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TODAY'S ANALYSIS (14 December 2024)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- **INDIA TO CHAIR 68th COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS & DRUGS**
- INDIA INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
- **HEALTHCARE IN INDIA**
 - o AYUSHMAN BHARAT
- **MCQs**

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)

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INDIA TO CHAIR 68TH COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS & DRUGS



- India's Appointment: India has been chosen to chair the 68th Session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) for the first time.
- Official Appointment: Ambassador Shambhu S Kumaran, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Vienna, formally assumed the chairmanship of the CND.

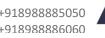
ABOUT UN COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS & DRUGS

- Mandate and Role:
 - The CND is the principal policy-making body of the United Nations on drug-related

matters.

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o It is responsible for monitoring global drug trends, supporting Member States in

formulating balanced policies on drug control, and overseeing the implementation

of three key international drug conventions (1961, 1971, and 1988 Conventions).

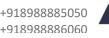
- The CND is mandated to decide on the scope of control of substances under these conventions.
- Organizational Structure:
 - The CND operates as one of the functional commissions of the United Nations

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

- It also serves as a Governing Body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which is headquartered in Vienna.
- Member States and Regional Representation:
 - The CND has **53 member states**, which are **elected by ECOSOC.**
 - The CND is guided by a Bureau, which includes one member from each Regional
 Group of countries (e.g., Asia, Africa, Latin America).
 - The Commission meets annually to adopt decisions and resolutions on global drug control issues.

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- Intersessional meetings are convened throughout the year, and at the end of each year, the Commission meets in a reconvened session to address budgetary and administrative matters as the governing body of the UN drug programme.
- Subsidiary Bodies:
 - The CND has five subsidiary bodies that focus on national drug law enforcement

agencies in different regions:

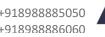
- 1. Europe
- 2. Latin America and the Caribbean
- 3. Asia and the Pacific
- 4. Africa
- 5. The Near and Middle East

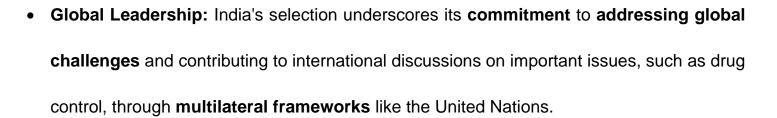
INDIA'S ROLE & SIGNIFICANCE AS CHAIR

 Historical First: This is the first time that India has been appointed to chair the CND, reflecting India's growing influence in international governance and its increasing leadership role on the global stage.

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- Focus on the Global South: As chair, India is expected to advocate for the interests
 of the Global South, aiming to balance the perspectives of developing and developed
 nations on drug policy.
- Priority Areas: India will focus on integrating the concerns of emerging economies with the priorities of developed countries, striving for holistic and balanced approaches to drug-related issues, especially in areas such as illicit drug trafficking, substance abuse, and the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

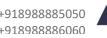
AGENDA FOR 68th SESSION

- The agenda for the upcoming year is expected to focus on the following key issues:
 - 1. Strengthening international collaboration to combat illicit drug trafficking and substance abuse.
 - 2. Addressing the **social and health impacts** of drug abuse globally.
 - 3. Ensuring the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific

purposes while minimizing misuse.

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- Continuing to build on multilateral dialogue to promote evidence-based solutions for drug-related issues.
- India will work closely with other member states of the CND to advance equitable,

inclusive, and sustainable strategies for addressing these global challenges.

CONNECTION WITH ECOSOC

- ECOSOC Overview:
 - ECOSOC is one of the **5 principal organs** of the United Nations, established by the UN Charter in 1945.
 - It is responsible for coordinating and directing the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural activities carried out by the UN.
 - ECOSOC's mandate includes fostering international cooperation in addressing global issues such as poverty, human rights, and drug control.
- Relationship with CND:
 - As a **functional commission** of ECOSOC, the CND's activities and policies are shaped within the **broader framework of ECOSOC's objectives.**
 - ECOSOC plays an important role in guiding the CND's work, ensuring that its decisions align with the UN's broader goals for global development and peace.

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- The 4th Edition of the India Internet Governance Forum (IIGF) will be held on
 December 9-10, 2024.
- Venue: The event will take place at the Bharat Mandapam Convention Center, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- Key Supporters: The event is supported by the Ministry of Electronics and Information

Technology (MeitY) and the National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI).

 Objective: IIGF 2024 aims to bring together India's multi-stakeholder community to discuss critical aspects of Internet governance, promote meaningful dialogue, and highlight India's leadership in the global digital landscape.

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THEME OF IIGF

- The theme for IIGF 2024 is "Innovating Internet Governance for India."
- This theme will guide discussions and activities focused on creating a secure, inclusive, and ethically governed Internet.
- The forum will explore the need for bridging the digital divide, improving trust and safety in the online environment, and utilizing advanced technologies for nation-building.

KEY FOCUS AREAS

IIGF 2024 will focus on several critical themes to advance a secure, inclusive, and sustainable digital ecosystem:

- Empowering Connections:
 - Discussions will focus on enhancing access to the Internet, ensuring inclusion, and safeguarding digital rights to bridge the digital divide.
- Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:
 - The forum will explore ways to create balanced, **growth-oriented policies** that strengthen **Internet governance** while ensuring digital justice.
- Responsible Artificial Intelligence (AI):
 - o The forum will promote the ethical and effective use of AI for societal benefit,

ensuring AI technologies align with values of inclusivity, fairness, and accountability. ADDRESS:







- Building a Greener and Sustainable Internet:
 - IIGF 2024 will highlight energy-efficient practices and focus on environmental sustainability within the digital space, aiming to reduce the carbon footprint of the internet infrastructure.
- Trust and Safety:
 - Enhancing cybersecurity and fostering user confidence in the online environment will be a key discussion point. This includes strategies for building trust in digital platforms, data security, and privacy protection.

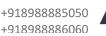
ABOUT IIGF

- Establishment: The IIGF was launched in 2021 as the Indian chapter of the United Nations Internet Governance Forum (UN IGF).
- Mission and Purpose:
 - IIGF aims to foster collaborative discussions among stakeholders to address the challenges and risks of the digital world while maximizing the opportunities provided by the Internet.
 - $\circ~$ The forum is **multi-stakeholder** and promotes dialogue between representatives from

government, civil society, industries, technical communities, and think tanks.

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- Inclusive and Collaborative Approach:
 - o The IIGF is known for its inclusive approach, involving diverse stakeholders in

shaping policies that aim for an open, secure, and accessible Internet.

o It plays a significant role in addressing key issues like cybersecurity, digital

inclusion, data privacy, and emerging technologies, while also looking to enhance

digital rights and infrastructure.

HONOUR







HEALTHCARE IN INDIA

AYUSHMAN BHARAT



Launched in **2018**, **Ayushman Bharat** is a transformative health initiative aimed at achieving universal health coverage for the most vulnerable populations in India, particularly in rural areas. The program is designed to provide **comprehensive healthcare** across all levels primary, secondary, and tertiary care.

ABOUT AYUSHMAN BHARAT

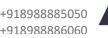
The Ayushman Bharat programme was launched in 2018 to address health issues at all

levels - primary, secondary, and tertiary.

It has two components:

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• Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), earlier known as the National Health

Protection Scheme (NHPS)

• Ayushman Arogya Mandir (earlier known as Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs))

Ayushman Bharat is an integrated approach comprising health insurance and primary,

secondary and tertiary healthcare.

Targeted Beneficiaries: 12 Crore Households.

HWCs & PM JAY

The HWCs are aimed at improving access to cheap and quality healthcare services at the primary level.

PM-JAY will cover the financial protection for availing healthcare services at the secondary and tertiary levels.

Ayushman Bharat is the largest government-funded healthcare programme in the world

with over 50 crore beneficiaries.

AYUSHMAN AROGYA MANDIR / HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTRES (HWCs)

HWCs are being created by converting the existing primary health centres and sub centres.

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They provide **comprehensive primary health care (CPHC)** including a child and maternal health services, non-communicable diseases, and also diagnostic services, and free essential drugs.

HWCs are important because they offer **CPHC** that is critical to enhancing health outcomes.

Primary healthcare plays a vital role in preventing many disease conditions. Providing

CPHC decreases morbidity and mortality at a lower cost and greatly reduces the

requirement for secondary and tertiary care.

PM JAN AROGYA YOJANA (PM JAY)

- It is the largest government-funded health insurance scheme in world.
- The scheme offers eligible families an insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakh per annum per

family. (no cap on family size)

• This amount is intended to cover all secondary and most tertiary care expenditures

incurred.

• The cover will include pre and post-hospitalization expenses. It will also cover all pre-

existing conditions. 3 days of pre-hospitalization and 15 days of post-hospitalization

like medicines and diagnostics are covered.

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- The beneficiary will also receive a **defined transport allowance** per hospital.
- The beneficiaries can take cashless treatment from any empanelled hospital anywhere in the country. This includes both public and private hospitals. By default, all government hospitals in the states that are implementing the scheme will be empanelled.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

The scheme is targeted to **cover 12 crore families** (deprived rural families and identified occupational category of urban worker's families)

The beneficiaries are identified by latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data.

The beneficiaries are different in rural & urban areas.

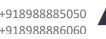
RURAL AREA BENEFICIARIES

Out of the total seven deprivation criteria for rural areas, **PM-JAY** covered all such families who fall into **at least one of the following six deprivation criteria** (D1 to D5 and D7) and automatic inclusion(Destitute/ living on alms, manual scavenger households, primitive tribal

group, legally released bonded labour) criteria:

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- D1- Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof
- D2- No adult member between ages 16 to 59
- D3- Households with no adult male member between ages 16 to 59
- D4- Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member
- D5- SC/ST households
- **D7** Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour

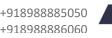
URBAN AREA BENEFICIARIES

For urban areas, the following **11 occupational categories:**

- Ragpicker
- Beggar
- Domestic worker
- Street vendor/ Cobbler/hawker / other service provider working on streets
- Home-based worker/ Artisan/ Handicrafts worker/ Tailor
- SWEEPER / SANITATION WORKER / MALI
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER / PLUMBER /MASON / LABOUR / PAINTER / WELDER /

SECURITY GUARD / COOLIE AND OTHER HEAD-LOAD WORKER ADDRESS:







- Transport worker/ Driver/ Conductor/ Helper to drivers and conductors/ Cart puller/ Rickshaw puller
- Shop worker/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment/ Helper/Delivery assistant /

Attendant/ Waiter

- Electrician/ Mechanic/ Assembler/ Repair worker
- Washer-man/ Chowkidar

ROLE OF NHA

• NHA is the apex body responsible for implementing Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan

Arogya Yojana.

- It has been entrusted with the role of:
 - o designing strategy, building technological infrastructure and
 - o implementation of National Digital Health Mission to create a National Digital Health

Ecosystem.

• To implement the scheme at the State level, State Health Agencies (SHAs) in the form of

a society/trust have been set up by respective States.

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RECENT UPDATE

 World's Largest Leath Insurance Scheme Becomes Bigger!

 Image: Scheme Becomes Becomes Bigger!

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 Image: Scheme Becomes Becomes

HOW IS IT PERFORMING?

As of September 12, 2024, there are 1,74,453 AAMs across the country, comprising:

- 1,12,617 Sub Health Centres (SHCs)
- 23,903 Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
- 5,123 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs)
- 5,632 Urban Health and Wellness Centres (UHWC)
- 12,178 Ayush-related Centres•
- As of September 9, 2024, 35.4 crore Ayushman cards have been issued under the

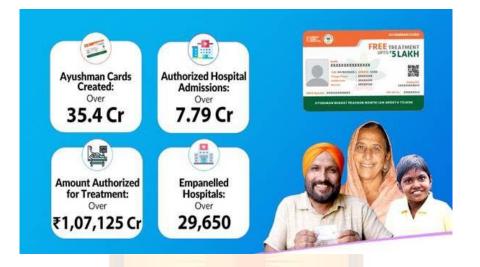
scheme.

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• The scheme is operational in 33 States and Union Territories (UTs), with the exceptions

of Delhi, West Bengal, and Odisha.



• The scheme has authorized 7.79 crore hospital admissions, with a total expenditure of

Rs 1,07,125 crore for these admissions.

• Initially, the scheme covered **10.74 crore vulnerable families**, which was expanded to **12**

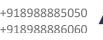
crore families in **January 2022**, reflecting the population growth of India (11.7% increase since 2011).

• Further, it was expanded to include 37 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists

(ASHAs), Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) and their families.

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MCQs

1. Consider the following statements wrt Commission on Narcotics & Drugs and mark the

correct one:

1. The CND is the principal policy-making body of the United Nations on drug-related

matters.

- 2. The CND is a specialised agency under the UN.
- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 & 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

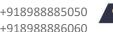
Ans. (A)

- 2. Under which Principal Organ is the Commission for Narcotics & Drugs?
 - (A) UN Secretariat
 - (B) UN General Assembly
 - (C) UN Security Council
 - (D) UN ECOSOC

Ans. (D)

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- 3. What was the theme for India Internet Governance Forum (IIGF) 2024?
 - (A) Innovating Internet Governance for India
 - (B) Building Responsible Internet.
 - (C) Making Internet Inclusive.
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. (A)

4. Consider the following statements wrt Ayushman Bharat Scheme and mark the correct

one:

1. Ayushman Bharat deals with secondary & tertiary healthcare only.

TRADITION

- 2. Ayushman Bharat covers all the elderly above 70 years of age.
- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 & 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2
- Ans. (B)

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