

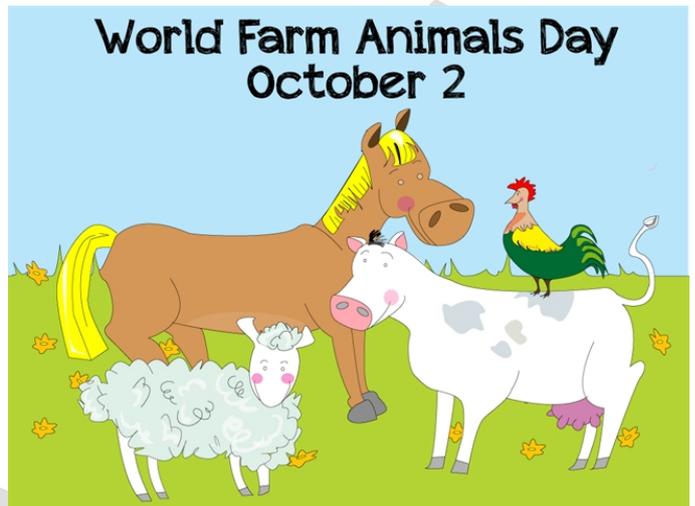
CURRENT AFFAIRS

3rd Oct. 2022

WORLD DAY FOR FARMED ANIMALS: 02ND OCTOBER

World Day For Farmed Animals 2022:

Since **1983**, the annual observance of **World Day for Farmed Animals (W DFA)** on **October 2nd (Gandhi's birthday)** has been offering people of conscience an opportunity to memorialize and mourn these innocent lives. The day is organised by the **International animal welfare organization, World Animal Protection** along with **Asia for Animals coalition** to show the importance and urgency of farm animal welfare. The day is dedicated to exposing the needless suffering and death of farmed animals who are raised and slaughtered for food.



World Day For Farmed Animals 2022: Significance

An opportunity to ask their friends and neighbours to stop subsidizing senseless atrocities at their supermarket checkout counter. Hundreds of groups and individuals throughout the world participate each year. Each year, an estimated 70 billion cows, pigs, chickens, turkeys, and other sentient land-based animals are caged, crowded, deprived, drugged, mutilated and macerated in the world's factory farms. Then they are brutally slaughtered for our dinner table. Countless aquatic animals are caught and suffocated by vast trawler nets, so we can have our fish fillet or tuna salad.

The top 5 animal welfare issues are:

- **Factory Farming:** Factory farms cram thousands of animals into tiny spaces, where they are unable to move or even turn around. This causes great distress to the animals and leads to a number of health problems.
- **Animal Cruelty:** Animals raised for food are often subject to cruel treatment, including being beaten, strangled, and electrocuted.
- **Transport:** Animals raised for food are typically transported long distances in crowded trucks or ships, often in extreme weather conditions. This can cause them great stress and sometimes results in injury or death.
- **Slaughter:** The slaughter process is often very stressful and painful for animals. They are typically hung upside down and have their throats slit while they are still conscious.
- **Waste:** The animal agriculture industry produces a huge amount of waste, including manure, blood, and feathers. This waste can pollute the environment and poses a risk to human health.

GANDHI JAYANTI: HISTORY, IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE

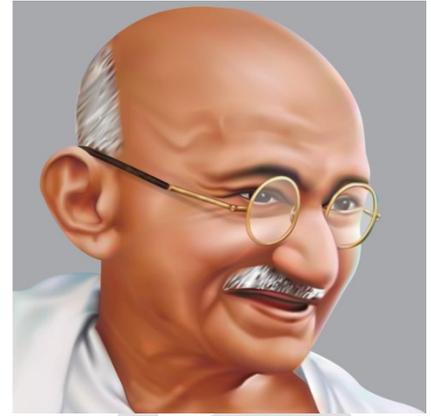
Gandhi Jayanti

Every year on the 2nd of October, **Gandhi Jayanti** is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**. During the Independence of India, Mahatma Gandhi played a very

important role. Gandhi Jayanti is one of the three **National holidays of India**. On 15th June 2007, the **UN General Assembly** announced that it will be celebrated as the **International Day of Nonviolence**.

Gandhi Jayanti: Importance

Mahatma Gandhi is also known as the Father of the Nation and this title was given to him by **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**. Gandhi Jayanti is marked by prayers services and tributes all over India, including **Gandhi's memorial, Raj Ghat**, in New Delhi where he was cremated. In 2019, India celebrated the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and paid several tributes including the release of a **coin of ₹150**.



Gandhi Jayanti: History

Mahatma Gandhi was born on **2nd October 1869** in Porbandar city of Gujarat. He went to London to complete his law degree and then went to South Africa to practice barrister. When he was in South Africa, he observed that **Indians were treated poorly** and belonged to a lower section of people along with the other people of color.

In **1915**, he joined the **Indian National Congress**. During this time, he started various movements to fight against British rule in India which affected the nation severely. The various movements include **Quit India Movement**, the **Dandi March**, and the **Non-cooperation Movement**. He was known as 'Bapu'. He chooses the path of non-violence to fight against the injustice of the British government. He also opposed the partition of India.

Gandhi Jayanti: Significance

In modern Indian history, Mahatma Gandhi remains one of the **greatest freedom fighters in India**. His thoughts and view of fighting against the British government influenced all Indians to come together and raise their voice. He chooses **satyagraha and ahimsa** over guns and wars to achieve the Independence of India. The **philosophies, thoughts, and ideas** will always remain embedded in the **ethos and culture of India**.

AFTER THE FLOODS, BENGALURU NEEDS TO CLEAN UP ITS ACT

- **Prelims:** Floods, rainfall pattern, Disaster management, e/governance etc
- **Mains GS Paper II & III:** Issues with the urbanization, corruption and issues associated with it.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

- Various analyses attribute **Bengaluru's flooding** to more rainfall in the future.
 - It is expected to increase to an average of **1,000 mm per annum** from the current **650 mm per annum**.

INSIGHTS ON THE ISSUE

Context

Floods:

- A flood is an **overflow of water** that submerges land that is usually dry.
- In the sense of "**flowing water**", the word may also be applied to the inflow of the tide.

There are three common type of floods:

- **Flash Floods:** Caused by rapid and extensive rainfalls.
- **River Floods:** Caused when consistent rain or snow melt forces a river to exceed capacity.
- **Coastal Floods:** Caused by storm surges associated with tropical cyclones and tsunami.

Impact of corruption on cities:

- **Cripples economic growth:** It cripples economic growth in ways not readily apparent.
- **Wealth to undeserving:** Transferring inordinate wealth to the undeserving
- **Vested interested groups:** It creates a slew of vested interests, who resist anti-corruption process reforms.

Impact of narrow and rigid rules on people:

- **Strict laws.** Building bye-laws are so labyrinthine that the strictest law-abiding citizen cannot comply with them.
- **Opportunities to agents:** That provides opportunities for agents who bypass the system's rigidities.
- **Red tapism:** Ironically then, corruption actually reduces red tape.

The loopholes

- **Escape:** Legal definition of corruption enables many in a corrupt system to escape culpability.
- **Only public servants under corrupt act:** Indian law recognises only corrupt acts by public servants to be 'acts of corruption' under the law.
- **Private corruption is not criminalized:** many government actions are outsourced to private agents.

Issues with E-Governance:

- **Relocate:** E-enabled systems often only relocate the locus of corruption
- **Vulnerable to manipulation:** Large databases, such as land records, when moved to paperless systems are vulnerable to manipulation.
- **Encroachments:** They are enabled when old records are destroyed and new ones are created.
- **Digital signatures:** Power shifts from land administrators to the one who possesses the digital signature.
- **The data entry operator:** He becomes an all-important and corruptible cog in the wheel.

Steps that can be taken to prevent floods in cities:

- Decongest the city
- Plant more trees
- Save wetlands
- Desilt drains
- Enlarge sewers
- Deconcretise pavements
- Stop the clogging of waterways with unsegregated garbage.

- Demolition of unauthorized encroachments.

Way Forward

- **Regular assessments and evaluations of ongoing anti-corruption measures:** Eliminate the possibility of declaring false victories.
 - They help in red-flagging new corruption opportunities, even as old ones are eliminated.
- **Whistle-blower protection:** A genuine regime of whistle-blower protection assures honest citizens, politicians, bureaucrats and judges of protection, as they otherwise fear the adverse repercussions for uncovering illegal activities.
 - Confidence-assuring whistle-blower protection measures can lead to exposure of more corruption, particularly at higher levels.
- **Promoting ethical behavior:** Conscious move towards promoting ethical behavior.
 - As moral science education has been tainted by religious colours.
- **Need of an enlightened leadership:** The one necessary ingredient, going by the experience of cities and countries that have cleaned up their acts.
 - If anti-corruption strategies are to be successful

UNESCO LISTS 50 ICONIC TEXTILE CRAFTS

Recently, **UNESCO released a list of 50 exclusive** and iconic heritage textile crafts of the country.

- One of the major challenges to the safeguarding of **Intangible Cultural Heritage** in South Asia is **lack of proper inventory and documentation**.

What are Some of the Important Textiles Crafts Listed?

- Toda embroidery and Sungudi from Tamil Nadu
- Himroo weaves from Hyderabad
- Bandha tie and dye weaving from Sambalpur in Odisha
- Kunbi weaves from Goa
- Mashru weaves and Patola from Gujarat
- Himroo from Maharashtra
- Garad-Korial from West Bengal
- Ilkal and Lambadi or Banjara embroidery from Karnataka
- Sikalnayakanpet Kalamkari from Tamil Nadu
- Khes from Haryana
- Chamba rumals from Himachal Pradesh
- Thigma or wool tie and dye from Ladakh
- Awadh Jamdani from Varanasi

What is UNESCO?

- **About:**

- It was founded in 1945 to develop the “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind” as a means of building lasting peace. It is located in Paris, France.

▪ **Major Initiatives of UNESCO:**

- **Man and Biosphere Programme**
- **World Heritage Programme**
- **Global Geopark Network**
- **Network of Creative Cities**
- **Atlas of World Languages in Danger**

What is Intangible Cultural Heritage?

- Intangible cultural heritage is the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage.
- Also called living cultural heritage, it is usually expressed in one of the following forms:
 - Oral Traditions
 - Performing Arts
 - Social Practices
 - Rituals and Festive events
 - Knowledge and Practices concerning nature and the universe
 - Traditional Craftsmanship
- India has 14 intangible cultural heritage elements on the prestigious UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

What is the Status of the Textile Sector of India?

▪ **About:**

- Textiles & garments industry is labour intensive sector that employs 45 millions people in India is **second only to the agriculture sector** in terms of employment.
- India's textiles sector is one of the oldest industries in the Indian economy, and is a storehouse and carrier of traditional skills, heritage and culture.
- It can be divided into two segments:
 - The unorganised sector is small scale and uses traditional tools and methods. It consists of **handloom**, handicrafts and **sericulture** (Production of silk).
 - The organised sector uses modern machinery and techniques and consists of the spinning, apparel and garments segment.

▪ **Significance of the Textiles Sector:**

- It contributes 2.3% to Indian **Gross Domestic Product**, 7% of Industrial Output, 12% to the export earnings of India and employs more than 21% of total employment.
- India is the **6th largest producer of Technical Textiles** with 6% Global Share, largest producer of cotton & jute in the world.
 - Technical textiles are functional fabrics that have applications across various industries including automobiles, civil engineering and construction, agriculture, healthcare, industrial safety, personal protection etc.

- India is also the **second largest producer of silk in the world** and 95% of the world's hand-woven fabric comes from India.

What are the Initiatives related to the Textile Sector?

- **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** In 2015, the government approved the scheme for **technology upgradation of the textiles industry**.
- **Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP):** To assist small and medium entrepreneurs in the textile industry to clusterize investments in textile parks by providing financial support for world class infrastructure in the parks.
- **Power-Tex India:** It comprises new research and development in power loom textiles, new markets, branding, subsidies and welfare schemes for the workers.
- **Silk Samagra Scheme:** It **focuses on improving the quality and productivity of domestic silk** thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk.
- **Jute ICARE:** This pilot project launched in 2015 is **aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds** at subsidized rates, and by popularizing several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions.
- **National Technical Textile Mission:** It aims to **position the country as a global leader in technical textiles** and increase the use of technical textiles in the domestic market. It aims to take the domestic market size to USD 40 billion to USD 50 billion by 2024.

Way Forward

- For centuries, Indian textile crafts have dazzled the world with their beauty.
- Despite the pressures of industrial mass production and competition from new countries, it is essential that these iconic heritage crafts are taken stock of and promoted as contemporary treasures.

The Textile sector has **great potential, and it should be realised by using innovations**, latest technology and facilitations.