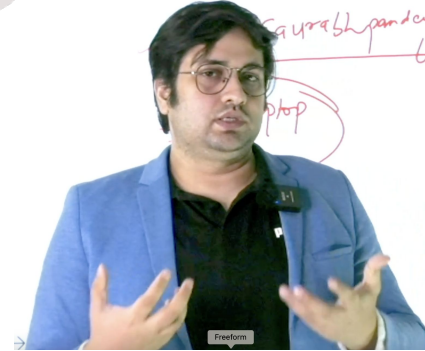


Topics - MINDS MAPS included (Daily current affairs)-- 28th september 2024

- **About Palk Strait**
- **T + 0 Settlement**
- **The Future of Germany's Beer Industry**



- **All about UN Charter**
- **UNSC Reform**
- **Mapping**
- **Mains**



By saurabh Pandey



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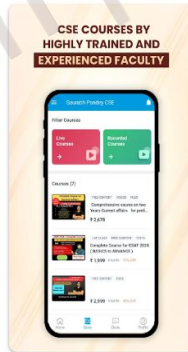
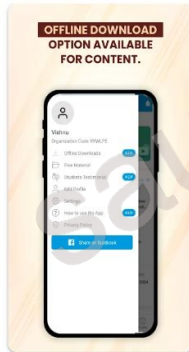
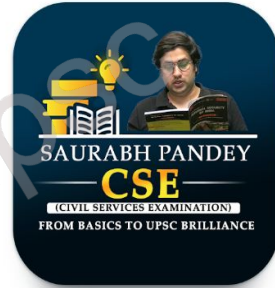
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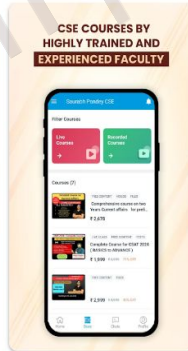
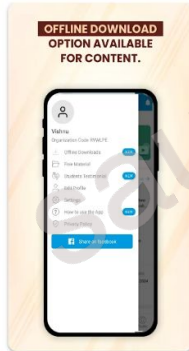
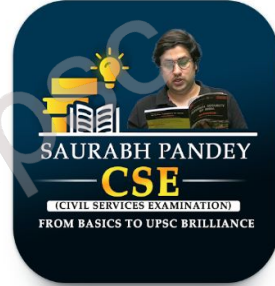
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Topic → About Palk Strait

Overview

Location: Between India and Sri Lanka 

Significance: Critical for maritime trade and fishing 

Length: Approximately 32 km

Important Aspects:

Cultural Connections: Links Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka

Biodiversity: Rich marine life and ecosystems 

Economic Impact: Fishing industry and tourism potential

Topic → T + 0 Settlement

Overview

Definition: T + 0 settlement refers to the process of finalizing a trade on the same day it is executed.

Importance: Improves liquidity and allows for faster access to funds.

Current Status: Delays and challenges in implementation reported by various exchanges.

T + 0 settlement is viewed as the next step in the evolution of trading, aiming to enhance efficiency and reduce risks associated with settlement delays.

Key Benefits

Increased liquidity 

Enhanced capital efficiency 

Reduced counterparty risk 

Challenges

Technical complexities in infrastructure 

Need for regulatory approval 

Market readiness and participant adaptation 

Current News Highlights

NSE has deferred T + 0 rolling settlement cycle until further notice.

Topic → The Future of Germany's Beer Industry



Overview

Climate Change Impact: Rising temperatures, drought, and diseases affecting hops.

Research & Education: Role of the Society of Hop Research and educational programs.

Hope for Resilience: Development of climate change-resistant hop varieties.

The seedlings' successes — or failures — could determine the fate of the country's famed Hallertau region, the world's largest hops-growing area.

Key Components

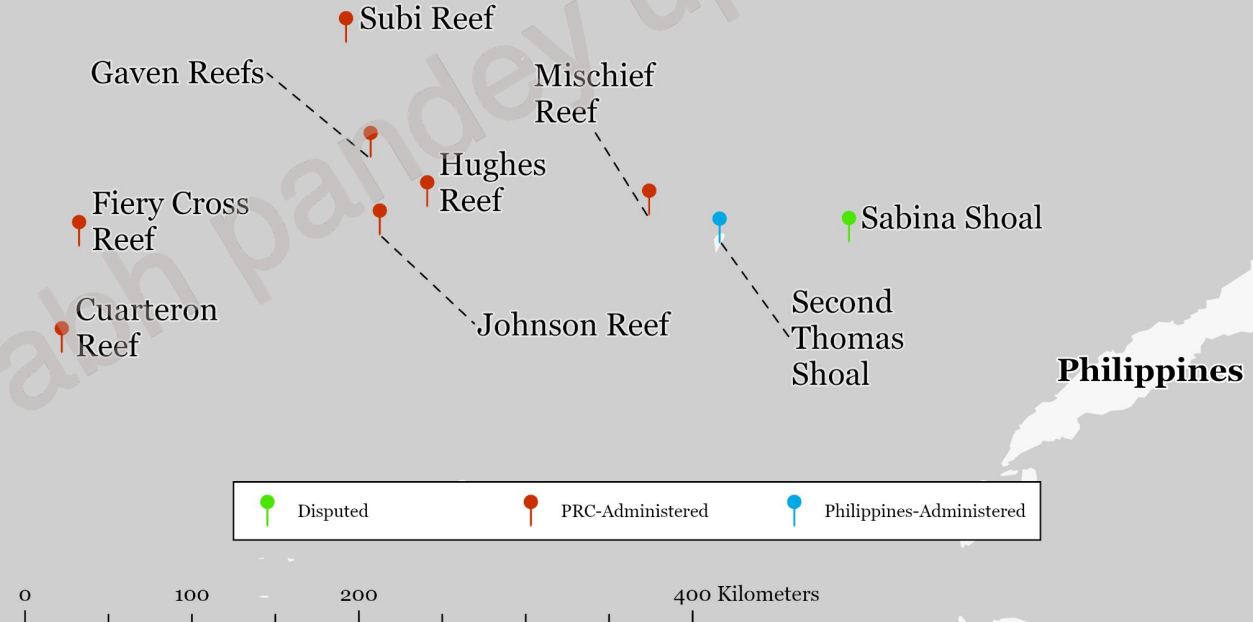
Plant Nursery: Known as "our kindergarten" for developing new hop varieties.

Seedlings: 7,000 plants aimed at disease and climate resilience.

Educational Integration: Training in universities, vocational schools, and breweries.

Mapping

PRC Military Facilities Near Second Thomas Shoal



Map by George Barros, Noel Mikkelsen, Daniel Mealie, Thomas Bergeron, and Mitchell Belcher
© 2024 Institute for the Study of War

Spatial Reference: Asia North
Albers Equal Area Conic

Note: This map does not depict all countries' territorial claims in the Spratly Islands

Disputed shoal

Bagong Bayan fishermen say their catch is shrinking as harassment intensifies in waters around Second Thomas Shoal.



Maritime standoff

A new standoff is developing in the disputed waters of the South China Sea between Chinese and Philippine forces at the Second Thomas Reef.

/// Exclusive Economic Zone



Topic→All about UN Charter

Overview

Definition: The UN Charter is a foundational treaty of the United Nations, established in 1945.

Purpose: To maintain international peace and security, promote human rights, and foster cooperation among nations.

Key Principles

Sovereign Equality: All member states are equal in rights and responsibilities.

Prohibition of Force: States must refrain from the threat or use of force against other states.

Self-determination: The right of peoples to determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.

Recent Discussions

Revisions and Critiques: Calls for revisions to the UN Charter to address current global challenges.

Example: Brazilian President Lula's call for a review of the Security Council's effectiveness. [source](#)

International Dispute Settlement: Emphasis on the Charter as a basis for resolving conflicts. [source](#)

Geopolitical Context: The relevance of the Charter in the context of ongoing conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine.

Global Impact

Peacekeeping Operations: The Charter provides the legal framework for UN peacekeeping missions.

Human Rights: Underpins many international human rights treaties and norms.

International Law: Serves as a cornerstone for the development of international law and multilateral diplomacy.

Topic → All about UNSC Reform



Historical Context of the UNSC and Its Formation

Overview of the UNSC

Established in 1945

Part of the UN Charter

Aim: Maintain international peace and security

Reflects post-WWII geopolitical realities

Original Structure

5 Permanent Members:     

Veto Power: To prevent global conflicts

Current Challenges Facing the UNSC

Evolving Nature of Conflicts:

Terrorism

Cyber threats

Climate change

Representation Issues:

Existing structure doesn't reflect 21st-century realities

Effectiveness:

Veto power leads to decision-making paralysis

Implications of Challenges

Questions of legitimacy and accountability

Need for a more agile approach

Calls for Reform from Member States and Scholars

Advocates for equitable representation

Need for reforms (e.g., expanding permanent members)

Importance of consensus-building

Scholarly Emphasis

Enhancing legitimacy and effectiveness

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Implications of Inaction on Reform

Continued erosion of legitimacy

Power imbalances may worsen

Risk of a fragmented international system

Future Risks

Unilateral actions by powerful states

Increased tensions and conflicts

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Proposed Routes for Reform

Overview of Reform Proposals

- Expand permanent and non-permanent members
- Introduce veto restraint
- Enhance working methods

Focus Areas

- Include nations from Africa, Latin America, Asia

Veto Restraint and Working Methods

Limit veto power in urgent situations

Establish clear guidelines for veto use

Increase open debates and role of non-permanent members

Collaborative Approach

Promote inclusivity and diverse perspectives

Expansion of Membership and Representation

Address underrepresentation of emerging powers

Suggest new permanent members (e.g., India, Brazil)

Effective Approach

More equitable and effective international peace and security

Enhancing the Effectiveness of Peacekeeping Operations

Clear mission mandates

Robust training programs

Strengthen partnerships with regional organizations

Operational Success

Align with political realities on the ground

The Process of Reforming the UNSC

Understanding the UN Charter and Article 108

Requires two-thirds majority in the General Assembly

Challenges due to political interests of permanent members

Reform Complexity

Need for strategic alliances

The Role of the General Assembly in Reform

Platform for voicing concerns

Influencing the reform agenda through resolutions

Coalition Building

Create coalitions among member states

Challenges in Achieving Consensus Among Member States

Divergent national interests and historical grievances

Entrenched positions of permanent members

Need for Inclusive Framework

Overcome barriers to consensus

Case Studies of Past Reform Efforts

1965 expansion of non-permanent members

2005 World Summit proposals

High-Level Panel recommendations

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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 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 working outside the home and contributing to family income does not come with a commensurate reduction in household work. In 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 books, 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 every thing from GDP calculations to Census questionnaires. When uncared, 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 economic activity in India.

shadow of dangerous equipment and high pollution. It enlarges 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 benefits of India's economic growth are shared by all. Today, the women's labour force participation rate (FLFPR) in India is 37.8% according to the

leads National Initiatives and Policy at Rocket Learning

Namya Mahajan is co-founder at Rocket Learning

Vishnu Bharathram is an intern at Rocket Learning

Women's unpaid work

BY Saurabh Pandey sir

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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 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 the New World'

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 anganwadi 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. *Vishadava Ramnabhaik*: "One Family, One Earth, One Future". GDP is an arbitrary 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.

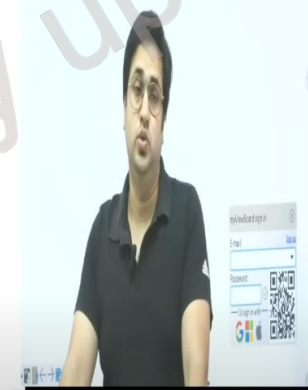
Many wise men have advised that we cannot solve complex systemic problems with the same ways of thinking that have caused them. The prevalent paradigm of public policy is for domain experts to determine best solutions in their respective areas, and for government organisations and non-governmental organisations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

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 *Jiutian Benqi* 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 (PAs 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-spiced, institutions for governance. Moreover, local communities must be given more powers for designing and implementing inclusive and



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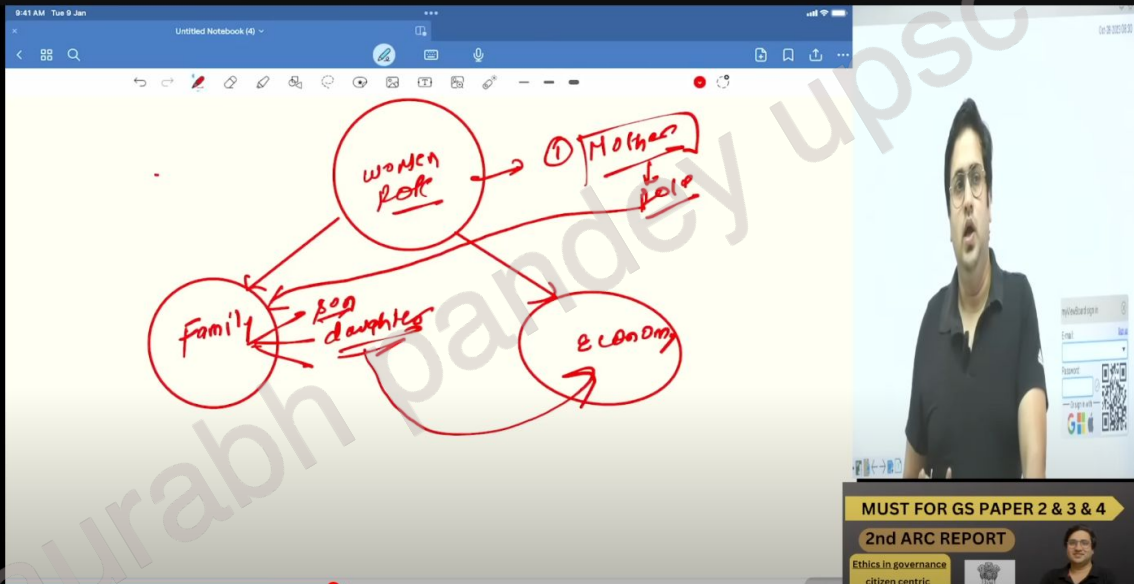
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Q 20 Cultural diversity and socio economic marginalities

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

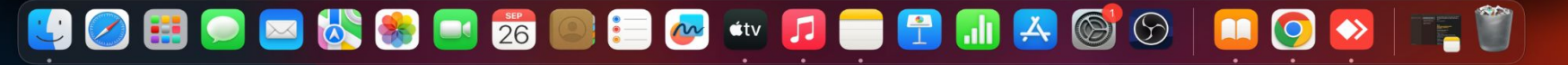
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Q 16 - TWISTER OR TORNADOES

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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Q 15 Aurora australis and aurora borealis

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- Upashna Kaushik ok sir
- 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

Q 14 GROUNDWATER

- 20 A new report of water published last week...
- 21 An important report published last week...
- 22 A new report of water published last week...
- 23 The water table defines the depth at which...
- 24 About 20% of this was used for...
- 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 joints 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 2007. About 90% of this was used for irrigation. 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 (*Journal of Hydrology*, 598, Q2020). 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.

Post-independence, India saw an increase in the construction of canals for distributing water. These canals leak water, which also augments groundwater levels.

An important factor contributing to the good health of aquifers in some parts of our country is community-based movements to recharge groundwater. A good example is seen in the semi-arid regions of Saurashtra. Here, thousands of small and large check dams have been built across seasonal rivers and streams. These slow the flow of water and contribute to groundwater recharge as well as to check soil erosion. In villages, *berh bands* are built, which are essentially sand-filled bags placed in the path of rainwater runoff.

Recovering slowly
Have these small-scale water harvesting measures made a difference? Studies comparing the water table status in Saurashtra with the climatically similar regions of Marathwada and Vidarbha show a 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 *Jalyukt Shibir*.

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 (Chengalpet) is from leaks in water distribution pipes.

(The article was written in collaboration with Sudhir Chandran who works in molecular modelling.)

Click to add speaker notes

22 

23

- The water table defines the depth of which wells and pumps in rocks are saturated with water.
- Dikes make shallow water-table aquifers to collect 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 basin, nearly 200 million people rely on it.

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.

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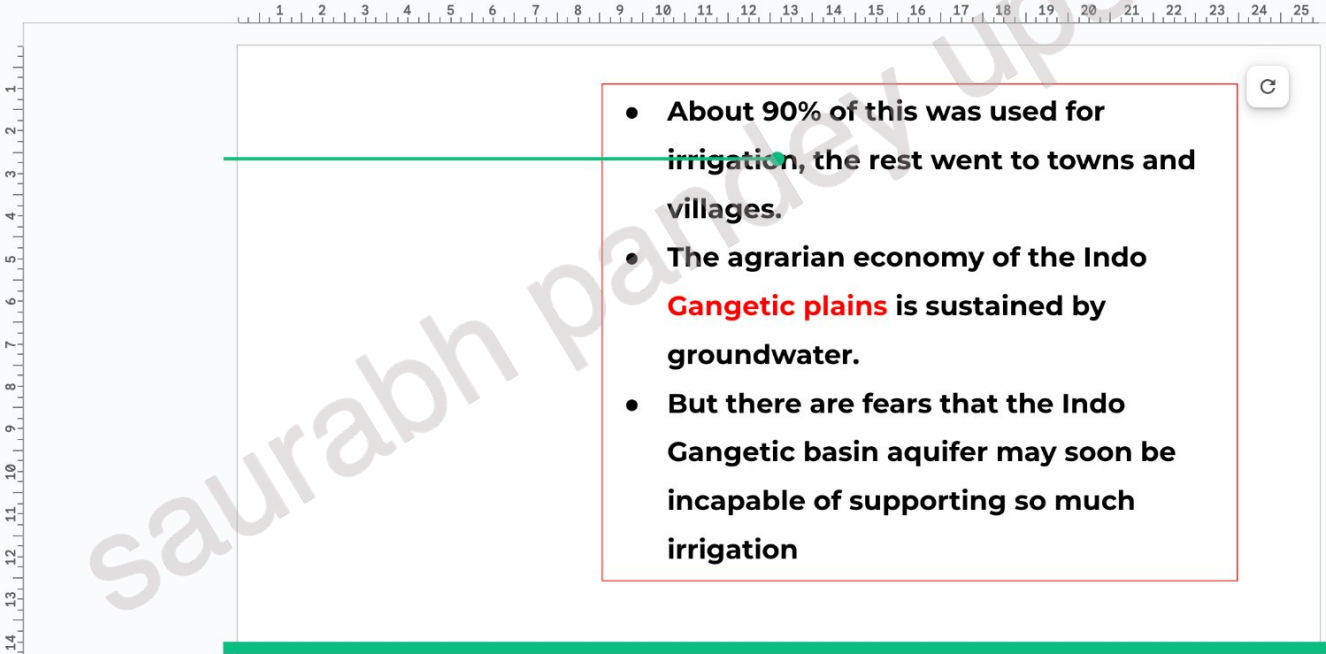
- The lowering of the water table forces farmers to use high-powered submersible pumps which has worsened the situation.

26

- Raising the water table: Aquifers are recharged with water from rainfall, rivers, their tributaries, and a rise in the level of the sea.
- These landside 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.

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- 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

- 1 - Topics-
 - Gender report
 - India and Gap
 - India and Technology integration
 - GSDMT
 - GSDP
 - Main
- 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 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.
- 5 - India has fared well in education, and in political empowerment, with a record share of women of over 40% in local government. Thanks to efforts to bridge the gender gap after the 73rd and 74th Amendments.
- 6 - But, as the report points out, women represent only 65.3% 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 a window of opportunity to improve in each so that one half of the most populous country in the world may contribute to the economy, growth and overall well-being of society. India has fared well in education, and in political empowerment, with representation of women of over 40% in local government, thanks to efforts on the ground after the 73rd and 74th Amendments. But, as the report points out, women represent only 65.3% 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 **India's Demographic Winter**
 - India has emerged as the country's largest nuclear power producer...
 - Global warming poses a serious threat to India's food security...
 - India's health system is facing a double-edged sword...
- 12 **India's Demographic Winter**
 - India's population is projected to reach 1.7 billion by 2050...
 - The country's demographic transition is still in progress...
- 13 **India's Demographic Winter**
 - India's population is projected to reach 1.7 billion by 2050...
 - The country's demographic transition is still in progress...
- 14 **India's Demographic Winter**
 - India's population is projected to reach 1.7 billion by 2050...
 - The country's demographic transition is still in progress...
- 15 **India's Demographic Winter**
 - India's population is projected to reach 1.7 billion by 2050...
 - The country's demographic transition is still in progress...

India's demographic journey of hits and misses

Q 7 - Demographic winter

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standards. The issue of population ageing, which is a struggle for the world's developing countries in particular. The decades of the 1960s and 1970s were scary as the global population was growing at a yearly rate of 2%. For India, there was a prediction of doom. This meant that widespread poverty, hunger and deaths were soon to follow in the next decades. However, despite the predictions, the next decades told a different story altogether. Global fertility rates declined rapidly. There is improvement in living conditions and medical infrastructure. Life expectancy increased. In India too, fertility rates began to fall since the 1970s and at present is below the replacement level. India's progress in many health parameters has been outstanding. There have been significant reductions in maternal and child mortality. In 2015, the UN adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which were soon recognised as important metrics assessing the progress of nations. With 2030, the target year, drawing closer, India's progress in the SDGs needs to be understood particularly in light of its population dynamics.

India's population dynamics

Three components, namely fertility, mortality, and migration, play a pivotal role in shaping India's demographic landscape. India has made significant strides in reducing its fertility. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India's total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 3.4 to 2 between 1992 and 2021, dropping below the replacement level of 2.1. There has been a significant drop in the mortality rate as well. The average life expectancy of Indians has also increased over time. With this, India is experiencing a demographic shift, signifying an ageing population. According to the 2011 Census, individuals aged 60 years and above constituted 8.6% of the total population. The figure is projected to rise to 15.7% by 2050. But what really do these changing dynamics signify? India's population dynamics are intertwined with its 'development' scenario. The reduction in fertility signifies a transition toward smaller family norms. This can reduce the proportion of the dependent population and result in a 'demographic dividend' - a period where the working-age population is larger than the dependent population. India can harness the potential of its young workforce by creating employment. The decline in mortality and increase in life expectancy are reflective of a robust health-care system and increased living

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Update From 12TH AUGUST 20...

Moving policy away from population control

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



ARSHITA CHAHAL & NANDINI 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 child reproductive age group). Post independence in the 1950s, India had a TFR of six. Several States have reached a TFR of two except for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. 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 decision-making role. Initiatives addressing the status of women in society (ignoring all other applied development) is achievable.

Demographic dividend

A large population is perceived to mean greater human capital, higher standards of living, in the last few decades, the share of the working age population has grown remarkably due to the dependency ratio (number of children and elderly persons per working person) has fallen. In the 1970-2002, India will have one of the largest workforces globally. It is expected to be approximately 950 million in the next 20 years, one in five work

million missing girls, increasing the sex ratio should be a priority for some countries but severe challenges from a marriage squeeze can anticipate between the number of men and women available to marry in a specific society and eventual bride purchase.

Life expectancy at birth, a summary indicator of overall public health achievements, saw a remarkable recovery graph from 32 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 1950 to the low of 27 in 2019. The under-five mortality rate fell from 250 to 44, and the neonatal mortality rate dropped from 2000 to 120 in 2019. Every other woman in the reproductive age group is healthy, literate, and every third child below five is stunted. India ranks 10th in the world in terms of life expectancy at birth. India is called a young nation with 55% of the population below 25 years of age. But the share of India's elderly population is now 21% compared and is expected to rise to 26% by 2050. After 2050, the oldest population will increase sharply. It is an advance commitment in the development of a global level of social and healthcare support system for all persons in the form of the host. The focus of action should be on human investment in human capital, on older adults living with dignity, and on healthy population ageing. The social care, conductive social welfare schemes and suitable investment in quality education and health. The focus should be on population control, we do not have such a severe problem by social, an augmentation of the quality of life should be the priority.



Q -5 MIGRATION

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According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the migration pattern in South Asia, while the Korean Peninsula is still the most recent world migrant source.

- Migration pattern
- India Africa and USA
- COVID-19, Climate
- CAD Report on MNC
- Determination commissioner
- Politics
- Home



• 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 163 million labour migrants in 2018, that figure rose to 182 million in 2020.

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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 163 million labour migrants in 2018, the figure touched 184 million in 2020.

In the larger pool of migrants, South Asia's share is nearly 40%. Further, the South Asia Gulf Migration 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 were the cases 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 Keralites 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 recruited at no jobs or 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 yet to have a tangible and comprehensive migration policy to ensure decent living and safe movement of migrants.

India manages its migrant workers 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 Gulf & O.C.C. countries. Though some of the O.C.C. 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.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the existing exploitative nature of the kofid system as sponsorship system that equates the relationship between employers and migrant workers' which has invariably resulted in the mass retrenchment of the labour force.

It is a matter of serious concern that despite being the largest migrant-sending country, India has yet to have a tangible and comprehensive policy that upholds worker rights.

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

The pandemic has resulted in unemployment, reduction in salaries, and, more importantly, in the non-payment of salaries, compensation and were recorded data. It must be noted that rich employers in O.C.C. nations who violate basic labour laws and refuse regular

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

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 emergency judicial systems. Irregular payment and non-payment of wages, and abuse at the workplace have been a long-term problem in the O.C.C. 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 O.C.C. countries and also to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation 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 return to their countries using the services of recruiting agencies on account of acute domestic problems. Presently, the Government should comprehensively assess the situation of migrant women and ensure women-centric, rights-based policies.

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic has reinvigorated global migration patterns, re-emergent migratory corridors, and exposed the unbridled vulnerability and question 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.



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28th dec 2022

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

2

- Migration pattern
- India Africa and USA
- Economic growth
- ILO Report on MNC
- International communication
- India
- India

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 network, 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. The India-Australia trade agreement... (Thumbnail)
- 9. India'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 walking 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 Complex (ARHC) scheme, set up the e-Shram portal and began to draft a migration policy. These initiatives generated hope that this 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 levels that are barely above the minimum wage.

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 clear 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: SAMANTHA

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.

Gaps in the data

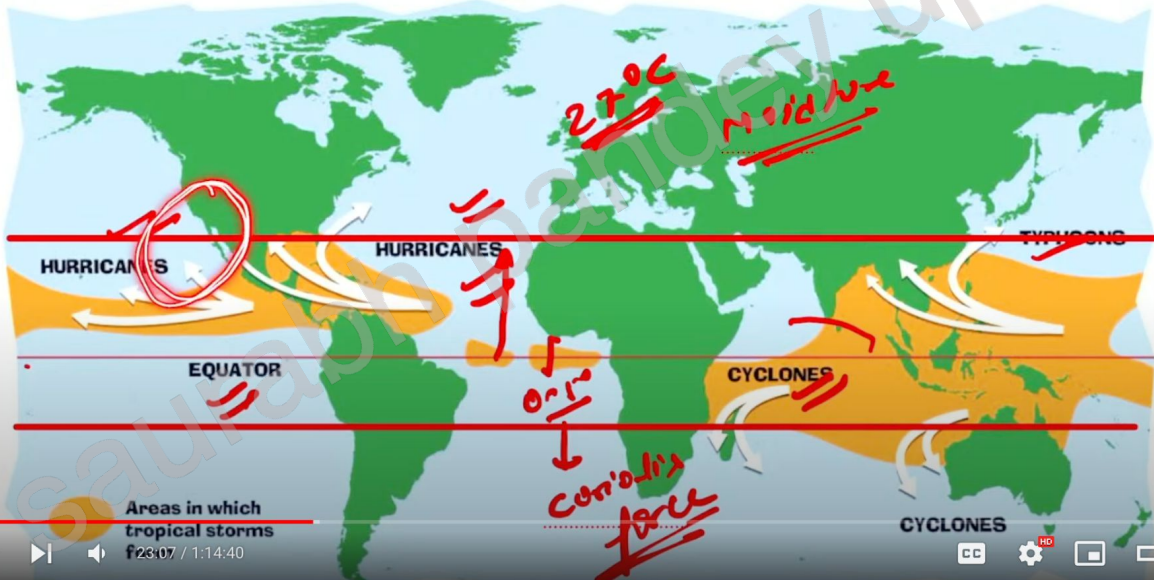
Third, migration policy discourse is seemingly paralysed by the now well-acknowledged failure of official datasets to capture the actual scale and the frequency of internal migration in India. Data systems designed to periodically record only one spatial location have posed great challenges to welfare 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.

The Centre has a lead role

In this scenario of wide-ranging 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.

As 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



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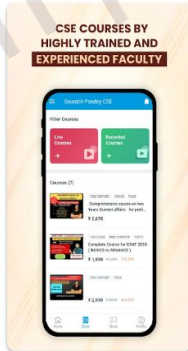
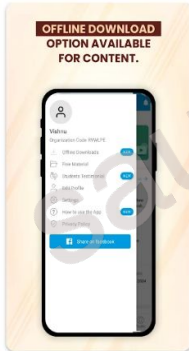
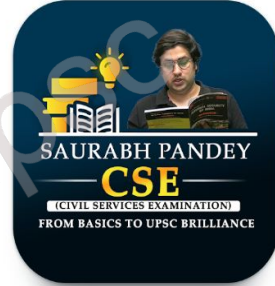
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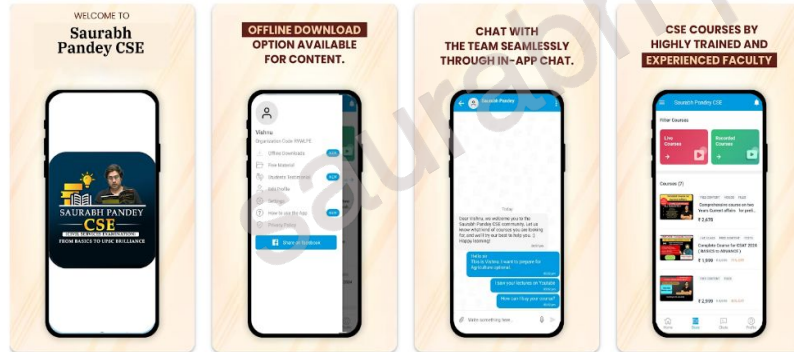
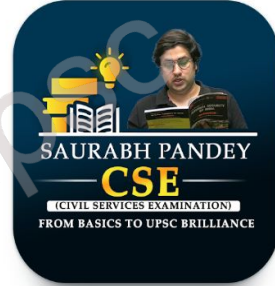
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