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S.NO.	TOPIC
1.	MINING FOR CRITICAL MINERALS
2.	TEXTILE INDUSTRY CRISIS
3.	PRELIMS POINTERS

MINING FOR CRITICAL MINERALS

SOURCE: [INDIAN EXPRESS](#)

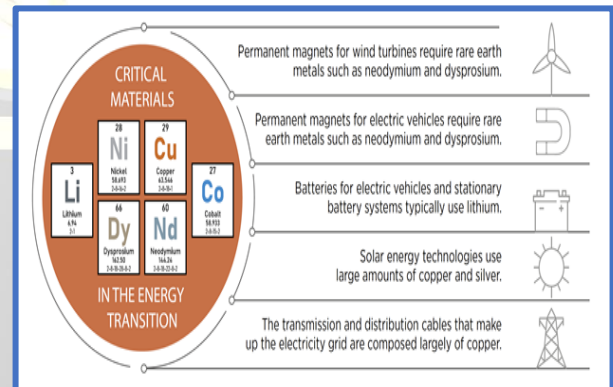
WHY IN NEWS?

- To boost the **exploration and extraction of critical and strategic minerals**, the government launched auctions for 20 blocks of such **minerals including 5.9-million-tonne lithium reserves discovered in Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir**.
- This **will first ever auction of critical and strategic minerals** by the mines ministry after the government amended mining laws during the monsoon session of Parliament **to allow the private sector to explore and mines these important minerals**.

UNDERSTANDING CRITICAL MINERALS:

➤ Definition of Critical Material:

- ✓ Critical materials are the resources needed to produce numerous key technologies for **the energy transition, including wind turbines, solar panels, batteries for EVs and electrolysers**.
- ✓ Deep decarbonisation of energy systems requires significant amounts of critical minerals including e.g. **lithium, nickel, cobalt, copper and rare earth elements (REEs)** for renewable energy installations and storage solutions.
- ✓ It is crucial to ensure their **availability and affordability for a successful transition**.

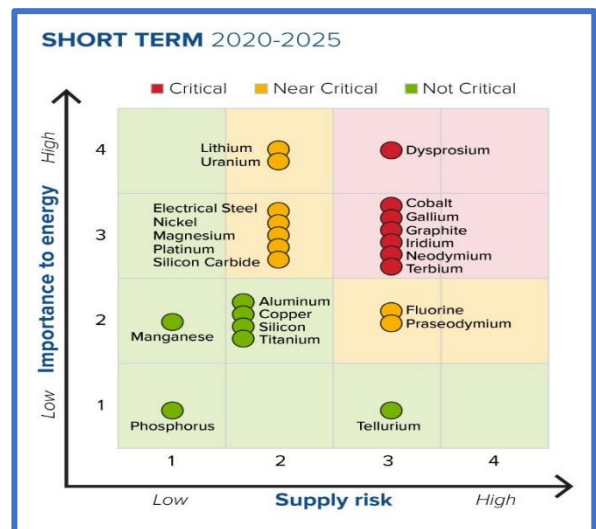


➤ Final Critical Materials List (DOE):

- ✓ The **US Department of Energy (DOE)** has issued the final Critical Materials List, categorizing materials into critical materials for energy and critical minerals.
- ✓ The list **includes aluminum, cobalt, copper, dysprosium, electrical steel, fluorine, gallium, iridium, lithium, magnesium, natural graphite, neodymium, nickel, platinum, praseodymium, silicon, silicon carbide, and terbium**.

➤ Importance in Energy Technologies:

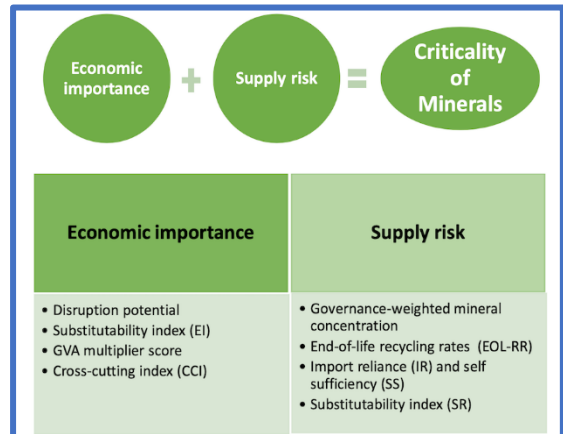
- ✓ Critical materials play an indispensable role in various energy technologies, **including production, transmission, storage, and conservation**.
- ✓ The designation as "critical" emphasizes their **significance for energy security and technological advancement**.





IMPORTANCE OF FIRST-EVER AUCTION OF CRITICAL MINERALS:

- **Landmark Mining Law Amendment:**
 - ✓ The auction marks a historic event following the amendment of mining laws during the monsoon session of Parliament, allowing the **private sector to explore and mines critical minerals.**
- **Strategic Minerals Auctioned:**
 - ✓ This is the first-ever auction of **strategic minerals by the Ministry of Mines**, emphasizing the **strategic importance** of these minerals for **India's economic development and national security.**
- **Policy to Support Energy Transition:**
 - ✓ It is part of the government's **efforts to secure a critical-mineral supply chain** for India's energy transition and **the net-zero-by-2070 target.**
- **Mineral Blocks Across States and UT:**
 - ✓ The mines ministry is **offering 20 blocks of critical minerals** across seven states and the union territory of **Jammu & Kashmir**, promoting **geographical diversity in mineral extraction.**
- **Diverse Range of Critical Minerals:**
 - ✓ The auction covers **minerals like lithium, titanium, bauxite, nickel, copper, graphite, manganese, molybdenum, and rare earth elements**, crucial for emerging technologies and the energy sector.
- **Composite and Mining Leases Offered:**
 - ✓ While most blocks are offered on a **composite license for exploration and commercial extraction**, four have been **exclusively earmarked for mining leases**, allowing immediate mining operations.
- **Supply Chain Security and Economic Development:**
 - ✓ The auction is crucial for **India's economic development and national security**, addressing **supply-chain vulnerabilities** and reducing dependency on imports for critical minerals.
- **Global Economic Trends:**
 - ✓ Aligns with future **global economic trends**, where technologies dependent on critical minerals like lithium, graphite, and rare earth elements will play a pivotal role.
- **Renewable Energy and Electric Vehicles Demand:**
 - ✓ **Supports India's commitment to achieving 50% of cumulative electric power from non-fossil sources by 2030**, driving demand for critical minerals in renewable energy projects and electric vehicles.
- **Revenue Generation for State Governments:**
 - ✓ The revenue generated from these auctions **will accrue to state governments**, contributing to **local economies and encouraging resource development.**



ESTIMATED RESERVES OF KEY CRITICAL MINERALS IN INDIA:

- **Lithium Reserves:**
 - ✓ Two blocks with lithium reserves are up for auction in **Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Chhattisgarh**, offered under **Composite Licence (CL)**.
 - ✓ **J&K block: Inferred reserve of 5.9 million tonnes of bauxite** with over 3,400 tonnes of lithium metal content and 70,000 tonnes of titanium metal content
 - ✓ **Chhattisgarh block: Contains lithium and Rare Earth Elements (REEs)**, but **total reserves estimation pending drilling.**
- **Nickel Ore Reserves:**
 - ✓ Nickel ore reserves identified in three blocks – Bihar, Gujarat, and Odisha.



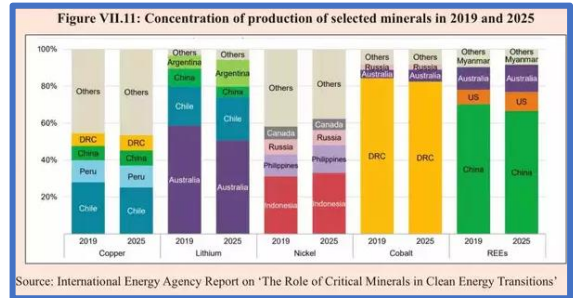
- ✓ **Odisha block:** Being auctioned for **Mining Licence (ML)**, inferred value of **2.05 million tonnes of nickel ore**, translating to **3,908 tonnes of nickel metal content**.
- ✓ **Copper deposits:** Only in the Odisha block, amounting to **6.09 million tonnes of copper ore** and **28,884 tonnes of copper metal content**.

➤ **Current Imports of Critical Minerals:**

- ✓ In FY23, **India imported 2,145 tonnes of lithium carbonate** and lithium oxide, costing Rs 732 crore.
- ✓ **Lithium carbonate contains up to 19% lithium**, and lithium oxide (usually converted to lithium hydroxide) contains 29% lithium.
- ✓ 32,000 tonnes of **unwrought nickel imported at a cost of Rs 6,549 crore**.
- ✓ 1.2 million tonnes of copper ore **imported at a cost of Rs 27,374 crore in 2022-23**.
- ✓ **India is entirely reliant on imports for lithium and nickel (100% dependence)**, while for copper, the dependence is 93%.

➤ **Import Cost and Dependency:**

- ✓ The total cost of lithium and nickel imports in **FY23 was Rs 732 crore and Rs 6,549 crore**, respectively.
- ✓ **India's reliance on imports for lithium and nickel is highlighted as 100%, with a 93% dependency on copper imports.**



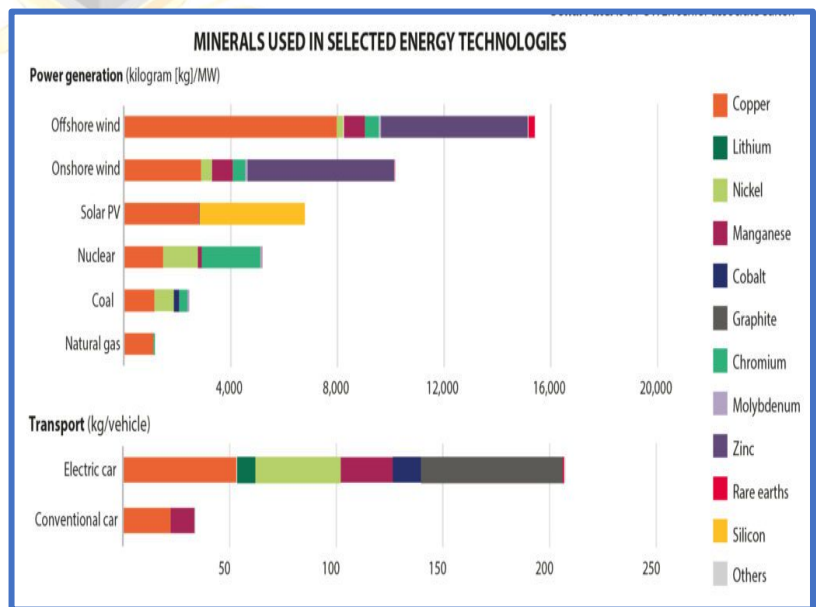
SIGNIFICANCE OF CRITICAL MINERALS:

➤ **Significance:**

- ✓ Critical minerals, including **copper, lithium, nickel, cobalt, and rare earth elements**, play a vital role in **powering clean energy technologies** such as **solar PV plants, wind farms, and electric vehicles (EVs)**.

➤ **Significance of Domestic Reserves:**

- ✓ The **auctioning of blocks with critical mineral reserves** is a significant step toward reducing **import dependence** and **achieving self-sufficiency**.
- ✓ Domestic production will **be crucial in meeting the demand for these critical minerals**, especially in the context of **India's ambitious plans for clean energy technologies and electric vehicles**.





➤ Growing Demand with Clean Energy Transition:

- ✓ The demand for critical minerals is **rising rapidly** as countries transition to clean energy.
- ✓ **Solar PV plants, wind farms, and EVs** require significantly more mineral inputs compared to traditional fossil fuel-based technologies.

➤ Mineral Inputs in Clean Energy Technologies:

- ✓ A typical electric car requires **six times** the mineral inputs of a conventional car, while an offshore **wind plant** needs **13 times** more mineral resources than a similarly sized gas-fired plant.



➤ Increase in Mineral Requirements:

- ✓ Since 2010, the **average amount of mineral resources needed for new power generation** capacity has **increased by 50%**, driven by the growing share of renewables in new investments.

➤ Diverse Mineral Requirements by Technology:

- ✓ Different clean energy technologies have **varying mineral requirements**.
- ✓ **Lithium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, and graphite** are crucial for **battery performance**, while rare earth elements are essential for wind turbines and EV motors.

➤ Role in Electricity Networks:

- ✓ **Aluminum and copper** are **fundamental to electricity networks**, serving as key components in various electricity-related technologies.

➤ Resilience and Security Concerns:

- ✓ As clean energy transitions progress, policymakers **need to consider potential vulnerabilities related to critical minerals**, including concerns about price volatility, security of supply, and geopolitical factors.

➤ IEA's Attention to Critical Minerals:

- ✓ The **International Energy Agency (IEA)** is actively addressing the **critical minerals issue**.
- ✓ The IEA published its **Critical Minerals Market Review in July 2023** and hosted an international **summit on critical minerals and their role in clean energy transitions**.

➤ Integration into Energy Models:

- ✓ Critical minerals have **been fully integrated into the IEA's Global Energy and Climate Model**, ensuring regular updates of **demand and supply projections** based on the latest policy and technology trends.

CHALLENGES FOR CRITICAL MINERALS IN INDIA:

➤ Import Reduction Challenge:

- ✓ India aims to reduce the import of critical minerals to achieve self-sufficiency, driven by economic and climate change considerations.
- ✓ However, the challenge lies in swiftly building a robust supply chain through domestic production or strategic global trade partnerships.

➤ Global Demand and Geopolitical Issues:

- ✓ The global demand for critical minerals has surged due to investments in clean technologies. Geopolitical complexities add to the challenges, making it a complex scenario for India.



- **Prime Minister's Warning:**
 - ✓ Prime Minister Narendra Modi warned about the emergence of a new model of colonialism if countries with significant reserves of critical minerals do not view them as a global responsibility to be shared.
- **Affordability and Supply Chain Challenges:**
 - ✓ Overcoming supply side challenges and price volatility of critical minerals is crucial for making clean energy technologies, such as Electric Vehicles (EVs), affordable for the public. EV batteries, constituting 45% of manufacturing costs, highlight the importance of addressing supply chain challenges.
- **Government Policy Initiatives:**
 - ✓ The Indian government has introduced a critical mineral policy to provide support, coordinate with other ministries, and frame incentive schemes for creating a complete value chain of critical minerals in the country.
 - ✓ Collaboration with international agencies for strategic acquisition of foreign assets on critical minerals is also considered.

WAY FORWARD:

- **National Institute of Centre of Excellence:**
 - ✓ The policy advocates the **establishment of the National Institute of Centre of Excellence on critical minerals to identify efficient ways of discovering** next-generation deposits and deepening local exploration.
- **Time Frame for Domestic production:**
 - ✓ Analysts note that while **India is investing in domestic exploration**, it will take years before **commercial production** begins for **minerals like lithium**.
 - ✓ The **Geological Survey of India (GSI)** is **undertaking exploration projects, including inferred level exploration in Jammu & Kashmir for lithium**.
- **Global Consortium and Bilateral Relationships:**
 - ✓ To secure the supply chain, experts suggest **India should join global consortia on critical minerals**.
 - ✓ India **recently joined the Mineral Security Partnership (MSP)** led by the United States.
 - ✓ Strengthening bilateral relationships with countries holding **significant critical mineral reserves can facilitate offshore supply**.
- **Soft Power and Trade Relations:**
 - ✓ **Leveraging India's soft power and trade relations**, particularly with **global south countries** holding **critical mineral reserves**, can contribute to **building robust supply chains**.
 - ✓ Emphasizing **processing and refining industries**, similar to the **South Korean model**, is deemed **essential for lowering manufacturing costs**.



TEXTILE INDUSTRY CRISIS

SOURCE: [THE HINDU](#)

WHY IN NEWS?

- The distress in **India's textile and garment industry** has captured headlines due to **its far-reaching economic implications and challenges faced by the MSME sector**.
- Reports of **factory closures, machinery disposals, and dwindling working hours** highlight a sector grappling with **reduced demand and export challenges**.
- The situation has **prompted concerns about job losses and economic hardship for laborers**, emphasizing the **industry's strategic importance in India's economy**.
- Policy issues, including **raw material prices, import duties, and quality control orders**, contribute to the complexities, necessitating a **comprehensive and sustainable approach to address the industry's distress**.

INTRODUCTION TO INDIA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

➤ Overview:

- ✓ India's textile sector boasts a rich history, **dating back centuries**, and stands as **one of the oldest industries in the country**.
- ✓ Characterized by diversity, the industry **spans from traditional hand-spun textiles to modern, capital-intensive mills**.
- ✓ The sector's **strength lies in its robust production base**, encompassing a wide array of natural and synthetic fibers.
- ✓ The **decentralization of power looms, hosiery, and knitting forms** a significant portion of the textile landscape, with strong ties to agriculture and cultural traditions.

➤ Industry Strength and Diversification:

- ✓ **5th largest global producer** of technical textiles.
- ✓ Aiming for a **\$300 billion market size by 2047**.
- ✓ Highly diversified, covering traditional and organized manufacturing.

➤ Cotton's Economic Role:

- ✓ **Sustains 6 million cotton farmers** and 40-50 million related workers.
- ✓ **Largest global cotton producer (23% share)**.

➤ Technical Textile Exports and Industry Growth:

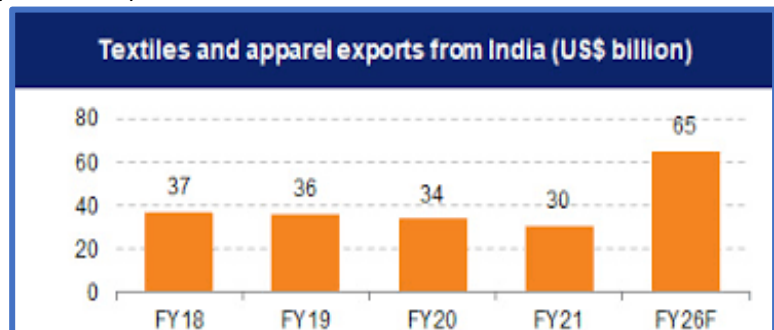
- ✓ Technical textile exports grew **28.4% YoY**, reaching **\$2.85 billion**.
- ✓ Record textile and apparel exports of **\$44.4 billion in FY 2021-22**.

➤ Market Size and Growth Projections:

- ✓ Textile and apparel market at **\$165 billion in 2022**.
- ✓ Projected **CAGR of 10%**, targeting a **\$350 billion market by 2030**.

➤ Employment and Global Standing:

- ✓ **Employment 45 million workers**.





- ✓ 2nd largest textile and garment producer globally.
- ✓ 6th largest exporter with a 4% share in global trade.
- **Innovations in Textiles:**
 - ✓ Smart textiles with embedded sensors.
 - ✓ Nanotechnology enhancing textile properties.

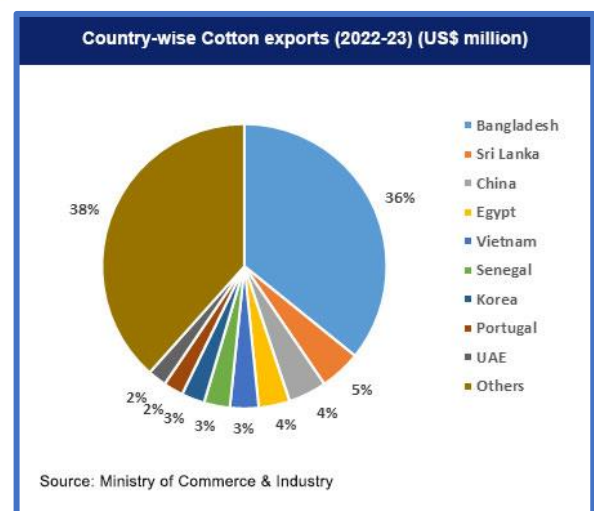
RECENT TEXTILE AND GARMENT INDUSTRY DISTRESS:

- **Impact on Foundries and Weaving Clusters:**
 - ✓ Foundry operator in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, shifted from buying scrap locally to receiving 250 tonnes from a Salem-based textile mill.
 - ✓ In Somanur's powerloom cluster, more than 10 looms are being sold monthly, indicating distress.
- **Current State of Textile and Garment Industry:**
 - ✓ MSME sector, mainly comprising the textile and garment industry, faces a crisis comparable to the late 1960s.
 - ✓ Factories shutting down, disposing of machinery, selling excess lands to sustain operations, and reduced working hours for laborers.
 - ✓ Textiles and apparel's share in the Index of Industrial Production has shrunk.
 - ✓ Andhra Pradesh reports 8-9 textile mills closed, with more on the verge, citing high cotton prices, increased electricity charges, and lack of government support.
- **Reasons for Crisis:**
 - ✓ Prolonged period of low demand in both export and domestic markets.
 - ✓ Tepid domestic demand despite festival season retail sales on par with the previous year.
 - ✓ Textile shipments decline in export markets, impacting the industry.



SIGNIFICANCE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY:

- **Historical Importance:**
 - ✓ The Indian textile industry is one of the oldest and most diverse sectors in the country, encompassing hand-woven, hand-spun, and mill-produced textiles.
- **Employment Generation:**
 - ✓ The industry is a major employer, providing jobs to around 4.5 crore workers, including 35.22 lakh handloom workers nationwide.
- **Global Export Hub:**
 - ✓ India is a significant exporter of various textiles and raw materials, with exports reaching US\$ 29.8 billion between April-December 2021.
 - ✓ The global market is expected to surpass US\$ 209 billion by 2029.
- **Cotton Production Leadership:**
 - ✓ India holds the title of the world's largest producer of cotton.
 - ✓ In the period October 2021-September 2022, cotton production stood at 360.13 lakh bales.





- **Export Contribution:**
 - ✓ The industry plays a crucial role in **India's global trade**, with the **export of 1.13 million tonnes of cotton yarn in the year 2020-21.**
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):**
 - ✓ The textile industry, **including dyed and printed segments**, attracted significant FDI, amounting to **US\$ 3.93 billion from April 2000-December 2021.**
- **Economic Boost:**
 - ✓ The textile industry has been a **driving force behind the growth of India's economy.**
 - ✓ Worldwide trade in clothing and textiles has significantly **contributed to boosting India's GDP, generating substantial revenue for the country.**
- **Growth Trajectory:**
 - ✓ The industry's size has witnessed remarkable **expansion, growing from USD 37 billion in 2004-05 to USD 49 billion in 2006-07.**
 - ✓ Textile exports also experienced substantial growth, **increasing from USD 14 billion to USD 19 billion during the same period.**
 - ✓ The local market demonstrated growth **from USD 23 billion to USD 30 billion.**

CHALLENGES:

- **Export and Domestic Market Challenges:**
 - ✓ Textile shipments **declined by 0.41% in April-October 2023** compared to the same period last year.
 - ✓ **Apparel exports saw an 8.08% decline in October** and a **14.58% decline in April-October 2023** compared to the corresponding periods last year.
 - ✓ **Geo-political situation, inflation, and high retailer inventory** dampening orders.
- **Issues Affecting Growth:**
 - ✓ **Multiple issues** impacting the textile and clothing industry's growth include **escalating input costs, raw material prices, quality control orders (QCO), and garment imports.**
 - ✓ **Raw material (fiber) constitutes 60-70% of manufacturing costs**, and cotton prices have been volatile.
 - ✓ **Cotton production and yield in India are on a downward trend**, impacting the cotton-based textile sector.
 - ✓ Introduction of **QCO and limited domestic supply of man-made fiber (MMF)** are additional challenges.
- **Call for Consistent and Long-Term Government Policies:**
 - ✓ Stakeholders emphasize the **need for consistent and long-term government policies** to benefit farmers and the consumer industry.
 - ✓ **Cotton prices, imposition of import duties**, and stabilization are critical factors for industry recovery.
 - ✓ **Lack of import duty on cotton for more than a decade from 2008** is highlighted.



GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA:



<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Objective</i>
<i>Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SAMARTH)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Address the skilled manpower requirement in the textile sector.✓ Formulated under the "Skill India" initiative and aligned with the skilling program by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.✓ Valid till March 2024.
<i>National Technical Textile Mission</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Develop the use of technical textiles in various flagship missions and programs, including strategic sectors.✓ Four-year mission (2020-21 to 2023-24) with an outlay of Rs. 1480 crore.
<i>PM-MITRA Scheme</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Attract investment for the 'Make In India' initiative and boost employment through the setting up of seven Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks.✓ Budgeted at Rs. 4445 crore for seven years up to 2027-28.
<i>Special Package for Textile and Apparel Sector</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Enhance employment and export potential in the apparel and made-up segments.✓ Launched in June 2016 with a package of Rs. 6000 crore.
<i>Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Provide support for creating world-class infrastructure facilities for the setup of textile units.
<i>Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textile</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Incentivize manufacturing and export of textile products.✓ Cover various aspects of the manufacturing process, including raw material support, skill development, credit facilities, infrastructure support, and technological upgradation.

WAY FORWARD:

- **Harnessing Innovation and Technology:**
 - ✓ **Leveraging innovations and adopting the latest technology** to enhance productivity and efficiency.
 - ✓ Embracing **advancements in textile manufacturing processes** for a competitive edge.
- **Organizing the Sector:**
 - ✓ **Establishing mega apparel parks** and common infrastructure to **streamline the textile industry.**
 - ✓ Focusing on **organizational structure and efficiency** to boost overall competitiveness.
- **Modernization of Machinery:**
 - ✓ **Prioritizing the modernization of outdated machinery** and technology.
 - ✓ Investing in **state-of-the-art equipment to improve manufacturing capabilities.**
- **Comprehensive Blueprint:**
 - ✓ Developing a comprehensive and **strategic blueprint for the textile sector's growth.**
 - ✓ Formulating a detailed plan that addresses challenges, **sets goals, and outlines a roadmap for the industry's future.**
- **Sustainability and Eco-Friendly Practices:**
 - ✓ Continuing the industry's **focus on sustainability and environmentally friendly practices.**
 - ✓ Encouraging the adoption of **sustainable fibers, organic dyes, and technologies** that reduce environmental impact.



- **Government and Industry Collaboration:**
 - ✓ Fostering collaboration between the **government and industry players**.
 - ✓ Creating a supportive ecosystem that **facilitates the growth and development of the textile sector**.
- **Focus on Sustainability:**
 - ✓ Continuing the emphasis on **sustainable practices, including water and energy-saving technologies**.
 - ✓ **Implementing waste reduction initiatives** to contribute to a greener and more responsible industry.





PRELIMS POINTERS:

TOPIC	DISCRIPTION
Article 99 UN charter	<p>WHY IN NEWS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres invokes Article 99 of the UN Charter amid Israel's military attacks on Gaza. <p>ABOUT ARTICLE 99 OF UN CHARTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ UN Charter is the foundational document of the United Nations. ❖ Grants the UN authority to address various global issues. ❖ Article 99 addresses the Secretary-General's role. ❖ Empowers the Secretary-General to alert the Security Council about matters threatening international peace and security. ❖ Viewed as a discretionary power. ❖ Requires high political judgment, tact, and integrity. ❖ 1945 report emphasizes the high responsibility on the Secretary-General. ❖ Calls for exercising qualities of political judgment, tact, and integrity. ❖ President of the Security Council is obligated to convene a meeting if the Secretary-General raises a matter under Article 99. <p>PAST INVOCATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rarely invoked in history. ❖ Examples include the upheaval in the Republic of the Congo in 1960 and Tunisia's complaint against France in 1961. <p>GUTERRES' INVOCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Guterres writes to the UNSC President citing threats to international peace and security due to the situation in Gaza. ❖ Highlights appalling human suffering, destruction, and trauma in Israel and the Occupied Palestine Territory. <p>IMPACT ON CONFLICT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ UAE submits a draft resolution demanding an immediate humanitarian ceasefire. ❖ The resolution faces a vote requiring at least nine in favor and no veto from the five permanent UNSC members.
white-collar jobs	<p>WHY IN NEWS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Decline in Hiring:

ISRAEL- GAZA WAR

What is Article 99 of the UN Charter about?

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres made a rare move on Wednesday, invoking Article 99 to formally warn the Security Council of the global threat from Israel's war on Gaza.

ARTICLE 99

“ The secretary-general may bring to the attention of the UNSC any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

If in agreement

The UNSC will have additional powers to ensure that the ceasefire resolution is implemented, including

- the power to impose sanctions, and
- deployment of an international force.

WHEN WAS IT LAST INVOKED?

- 1960 - CONGO**
Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld
The Congolese government requested the UNSC to provide UN military assistance to protect against Belgian forces.
- 1979 - IRAN**
Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim
The UNSC called for the release of 52 Americans held hostage by Iranian militia at the US embassy in Tehran and restoring diplomatic immunity.
- 1989 - LEBANON**
Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar
It was used to call for a ceasefire in Lebanon's escalating civil war.



- ☛ White-collar job hiring dropped by 12% in Oct-Nov 2023 compared to the same period last year.

❖ **Key Sectors:**

- ☛ **IT-Software, telecom, and education sectors** witnessed reduced recruitment trends.

WHAT IS WHITE COLLAR?

❖ **Definition:**

- ☛ White-collar workers are professionals known for performing **highly skilled work, often in office settings**, and are characterized by wearing suits and ties.



CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE COLLAR JOBS:

❖ **Nature of Work:**

- ☛ Primarily **desk-oriented, emphasizing** mental tasks.
- ☛ Generally, averse to **physical labour, symbolized by the "shirt and tie"** attire.

❖ **Salary and Skill Level:**

- ☛ **Typically higher-paid compared** to blue-collar workers.
- ☛ Involves higher-skilled jobs requiring advanced education and training.

❖ **Examples of White Collar Jobs:**

- ☛ Managerial roles.
- ☛ Professions like **doctors, lawyers, accountants**.
- ☛ Jobs in **finance, insurance, and consulting**.
- ☛ **Information technology** and programming roles.

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC HIRING TRENDS

❖ **Oil & Gas Sector:**

- ☛ Experienced a **9% growth in hiring**.
- ☛ Expansion by energy companies and new refinery setups contributed.
- ☛ Job roles like **Machine Operator, Instrumentation Engineer**, and Maintenance Head saw increased demand.

❖ **Pharma Sector:**

- ☛ Registered a **6% increase in new job offers**.
- ☛ Lab Technician, Clinical Assistant, and Store Keeper roles had high demand.
- ☛ **Growth observed in Oct-Nov 2023** compared to the same period in 2022.

❖ **Insurance Sector:**

- ☛ Showed positive momentum with a **5% growth in hiring**.
- ☛ **Roles such as Branch Sales Executive, Area Sales Manager**, and Branch Sales Manager saw increased demand.

❖ **IT Sector:**



'Uttarakhand Global Investors Summit 2023'

- ☛ Continued to face **impact with an overall 22% lower hiring in Oct-Nov 2023 compared to 2022.**
- ☛ Despite corrections, **the sector reported a 1% growth in November.**
- ☛ Growth observed in **AI-related fields like Machine Learning Engineer and Full Stack Data Scientist.**

WHY IN NEWS?

- ❖ Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurates the '**Uttarakhand Global Investors Summit 2023**' in Dehradun.
- ❖ Launches the book "**Sashakt Uttarakhand**" and introduces the brand "**House of Himalayas.**"
- ❖ Industry leaders express their views on **Uttarakhand's growth and development.**



ABOUT THE SUMMIT

❖ Background:

- ☛ 'Uttarakhand Global Investors Summit 2023' is a **step towards establishing Uttarakhand as a new investment destination.**
- ☛ The two-day summit is being held on 8th and 9th December, 2023 with **the theme - "Peace to Prosperity".**
- ☛ Thousands of investors and delegates will attend the summit from across the world.
- ☛ It will witness the **participation of Union Ministers, Ambassadors of various countries along with leading industrialists,** among others.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPHASIS:

❖ Tourism Sector Emphasis:

- ☛ Stresses the potential of Uttarakhand as a **brand in tourism, including Yoga, Ayurveda, Teertha, and adventure sports.**
- ☛ Proposes the "**Wed in India**" movement to boost tourism and create new infrastructure.

❖ 'House of Himalayas':

- ☛ Congratulates Uttarakhand **Government for launching the brand.**
- ☛ **Encourages exploration of global markets** for local products, especially from different districts.
- ☛ Highlights the potential **of products from every district** to become global.

❖ Lakhpati Didi Abhiyan:

- ☛ PM's resolve to **create two crore Lakhpati Didis from rural regions.**
- ☛ Acknowledges the initiative's momentum with the launch of the '**House of Himalayas**' brand.

❖ India's Global Economic Position:

- ☛ PM credits India's **stability, supportive policies,** and confidence in development for its position as the third-largest economy.