

**14 APRIL 2019****India shifts to net steel importer in 2018-19 fiscal****In News:**

India shifts to net steel importer in 2018-19 fiscal

**In Brief:**

1. India was a net importer of steel during the 2018-19 fiscal year, the first time in three years, as the country lost market share among its traditional steel buyers and imports jumped on demand for higher quality steel domestically.

**2. Demand for higher quality steel grows.**

3. The country's finished steel exports fell by 34% in the fiscal year that ended in March to 6.36 million tonnes. During the same period, finished steel imports rose 4.7% to 7.84 million tonnes.

4. India's exports during the fiscal year declined after rival steelmakers in China, Japan, South Korea and Indonesia, blocked from markets in the United States and Europe by tariffs and other protectionist measures, ate away at the country's markets in the Middle East and Africa, according to an Indian government official with close knowledge of the matter.

5. Imports from the four Asian countries also climbed as they diverted supply into India.

6. Imports of value-added steel, primarily for the auto sector and high-end electrical steel, were the biggest source of imports.

7. The imports for producing value-added steel for the auto sector is mainly by foreign steelmakers like POSCO.

**Financial sector assessment programme****Why in news?**

• The Report of the Financial Sector Assessment Programme for India by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommended important actions to be taken by the Indian government.

**Key recommendations:**

- On the backdrop of increased level of non-performing loans, the IMF has favoured augmenting the level of capitalization of some banks, particularly government-owned banks.
- In addition it called for resolution and the recognition of Non-performing loans as part of the process of cleaning up the banking system of non-performing loans.

**About Financial Sector Assessment Programme:**

- The Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) is a joint program of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
- Launched in 1999 in the wake of the Asian financial crisis, the program brings together Bank and Fund expertise to help countries reduce the likelihood and severity of financial sector crises.

**Note**

## Jamia millia islamia university

### Why in news?

- Days just earlier, the Government of India appointed Najma Akhtar as the Vice Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia University.
- She is the first woman vice chancellor of this 100 years old institution.

### About Jamia Millia Islamia University:

- It is a Central Public University in New Delhi.
- It was originally established at Aligarh in United Provinces, India during British rule in 1920.
- In 1925 Jamia shifted from Aligarh to Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
- Its founding members include Shaikhul Hind Maulana Mahmud Hasan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Janab Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, Janab Abdul Majeed Khwaja, and Dr. Zakir Hussain
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Vice-Chancellor of JMI.
- The Ali brothers, Moulana Mohammad Ali Jouhar and Moulana Shoukat Ali, especially played a major role in the establishment of JMI.



- The emergence of Jamia was supported by Gandhiji and Tagore who felt that Jamia could shape lives of hundreds and thousands of students on the basis of a shared culture and worldview.
- JMI became a central university by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1988.

## In vitro fertilization (IVF)

### About IVF:

- In vitro fertilization (IVF) helps with fertilization, embryo development, and implantation for the purpose of pregnancy.

### How does IVF work?

- 1. IVF stands for in vitro fertilization. It's one of the more widely known types of assisted reproductive technology (ART).
- 2. IVF works by using a combination of medicines and surgical procedures to help sperm fertilize an egg, and help the fertilized egg implant in the uterus.

### Note



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**The Procedure:**

- First, medication is given that makes several of the eggs mature and ready for fertilization. Then the doctor takes the eggs out of the body and mixes them with sperm in a lab, to help the sperm fertilize the eggs. Then they put 1 or more fertilized eggs (embryos) directly into the uterus. Pregnancy happens if any of the embryos implant in the lining of your uterus.



Note

