

Nobel prize in economics

The most significant of her observations was that female participation in the labour market did not exhibit an upward trend over the entire period, but rather a U-shaped curve.

In other words, economic growth ensuing in varied periods did not translate to reducing gender differences in the labour market.

She demonstrated that several factors have historically influenced and still influence the supply and demand for female labour. These include opportunities for combining paid work and a family, decisions (and expectations) related to pursuing education and raising children, technical innovations, laws and norms, and the structural transformation in an economy

She also observed that prior to the advent of industrialisation in the

nineteenth century, women were more likely to participate in the labour force.

This was because industrialisation had made it harder for married women to work from home since they would not be able to balance the demands of their family.

Even though her research held that unmarried women were employed in manufacturing during the industrial era, the overall female force had declined.

The beginning of the twentieth century marked the upward trajectory for female participation in the labour force.

According to Professor Goldin, technological progress, the growth of the service sector and increased levels of education brought an increasing demand for more labour.

However, social stigma, legislation and other institutional barriers limited their influence.

Two factors are of particular importance here, namely, “marriage bars” (the practice of firing and not hiring women once married) and prevalent expectations about their future careers.

The former, according to Professor Goldin, peaked during the 1930s’ Great Depression and the ensuing years — preventing women from continuing as teachers or office workers.

About expectations, Professor Goldin notes that women at varied points were subject to different circumstances when deciding on their life choices

According to Professor Goldin, pay discrimination (that is, employees being paid differently because of factors such as colour, religion or sex, among others) increased significantly with the growth of the services sector in the twentieth century.

This was surprising at a time when the earnings gap between men and women had decreased and when piecework contracts were being increasingly replaced with payments on a monthly basis.

The Hindu

WACE Pattern

Climate scientists also use the term ‘secular trend’, which is to say that a variable has been increasing for a certain period within a longer span, such as for 30 years in a 100year period.

Then there is ‘decadal variability’, a common term that isn’t entirely distinct from a shift.

Decadal variability refers to an oscillation from a positive to a negative phase on the order of tens of years

Cyclone Genesis – or cyclogenesis – is an indicator that denotes the

chance of a cyclone forming.

It depends on some parameters, including the sea surface temperature, the ocean heat content, change in winds from the surface into the upper atmosphere (or the vertical shear), and rotation of winds near the surface.

If these conditions line up, they will sow the seed for a cyclone, but we still don't fully understand why some seeds sprout and grow into cyclones and some don't.

This said, all these factors except for wind rotation have seemingly favoured a higher cyclone formation potential since the 1990s. The crucial question is why this rapid increase occurred around this time.

The present study notes that the rapid increase in the cyclogenesis potential over the Arabian Sea coincides with a shift in the so-called 'Warm Arctic, Cold

Eurasian', or WACE, pattern.

Again: a shift rather than a trend.

WACE is a pattern of warm surface temperatures over the Arctic and a large blob of cold surface temperatures over Eurasia. This pattern is associated with upper level circulation changes that reach into the Indian Ocean sector.

Global warming also experienced a slowdown around the same time (although this continues to be debated).

More interestingly, scientists have argued that a so-called 'regime shift' occurred in the same period as well.

Such shifts are not unheard of; a similar event was noted in the mid1970s.

The expectations with which we invest in resources to adapt to future climate risks are vexed by many difficulties, including those

arising from uncertainties in climate risk at the level of specific regions across the country, visavis sea level rise, heavy rain, drought, heatwaves, and cyclones.

Of course, given our limited financial resources, climate adaptation remains a considerably monumental socioeconomic and political challenge.

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Rainbow pattern

If the rain has been heavy, the bow may spread across the sky and its two ends seem to rest on the earth below.

The cause of this interesting phenomenon is the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays as they fall on drops of rain.

As a ray passes into a drop of rain, the water acts like a tiny prism.

The ray is bent, or refracted, as it enters the drop and is separated into different colours.

As it strikes the inner surface of the drop, it is further reflected and dispersed.

Each colour is formed by rays that reach the eye at a certain angle, and the angle for a particular colour never changes.

The higher the sun the lower the bow. If the Sun is higher than 40 degrees, no bow can be seen.

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Padma Bridge

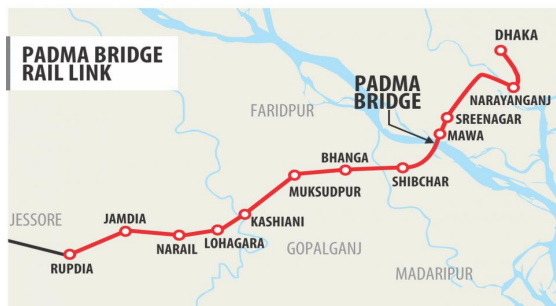
Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the 82km Padma Bridge Rail Link, the country's largest infrastructure project built under China's Belt and Road Initiative.

Ms. Hasina unveiled the Dhaka

Bhanga section of the rail route between Dhaka and Jashore through the Padma Bridge from Mawa Railway Station in Munshiganj

or ships and transmit real-time acoustic data, helping pin-point potential submarine threats.

The Hindu



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Sonobuoy

A sonobuoy is a small device used for underwater acoustic surveillance. It contains hydrophones that detect underwater sounds, especially those made by submarines. These devices are deployed from aircraft