theIAShub

the IAS hub
Be Your Dream.

JANUARY
16

CRUX 10

10 News. 10 Sources. One Place

THE HINDU
ET
BS
TOI
The Indian EXPRESS
livemint
pib
DownToEarth
FORTNIGHTLY ON POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH
Science Reporter
विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्रालय
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Table of Contents

1. New Butterfly Species
2. Lithium Exploration
3. Trade Deficit
4. Zoraver Light Tank
5. International Competition Network
6. One Vehicle One FASTag
7. Indian Post Payment Banks
8. Davos Summit
9. Mahanadi River Basin
10. Multi-dimentional Poverty

DTE

Jan 15

NEW BUTTERFLY SPECIES

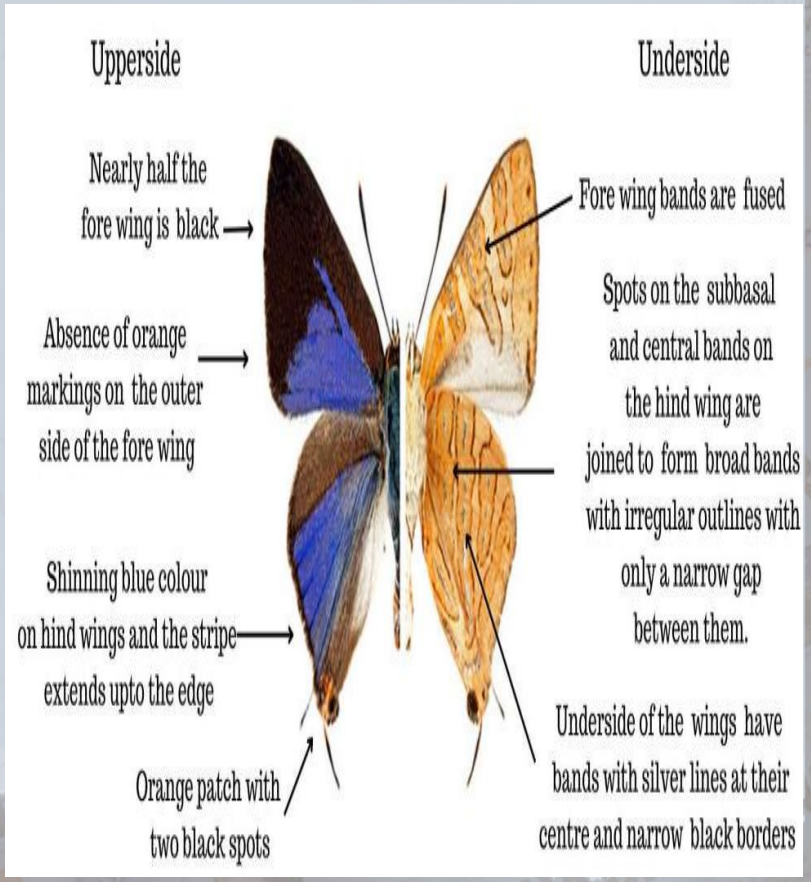
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

New butterfly species endemic to Western Ghats discovered in Karnataka

Context: A new species of silverline butterfly has been identified in the biodiversity hotspots in India's Western Ghats.

Conjoined Silverline

- **Scientific name**: Cigaritis conjuncta
- **First time spotted**: In 2008 but came under extensive research in 2021.
- **Discovery**: The breakthrough was achieved by scientists from the National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS-TIFR) in Bengaluru, in partnership with researchers from the Indian Foundation for Butterflies Trust.
- **Location and Findings**: In Honey Valley, Kodagu district of Karnataka, the team uncovered five male and four female specimens of the conjoined silverline butterfly. Their findings were documented in the journal Zootaxa.
- **Population and Family**: During field research, 30 conjoined silverline butterflies were identified. Belonging to the Lycaenidae family, there are 16 silverline butterfly species in India, with 11 found in peninsular India and Sri Lanka.
- **Significance**: While visually similar to other silverline butterflies, the conjoined silverline distinguishes itself upon closer examination. Its distinct wing patterns make it the second endemic species in the Western Ghats.



BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 6

LITHIUM EXPLORATION

Syllabus GS Paper 2 – Economy)

India buys 5 lithium mines in Argentina

NITIN KUMAR
New Delhi, 15 January

The Centre on Monday signed an agreement to acquire five lithium brine blocks for exploration and development in Argentina. The agreement was signed between Khanij Bidesh India Ltd (KABIL) and Catamarca Minera Y Energética Sociedad Del Estado (CAMYEN), a state-owned mining and energy company in the Argentine province of Catamarca.

This is the first ever lithium exploration and mining project by a state-owned company. KABIL will start exploration and development of five lithium brine blocks — Cortadera-I, Cortadera-VII, Cortadera-VIII, Cateo-2022-01810132 and Cortadera-VI — covering an area of about 15,703 hectares in the Catamarca province.

This is the first ever lithium exploration and mining project by a state-owned Indian company

Business Standard reported on the potential deal last month.

Calling the deal historic for both India and Argentina, Union Coal Minister Pralhad Joshi said: "We are scripting a new chapter in bilateral ties which will not only play a crucial role in driving the energy transition for sustainable future but also ensure a resilient and diversified supply chain for critical and strategic minerals essential for various industries in India."

With this agreement, KABIL has obtained exploration and exclusivity rights to evaluate, prospect and explore and subsequent to existence/discovery of lithium mineral exploitation rights for commercial production, the Ministry of Mines said on Monday.

The deal will not only boost India's quest for sourcing lithium but will also help in bringing in technical and operational experience for brine type lithium exploration, exploitation and extraction.

Argentina holds 20 per cent of the world's 98 million tonnes of lithium resources, second only to Bolivia. according to the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Lithium Statistics and Information 2023 report.

The country is also part of the "Lithium Triangle" along with Chile and Bolivia, which together hold more than half of the world's total lithium resources.

Argentina has second largest lithium resources, third largest lithium reserves and forth largest production in the world.

Context: The Centre recently signed an agreement to acquire five lithium brine blocks for exploration and development in Argentina.

Lithium Reserves in India

- **Lithium Reserves in India**: A preliminary survey in Southern Karnataka's Mandya district estimated lithium reserves of 14,100 tonnes.
- **Other potential Sites**: Mica belts in Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, pegmatite belts in Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

Lithium Reserves in world

- **Major Global Lithium Reserves**: Chile; Australia; Argentina are the top countries with Li reserves.
- **Lithium Triangle**: Chile, Argentina, Bolivia.
- **India's Lithium Expedition**: India is dependent on China for lithium imports, total imports in FY23were roughly $3 bn.

Argentina

- **About**: Argentina, country of South America, covering most of the southern portion of the continent.
- **Capital**: Buenos Aires
- **Bounded by**: Chile to the south and west, Bolivia and Paraguay to the north, and Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.
- **Four Major Regions**: The Andes, the North, the Pampas, and Patagonia.
- **Four Main Climate Types**: Warm, moderate, arid, and cold.

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 7

TRADE DEFICIT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

INDIA'S GOODS EXPORTS IN DECEMBER ROSE 1 PER CENT

Trade deficit hits 3-mth low; easing commodity prices reduce import bill

RAVI DUTTA MISHRA
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 15

DRIVEN BY a rise in global demand for engineering and electronic products, India's goods exports in December rose 1 per cent while the trade deficit narrowed to a three month low due to lower imports on the back of easing commodity prices, official data released by the commerce and industry ministry on Monday showed.

This is only the third instance in the ongoing financial year when the monthly goods exports have risen compared to last year as weak demand from the western countries and property crisis in China slowed global demand.

"India's merchandise trade deficit printed at $19.8 billion in December 2023, lower than ICRA's estimate of $22.7 billion, owing to a better-than-expected performance of exports in the month. Given this, we expect the Current Account Deficit (CAD) to print at $16-18 billion in Q3 FY2024, lower than our earlier estimate of over $20 billion, albeit nearly twice the reading seen in Q2 FY 2024," Aditi Nayar, Chief Economist, Head Research and Outreach, ICRA Ltd said.



Services exports registered a steep fall of over 10% to $27.88 billion in December compared to $ 31.19 billion last year. File

However, services exports registered a steep fall of over 10 per cent to $27.88 billion in December compared to $ 31.19 billion last year. This comes amid a decline in fresh export orders for Indian services firms amid demand slowdown from regions like Australia, Canada, Europe, West Asia and South America. As per HSBC India Services Purchasing Managers' Index, fresh export orders for Indian services firms grew at the slowest pace in December since June 2023.

"There has been a major decline in the goods trade deficit. We are beating global trends and we hope to do the same in the last quarter of the ongoing financial year. But we are waiting and watching what is happening in the Red Sea region. There will be some negative impact because of the disruption and we will assess the impact next month," commerce secretary Sunil Barthwal said during the press briefing.

Official data showed that goods exports jumped nearly 1 per cent to $38.45 billion in December from $38.05 billion compared to last year. Meanwhile imports slipped 4.85 per cent to $58.25 billion from $61.22 billion, taking the trade deficit to a three month low of $19.8 billion.

While engineering exports jumped 10.19 per cent, electronic exports surged 14.41 per cent and iron ore exports jumped a sharp 265.64 per cent, petroleum products exports slipped 17.71 per cent, textile exports declined 12.56 per cent and leather exports declined 10.84 per cent.

Gold imports in December jumped by a sharp 156.47 per cent to $3.03 billion compared to $1.18 billion in the year ago period.

Director General of Foreign Trade Santosh Sarangi said that Increase in gold imports and gems and jewellery exports is partly explained by import of gold using advance authorisation scheme, doing value addition and re-exporting gold jewellery.

"Gold is coming through the advance authorisation route, largely gold bars, which is then going out after conversion into jewellery. In some cases they are taking advantage of the rupee Vostro account, RBI had allowed in July, 2022," he said, adding that most of such imports are from the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

However, he clarified that such a rise in imports could have happened with or without a trade deal between India and UAE.

"For engineering exporters, it has been quite a challenging time. Tensions in Europe and now in West Asia have caused a fair amount of downside risks. There are projections that global growth would slow down in 2024, and issues like high interest rate and low consumer spending would continue to bite this year as well," Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EEPC) India Chairman Arun Kumar Garodia said.

Context: India's trade deficit narrowed to to a three month low of $19.8 billion in December from $20.6 billion in November and $23.14 billion in December 2022 as global demand for India's electronics and engineering goods rose while imports eased due to falling commodity prices.

Trade Deficit

- **About**: When a nation's imports exceed its exports within a fiscal year, it is identified as a trade deficit. An alternate term for this negative balance of trade is the "trade deficit."
- **Scope**: The term "trade deficit" encompasses the volume of international trade occurring between countries globally.
- **Components**: Various products, services, and foreign transactions, including the current account, financial account, and capital account, contribute to the computation of trade deficits.
- **Tracking International Transactions**: International transaction accounts with negative balances, such as the balance of payments, meticulously monitor all monetary transactions between a country's residents and non-residents.

Causes of Trade Deficit

- **Arises when a nation lacks the capability to produce required goods** and resorts to importing, accompanied by the payment of import taxes.
- **From businesses engaging in production abroad, exporting raw materials** used in manufacturing while importing the final goods.

Impact of Trade Deficit

- A **trade deficit can elevate the standard of living as residents** gain access to a broader array of products.
- It compel the government to acquire additional foreign exchange, leading to local currency depreciation.
- To **rectify import-export disparities, a larger trade deficit** necessitates attracting foreign investors.

BUSINESS STANDARD Page 6

ZORAVER LIGHT TANK

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

With an eye on Ladakh, DRDO begins testing new light tank

AJAI SHUKLA
New Delhi, 15 January

During April and May, an indigenous light tank that the Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) is developing will commence "development trials" in the brutal summer heat of Rajasthan's Thar desert. These trials which will be followed by "user trials" will confirm whether the Indian tank is a match for the Chinese ZTQ-15 light tank. This tank could face a battle in high-altitude deserts of eastern Ladakh and Sikkim.

The tank has been named Zorawar, after the 19th-century general who conquered Ladakh and Baltistan for his Dogra overlords.

New Delhi decided in 2020 to design, develop and manufacture some 300-500 light tanks after hundreds of Chinese soldiers of the People Liberation Army (PLA), supported by tanks and artillery, intruded into Indian territory in Ladakh. They remain there even after 20 rounds of talks between senior military commanders from both sides.

The Indian Army has airlifted close to 200 tanks to Ladakh but the PLA enjoys an advantage. Indian tank units struggle to move their underpowered, Russian-origin T-72 tanks over 17,500-foot-high passes. In contrast, China's ZTQ-15 light tanks, which weigh just 33-tonnes (36 tonnes with additional slap-on armour), move through the 14,000-foot-high valleys with far greater ease.



The tank is named Zorawar after the 19th century general who conquered Ladakh and Baltistan for his Dogra overlords

The ZTQ -15's 1,000 Horse Power (HP) Norinco engines, generate power-to-weight ratios of more than 30 HP per tonne – adequate even for that oxygen-depleted altitude.

In contrast, India's 42-tonne T-72s, with their underpowered 780 HP engines, offer a power-to-weight ratio of just 18.5 HP per tonne. The mobility of the larger T-72s is further constrained by Ladakh's narrow roads and small bridges.

India's tank designers envisioned two options for a light tank. Both would have hulls and engines based on the K-9 Vajra – a 28-tonne, tracked gun that L&T built for the army at its Talegaon plant near Pune with technology transferred from South Korea's Hanwha Defence. After L&T delivered the 100 guns on order, the army ordered another 100.

There were two options, however, for the light tank's turret. In one, the K-9 Vajra's 155 mm artillery gun turret would be replaced by a T-90 tank turret with a heavy 125 mm tank gun.

However, the 8-9-tonne T-90 tank turret, mounted on the 28-tonne chassis, took the weight of the light tank to an unacceptable 36-37 tonnes.

The second option involved replacing the K-9 Vajra's turret with a smaller one, fitted with a 105 mm direct-firing, 105 mm gun. This would be procured, ready-built, from Belgian firm John Cockerill, violating the defence ministry's "Make in India" norms.

With the defence ministry insisting on going indigenous, the DRDO decided to build its own hull and to import engines from MTU Germany. But the German government, after first giving permission to export the engines to India, then withheld the licence, causing a one-year delay in the project.

Eventually, the DRDO decided to power the Zorawar light tank with an indigenous, 750 HP Cummins engine, which would be coupled with a German Renk transmission.

If the weight of the Zorawar is kept below 25 tonnes, the power-to-weight ratio will be 30 HP per tonne – meeting the Indian Army's norms. Furthermore, with the Cummins engine being manufactured in India, the "Make in India" norm would be met.

The turret of the Zorawar light tank presented an even more challenging task.

But DRDO officials say that, once it was decided to indigenise the turret, their experience in designing the Arjun tank turret proved invaluable.

Context: The recently unveiled indigenous light tank that the Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) is developing will commence "development trials" in the brutal summer heat of Rajasthan's Thar desert.

Zoraver Light Tank

- **About**: Zorawar Light Tank is a domestically created and designed light tank.
- **Collaboration**: Developed through a partnership between the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Larsen & Toubro Limited.
- **Versatile Terrain Operation**: Specifically designed to operate in diverse terrains, including high-altitude regions, marginal terrains, and island territories.
- **Rapid Deployment Capability**: Highly transportable for swift deployment, ensuring readiness for various operational scenarios.
- **Features**: Equipped with cutting-edge technologies, including artificial intelligence, drone integration, high situational awareness, and amphibious operational capabilities.
- **Optimized Weight and Power Ratio**: Weighing less than 25 tonnes, it boasts a high power-to-weight ratio, ensuring superior mobility and efficiency.
- **Superior Firepower and Protection**: Features advanced weaponry and protective measures to enhance firepower and ensure the crew's safety.
- **Reference to Zorawar Singh Kahluria**: Named after Zorawar Singh Kahluria, a 19th-century military general who served under Jammu's Raja Gulab Singh.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION NETWORK

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – International Organization)



India in the driver's seat of global antitrust coordination

The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was inducted into the Steering Group of International Competition Network (ICN) recently. This is significant given the ICN's role in driving adoption of modern competitive standards and convergence across jurisdictions. Here's a look at what the induction holds for India

15 elected and three ex officio members of the ICN Steering Group

US, Germany, UK, Singapore, EC among the current members of the Steering Group

India elected to the Steering Group for in October 2023; represented by CCI chairperson Ravneet Kaur

CCI in the Steering Group

What is the ICN?

The Steering Group

What this holds for CCI and India

Context: The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was inducted into the Steering Group of International Competition Network (ICN) recently. This is significant given the ICN's role in driving adoption of modern competitive standards and convergence across jurisdictions.

International Competition Network

- **About:** The ICN officially came into existence on October 25, 2001, and it currently boasts a membership of 141 competition agencies representing 129 jurisdictions.
- **Mission**: To champion the adoption of advanced standards and procedures in competition policy globally.
- **Objectives**: It strives to formulate recommendations for both procedural and substantive convergence, fostering effective international cooperation for the mutual benefit of member agencies, consumers, and economies worldwide.
- **Addressing Global Competition Challenges**: A central goal of the ICN is to devise solutions for competition-related challenges with a global impact.
    - This facilitates international communication, collaboration, and conflict resolution through project-oriented working groups covering advocacy, cartels, mergers, agency effectiveness, unilateral conduct, and more.

The Steering Group

- **About**: ICN operates under the guidance of its apex body, the Steering Group, which plays a pivotal role in both principle and practice. This committee oversees the establishment of Working Groups, approves projects and reviews, and sanctions work plans developed by them.
- **Composition**: 18 members (15 elected and 3 ex officio), is a key component of ICN's organizational structure.
- **Member Countries**: Germany, the US, Singapore, Canada, the UK, Australia, France, Brazil, Portugal, Colombia, Spain, Japan, the European Commission, South Korea, Mexico, Kenya, Italy, and South Africa and India.

LIVEMINT

Page 9

ONE VEHICLE ONE FASTAG
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

'One Vehicle, One FASTag' by NHAI

To enhance efficiency of the electronic toll collection system and provide seamless movement at the toll plazas, NHAI has taken 'One Vehicle, One FASTag' initiative that aims to discourage user behaviour of using single FASTag for multiple vehicles or linking multiple FASTags to a particular vehicle.

The highway developer is also encouraging FASTag users to complete 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) process of their latest FASTag by updating KYC as per RBI guidelines.

This is being done as FASTags with valid balance but with incomplete KYC will get deactivated or blacklisted by banks after post 31 January.

To avoid inconvenience, users must ensure that KYC of their latest FASTag is completed, a ministry of road transport and highways statement said. SUBHASH NARAYAN

Context: The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) recently launched the 'One Vehicle, One FASTag' initiative.

One Vehicle, One FASTag Initiative

- **About:** The NHAI has taken this initiative after the recent reports of multiple FASTags being issued for a particular vehicle and FASTags being issued without KYC in violation of the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) mandate.
- **Aim**: To discourage user behaviour of using single FASTag for multiple vehicles or linking multiple FASTags to a particular vehicle.
- **Objective:** To enhance efficiency of the Electronic Toll Collection system and provide seamless movement at the Toll Plazas.

FASTag

- **About**: FASTag is an electronic toll collection system in India, managed by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), utilizing Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology.
- **Payment Mechanism**: FASTag facilitates toll payments directly from the linked prepaid or savings account or directly from the toll owner, employing RFID technology.
- **Dedicated Lanes**: Dedicated lanes for FASTag users have been established at select toll plazas, streamlining the toll collection process.
- **Advantages of FASTag Usage**
  - The **use of FASTag enables seamless digital transactions**, simplifying the toll fee collection process.
  - **FASTag contributes to reducing congestion at toll plazas**, ensuring smoother traffic flow.
  - **Non-stop movement facilitated by FASTag leads to decreased** fuel consumption and pollution on highways.
  - The **automated nature of the FASTag system significantly** reduces the effort involved in managing toll gates.

ALL INDIA RADIO

Jan 15

INDIAN POST PAYMENT BANKS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

India Post Payments Bank Achieves Over 8 Crore Customers in Financial Inclusion Milestone

Context: India Post Payments Banks (IPPB) has achieved a significant milestone of over eight crore customers benefiting from its innovative and inclusive financial services.

India Post Payments Banks (IPPB)

- **Launched**: On September 1, 2018, under the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communication.
- **Equity**: 100% equity owned by the Government of India.
- **Vision**: To establish the most accessible, affordable, and trusted bank for the common man in India.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Communications
- **Fundamental mandate**: Remove barriers for the unbanked and under-banked.
  - Utilize a network of 160,000 post offices (145,000 in rural areas) and 400,000 postal employees to reach the last mile.
- **Features and Benefits**
  - Easy, Convenient and paperless account opening
  - You can choose a time slot of your convenience for Doorstep banking
  - Takes financial inclusion to the last mile of the nation/Enables banking even in the most remote areas in the country.

- **Note:** India's First 3D-printed Post Office was inaugurated in Bengaluru (Karnataka) on August 18, 2023.

INDIAN EXPRESS

Explained

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

THIS WORD MEANS

DAVOS SUMMIT

The annual meeting of the World Economic Forum is being held from January 15 to 19 in Davos, Switzerland

THE WORLD Economic Forum (WEF) is holding its Annual Meeting from January 15 to 19 in Davos, Switzerland. Attendees include António Guterres, UN Secretary-General; Ajay Banga, President, World Bank Group; Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, World Health Organisation; and political leaders from India, the US, China, France and Sri Lanka, among others.

Who initiated the World Economic Forum?

German professor Klaus Schwab founded the WEF. He was a mechanical engineering graduate who then earned a Master of Public Administration degree from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

From 1972 to 2003, Schwab was a professor of business policy at the University of Geneva. He founded WEF in 1971, originally known as the European Management Forum.

It introduced the concept of "stakeholder capitalism." According to Schwab, "it is a form of capitalism in which companies do not only optimise short-term profits for shareholders, but seek long term value creation, by taking into account the needs of all their stakeholders, and society at large."

The WEF website says of the idea: "a company should serve all its stakeholders, not just its shareholders: employees, suppliers, and the community it is part of."

As an extension of that idea, business, government and civil society leaders have made their way to the high Alps "to consider the major global issues of the day and to brainstorm on solutions to address these challenges," it adds.

What happens at WEF?



People walk inside the venue on the first day of the annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland, on Jan 15. *Reuters*

Initially, Schwab focused the meetings on how European firms could catch up with US management practices. Events in 1973, namely the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate mechanism and the Arab-Israeli War, saw the Annual Meeting expand its focus from management to economic and social issues.

Two years later, the organisation introduced a system of membership for 'the 1,000 leading companies of the world'.

Davos brings together some 3,000 paying members and selected participants — among whom are investors, business leaders, political leaders, economists, celebrities and journalists — for up to five days to discuss global issues across 500 sessions.

In the past, it has been used as a location for pivotal international diplomacy as leaders are able to break tensions in the mountain town.

The WEF also publishes rankings such as the Global Competitiveness Report and the Global Gender Gap Report.

ENS

Context: The World Economic Forum (WEF) is holding its Annual Meeting from January 15 to 19 in Davos, Switzerland.

World Economic Forum

- **About**: The WEF is a Swiss nonprofit foundation established in 1971, based in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **Initiated by**: German professor Klaus Schwab
- **Recognized by**: Swiss authorities as the international institution for public-private cooperation.
- **Mission**: Committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic, and other leaders of society to shape global, regional, and industry agendas.
- **Some major reports published by WEF are:**
  - Energy Transition Index.
  - Global Competitiveness Report.
  - Global IT Report
  - WEF along with INSEAD, and Cornell University publishes this report.
  - Global Gender Gap Report.
  - Global Travel and Tourism Report.

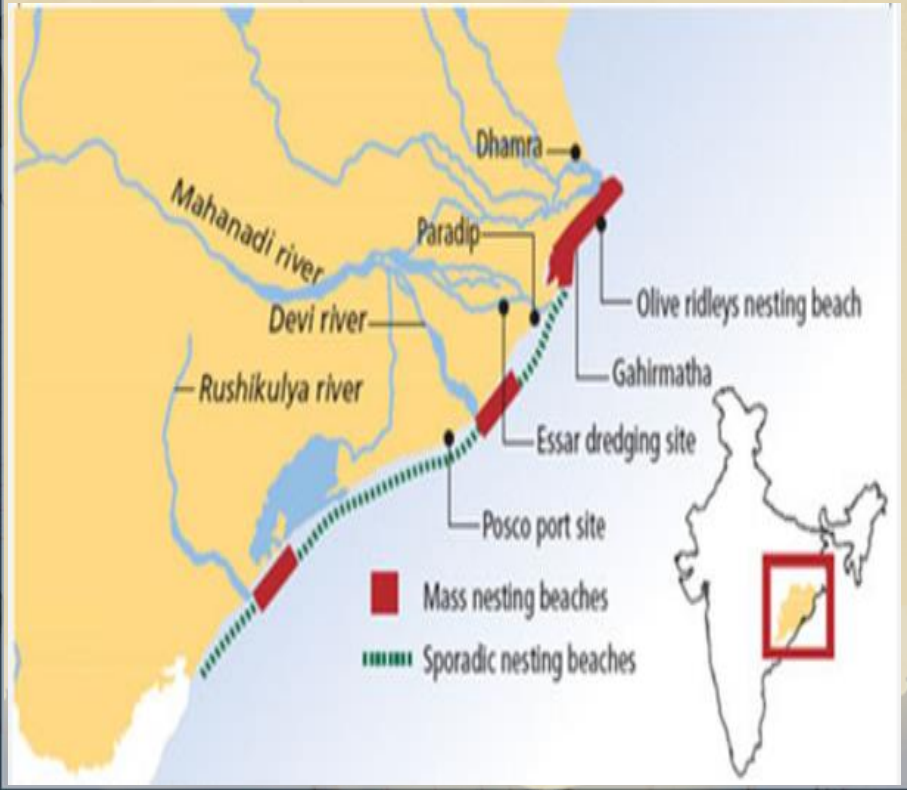
LIVEMINT Jan 15

MAHANADI RIVER BASIN

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Geography)

In a big push to India's energy security, ONGC makes two significant gas discoveries in Mahanadi basin block

Context: The state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) recently discovered two significant natural gas reserves in the Mahanadi basin block in the Bay of Bengal.



Mahanadi River Basin

- **About**: The Mahanadi basin spans across Chhattisgarh and Odisha, with smaller portions in Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 1.4 lakh Sq.km.
- **Bounded by**: Central India hills to the north, the Eastern Ghats to the south and east, and the Maikala range to the west, the Mahanadi basin is strategically situated.
- **River Course**: The Mahanadi, known as the "Great River," stretches over 560 miles (900 km) and originates in the northern foothills of Dandakaranya in Raipur District, Chhattisgarh, at an elevation of 442 m.
- **Importance**: Ranked second to the Godavari in water potential and flood-producing capacity, the Mahanadi is a significant river in the peninsular rivers system.
- **Dams**: At Sambalpur, the Hirakud Dam, one of India's largest dams, has formed a 35-mile (55 km) long man-made lake, showcasing human intervention in the river system.
- **Tributaries**: Left bank tributaries include the Seonath, Hasdeo, Mand, and Ib, while right bank tributaries consist of the Ong, Tel, and Jonk.
- **Chhattisgarh Plain**: The upper course of the Mahanadi lies in the saucer-shaped basin known as the 'Chhattisgarh Plain,' surrounded by hills on the north, west, and south. Tributaries join from these sides, shaping the river's upper course geography.

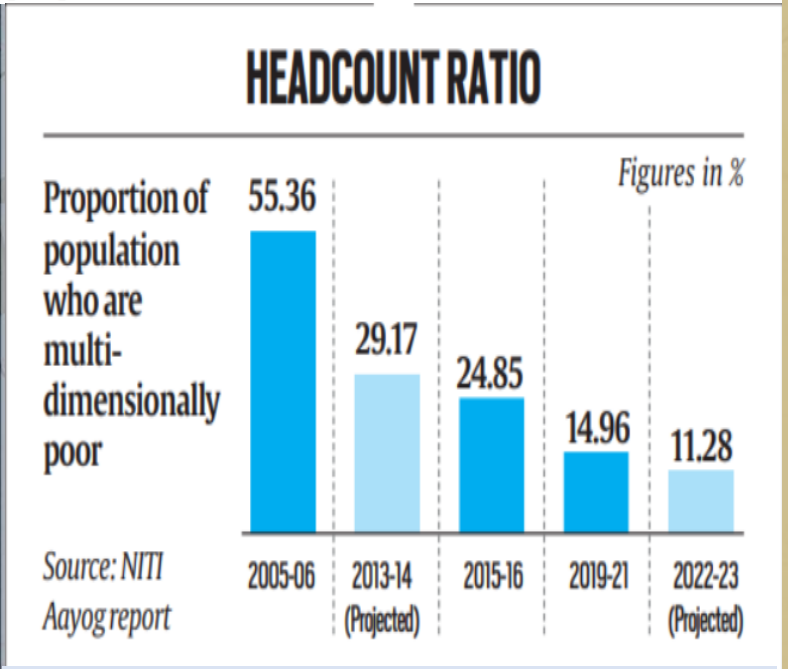
HINDUSTAN TIMES

Jan 15

MULTIDIMENTIONAL POVERTY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

In 9 years, 248mn pulled out of multidimensional poverty: Niti Aayog paper



Context: Recently, a discussion paper released by NITI Aayog reveals that the share of India's population experiencing multidimensional poverty has dropped from 29.17 percent in 2013-14 to 11.28 percent in 2022-23.

National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI)

- **About**: It is prepared based on the latest National Family Heath Survey of 2019-21.
- **First Edition Released**: 2021
- **Nodal Agency**: NITI Ayog
- **Indicators:** 3 equally weighted dimensions - Health, Education, and Standard of living

Key Findings

Positive Trends in Poverty Reduction

- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan witness significant decline in poverty.
- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) considers health, education, and standard of living indicators.

Severity of Deprivation

- Severity of deprivation declined less between 2015-16 and 2019-21 compared to 2005-06 and 2013-14.
- Measures the deprivations faced by the average multidimensionally poor person.

Long-Term Poverty Trends

- Discussion paper uses NFHS data from 2005-06 to 2019-21 to analyze long-term poverty trends.
- NITI Aayog collaborates with Oxford Policy and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and UNDP.

Impact of COVID-19 on Poverty

- Share of MPI poor in 2022-23 would be lower without the pandemic's impact.
- NHFS-5 data collected between 2019-21 predates the full impact of COVID-19.

SDG Progress and Targets

- India on track to achieve SDG Target 1.2 ahead of 2030.
- Sustainable Development Goals aim to reduce poverty in all dimensions.

FREE Download PDF

Login to theiashub.com

- Aaj Ka Quality Enrichment (Toppers' Favourite PDF)
- News-CRUX-10 (10 News. 10 Sources. One Place)
- Monthly Editorials (The Hindu & Indian Express)
- Daily Quiz (Prelims)
- Government Schemes & Ministry Wise Year End Review
- Free Enrichment PDFs (Tailor Made Crisp Study Material)



Log On To Our Unique
Free Answer Writing Sessions with Toppers (FAST) Portal
& Start Practicing!

SCAN HERE

9560082909

t.me/theiashub

/mkyadav

www.theiashub.com

www.theiashub.com