

**ECONOMY****All India Survey on Domestic Workers**

Recently, the Union Minister for Labour and Employment flagged off the first ever All India Survey on Domestic Workers (DW). This was a first-ever such survey in independent India and will be completed in a year.

**Key Points****About:**

- **The main objectives of the survey are:**
  1. Estimate the number/proportion of DWs at National and State level.
  2. Household Estimates of Live-in/Live-out DWs.
  3. Average number of DWs engaged by different types of households.
- Parameters the survey aims to capture the number and proportion of household workers by major states, with separate rural and urban break-ups, their percentage distribution, households that employ them and socio-demographic characteristics.
- The survey would cover 37 States and Union Territories, covering 1.5 lakh households in 742 districts.
- The survey for domestic workers is among five national jobs surveys that will be conducted periodically and provide crucial data for an upcoming national employment policy. The other four surveys are the All-India Survey of Migrant Workers, All-India Survey of Employment Generated by Professionals and All-India Survey of Employment Generated in the Transport Sector, All-India Quarterly Establishment-based Employment Survey (AQEES).

**Need of the Survey:**

- Domestic workers (DWs) constitute a significant portion of total employment in the informal sector. However, there is a dearth of data on the magnitude and prevailing employment conditions of DW.
- The Survey is intended to have time series data on domestic workers.
- The survey will help the government understand significant issues on certain special and vulnerable segments of labour and will guide effective policymaking.

**Domestic Worker:**

- **About:** Any person engaged by a household shall be classified as a domestic worker if the frequency of visits by the worker to the household is at least four days during the last 30 days and the goods and/or services produced by the worker are consumed by the members of the household against payment either through cash or kind.

**Status of Domestic Workers:**

- According to the latest data on the e-Shram portal, around 8.8% of the registered 8.56 crore informal sector workers fall in the category of domestic workers. India has around 38 crore workers in the informal sector.
- At the current rate of registration in the e-shram portal, there would be 3-3.5 crore domestic workers in the country.
- Domestic workers are the third-largest category of workers after agriculture and construction.
- India is a signatory of the International Labour Organisation Convention C-189 (Domestic Workers Convention, 2011).

**SOCIAL ISSUE****Report on 'Health Care Equity in Urban India'**

According to a recent report, life expectancy among the poorest is lower by 9.1 years and 6.2 years among men and women, respectively, compared to the richest in urban areas.

**Key Points****About the Report:**

- The report explores health vulnerabilities and inequalities in cities in India.
- It also looks at the availability, accessibility and cost of healthcare facilities, and possibilities in future-proofing services in the next decade.

- It was released recently by Azim Premji University in collaboration with 17 regional NGOs across India.

#### **Findings of the Report:**

- Number of Urban People:**
  - A third of India's people now live in urban areas, with this segment seeing a rapid growth from about 18% (1960) to 34% (in 2019).
  - Close to 30% of people living in urban areas are poor.
- Chaotic Urban Health Governance:** The report, besides finding disproportionate disease burden on the poor, also pointed to a chaotic urban health governance, where the multiplicity of healthcare providers both within and outside the government without coordination are challenges to urban health governance.
- Heavy Financial Burden on the Poor:** A heavy financial burden on the poor, and less investment in healthcare by urban local bodies is also a major challenge.

#### **Suggestions:**

- Strengthen community participation and governance.
- Build a comprehensive and dynamic database on the health and nutrition status, including co-morbidities of the diverse, vulnerable populations; strengthening healthcare provisioning through the National Urban Health Mission, especially for primary healthcare services.
- Put in place policy measures to reduce the financial burden of the poor.
- A better mechanism for coordinated public healthcare services and better governed private healthcare institutions.
- The Covid-19 pandemic has brought to attention the need for a robust and resourced healthcare system. Addressing this now will benefit the most vulnerable and offer critical services to city dwellers across income groups.

### **GOVERNANCE**

#### **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin**

Recently, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) has completed 5 years on 20th November, 2021. Earlier, it was reported that due to adverse impact of Covid-19, only 5.4% of the sanctioned houses under the PMAY-G, have reached completion for the year 2020-2021.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs implements the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban.

#### **Key Points**

- Launch:** To achieve the objective of “Housing for All” by 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was restructured to PMAY-G w.e.f 1st April, 2016.
- Ministry Involved:** Ministry of Rural development.
- Aim:** To provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all rural families, who are homeless or living in kutchra or dilapidated houses by the end of March 2022. To help rural people Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutchra houses by providing assistance in the form of a full grant.
- Beneficiaries:** People belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, disabled persons and minorities.
- Selection of Beneficiaries:** Through a three stage validation - Socio Economic Caste Census 2011, Gram Sabha, and geo-tagging.
- Cost Sharing:** The cost of unit assistance is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly states.

#### **Features:**

- The minimum size of the house has been increased to 25 sq.mt (from 20sq.mt) with a hygienic cooking space.
- The unit assistance has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1.30 lakh in hilly states.

- The assistance for construction of toilets shall be leveraged through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding.
- Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection etc. different Government programmers are also to be attempted.

## **2.Swachh Survekshan 2021**

Recently, the President awarded the respective cities in the 6th Edition of Swachh Survekshan (SS) 2021 for their performance in maintaining cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation. The ceremony was held at the 'Swachh Amrit Mahotsav', which is a celebration of the achievements of cities in the past seven years of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban and a commitment from cities and citizens to move forward with renewed vigour in the next phase of Swachhata through Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0.

Earlier, the Jal Shakti Ministry launched Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2021 or rural cleanliness survey 2021 under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II.

### **Key Points**

#### **Swachh Survekshan:**

- **About:**
  1. It is an annual survey of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in cities and towns across India.
  2. It was launched as part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, which aimed to make India clean and free of open defecation.
  3. The first survey was undertaken in 2016 and covered 73 cities. By 2020 the survey had grown to cover 4242 cities and was said to be the largest cleanliness survey in the world.
  4. In 2021 Survekshan, participated by 4,320 cities, also saw an unprecedented number of citizens' feedback – over 5 crores, compared to 1.87 cores last year.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

#### **SS 2021 Categories:**

- **Less than 1 lakh Population:** Vita, Lonavala, and Saswad cities from Maharashtra have ranked first, second, and third Cleanest Cities respectively.
- **More than 1 Lakh Population:**
  1. For the 5th consecutive year, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) was awarded the title of India's Cleanest City under Swachh Survekshan, while Surat and Vijayawada bagged the second and third spots respectively.
  2. Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh emerged as the 'Fastest Mover City' thus securing a place among the top 100 cities at 87th position.
- **Best Ganga Town: Varanasi.**
- **Cleanest Cantonment:** Ahmedabad Cantonment, followed by Meerut Cantonment and Delhi Cantonment.
- **Cleanest State:**
  1. **More than 100 Urban Local Bodies:**
    - ✓ Chhattisgarh has been awarded as the 'Cleanest State' of India for the 3rd consecutive year.
    - ✓ Karnataka emerged as the 'Fastest Mover State'.
  2. **Less than 100 Urban Local Bodies:**
    - ✓ Jharkhand won the 'Cleanest State' of India for the second time in this category.
    - ✓ Mizoram emerged as the 'Fastest Mover State'.
- **Prerak Daaur Samman:** This is a new performance category introduced under SS 2021, five cities – Indore, Surat, Navi Mumbai, New Delhi Municipal Council and Tirupati were categorized as 'Divya' (Platinum).

#### **Other Awards:**

- **Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge:** Under the Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge, the top performer cities are Indore, Navi Mumbai, Nellore, and Dewas across different population

categories among 246 participating cities while the top performer states are Chhattisgarh and Chandigarh.

• **5-star rated Garbage Free Cities in India:**

1. Under the Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities, 9 cities were certified as 5-star cities while 143 cities were certified as 3-star. The Star Rating Protocol was launched by MoHUA in 2018 to institutionalize a mechanism for cities to achieve Garbage Free status, and to motivate cities to achieve higher degrees of sustainable cleanliness.
2. The nine 5-star rated cities are Indore, Surat, New Delhi Municipal Council, Navi Mumbai, Ambikapur, Mysuru, Noida, Vijayawada, and Patan.

**Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0**

- SBM-U 2.0, announced in Budget 2021-22, is the continuation of SBM-U first phase.
- The government is trying to tap safe containment, transportation, disposal of faecal sludge, and septage from toilets. It will be implemented over five years from 2021 to 2026 with an outlay of Rs. 1.41 lakh crore.
- It focuses on source segregation of garbage, reduction in single-use plastic and air pollution, by effectively managing waste from construction and demolition activities and bioremediation of all legacy dump sites.
- Under this mission, all wastewater will be treated properly before it is discharged into water bodies, and the government is trying to make maximum reuse a priority.

**PRELIMS FACT**

**Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace for 2021**

Recently, Pratham, a civil society organisation has been conferred the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 2021. Pratham is dedicated to improving the quality of education among underprivileged children in India and across the world.

**Key Points**

**About:**

- The Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development was instituted in the memory of the former prime minister by a trust (Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust) in her name in 1986.
- It consists of a monetary award of Rs 25 lakh along with a citation.
- The award is given to individuals or organisations who work towards ensuring international peace and development, ensuring that scientific discoveries are used to further the scope of freedom and better humanity, and creating a new international economic order.

**Pratham:**

- **About:** Set up in 1995, Pratham began its work in slum areas by setting up community-based pre-schools and by offering remedial education to students who lagged behind in their classes.
  1. Its Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), based on surveying 6,00,000 rural Indian children, is now used as a model to assess education outcomes and learning deficiencies in 14 countries over three continents.
  2. To respond to the concerns raised by ASER, in 2007 Pratham launched its flagship programme, Read India, which aims to improve children's learning by strengthening basic reading and arithmetic.
- **Awarded For:** Pratham was awarded for its pioneering work over more than a quarter century in seeking to ensure that every child has access to quality education, for its innovative use of digital technology to deliver education, for its programmes to provide skills to young adults, for its regular evaluation of the quality of education, and for its timely response in enabling children to learn during the Covid-19 related school closures.

**DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE**

**Qns. Despite the recent progress in India–Turkey relations, however, there is still a lack of strategic convergence between the two countries on multiple issues especially in the wake of pan-Turkism. Analyse. (250 words)**



**Ans:**

### **Introduction**

The ideology of pan-Turkism's origin dates back to the mid-19th century when campaigns for uniting Turkic people in Russia gained traction. A defining slogan of pan-Turkism is "Where there are Turks, there is Turkey."

### **Body**

#### **Background**

- Turkey and India have shared bilateral ties for centuries.
- That age-old relationship, however, is on a downward spiral.
- Whatever historical and civilizational bond they share is declining so rapidly that both are now openly exchanging diplomatic blows at the global stage in full view of the public.
- Their heightened tensions are likely to have a bearing on their respective neighborhoods.

#### **India- Turkey Relations**

- Turkey & India have profound historical connections. The connection dates back to the years 1481-82 when the first discussion of diplomatic mission took place between the Ottoman Sultans and the Muslim rulers of the sub-continent.
- Friendship treaty with Turkey signed by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1951 emphasized India's hopes for building an enduring partnership in the post-colonial era.
- The divergent Cold War strategic alignments of both the countries did not let them develop their relationship effectively.
- Two strong prime ministers, Rajiv Gandhi and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, tried to finish the stalemate in India- Turkey relations, but did not succeed.

#### **Current Issues**

- Turkey backs "multilateral dialogue" on Kashmir issue and offers to mediate between India and Pakistan. Thereby against India's stance of Kashmir being a bilateral issue.
- Turkey supports Organisation of Islamic Cooperation's stand on Kashmir which is anti-India.
- On India's admission into the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Turkish stance has remained to push for Pakistan's case along with India's.
- Turkey supports India's proposal for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. But, Turkey is also a member of the Uniting for Consensus which opposes expansion of permanent membership in the Security Council. This group includes Pakistan.
- Turkish government intends to penetrate India's Muslim minority and use the Indian Muslim network for Pakistan's benefit, using them as a tool by Muslim countries to put pressure on India.

#### **Way forward**

- Focus should be on developing Trade and Economic ties.
- Turkey requires new markets as Europe is not welcoming Turkey.
- The two nations are also discovering collaboration in areas like construction, infrastructure development, renewable energy, and tourism.
- The zones of cooperation can be explored and the 'Pakistan factor' need to be side-lined to build a vivacious relationship.

#### **Conclusion**

As a great civilizational state, Turkey will withstand as a pivotal state in Eurasia long after Erdogan is gone. Independent India has fought to develop respectable relations with Turkey over the decades. A hard-headed attitude in Delhi today, however, might open new possibilities with Ankara and in Turkey's Eurasian fringe.

### **DAILY QUIZ**

Q1. Consider the following statements about the Chitradurga Fort:

1. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
2. The fort was the capital of Hoysalas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2**

Q2. Consider the following statements with reference to Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS):

- 1. It is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme which was launched in 1993-94.
- 2. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been responsible for the policy formulation and release of funds.
- 3. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crore.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only**
- b. 1 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Q3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. State governments do not have any “absolute” power to keep the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) from investigating crimes inside the State.
- 2. The CBI is empowered to probe cases concerning any of the Central subjects enumerated in the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2**
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Q4. “Climate Change Performance Index” is released by which of the following?

- a. UN Environment Programme
- b. World Economic Forum
- c. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- d. None of the above**

Q5. The inaugural Global Drug Policy Index was released recently by the

- a. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- b. Financial Action Task Force
- c. Amnesty International
- d. Harm Reduction Consortium**