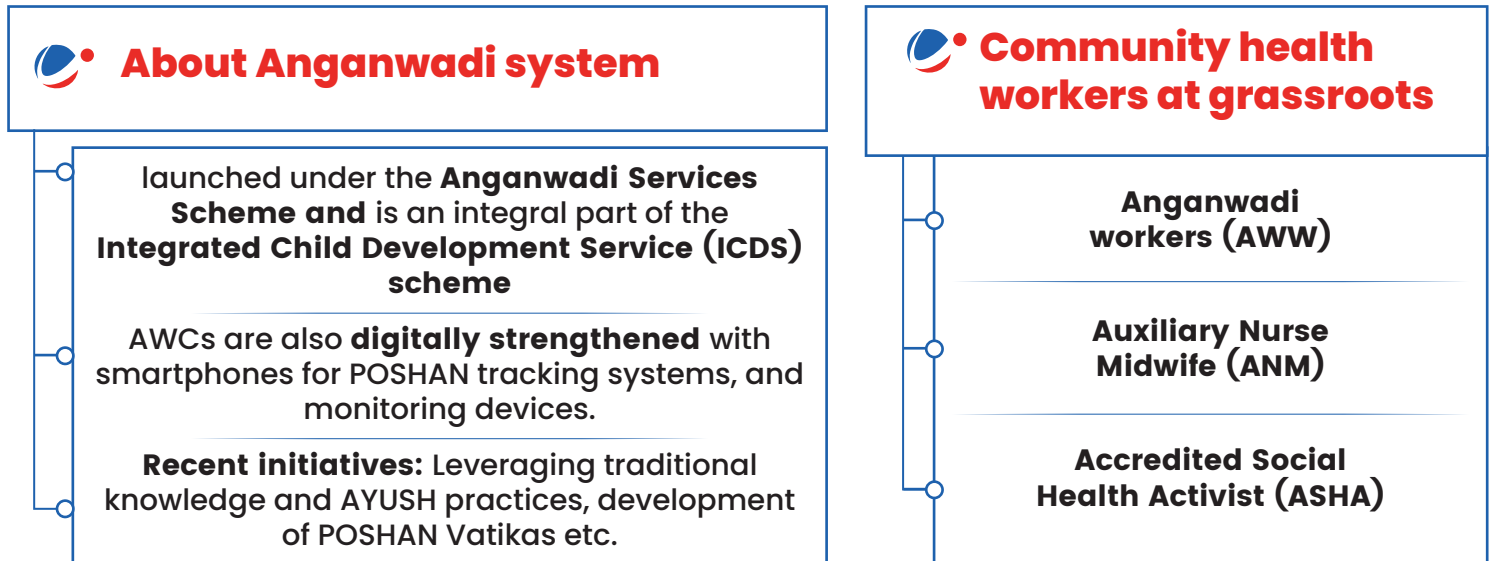
- Fortification of rice
- Online grievance Registration
- Automation of the Supply Chain
- One Nation One Ration Card
- Aadhar Seeding

Way Forward

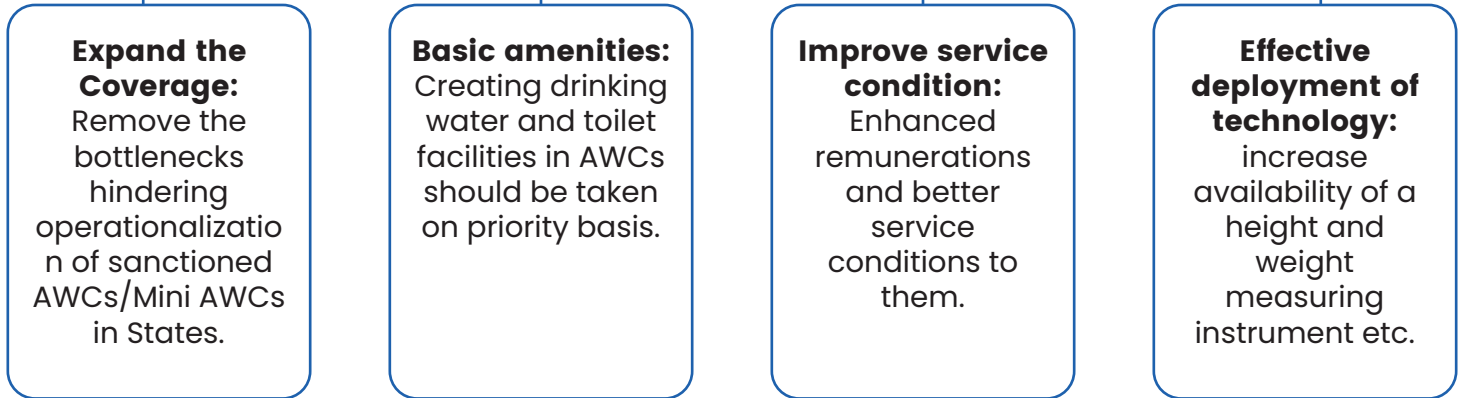
- Identification:** Adopt standardised criteria for identification and selection of PHH to ensure rightful targeting.
- Rationalise beneficiary:** Reduce the number of beneficiaries from current 67% to 40%. (Shanta Kumar Committee)
- Revise Central Issue Prices (CIPs):** Link CIP with Minimum Support Prices of cereals.
- Ensure efficient markets:** Allow private players to procure and store food grains, stopping bonuses on MSP.

6.2. Anganwadi System

Union Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) launched national protocol to provide for training of Anganwadi workers to track and help children with disabilities.



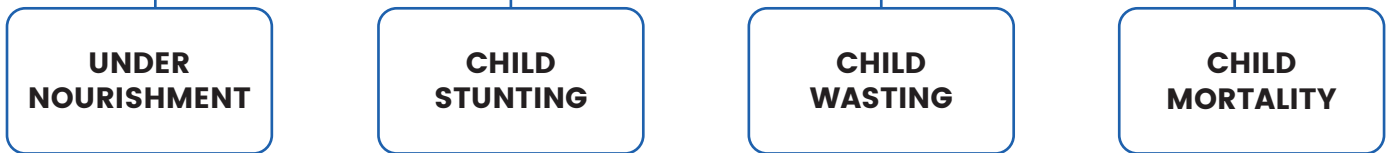
Way Forward



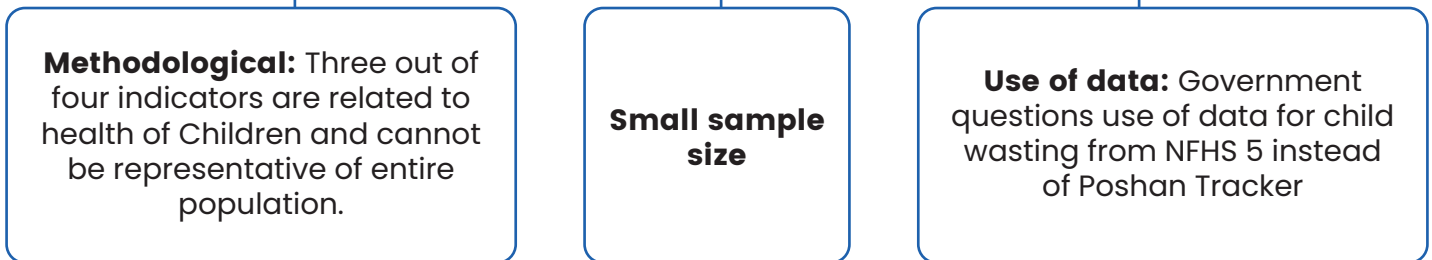
6.3. Global Hunger Index (GHI)

GHI 2023 was released by **Concern Worldwide and Welt Hunger Hilfe.**

GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX INDICATORS



Issues raised by government of India on GHI



Government initiatives to address hunger in India

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013: Recognizes the right to food as a statutory right.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY): Provide food grains free of costs to 80 crore poor.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna

POSHAN Abhiyan (National Nutrition Mission): To achieve improvement in key nutrition parameters for children and women.

POSHAN Tracker: A real-time monitoring system

Eat Right Movement: To transform country's food system to ensure safe, healthy, and sustainable food.

Conclusion

Despite GHI imperfections, India must address its malnutrition issue. A nuanced study is vital for effective policies combating hunger and malnutrition.

ALL INDIA MAINS TEST SERIES

Get the Benefit of Innovative Assessment System from the leader in the Test Series Program

- **General Studies** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- **Essay** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- **Philosophy** (हिन्दी माध्यम में भी उपलब्ध)
- **Sociology**
- **Political Science & IR**
- **Anthropology**
- **Geography**

ENGLISH MEDIUM 2024: 8 AUGUST
हिन्दी माध्यम 2024: 8 अगस्त

ENGLISH MEDIUM 2025: 11 AUGUST
हिन्दी माध्यम 2025: 11 अगस्त



Scan QR code for instant personalized mentoring

7. POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

7.1. Declining Demography

The global population growth rate is falling fast.

- In **1963** total population rose by **2.3%** and only **0.8%** in **2022** the lowest rate since the **1950s**.
- The global **TFR** has plunged from **3.3** in **1990** to **2.3** now, only slightly above the “replacement rate (2.1).”
- **Some countries in Asia like Japan and South Korea** are also seeing demographic decline.

Reasons for Demographic decline

Improved nutrition, healthcare, living conditions and education

Expanded choices for women led to lower child mortality, longer lives and fewer births per women

Changing societal values and preferences towards smaller families

Urban lifestyles and higher living costs contribute to fewer children

Consequences of declining demography

Fiscal constraints due to shrinking working age population

Declining fluid intelligence for innovation and creativity

Entrepreneurial vacuum due to low risk-taking

Migration and related socio-cultural and political tensions

Shifting family dynamics leading to social isolation

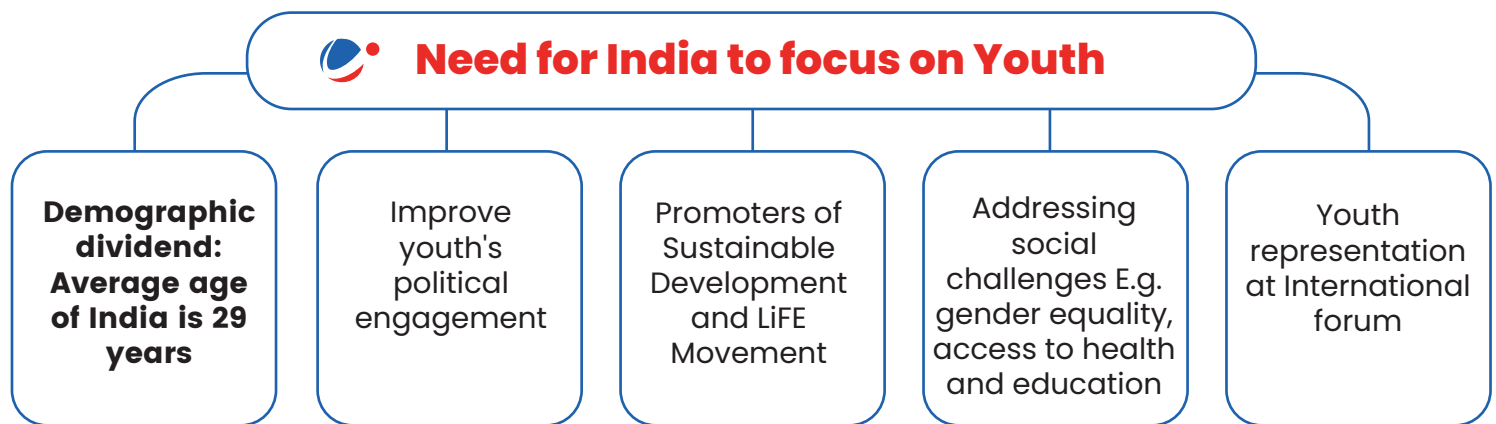
Conclusion

Invest in youth education and innovation, foster inclusive growth, adapt economic policies to support aging populations, and encourage balanced migration to sustain workforce needs.

7.2. Youth-led Development

Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat, an initiative of **Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports**) platform has been launched for youth on National Unity Day.

- MY Bharat provides an **over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth (15-29 years) and youth-led development.**



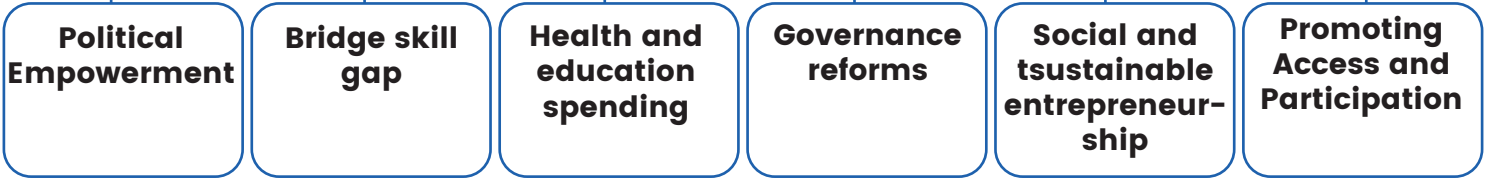
Initiatives Promoting the Role of Youth

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Education Policy, 2020 ○ Smagra Shiksha (An integrated School Education), 2018
Health and Wellness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) ○ Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)
Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Start-up and Stand-up India
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Science cities/centres and Innovation Hubs ○ IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology (IMPRINT-2)
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Smart Cities Mission ○ Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) ○ PM Gati Shakti
Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. ○ Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)
Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Atal Tinkering Lab (ATL) program

Challenges Faced by Youth of India



Way Forward



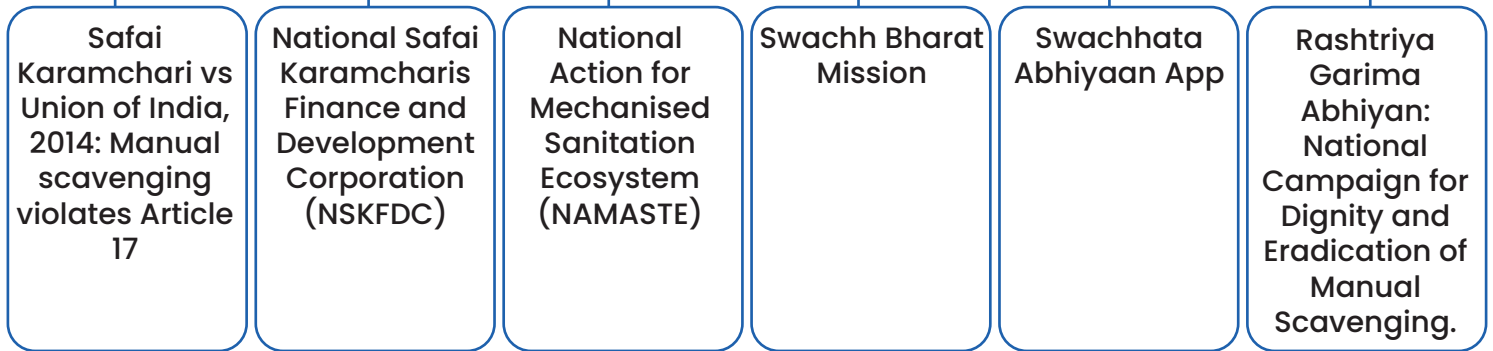
7.3. Manual Scavenging

As on November 2023, out of 766 districts in the country, 714 districts have reported themselves as manual scavenging-free.

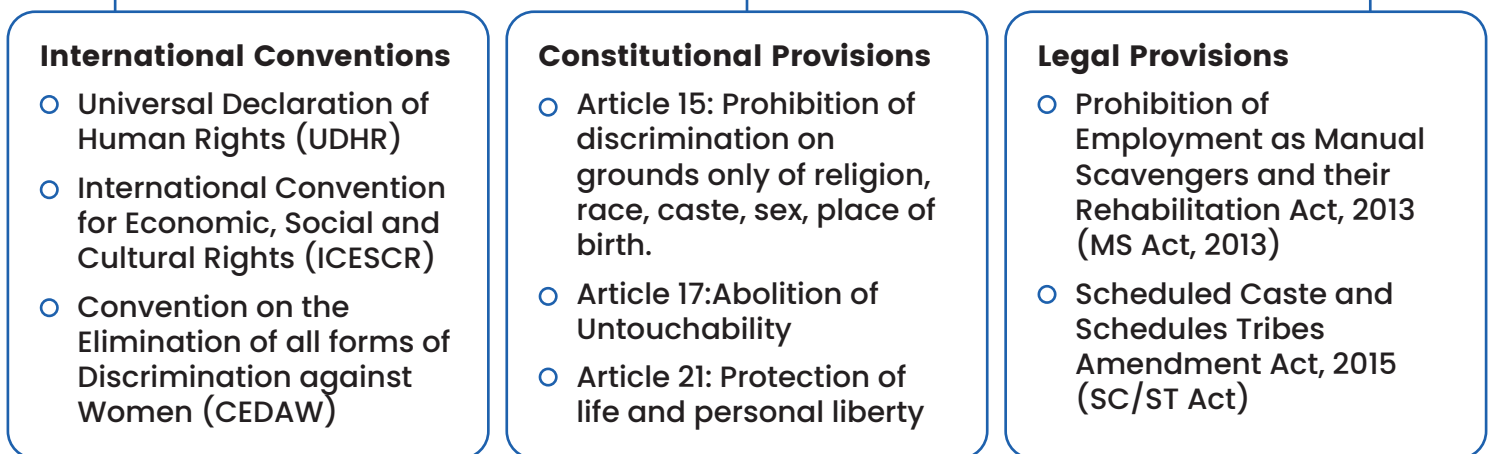
Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)

- Defines 'Manual Scavenger' as any person employed to handle, without appropriate protective gear, undecomposed human waste from an insanitary latrine, open drain or pit or railway track.
- Local Authorities to identify manual scavengers and maintain sanitary community latrines.
- Provisions for rehabilitation of manual scavengers.

Key initiatives to prevent manual scavenging



Manual Scavenging violates



Reasons for persistence of Manual Scavenging



Way Forward

Eliminate the Demand

Scientific waste disposal

Behavioural change

Replicating Kerala model: Bandicoot robot

Eliminate the Supply

Identification and data collection

Rehabilitation and alternate employment

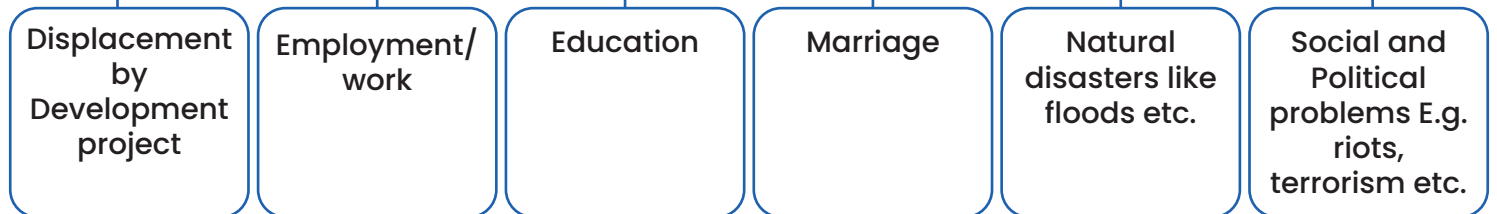
7.4. Internal Displacement

75.9 million individuals were living in internal displacement at the end of 2023, according to Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) report.

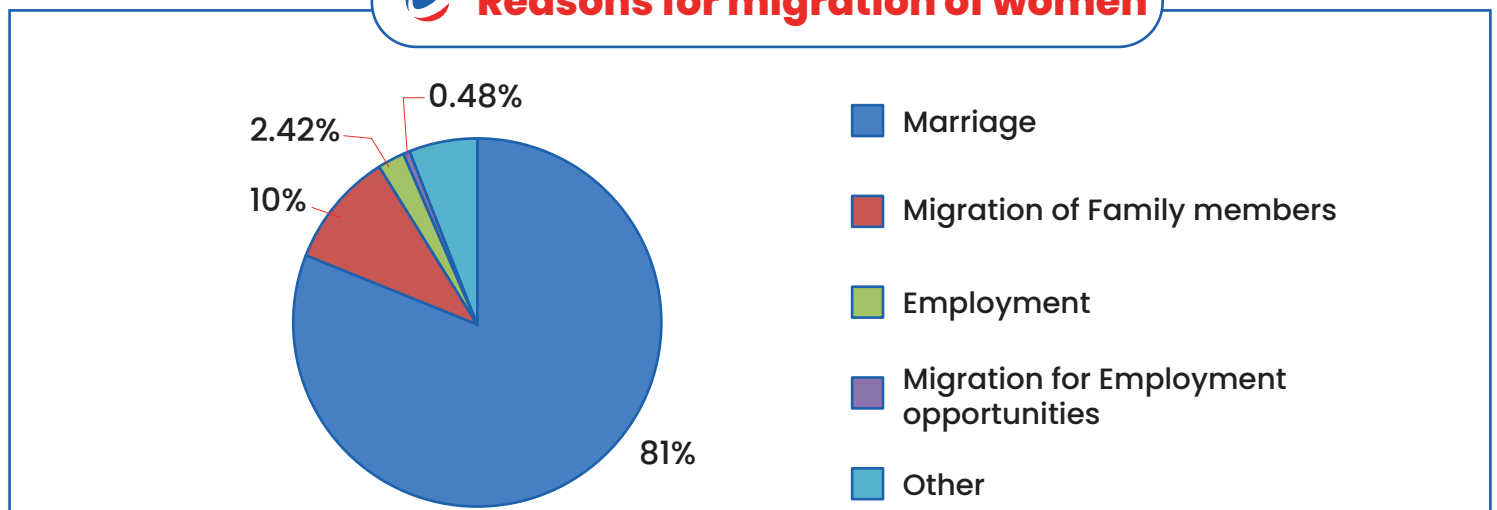
Displacement is a particular **form of migration**, in which individuals are forced to move against their will. (UNFCCC)

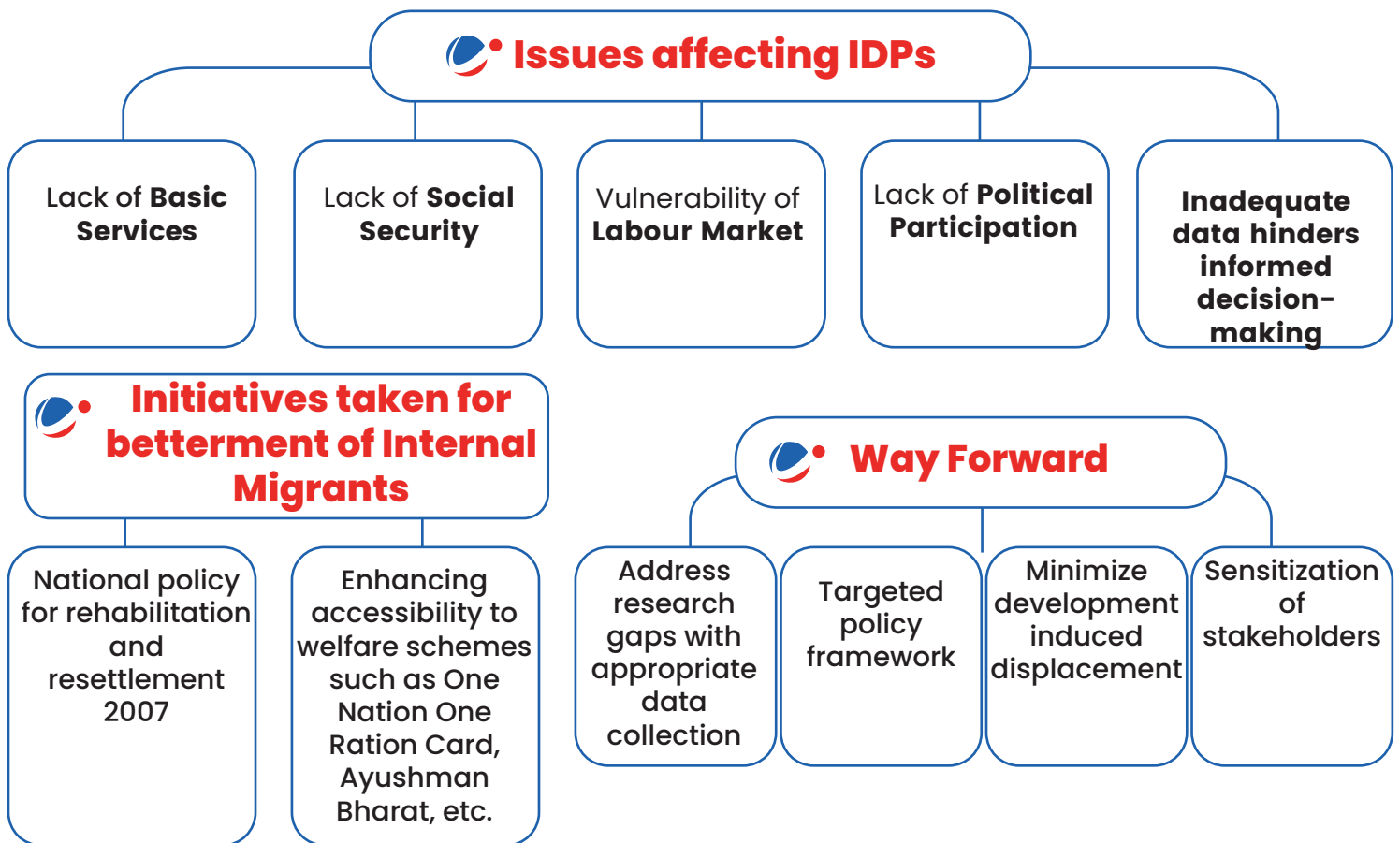
- **Internally displaced persons (IDPs)** are persons who have been **forced to flee to leave their homes in order to avoid** the effects of armed conflict; situations of generalized violence; violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.

Reasons for migration in India



Reasons for migration of women





7.5. Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme

State Bank of India released a report analysing the impact of PM SVANidhi on street vendors.

Key Findings

- Positive Impact on women with increased female entrepreneurship.
Breaking down community barriers: 75% from non-general categories and 65% aged 26-45.

About PM SVANidhi Scheme

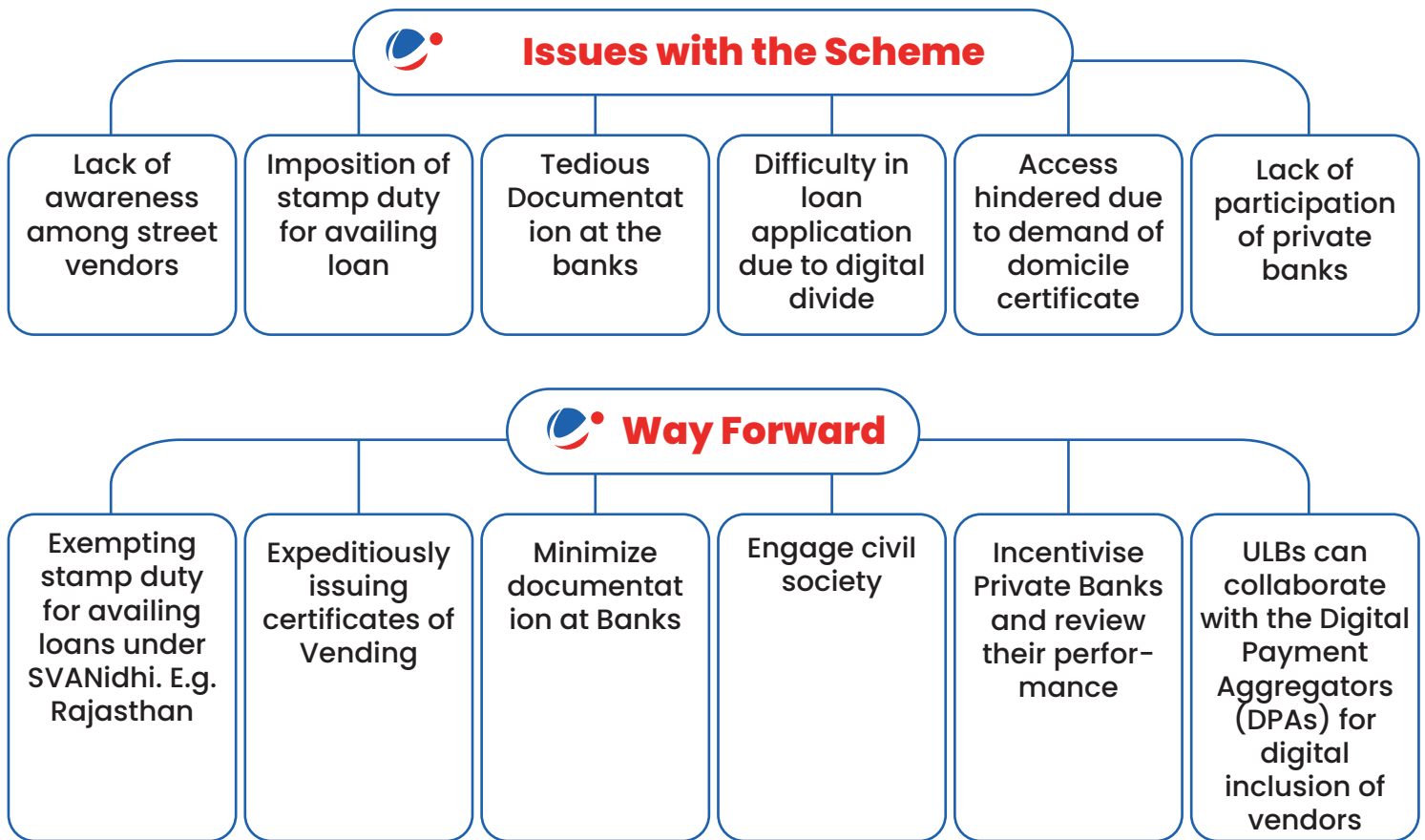
A micro-credit scheme for urban street vendors, launched in 2020

Objective: Integrating street vendors into the formal economic system and facilitating access to formal channels of credit.

Target: revised target of 63 Lakh street vendors

Collateral-free working capital loan upto ₹50,000, available in 3 tranches

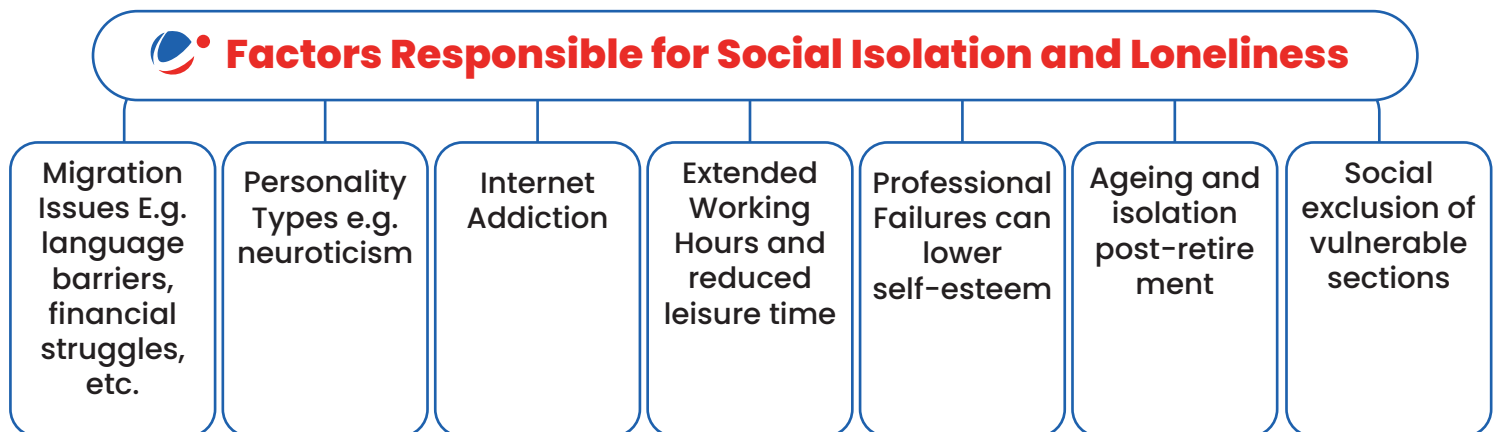
Benefits: Regular repayments incentivized with a 7% interest subsidy, rewards for Digital transactions



7.6. Social Isolation and Loneliness

WHO declared loneliness a pressing global health threat.

- **Social isolation** is the lack of relationships with others and little to no social support or contact.
- **Loneliness** is feeling of being alone or disconnected from others. It reflects the difference between a person's actual and desired level of connection.



Impact of social isolation and loneliness

Health Risks: increased risks of dementia, heart disease etc.

Adoption of unhealthy habits: Substance abuse, poor quality sleep etc.

Increased risk of premature deaths

Diminished job satisfaction and performance results

Poor education outcome

Benefits of More Connected Communities

Enjoy significantly better health outcomes

Lower levels of community violence

Economic Prosperity

Civic Engagement and Representative Government

Natural Hazard Preparation and Resilience

Way Forward

Community Level

- Ensure accessible, secure infrastructure like parks and community centers.
- Promote engagement in social causes and activities like volunteering at old age homes.
- Create intergenerational support programs to reduce loneliness for older adults.

Individual Level

- Adopt personalized programs like mindfulness and meditation.
- Build meaningful relationships and support systems.

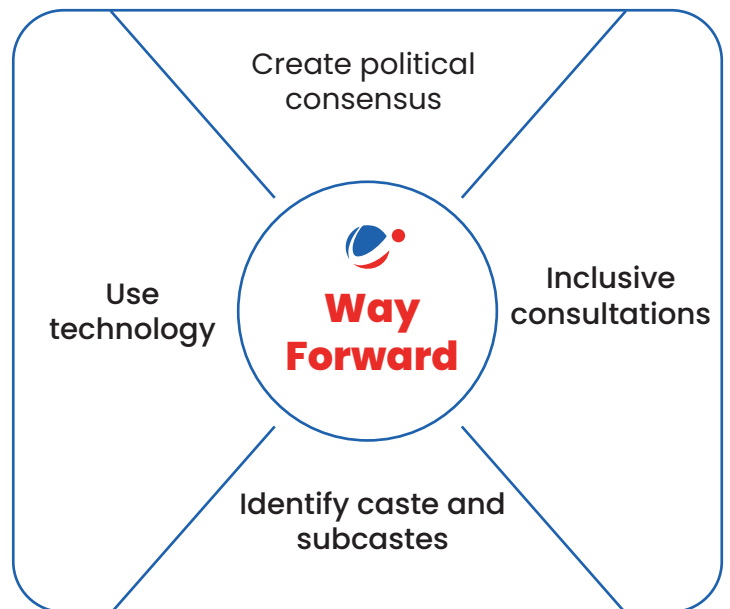
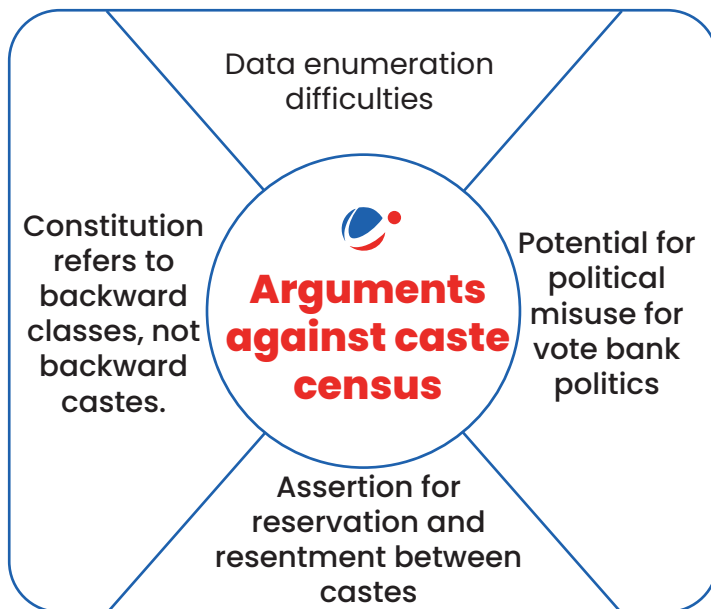
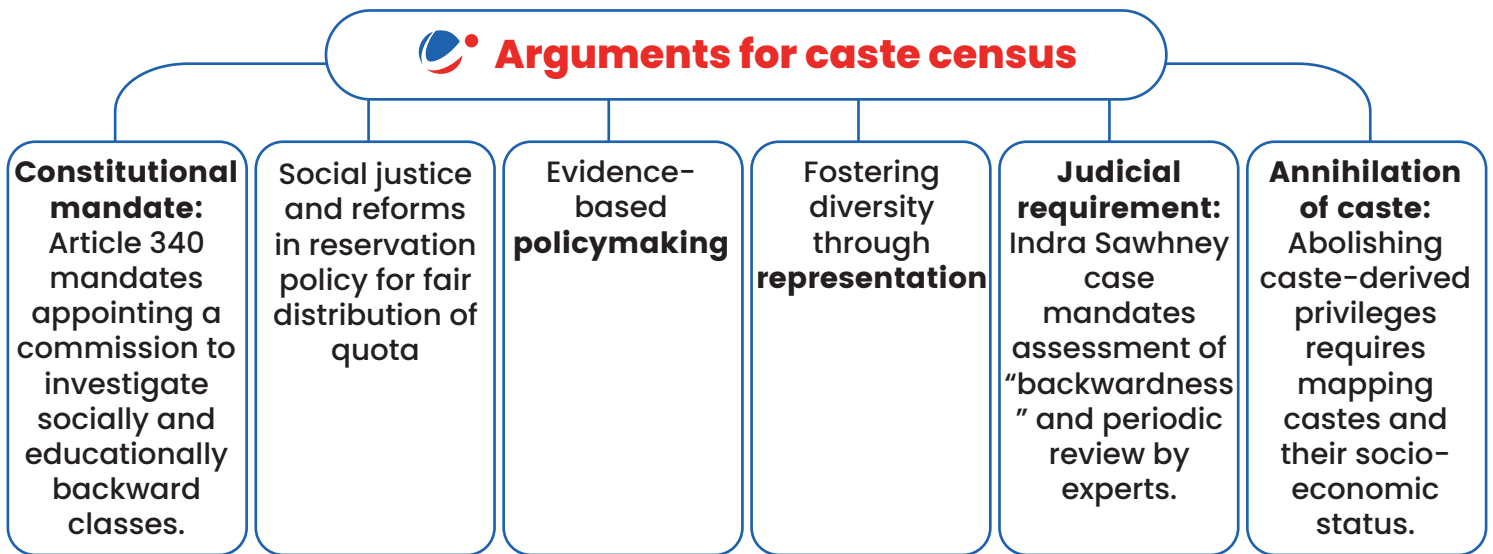
Societal Level

- Launch educational campaigns on loneliness.
- Advocate for policies addressing social isolation.
- Secure funding for loneliness program development and evaluation.

8. INDIAN SOCIETY

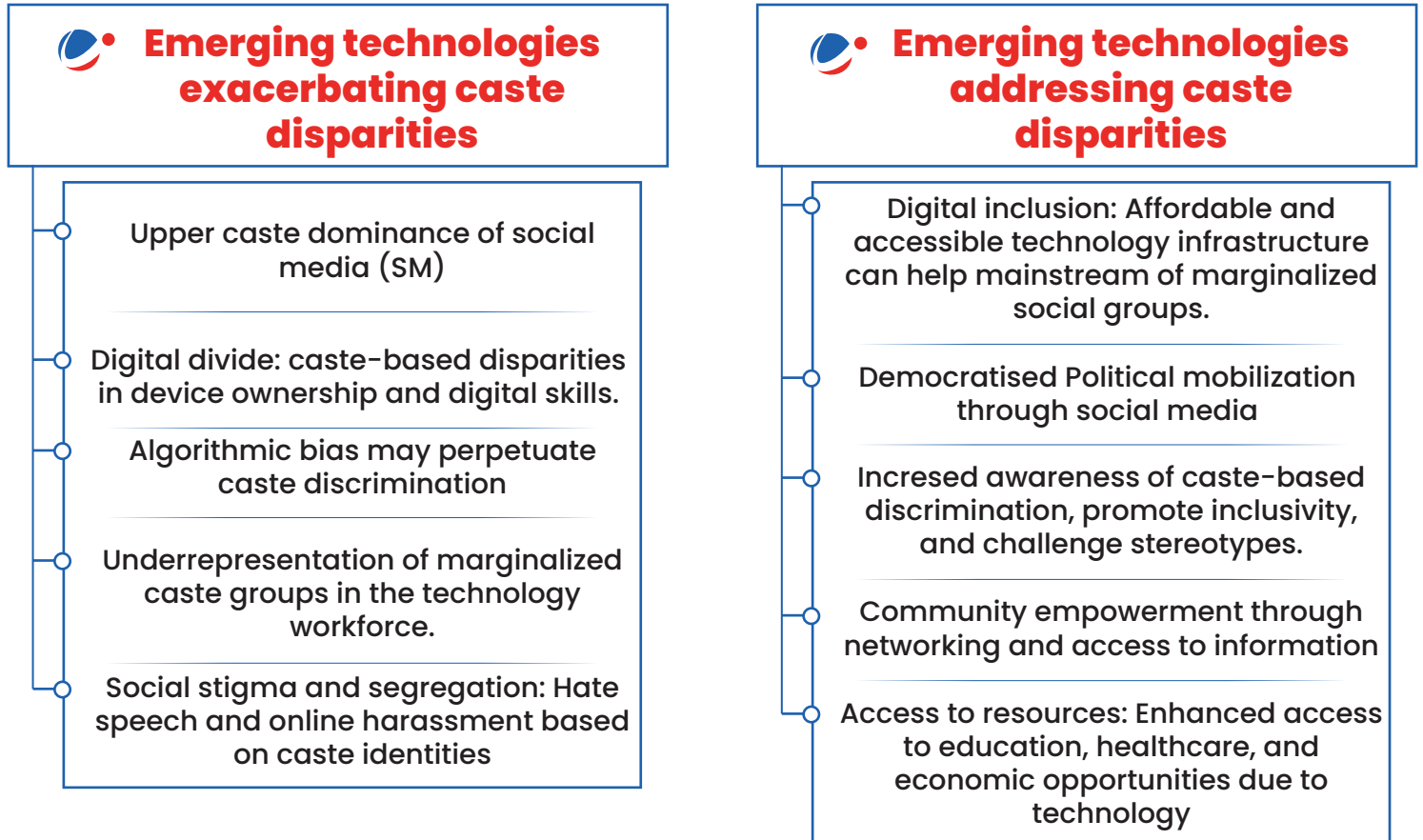
8.1. Caste Census

State government of Bihar released a report on caste survey conducted in state, after a resolution passed by state legislature for the same.



8.2. Emerging Technology and Caste Identities in India

Lately, caste-based discrimination has risen in both tech usage and representation of marginalized caste groups in the workforce.



8.3. Live-In Relationships

Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code (UCC) Act, 2024 mandates compulsory registration for all live-in relationships in the state.

Live-in Relationships in India

Not explicitly governed by laws or customs.

Supreme Court Judgements related to Live-In Relationships:

Lalita Toppo vs The State of Jharkhand (2018): Provisions of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA 2005) applicable in case of live-in relationships.

Indra Sarma v. VKV Sarma (2013): Entering into a mutual live-in relationship is not illegal if both partners are unmarried, and it does not constitute an offense.

Impact of Live-in Relationships on Marriage as an institution

Economic Considerations: Concerns about financial stability, asset division, prenuptial agreements is nudging toward live-in relationships.

Increased importance of personal autonomy and freedom of choice challenge the traditional arranged marriage system

Evolving Views on Commitment: Importance of emotional connection, communication, and compatibility, reducing the sanctity of marriage as the ultimate symbol of commitment.

Seen as a way to test compatibility before marriage

Despite legal recognition, societal acceptance of live-in relationships challenges traditional family structures

Conclusion

Enact separate legislation specifically addressing live-in relationships. Ambiguous clauses in current legislation must be revised to clearly define the status and rights of children born within such relationships.

Building Mental Resilience for UPSC CSE with VisionIAS Student Wellness Cell

The UPSC Civil Services Examination is one of the most prestigious exams in the country, bringing immense professional and personal satisfaction. However, the journey often involves overcoming loneliness, intense competition pressure, anxiety, and other psychological challenges. These issues can impact both your preparation and overall well-being.

At **VisionIAS**, we recognize the multifaceted nature of this journey. To support our students comprehensively, we have established a dedicated Student Wellness Cell. Since April 2024, our highly professional psychologists and experienced professionals have provided confidential and mindful support as per student needs.

From Stress Management to Academic Excellence



Enhancing Academic Performance:

Effective stress management contributes to better academic outcomes.



Professional Mental Health Support:

Seeking professional help is crucial for success in UPSC preparation.



Well-Supported Mind for Excellence:

Mental well-being is essential for achieving success in UPSC exams.



Comprehensive Wellness Cell:

Addressing various issues impacting mental health and academic performance.



Safe and Non-Judgmental Environment:

A space for students to discuss issues and receive personalized support.



Confidential and Structured Support:

Multiple, structured sessions based on the severity of the issues.

Common Issues and Our Approach

Our counseling services have addressed a variety of issues, including:



Anxiety and Hopelessness: Using Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) to promote positive thinking.



Lack of Motivation and Focus: Introducing time management strategies and SMART goal-setting.



Emotional Struggles: Providing a safe space for expression and techniques such as journaling and progressive muscle relaxation.



Social Isolation and Loneliness: Encouraging healthy social interactions and setting personal boundaries.



Family and Personal Issues: Offering advice on coping with family dynamics, personal loss, and significant life stressors.

To support the larger student community, **VisionIAS** is now extending our counseling and wellness support to all students preparing for UPSC CSE, regardless of their coaching institute affiliation. Schedule a session by visiting our office at Apsara Arcade near Karol Bagh Metro Station or emailing student.wellness@visionias.in.

Remember, seeking help is a sign of strength, not weakness.

Heartiest Congratulations

to all Successful Candidates



1
AIR

Aditya Srivastava

16

in TOP 20 Selections in CSE 2023

from various programs of Vision IAS



2
AIR

**Animesh
Pradhan**



5
AIR

Ruhani



6
AIR

**Srishti
Dabas**



7
AIR

Anmol



9
AIR

Nausheen



10
AIR

**Aishwaryam
Prajapati**

39
Selections

in TOP 50

in CSE 2022



1
AIR

**Ishita
Kishore**



2
AIR

**Garima
Lohia**



3
AIR

**Uma
Harathi N**

1
AIR



SHUBHAM KUMAR
CIVIL SERVICES
EXAMINATION 2020



DELHI

HEAD OFFICE

Apsara Arcade, 1/8-B 1st Floor,
Near Gate-6 Karol Bagh
Metro Station

MUKHERJEE NAGAR CENTER

Plot No. 857, Ground Floor,
Mukherjee Nagar, Opposite Punjab
& Sindh Bank, Mukherjee Nagar

GTB NAGAR CENTER

Classroom & Enquiry Office,
above Gate No. 2, GTB Nagar
Metro Building, Delhi - 110009

FOR DETAILED ENQUIRY

Please Call:
+91 8468022022,
+91 9019066066

 enquiry@visionias.in

 [/c/VisionIASdelhi](https://www.youtube.com/c/VisionIASdelhi)

 [/visionias.upsc](https://www.facebook.com/visionias.upsc)

 [/vision_ias](https://www.instagram.com/vision_ias)

 [VisionIAS_UPSC](https://www.telegram.com/VisionIAS_UPSC)



AHMEDABAD



BENGALURU



BHOPAL



CHANDIGARH



DELHI



GUWAHATI



HYDERABAD



JAIPUR



JODHPUR



LUCKNOW



PRAYAGRAJ



PUNE



RANCHI