

The Price of Inaction: The Global Private, Fiscal, and Social Costs of Children and Youth Not Learning

- This report, prepared by **UNESCO in collaboration with OECD** and the Commonwealth Secretariat, examines the economic and societal costs of educational deficiencies for the first time.
- **Key Findings**
 - Out-of-school children and educational gaps cost the global economy \$10,000 billion annually.
 - Despite efforts over decades, around 250 million children and young people worldwide are still out of school.
 - 57% of the world's children have not achieved basic skill levels.
 - Each year of secondary education reduces the risk of girls marrying and having a child before age 18.
 - Early school leaving among females is linked to a 59% increase in early pregnancies.
 - Reducing the number of early school leavers or those without basic skills by 10% could increase annual GDP growth by 1 to 2 percentage points.
- **Key Initiatives to Reduce Educational Deficiencies**
 - **Global**
 - Education declared a "**universal human right**" in 1948.
 - **SDG 4**: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
 - **India**
 - **Right to Education Act 2009**: Ensures free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14.
 - **Samagra Shiksha Programme, 2018**: An integrated scheme for school education.
 - **National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020)**: A comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in India.
 - **PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) 2022**: Aims to upgrade existing schools to showcase the components of the NEP 2020.
 - **PM-POSHAN Scheme** (earlier known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme): Provides nutritious meals to school children.

eSakshya App and New Criminal Laws

- The **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** is testing **eSakshya**, a mobile application designed to help police record crime scenes, searches, and seizures, and upload files to a cloud-based platform.
 - Developed by the **National Informatics Centre (NIC)**, the app will be available for all police stations to download and register.
 - Police officials must upload a selfie after completing the procedure. Each recording can be a maximum of four minutes, and multiple files can be uploaded for each First Information Report (FIR).
- **Implementation of New Criminal Laws**: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya (BS), and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) will replace the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, respectively, starting July 1.
 - **Mandates Under BNSS**: The new laws require compulsory audiovisual recording of search and seizure in criminal cases and mandatory forensic examination for offenses punishable by seven years or more.

Urban Affairs Ministry To Revamp Affordable Housing Scheme

- The **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs** announced the revamp of the **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)** with new features to enhance its effectiveness, based on insights gained over the past nine years since its launch in **2015**.
- **Scheme Extension**: The PMAY (Urban) has been extended until **December 2024**.
 - **Mission Objectives**: The scheme aims to address the urban housing shortage among the poor and middle-income groups, including slum dwellers, by ensuring a pucca house for all eligible urban households.
 - **Focus of the Revamp**: The revamp will concentrate on eliminating delays in reaching beneficiaries who have signed up for the scheme.
 - **Special Assistance to States**: The Ministry announced a scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment for the fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24. This aims to improve and expedite the basic urban planning ecosystem in cities by providing incentives to the States.

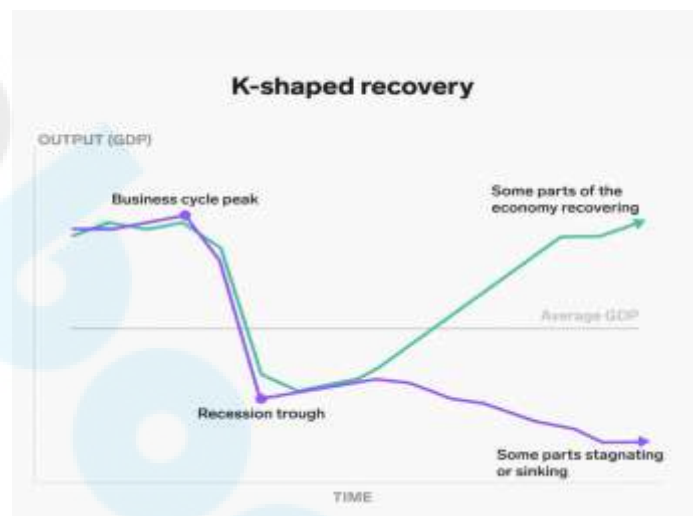
Jal Shakti Ministry Conceives 'New Project' To Fix Water Deficit In Jal Jeevan Mission

- Union **Jal Shakti Minister C.R. Patil** announced the government's plan for a new project aimed at ensuring rural households, provided with taps under the Jal Jeevan Mission, receive potable water.
- The project aims to cover households that have taps but **no water and those without taps**, addressing the issue of incomplete implementation of the mission.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission Overview**
 - **Launch Year**
 - **1972** – Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
 - **2009** – ARWSP was renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
 - **2019** – Jal Jeevan Mission
 - **Budget** – **Rs. 3.60 Lakh Crore**
 - **Central share** – **Rs.2.08 Lakh Crores**
 - **States' Share** – **Rs.1.52 Lakh Crores**
 - **Nodal Ministry** - Ministry of Jal Shakti
 - **Target**
 - To provide functional tap water connections to all the rural households by 2024 (Har Ghar Jal by 2024) with service level at the rate of 55 liters per capita per day
 - Grey Water Management
- **Current Progress:** As of June 25, 77% of the targeted households have been provided with tap water connections, equating to 15 crore out of a targeted 19 crore households.

K-Shaped Recovery Fuelling Similar Trend In Inflation By HSBC

- An uneven economic growth recovery is leading to a **K-shaped trajectory in inflation dynamics**.
- **About K-Shaped Recovery**

- A K-shaped recovery happens when different sectors of the economy bounce back from a recession at varying rates, times, or magnitudes.
- This divergence can significantly alter the economy's structure and the broader society, leading to fundamentally different economic conditions and relationships before and after the recession.
- The term "K-shaped" is used because, when charted, the recovery paths of different economic sectors or groups diverge, resembling the two arms of the letter "K."
- The upper part of the "K" represents sectors or groups that recover quickly, while the lower part signifies those that experience a slower recovery.



- **Disparities in Inflation:**
 - **Rural vs. Urban:** Rural areas are experiencing higher inflation compared to urban areas.
 - **Food vs. Other Goods:** Food prices are rising faster than prices of other goods and services.
 - **Goods vs. Services:** Inflation for goods is higher than that for services.
- **Drivers of Variance:** Factors like the pandemic and climate change, which affect different groups differently, are contributing to both the variance in economic growth and inflation.
- **HSBC's Analysis:** The same shocks impacting growth are also influencing inflation patterns, suggesting a correlation between economic disparities and inflation trends.

MoHUA Rolls Out Safai Apnao, Bimaari Bhagao Initiative Under SBM-U 2.0

- **Objective:** Enhance preparedness of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to handle cleanliness and health challenges during the monsoon season under **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0**.
- **Duration:** 1st July to 31st August 2024.
- **Alignment:** In line with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's '**STOP Diarrhoea Campaign**'.