

www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(14 September 2023)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- THE KHALISTAN MOVEMENT
- NIPAH VIRUS
- INDIA AMONG G20 COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF VARIOUS

INDICATORS



KHALISTAN MOVEMENT

At the summit itself, media reported that he was snubbed not just by India, but by other world leaders too. He also skipped the dinner for the G20 leaders on Saturday, with the Canadian prime minister's office refusing to say why. PM Modi conveyed our strong concerns about continuing anti-India activities of extremist elements in Canada. They are promoting secessionism and inciting violence against Indian diplomats, damaging diplomatic premises, and threatening the Indian community in Canada and their places of worship.



THE KHALISTAN MOVEMENT:

The aim of this movement was to establish a buffer sovereign state of Punjab to be named Khalistan i.e. Land of the Khalsa. (Such a state existed in Punjab from 1709 to 1849)

The claimed state would have geographical proximity with Pakistan and J&K. Terrorism in

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

❖ 1947 Partition of India- A bitter memory for the sikhs.

Punjab thus had clear connections with Pakistan and the ISI.

- Punjabi Suba movement- A fight by the sikhs for a separate state for themselves.
- State Reorganisation Committees verdict: which rejected the demand of Akali Dal.
- Formation of Punjab (1966)
- Anandpur Sahib resolution: A demand for autonomy for the state of Punjab & a separate constitution for them.

THE MOVEMENT

The Anandpur Sahib resolution inspired Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale - a religious scholar who'd been travelling across Punjab advocating a return to the Khalsa or a more orthodox form of Sikhism.

www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



He **targeted Hindus** and **'modernised' Sikhs**, who cut their hair and consumed alcohol in equal measure.

Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, inspired by the Khalistan ideology, **led the Khalistan movement** as an extremist movement and turned against the Indian government.

Demands for **separate nation-hood for Punjab** was carried out through violent protests and killings of high profile persons in the Indian government.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MOVEMENT

From early **1980s to early 1990s**, Punjab went through a phase of wide-spread terrorism, where **Pakistan's ISI** tried to foment the violence by providing support to extremist groups.

Force, Khalistan Commando Force, Babbar Khalsa, Damdami Taksal and umpteen others gained prominence and roamed around freely across Punjab.

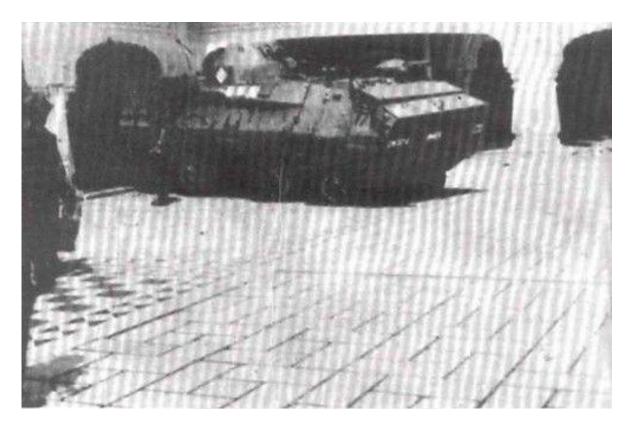
EXTREMIST GROUPS INVOLVED: Manifold extremist groups like the Khalistan Liberation

OPERATION BLUESTAR: Operation Blue Star was conducted to capture Bhindranwale in Golden Temple Complex. He, along with others, were neutralised by the Indian Army.



www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com







ADDRESS:



THE AFTERMATH OF OPERATION BLUESTAR

- ❖ Assasination of Indira Gandhi in 1984 followed by Delhi sikh riots.
- ❖ Blowing up of an Air India Flight coming from Canada (1985).
- ❖ Assasination of Ex Army Chief General AS Vaidya who led Operation Bluestar.
- ❖ Assasination of Punjab CM Beant Singh in 1995.
- Punjab Referendum 2020 In London.
- ❖ Support of the Khalistanis in the anti CAA/NRC protests and the farmer protests of 2021.
- Attacks on Indian Embassy & Officials in Canada.



NIPAH VIRUS

Nipah breaks out again in Kerala, claims 2 lives

Two more infected with the virus in Kozhikode; district put on high alert; Centre sends expert team for assistance; State government opens control room, steps up surveillance, contact tracing

HOW IT IS TRANSMITTED?

It is a zoonotic virus (it is transmitted from animals to humans).

Which animals?

Transmitted from animals, such as bats or pigs, to humans.

Is Human to Human spread possible?

Yes.

An infected person can be asymptomatic, but can be a carrier of Nipah.

www.vajiraoinstitute.com info@vajiraoinstitute.com



SYMPTOMS & PREVENTION

Symptoms:

The human infection presents as an encephalitic syndrome marked by fever, headache, drowsiness, disorientation, mental confusion, coma, and potentially death.

Prevention:

Currently, there are no vaccines for both humans and animals. Intensive supportive care is given to humans infected by Nipah virus.

HONOUR ISSIPLINE

INDIA IN G20 IN TERMS OF VARIOUS INDICATORS

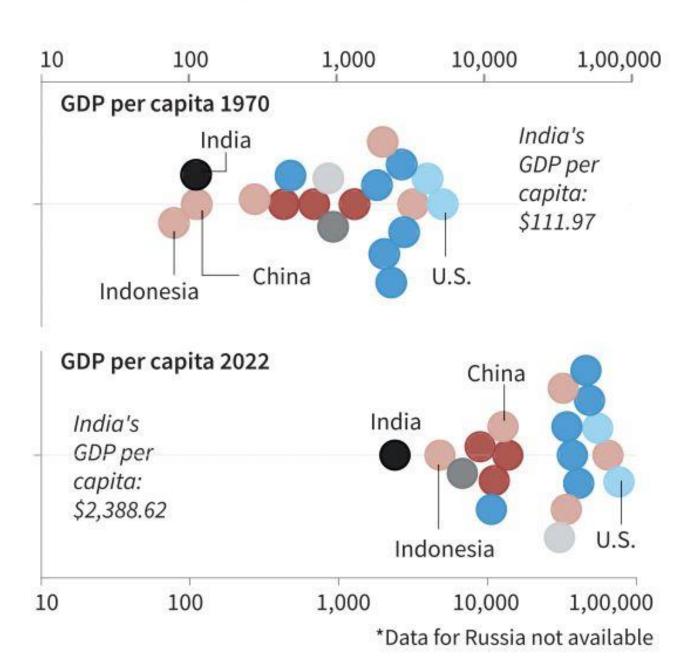
India hosted the 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi, focusing on the theme 'One Earth, One Family, One Future.'

Food security, climate change, energy, development, healthcare, and digi talisation were deliberated upon at the global forum, formed to discuss economic and financial matters.

The summit wrapped up successfully as India transferred the G20 Presidency to Brazil.

GDP PER CAPITA (IN \$)

The Chart compares the GDP per capita (in \$) of 19 regions (18 coun tries plus the EU) between 1970 and 2022. GDP per capita (\$) is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy divided by midyear population. In 1970, India ranked 18 out of the 19 regions analysed. While Indonesia lagged behind India in 1970, it moved ahead by 2022, pushing India to the last spot with a GDP per capita of \$2,388.62.



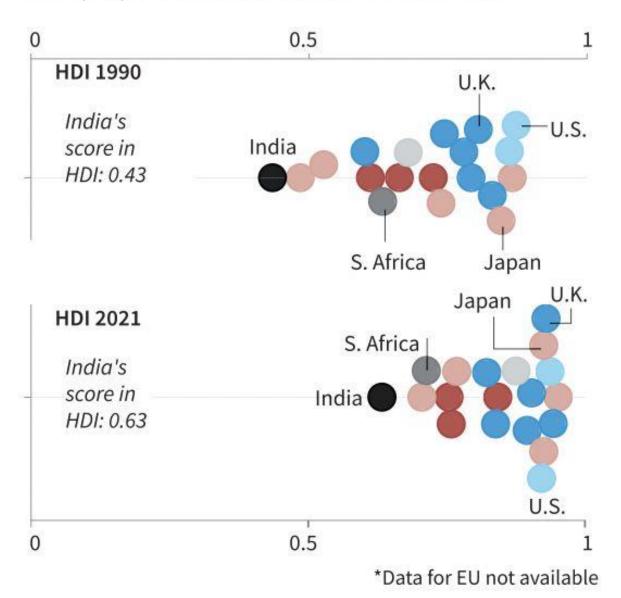
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The chart compares the Human Development Index (HDI) of 19 countries between 1990 and 2021.

The HDI is a measure of life expectancy, access to education, and standard of living.

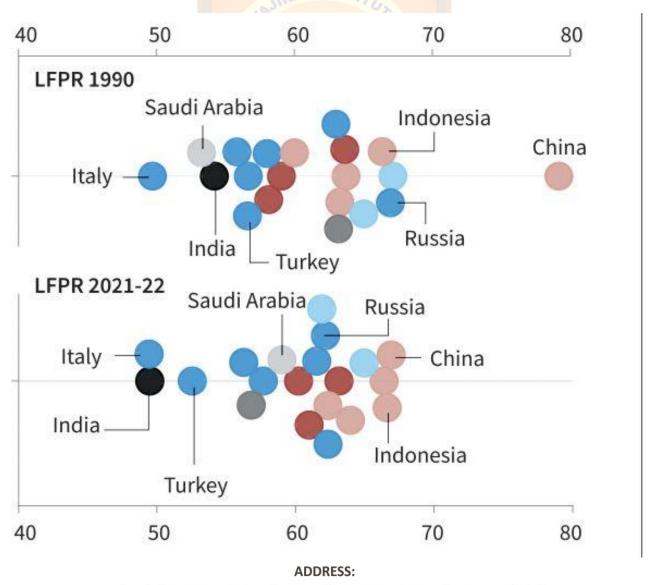
India's HDI improved from **0.43 in 1990 to 0.63 in 2021**. However, despite its progress in absolute terms, India ranked at the bottom of the list.

Chart 2: The chart compares the Human Development Index (HDI) of 19 countries between 1990 and 2021



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Chart compares the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) above 15 years of age in the 20 regions between 1990 and 2021 22. In 1990, with an LFPR of 54.2%, India ranked 18, above Italy (49.7%) and Saudi Arabia (53.3%). In 2021-22, its rank slipped to 19, only ahead of Italy's (49.4%). Notably, India's LFPR also decreased to 49.5% in this period.



19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Chart compares the share of women in Parliament of 19 regions (18 countries plus the EU) between 1998 and 2022. Despite having seen several women in leadership positions, **India's relative growth in the share of women in Parliament has been slow**, with many countries and the EU outpacing India. From 8.1% in 1998, the share almost doubled to 14.9% in 2022. But when compared to the 18 countries and the EU, India's rank slipped from 15 in 1998 to 18 in 2022, just ahead of Japan (9.9%).

