

Current Affairs 23rd November 2023 by Saurabh Pandey

UK RAWANDA DEAL

The government policy of the U.K., of creating a mechanism for the transfer of asylum seekers not considered by the U.K. to Rwanda, has been ruled as unlawful by the U.K. Supreme Court.

What is the Rwanda deal?

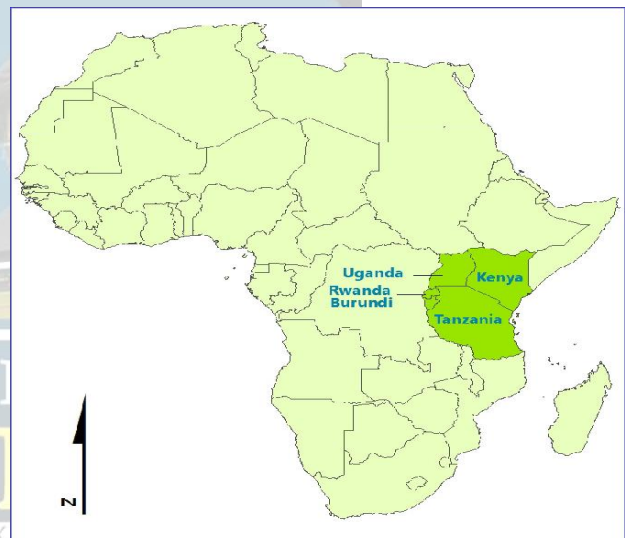
The Migration and Economic Development Partnership (MEDP) was announced in April 2022 by former Prime Minister Boris Johnson.

The objective of the deal is to “create a mechanism” for the transfer of asylum seekers not considered by the UK into Rwanda.

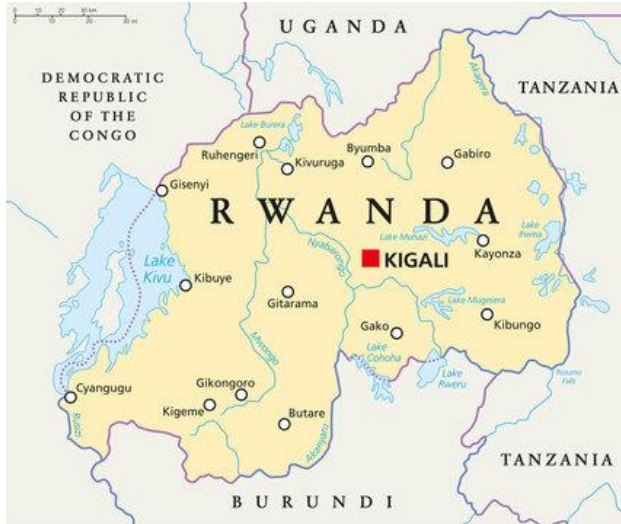
- The inadmissibility clause of the UK’s asylum system plays a key role in categorizing people who enter the U.K. through “irregular journeys” such as the English Channel.
- According to the Memorandum of Understanding between the two nations, the U.K. will screen asylum seeker applications and arrange for safe transport to Rwanda.
- On arrival of the refugees, Rwanda is obliged to provide accommodation

for every individual and protect them from ill treatment and refoulement.

- Rwanda will be the sole authority to recognise or not recognise the refugee status of an individual.
- If an individual is not recognised, they will be moved to their country of origin.



Current Affairs 23rd November 2023 by Saurabh Pandey



annual International Labour Conference.

- Once a standard is adopted, member states are required under article 19(6) of the ILO Constitution, to *submit* it to their competent authority (normally Parliament) within a period of twelve months for consideration.

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ILO Conventions

- International labour standards are legal instruments drawn up by the ILO's constituents (governments, employers and workers) and setting out basic principles and rights at work.
 - They are either Conventions (or Protocols), which are legally binding international treaties that may be ratified by member states, or Recommendations, which serve as non-binding guidelines
 - Conventions and Recommendations are drawn up by representatives of governments, employers and workers and are adopted at the
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
 - Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (and its 2014 Protocol)
 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

Current Affairs 23rd November 2023 by Saurabh Pandey

- **Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)**
- **Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)**
- **Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)**
- **The Constitution of the ILO was drafted in early 1919 by the Labour Commission, chaired by Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labour (AFL) in the United States.**
- **It was composed of representatives from nine countries: Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States.**

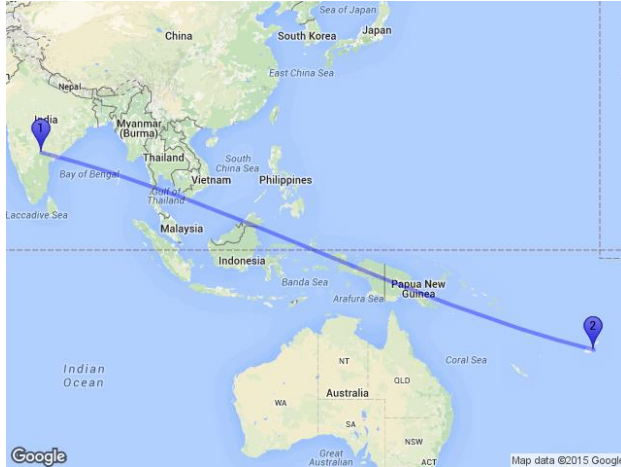
The four governance Conventions are:

- **Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)**
- **Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)**
- **Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)**
- **Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)**
- **China in Fiji**
- **China may help Fiji develop its ports and shipyards, the Pacific island country's**
- **China's expanding security footprint in the Pacific, praised Beijing's record of aid to Fiji in fighting COVID19, developing agriculture and revamping infrastructure.**

• **ABOUT ILO**

- **It was created in 1919, as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace can be accomplished only if it is based on social justice.**

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- Whether one applies individually or as a corporate entity, a lender always conducts a detailed and systematic credit appraisal process.
- The credit appraisal process before giving a loan to entities is comprehensive as it appraises or evaluates management, market, technical, and financial elements.



- No lender approves and sanctions anybody's loan application instantly without an evaluation.
- A lender needs to carry out a credit appraisal process to ensure that the borrower can repay the entire loan amount on time without missing any payment deadlines.

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Credit appraisal

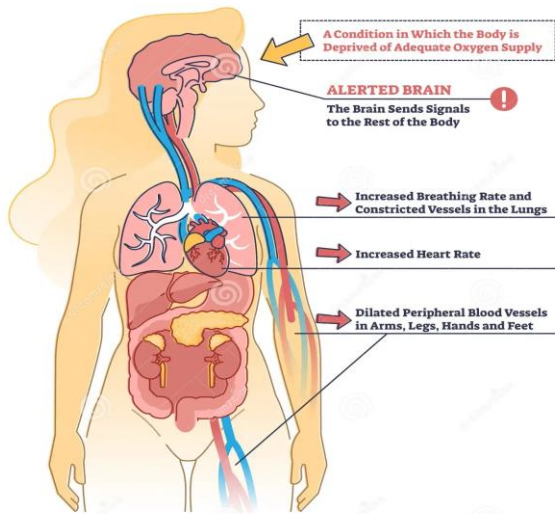
- Credit appraisal refers to assessing a particular loan application or proposal thoroughly to gauge the repayment ability of the loan applicant.
- A lender conducts a credit appraisal chiefly to make certain that the bank gets back the money that it lends to its customers.

(CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATIONS) • This is very crucial for a bank as this determines the interest income and the capital of the bank. The repayment behavior of a borrower directly affects the performance of the bank.

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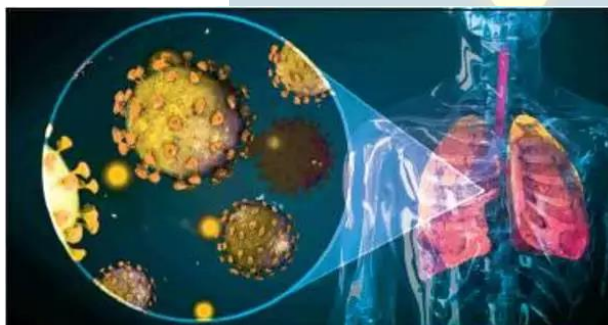
HYPOXIA

HYPOXIA



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WHAT IS HAPPY HYPOXIA

- Happy hypoxia is when patients have low oxygen saturation, but do not feel any symptoms

- They do not get alarmed till the disease has progressed and there is severe damage to lungs

- The phenomenon is particularly seen in younger people because their immunity is high

- They withstand some amount of hypoxia and are comfortable even at 81 saturation level

- This is a reason for late admissions

Why study hypoxia?

- The researchers have noted that theirs is the first study to demonstrate that oxygen restriction, or continuous hypoxia, can extend lifespan in an ageing mammal.

- Previous reports on oxygen restriction lengthening life span have come from mammalian cells grown in Petri dishes, yeast, and in less complex lab animals such as roundworms and fruit flies.
- Hypoxia prompted the mice to restrict their diets.
- But they found that the hypoxic mice ate slightly more food than those living in normoxia, ruling out dietary restriction as the fundamental underlying mechanism.

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H PANDNEY CO₂ vs CH₄

- Climate talks often revolve around reducing the most dangerous greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- But other powerful heat trapping emissions, namely methane, are also likely to be in the crosshairs of negotiators at the crucial CoP28
- Atmospheric methane (CH₄) occurs abundantly in nature as the primary component of natural gas.

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- It is the second largest contributor to climate change, accounting for around 16% of the warming effect.
- Methane remains in the atmosphere for only about 10 years, but has a much more powerful warming impact than CO₂.
- Its warming effect is 28 times greater than CO₂ over a 100 year timescale
- Agriculture is the biggest culprit, responsible for roughly a quarter of emissions.
- Most of that is from livestock (cows and sheep release methane during digestion and in their manure) and rice cultivation, where flooded fields create ideal conditions for methane-emitting bacteria.
- The energy sector coal, oil, and gas is the second largest source of human caused methane emissions.
- Methane leaks from energy infrastructure, such as gas pipelines, and from deliberate releases during maintenance.
- Discarded household waste also releases large quantities of methane when it decomposes, if left to rot in landfills.
- A recent IEA report estimates that rapid cuts in methane emissions linked to the fossil fuel sector could prevent up to 0.1 degrees Celsius of warming by midcentury
- For rice fields, changes to water management are the “most promising” way to reduce emissions, according to a FAO report