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INDIAN EXPRESS

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PUBERTY BLOCKERS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

PUBERTY BLOCKERS

Why and when are these drugs prescribed?

ANKITA UPADHYAY
NEW DELHI, JULY 26

TESLA AND SpaceX CEO Elon Musk has alleged that his transgender child was (figuratively) "killed by the woke mind virus" after he was "tricked" into consenting to the use of "puberty blockers". The child, whom Musk named Xavier, was born in 2004. In 2022, she legally changed her gender identity to female and her name to Vivian Jenna Wilson, and legally distanced herself from her father. Vivian has told *NBC News* that Musk was lying, and that he was a "cold, uncaring, and narcissistic" father.

What are puberty blockers?

These are drugs that can delay the changes of puberty in transgender and gender-diverse teens. During puberty, a child's body goes through physical changes in the process of becoming an adult capable of sexual reproduction. This is initiated by hormonal signals from the brain to the gonads: ovaries in a female, testicles in a male.

"When a teen has gender dysphoria, a condition in which they are conflicted between the gender assigned at birth and the gender they want to assume, the medication is prescribed to pause sex hormones," Dr Subhash Kumar Wangnoo, senior consultant, endocrinologist, and diabetologist at Indraprastha Apollo Hospitals, said.

The biological changes may add to the anxieties of adolescents who are not comfortable about their identity, Dr Wangnoo said. "They might feel that their bodies are betraying them because the developmental changes they're experiencing don't line up with how they identify. That's why doctors halt physiological processes that act as stressors and threaten their mental health," he said.

How do these drugs work?

The medicines are called gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogues, which stop the body from making sex hormones. In people assigned male at birth, these slow the growth of facial and body hair, prevent voice deepening, and limit the growth of the penis, scrotum, and testicles. In people assigned female at birth, the drugs limit or stop breast development, and stop menstruation, Dr Wangnoo said.

Puberty blockers are also used in cases of precocious puberty, a condition in which a child's body begins changing too soon, before the age of eight for girls and before the age of nine in boys.

Are puberty blockers commonly prescribed in India?

They are prescribed mostly for precocious puberty in India, Dr Wangnoo said. They are also prescribed for those who seek gender reassignment surgery, but those are not conducted before the age of 18, he said.

How are puberty blockers administered?

A shot has to be given monthly, or every three months, or every six months. The medication may be given also through an implant placed under the skin of the upper arm. The implant usually needs to be replaced every 12 months, Dr Wangnoo said.

Side effects include insomnia, weight gain, muscle aches, fatigue, mood shifts, changes in breast tissue, and irregular periods or spotting in women. They may also cause depression or self-harm tendencies.

Context: Tesla and SpaceX CEO has alleged that his transgender child was "killed by the woke mind virus" after he was "tricked" into consenting to the use of " Puberty blockers"

Puberty Blockers

- **About**:These are drugs that can delay the changes of puberty in transgender and gender-diverse teens.
  - They pause sex hormone production to help manage gender dysphoria.
- **Mechanism**: The medicines are called gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogues, which stop the body from making sex hormones.
  - In people assigned male at birth, these slow the growth of facial and body hair, prevent voice deepening, and limit the growth of the penis, scrotum, and testicles.
  - In people assigned female at birth, the drugs limit or stop breast development, and stop menstruation.
- **Status in India:** Blockers are prescribed mostly for precocious puberty in India.
  - They are also prescribed for those who seek gender reassignment surgery, but those are not conducted before the age of 18.
- **How to use effectively:** A shot has to be given monthly, or every three months, or every six months.
  - The medication may be given also through an implant placed under the skin of the upper arm.
  - The implant usually needs to be replaced every 12 months
- **Side effect:** Side effects include insomnia, weight gain, muscle aches, fatigue, mood shifts, changes in breast tissue.

TIMES OF INDIA Page 20

CULTURAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT

(Syllabus GS Paper 2 – IR)

India, US sign pact for quick return of stolen antiquities

New Delhi: India and the US on Friday signed the first ever bilateral 'Cultural Property Agreement' that aims to prevent illegal trafficking of cultural property and retrieval of antiquarian objects to their place of origin. The agreement will be helpful in quick seizure of Indian antiquities at US Customs and "smooth repatriation" back to India, reports **Ambika Pandit**.

Asserting that this agreement is in line with PM Modi led govt's commitment towards adopting a proactive approach towards bringing back Indian artifacts from various parts of the world, culture and tourism minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said, "India has repatriated 358 antiquities since 1976, out of these 345 have been retrieved since 2014."

As per officials, the maximum number have been brought back from the US and now this agreement is seen as a big step up to prevent illegal trade and simplification of the process by which looted and stolen antiquities are returned.

Context: India and the United States of America signed the first ever bilateral 'Cultural Property Agreement' (CPA).

Cultural Property Agreement:

- **About**:The Government of India and the Government of the United States of America came on one stage to explore the possibility of strengthening bi-lateral ties under Article 9 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.
  - This agreement has a defined framework for the return of such artefacts to India and will facilitate smooth and early repatriation
- **Objective:**
  - It's about justice – returning to India and to Indians, what is rightfully theirs.
  - It's about connecting India with the world. To know Indian culture is to know human culture,
- **Restrictions Under the CPA**
  - **Scope of Restriction**: Limits the importation of specific archaeological and ethnological materials into the USA.
  - **Time Span Covered:** Includes items ranging from 1.7 million years ago to 1947 CE.
  - **Repatriation:** Facilitates the repatriation of seized materials to India.

THE PRINT July 27

AGNIPATH SCHEME
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Policies)

Agnipath scheme is way forward for Indian armed forces: Goa CM

Context: Goa Chief Minister has hailed the Centre's Agnipath scheme, stating that it was a way forward for the Indian armed forces and would create dedicated youth for the country.

Agnipath Scheme

- **About**: A central government scheme for youth to give entry into the Indian army.
- **Period**: To serve in the Armed Forces for a period of four years.
- **Agniveer**: Under this scheme, the youth joining the army called them Agniveer.
- **Age group:** Candidates between the age group of 17.5 to 21 years are eligible to apply for the scheme.
- **Financial package offered to an Agniveer:**
  - **Composite Annual Package**
    - 1st year package approx. Rs. 4.76 Lacs.
    - Upgradation up to approx. Rs. 6.92 Lacs in 4th year.
  - **Allowances**
    - Risk & Hardship, Ration, Dress, Travel allowances as applicable.
  - **Seva Nidhi:**
    - 30% of monthly emoluments to be contributed by individuals.
    - Equal amount matched & contributed by the Government.
    - Corpus of Rs. 10.04 Lakhs plus accrued interest, exempted from Income Tax, after four years.
  - **Death Compensation:**
    - Non-contributory life insurance cover of Rs. 48 Lakhs.
    - Additional Ex Gratia of Rs. 44 Lakhs for death attributable to service.
    - Pay for unserved portion up to four years including 'Seva Nidhi' component.
  - **Disability Compensation:**
    - Compensation based on % disability laid down by medical authorities.
    - One-time ex-gratia of Rs. 44/25/15 Lakhs for 100%/75%/50% disability respectively.
- **Maximum limit**: Every year 45,000 to 50,000 soldiers will be recruited annually, and most will leave the service in just four years. Out of that only 25% will continue for 15 years.

THE HINDU

Page 1

AHOM MOIDAM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Art & Culture)

Royal burial mounds of the Ahom dynasty from Assam make it to UNESCO World Heritage List

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI/GUWAHATI

The Charaideo Moidams, a 700-year-old mound-burial system of the Ahom dynasty from Assam, were added to the UNESCO World Heritage List on Friday, making them the 43rd property from India to be included in the prestigious index.

The announcement was made at the 46th session of the World Heritage Committee being held here.

"This historic recognition brings global attention to the unique 700-year-old mound-burial system of the Ahom kings at Charaideo, highlighting the rich cultural heritage of Assam and Bharat," Union Minister for Culture and Tourism Gajendra Singh Shekhawat told the media after the announcement.



An aerial view of the royal burial mounds built by the Ahom dynasty in Charaideo in eastern Assam. AP

Similar to the pyramids of Egypt, the Moidams are earthen burial mounds of the members of the Ahom royalty whose 600-year rule was ended by the British takeover of the region.

The Ahoms adopted the Hindu method of cremation after the 18th century and began entombing the cremated bones and ashes in a Moidam at Charaideo.

The highly venerated Moidams make the Charaideo district a tourist destination.

First from Northeast

The Moidams are the first from the northeastern States to be recognised as a World Heritage Site in the cultural category. Assam has two other such sites in the natural category – Kaziranga National Park and Manas National Park, both upgraded to tiger reserves.

"THIS IS HUGE. The Moidams make it to the #UNESCO World Heritage list under the category Cultural Property – a great win for Assam. Thank You Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri @narendramodi ji, Members of the @UNESCO World Heritage Committee and to the people of Assam," Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma wrote on X.

He said the Charaideo Moidam embodies the deep spiritual belief, rich civilisational heritage, and architectural prowess of Assam's Tai-Ahom community.

The Moidams were nominated as India's official entry in 2023.

Of the 386 Moidams explored so far, 90 royal burials at Charaideo are the best preserved, representative, and most complete examples of this tradition.

Context: Royal burial mounds of the Ahom dynasty from Assam make it to UNESCO World Heritage list.

Ahom 'Moidam'

- **About**: The Ahom 'Moidam' are ancient burial grounds located in Assam's Charaideo district.
- **Establishment:** In the 13th century, Chau-lung Siu-ka-pha, founder of the Ahom kingdom, established his first capital at Che-rai-doi.
- **Features of Moidams**
  - **Exterior Structure**: The Moidams have hemispherical exteriors, varying in size based on the buried person's status and power.
  - **Components of Moidams**: Consist of a vaulted chamber with a centrally raised platform for the body, a hemispherical earthen mound with a brick structure (Chaw-chali), and an octagonal boundary wall with an arched gateway on the west.
  - **Burial Practices**: Deceased individuals were interred with various objects used during their life, including royal insignia, wooden, ivory, or iron artifacts, and gold pendants.
  - **Construction Materials**: The construction materials, as recorded in the Ahom canonical texts, include wood, stone, and burnt bricks for Moidams

HINDUSTAN TIMES July 27

DARK OXYGEN
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci & Tech)

‘Dark oxygen’ is being produced 13,000 feet below ocean surface, ground-breaking study finds

Context: Scientists have recently discovered a strange phenomenon, dubbed “dark oxygen” in the deep sea.

Dark Oxygen

- **About:** Dark Oxygen is being produced in complete darkness thousands of feet below the ocean surface is termed dark oxygen.
- **Importance of Discovery:**
  - **Traditional Understanding**: Previously believed that oxygen was only produced through photosynthesis, which requires sunlight.
  - **Primary Oxygen Producers**: Oceanic plankton, drifting plants, algae, and some bacteria, all of which perform photosynthesis.
  - **Depth Challenge**: Production of oxygen at great ocean depths was considered impossible due to insufficient sunlight for photosynthesis.
  - **New Source of Oxygen**: Oxygen is not being produced by plants at these depths.
  - **Polymetallic nodules:** The **oxygen comes out of Polymetallic nodules** that are similar in resemblance to lumps of coal.
  - **Electrochemical Activity**: Nodules generate oxygen through electrochemical processes, independent of light.

PIB July 26

EXPORT PROMOTION CAPITAL GOODS SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

DGFT simplifies Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme procedures to enhance Ease of Doing Business

Context: Recently, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has announced significant enhancements to the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme aimed at simplifying processes, reducing transaction costs and promoting automation to benefit exporters'.

Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme:

- **About:** It is a trade promotion scheme implemented by the Indian government.
- **Aim:** To encourage the production of goods for export by providing import duty concessions on capital goods.
- **Administered and governed by:** The EPCG scheme is administered by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and is governed by the Foreign Trade Policy of India.
- **Promote export**: It allows the duty-free import of capital goods for the purpose of export production in India.
- **Capital Goods allowed under EPCG Scheme:** The capital goods allowed under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme shall include spares (including reconditioned/ refurbished), fixtures, jigs, tool, moulds and dies. Further, second-hand capital goods may also be imported without any restriction on age under the EPCG Scheme.
- **Benefit from EPCG Scheme:** EPCG is intended for promoting exports and the Indian Government with the help of this scheme offers incentives and financial support to the exporters.
- **Features:**
  - Allows import of capital goods for pre-production, production, and post-production at zero customs duty.
  - Covers manufacturer exporters (with or without supporting manufacturer(s)), merchant exporters tied to supporting manufacturer(s), and service providers.
  - Second-hand goods of any nature are not permitted under the EPCG scheme.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS

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NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Govt planning to double the strength of NCLT

Number of tribunal benches may rise to 30, with 115 members

PRIYANSH VERMA
New Delhi, July 26

THE GOVERNMENT IS planning to "double the strength" of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) with addition of more benches and members, as it aims to cut down the time the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) takes to complete at present, official sources privy to the matter, told FE.

"The existing strength of NCLT benches is unable to cope with the volume of CIRPs under way within the mandated time period of 330 days," an official said. "The proposal so far is to double their strength, and it may happen in a few months."

Currently, the NCLT has a sanctioned strength of 63 members, which includes both judicial and technical members; it consists of 16 benches across India. Sources said the benches may increase to over 30, and the member-strength may rise to around 115.

The NCLT not only hears cases of insolvency, but also of company-law related matters, all of which are time sensitive. Therefore, an increase in its strength is only going to benefit the resolution speed of cases, say experts.

During her Budget speech, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman had said that appropriate changes to the IBC, reforms and strengthening of the tribunal and appellate tribunals will be initiated to speed up insolvency resolution. "Additional tribunals will be established. Out of those, some will be notified to decide cases exclusively under the Companies Act," she had said.

Sukrit Kapoor, partner, King Stubb & Kasiva said that increasing the number of NCLT benches and members will significantly reduce the current backlog by allowing more cases to be heard and resolved simultaneously. "The improved geographical coverage will make it easier for businesses and individuals across the country to access the NCLT," he said.

Bikash Jhawar, senior partner at Saraf and Partners, said: "Additionally, the tribunals and the government could also consider if standard format orders can be prepared & acted upon for routine matters like mergers, time extension applications, and even admissions, as that would free up judicial time significantly."

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) chairman Ravi Mittal had earlier said that the delay in the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) under the insolvency and bankruptcy code (IBC) erodes the stressed asset's value and minimises recovery for the creditors; hence, it's important for all the stakeholders to expedite decision making.

As per IBBI analysis, on an average, the CIRP is taking 679 days to conclude as against the standard timeline of 330 days. The regulator mentioned that the recovery rate for creditors stands at 49.2% if the CIRP is concluded within 330 days. It reduces to 36%, if the CIRP process concludes between 330-599 days; and beyond 600 days, the recovery rate stands at mere 26.1%.

EXPEDITING THE PROCESS



- NCLT benches' existing strength is unable to cope with the volume of CIRPs under way within the mandated time period of 330 days
- As of now, the NCLT has a sanctioned strength of 63 members, which includes both judicial and technical members
- The benches may increase to over 30, and the member-strength may rise to around 115, according to sources
- Increasing the number of NCLT benches and members will significantly reduce the current backlog by allowing more cases to be heard and resolved simultaneously

Context: The government planning to double the strength 'national Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)

National Company Law Tribunal:

- **About**: It is a quasi-judicial body in India that adjudicates issues relating to Indian companies.
- **Established**: Under the Companies Act 2013 and was constituted on 1 June 2016 by the government of India and is based on the
- **Recommendation**: V. Balakrishna Eradi committee on law relating to the insolvency and the winding up of companies.
- **Composition**: The NCLT bench is **chaired by a Judicial member who is supposed to be a retired** or a serving High Court Judge and a Technical member who must be from the Indian Corporate Law Service, ICLS Cadre.
- **NCLT is the adjudicating authority** for the insolvency resolution process of companies and limited liability partnerships under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- **Power under the Companies Act:**
  - Initiated before the Company Law Board under the previous act (the Companies Act 1956).
  - Pending before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, including those pending under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.
  - Pending before the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.
  - Pertaining to claims of oppression and mismanagement of a company, winding up of companies and all other powers prescribed under the Companies Act.

DTE July 26

STATE OF THE WORLD FOREST REPORT 2024

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Environment)

State of the World's Forests 2024: Global efforts curb deforestation, but threats to forests from wildfires and pests remain

Context: A new report released by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has brought both relief and concern regarding the state of the world's forests.

State of The World Forest Report 2024

- **About:** It is a comprehensive report, which provide detail information about world forest and its trends.
- **Key Finding:**
  - **Decline in Deforestation**: Deforestation rates have declined compared to previous decades.
  - **Challenges from Climate Change**: Data reveals ongoing challenges forests face due to climate change.
  - **Global Forest Coverage**: In 2020, global forests covered approximately 4.1 billion hectares (ha), which is 31% of Earth's land area.
  - **Forest Area Converted:** Approximately 420 million hectares (ha) of forest were converted to land use between 1990 and 2020.
  - **Total Mangrove Area**: Recorded at 14.8 million hectares (ha) globally, South and Southeast Asia contribute nearly 44 % of the total global mangrove area.
  - **Major Contributor**: Asia was the major contributor to both mangrove loss and gain
  - **Change in Mangrove Loss Rate**: Gross global mangrove loss rate decreased by 23 % between the decades 2000-2010 and 2010-2020
- **About India:**
  - **India** gained 2,66,000 hectares of forest annually from 2010-2020, **ranking third globally in forest area gain.**

EXERCISE KHAAN QUEST
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

INDIAN ARMY CONTINGENT DEPARTS FOR MULTINATIONAL MILITARY EXERCISE KHAAN QUEST

Context:The Indian Army contingent departed for the Multinational Military Exercise KHAAN QUEST. The exercise is scheduled to be conducted at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Exercise Khaan Quest:

- **About**: The exercise will bring together military forces from around the world to collaborate and enhance their peacekeeping capabilities.
- **Historical background:** The exercise first started as a bilateral event between USA and Mongolian Armed Forces in the year 2003. Subsequently, from the year 2006 onwards the exercise graduated to a Multinational Peacekeeping Exercise.
- **Aim:** To prepare Indian Armed Forces for peacekeeping missions while operating in a multinational environment, thereby increasing interoperability and military readiness in peace support operations under Chapter VII of United Nations Charter.
  - The exercise will focus on high degree of physical fitness, joint planning and joint tactical drills.
- **21st Edition:** Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (2024).
- **Benefits of Participation:**
  - **Enhanced Peacekeeping Skills:** Develops capabilities for UN missions.
  - **International Exposure:** Provides valuable experience collaborating with diverse military forces.
  - **Improved Tactical Proficiency:** Achieved through rigorous training exercises.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS

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PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

RBI unveils PCA framework for urban co-op banks

PIYUSH SHUKLA
Mumbai, July 26

THE RESERVE BANK of India (RBI) on Friday launched the prompt corrective action (PCA) framework for urban co-operative banks (UCBs), on the lines of PCA norms for scheduled commercial banks and non-banking finance companies. The framework will come into effect from April 1, 2025.

The banking regulator places regulated entities under PCA when they fail to meet the minimum regulatory requirement on capital adequacy ratio (CRAR), non-performing assets (NPAs) and profitability. Once placed under the PCA, the entity faces severe business restrictions which are lifted only when it meets the necessary regulatory requirements.

Under the PCA framework, co-operative banks with more than 6-12% net NPA ratio can be placed under restriction. UCBs which have been posting net losses for two consecutive years can also be placed under the framework. UCBs from all tiers, except tier-I entities with up to ₹100 crore in deposits, which are posting 2.5%-4% lower CRAR than the minimum requirement of 9%, can be placed under the PCA norms.

The regulator has provided tier-2 to tier-4 UCBs a glide path for achieving the regulatory minimum CRAR of 12% by March 31, 2026.

"A bank will generally be placed under PCA framework based on the reported/audited annual financial results and/or the ongoing supervisory assessment made by the RBI. However, the RBI may impose PCA on any bank during the course of a year (including migration from one threshold to another) in case the circumstances so warrant," the regulator said.

If a UCB is placed under the PCA framework, the entity will have to comply with minimum regulatory norms on CRAR, net NPA and profitability.

Business restrictions

Once a UCB is placed under the framework, the RBI will impose stringent business restrictions on the bank including barring it from raising capital from existing members and issuing equity or other capital instruments.

The RBI will also hold UCBs from giving dividends to shareholders or making other donations. Appropriate restrictions on capital expenditure, other than for technology upgrades, will also be imposed. The RBI can also disallow the UCB to expand presence via branches and prohibit it from expanding total size of the deposit base.

Discretionary actions, including conducting special audits, governance checks, HR and cancellation of banking licence, could be taken by the RBI once a UCB is placed under the PCA framework.

ACTING TOUGH

- Under the PCA framework, co-operative banks with more than 6-12% net NPA ratio can be placed under restriction
- The entity will have to comply with minimum regulatory norms on CRAR, net NPA and profitability



- Once a UCB is placed under the PCA, the regulator will impose stringent business restrictions
- Restrictions can be lifted only when the entity again meets the necessary regulatory requirements
- Tier 1 UCBs have been excluded from the PCA framework for now. However, they will be under monitoring

Context: Reserve Bank of India launched prompt corrective action (PCA) framework for urban co-operative banks.

Prompt Corrective Action:

- **About:** PCA (Prompt Corrective Action) is a framework established by the RBI to monitor banks with weak financial metrics
- **Historical Background:** Introduced in 2002 as an early-intervention mechanism for undercapitalized banks or those with poor asset quality and loss of profitability.
  - Reviewed in 2017 based on recommendations from the Financial Stability and Development Council and the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission.
- **Parameters:** Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR), Net Non-Performing Assets (NPA), Return on Assets (RoA).
- **Objective:** Enable timely supervisory intervention to restore financial health.
  - Address issues related to Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the Indian banking sector.
  - Alert regulators, investors, and depositors to potential troubles, aiming to prevent problems from escalating into crises

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