

# Current Affairs=01-08-2020

### **INDIA'S YOUNG POPULATION**

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India released data on Young Population as part of the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2018 report.

# **UP, BIHAR HAVE YOUNGEST POPULATION**

State	Total		Male	Female
States With Lowest L	Inder-25 Populatio	on (as	% of tota	D
Kerala		37.4	39.6	35.5
Tamil Nadu		37.8	38.1	37.4
Andhra Pradesh		38.8	38.9	38.9
States With Highest				100

Jharkhand	51.9	52.6	51.1
Uttar Pradesh	52.7	53.1	52
Bihar	57.2	57.4	56.9

## Key findings:

• For the first time, more than half of India's population, irrespective of gender or whether it's in urban or rural areas, is now 25 years or older.

• Overall, the under-25s in 2018 constituted 46.9% of the population. Nationally, 46.3% of the

female population was below 25 years of age compared to 47.4% of males.

- Even among rural men, the proportion of those below 25 years of age had fallen to 49.9% from 50.2% in 2017. In all other categories urban women, urban men and rural women those under 25 already constituted less than half the population.
- As India's fertility rate goes down steadily along with a rise in life expectancy, the proportion of its young population is shrinking and the median age has been increasing.
- However, Bihar, with the highest fertility rate of 3.2, had the highest proportion of its population below 25 years, 57.2%, followed by UP with the second-highest fertility rate of 2.9, where the under-25 year population was 52.7%.

### **UNDER-5 MORTALITY**

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India released data on Deaths in the 0-4 year age group as part of the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2018 report.

Key findings:

• Madhya Pradesh has the highest under-five mortality rate of 56 and Kerala has the lowest of 10. Under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before 5 years of age for every 1,000 newborns.

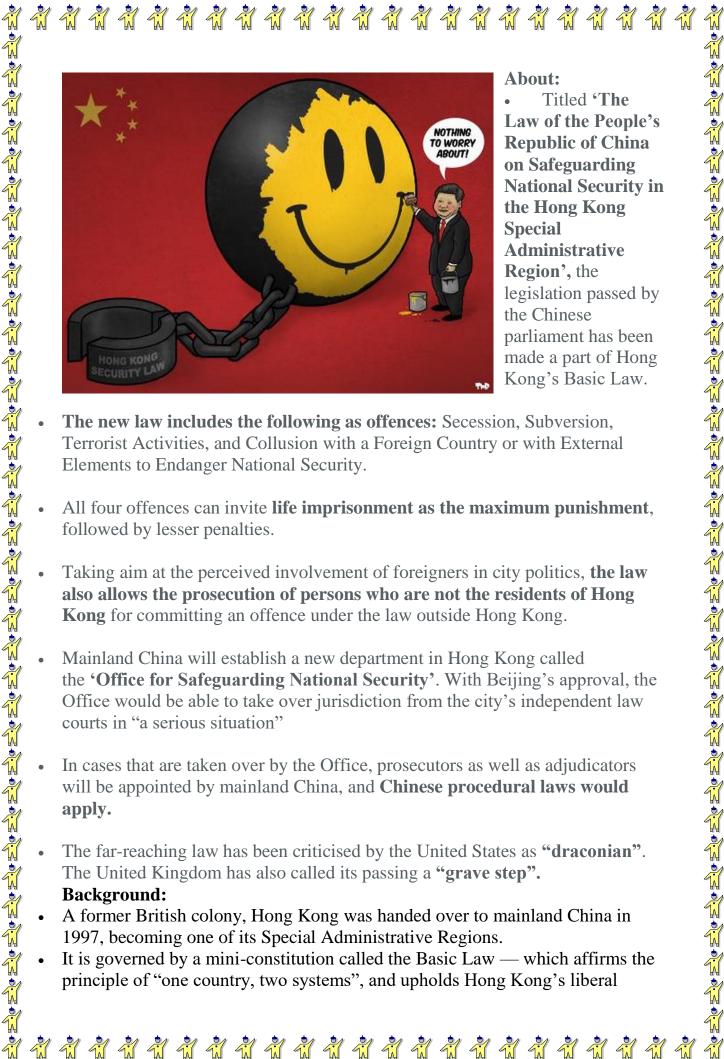
State	Under-five mortality rate (girls)	Under-five mortality rate (boys)	Gap	Under-five mortality rate	Constant of
Jharkhand	38	30	8	34	A STATE
Assam	51	45	6	48	( Antuk
Haryana	38	32	6	35	
Uttar Pradesh	48	43	5	46	
Rajasthan	45	41	4	43	1050m
Bihar	43	39	4	41	1 Lastan

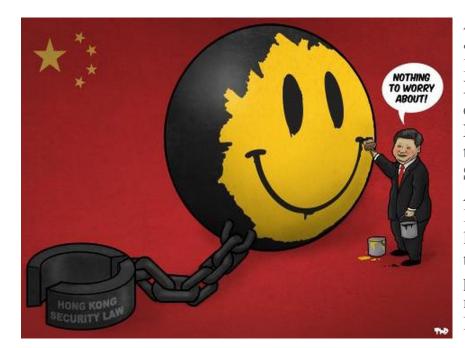
• Deaths in the 0-4 year age group account for 20% of total deaths in Madhya Pradesh. In contrast, deaths in this age group account for just 2% of total deaths in Kerala.

- Other than Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of deaths in the 0-4 age group is also high in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar in that order i.e. states with poor development indices.
- Other than Kerala, the proportion of deaths in the 0-4 age group is low in Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra in that order.
- In India as a whole and in most states, the deaths in the 0-4 age group constitute a **higher proportion of total deaths in rural than in urban areas**, except in a few states such as Uttarakhand and Punjab, where the proportion is higher in urban areas.

### HONG KONG SECURITY LAW

China has unveiled a sweeping new national security law for Hong Kong giving China more controls on city state. The law is aimed at the prodemocracy movement that had captured global attention since last year.





**About:** Titled 'The Law of the People's **Republic of China** on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong **Special Administrative** Region', the legislation passed by the Chinese parliament has been made a part of Hong Kong's Basic Law.

- The new law includes the following as offences: Secession, Subversion, Terrorist Activities, and Collusion with a Foreign Country or with External Elements to Endanger National Security.
- All four offences can invite life imprisonment as the maximum punishment, followed by lesser penalties.
- Taking aim at the perceived involvement of foreigners in city politics, the law also allows the prosecution of persons who are not the residents of Hong **Kong** for committing an offence under the law outside Hong Kong.
- Mainland China will establish a new department in Hong Kong called the 'Office for Safeguarding National Security'. With Beijing's approval, the Office would be able to take over jurisdiction from the city's independent law courts in "a serious situation"
- In cases that are taken over by the Office, prosecutors as well as adjudicators will be appointed by mainland China, and Chinese procedural laws would apply.
- The far-reaching law has been criticised by the United States as "draconian". The United Kingdom has also called its passing a "grave step". **Background:**
- A former British colony, Hong Kong was handed over to mainland China in 1997, becoming one of its Special Administrative Regions.
- It is governed by a mini-constitution called the Basic Law which affirms the principle of "one country, two systems", and upholds Hong Kong's liberal



policies, system of governance, independent judiciary, and individual freedoms for a period of 50 years from 1997.

### **Operation Breathing Space: India-Israel**



Recently, an Israeli team arrived in India with a multipronged mission, codenamed Operation Breathing Space to work with Indian authorities on the Covid-19 response.

### **Key Points**

### **Development of Test Kits:**

India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Israel's defence ministry research and development team are working together to develop four different kinds of rapid testing kit for Covid-19 which can give the result within 30 seconds.

### **Types of Tests:**

- 1. The tests include an audio test, a breath test, thermal testing, and a polyamino test which.
- 2. In the audio test, a patient's voice would be recorded and evaluated through artificial intelligence and machine learning.
- 3. In the breath test the patient will blow into a tube that will detect the virus using terra-hertz (high frequency) waves.
- 4. Thermal testing will enable identification of the virus in a saliva sample.
- 5. Polyamino acids test seeks to isolate proteins related to Covid-19.

# **Contraction in Core Sector Industries**

The **output of eight core industries** contracted for the **fourth consecutive month** - **shrinking by 15%** in June 2020.

• The eight core sector industries are **coal**, **crude oil**, **natural gas**, **refinery products**, **fertilisers**, **steel**, **cement and electricity**.

 These eight industries account for 40.27% in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

Key Points

COVERY

revival in

construction activity

NO

BCC

**Contraction in Total Output:** 

<b>Recovery Pa</b>	<b>UNEVEN RE</b>			
Core sector growth (%)	May-20	June-20	Easing	
Coal	-14	-15.5	restrictions	
Crude Oil	-7.1	-6	pushes	
Natural Gas	-16.8	-12	activity	
Refinery Products	-21.3	-8.9	June IIP	
Fertilizers	7.5	4.2	shrinkage see	
Steel	-43.1	-33.8	at 15-25%	
Cement	-21.4	-6.9		
Electricity	-14.8	-11	Kharif sowing alds fertiliser	
Overall	-22	-15	growth	

During **April-June 2020,** the sector's output dipped by **24.6%** as compared to a positive growth of 3.4% in the same period previous year.

However, 15% contraction in June 2020 implies some economic **recovery** as in May 2020, the

industries' output contracted by 22%.

Economists expect the negative trend to continue for at least two more months.

## **Industry-wise Performance:**

The fertiliser industry is the only one which saw actual growth in June, with output rising 4.2% in comparison to June 2019.

This, however, is lower than the May 2020 growth of 7.5%, but reflects the positive outlook in the agriculture sector where a normal monsoon is leading to expectations of a good kharif crop.

Rest seven sectors - coal (-15.5%), crude oil (-6.0), natural gas (-12%), refinery products (-9%), steel (-33.8%), cement (-6.9%), and electricity (-11%) - recorded negative growth in June.

The steel sector continues to remain the worst performer, with a 33% drop in production in comparison to the previous year.

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