



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

www.kautilyaacademy.com IAS • IPS • MPPSC • CJ-II

CURRENT AFFAIR

13th JULY 2023



Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023

2. Nari Adalats

3. Supreme Court Asks ED Chief to Step Down

4. 28 Percent Tax on Online Gaming

5. NITI Aayog Pitches on Reforms in Agriculture Sector

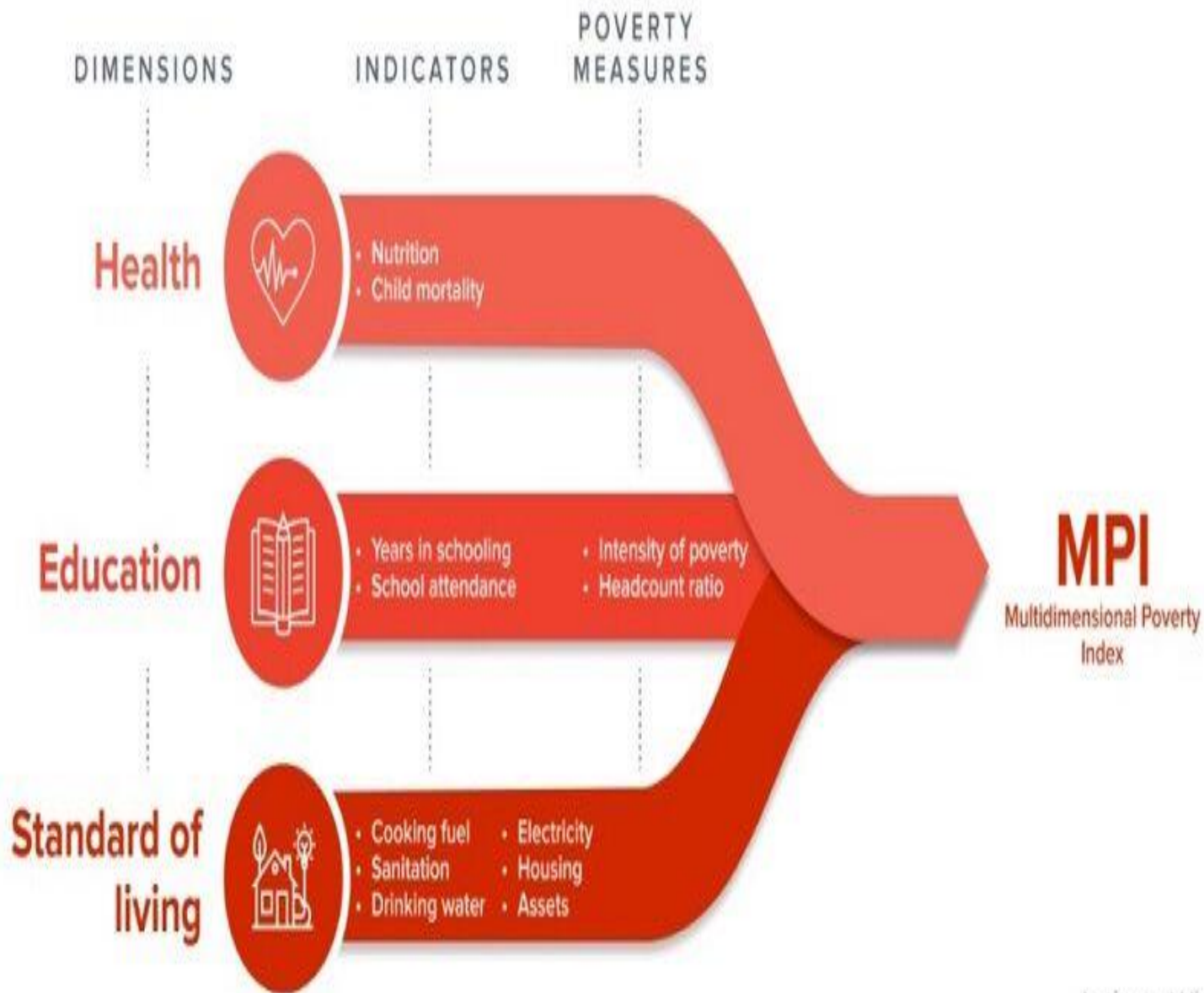
Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023

- The latest update of the **global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** was released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford.
- The United Nations informed that in the last 15 years, about 415 million people in India have come out of the poverty line.
- **25 countries including India** have improved in the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index in 15 years. Apart from India, a large number of people have come out of the poverty line in countries like Cambodia, China, Morocco, Serbia and Vietnam.
- Globally, out of 6.1 billion people in 110 countries, 1.1 billion people (18% of the total population) are multidimensionally poor.
- The number of poor in **sub-Saharan Africa** is 534 million and in South Asia, the number is 389 million.

- ➔ Nearly five out of every six people in these two regions are poor. Half of the MPI-based poor, 566 million, are children under the age of 18.
- ➔ The poverty rate among children is 27.7%, while it is 13.4% among adults.
- ➔ **Poverty in India:** More than 230 million people are still poor in India.
- ➔ According to UNDP, "**vulnerability**" is defined as the share of people who are not poor but are deprived in 20 – 33.3% of all weighted indicators. Their vulnerability stake can be very high.
- ➔ **About 18.7% of India's population** is in this category.
- ➔ India's Progress in Poverty Alleviation: India is one of 25 countries including Cambodia, China, Congo, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Serbia and Vietnam that have successfully halved their global MPI values within 15 years.
- ➔ Around 415 million Indians escaped poverty between 2005-06 and 2019-21.
- ➔ There has been a significant decline in the incidence of poverty in India which has come down from **55.1% in the year 2005-2006 to 16.4% in the year 2019-2021.**

- **About 645 million people** in India experienced multidimensional poverty in the year 2005/2006, this number decreased to about 370 million in the year 2015-2016 and 230 million in the year 2019-2021.
- **Global Multidimensional Poverty Index:** This index is a leading international resource that measures extreme multidimensional poverty in over 100 developing countries.
- It was first started in the year 2010 by OPHI and UNDP's Human Development Report Office.
- The MPI monitors deprivation across 10 different indicators of health, education and living standards, and includes both the incidence and intensity of poverty.
- **MPI Indicators and Dimensions:-** A person is multi-dimensionally poor if he/she is deprived of one-third or more (mean 33% or more) of the weighted indicators (out of ten indicators). People who are deprived of half or more of the weighted indicators are considered living in extreme multidimensional poverty.

MPI Dimensions and Indicators



Activate Win

Nari Adalats

- The Government of India is launching an unprecedented initiative known as **Nari Adalats**, which are women-only courts established at the village level.
- These courts serve as alternative dispute resolution forums for issues such as domestic violence, property rights and challenging the patriarchal system. By providing a platform for redress outside the traditional judicial system, the government aims to empower women and promote gender justice.
- The **pilot project** related to this will start in **50-50 villages of Assam** and **Jammu and Kashmir** in August 2023 and later it will be expanded to the rest of the country.
- These Adalats aim to address individual cases, raise awareness about social schemes and provide accessible and affordable justice through alternative dispute resolution, counselling and grievance redressal.

- ➔ The initiatives are part of the '**Sambal**' sub-scheme of **Mission Shakti** (Ministry of Women and Child Development), which focuses on strengthening women's safety, security and empowerment.
- ➔ The scheme will be implemented in collaboration between the Common Service Centers run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
- ➔ **Each village's Nari Adalat will have 7-9 members** – half of which (Nyaya Sakhis [legal friends]) would be the elected members of the gram panchayat and the other half women with social standing like teachers, doctors and social workers – who would be nominated by the villagers.
- ➔ The head of the Nari Adalat called the main **Nyaya Sakhi** [Chief Legal Friend], would be chosen from among the Nyaya Sakhi.
- ➔ The term of its head would typically be six months after which a new head would be selected.

महिलाओं की 'नारी अदालत'

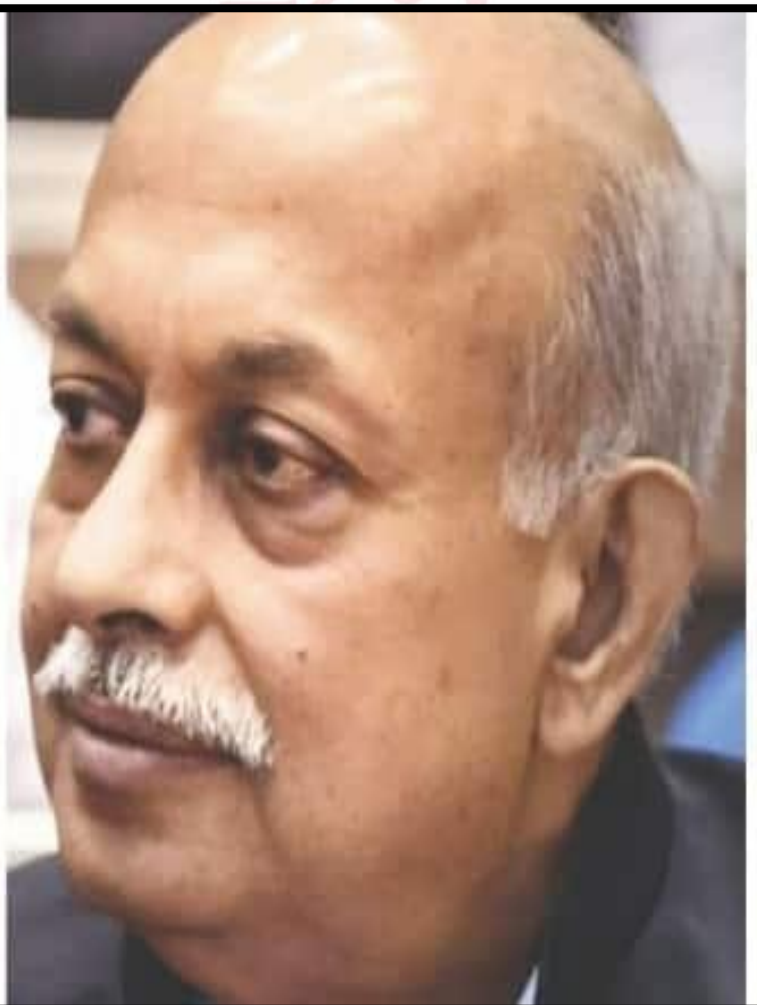
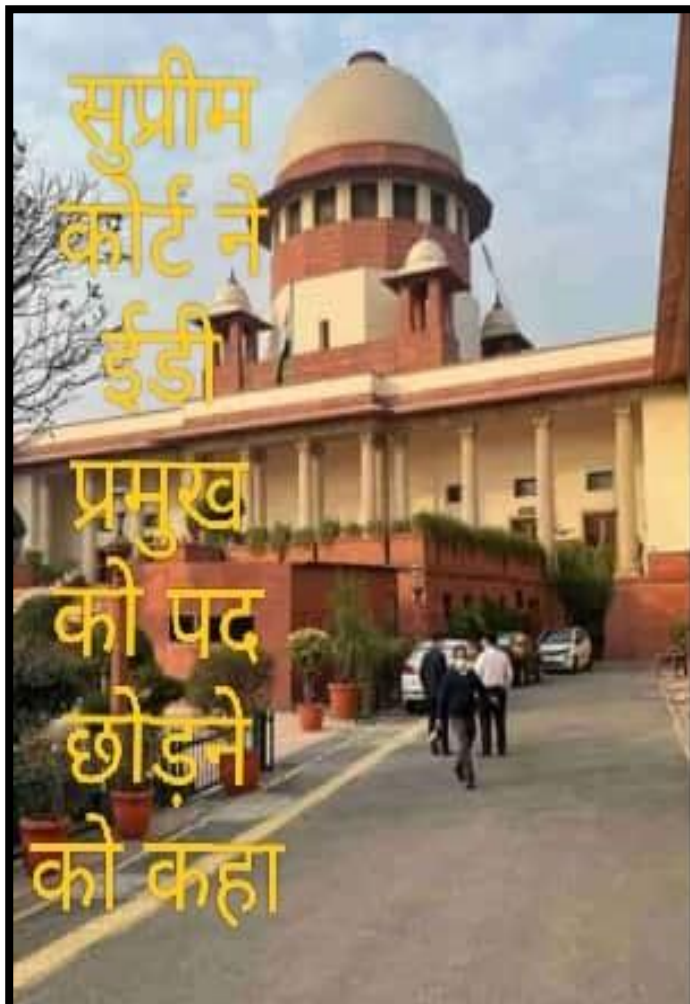


Supreme Court Asks ED Chief to Step Down

- The Supreme Court on Tuesday asked Enforcement Directorate (ED) director **Sanjay Kumar Mishra** to step down four months before the end of his third extension in November, even as it upheld statutory amendments, which provide for the extension of tenure of directors of the **CBI and the ED**.
- The tenure of **CBI and ED chiefs** is fixed for two years. However, the amendments enacted in 2021 to the Central Vigilance Commission Act, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act and the Fundamental Rules allow them a maximum of three annual extensions.
- The change in law came after the Supreme Court, in a September 2021 judgement, directed the government to stop granting extensions to **Mr Mishra**.
- The amendments allowed the government to override the court's direction and give **Mr Mishra** two more extensions.

- ➔ A bench headed by **Justice BR Gavai** held that the back-to-back service extensions granted to Mr Mishra in 2021 and 2022 were illegal.
- ➔ However, the court gave Mr Mishra time till July 31 to quit.
- ➔ A bench headed by **Justice BR Gavai** held that the back-to-back service extensions granted to Mr Mishra in 2021 and 2022 were illegal. Instead, the 2021 amendments require high-level committees to recommend officers for service extension.
- ➔ A five-member panel consisting of the Central Vigilance Commissioner and Vigilance Commissioners was to recommend whether an ED director was eligible for extension.
- ➔ A high-level committee comprising the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the **Chief Justice of India** was to make a recommendation in the case of the CBI director.

- **Justice Gavai** said that in addition, the committees were required to record reasons in writing in support of their recommendations.
- The court further noted that the **2021 amendments** were enacted by the Parliament. They cannot be declared unconstitutional lightly.



28 Percent Tax on Online Gaming

- The GST Council has recently decided to levy a **maximum tax of 28 per cent** on the full face value of online gaming, casino and horse racing betting. Tax on food and beverages sold in multiplexes was reduced and the definition of utility vehicles for levy changed.
- Earlier, the ministerial panel on online gaming, casino, and horse racing had discussed other options of taxing gross gaming revenue or platform fee.
- The Finance Minister said, “All kinds of businesses have to be kept alive, for example, casinos in Goa and Sikkim generate a lot of revenue for the states.
- **The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)** said online gaming companies will be taxed without any discrimination, whether the game requires skill or is based on chance. GST law to be amended to change the definition of this actionable claim.
- There will be **an amendment in Schedule III of the GST Act** and we will bring online gaming in the actionable list where item number 6 clearly defines betting gambling. It already includes lotteries.

- ➔ Since online gaming and horse racing will also be covered, the GST Council agreed that there should be no distinction between 'games of skill and games of chance'.
- ➔ While the **Group of Ministers (GoM)** in its last meeting had broadly agreed to the proposed taxes on the said activities, Goa has levied only 18 per cent tax on platform fees.
- ➔ The online game is also like a physical game like **kabaddi** or **cricket** but it is played on an electronic device through the online internet, due to which it can be played anywhere and it also gets a chance to explore new things from time to time. Which is what makes online games so interesting.
- ➔ In today's time, many such video games have come which require the internet to play, we play those games with the help of the internet, where there are many other players with whom we can play together. And can compete with them as well, all these games played through internet are called **online games**.

→ How many types of online games are there?

- **Skill Based Games:** These are games in which the player must have good gaming skills to win, in this the player needs strategy, we can also call these games as high-level video games. Examples are Dota 2, Fortnite, League Of Legends, etc.
- **Battle Royale Games:** This is also a type of skill-based game in which we compete with a large number of players. In this, we can create a team of our own and play with them. To win this type of game, the player must have good gaming skills, in this the player needs a strategy.
- **Fantasy Online Games:** Money has to be invested in this type of game and after that we play the game online, and the one who gets the higher score in this wins the game and only he gets the rest of the player's money as prize. In this, efficiency does not matter so much but luck matters. Teen Patti, Rummy, WinZo, and MPL all come in this category.



**अब ऑनलाइन गेमिंग पर लगेगा 28 फीसदी
टैक्स! कैंसर इलाज को लेकर लिया ये फैसला**



NITI Aayog Pitches on Reforms in Agriculture Sector

- ➔ Recently **NITI Aayog** released a working paper titled 'From Green Revolution to **Amrit Kaal**'. In this, the important role of agriculture in developing India, inclusive growth, green growth and employment generation in Amrit Kaal has been underlined.
- ➔ According to NITI Aayog, out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 11 are directly related to agriculture.
- ➔ **Challenges before the agriculture sector -**
 - The agricultural efficiency rate is low. Agricultural efficiency is defined as the input-output ratio in agricultural work.
 - Linking food with health and nutrition is also a big challenge and
 - Agricultural product exports in India are not very competitive.
- ➔ **Emerging opportunities in the agriculture sector -**
 - Agricultural produce such as cereals, oilseeds and sugarcane are being used as biofuels.

- The demand for edible and medicinal plants with medicinal value is increasing.
- Agricultural products with special properties (such as high zinc or high protein levels) require specialized market chains with traceability and labelling.
- ➔ Traceability refers to the methods by which a product is tracked at all stages of production.
- ➔ Agriculture start-ups have emerged as catalysts in using technologies like **biotechnology, nanotechnology** and **GPS devices** in **agriculture**.
- ➔ **Recommendations –**
 - There is a need to introduce a conducive regulatory system and responsible investment in both the public and private sectors.
 - To increase the ease of farming and agribusiness, a competitive framework should be introduced among the states.
 - To pay minimum support price to the farmers two combined measures need to be taken i.e. purchase of food grains from the farmers and Exchange payment.

- Under this, farmers are compensated the difference between the market price and the minimum support price.

→ **Other Recommendations:**

- Liberalized produce markets should be promoted,
- An active land-lease market should be encouraged and
- Efficiency in the agriculture sector should be given priority.

