Prelim Bits 03-07-2019

Register of Indigenous Inhabitants of Nagaland (RIIN)

- **Nagaland** has decided to set up a **Register of Indigenous Inhabitants of Nagaland (RIIN)**
- It aims to prevent fake indigenous inhabitants certificates.
- It comes after 4 years Assam started revising the National Register of Citizens (**NRC**)
- The RIIN will be the master list of all indigenous inhabitants of the state.
- The RIIN list will be based on “an extensive survey”
- It will involve official records of indigenous residents from rural and urban wards
- It will be prepared under the supervision of the district administration.
- The preparation of the list will start from July 10, 2019, and the whole process will be completed within 60 days from the start.
- Designated teams of surveyors will be formed and these teams will be sent across each village and ward.
- The designated teams comprising Sub-Divisional Officers (SDO), Block Development Officers (BDO), Headmasters and other nominated members.
- The team will make a list of indigenous inhabitants in the state.
- The database will note each family’s original residence, current residence as well as the concerned Aadhaar numbers.
- This provisional list will then be published in all villages, wards and on government websites by September 11, 2019.
- Over the next 30 days, that is by October 30, 2019, claims and objections will be entertained.
- Respondents will be given an opportunity to make their case before the authorities.
- Respective Deputy Commissioners will adjudicate on the claims and objections based on official records and the evidence produced.
- Based on the adjudication and verification, a list of indigenous inhabitants will be finalised and each person will be given a **Unique ID**.
- The final list or the RIIN will be created and its copies will be placed in all villages and ward.
- Electronic copies of the list will also be stored in the State Data Centre.
- All indigenous inhabitants of the state would be issued a **barcoded** and **numbered Indigenous Inhabitant Certificate**.

- This will be conducted across Nagaland as a part of the online system of **Inner Line Permit (ILP)**, which is already in force in Nagaland.
- No fresh indigenous inhabitant certificate will be issued after the RIIN is completed except for children born to the State's indigenous inhabitants who will be issued indigenous certificates along with birth certificates.
- The RIIN database will be updated accordingly.
- In case anyone who is left out of the RIIN, he/she will need to file an application before Home Commissioner and he will take necessary action for updating the RIIN if needed.

Inner Line Permit (ILP)

- It is a British-era system, travel document that "British subjects" or Indians need to possess to enter the frontier States of north-eastern India.
- It is issued under the **Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.**
- After independence, **Government of India** issues ILP as an **official travel document** to allow inward travel of an **'Citizens of India'** into a protected area for a limited period.
- Other States to which **ILP** is required are **Arunachal Pradesh** , **Mizoram**, **Nagaland**.

Suicides in India

- **NCRB** released **'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'** report.
- According to **WHO**, '**Suicide'** is an emerging and a serious public health issue in India.
- The most vulnerable and affected age group is between 15-29 years.
- The suicide mortality rate in India is **15.7 per 1,00,000 population** in 2015, the global average is 10.7 per 1,00,000.
- The nation accounts for over a third of the world's annual female suicides and nearly a fourth of male suicides.
- The report lists 1,336,623 suicides across the country in 2015.
- **Maharashtra** tops the list with 16,970 suicides followed by **Tamil Nadu** 15,777 suicides and **West Bengal** (14602)

- If Indian states were countries, three states would have been in top 10 worst rates of suicides in the world.
- **Men** commit suicide at a higher rate than women across India but also India has the 6th highest **female** suicide death rate in the world.

- India's southern states are more developed, but also more suicide-prone.
- This follows a global pattern, with more developed states having higher suicide rates.
- In 2012, 80% of the suicide victims were literate, higher than the national average literacy rate of 74%
- The NCRB data show that one-third of the suicides in the country in 2015 were committed by young adults under age 30.
- **"The Mental Healthcare Act 2017" decriminalizes** the attempt to commit suicide, assuring adequate medical relief to those who attempt suicide, thus protecting them from the harsh aftermath.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDS) In India

- **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** released the report entitled **"India: Health of the Nation's States",** Contribution of Non-Communicable Diseases (**NCDs**)
- According to the report total death in the Country due to NCDs was 61.8% in 2016, as compared to 37.9% in 1990.
- Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a group of diseases that affect individuals over an extended period of time causing socio-economic burden to the nation.
- The major NCDs has 5 behavioral risk factors -

    1. Unhealthy diet,
    2. Lack of physical activity,
    3. Use of tobacco and alcohol,
    4. Ageing,
    5. Rapid unplanned urbanization.

- There are primarily 5 types of Noncommunicable diseases -

    1. Cancer,
    2. Chronic respiratory disease,
    3. Stroke
    4. Cardiovascular diseases
    5. Diabetes, which are responsible for a majority of morbidity and mortality in the country.

- Mental health and injuries also have a considerable burden.
- NCDs cause 61% of deaths in India states WHO report
- Cardiovascular diseases is at the top, in 2016 a staggering 28.1% of all deaths in India were caused by heart conditions.
- Also India has the highest number of diabetes cases in the world, with 72 million reported in 2017.

- Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, all wealthy states, were found to have some of the highest rates of heart disease in the country.
- **Public health** is a **State subject**,
- **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)** under the **National Health Mission (NHM)** is an effort by Central Government which supplements State Governments effort.
- The objectives of the programme include health promotion activities and opportunistic screening for common NCDs including cancer.
- **Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT)** Deendayal outlets have been opened at 159 Institutions/Hospitals.
- It's objective is to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients.
- **Jan Aushadhi stores** are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic medicines at affordable prices.
- Chandigarh hosted the World NCD Congress in November 2017, spotlighting the impact of NCDs both in India and on the global stage.
- India has shown commitment towards Preventing Noncommunicable Diseases as it became the first country to adopt the WHO's Global Monitoring Framework on Noncommunicable Diseases.

Classical status for Marathi

- A proposal for granting **classical language** status to **Marathi** is under **'active consideration'**.
- Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language of western and central India.
- It is the **official language of Maharashtra** and co-official language in Goa.
- It is descended from the '**Mahārāṣṭrī Prākrit**, Marāṭhī literature books are printed in **Devanāgarī script**, which is also used for handwriting.
- Although for handwriting there is also an alternate cursive form of Devanāgarī called **Modi**.
- **Marathi** gained prominence with the rise of the **Maratha Empire** beginning with the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji (1674–1680).

- **Criteria** for Classical language status,

1. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
2. A body of ancient iterature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
3. The literary tradition is original and not borrowed from another speech community.
4. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there

may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

- Current Classical Languages in India are,
    1. Tamil (since 2004)
    2. Sanskrit (since 2005)
    3. Telugu (since 2008)
    4. Kannada (Since 2008)
    5. Malayalam (since 2013)
    6. Odiya (since 2014)
- Benefit of declaring Indian language as the Classical Language,
    1. A **Centre of Excellence for Studies** in Classical Languages will be set up.
    2. The UGC can be requested to create, a certain number of **professional chairs** for classical languages, for scholars of eminence in the concerned language in Central Universities.
    3. Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in the classical language.

Source: PIB, The Indian Express

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