Women Related Data: NFHS 5

Why in News

Recently, the latest data from the **National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2019-21)** has been released.

- Earlier in 2020, the **first-phase data of the NFHS-5 2019-20** was released by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which provided data on various issues related to women in india.

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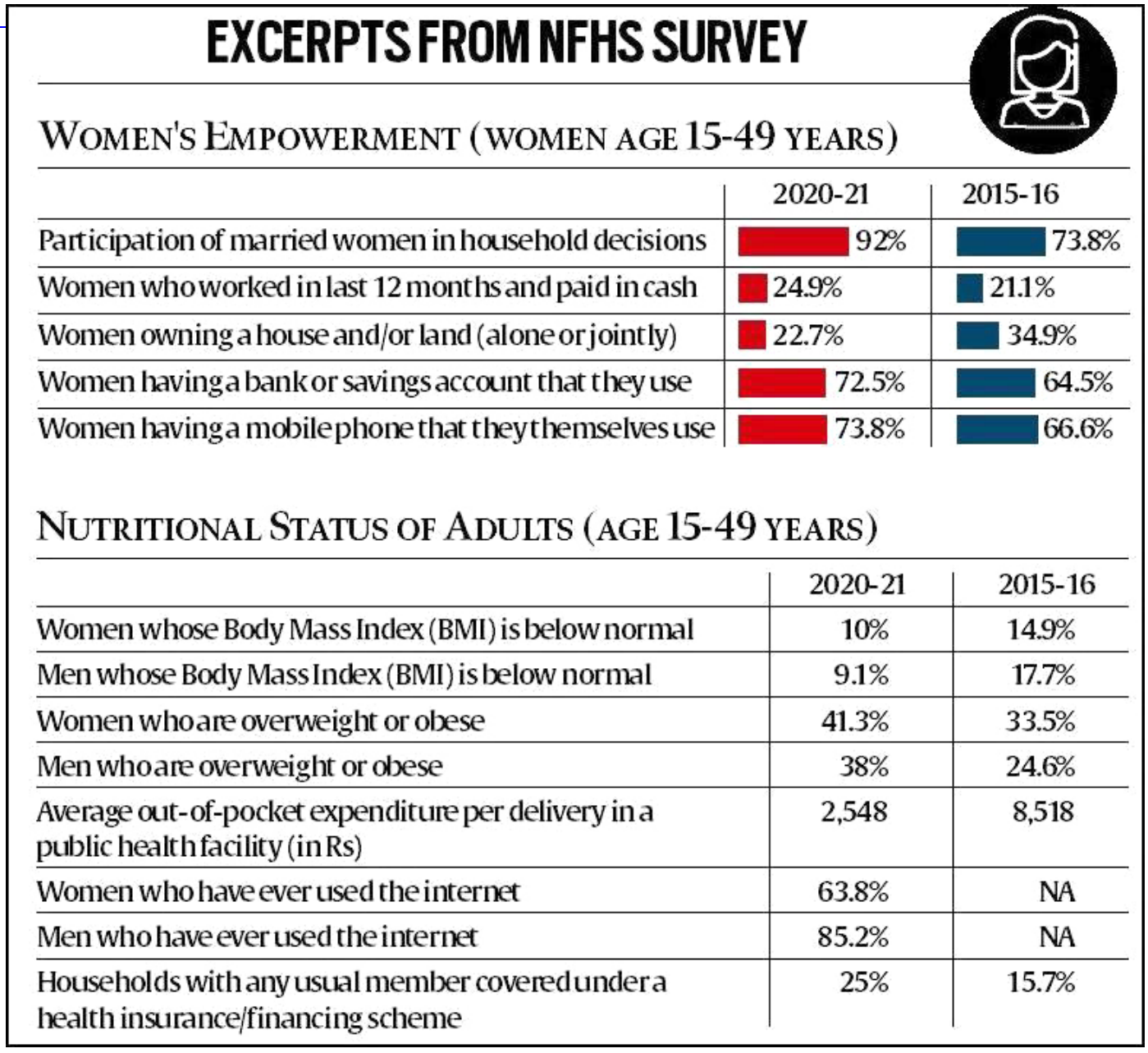

EXCERPTS FROM NFHS SURVEY

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS)

	2020-21	2015-16
Participation of married women in household decisions	92%	73.8%
Women who worked in last 12 months and paid in cash	24.9%	21.1%
Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly)	22.7%	34.9%
Women having a bank or savings account that they use	72.5%	64.5%
Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use	73.8%	66.6%

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF ADULTS (AGE 15-49 YEARS)

	2020-21	2015-16
Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	10%	14.9%
Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal	9.1%	17.7%
Women who are overweight or obese	41.3%	33.5%
Men who are overweight or obese	38%	24.6%
Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (in Rs)	2,548	8,518
Women who have ever used the internet	63.8%	NA
Men who have ever used the internet	85.2%	NA
Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme	25%	15.7%

Key Points

- **Prevalence of Child Marriage:**
    - The share of **women aged 20-24** who married before turning 18 has **declined from 27% to 23% in the last five years.**
        - **Child marriage** is a key determinant of high fertility, poor maternal and child health, and lower social status of women.
    - **West Bengal and Bihar,** with around 41% such women each, had the highest prevalence of girl child marriage.
    - The maximum reduction in the proportion of underage marriages was observed in **Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Haryana.**
- **Rampant Anaemia:**
    - As many as **57% women aged 15-49 were** anaemic **in 2019-21**, compared to 53% in 2015-16, while the same for men rose from 22.7% to 25%.
    - The most formidable increase—**8.5% was observed for children** aged 6-59 months (67.1%).
    - **Among larger states**, West Bengal and Kerala reported the **highest and lowest prevalence,** respectively, of anaemic women.
    - **Child anaemia rates worsened** the most in Assam, Mizoram, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.
- **Improving Amenities:**
    - All states, except Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam and Jharkhand, had **over 90% population** with access to improved drinking water sources.
    - Bihar, Jharkhand etc states had almost doubled the access since 2015-16, but most **fell below the 75% mark.**
- **Women who own House:**
    - The **number of women who own a house or land in Delhi,** either alone or jointly, has **significantly dipped** over the past five years.
    - While the percentage of women who had a house or land registered in their name in 2015-16 was around 35%, it dipped to 22.7% in 2020-21.
- **Women who have a Bank Account:**
    - It has **gone up 8%** and women who have a mobile phone that they use is **up by 7%.**
- **Access to Internet:**
    - The percentage of women who have **ever used the internet was around 64%** as compared to 85% men. This data was **not available in the previous survey.**
- **Participation in the Household Participation:**
    - It has gone up from around 74% in 2015-16 to 92% now. The **participation of married women in household decisions** includes health care for self, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives, etc.
- **Out-of-Pocket Expenditure:**
    - It went from Rs 8,518 to Rs 2,548 in five years. Average out-of-pocket expenditure has **seen a significant improvement** in the per delivery in a public health facility.
- **Rise in Obesity:**
    - Obesity among both men and women has risen. While **41.3% of women are now overweight or obese, this figure is 38% for men**.
    - The rise in the percentage of men who are overweight or obese, however, has been faster in men than in women.
- **High** Malnutrition**:**
    - The share of under-five children who were stunted (too short for age), wasted (low weight

for height), or underweight has declined.
    - However, **every third child still suffers** from chronic undernourishment, and every fifth child is acutely malnourished.

        - **Stunting:** Meghalaya had the prevalence, followed by Bihar while Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand recorded declines of 5-7% since 2015-16.
        - **Wasting**: Bihar had the highest prevalence of underweight children, followed closely by Gujarat.

National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

- The **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)** is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India.
- The **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)**, Government of India has designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) Mumbai, as the nodal agency for providing coordination and technical guidance for the survey.
    - IIPS collaborates with a number of Field Organizations (FO) for survey implementation.
- The survey **provides state and national information** for India on:
    - Fertility, Infant and child mortality, the practice of family planning, Maternal and child health, Reproductive health, Nutrition, Anaemia, Utilization and quality of health and family planning services
- Each successive round of the NFHS has had two specific goals:
    - To **provide essential data on health and family welfare** needed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and other agencies for policy and programme purposes.
    - To **provide information on important emerging health** and family welfare issues.
- The funding for different rounds of NFHS has been provided by USAID, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, **UNICEF**, **UNFPA**, **and MoHFW** (Government of India).

Way Forward

- The NFHS findings are a **reminder of the urgent need to close gaps** in girls' education and **address the pathetic nutritional status of women and children**.
- Current times **require integrated and coordinated efforts** from all health institutions, academia and other partners directly or indirectly associated with the health care services to make these services accessible, affordable and acceptable to all.

Source: IE

Women Participation in STEM

Why in News

Recently, India-Israel Women in **Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)** conference was held.

- The **need for introducing flexible work times** and **gender-neutral pays** to enhance women participation in STEM was highlighted.

STEM

- **About**
    - The STEM acronym was **introduced in 2001** by scientific administrators at the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).
    - The organization previously **used the acronym SMET** when referring to the career fields in those disciplines or a curriculum that integrated knowledge and skills from those fields.
    - It is a **curriculum based on the idea of educating students** in 4 specific disciplines — science, technology, engineering and mathematics — in an interdisciplinary and applied approach.
    - I**ndia is one of the countries** that produce the **highest number of scientists and engineers,** the growth of STEM has picked up significantly over the last few years.
        - **Under Article 51A of the Constitution of India**, it is a duty of every citizen of India to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- **Significance:**
    - A **robust STEM education creates** critical thinkers, problem-solvers, and next-generation innovators.
    - According to the **National Science Foundation**, it is predicted that 80% of the jobs created in the next decade will require some form of math and science skills.

Key Points

- **Participation of Women in STEM:**
    - About **43% of STEM graduates in India** are women, which is the highest in the world, but their share in STEM jobs in India is a mere 14%.
    - In Indian STEM, the **primary concern** has never been with the **number of women graduates,** but with the proportion of those who ultimately land STEM jobs.
    - S&T has **translated into the economic sphere** and institutions are structured so, Science & Technology (S&T) could **become a changemaker in society** by introducing flexible work times, and gender-neutral pays to enhance women participation in STEM.
    - Greater women's participation in the tech sector will **make women more strong and influential,** giving a boost to their socio-economic situation in the society.
- **Reasons for the Low Participation:**
    - **Stereotypes:** The paucity of women in STEM is **not merely due to skill inadequacy,** but also a result of **assigned stereotypical gender roles**.
    - **Patriarchy:** There are **patriarchal attitudes in hiring practices** or awarding fellowships and grants etc.
    - **Society:** Lack of role models, pressures to conform to societal norms and trappings of domesticity.
    - **Stress:** Stressors related to marriage, childbirth etc.
    - **Household Responsibility:** Responsibility **related to running of households and elder care.**
    - **Physical Safety:** Physical safety during the commute to work.
    - **Harassment:** Sexual and other types of harassment in workplaces, etc.
- **Initiatives to Promote Women Participation:**
    - **Vigyan Jyoti Scheme:**
        - It is launched by the **Department of Science & Technology (DST).**
        - It is intended to **create a level-playing field** for the meritorious girls in high

school to pursue Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in their higher education.
    - It also **offers exposure for girl students from the rural background** to help to plan their journey from school to a job of their choice in the field of science.
- **GATI Scheme:**
    - The **Gender Advancement for Transforming Institutions (GATI)** will develop a comprehensive Charter and a framework for assessing Gender Equality in STEM.
- **Knowledge Involvement Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN):**
    - Launched in 2014-15, the scheme provides opportunities for women scientists in moving up the academic and administrative ladder.
    - **One of the programmes under the KIRAN scheme — 'Women Scientist Scheme'** — provides career opportunities to unemployed women scientists and technologists, especially those who had a break in their career.

Way Forward

- The **problem needs to be addressed at two levels** – at societal level which requires long term effort and the policy and institutional level, which can be started with immediate effect.
- There is an **immediate need to invest in supporting infrastructure, incentivising institutions** to promote gender equity, transparency in decision making etc. to bridge the persisting gender imbalance in STEM majors.
- As a first step, however, **schools need to break the 'gendered notions of intelligence'** and encourage girls not only to take science at secondary and higher secondary level but also to pursue their career in STEM.
    - This would help not only in women being able to chase their dreams but **science itself would be benefitted from other points of view.**
- While the **situation is definitely improving**, and the increase in numbers of women in STEM is indicative of this, the road is yet long. We have a long way to go.

Source: PIB

Constitution Day: 26th November

Why in News

The **Ministry of Law & Justice has** launched **'Online Course on Indian Constitution'** on the eve of **'Constitution Day'** as a part of celebrations of '**Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav**' for **75 years of India's Independence.**

- The online course aims to **enhance the awareness of the constitutional values** to understand the fundamental rights and duties.
- It will also **help the citizens familiarize with the glorious constitutional journey** and to **understand the supreme law of the land** including the right to life, personal liberty and privacy issues.

Key Points

- **About:**
    - It is celebrated on **26th November** every year.

- It is also known as **National Law Day.**
- On this day in 1949, the **Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution of India** that came into force on 26th January 1950.
- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015, notified the decision of the Government of India **to celebrate 26 November as 'Constitution Day'.**

- **Framing of Constitution:**
  - In 1934, **M N Roy** first proposed the idea of a constituent assembly.
  - Under the Cabinet Mission plan of 1946, elections were held for the **formation of the constituent assembly.**
  - The Constitution of India is framed by the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly of India appointed a total of 13 committees to deal with different tasks related to the framing of the constitution.
  - There were 8 major committees and the rest were minor ones. The list of **major committees** and their heads are mentioned below:
    - **Drafting Committee** – B. R. Ambedkar
    - **Union Power Committee** – Jawaharlal Nehru
    - **Union Constitution Committee** – Jawaharlal Nehru
    - **Provincial Constitution Committee** – Vallabhbhai Patel
    - **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas** – Vallabhbhai Patel.
    - **Rules of Procedure Committee** – Rajendra Prasad
    - **States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)** – Jawaharlal Nehru
    - **Steering Committee** – Rajendra Prasad
- **Facts about the Constitution of India:**
  - World's **lengthiest Constitution.**
  - **Federal System** with **Unitary Features.**
  - **Parliamentary Form of Government.**
  - The framing of the Constitution took over **2 years, 11 months and 18 days.**
  - The original copies of the Indian Constitution weren't typed or printed. They have been **handwritten** and are now kept in a helium-filled case within the library of the Parliament.
  - **Prem Bihari Narain Raizada** had written the unique copies of the Structure of India.
  - Originally, the Constitution of India was **written in English and Hindi.**
  - The **basic structure of the Indian Constitution** stands on the **Government of India Act, 1935.**
  - The Constitution of India has also **borrowed some of its features** from a number of countries.

Indian Constitution Borrowed Features

1.	British Constitution	Parliamentary form of Government, Rule of Law, Law making procedure, Single Citizenship; Institution of Speaker, doctrine of pleasure tenure of civil servants.
2.	American Constitution	Judicial System, Fundamental Rights
3.	Canadian Constitution	Federal System with a strong central authority; Residual powers, Centre State Relation.
4.	Irish Constitution	Directive Principles, Election of the President of India
5.	Australian Constitution	Concurrent list; Freedom of Trade & Service within country
6.	Weimar Constitution	Emergency Provision
7.	Soviet Constitution	Five Year Plans; Fundamental duties
8.	Govt of India Act 1935	Office of the governor, powers of the federal jury.
9.	South African	Amendment of Constitution.

Further Reading

- **Preamble to the Indian Constitution**

- **Important Articles from Indian Constitution** (**Part I** and **II**)
- **Fundamental Rights** (**Part-**I and **II**)
- **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**
- **Parliament** (**Part-I, II** and **III**)
- **Major Constitutional Amendments** (**Part-**I, **II** and **III**)
- **Emergency Provisions**

Source: PIB

National Milk Day: 26th November

Why in News

Recently, the Ministry of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has celebrated the **National Milk Day** (NMD) on 26th November.

- **National Gopal Ratna Awards** were conferred to the winners of the respective stakeholders of Dairy sector and also launched **IVF (In Vitro Fertilization)** Lab at Dhamrod, Gujarat and Hessarghatta, Karnataka.
- Every year, the **first day of June** is observed as **World Milk Day**.

Key Points

- **About:**
  - NMD is celebrated to commemorate the birth Anniversary of **Dr. Verghese Kurien (Milk Man of India).**
    - NMD 2021 commemorates the **100th birth anniversary of Dr. Kurien**.
  - The day celebrates **the importance of milk in a person's life**. And to promote the **benefits related to the milk** & milk industry and **to create awareness among people about the importance of milk** and milk products.
- **Dr. Verghese Kurien (1921-2012):**
  - He is known as the **'Father of White Revolution in India'**.
  - He **is famous for his** 'Operation Flood'**,** which is known as the **world's largest agricultural program.**
  - He established 30 institutions that are **run by various farmers and workers.**

  - He also played a key role in the **establishment and success of Amul Brand.**
  - Because of his efforts only, India **became the largest producer of milk in 1998**, surpassing the U.S.
  - He also helped manage the **Delhi Milk Scheme and corrected the prices.** He also helped India **become self-sufficient in** edible oils.
  - He was honoured with several awards, including the **Ramon Magsaysay Award (1963), Krishi Ratna (1986)** and World Food Prize **(1989).**
  - He is also the recipient of India's highest civilian awards- **Padma Shri** (1965), **Padma Bhushan (1966) and Padma Vibhushan (1999).**
- **Operation Flood:**

- **About**:
    - It was launched on 13th January, 1970. It was the world's largest dairy development programme.
    - Within 30 years, the operation **helped double milk available per person in India,** making dairy farming India's largest self-sustainable rural employment generator.
    - The operation gave **farmers direct control over the resources they create, helping them direct their own development**. This was achieved not only by mass production, but by production by the masses. It is also now known as the **"White Revolution".**
- **Phases of the White Revolution:**
    - **Phase I (1970-1980):** This phase was financed by the sale of butter oil and skimmed milk powder donated by the **European Union** through the World Food Program.
    - **Phase II (1981 to 1985):** During this phase, the number of milk sheds increased from 18 to 136, milk outlets were expanded to about 290 urban markets, a self-sustaining system was set up that included 4,250,000 milk producers spread across 43,000 village cooperatives.
    - **Phase III (1985-1996):** This phase enabled the dairy cooperatives to expand and gave a finishing touch to the programme. It also strengthened the infrastructure required to procure and market increasing volumes of milk.
- **Objectives:**
    - Increase milk production ("a flood of milk").
    - Increase rural incomes.
    - Reasonable prices for consumers.
- **Significance:**
    - It helped dairy farmers **direct their own development, placing control of the resources** they create in their own hands.
    - It has helped **India become the largest producer of milk** in the world in 2016-17.
    - Currently, India is the world's largest milk producer, with 22% of global production.

Indian Dairy Sector

- **About:**
    - India being the world's **largest milk producing country,** accounts for more than 22.0% of the world and 57% of Asia’s total milk production.
    - The milk production of India has grown **from 17 million tonnes in 1951 to 187.7 million tonnes in the year 2018-2019.**
- **Significance:**
    - Dairy is the only **agri-product in which around ~70-80% final market value** is shared with farmers and **it accounts for approximately one-third of rural household income** in India.
    - It **improves farmer livelihoods, creates jobs, supports agricultural industrialization and commercialization, and enhances nutrition for the masses.**
- **Challenges:**
    - **Lack of proper packaging and labeling system** of milk and milk products.
    - **Lack of Market Intelligence** to understand the mindset of entrepreneurs.
    - Consumer perception/**Brand Building** is also a major challenge.
    - **Cold chain (transportation)** and storage facilities are not effectively in operation.
- **Related Initiatives:**

- **Gopal Ratna Awards**: They are National Awards for the Cattle and Dairy sector, the awards have been launched to promote the best herd of Indigenous Breed and practicing best management practices.
- **e-Gopala (Generation of wealth through Productive Livestock) App:** It is a comprehensive breed improvement marketplace and information portal for direct use of farmers.
- **National Action Plan on Dairy Development 2022:** It seeks to increase milk production and double the income of dairy farmers.
- **National Animal Disease Control Programme & National Artificial Insemination Programme:** It was launched to control and eradicate the Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis amongst the livestock in the country,
- **Pashu-Aadhar:** It is a unique ID on a digital platform for traceability for the animals.
- **Rashtriya Gokul Mission:** It was launched in 2019 for the setting up of 21 Gokul Grams as Integrated Cattle Development Centres.

Source: PIB

Integrated Command and Control Centres

Why in News

The **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** has begun work to finalise its recommendation for providing **Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs)** as a service to states and smaller cities.

Key Points

- **About:**
  - The **Smart Cities project**, which aims at developing **100 citizen-friendly and self-sustainable urban settlements,** includes setting up ICCCs for **each city** as a vital step.
  - These ICCCs, designed **to enable authorities to monitor the status of various amenities in real time.**
  - Initially aimed at controlling and monitoring water and power supply, sanitation, traffic movement, integrated building management, city connectivity and Internet infrastructure.
    - However, these centres will now also monitor various other parameters and are also linked to the **CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems) network** under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
  - The MoHUA aims to finalise the ICCC model and implement a pilot project across six major states — **Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.**
  - So far, these ICCCs have been operationalised in 69 cities, with **Agartala, Indore and Vadodara ranked the best for a sustainable business model** of these centres.
- **Smart City Mission:**
  - **About:** It is an innovative initiative under the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs,** to **drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people** by enabling local development and harnessing technology as a means to create smart outcomes for citizens.

- **Objective:** To promote cities that **provide core infrastructure** and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions.
- **Focus:** On **sustainable and inclusive development** and to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.
- **Strategy:**
    - Pan-city initiative in which at least one Smart Solution is applied city-wide.
    - Develop areas step-by-step with the help of these three models:
        - Retrofitting.
        - Redevelopment.
        - Greenfield.
- **Coverage and Duration:** The Mission covers 100 cities for the duration of five years starting from the financial year (FY) 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- **Financing:** It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme.**

Source: IE

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children

Why in News

Recently, the **World Health Organization (WHO)** has released fresh guidelines for treating children who developed **Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS-C)** after being exposed to **Covid-19 infection.**

Key Points

- **About:**
    - MIS-C is a condition where **various organs of the body are affected by inflammation.** The patient develops heart problems, the severity of which may determine the line of treatment.
    - It is a **rare but severe hyperinflammatory condition** in children and adolescents that **typically occurs 2-6 weeks after a Covid-19 infection.**
    - It is a potentially deadly condition where different body parts can become inflamed, including the **heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs.**
    - Children with MIS-C may have a fever and **various symptoms,** including abdominal (gut) pain, vomiting, diarrhea, neck pain, rash, bloodshot eyes, or feeling extra tired.
- **MIS-C with Neurological Complications:**
    - In a recent study, **young people with the MIS-C syndrome have shown neurological issues** which were life-threatening such as strokes or severe encephalopathy (any brain disease that alters brain function or structure).
    - **Neurological symptoms** include hallucinations, confusion, speech impairments, and problems with balance and coordination.
    - The new findings strengthen the theory that the **syndrome is related to a surge of inflammation triggered by an immune response** to the virus.
- **Causes of MIS-C:**
    - As the Syndrome is less researched, there are **varied theories** as to what causes MIS-C.
    - While some researchers believe that **MIS-C is a delayed response to the** coronavirus which in turn causes massive inflammation in the body and as a result damages organs.

    - Others believe that it can also **be a result of the children's immune response making antibodies against the virus.**
    - There may be a **genetic component as not every child develops MIS-C** and the presenting symptoms are so varied.
- **WHO Guidelines for Treatment:**
    - It is suggested to use **corticosteroids in addition to the standard of care for Kawasaki disease** (conditional recommendation, very low certainty) in hospitalised children (**0-18 years of age**).
        - Commonly referred to as steroids, **corticosteroids are a type of anti-inflammatory drug.**
        - Corticosteroids along with supportive care resulted in a more effective treatment than either **intravenous immunoglobulin plus supportive care** or supportive care alone.
        - The treatment was also found to be effective in treating children with **Kawasaki disease** in association to **Covid-19.**
    - Not to use corticosteroids in the treatment of patients **with non-severe Covid-19 as the treatment brought no benefits,** and could even prove harmful.

Kawasaki Disease

- It is an **acute inflammatory disease of the blood vessels** and usually occurs in children below the age of five.
- The inflammation in the coronary arteries that are responsible for supplying blood to the heart **results in enlargement or in the formation of aneurysms** (swelling of the wall of an artery), leading to heart attacks.
- **Symptoms:** Fever, rashes, redness of the cornea, red and cracked lips, a red tongue and lymph node enlargement of the neck.

Source: DTE

Tundra Satellite System: Russia

Why in News

Recently, Russia has successfully placed into **orbit a military satellite**. The satellite is believed to be a **Tundra Satellite**, part of **Russia's early warning anti-missile system named Kupol or dome.**

Key Points

- **About:**
    - Tundra satellite system is a **constellation of Missile Early Warning Satellites** established by Russia between 2015 and 2020.
    - It carries a secure emergency communications payload to be used in case of a **nuclear war.**
    - It is a series of satellites that are the next generation of Russian early warning satellites to replace the early warning satellites of the **Oko-1 system.**

        - This final **Oko (Eye) satellite (missile defence early warning program)** reportedly stopped operating in mid 2014, leaving Russia relying on ground-based missile detection systems.
    - They are part of the **EKS or Unified Space System (USS-Also sometimes referred as Kupol or dome),** which will also include several satellites in geostationary orbit.

        - Unveiled in 2019, Kupol is designed to detect launches of **ballistic missiles** and track them to their landing site, **though its exact configuration is unknown**.
- **Anti-Missile Defence Systems With India:**

    - **S-400 TRIUMF:**

        - **About:**

            - India has **S-400 TRIUMF**, which also caters to the three threats (rockets, missiles and cruise missiles). But they have a much longer range.
            - It has a much larger air defence bubble to knock off threats.
            - It is a mobile, **surface-to-air missile system (SAM)** designed by Russia.
        - **Range & Effectiveness:**

            - The system can engage all types of aerial targets within the range of 400km, at an altitude of up to 30km.
            - The system can track 100 airborne targets and engage six of them simultaneously.
    - **Prithvi Air Defence and Advance Air Defence:**

        - **About:**

            - It is a double-tiered system consisting of two land and sea-based interceptor missiles, namely the **Prithvi Air Defence (PAD)** missile for high altitude interception, and the **Advanced Air Defence (AAD) Missile** for lower altitude interception.
        - **Range:**

            - It is able to **intercept** any incoming missile launched **5,000 kilometres** away. The system also includes an overlapping network of early warning and tracking radars, as well as command and control posts.
    - **Ashwin Advanced Air Defence Interceptor Missile:**

        - **About:**

            - It is also an indigenously produced Advanced Air Defence (AAD) interceptor missile developed by **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)**.
            - It is the advanced version of the low altitude supersonic ballistic interceptor missile.
            - The missile also has its own mobile launcher, secure data link for interception, independent tracking and homing capabilities and sophisticated radars.
        - **Range:**

            - It uses an endo-spheric (within the Earth's atmosphere) interceptor that knocks out ballistic missiles at a maximum altitude of 60,000 to 100,000 feet, and across a range between 90 and 125 miles.
- **Other Anti-Missile Defense System:**

    - **Iron Dome: Israel**
    - **Terminal High Altitude Area Defense(THAAD): US**

Source: TH
