



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

27th June 2025



World Bank on abject poverty in India

CONTEXT: World Bank: India's abject/extreme poverty down to 5.75% (75 mn) from 27% in 2011-12, but is it the full picture?

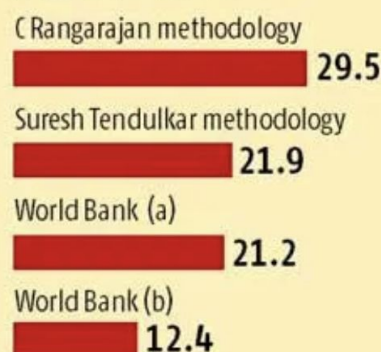
What is a Poverty Line, and Why Does it Matter?

Poverty Line	The income/expenditure level below which a person is considered poor .
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate welfare funds effectively Anti-poverty policies Set international comparisons
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> oversimplify poverty regional & temporal context relative deprivation

PPP vs Market Rate Confusion:
\$3/day = ₹62/day (PPP)

INDIA'S POVERTY ANALYSIS

Poor as percentage of Indian population in 2011-12



Note: Poverty line in the Suresh Tendulkar methodology was expenditure of ₹33 a day in urban areas and ₹27 a day in rural areas. In the Rangarajan methodology, it was ₹47 a day in urban areas and ₹30 a day in rural areas. IN WORLD BANK REPORT (a) expenditure of \$1.25 a day per person on purchasing power parity of ₹18.75, and (b) expenditure of \$1.90 a day per person on purchasing power parity of ₹28.5. As the methodology differs between a and b, the number of poor drastically went down instead of moving up. Sources: Erstwhile Planning Commission, World Bank

India's Own Poverty Lines:

ESTIMATES OF INDIA'S POVERTY RATE VARY WILDLY BASED ON THE CHOICE OF POVERTY LINE, SOURCE DATA, AND METHODOLOGY

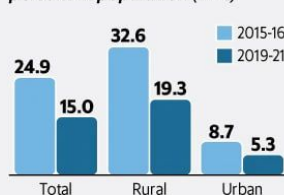
Method	2011-12	2022-23
Tendulkar methodology@	21.90%	9.9%*
Rangarajan methodology&	29.50%	12.2%*
World Bank's latest abject poverty line for low income countries [int-\$3 a day (or Rs 62 a day)]#	27.10%	5.30%
World Bank's latest poverty line for lower middle-income countries [int-\$4.2 a day (Rs 87 a day)]#	57.70%	23.90%
World Bank's latest poverty line for upper middle-income countries [int-\$8.30 a day (Rs 171 a day)]#	92.50%	82.10%
Sethu et al (using Rangarajan methodology)	29.50%	26.40%
Bhalla and Bhasin (using World Bank's int-\$1.9 a day poverty line)^	12.20%	2.00%
Bhalla and Bhasin (using World Bank's int-\$3.2 a day poverty line)^	53.60%	20.80%

2021 PPP estimates | @ The last officially recognised methodology on poverty estimates (2009) | *Calculation by Himanshu et al (2025) | & The officially commissioned methodology on poverty estimates (2014) | ^2017 PPP estimates
Note: In purchasing power parity terms, 1 international dollar is equal to ₹20.6
Source: Himanshu et al (2025), World Bank, Bhalla et al (2024), Indian Express Research

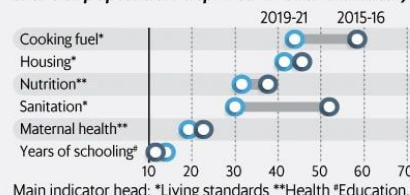
CHANGING FORTUNES

Around 24.9% of Indians were assessed as multidimensionally poor in 2015-16, but that share came down to 15% in 2019-21.

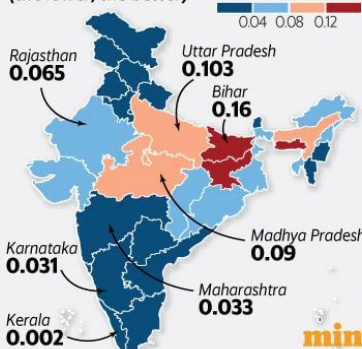
Share of multidimensionally poor persons in population (in %)



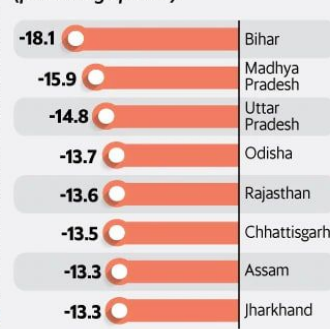
Biggest areas of 'deprivation' (figures denote % share of population 'deprived' in each indicator)



Multidimensional poverty index (scale: 0-1) (the lower, the better)



Biggest drops in share of multidimensionally poor population (percentage points)



A multidimensionally poor person is one who is at least 33.3% deprived overall (this is based on 12 indicators, all of which has a different weightage). Headcount ratio is the share of multidimensionally poor persons in population. Intensity refers to the average extent of deprivation among such persons (hence always >33.3%). The MPI value is headcount multiplied by intensity.

Source: Niti Aayog



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What Does the World Bank Data Show for India?

Metric	WB 2025 (\$3/day PPP)
Urban Daily Income	₹62 (~\$3 PPP)
Rural Daily Income	₹62 (~\$3 PPP)
% Below Line (2025)	5.75%

The Illusion

WB's ₹62/day = ₹1,860/month →
Can you **survive on this in 2025?**

Poverty in India could be...

- **5.75%** (WB's \$3/day PPP)
- **24%** (WB's "lower - middle income")

CONTRADICTIONS

- Exempts ~96% income tax
- **66%** (NFSA beneficiaries)
- **83%** Indians earn **≤₹171/day** (₹5,130/month)
- Govt spends **₹4 lakh cr/year** on free food
- **MGNREGA** dd at record highs
- **Rural "escapees" & Urban poor**

INDIA'S POVERTY LINE (PER PERSON PER DAY): IN PERSPECTIVE

₹62	World Bank's poverty line for abject poverty in India. In 2022-23, 7.5 crore Indians (5.25% of total population) lived at this level or less
₹63	Price of a litre of Amul milk in 2022
₹87	World Bank's poverty line for "lower middle-income" countries such as India. In 2022-23, 34.23 crore Indians (that is, 23.89% of all Indians) lived below this daily expenditure level
₹171	This is the World Bank's poverty line for "upper middle-income" countries. In 2022-23, 117.57 crore (or 82.7% of India's population) lived below this daily expenditure level
₹286	This was the average daily income of a woman working as a casual labourer (think construction worker)
₹398	This was the average daily income of casual labourers when incomes of both men and women were taken into consideration
₹432	This was the average daily income of a self-employed person in 2022-23
₹533	If the total GDP of India in 2022-23 was divided equally into all citizens then this would be the daily GDP (think income) created per Indian
₹651	This was the average daily income of a salaried person in 2022-23
₹3,288	This is the daily income of an Indian who earns ₹12 lakhs per annum but enjoys complete exemption from Income Tax

Source: MoSPI, PLFS, Indian Express Research



World Bank on abject poverty in India

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SO, Why Much Disagreement on India's Poverty Rate?

 Lack of updated Indian poverty line	Official silence → global proxies used	WAY FORWARD  Update Poverty Line: latest NSO + inflation-adjusted basket  Measure Vulnerability , not just poverty  Track Real Wages & Inflation Impact: unorganised workers, women, migrants  Expand MPI: Health shocks, nutrition, access to digital economy
 No Consumption Expenditure Survey for 10+ years	Poor tracking of real household budgets	
 Different methodologies (Tendulkar, Rangarajan, MPI, WB PPP)	Wildly varying numbers (MPI) – No income data	
 Political pressure to downplay poverty	Skews narratives & policymaking	
 World Bank's Shifting Benchmarks	1970s: \$1/day → 2025: \$3/day PPP.	

UPSC PYQ (P) 2012

The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index developed by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative with UNDP support covers which of the following?

- Deprivation of education, health, assets and services at household level
- Purchasing power parity at national level
- Extent of budget deficit and GDP growth rate at national level

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

UPSC PYQ (P) 2018

Increase in absolute and per capita real GNP do not connote a higher level of economic development, if

- (a) industrial output fails to keep pace with agricultural output.
(b) agricultural output fails to keep pace with industrial output.
(c) poverty and unemployment increase.
(d) imports grow faster than exports.



World Bank on abject poverty in India

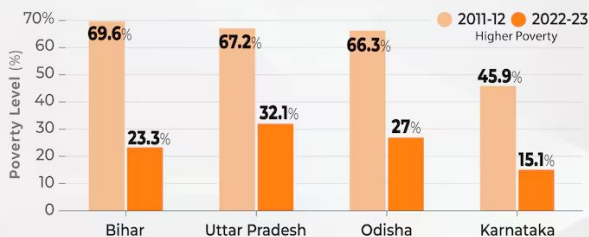
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India's Poverty Rates Plummet

Decade-long efforts lead to substantial decreases in extreme and higher poverty



States with Major Changes in Poverty Rate



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, <https://www.living-standards.org/data>
Graphic: Dipu Rai, Jaipal Sharma



Mains Practise Question

“India may have conquered abject poverty, but has yet to defeat economic vulnerability, social deprivation, and persistent inequality.” Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 words)

(PYQ: 2015) > Though there have been several different estimates of poverty in India, all indicate reduction in poverty levels over time. Do you agree? Critically examine with reference to urban and rural poverty indicators.



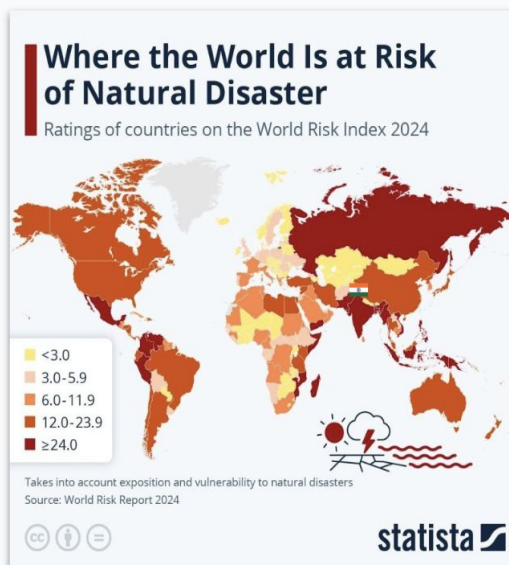
Asia on the Boil – WMO Report

CONTEXT: WMO Report: Asia is warming twice as fast as the global average.

Why Asia? The Geophysical Multiplier

Asia on the Boil 🌍🔥

- Largest Landmass** 44.6 M km² warms > oceans,
Ocean rise rate: 0.24 °C/decade
- Land–Ocean Feedback** Hot land heats adjacent seas → **marine heat waves** → back to hotter land.
- Glacier Systems** Himalayas & Central Asia **glaciers melting** → altered river regimes & flash floods.



EWEs

- Heatwaves
- Floods
- Typhoons
- Erratic Monsoon
- Landslides

Clean energy is rising, but so is fossil fuel dependence

By: Energy Institute (with KPMG & Kearney)

KEY FINDINGS: FOSSIL FUELS still supply 82% of global energy

🌡️ Global avg. temperature (2024)	Exceeded +1.5°C	First full-year breach of Paris threshold
⚡ Global energy supply	⬆️ Increased by 2%	First time all sources (oil, gas, coal, hydro, renewables, nuclear) increased together since 2006
🏭 Energy-related CO₂ emissions	⬆️ Rose by ~1% to 40.8 GtCO₂e	New global record
🔥 Fossil fuel growth	Gas: +2.5% , Coal: +1.2% , Oil: <1%	Gas saw fastest growth
☀️ Solar + Wind growth	+16% YoY	9x faster than total energy demand



Asia on the Boil - WMO Report

CONTEXT: WMO Report: Asia is warming twice as fast as the global average.



Why This Is Happening: A Perfect Storm of Factors



Geopolitical Energy Shifts



Ukraine War
West Asia tensions



Supply Side Challenges

Energy
Source

Required
Capacity

Current



Solar

5,500+ GW

70 GW



Wind

1,500+ GW

47 GW

Farmlands 🌾

Forests and biodiversity 🌳🦋

Water & food security



Mixed Transition Signals



COP28 (2023, Dubai)
committed to **tripling**
renewables by 2030

Fossil fuel subsidies

\$7 TRILLION spent globally
in 2024 (IMF data)



Unsustainable Aspirations?

Environmental **Kuznets Curve**
Western lifestyle standards



Rebound from COVID + Energy Security Push

China & India coal demand



CONSEQUENCES IF TREND CONTINUES

What half a degree means

The impact of climate change at 1.5 °C and 2 °C warming above pre-industrial levels

1.5 °C 2 °C

Ice-free Arctic
summers



At least
1 every 100
years At least
1 every 10
years

World population
exposed to severe
heat waves at least
once every five years

14% 37%

Fisheries annual
catch decline



1.5
million tons 3
million tons

Plants that lose at
least half of their
range

8% 16%

Insects that lose at
least half of their
range

6% 18%



Source: IPCC

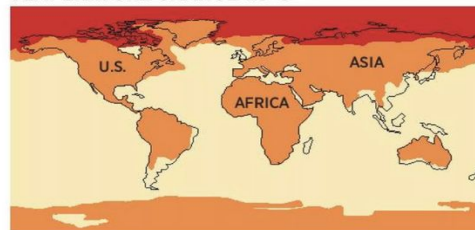
A difference in a half-degree Celsius

More than 3°C
1.5 to 3
Less than 1.5

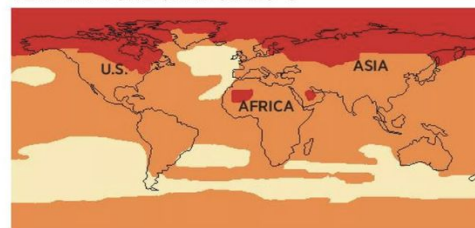
Computer simulations for 1.5°C versus 2°C global warming show a different regional impact. The difference between land and ocean warming would largely disappear with a 2°C increase in global temperatures.

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

TEMPERATURE CHANGE 1.5°C



TEMPERATURE CHANGE 2.0°C



ASSOCIATED PRESS

By 2030: +2.7°C
warming

Economic Toll:
\$23T/year climate
damages

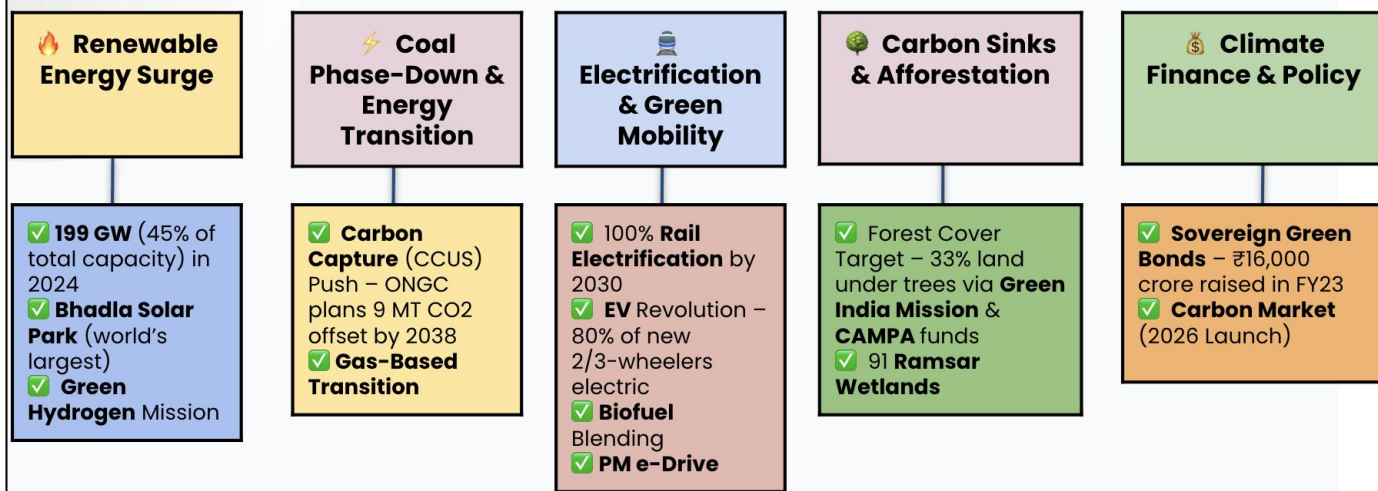
Health Crisis: 8M+
annual deaths
from air pollution



Asia on the Boil – WMO Report

CONTEXT: WMO Report: Asia is warming twice as fast as the global average.

India's Net-Zero Journey: Recent Steps 🌱⚡



🚀 SOLUTIONS: CAN WE STILL FIX THIS?

🔴 Build Resilience NOW	Heat-Resistant Cities/ Climate-Proof Farms/ EWSS
🌐 Climate finance	Rich countries must deliver \$100bn+ per year as promised
🚧 Infrastructure	Public transport, rail over road, NMT (walk/bike)
🏠 Sufficiency Corridors	Floor to guarantee basic needs
⚡ Tech Leap	Expand nuclear, Rooftop solar, Solar pumps, Grid upgrade
🌐 Global cooperation	UNFCCC, IEA, and COP ASEAN-SAARC Disaster Force

📊 India's Emissions Puzzle

🌐 India's share of global CO ₂ emissions	~7%
👤 Per capita emissions (global avg. = ~4.7 tCO ₂)	~1.9 tCO ₂ /person
⚖️ Inequality: Emissions of richest 10% vs. poorest 10%	20x higher
🏭 Largest emitter segment	Rich urban elite + Industry
📈 Power demand growth by 2070 (estimate)	6–10x



Asia on the Boil – WMO Report

CONTEXT: WMO Report: Asia is warming twice as fast as the global average.

UPSC PYQ (P) 2021

The ‘Common Carbon Metric’, supported by UNEP, has been developed for

- (a) assessing the carbon footprint of building operations around the world
- (b) enabling commercial financial entities around the world to enter carbon emission trading
- (c) enabling governments to assess the overall carbon footprint caused by their countries
- (d) assessing the overall carbon foot-print caused by the use of fossil fuels by the world in a unit time

UPSC PYQ (P) 2018

“Momentum for Change: Climate Neutral Now” is an initiative launched by

- (a) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (b) The UNEP Secretariat
- (c) The UNFCCC Secretariat
- (d) The World Meteorological Organisation

Panchamrit

Five-fold strategy to fight climate change. Net-Zero Emissions by 2070

Green Growth

Outlay of INR 350 Billion for Net-zero Transition.
Union Budget FY 2023-24.

NGFS & Sustainability Guidelines

RBI Membership in NGFS & Sustainability Guidelines

Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrB)

India's First Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrB) Framework, in 2022.

Mains Practise Question

India’s net-zero journey is technically achievable – but ecologically, socially, and politically complex. Explain.

(15 Marks, 250 words)



SYLLABUS : GS 2: Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population; Issues relating to Health

Newspaper : The Hindu **Page No :** 8

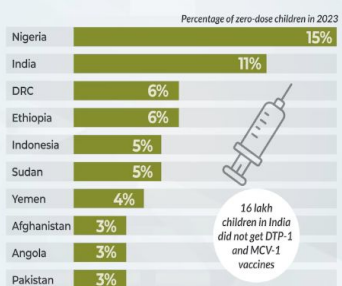


Zero-Dose Children in India: Progress, Gaps

On the bright side, vaccine coverage globally, between 1980 and 2023, doubled for six diseases including measles, polio and tuberculosis. Also, at 75% globally, there has been a sharp fall in the number of zero-dose children – those who have not received the first dose of the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine – during the same time period. The number of zero-dose children is a crucial performance marker and an indicator of vaccination coverage inequities. Despite increased immunisation coverage over the decades, in 2023, at 1.44 million, India, according to *The Lancet*, still had the second largest number of zero-dose children, and is among the eight countries with over 50% of the nearly 16 million zero-dose children globally. Most of the zero-dose children globally are in countries that are conflict-affected or with limited resources for vaccination programmes – India has neither of the two problems. However, about

60% Unvaccinated Kids Live in 10 Countries

India ranks second with 16 lakh 'zero-dose children' after Nigeria's 21 lakh



Note: Zero dose children are those who did not receive a first dose diphtheria-tetanus pertussis vaccine (DTP)

Source: WHO/UNICEF

DIU

Social Demographics of Vulnerability

Muslim Households	Vaccine hesitancy (misinfo, cultural)
Mothers with Low Education	Weak awareness
Poor Families	Survival needs > preventive
Scheduled Tribes	Remoteness + apathy
Gender, Caste & Rural-Urban	Gaps have reduced over time , showing policy gains

Post-COVID Slippage

Target Miss Risk

Structural Gaps

Fragile: 1.1M (2022)
→ 1.44M (2023)

½ from 2019 i.e., ~0.7M

✓ What Has Worked for India?

Initiatives

Universal Immunization Programme

Mission Indradhanush

Intensified MI 2.0 & 3.0

Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network

ASHA/Anganwadi Outreach

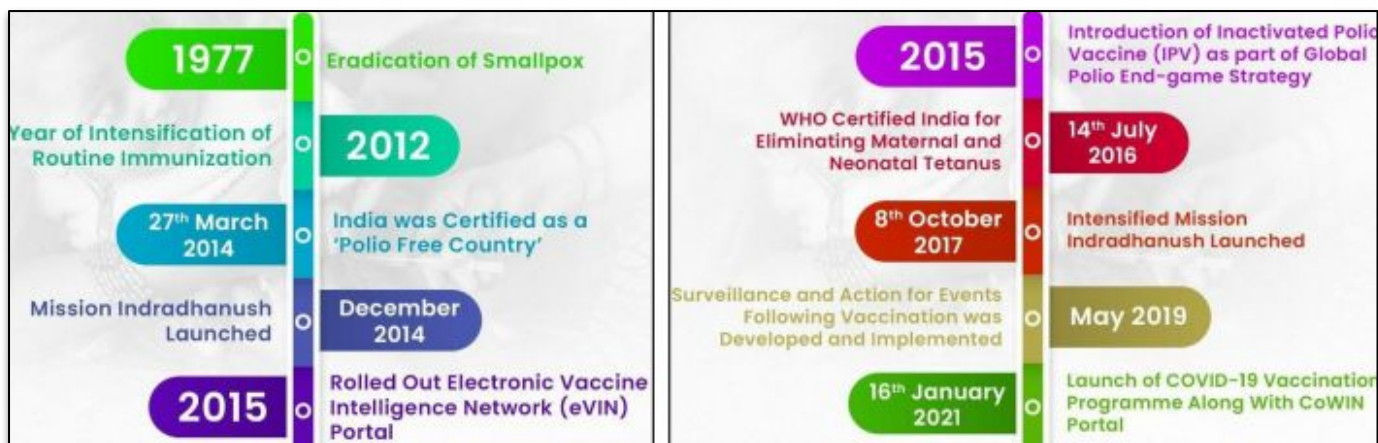
Where are Zero-Dose Children in India?

Core States	UP, Bihar, Mah, Rajasthan, MP, Gujarat
Tribal NE States	Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh
Urban Slums	Migrant-heavy, high turnover, poor tracking
Hard-to-Reach Tribal Zones	Infrastructure & logistics barriers



SYLLABUS : GS 2: Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population; Issues relating to Health

Newspaper : The Hindu **Page No : 8**




INTENSIFIED MISSION INDRADHANUSH LAUNCHED
Ensuring full immunization to children and expecting mothers

- To ensure full immunization in selected districts and cities to more than 90% by December 2018 against 2020 earlier
- Four phases of the mission reached to 2.53 crore+ children and 68 lakh pregnant women
- Progress to be monitored at the highest level under 'Proactive Governance and Timely Implementation' (PRAGATI)

@MyGovIndia | www.transformingindia.mygov.in | Date : 11th Oct, 2017

★ Way Forward: Towards a Zero Zero-Dose India

Hyper-Targeting	District-wise disaggregated data
Community Partnerships	Work with religious/community leaders
Digital Tracking	Aadhaar/ABHA health IDs
Urban Strategy	Customised campaigns for slums, migrants, construction sites
Behavioural Nudges	influencers + social media
Sustained Funding	Priority even beyond pandemic cycles



SYLLABUS : GS 2: Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population; Issues relating to Health

Newspaper : The Hindu **Page No :** 8

UPSC PYQ (P) 2021

With reference to recent developments regarding 'Recombinant Vector Vaccines', consider the following statements:

1. Genetic engineering is applied in the development of these vaccines.
2. Bacteria and viruses are used as vectors.

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

UPSC PYQ (P) 2019

Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Hepatitis B virus is transmitted much like HIV.
- (b) Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine.
- (c) Globally, the number of people infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses are several times more than those infected with HIV.
- (d) Some of those infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses do not show the symptoms for many years.



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Economic Development
Newspaper : The Indian Express Page No : 8

India in touch with China on rare earth supply issue amid export curbs: MEA

SHUBHAJIT ROY
NEW DELHI, JUNE 26

INDIA ON Thursday said it has been in touch with China on the issue of rare earth magnet supply, as Beijing has imposed restrictions on their exports.

This is the first time that the Indian government has officially acknowledged raising the matter with China, at a time when Delhi and Beijing are working towards normalising the relationship after six years of border standoff.

Responding to questions, MEA official spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said, "On rare earths, yes, we have been in touch with the Chinese side both in Delhi as also in Beijing and we are talking to them as to how we can streamline the supply chain issue on rare earths."

"We are in touch with the Chinese side on several economic issues and trade issues as and when anything is required to be done," he said.

China, which controls over 90% of global processing capacity for the magnets used for automobiles, clean energy and home appliances, enacted restrictions in April requiring companies to obtain import permits from Beijing.

China's export curbs — meant as a response to US President Donald Trump's tariffs — is likely to impact car manufacturers worldwide. The Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), an industry group, has sought the Indian government's intervention. While rare earth



MEA official
spokesperson
Randhir
Jaiswal

magnets are a crucial component in EV motors, they are also required for parts like power windows and audio speakers used in petrol or diesel-run cars.

And though the measures imposed by Beijing are meant to focus on high-performance exports, shipments of low-end magnets are also being held up at ports due to confusion around implementing the restrictions.

India's auto sector imported 460 tons of rare earth magnets, mostly from China, in the fiscal year ending March 31 and expects to import 700 tons worth \$30 million this year, according to industry estimates.

Sources said that the industry bodies and companies had raised the issue with the commerce ministry, and that had been escalated to the Chinese.

On April 2, Trump unveiled his policy of reciprocal tariffs, targeting most of America's trading partners. Two days later, China responded by announcing a 34% tariff on all US imports, while also placing export restrictions on rare earths.

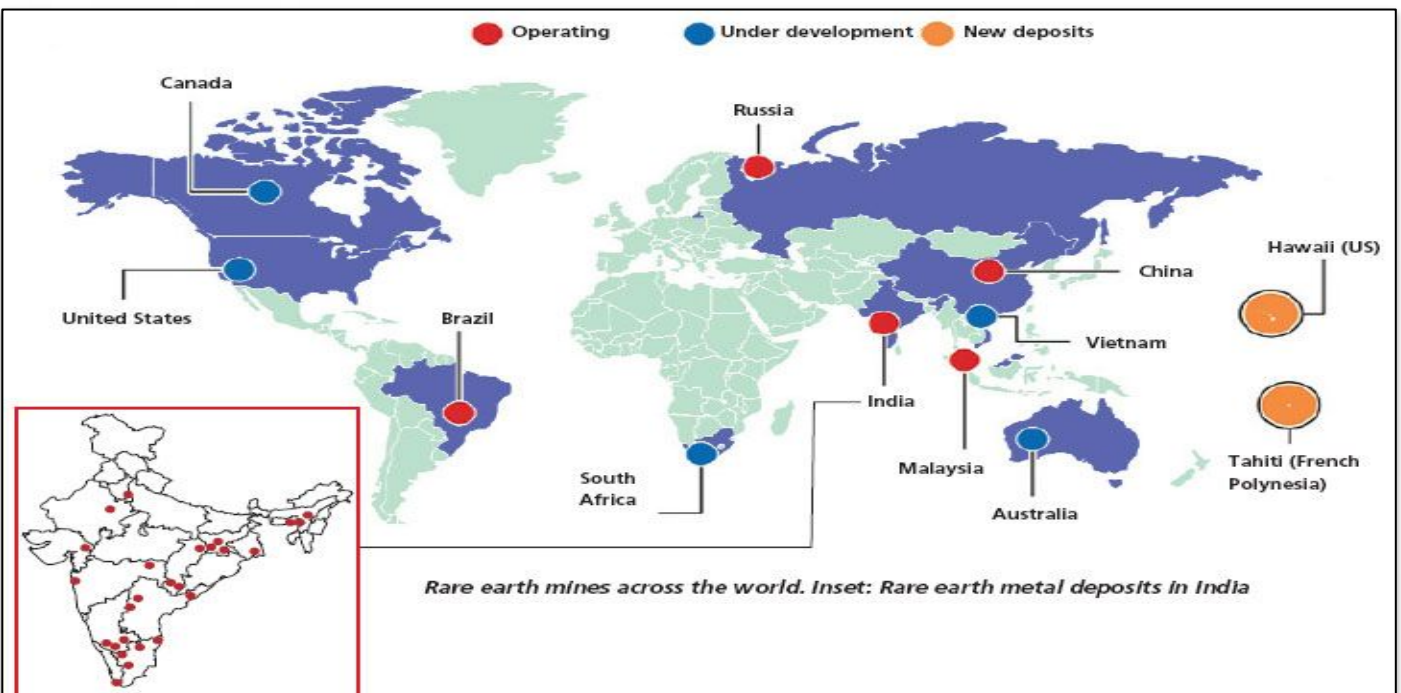
Following the restrictions in April, China's exports of rare earth magnets fell sharply in May. The framework agreed to by the US and China also involves the easing of rare earth supplies.

China's Dominance in Critical Minerals Supply Chain

Rare Earths (Processing)	90%
Rare Earths (Reserves)	44 million tons (~33% global reserves)
Lithium (Processing)	50–70%
Nickel (Refining)	35%
Cobalt (Processing)	70%

The Crisis: China's Export Restrictions

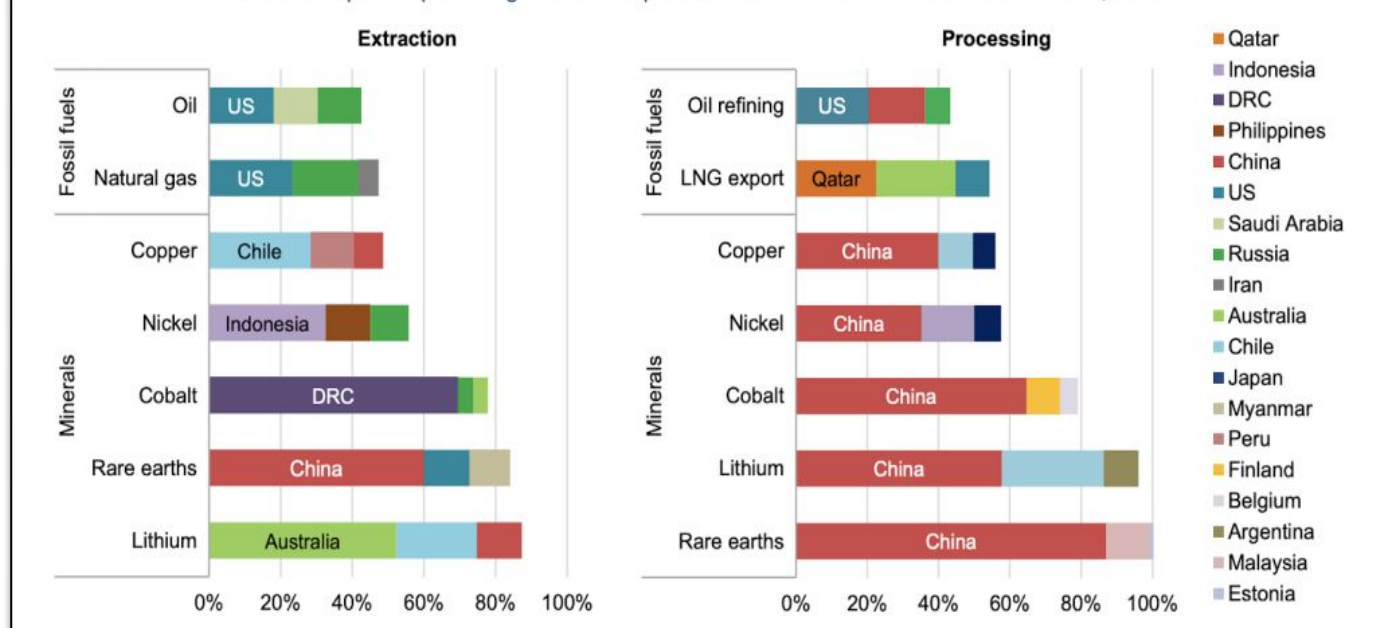
- US-China Trade War
- India Caught in Crossfire



India-China Talks on Rare Earth Supply

SYLLABUS : Prelims : Economic Development
Newspaper : The Indian Express Page No : 8

Share of top three producing countries in production of selected minerals and fossil fuels, 2019

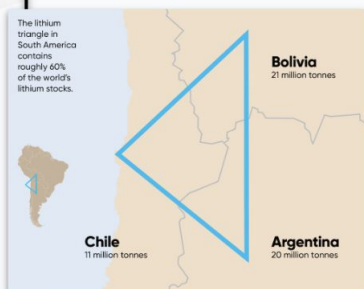


India's Long-Term Strategy on Critical Minerals

Official Talks with China (First Time Since Galwan)

"We are in touch with China to streamline rare earth supply."

Reducing Dependence on China



- ✓ **Domestic Mining Push** – Khanij Bidesh India Ltd (KABIL) exploring Argentina, Australia.
- ✓ **Critical Minerals List (2023)** – Identified 30 minerals (lithium, cobalt, REEs) for self-reliance.
- ✓ **PLI for Advanced Chemistry Cells** – Boosting lithium-ion battery manufacturing.

Global Partnerships

Australia: Joint ventures for lithium & rare earth mining.
US: iCET Initiative (critical tech & minerals cooperation).
Africa: Exploring Zimbabwe, Congo for cobalt & nickel.

India hopeful of positive outcome from talks over China's rare earth import issue, says official



India is actively engaging with China to resolve concerns regarding export restrictions on rare earth magnets, crucial for the auto and white goods sectors. The government is supporting discussions between Indian manufacturers and their Chinese counterparts, alongside diplomatic efforts to ease import processes.



India-China Talks on Rare Earth Supply



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Economic Development
Newspaper : The Indian Express Page No : 8

UPSC PYQ (P) 2012

Recently, there has been a concern over the short supply of a group of elements called 'rare earth metals'. Why?

1. China, which is the largest producer of these elements, has imposed some restrictions on their export.
2. Other than China, Australia, Canada and Chile, these elements are not found in any country.
3. Rare earth metals are essential for the manufacture of various kinds of electronic items and there is a growing demand for these elements.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3





SYLLABUS : G.S.I: Social empowerment


Newspaper : The Hindu Page No : 12


BHARATIYA BHASHA ANUBHAG: INDIA'S LANGUAGE REVOLUTION

KEY OBJECTIVES


 **Linguistic Decolonization**
Replace English with Indian languages in official work

 **Federal Respect**
Reply to states in their official language (e.g., Tamil for TN)


 **Cognitive Liberation**
Enable "thinking, analysis, decisions" in mother tongue

 **Language Preservation**
Strengthen 8th Schedule languages + endangered dialects


 **Dedicated Indian Languages Section** u/MHA

 **₹56 crore** (Budget 2024-25)

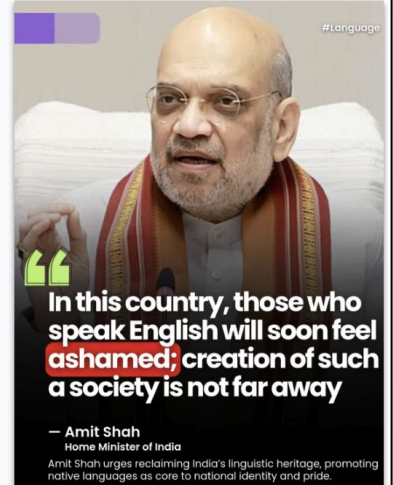
Linguistic Diversity in India

 22 languages in the **8th Schedule**

 **122 major languages** & over **1,600 dialects**

 28 States + 8 UTs = vast linguistic plurality

Region	States	Language of Centre's Communication
A	Hindi-speaking	Hindi
B	Mixed/Hindi + other	Hindi with English
C	Non-Hindi states	English only



HOW IT WORKS

1. Universal Translation System

Tech Partner: C-DAC (AI-driven translation)

Mechanics:

- Tamil Nadu CM writes in Tamil → Central minister replies in Tamil.
- **Real-time translation** of documents/policies into 22+ languages.

2. Breaking the English-Hindi Binary

Current System	New System
Region "C" States (TN, Kerala) get English communication	All states get communication in their official language
Hindi imposition fears in South India	Equality for all languages

3. Administrative Restructuring

- **Training:** Bureaucrats to undergo language upskilling.
- **Incentives:** Promotions linked to multilingual capability.



SYLLABUS : G.S.I: Social empowerment

Newspaper : The Hindu **Page No :** 12



UPSC PYQ (P) 2014

Consider the following languages:

1. Gujarati
2. Kannada
3. Telugu

Which of the above has/have been declared as 'Classical Language/Languages' by the Government?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



Conference on Financing for Development

SYLLABUS : Prelims: Current events of International importance

Newspaper : The Indian Express **Page No :** 16



SEVILLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT (FFD4)

GLOBAL LEADERS will kick off the **once-a-decade** Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) in **Seville, Spain**, on Monday, which **aims to improve the world's aid and financial architecture**. Ambitious reforms on issues ranging from global tax to climate-focused funding are on the agenda.

What is this conference all about?

This is the **fourth such conference** bringing together political, financial and trade leaders to formulate a coherent approach to issues bedeviling global development — from aid to trade to debt.

Leaders will formally adopt a 38-page document, dubbed the **"Seville Commitment"**, which was painstakingly negotiated and agreed upon before the event. It is meant to be a blueprint for development financing for the coming decade. That said, this simply a **political commitment**, rather than a legally binding agreement.



THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF FFD4

Climate Justice Financing

"Global solidarity levies": New taxes on **pollution** and the **super-rich** -

Debt Reform

Debt pause clauses for natural disasters - Push for fair **debt restructuring frameworks**

Innovative Funding Tools

Better use of SDR MDBs for **blended finance**

Seville Platform for Action

New alliances & coalitions for **urgent, practical action**



WHAT'S AT STAKE?



WHY FFD4 MATTERS

Aid is falling

Global aid **dropped by 7%** last year (OECD) and may shrink **23% by 2027**

Climate urgency

Low-income countries **EWEs, rising debt** and **zero buffers**

Financing Gap

The world needs **\$4 trillion/year** to achieve SDGs, but has just **hundreds of billions**

Debt Doom

Interest payments > Priority **3.3 BILLION PEOPLE CHINA'S LOAN TRAP**

US Role

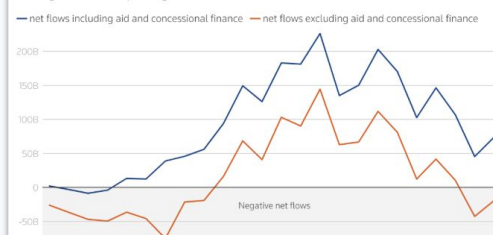
TRUMP VS. THE WORLD : opposing climate & gender- clauses

Rich nations slashed budgets by 7% (OECD)

GLOBAL SOLIDARITY LEVIES - private jets, yachts, billionaires

Emerging countries spending more on debt than they get in new loans

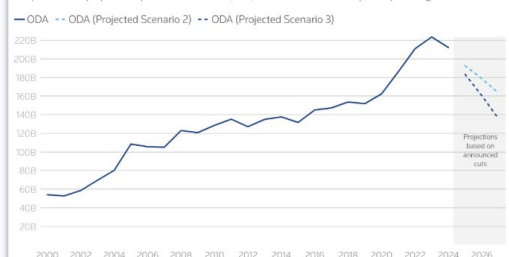
Excluding aid and concessional finance, net flows turned negative in 2022. This squeezes funding available for spending on education and investment



By Libby George • Source: ONE Campaign using World Bank, Creditor Reporting System
Excluding aid and concessional finance, net flows turned negative in 2022. This squeezes funding available for spending on education and investment

Financial assistance from the rich world is dropping

Global aid fell by 7% last year, according to OECD figures, while the ONE Campaign estimates they could fall by 23% by 2027 as the U.S., UK, France and Germany cut spending



Note: In U.S. dollars. Shows Official Development Assistance from Development Assistance Committee countries
By Libby George • Source: ONE Campaign using OECD and The Budget Cuts Tracker
Global aid fell by 7% last year, according to OECD figures, while the ONE Campaign estimates they could fall by 23% by 2027 as the U.S., UK, France and Germany cut spending



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Indian Polity & Governance

Newspaper: Indian Express **Page No :** 8



POLITICAL PARTY RECOGNITION IN INDIA: COMPLETE GUIDE



NATIONAL PARTY STATUS

(Must fulfill ANY ONE condition)

Condition	Example
6% votes in 4+ states + 4 Lok Sabha seats	CPI(M) – Kerala
2% of Lok Sabha seats (11/543) from 3+ states	BSP – Previously won seats in UP, MP, Punjab
State party in 4+ states	AAP – Delhi, Punjab, etc



STATE PARTY STATUS

(Must fulfill ANY ONE condition)

Condition	Example
6% state votes + 2 Assembly seats	JMM in Jharkhand
6% state votes + 1 Lok Sabha seat	YSRCP in Andhra Pradesh
3% Assembly seats (or 3+ seats)	RJD in Bihar (2020)
1 LS seat per 25 state seats	NCP in Maharashtra (pre-split)
8% total state votes (Added in 2011)	TRS in Telangana (2014)



THE RUPP **PROBLEM**

Type	RUPP (Unrecognised)	Recognised (State/National)
Definition	Newly registered or failed to meet vote/seat thresholds	Meets EC's strict criteria for state/national status
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ No reserved symbol ✗ No free airtime on DD/AIR ✗ No electoral roll access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Exclusive party symbol ✓ Free broadcast time ✓ Consultative role in EC decisions
Examples	2,500+ small parties 90% are "paper parties"	BJP, INC (National) DMK, TMC (State)

Section 29A of the **Representation of the People Act, 1951**; ECI regtt

RP Act **does not confer powers** on ECI to de-register political party

- Registration obtained by fraud
- Ceasing allegiance to Constitution
- Declared unlawful by the Government

Less 1/3rd of RUPPs contest elections

- Misuse of income **tax exemption**
- **Money laundering**



Q1. Consider the following pairs:

Committee on Poverty Estimation	Parameter/ Recommendation for Poverty Estimation
1. Lakdawala Expert Group	Minimum nutritional requirements
1. Tendulkar Expert Group	Uniform all-India urban Poverty Line Basket
1. Rangarajan Committee	Per capita consumption expenditure

How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: c

Q2. The “State of the Climate in Asia,2024” report, was published by which of the following organizations?

- a) Food and Agriculture Organization
- b) World Meteorological Organization
- c) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- d) United Nations Environment Programme

Answer: b

Q3. The Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis suggests which of the following?

- a) Environmental degradation increases continuously with economic growth.
- b) Environmental quality improves only in low-income economies.
- c) Environmental degradation first increases and then decreases with rising income levels.
- d) Economic growth and environmental degradation are not related.

Answer: c

Q4. Regarding the Universal Immunization Programme in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The programme provides free immunization against 12 diseases.
- 2. One of its notable milestones is elimination of polio in 2014.

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

Answer: c

Q5. Which of the following languages have been declared as ‘Classical Language/s’ by the Government of India in 2024?

- 1. Marathi
- 2. Pali
- 3. Prakrit
- 4. Assamese
- 5. Odia

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

Answer: d





VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

9-B, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi - 110060 • Ph.: 41007400, 41007500

New No. 62, P Block, 6th Avenue, Anna Nagar,
Chennai - 600040 • Ph.: 044-4330-2121

Visit us at : www.vajiramandravi.com