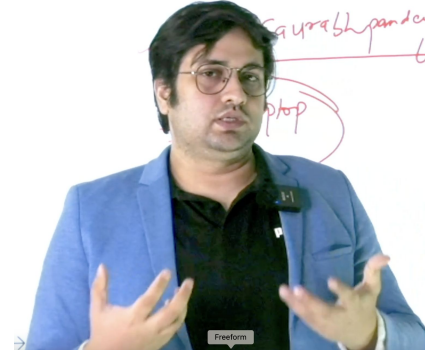

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- **UN Security Council Reform Initiatives**
- **L.69 Group**
- **Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) linking.**
- **Malkapur Lake**
- **India Elected to GlobE Steering Committee**
- **Symplectic**
- **Rabies**
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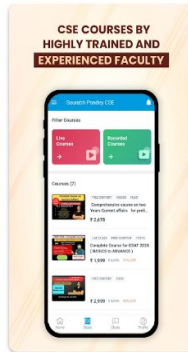
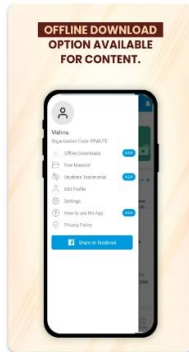
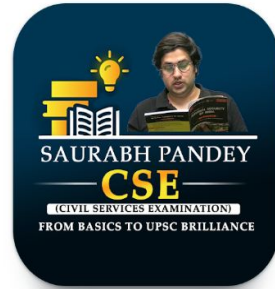
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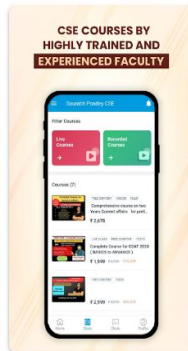
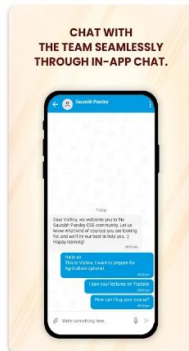
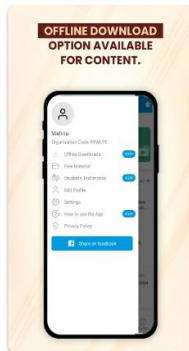
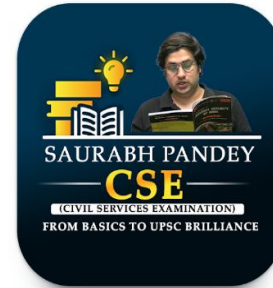
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Background

80th Anniversary of the UN approaching 🎉

G4 Countries: India 🇮🇳, Brazil 🇧🇷, Germany 🇩🇪, Japan 🇯🇵

Urgent calls for UNSC reform to enhance legitimacy and effectiveness.

Key Points from G4 Meeting

Date: September 23

Location: Fringes of UNGA

Review of reform progress and challenges faced by the multilateral system.



Key Discussions:

- Increase in permanent and non-permanent UNSC membership
- Enhanced participation for developing countries
- Representation for Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America



Reform Objectives



Increase Membership:

Permanent and non-permanent seats for developing countries



Representation for Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

Supporting Groups

L69 Group:

Collaboration with G4 for reforms.

Focus on the Common African Position (CAP).

C-10 Group:

Joint meetings to strengthen reform commitments  _____



Supportive Groups

L69 Group:

Includes India, chaired by Ralph E. Gonsalves

Joint meeting with C-10 (10 African countries)

Common African Position (CAP):

Based on Ezulwini Consensus and Sirte Declaration

Urgent need for comprehensive reform to maintain UN
credibility



Challenges Highlighted



Delay in Reform:

Impacts on UN's credibility and effectiveness.

Need for Representation:

Greater inclusion for Global South countries in decision-making.

Goals for Security Council

Transformative Reform:

Making UNSC more:

Representative

Transparent

Efficient

Effective

Democratic

Accountable 



Future Opportunities

Summit of the Future:

A platform for discussions on reform and representation.



About --L.69 Group



The L.69 Group is a group of developing countries from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific.

They form a major bloc that is united by the common cause of achieving the lasting and comprehensive reform of the United Nations Security Council. The group currently has 32 countries as its members.

L69 Grouping: A coalition of nations advocating for reforms in the UN.

Objective: To enhance representation and effectiveness of the UN Security Council (UNSC).

Key Players: Includes India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan as part of the G4.



Key points:

Focus on multilateralism.

Emphasize equitable representation.

Address global challenges effectively.



Topic → New memorandum of agreement between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) linking.



Key Components of the ERCP Linking Project

Project Overview

Agreement between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh 🤝

Linking ERCP with Parvati, Kali Sindh, and Chambal Rivers 💧

Objectives

Optimum utilization of water resources 🌊

Benefit to 13 districts in Rajasthan 🏞️



Stakeholders

Rajasthan Chief Minister Bhajan Lal Sharma 👤

Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Mohan Yadav 👤

Union Jal Shakti Minister C.R. Patil 🏛️

Project Components

Modified river links 

Detailed Project Report (DPR) formulation 

Consultation with officials and stakeholders 



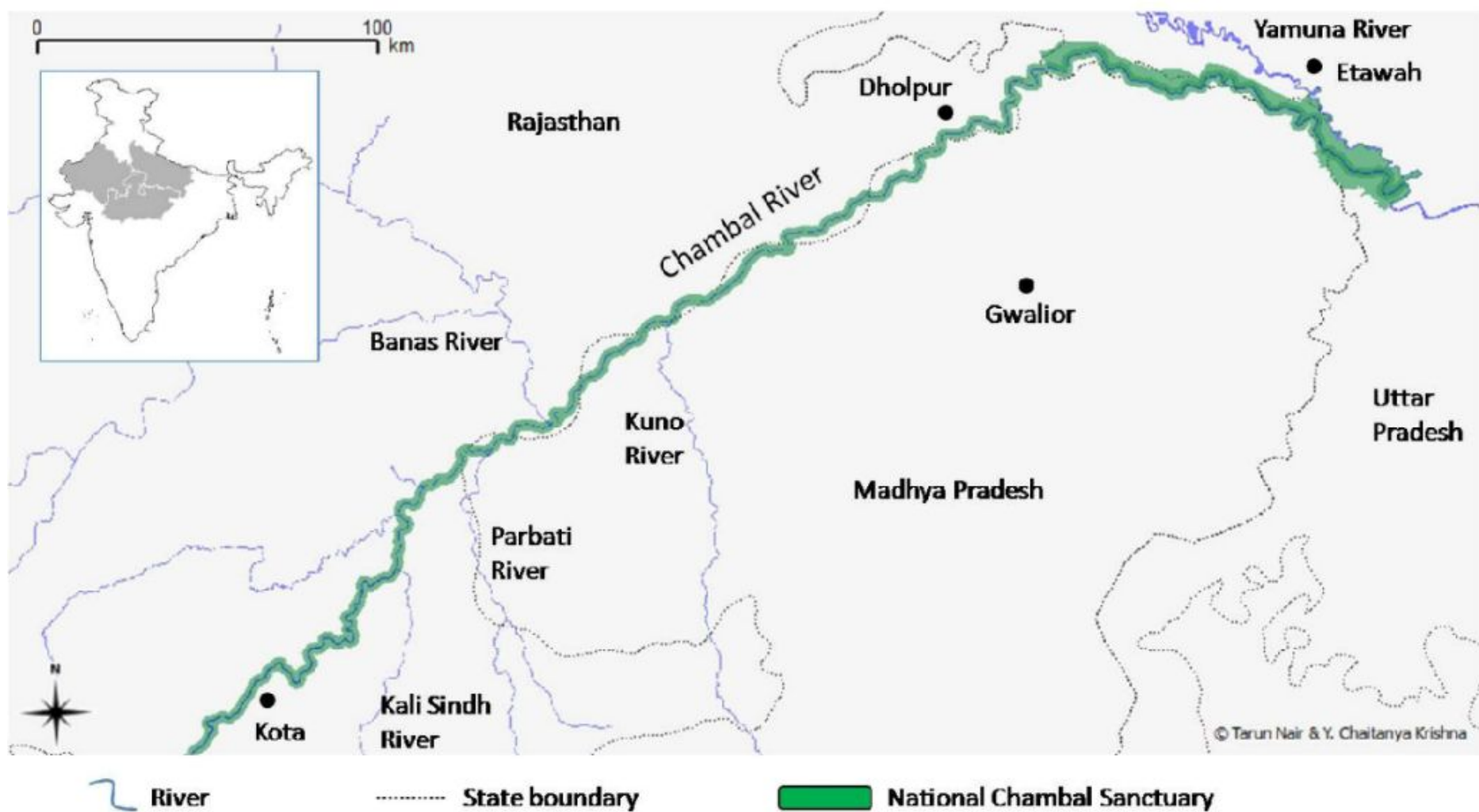


Figure 1. Location of the study area (inset) across the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh and near of the National

Historical Context



Previous disputes resolved 🇮🇳

Previous Congress government's initiatives 📁

Launch of construction using state resources 🏗️

Current Developments

Tripartite meeting leading to consensus 🏛️

National perspective plan for interlinking rivers 📈

Financial Aspects

Estimated project cost of ₹37,200 crore 💰

Initial work cost of ₹9,600 crore 🇮🇳

Future Implications

Potential for regional development 🚀

Addressing water scarcity issues 💧



Topic → Malkapur Lake

Key Insights

Location: Malkapur Lake is located in Telangana, India.

Recent Events: Recent demolition of illegal structures and military trials.

Illegal constructions on the lake have been a major concern. Government actions include demolishing unauthorized buildings.

The lake has been used for military floatation trials.



Overview

Election: India was elected to the 15-member GlobE Steering Committee.

Location: Plenary session held in Beijing.

Voting Process: Multistage voting process.

Key Points:

Role: India to shape global agenda against corruption.

Expertise: Valuable asset in combating corruption.

Platform: Strengthening international cooperation against financial crimes.



Project Components

Modified river links 

Detailed Project Report (DPR) formulation 

Consultation with officials and stakeholders 



About Globe Network



- The GlobE Network is a rapidly expanding global community of practitioners dedicated to countering corruption.
- It facilitates transnational cooperation in corruption cases.
- The Network members connect and collaborate directly to further cases.
- With partners, the Network strives for effective and efficient transnational cooperation between practitioners worldwide.
- Corruption is a complex issue that crosses national borders, making it difficult for individual countries to combat it effectively on their own.

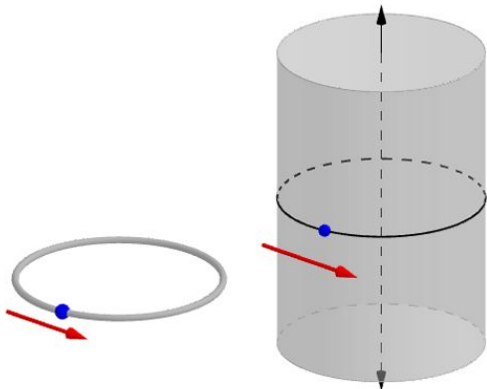


-
- By facilitating international cooperation between practitioners in cases, and the sharing of knowledge and resources, the GlobE Network aims to strengthen the global response to corruption by enabling law enforcement authorities to detect, investigate and prosecute cross-border corruption offences.
 - Established in 2021, the GlobE Network welcomes anti-corruption law enforcement authorities from all UN Member States and States parties to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).
 - Governed by its members, the Network is supported by the United Nations Office against Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which provides the Network's secretariat.



—
Topic→symplectic (not comparable) **Placed in or among, as if woven together.**

Symplectic Geometry



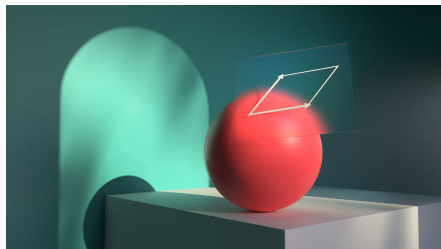
Definition: A branch of differential geometry and topology.

Focus: Studies *symplectic manifolds* and their properties.

Applications: Used in physics, particularly in Hamiltonian mechanics.

Symplectic geometry explores the interplay between geometry and physics, especially in describing dynamical systems.

Mathematical Tools



Differential Forms: Used to define symplectic structures.

Topology: Studies properties that remain invariant under continuous transformations.

Hamiltonian Dynamics: Framework utilizing symplectic structures to describe systems.

Applications in Physics

Classical Mechanics: Describes the evolution of mechanical systems.

Quantum Mechanics: Connects classical and quantum theories through phase space.

Control Theory: Applies symplectic methods to optimize dynamic systems.

Q 19 Working women

... must have someone to take care of their child. In India, family structures have historically often filled this need, with fathers working outside the home, and mothers providing child care and elder care. However, this model is not conducive to India's growing ambitions. If the country is to grow into a \$5 trillion economy, women must be included. There are two specific ways to get here: women's work, often care work, must be appropriately valued, and women must be adequately supported to participate in economic activity outside the home.

All women work, but not all of them get paid. Economist Claudia Goldin's 2023 Nobel Prize-winning work demonstrates this across American history. India's first national Time Use Survey released in 2020 by the National Statistical Office, finds that 81.2% of all women are engaged in unpaid domestic services, compared with 26.1% of men. It finds that men spend 42 hours on average on activities within the production boundary, i.e. what is traditionally counted as economic activity, whereas women spend 19 hours. However, women spend 10 times more time on household maintenance and care for children, the sick and the elderly – 34.6 hours versus 3.6 hours.

There are two implications for the working women's burden: the dreaded "double burden", where women contribute to family income does not come with a shadow of dangerous equipment and high pollution. It endangers their lives and health at the most crucial age for brain development, i.e. under three years. All subsequent efforts and public funds directed towards education, health and skilling are then built on a weak base.

The government already runs the world's largest public system for child services, the remarkable Anganwadi system, which reaches 80 million children of up to six years of age through 1.4 million centres. These centres function best in a rural setting, where community members participate together. However, since they are only open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., women still need additional care options if they are to work a full eight-hour day.

A fast-urbanising India needs different models to support its women. Crèches offer one solution: as of 2020, the National Crèche Scheme operates nearly 6,500 crèches across the country. Crèches help mothers build stable careers, as well as give children – who would otherwise be exposed at work – a safe, nurturing environment. The private sector recognises this need, and provides services for high-income families: the childcare/preschool ecosystem is an estimated \$1.25 crore industry, expected to grow at 11.2% CAGR till 2028. There is an imperative, therefore, for the public sector to ramp up its already considerable efforts, to ensure that the working women's income and provide high-quality child services to all.

Today, the women's labour force participation rate (FLFPR in India is 37.8% according to...

other words, not only do women shoulder the burden of domestic work, but they also boost the GDP in the process. Yet in the official logs, they are not working. Governments should change the way they value this labour. India can call for and lead the change in the internationally defined System of National Accounts so that changes can be incorporated into everything from GDP calculations to Census questionnaires. When uncounred, women's work remains invisible, which has implications for labour and employment policies. For example, statistical invisibility pushes household labour "outside the realm of protective labour legislation," which limits the work day and regulates labour conditions. Women in India work 1.5 hours longer a day than men, mostly unpaid, often in unsanitary conditions.

Another facet

There is another face to this picture: supporting women working outside the home. In low-income families, single-income households are often an impossibility – both parents work simply because they have to. This means that the model of the breadwinner-caregiver begins to break down. Low-income women are working without support far more often than expected. This again is not reflected in the data because of volatility – women's work is often sporadic and irregular and they often contribute to family businesses from within the home. A study revealed that women contribute 14% of econo...

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Women's unpaid work...



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- However, women spend 10 times more time on household maintenance and care for children, the sick and the elderly – 34.6 hours versus 3.6 hours.
- There are two implications for this: working women face the dreaded “double burden”, where working outside the home and contributing to family income does not come with a commensurate reduction in household responsibilities



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Q 19 - GSPAPER 1

Women can make the world better

Economic history has long been chronicled through a male lens, emphasizing the contributions of men and their viewpoints. Just look at the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences. It has been awarded to 90 men since 1901 – and just three women. The first, Elinor Ostrom, won in 2009 for explaining how local communities, most of them in developing countries, govern themselves. The second, Esther Duflo, won in 2019, for her experimental work in alleviating global poverty. Claudia Goldin was the third woman awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2023 for her work explaining why women earn less money than men even when they do the same work.



Arun Maitra
is the author of 'Shaping the Future: How to Be, Think, and Act in New World'

Economics science is focused on studying systems for producing economically valuable goods and services efficiently. Natural and human resources are measured by economists in money terms. Claudia Goldin was awarded for her work explaining why women earn less money than men even when they do the same work. A woman's work in the family contributes to the well-being of humans in society; it does not add to the growth of the economy and GDP. Ms. Goldin's research reveals that women, who also attend to the caring work required for families at home, are considered less valuable in economic enterprises because they cannot commit to continuously working full time for their employers, which men can.

The future of work and India
Patterns of economic growth have shifted globally. Long term employment in industrial forms of establishments is becoming harder to find even in rich countries. More employment is being generated now in the gig economy and the informal sector. Even in large industries establishments, jobs are on short term contracts. These trends in the future of work are a special challenge for India, which has the largest numbers of youth in the world. They are finding fewer opportunities for dignified work with

more in care-giving services. Sadly, care-giving work is not valued in the money economy. The millions of women providing domestic services, and millions more who are providing care in communities as ASHA workers (Accredited Social Health Activist) and anganwadis workers in primary health and education, are very poorly paid.

The Indian Prime Minister has called upon the G-20 to support human-centric development going beyond GDP. The vision of globalisation so far has been "One Earth, One Economy, One Future". India has called for a different vision at the G-20. *Vishvaavna Katambhakam*: "One Family, One Earth, One Future". GDP is a monetary measure of only the economic component of a society. GDP does not value care-giving work. Therefore, to pursue its ambitions to become a "\$10 trillion-dollar GDP" economy, policymakers, even in India, want to pack women out of their families and from informal work, and push them into more efficient, industrial-form establishments to contribute to GDP.

The SDG goal
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be achieved by 2030, cover a range of environmental, social, and economic problems that must be solved simultaneously to make progress more inclusive and sustainable. The G-20 has assessed that, at the midway point to 2030, the global progress on SDGs is off-track with only 12% of targets on track. Clearly, we must change our approach for achieving the SDGs.

Many wise men have advised that we cannot solve complex systemic problems with the same ways of thinking that have caused them. The prevalent paradigm of public policy is for domain experts to determine best solutions in their respective areas, and for government organisations and non-governmental organisations to deliver them on scale. However, educational solutions that work in Kerala will not

work in local systems solutions cooperatively developed by communities are the only way the goals of the SDGs can be achieved.

Value the work of caring
The masculine view of the economy is a production machine driven by competition. A feminine view of the economy is a society of human beings who care. Mainstream economics, so far dominated by men, has created a Tragedy of the Commons. Nobel Laureate Ostrom showed how local communities, often with women at their centre, cooperatively govern their local resources equitably and sustainably. Ms. Ostrom proposed a different paradigm, based on cooperation, equity, and sustainability, for realising the Promise of the Commons, which is the urgent need of this millennium.

A paradigm change is required in economics. Paradigm changes always require a power shift which is difficult because people with power will not let go. Money gives power, political authority gives power, and formal education and science (Pibls and Nobel Prizes) give power too. In fact, this is the basis of a caste system of power in all societies. Those with the power of money, authority, and formal higher education are the upper castes in the hierarchy. They form coalitions among themselves, ostensibly to make life better for the common people who, they say, cannot govern themselves and must be developed.

It is time for the powers above to humbly listen to the people and learn from them, rather than teaching them ways that have led humanity to grave problems of environmental degradation and economic inequalities. The global, male dominated, money-driven, system of institutions of business and society needs an overhaul. Women must be given freedom, not just to be promoted within male-dominated institutions, but rather to shape better, family-spirited, institutions for governance. Moreover, local communities must be given more powers for designing and implementing inclusive and



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citizen centric administration
Social Capital
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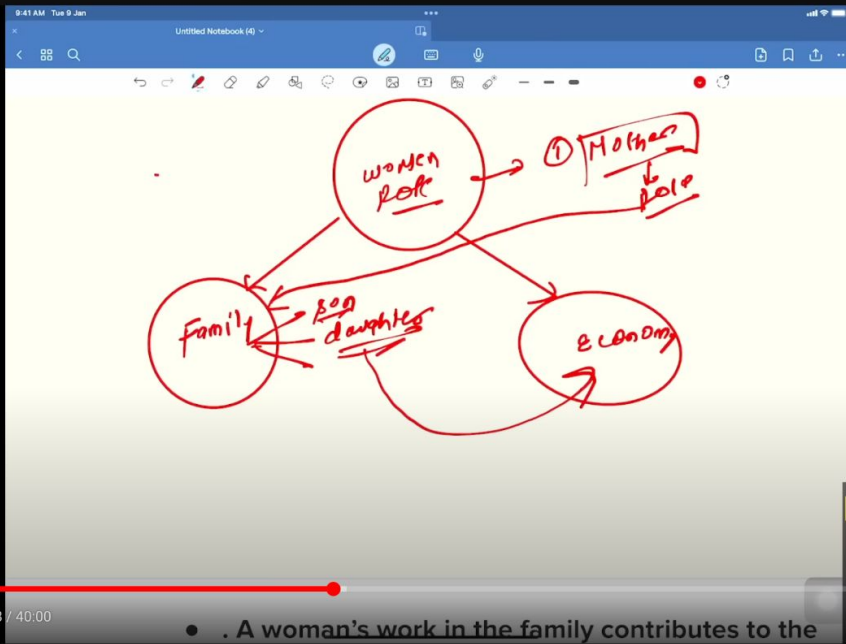
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Q 20 Cultural diversity and socio economic marginalities

Language diversity can be one eg

Topic- Indian Class

Overview of Indian Classical Languages

Definition: Languages with ancient literary traditions
Significance: Cultural heritage and identity

Major Indian Classical Languages

Sanskrit

Ancient scriptures and texts
Importance in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism

Tamil

Oldest living language
Rich literary tradition

Telugu

Promotion of classical status
Rich literary history

26th & 25th August 2024 | The Hindu Editorial & News Analysis | Daily current affairs | S pandey

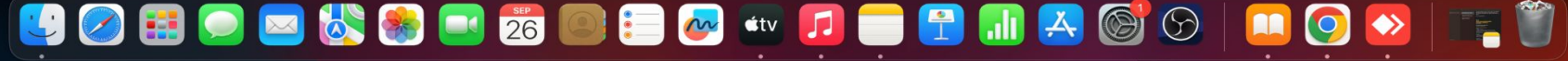
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Top chat replay



Q 16 - TWISTER OR TORNADOES

About tornadoes

- Tornado - A violently rotating column of air touching the ground, usually attached to the base of a thunderstorm.
- Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms.
- Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds.
- Winds of a tornado may reach 300 miles per hour

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Solar wind from corona

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- parul tiwari good morning sir
- Jaysingh Rathod good morning sir
- Kiea Zehra Good morning sir attending session fr Lucknow UP. Kisa Zehra
- TIKESH RATHIA good morning sir
- Prashant Tiwari Ram Ram sir 🙏🙏
- Raj Shaw Indian ka % kitna hai sir?
- Ananya Nandi good morning sir
- Raj Shaw ok sir
- Samrat Barui morning sir
- Samrat Barui from west bengal
- MOHIT RAGHAV good morning sir
- Prashant Tiwari pta nhi
- AVISHEK KUMAR yes now it's ok
- Aditi Baji Mohite not it restarted
- Aditi Baji Mohite yes sir voice clear
- Jyoti K Sharma yes sir
- Jyoti K Sharma voice clear hai
- Simran Gautam Yes sir clear
- Raj Shaw all clear sir

- 20 A new report of water published last week...
 - Science magazine considers that land and water are the most important natural resources.
 - It says that the world's population is growing and the demand for water is increasing.
 - It says that the world's population is growing and the demand for water is increasing.
 - It says that the world's population is growing and the demand for water is increasing.
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- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25

Recharging groundwater by water-harvesting measures

Update From 18TH OCT 2022

SCIENCE
D. Balasubramanian

When looking for a new home, one issue that is never forgotten is "how deep is the water table there?". The water table defines the depth at which cracks and pores in rocks are saturated with water. Such water, stored in subterranean spaces, is called groundwater and the water-bearing rock strata are called aquifers.

Groundwater is a critical resource. It is the principal water source for a fourth of the world's population. India is the world's largest groundwater user; nearly 250 cubic kilometers was taken out in 2017, about 90% of this was used for irrigation. The rest went to towns and villages.

The agrarian economy of the Indo-Gangetic plains is sustained by groundwater. But there are fears that the Indo-Gangetic basin aquifer may soon be incapable of supporting so much irrigation. This is very noticeable in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan (see *Journal of Hydrology*, 598 (2020)). The Green Revolution has been sustained by using tube wells. The lowering of the water table forces farmers to use high-powered submersible pumps, which has worsened the situation.

Satellite gravimetry has provided convincing evidence in support of the alarming state of groundwater depletion. The data are reinforced with local-level water table measurements in wells. The average rate of groundwater decline in this part of India has been 1.4 cm per year in this century. Depletion is not so acute in regions where groundwater is brackish.

Raising the water table of aquifers are recharged with water from rainfall and rivers.

net positive impact. It is heartening to note that in the last decade, these regions of Maharashtra have also started their own Managed Aquifer Recharge programmes such as the Jalviki Shikra.

Another part of the country facing a marked decline in groundwater levels is a region overlapping Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, where the aquifers are located in crystalline bedrock. In such rocks, water is found only in cracks and fissures as the rock itself is not porous. Under these circumstances, tanks and ponds do not contribute much to groundwater recharge.

In rural areas of this region, recharge is mostly affected from rainfall and irrigation-related recycling. Interestingly, the major source of groundwater recharge in an urban area (Bengaluru) is from leaks in water distribution pipes.

The article was written in collaboration with Subali Chandani who works in molecular modelling. subali.chandani@gmail.com

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22 

23

- The water table defines the depth of which wells and pumps in rocks are saturated with water.
- Dikes make shallow aquifers more saline to salt groundwater and the underlying rock units are called aquifers.
- Groundwater is a critical resource, it is the principal water source for a fourth of the world's population.
- In the world's largest groundwater user, nearly 200 saline aquifers were used in 2011.

24

- Almost 90% of this was used for irrigation, the rest went to towns and villages.
- The agrarian economy of the Indo Gangetic plains is sustained by groundwater.
- And there are fears that the Indo Gangetic basin aquifer may soon be incapable of supporting so much irrigation.

25

- The lowering of the water table forces farmers to use high-powered subsurface pumps which has worsened the situation.

26

- Raising the water table: Aquifers are recharged with water from rainfall, rivers, their tributaries, and a rise in the level of the sea.
- There is an increase in the collection of water for drinking water.
- These saline lake water, which also supports groundwater levels.
- An important factor contributing to the good health of aquifers is cross-pollination of water.
- Community based mechanisms to recharge groundwater.
- A good example is seen in the semi-arid region of Rajasthan.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

- About 90% of this was used for irrigation, the rest went to towns and villages.
- The agrarian economy of the Indo Gangetic plains is sustained by groundwater.
- But there are fears that the Indo Gangetic basin aquifer may soon be incapable of supporting so much irrigation

Q 9 -Intercaste marriage

Click to add text

Inter-marriages can reduce caste tensions, says court

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI

Educated youngsters are showing the way forward to reduce caste and community tensions in India by tying the knot in inter-marriages, the Supreme Court said in a recent judgment.

"Educated younger boys and girls are choosing their life partners, which, in turn, is a departure from the earlier norms of society where caste and community play a major role. Possibly, this is the way forward where caste and community tensions will reduce by such inter-marriages," a Bench, led by Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, said.

DETAILS ON PAGE 10

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Slide 19 content

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Slide 23 content

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Slide 24 content

Q 8
BASED ON GENDER GAP REPORT

Case of india

- With a population of over 140 crore, even two steps back mean staggering numbers.
- Though India, it pointed out, had shown a slight improvement in economic participation and opportunity for the last few years, it would need 6.2 percentage points more to match its 2012 score of 46%.
- One way of achieving the objective will be through bridging gender gaps in, say, the labour force participation rate (45.9%).



29:19 / 1:00:39

The Hindu Editorial & News Analysis | Gender gap report 17th & 16th June 2024 | Saurabh pandey

JUNE 2024 -THE HINDU
Saurabh Pandey UPSC - 13 / 26

Top chat replay

- E Ekta sengar good morning sir
- Ankit Saxena pranam sir
- Simran Gautam good morning sir
- Simran Gautam clearly audible sir
- Saheb Banerjee audible sir
- RAKHI SINHA good morning sir

- 1 - Topics-
 - Gender parity
 - India and Gap
 - Education and Technology Integration
 - COVID-19
 - Women
 - Men
- 2 - GS-1- GENDER GAP REPORT
- 3 - India has climbed eight places from last year in the annual Gender Gap Report, 2023, and is now ranked 127 out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity. But this improved statistic, closing 64.3% of the overall gender gap, is hardly a cause for cheer.
- 4 - On the four key markers of the index – economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment – India has advanced in all four, but it still has a long way to go to reach parity with men. India has advanced in all four, but it still has a long way to go to reach parity with men.
- 5 - India has advanced in all four, but it still has a long way to go to reach parity with men.
- 6 - But, as the report points out, women represent only 45.1% of parliamentarians. The highest for India since the inaugural 2006 edition.

GS-1- GENDER GAP REPORT

Click to add text

Bridging the gap Efforts to reduce gender disparities must continue in earnest

India has climbed eight places from last year in the annual Gender Gap Report, 2023, and is now ranked 127 out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity. But this improved statistic, closing 64.3% of the overall gender gap, is hardly a cause for cheer. On the four key markers of the index – economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment – India has advanced in all four, but it still has a long way to go to reach parity with men. India has advanced in all four, but it still has a long way to go to reach parity with men. India has advanced in all four, but it still has a long way to go to reach parity with men.

But, as the report points out, women represent only 45.1% of parliamentarians. The highest for India since the inaugural 2006 edition. This should spur Parliament to take it to the next level by acting on the long pending Women's Reservation Bill, which proposes to reserve 33% of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women, and introduced in 1996. To understand where things stand on women's participation in politics, consider this: Nagaland, which became a State in 1963, elected its first two women MLAs only in 2023.

On providing even access for men and women on economic participation and opportunity, India ranks near the bottom, with less than 40% parity. On the one hand, there are upticks in parity in wages and income, but then shares of women in senior positions and technical roles have dropped. Another concern is India's performance in health and survival, though an improvement in sex ratio at birth has given up parity after more than a decade of slow progress. It is imperative that girls get access to education through school and college and they also need paid work. Women end up doing so much unpaid work at home that many do not have the time or the energy to opt for paid work. Providing girls with a job-assured education will automatically improve all development indices including nutrition, and break the vicious cycle of early marriage leading to poor maternal and child health. If the pandemic revealed the fragility of life, it was harder on women, with their labour participation rates dropping, thus reducing household incomes. Often, even if they get a job, women are impeded by patriarchal and cultural norms; besides, they often have to worry about their safety. The pandemic may have stalled progress to achieve gender equality by 2030, but work towards bridging the gap must go on in earnest.

- 11 **World Population Day**
 - World had celebrated the country's largest number of people on the occasion of World Population Day on 11th July 2024.
 - Global issues relating to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were the main focus of the event.
 - The event was held in New Delhi, India, on 11th July 2024.
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- 12 **India's population dynamics**
 - India's population dynamics have been a subject of concern for several years.
 - The country's population is growing rapidly, and this is a cause for concern.
 - The government has taken several steps to address this issue.
 - These steps include promoting family planning and improving healthcare services.
- 13 **India's population dynamics**
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- 14 **The average life expectancy of Indians has also increased over time.**
 - With this, India is experiencing a demographic shift.
 - India's population dynamics are changing rapidly.
 - The government has taken several steps to address this issue.
 - These steps include promoting family planning and improving healthcare services.
- 15 **The Indian population dynamics have been a subject of concern for several years.**
 - The country's population is growing rapidly, and this is a cause for concern.
 - The government has taken several steps to address this issue.
 - These steps include promoting family planning and improving healthcare services.

India's demographic journey of hits and misses

Q7 - Demographic winter

Click to add text

...s observe World Population Day on ... standards. The issue of population aging, ...

... The world population has crossed one billion in 1987 and challenges such as poverty, health and gender inequality were plaguing the world, developing countries in particular. ...

... The country's population dynamics have been a subject of concern for several years. ...

... The average life expectancy of Indians has also increased over time. ...

... The Indian population dynamics have been a subject of concern for several years. ...

Linked slide

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Moving policy away from population control

India's focus should be on investment in human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on health by population ageing



IYENGAR AND MISHRA

National Family Health Survey. However, even after reaching the replacement level of fertility, the population will continue to grow for three to four decades owing to the population momentum (large cohorts of women in their reproductive age groups). Post independence, in the 1950s, India had a TFR of six. Several States have reached TFR of two except for Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra and Madhya Pradesh. All these States face headwinds in achieving a low TFR. These include high illiteracy levels, rampant child marriages, high levels of under-five mortality rates, a low workforce participation of women, and low contraceptive usage compared to other States. A majority of women in these States do not have much of an economic or domestic role in their lives. Initiatives ameliorating the status of women in society (ignoring all, only applied to developed countries) will have to be implemented in a holistic manner.

Demographic dividend
A large population is perceived to mean greater human capital, higher growth and improved standards of living. In the last few decades, the share of the working age population has grown remarkably due to the dependency ratio (the number of children and elderly persons per working person) in the population. This is expected to be achieved no later than 2046 and is expected to be at 70% (the last mentioned in WP 2022). Last year, India reached a significant milestone in its demographic dividend. The infant mortality rate declined from 110 in 2016 (the highest) to 37 in 2020. The under-five mortality rate fell from 25 to 14, and the neonatal mortality rate fell from 2004 to the lowest (12) in 2020. Every other woman in the reproductive age group in India is literate, and every third woman has a mobile phone. India ranks 10th in the world in terms of internet usage. India is called a young nation with 55% of the population below 25 years of age. But the share in India's elderly population is now 21, compared and is expected to rise to 26% by 2046. In 2016, the oldest population was 10% (elderly population was 16%). The advance momentum in the development of a digital India, financial and healthcare support system etc. are essential for the benefit of the hour. The focus of action should be on human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on health by population ageing. The elderly population ageing, the should be taken and suitable infrastructure, conducive social welfare schemes and suitable investment in quality education and health. The focus should be on human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on health by population ageing. We do not have such a seven-point plan by social, an augmentation of the post-independence, there has been a transition towards an

million missing girls. Improvement in sex ratio should be a priority as some countries face severe challenges from a marriage squeeze (an imbalance between the number of men and women available to marry in a specific society and eventual bride price).

Life expectancy at birth, a summary indicator of overall public health achievements, saw a remarkable recovery graph from 52 years in 1947 to 70 years in 2019. It is welcome to see how overall mortality indicators have improved in the last seven decades. The infant mortality rate declined from 110 in 2016 (the highest) to 37 in 2020. The under-five mortality rate fell from 25 to 14, and the neonatal mortality rate fell from 2004 to the lowest (12) in 2020. Every other woman in the reproductive age group in India is literate, and every third woman has a mobile phone. India ranks 10th in the world in terms of internet usage. India is called a young nation with 55% of the population below 25 years of age. But the share in India's elderly population is now 21, compared and is expected to rise to 26% by 2046. In 2016, the oldest population was 10% (elderly population was 16%). The advance momentum in the development of a digital India, financial and healthcare support system etc. are essential for the benefit of the hour. The focus of action should be on human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on health by population ageing. The elderly population ageing, the should be taken and suitable infrastructure, conducive social welfare schemes and suitable investment in quality education and health. The focus should be on human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on health by population ageing. We do not have such a seven-point plan by social, an augmentation of the post-independence, there has been a transition towards an

the 1990s, which is the primary reason for worry. India is home to over eight crore people with diabetes. Further, more than a quarter of global deaths due to age-related diseases occur in India alone. With an increasingly ageing population in the grip of rising NCDs, India faces a serious health risk in the decades ahead. In contrast, India's health care infrastructure is high by inadequate and inefficient. Addressing India's public health challenges is a task, varying between 1% and 15% of GDP, which is among the lowest percentages in the world.

India is called a young nation with 55% of the population below 25 years of age. But the share in India's elderly population is now 21, compared and is expected to rise to 26% by 2046. In 2016, the oldest population was 10% (elderly population was 16%). The advance momentum in the development of a digital India, financial and healthcare support system etc. are essential for the benefit of the hour. The focus of action should be on human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on health by population ageing. The elderly population ageing, the should be taken and suitable infrastructure, conducive social welfare schemes and suitable investment in quality education and health. The focus should be on human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on health by population ageing. We do not have such a seven-point plan by social, an augmentation of the post-independence, there has been a transition towards an

Update From 12TH AUGUST 20...

Q - 6 CLOUDBURST

- 26
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List of slide thumbnails on the left side of the presentation.

Main slide content: Why cloudburst forecast in India still remains elusive. Monitoring stations on the ground can hardly capture cloudburst characteristics due to their highly localised and short occurrence. Includes an image of a boat in a flooded area and a list of key facts.



Q -5 MIGRATION

- Migration pattern
- India Africa and USA
- COVID-19 pandemic
- CAG Report on MNC
- Discrimination continuation
- Politics
- Home



- 7. This year, International Migrants Day observed annually on December 18 must be seen in the backdrop of unprecedented volatility that began in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 infectious disease outbreak, there were events such as the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, worsening poverty in the sub-Saharan region, and also climate change, resulting in large-scale migration.

- According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM)'s World Migration Report 2022, there were 281 million international migrants globally in 2022, with nearly two-thirds being labour migrants.
- While there were 80 million labour migrants in 2018, that figure rose to 114 million in 2020.

A retelling of the Indian migrant worker's plight

This year, International Migrants Day (observed annually on December 18) must be seen in the backdrop of unprecedented volatility that began in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Besides this infectious disease outbreak, there were events such as the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, worsening poverty in the sub-Saharan region, and also climate change, resulting in large-scale migration.

Data on migration
According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM)'s World Migration Report 2022, there were 281 million international migrants globally in 2022, with nearly two-thirds being labour migrants. While there were 80 million labour migrants in 2018, the figure touched 114 million in 2020.

In the larger pool of migrants, South Asia's share is nearly 40%. Further, the South Asia Gulf Migratory corridor is the world's largest migrant corridor.

Long-term data on international migration show that "migration is not uniform across the world and is shaped by economic, geographic, demographic and other factors, resulting in distinct migration patterns, such as migration corridors developed over many years".

Recently, there is the case of around 300 Indian engineers from Tamil Nadu who were trafficked to Myanmar to work for a crypto scam and nearly 20 Indian nurses trafficked to the United Arab Emirates for fake job offers, both groups had migrated after a desperate "post-COVID-19 job hunt".

According to Kerala government data, some 1.7 million Keralaites returned from abroad during the pandemic between June 2020 and June 2022. 1.5 million had suffered job losses. None of them had a proper plan to survive, and were starting afresh with self-employment opportunities in Kerala. Unfortunately, despite India being the largest

migrant-sending and remittance-receiving country, the welfare of Indian migrants abroad is hardly a priority for the Government and policymakers. It is a matter of serious concern that India has not shown a tangible and comprehensive migration policy to ensure decent living and safe movement of migrants.

India manages or governs Indians migrating abroad using the Emigration Act, 1983. In the last 40 years, migration has witnessed sea changes. However, the Indian government has been silent on the issue of updating the Act.

The authorities have still to initiate discussions for the smooth passage of a robust Emigration Bill in Parliament.

In the winter session of Parliament, a document tabled shows that around nine million Indian migrants are working in the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCZ) countries. Though some of the GCC states have passed reforms to safeguard the rights of migrants and to protect them from discrimination, the situation at the grass-roots level is different may.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the existing exploitative nature of the kofid system as sponsorship system that regulates the relationship between employers and migrant workers which has invariably resulted in the most retrogressive form of labour force.

An India-led campaign
Presently, South Asian countries, including their civil society organisations, scholars and migrant activists are leading a justice for wage theft campaign for the abandonment of the pending Indian specific and other related cases of labour.

The pandemic has resulted in unemployment, income specific and other related cases of labour, and more importantly, in the non-payment of salaries, compensations and were resulting that it must be noted that rich employers in GCC nations who violate basic labour laws and refuse regular

salaries and dues, are from different nationalities, including Indians.

The recurring problems that migrant labourers face are: irregular payment, poor working conditions, violation of labour rights, the absence of a proper grievance redress mechanism, and access to transnational judicial systems. Irregular payment and non-payment of wages, and abuse at the workplace have been a long-term problem in the GCC countries. This has been exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Countries such as the Philippines which have revealed the wage theft of their migrants are taking up the issue legally.

Focus on women workers
Attention needs to be focused on the women migrant workers, largely limited to GCC countries and also to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development countries to some extent. Interestingly, Indian nurses and care givers have been working in the most volatile countries such as Iraq, Syria, Libya, Yemen and Israel, and even remote Papua New Guinea.

Women workers continue to face countries using the services of recruiting agencies on account of major domestic problems. Presently, the Government should comprehensively assess the situation of migrant women and construct women-centric, rights-based policies.

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic has reinvigorated global migration patterns, re-emergent migratory corridors, and exposed the unbridled vulnerabilities and questions of international migrant labour.

The United Nations, through its non-binding resolution, "Global Compact for Safe, Orderly Migration and Regular Migration", recognises the challenge migrant labour faces across the world. In this context, the Government of India has to revisit its policies in the post-pandemic migratory scenario by engaging all stakeholders and by passing the Emigration Bill 2021.



Click to add speaker notes



28th dec 2022

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1

Q Explain the factors responsible for change in migration pattern in south asia.

2

- Migration pattern
- India Africa and USA
- Economic causes
- ILO Report on MNC
- International community
- Pandemic
- Modern

3

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- This year, International Migrants Day observed annually on December 18th must be seen in the backdrop of unprecedented volatility that began in 2020 as result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

5

COVID-19 infectious disease outbreak, there were events such as the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, worsening poverty in the sub-Saharan region, and other climate change, resulting in large scale migration.

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Q Explain the factors responsible for change in migration pattern in south asia.

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- 4. This is the first of the nation's... (Thumbnail)
- 5. This is the first of the nation's... (Thumbnail)
- 6. Recent migrants are... (Thumbnail)
- 7. The India-Australia trade agreement... (Thumbnail)
- 8. This is the first of the nation's... (Thumbnail)
- 9. This is the first of the nation's... (Thumbnail)

Push the policy needle forward on migrant support

Amidst the scattered experimentation now, the Centre must offer strategic policy guidance for inter-State coordination



MUKTA NAIK & VARUN AGGARWAL

Only two years ago, in the wake of a nationwide lockdown, India was left shocked by the plight of migrant workers hundreds of kilometres, facing hunger, exhaustion and violence, to get to the safety of their home villages. The dire circumstances of the migrants tugged at our collective heartstrings. They became the focus of large-scale relief efforts by governments and civil society alike. The Government ramped up the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) project, announced the Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) scheme, set up the e-Shram portal and began to draft a migration policy. These initiatives generated hope that the migrant crisis of 2020 would be a turning point, setting India firmly on a policy path by offering adequate citizenship and the accompanying social, economic and political rights to internal migrants.

Still a tale of distress
Two years on, migrant distress has disappeared from our television screens but continues to be a lived reality. Repeated surveys have found that the incomes of migrant workers have fallen to less than 50% of their pre-pandemic levels. The distress has not only not disappeared but has become more widespread. The government's response has been inadequate. The migrant crisis is still a tale of distress.

Despite this, a cohesive migration policy guidance remains elusive. Instead, disconnected policy initiatives and technocratic fixes chase specific agendas while nativism re-asserts itself through domicile quotas and reservations. The agenda of migrant inclusion has been pushed to the periphery of our collective consciousness. This is not something India can afford to precipitate. Today, a third of the nation's workforce is mobile. Migrants fuel critical sectors such as manufacturing, construction, hospitality, logistics and commercial agriculture. Despite their economic and humanitarian reasoning to bring migrants back into the policy discourse, the current policy scenario is at best fragmented and at worst waning. To course correct, we must recognise the entrenched structural constraints slowing the migration policy momentum and take strategic steps to push the policy needle forward.

A politicised phenomenon
First, we must recognise that migration is a highly politicised phenomenon in India. States are highly influenced by the political economy of migration. "Destination States" experience a tension between economic needs, which require migrant labour, and political needs, which promote nativist policies that impose domicile restrictions on employment and social security. On the flip side, the "sending States" are highly motivated to serve their "own people" by...



FILE PHOTO: L. RAMANATHAN

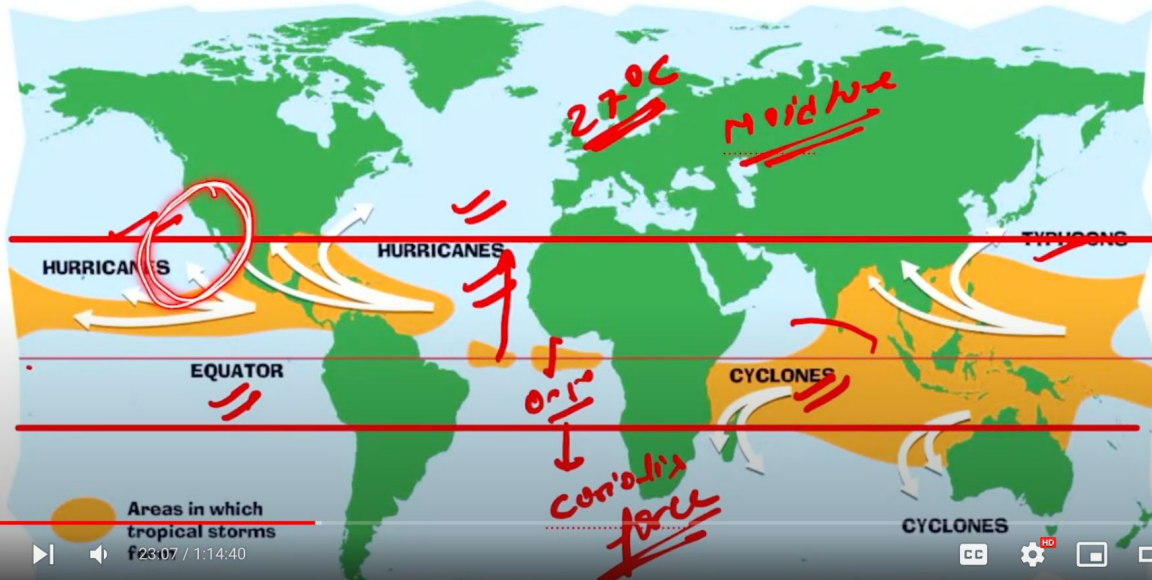
over, development policy in India has bet big on rural development as an antidote to migration. This widespread "sedentary bias" continues to influence policy even though migration is an important pathway for impoverished marginalised rural households to find economic security (and social emancipation). Second, migrants are a perennially fuzzy category in policy discourse, located inside two larger categories that have long troubled policymakers: the unorganised worker and the urban poor. Even the e-Shram portal, which has made impressive progress in registering unorganised workers, has been unable to accurately distinguish and target migrants. Policy interventions in major urban destinations continue to conflate the urban poor with low-income migrants. Hence, slum development continues as the primary medium for alleviating migrant concerns, while in reality, most migrants live on workites that are entirely out of the policy gaze. There seems to be an implicit assumption in the...

es the timeline for addressing the migrant issue far out. It is no longer an urgent priority. Third, migration policy discourse is seemingly paralysed by the now well-acknowledged failure of official datasets to capture the actual scale and the frequency of internal migration in India. Data systems designed to periodically record only one spatial location have posed great challenges to welfare delivery for up to 500 million people who are part of multi-locational migrant households. The novel coronavirus pandemic has placed a sharp focus on problems such as educating and vaccinating those children who accompany their migrant parents, or ensuring that migrant women avail maternity benefits at multiple locations. Policy in India often emerges from the ground up, taking decades to cement into national law and standard practice. We have seen this in education and food security in migration too, despite the structural constraints outlined above, it is heartening to see many initiatives on the ground that have immense potential to influence strategic shifts in migration policy. For example, many States have initiated data projects that can track migrants and generate dynamic real-time data that aid welfare delivery. Maharashtra's Migration Tracking System (MTS), which focuses on women and children has been successfully piloted in five districts. Chhattisgarh's State Migration Tracking System (SMS) is another...

tionally been the nodal department for migrant welfare. For example, Maharashtra's MTS is located within the Women and Child Development Department. However, there is further need for multistakeholder approaches underpinned by a strategic convergence across government departments and initiatives. Odisha's Planning and Convergence Department, which offers an institutional mechanism for inter-departmental coordination, is one possible model.

The Centre has a lead role
In this scenario of wide-ranging but scattered experimentation, migrants would be best served if the Centre played a proactive role by offering strategic policy guidance and a platform for inter-State coordination. State-level political economy constraints make the Centre's role particularly crucial in addressing issues of inter-State migrant workers at "destination States". The NITI Aayog's Draft Policy on Migrant Workers is a positive step forward in articulating policy priorities and indicating suitable institutional frameworks, and deserves a speedy release. At a time when economic recovery and inclusive growth are urgent policy goals, migration policy can hardly afford to gestate. Strategic initiatives to provide migrants safety nets regardless of location as well as bolster their ability to migrate safely and affordably must keep up the momentum towards migrant-supportive...

Q - TROPICAL CYCLONE



Areas in which tropical storms
f23:07 / 1:14:40

The Hindu Editorial & News Analysis | Hurricane Beryl , Polio | 3rd JULY 2024 | Saurabh pandey

THE HINDU JULY 2024 #thehindua...

Saurabh Pandey UPSC - 24 / 26

Overview of Rabies

Definition: Viral disease affecting the central nervous system.

Transmission: Via bites or scratches from infected animals. 🐾

Symptoms: Fever, headache, confusion, hydrophobia.

Epidemiology

Global Impact: Thousands of deaths annually.

Geographical Distribution: Common in Asia, Africa, and parts of the Americas.

Notable Cases

Human Exposure: Cases of humans bitten by rabies-positive bats.

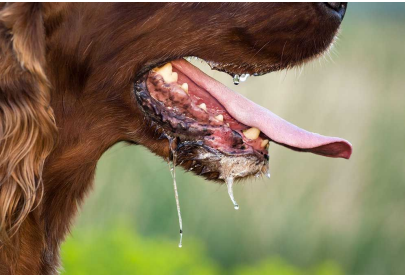


Vaccination: Importance of vaccinating pets.

Airdropping Vaccines: Successful programs in Texas.

Recombinant oral rabies vaccine

The first generation of these vaccines used live viruses modified in an attempt to not cause severe disease.



Recombinant vaccines are biological preparations that use genetically modified bacteria or viruses to trigger the immune system's response to a pathogen.

Topic→Maritime Power Politics in East Asia



Overview

Focus on power dynamics in the East and South China Seas 🌊

Key Players: China, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines, Indonesia

Significance: Territorial claims, maritime trade routes, natural resources 🗄️

Key Points:

East China Sea:

- Disputed Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands

- Historical crises between China and Japan

South China Sea:

- Strategic maritime chokepoint

- Major trade routes and energy resources

China's Actions:

- Infrastructure development (ports, military bases)

- Aggressive territorial claims



Conflict in the waves

The South China Sea has become a focal point of geopolitical tensions amid territorial disputes with China fortifying its presence



Importance of Maritime Regions:

Sovereignty and national security


Economic significance due to trade and energy routes

Undersea cables crucial for global digital economy 

China's Military Strategy:

Largest naval force globally

Deployment of Coast Guard and militia

Use of aggressive tactics in asserting claims (grey zone operations) 



China's Actions

Infrastructure Development: Ports, military installations, artificial islands

Territorial Claims: Aggressive assertion of sovereignty over disputed areas

Military Presence: Deployment of Coast Guard and maritime militia

Regional Impact

Tensions with Neighbors: Crises with Japan over Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands

Power Asymmetry: Growing military capabilities of China vs. regional nations

Diplomatic Relations: Deterioration with South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan



China's aggressive actions in the maritime region are perceived as both defensive and offensive, creating significant tensions with neighboring countries.



China and the Philippines in EEZ

Overview

Background: Increased tensions since 2022

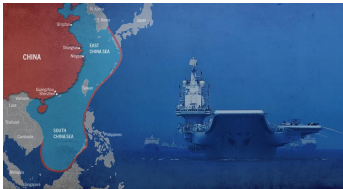
Incidents: Frequent clashes in the South China Sea

Focus Areas: Second Thomas Shoal, Sabina Shoal, BRP Sierra Madre

China's Objective: Drive a wedge between the U.S. and its allies in East Asia

Naval Exercises: Collaborations with Russia in the South China Sea

Legal Status: China's claims lack legal basis as per 2016 ruling__



Regional Responses



Defense Capabilities:

Increased defense spending across Indo-Pacific

Japan aims to double defense expenditure by 2027

Philippines acquiring BrahMos missiles

Policy Shifts:

Under Duterte: Minimized friction

Under Marcos Jr.: Pushing back against China

Public diplomacy efforts: Filming and publicizing Chinese actions

Strengthening Alliances:

U.S. cooperation with the Philippines at historic levels

Trilateral meetings among U.S., Japan, and South Korea

Joint military exercises and base access





Topic → La Paz

Overview

Location: Capital city of Bolivia

Altitude: Highest capital city in the world

Culture: Rich indigenous cultures and traditions

Economy: Diverse economic activities including tourism and agriculture



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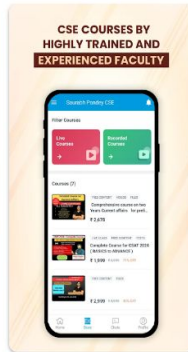
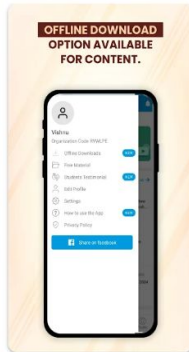
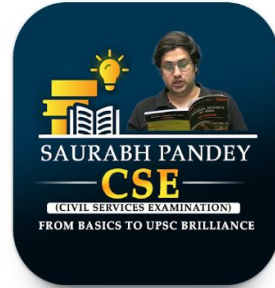
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Course on Complete Ethics and Integrity

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250 Marks

Also include ARC
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**FOR UPSC
2025/26**

**Notes with mind
Maps**



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ESSAY

- **Total 50 ESSAY**
- **Model essay**
- **VIDEO lectures**
- **Evaluation of Essay**

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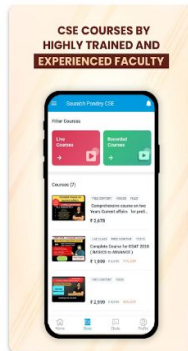
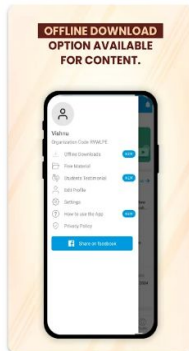
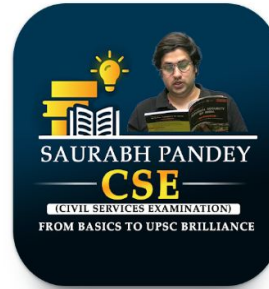
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 - 6- Prelims TEST SERIES**
 - 7 -ethics and integrity**
 - 8 - course on society**
-

Target Mains -2025/26 -

Q “China struggle in western pacific ocean is for strategic and economic factors “ Discuss

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**send your answer - Saurabh pandey
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