



**TATHASTU**  
Institute of Civil Services

# DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS



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S.NO.	TOPIC
1.	PARENT'S RELIGION TO REGISTER CHILDBIRTH
2.	U.S. OFFICIALS CONFIRM NO PENALTIES FOR INDIA'S PURCHASE AND PROCESSING OF RUSSIAN OIL.
3.	ANTI- MICROBIAL RESISTANCE
4.	MEASURING DEMOCRACY
5.	INCREASE IN CASES OF PROSTATE CANCER IN INDIA BORROWING POWER OF STATES

## PARENT'S RELIGION TO REGISTER CHILDBIRTH

**SOURCE:** [THE HINDU](#)

**TAG:** GS Paper II- **Governance.**

### WHY IN NEWS?

- ❖ The news concerns the directive from the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, which mandates the separate documentation of parents' religious affiliation in birth registrations, to be adhered to by State governments.

### IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS:

- ❖ The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has mandated State governments to record parents' religion separately in birth registrations.
- ❖ This requirement entails expanding the "Form No.1-Birth Report" to include the religion of the child, father, and mother.
- ❖ The birth and death database will be updated to incorporate this information into various national databases, including the National Population Register, electoral rolls, Aadhaar, ration card, etc.
- ❖ Digital birth certificates will now serve as proof for services like educational admissions.
- ❖ Proposed amendments also include recording Aadhaar numbers, mobile, and email IDs of parents.

### OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND DATA MANAGEMENT:

- ❖ The Registrar General of India (RGI) maintains a national database of registered births and deaths, coordinated by Chief Registrars appointed by State governments.
- ❖ Data from the Civil Registration System (CRS) is utilized for compiling vital statistics reports, aiding in socio-economic planning and evaluating social programs.

### ADVANTAGES:

- ❖ **Enhanced Data Collection:** Separate recording of parents' religion provides more comprehensive demographic data, aiding in policy formulation and socio-economic planning.
- ❖ **Religious Data Analysis:** Allows for analysis of religious demographics at the individual, family, and community levels, facilitating targeted interventions and resource allocation.
- ❖ **Identity Documentation:** Provides individuals with official documentation reflecting their religious background, potentially impacting access to religious or community-specific services.

### CHALLENGES:

- ❖ **Potential for Discrimination:** Raises concerns about potential discrimination based on religious identity, particularly if this information is misused or improperly handled.
- ❖ **Socio-Political Ramifications:** Could influence electoral dynamics, community relations, and identity politics, potentially affecting social cohesion and harmony.
- ❖ **Legal and Administrative Challenges:** Implementation may face logistical challenges and legal complexities, including privacy concerns and data protection regulations.
- ❖ **Policy Adaptation:** May necessitate adjustments in existing administrative procedures, including birth registration protocols, database management, and information sharing mechanisms.
- ❖ **Public Perception and Reaction:** Public acceptance and perception of this decision could vary, impacting its implementation and effectiveness in different regions and communities.



## U.S. OFFICIALS CONFIRM NO PENALTIES FOR INDIA'S PURCHASE AND PROCESSING OF RUSSIAN OIL

**SOURCE:** [THE HINDU](#)

**TAG:** GS Paper II- **International Relations.**

### WHY IN NEWS?

- ❖ The news is about discussions between U.S. Treasury officials and Indian counterparts regarding how to limit money going to Russia without stopping the trade of Russian oil.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS:

- ❖ U.S. Treasury officials visited Delhi to discuss strategies for limiting revenue to Russia without restricting trade in Russian oil.
- ❖ Their goal is to impose sanctions that affect the Kremlin's income.
- ❖ They clarified that once Russian oil is refined in a country, it's no longer considered Russian for sanction purposes.
- ❖ Indian companies haven't faced U.S. sanctions for buying oil from Russia.
- ❖ The Indian External Affairs Ministry stressed that oil purchases are solely guided by India's energy security needs and commercial interests.
- ❖ India and China have become major buyers of Russian oil since the conflict in Ukraine started.
- ❖ Russian President Putin praised India's independent foreign policy despite pressure from the West to reduce ties with Moscow.
- ❖ The U.S. announced a price cap on Ural oil, leading Russian exporters to offer heavy discounts to buyers.
- ❖ Moscow affirmed that Russian oil supplies to India have remained high despite U.S. measures.
- ❖ Reports suggest that Indian buyers encountered payment challenges for oil in other currencies and rejected tankers from sanctioned Russian shipping companies.
- ❖ Despite geopolitical tensions, economic ties between India and Russia, including significant Russian investments in India, remain strong.

### INDIA'S OIL PROCUREMENT STRATEGY:

- ❖ U.S. Treasury officials came to Delhi to talk about ways to stop money going to Russia without stopping the buying of Russian oil.
- ❖ They want to put sanctions that hurt Russia's money.
- ❖ They said if Russian oil is turned into something else in a different country, it doesn't count as Russian anymore for sanctions.
- ❖ Indian companies haven't been punished by the U.S. for buying oil from Russia.
- ❖ India's External Affairs Ministry said they only buy oil from Russia because they need it for energy and it's good for business.
- ❖ India and China buy a lot of oil from Russia since the fighting in Ukraine started.
- ❖ Russian President Putin praised India for doing its own thing in foreign policy even though Western countries want India to stop being friends with Russia.
- ❖ The U.S. said they won't pay a lot for a kind of Russian oil called Ural, so Russian sellers are giving discounts to buyers.
- ❖ Russia said they still send a lot of oil to India even though the U.S. is trying to stop it.
- ❖ Some reports say Indian buyers had trouble paying for oil in other money and said no to ships from Russian companies that are banned.
- ❖ Even though the world is tense, India and Russia still do a lot of business together, and Russian companies still invest a lot of money in India.



## ANTI – MICROBIAL RESISTANCE

**SOURCE:** [THE HINDU](#)

**TAG:** GS Paper II- **Social Justice – Health.**

### WHY IN NEWS?

- ❖ The news addresses the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in India and initiatives to combat it through education and medical stewardship.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- ❖ Antibiotics, which were discovered in the 1920s, completely changed how diseases are treated, but because they're given out too much and not used correctly, they're not working as well anymore.
- ❖ Vijay Pal Singh and his team's paper talks about why India has such a big problem with antibiotic resistance: there are a lot of infectious diseases, not enough care to stop infections spreading, it's too easy to get antibiotics, there's not enough checking for antibiotic resistance, and not enough people know about it.
- ❖ The AMR Declaration Trust and Rotaract Medicrew are working together to deal with antibiotic resistance.
- ❖ They want to make sure that doctors and medical students know how to use antibiotics properly to fight resistance.
- ❖ Their project, called 'Prescriber Today, Steward Tomorrow', teaches medical students about antibiotic resistance so they learn to use antibiotics responsibly.
- ❖ They want to make sure that future doctors are trained in how to use antibiotics properly, so they don't add to the resistance problem.
- ❖ They believe that by giving medical students thorough training, they'll be able to fight antibiotic resistance better in the future.
- ❖ This partnership is a good example of how education about antibiotic resistance should be done, showing how important it is for doctors and the community to know about it.

### WHAT IS ANTI-MICROBIAL RESISTANCE?

- ❖ Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) refers to the ability of microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites, to evolve and withstand the effects of antimicrobial drugs, rendering them ineffective in treating infections.

### IMPACT OF AMR:

- ❖ **Global Health Crisis:** AMR is a big problem for public health everywhere. It makes common antibiotics less effective, which means people stay sick longer, more people die, and healthcare costs go up.
- ❖ **Increased Sickness and Death:** AMR makes medicines not work against infections, so people stay sick longer, get sicker, and more people die from infections, especially those who are already weak.
- ❖ **Financial Strain:** AMR costs a lot for healthcare systems because we need to use more expensive treatments, people stay in hospitals longer, and need more medical care.
- ❖ **Challenges in Controlling Diseases:** AMR makes it tough to control diseases, so outbreaks can happen more easily, which can be dangerous for public health.

### WAY FORWARD?

- ❖ **Better Monitoring:** We need strong systems to keep an eye on AMR trends so we can act quickly to treat infections.
- ❖ **Using Medicines Wisely:** We should educate people and create rules to make sure antibiotics are used only when needed and not wasted.
- ❖ **Investing in New Solutions:** We should put money into developing new drugs and other ways to fight infections that are resistant to current treatments.



- ❖ **Working Together:** Countries, healthcare groups, and others should team up to tackle AMR, share ideas, and help each other out.
- ❖ **Educating Everyone:** People need to know about AMR, how it affects them, and why using antibiotics responsibly is important.
- ❖ **Taking a Holistic Approach:** We should think about how human health, animal health, and the environment are all connected when dealing with AMR.
- ❖ **Making Rules:** We need to make and enforce rules about selling antibiotics, how they're prescribed, and making sure people follow guidelines for using them.
- ❖ **Building Healthcare Systems:** We should train healthcare workers better, improve labs, and make sure we're doing everything we can to stop infections from spreading.





## MEASURING DEMOCRACY

**SOURCE:** [THE HINDU](#)

**TAG:** GS Paper II- **Governance.**

### WHY IN NEWS?

- ❖ The news talks about India's reaction to global democracy rankings. It says India wants to make its own ranking to show a different view from the negative ones.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS:

- ❖ India has been criticized in various international rankings for its democracy. So, the government wants to make its own democracy ranking to show a different side and challenge the negative views.

### INDIA'S STAND ON DEMOCRACY INDEX:

- ❖ Indices like V-Dem and Freedom House show that India's democracy might be in trouble. This affects how other countries see India and its position on global rankings about how well it's governed.
- ❖ India doesn't agree with these rankings and says the people making them aren't the right people to judge. They say the methods are flawed and show cultural biases.
- ❖ Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar thinks India is doing just as well as other democracies, but it's being unfairly compared to countries that aren't as democratic.

### DATA USED BY INDICES:

- ❖ These rankings use all sorts of data: stuff people observe, data from inside organizations, surveys from experts, and surveys from a group of people that represent the whole country.
- ❖ The UN Human Rights Commissioner says it's important to use objective data, but some people think it's better to have experts decide because they understand what's really going on in each country.
- ❖ Each ranking looks at democracy differently. They check things like how many people vote, how much people are involved in making decisions, and if everyone is treated fairly.

### LIMITATIONS OF INDICES:

- ❖ Because these rankings are based on what researchers think rather than facts, some people question how accurate they are.
- ❖ Also, some countries aren't included in these rankings, like small countries or ones that aren't fully independent, which might not give the full picture.
- ❖ Different people have different ideas about what democracy really is, so some countries might get higher scores even if they're not very democratic.

### CONCLUSION:

- ❖ Even though there are problems with these rankings, they still give us a good idea about what's happening with democracy around the world. They let us see how countries compare to each other over time and across different places.



## INCREASE IN CASES OF PROSTATE CANCER IN INDIA

**SOURCE:** [THE HINDU](#)

**TAG:** GS Paper II- **Social Justice – Health.**

### WHY IN NEWS?

- ❖ Prostate cancer, which used to be uncommon in India, is now becoming more common, and it's worrying. Experts predict that by 2040, the number of cases could double to about 71,000 each year, according to a report in The Lancet Commission.
- ❖ What's even more concerning is that many people are diagnosed with prostate cancer when it's already advanced, which makes it harder to treat and leads to more deaths.
- ❖ Doctors from Tata Memorial Centre say that about 65 percent of patients die from prostate cancer because it's not caught early enough. This shows that we really need to take action quickly to find the cancer sooner.

### WHAT IS PROSTATE CANCER?

- ❖ Prostate cancer, once rare in India, is now becoming more common, which is concerning.
- ❖ Experts predict that by 2040, the number of prostate cancer cases in India could double to about 71,000 annually.
- ❖ Many people are diagnosed with prostate cancer at advanced stages, making it harder to treat and leading to higher mortality rates.
- ❖ Doctors from Tata Memorial Centre report that about 65 percent of patients die from prostate cancer due to late diagnosis.
- ❖ This highlights the urgent need for proactive measures to detect prostate cancer earlier and improve survival rates.

### GLOBAL TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS:

- ❖ Prostate cancer cases are expected to go up a lot around the world, especially in countries with lower incomes.
- ❖ This shows how important it is for countries to work together and try hard to deal with the increasing problem of prostate cancer everywhere.
- ❖ A report from The Lancet Commission says that finding prostate cancer early and teaching people about it can help save lives and lessen how bad the disease is.

### IMPORTANCE OF EARLY SCREENING AND DETECTION:

- ❖ Prostate cancer doesn't usually show any signs at the start, so it's really important to check early to treat it on time.
- ❖ Doctors say it's crucial for men over 60, and those with symptoms like peeing a lot, weak urine flow, or blood in urine, to get PSA tests.
- ❖ Easy and cheap screening tests like digital rectal exams can help find prostate cancer early, so treatment can start quickly and people can have better results.