

## Prelim Bits 18-10-2022 | UPSC Daily Current Affairs

### Mission LiFE

*The Indian Prime Minister with the UN Secretary-General jointly launched the events related to the Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment).*

- The concept of Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) was introduced by Indian PM during UNFCCC - **COP26 at Glasgow** in 2021.
- LiFE is an **international mass movement** to protect and preserve the environment.
- LiFE envisions replacing the prevalent 'use-and-dispose' economy (governed by mindless and destructive consumption) with a circular economy (defined by mindful and deliberate utilization).
- Approach of LiFE Campaign
  1. **Focus on Individual Behaviours** - Make life a mass movement (Jan Andolan) by focusing on behaviours and attitudes of individuals and communities
  2. **Co-create Globally** - Crowdfund empirical and scalable ideas from the best minds of the world, through top universities, think tanks and international organisations
  3. **Leverage Local Cultures** - Leverage climate-friendly social norms, beliefs and daily household practices of different cultures worldwide to drive the campaign
- **Pro-Planet People** - LiFE plans to leverage the strength of social networks to influence social norms surrounding climate.
- So, the Mission plans to create and nurture a global network of individuals, namely 'Pro-Planet People' (P3).
- The Mission intends to nudge people to undertake simple acts in their daily lives that can contribute significantly to climate change.
- It will have a shared commitment to adopt and promote environmentally friendly lifestyles.
- Through the P3 community, the Mission seeks to create an ecosystem that will reinforce and enable environmentally friendly behaviours to be self-sustainable.

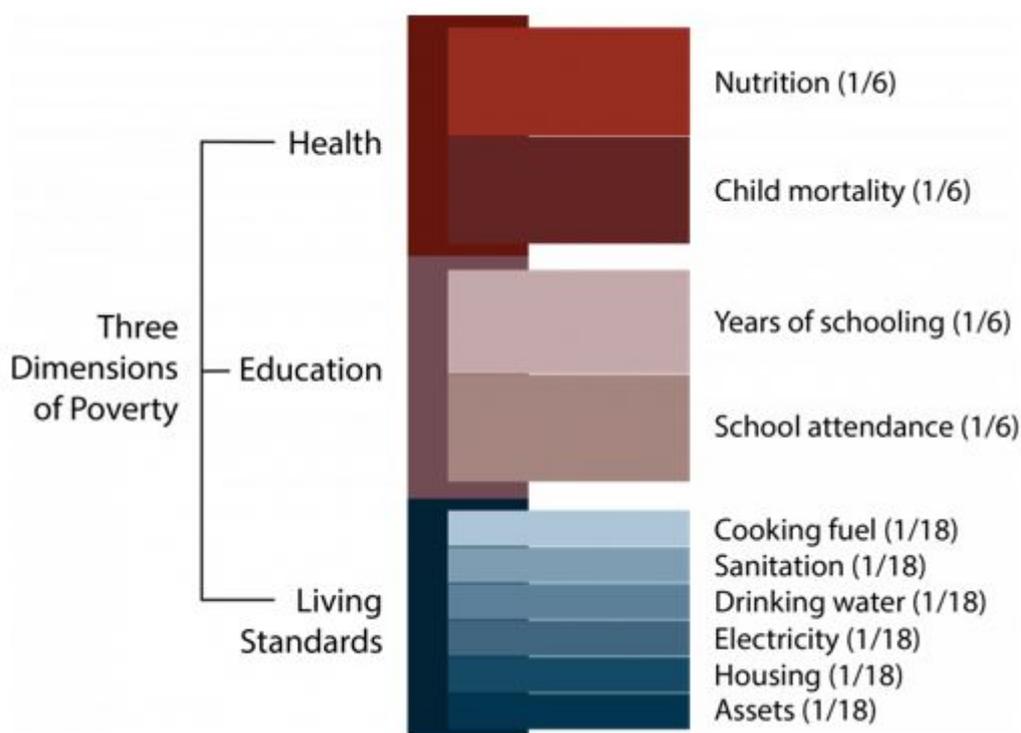
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2. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/world-economic-forum-modi-calls-for-making-mission-life-a-global-mass-movement-to-fight-climate-change/articleshow/88958798.cms>
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## Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index 2022

The 'Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2022: Unpacking deprivation bundles to reduce multidimensional poverty', was released by the UNDP-Human Development Report Office.

- The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an international measure of acute poverty covering over 100 developing countries.
- The Global MPI was developed by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) with the UN Development Programme (UNDP).
- The global MPI was developed for inclusion in UNDP's flagship Human Development Report in 2010.
- It has been **published annually** by OPHI and in the HDRs since 2010.
- The MPI tracks deprivation across 3 dimensions and 10 indicators:



### Highlights of G-MPI 2022

- Globally, 4.1 million poor people are deprived in all 10 MPI indicators.
- More than 45.5 million poor people (predominantly South Asia) are deprived in only these four indicators - nutrition, cooking fuel, sanitation and housing.
- Nearly 41 million poor people (mostly Sub-Saharan Africa) have deprivation profile in six standard of living indicators.

### India specific findings

- The report also shines a light on the significant reductions of poverty in India, which shows how the SDG Target 1.2 - to reduce poverty by at least 50% by 2030 - is possible.
- In India, 41.5 crore people exited poverty between 2005/2006 and 2019/2021.
- India's MPI value and incidence of poverty were both more than halved.

	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>2019-2021</b>
MPI value	0.28	0.122	0.069
Incidence of poverty	55%	27.7%	16.4%

- 22.8 crore in India still multi-dimensionally poor, of whom 9.7 crore are children
- Bihar, the poorest State in 2015/2016, saw the fastest reduction in MPI value in absolute terms.

## References

1. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/415-crore-indians-exited-multi-dimensional-poverty-since-2005-06/article66023269.ece>
2. <https://ophi.org.uk/global-mpi-2022/>

## PMJAY-MA Yojana Ayushman cards

*The Prime Minister kick-started the distribution of PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) - Mukhyamantri Amrutam (MA) Yojana Ayushman cards in Gujarat.*

*'Mukhyamantri Amrutam' is Gujarat state scheme launched in 2012 and rebranded as Mukhyamantri Amrutam Vatsalya (MAV) Yojana.*

*With the launch of the AB-PMJAY, Gujarat integrated with the AB-PM-JAY scheme in 2019 with the name PMJAY-MA Yojana.*

## Ayushman cards

- Ayushman cards are **health insurance cards** to avail free treatment and health benefits.
- In simple words, an Ayushman card is a 5 lakh rupee ATM.
- This is ATM card will keep giving benefits every year.
- Over a period of 30-40 years, there is a guarantee of 1.5-2 crore worth of treatment (5 Lakhs every year).
- Ayushman cards are given to the beneficiaries of PMJAY-MA as per National Health Authority guidelines.
- The beneficiaries under both the schemes - Mukhyamantri Amrutam (MA) and PMJAY Yojana - became eligible for co-branded PMJAY-MA cards.
- The introduction of PMJAY-MA will enable the people of Gujarat to avail benefit of free treatment even outside Gujarat.

## Ayushman Bharat-PM Jan Arogya Yojana

- Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) was launched in 2018.
- It is the largest health insurance scheme in the world providing coverage of up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year.
- It covers for primary, secondary and tertiary care hospitalization without any cap on

the family size and age.

- To know more about 'AB-PMJAY' scheme, [click here](#).
- **Related Links** - [Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission](#), [PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission](#)

## References

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2. <https://vikaspedia.in/health/nrhm/national-health-mission/ayushman-bharat%E2%80%993pm-jan-arogya-yojana>
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## 'One Nation, One Fertilizer' scheme

*The Prime Minister launched "One Nation One Fertiliser" during the event of PM Kisan Samman Sammelan 2022.*

*The Prime Minister also launched Indian Edge, an e-magazine on fertilisers.*

- "One Nation One Fertiliser" is also known as **Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Urvarak Pariyojana**.
- Under this scheme companies must market all subsidised fertilisers under a **single brand 'Bharat'** across the nation.
- This scheme ensures affordable quality fertilizer of 'Bharat' brand to the farmers.
- With the launch of this scheme, India will have a **common bag design** across the country like Bharat urea, Bharat NPK, and so on.
- **Benefits** - The One Nation One Fertiliser scheme will prevent the criss-cross movement of fertilisers and reduce high freight subsidies.
- There is no product differentiation among different brands for each type of fertilizer as they are marketed as single brand.
- So the concept of 'One Nation, One Fertiliser' will help farmers overcome their confusion over brand-specific choices.
- To know more about 'One Nation, One Fertilizer' scheme, [click here](#).

## References

1. <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/pm-modi-inaugurates-one-nation-one-fertilizer-scheme/article66024102.ece>
2. <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/pm-unveils-one-nation-one-fertilizer-scheme/article66024067.ece>
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## Prosecution for Defamation

*The Supreme Court held in a judgment that high constitutional functionaries, from the*

*President of India to government Ministers, can prosecute his or her defamer as individuals under Section 199 of CrPC.*

- **Defamation** is the act of communicating false statements about a person that injure the reputation of that person when observed through the eyes of ordinary man.
- Defamation is an offence under both the civil and criminal law in India.

Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 defines what is defamation and its exceptions.

- **Section 199** of the Code of Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) provide for the prosecution of defamation.
- Under Section 199 of CrPC, an ordinary citizen (private individual), needed to file a complaint with the local Magistrate to fight defamation.
- Whereas Section 199 of CrPC provides a 'special procedure' for a constitutional functionary to initiate prosecution for defamation.
- **Special Procedure** - A public prosecutor had to initiate prosecution for defamation for them after getting prior sanction from the State or Central government.
- The prosecutor then filed a complaint before a Sessions Court, which had the exclusive power to hear and try the case.
- **Judgment** - High constitutional functionaries need not depend on the state machinery to prosecute his or her defamer.
- They can either choose to go through the special procedure or opt to fight it as a private citizen.
- The special procedure was in addition to and not in derogation of the right that a public servant always had as an individual.
- The verdict also said that a political rival's challenge to a public office holder that he would 'expose' the latter's 'scam' would not amount to defamation.

## References

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2. <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-2224-defamation-law-in-india.html>