



## Global Estimates Of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour And Forced Marriage

### Relevancy

- ✓ G.S. Paper 2
- ✓ Global Estimates Of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour And Forced Marriage
- ✓ Complex structure of anti-trafficking laws in India
- ✓ Measures

### Recently:

- ❖ Last year a report called Global estimates of modern slavery: forced labour and forced marriage' was releases to which India protested.
- ❖ It was a collaborative effort of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Walk Free Foundation, and the International Organisation for Migration.
- ❖ The report estimated that there were 40.3 million “modern slaves” worldwide in 2016, with 24.9 million in forced labour and 15.4 million in forced marriages.
- ❖ It did not name countries, but the writing on the wall was clear as 17,000 interviews had been conducted in India, and 61.78% of the “modern slaves” were in Asia and the Pacific.
- ❖ Registering its protest with the ILO, India vowed to undertake its own surveys.
- ❖ The Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, and member of NITI Aayog, Bibek Debroy, was scathingly termed the estimates on forced marriage as “confused and fuddled” and urged reliance on the government’s reports on child marriage.

### Why the Complex structure of anti-trafficking laws in India?

- The anti-trafficking laws in India ranges from the Indian Penal Code and the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1986, to social welfare legislation on contract and bonded labour, and inter-state migrant work.
- While criminal laws like the ITPA target ‘bad men’ traffickers, labour laws presume endemic exploitation in labour markets.
- In India, a combination of penal, labour and contract laws are used to impose obligations for better working conditions.
- Unfortunately, as the topic of trafficking gained international prominence, the government understood trafficking to be equivalent to sex trafficking and sex work.
- Issues with the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016.
- The current definition of trafficking in Section 370 of the IPC is not limited to sex work; yet, the Trafficking Bill is patently neo abolitionist.
- It pursues the classic raid-rescue-rehabilitation model, with stringent penalties for trafficking.
- It creates a plethora of new institutions with unclear roles, capacious powers (including for surveillance) and no accountability.
- There is no clarity on how the Bill relates to the ITPA and to labor laws.

### What should be done?

- Many scholars, activists and workers’ rights groups argued against extending a criminal law, raid-rescue-rehabilitation model beyond sex work to other labour sectors
- They called instead for:-
  - A multi-faceted legal and economic strategy;
  - Robust implementation of labour laws; a universal social protection floor;
  - Self-organisation of workers;
  - Improved labour inspection,
  - Including in the informal economy; and
  - Corporate accountability for decent work conditions
- They also reiterated the need for systemic reforms to counter distress migration, end caste-based discrimination, enforce the rural employment guarantee legislation, avoid the indiscriminate rescue of voluntary sex workers, and protect migrants’ mobility and rights.

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- As the introduction of the Trafficking Bill in Parliament appears imminent, only a bold, holistic response to what is a socioeconomic problem of labour exploitation can help India realise SDG 8.7.



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## India – UAE bilateral investments

### Relevancy:

- ✓ GS Prelims, GS Mains paper II
- ✓ International relations, India-UAE relations

### Recently:

- ❖ The PM of India visited UAE and made some of the historical milestones in the India-UAE oil and gas relations.
- ❖ Prime Minister first went to UAE in August 2015 and since then, there has been huge intensification of India's engagement with UAE with four high level, Head of Government visits between the two countries.

### Background:

- UAE continues to be an important supplier of crude, LNG and LPG to Indian market.
- UAE is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest import source and accounts for about 6% of our total crude imports.
- UAE is also the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest source of LPG and POL (Petroleum oil lubricants).
- India is already the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest consumer of energy in the world.
- It is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest importer of oil and 4<sup>th</sup> largest importer of gas.
- Propelled by an economy that will grow to more than five-times its current size by 2040, Indian energy demand is forecast by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to grow by more than any other country in the period to 2040 and account for one-third of total incremental growth.
- This also provides for an ideal setting for India and the UAE to strengthen its hydrocarbon engagement.

### Two major agreements signed during this visit:

- Concession Agreement between an Indian Consortium (consortium of Indian Public sector companies i.e. ONGC Videsh, IOCL and BPRL) and ADNOC for award of 10% stake in Lower **Zakum Offshore** oil field,
- Agreement between Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Ltd (ISPRL) and ADNOC to operationalize the filling up of a strategic petroleum reserve cavern in Mangalore.

### Benefits of the agreements:

- UAE will be the first country which will participate in India's Strategic Petroleum Reserves Programme.
- It is befitting that a strategic partner like the UAE is also India's valued partner in the area of SPR.
- The oil storage facility will help boost India's energy security, as well as enable ADNOC to efficiently and competitively meet market demand in India and across the fast developing south east Asian economies.
- The initial Oil Storage And Management Agreement was signed in January 2017, during the State Visit by H.H Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed to India as Chief Guest at India's Republic Day celebrations.
- With the Lower Zakum acquisition, Indian oil and gas PSUs have investments in 27 countries.
- Indian PSUs made a major acquisition in Russia in 2016: Indian PSUs - ONGC Videsh, IOCL, BPRL and Oil India Ltd jointly acquired 49.9% stake in Vankor oil field and 29.9% in Tassurakh at an investment of US\$ 5.5 billion (both fields in Russia).
- This gave India equity oil of 15 MMTOE, which is about 40% of our annual domestic production.
- It is a commitment of the government to increase and diversify India's overseas upstream footprint and to boost India's energy security.

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## Mahamasthakabhisheka Mahotsava

### Relevancy:

- ✓ GS Prelims, GS Mains paper I
- ✓ Art and Culture, Jain culture, Jainism, Mahamasthakabhisheka Mahotsava, Bahubali, Shravanabelagola

### Recently:

- ❖ The Vice President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu has said that India is capital for spirituality in the entire world and we should feel proud of our cultural heritage.
- ❖ He was addressing the gathering after performing the 88th Mahamasthakabhisheka Mahotsava to Bahubali Gommateshwara, at Shravanabelagola in Karnataka.
- ❖ The event is being held from 17th-25th February 2018.
- ❖ He further said that we should never feel shy of dharma, and said 'Dharmo Rakshati Rakshitaha' - Dharma protects those who uphold or protect Dharma. Everyone must do something to the society.
- ❖ The Vice President released 108 Books published by Bharatiya Jnanpith belonging to the time of King Bahubali who is the son of First Jain Tirthankara Rishabhadeva.

### About Mahamasthakabhisheka Mahotsava:

- Mahamasthakabhisheka, the head anointing ceremony is performed once in 12 years to the 57 feet tall monolithic statue of Lord Bahubali at Shravanabelagola.
- Shravanabelagola/Sravanabelagola is one of the most important Jain tirth (a sacred place) of the Jains in South India. It is located in Hassan district of Karnataka state.
- It is a place of great importance from the point of pilgrimage and also archeological and religious heritage. The place derives its name from the point that Shravana or Shramana means a Jain ascetic and Belagola or Biliya Kola means white pond.
- The Mauryan founder Chandragupta Maurya (a disciple of Bhadrabahu) is said to have died at Shravanabelagola in 298 BC after he became a Jain ascetic.
- Shravanabelagola has two important hills- CHndragiri and Vindyagiri.



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## National Productivity Council

### Relevancy:

- ✓ GS Prelims, GS Mains Paper III
- ✓ Economy, National Productivity Council, Industry 4.0

### Recently:

- ❖ The National Productivity Council is observing National Productivity Week till 18<sup>th</sup> February.
- ❖ It is the 60th Anniversary of the National Productivity Council and is being celebrated as Diamond Jubilee Year.
- ❖ Theme of the week: "**Industry 4.0 Leapfrog Opportunity for India**".

### About NPC:

- NPC is national level organization to promote productivity culture in India.
- Established by the Ministry of Industry, Government of India in 1958, it is an autonomous, multipartite, non-profit organization with equal representation from employers' & workers' organizations and Government, apart from technical & professional institutions and other interests.
- NPC is a constituent of the Tokyo-based Asian Productivity Organisation (APO), an Inter Governmental Body, of which the Government of India is a founder member.

### What is Industry 4.0?:

- Industry 4.0 or the fourth industrial revolution as it is called, is emerging globally as a powerful force and is being called as the next industrial revolution.
- It is characterized by the increasing digitization and interconnection of products, value chains and business models.
- Industry 4.0 would mean the convergence of real and virtual worlds-the next phase in bringing together conventional and modern technologies in manufacturing.
- This will result in the "Smart Factory", which is characterized by versatility, resource efficiency, ergonomic design and direct integration with business partners.
- The first industrial revolution was triggered by water and steam power to move from human labour to mechanical manufacturing.
- The second industrial revolution built on electric power to create mass production. The third used electronic and information technology to automate manufacturing.
- The fourth is the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies.

### What is the need to boost manufacturing sector?

- Manufacturing today is cutting edge and requires a high level of skill.
- Today, the global manufacturing sector is undergoing a structural transformation.
- Though India banks heavily on its Service Sector for growth, the Manufacturing Sector needs to fuel the high growth in India.
- Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, launched the 'Make in India' program to place India on the world map as a manufacturing hub.
- The Manufacturing Sector especially MSMEs play a pivotal role in the Indian economy and provide the largest share of employment after agriculture.
- In order to converge the aims of growth with employment it is important to increase the share of manufacturing in the country's Gross Domestic Product from 16% to 25% by 2022 and to create 100 million additional jobs by 2022.



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## SHAKTI policy for Coal

### Relevancy:

- ✓ GS Prelims, GS Mains paper III
- ✓ Economy, Economic resources, Coal, Shakti policy, Revival of Thermal Power Plants By Coal Linkage Policy

### Recently:

- ❖ The Government approved a new policy for allocation of future coal linkages in a transparent manner for power sector consumers.
- ❖ This policy is christened as 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India' (SHAKTI).

### About SHAKTI:

- The policy is an important initiative in alleviating one key challenge in power sector, viz. lack of coal linkage and is expected to positively contribute in resolution of a number of stressed assets.
- The annual coal linkage with non-regulated sector, from CIL, would be around 100 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) by March, 2018, taking into account the linkages auctioned recently.
- Further about 75 MT of coal is projected to be sold to non-regulated sector through various e-auction schemes in the year 2017-18.
- Total demand from unregulated sector from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) sources is about 1.22MT.
- The total indicative coal demand by the Non-Regulated Sector is likely to be around 177 MT.

### Important coal fields in India:

- India is ranked 2nd in world coal production.

### The top producing states are:

- Odisha – (Talcher in Angul district)
- Chhattisgarh
- Jharkhand

### Other notable coal-mining areas include:

- Korba Coalfield in Korba District, Chhattisgarh (Gevra Mines: Asia's largest open cast mine)
- Singareni collieries in Bhadradi district (Old Khammam District), Telangana
- Jharia mines in Dhanbad district, Jharkhand
- Nagpur & Chandrapur district, Maharashtra
- Raniganj in Bardhaman district, West Bengal
- Neyveli lignite mines in Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu
- Singrauli Coalfield and Umaria Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh



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## Violence Against Women

### Relevancy:

- ✓ GS Mains paper I, II, IV, Essay paper
- ✓ Polity and governance, Women rights, Violence against women (Data has been taken from the website of UNWOMEN)

### Background:

- Violence against women and girls manifests itself in physical, sexual and psychological forms.

### Lets discuss various forms of violence against women:

- **What is intimate partner violence?**
  - Intimate partner violence is any behaviour by a current or former partner or spouse that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm. This is the most common form of violence experienced by women globally.
  - Worldwide, 1 in 3 women have experienced physical or sexual violence — mostly by an intimate partner.
  - Worldwide, 1 in 2 women killed were killed by their partners or family in 2012. Only 1 out of 20 of all men killed were killed in such circumstances.
  - **Laws must protect women**
  - Two-thirds of countries have outlawed domestic violence.
  - 37 countries exempt rape perpetrators from prosecution when they are married to or subsequently marry the victim.
- **Sexual Violence and Harassment**
  - **What is sexual violence & harassment?**
  - Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting.
  - **Sexually violent acts can take place in different circumstances and settings.** These include, for example:
    - **Unwanted sexual advances** or sexual harassment, including demanding sex in return for favours.
    - **Rape** (within marriage and relationships, by strangers, and during armed conflict).
    - **Sexual abuse of children**
    - **Forced marriage** or cohabitation, including child marriage.
- **Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation**
  - **What is human trafficking?**
  - Human trafficking is the acquisition and exploitation of people, through means, such as force, fraud or deception.
  - The practice ensnares millions of women and girls into modern-day slavery, many of whom are sexually exploited.
  - 71% of all trafficking victims worldwide are women and girls.
  - 3 out of 4 trafficked women and girls are sexually exploited.
- **Female Genital Mutilation**
  - **What is female genital mutilation?**
  - FGM includes procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.
  - Beyond extreme physical and psychological pain, the practice carries many health risks, including death.
  - At least 200 million women and girls alive today have undergone FGM in 30 countries where representative data is available.
  - In most of these countries, the majority of girls were cut before age 5.
- **Child Marriage**

### What is the impact of child marriage?



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- Child marriage usually means an end to girl's education, vocation and her right to make life choices. Research confirms that girls who marry in childhood are at greater risk for intimate partner violence than girls of the same age who marry later.
- Almost 750 Million women and girls alive today were married before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- 4 in 10 girls in West and Central Africa were married before age 18 and about 1 in 7 were married or in union before age 15.



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