



Current Affairs of the Day

Two SC judges pull out of Krishna water case

1. Justices D.Y. Chandrachud and A.S. Bopanna of the Supreme Court recused himself from hearing a dispute among the neighboring States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka on the allocation of the Krishna river water.

2. Justice Chandrachud is from Maharashtra and Justice Bopanna hails from Karnataka.

3. Karnataka had sought the vacation of a November 16, 2011, order of the Supreme Court that stopped the Center from publishing in the Official Gazette the final order of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal II (KWDT)

Water Disputes in India

- Many river water disputes have erupted since independence.
- As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 (ISRWD Act, 1956) when the water dispute arises among two or more State Governments, the Central Government receives a request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basis States with regard to existence of water dispute. The status of such inter-State water disputes under ISRWD Act, 1956 is followed in the next slide

Constitutional Provisions

- According to the article 246's seventh schedule of the constitution consists of three lists of subject matters.
 - 1) Union List
 - 2) Concurrent List
 - 3) State List
- Water as entry 17 is in State List : Water, irrigation and canal, water development and Storage are a state subject.



pronounced in December 2010, allocating the river water to Karnataka, erstwhile Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

4. The KWDT had further modified its final order and report on November 29, 2013, to allot surplus water to Karnataka, Maharashtra and the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh while preserving the allocation of 2,130 TMC already made among them.

5. The publication of the tribunal order is a necessary precondition for its implementation.

Following the bifurcation of unified Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh had moved the Supreme Court challenging the KWDT's allocation of share.

Constitutional Provisions

- Water as entry 56 is in Union List : Regulation and development of water under the control of the union is declared by parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.
- Article 262 explicitly grants parliament the right to legislate over the matter in Entry 56 and also gives primacy over the Supreme court.

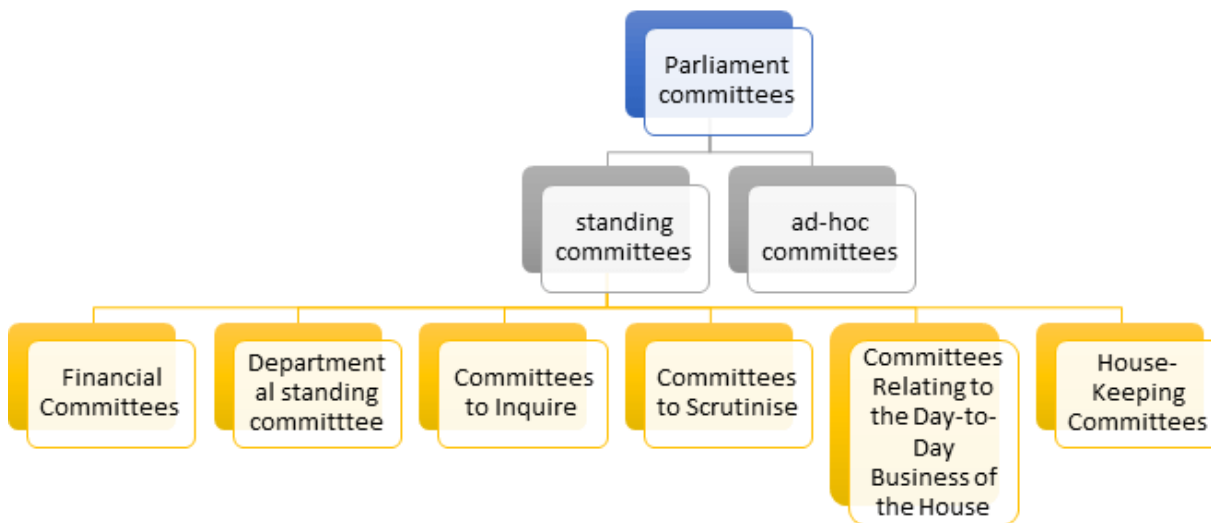
Formation of Tribunal

- The water disputes arose among the two or more states, the central government receives a request from the state governments under section 3 of the Interstate River Water Disputes Act (ISRWD) with regard to the existence of water dispute.
- According to this act, first it will try to settle the problem with negotiations with the states and later the central government refer to a tribunal which consists of former supreme court judges and they gives the final award to the central government after proper studying of dispute.



MHA seeks more time to frame CAA rules

1. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has sought another extension from parliamentary committees in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha to frame the rules of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA), 2019.
2. An official in the Rajya Sabha confirmed that the Ministry had made a request to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
3. Without the rules being framed, the Act cannot be implemented.
4. As per the Manual on Parliamentary Work, in case the Ministries/departments are not able to frame the rules within the prescribed period of six months after a law is passed, "they should seek an extension of time from the Committee on Subordinate Legislation stating reasons for such extension" which cannot be more than three months at a time
5. The CAA was passed by Parliament on December 11, 2019, and it received assent from the President on December 12. In January 2020, the Ministry notified that the Act will come into force from January 10, 2020.
6. The CAA provides citizenship on the basis of religion to six undocumented non-Muslim communities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh who entered India on or before December 31, 2014.
7. It exempts the members of the six communities from any criminal case under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport Act, 1920 if they entered India before December 31, 2014.





Committee on Subordinate Legislation:

The major function of this committee is to examine the rules and regulations enacted by the executive to fill the gaps in the laws enacted by the parliament and report how far these rules are within limits prescribed in the main law.

Two lakh more got jobs in 9 sectors in July-Sept. last year

1. Nine sectors that account for about 85% of total employment in establishments with 10 or more workers hired two lakh more people in July-September 2021 compared to April-June 2021, according to the second round of the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) released by the Union Labor and Employment Ministry.

2. The estimated total employment in the nine selected sectors from the second round of QES (July-September, 2021) came out as 3.10 crore approximately, which is 2 lakh higher than the estimated employment (3.08 crore) from the first round of QES (April 1, 2021).

QES Background

QES Q2:2019

- 01 QES is an enterprise-based sample survey
- 02 QES collects information on employing businesses registered for VAT with annual turnover greater than R300 000
- 03 Samples are drawn from private non-agricultural businesses e.g. factories, offices, stores as well as national, provincial and local government entities
- 04 Sample size of approximately 20 000 was selected

QES Coverage



* Administrative data from DMR
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STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





Three other surveys

1. The government said the other three surveys launched by the Ministry last year were progressing well. The report of the survey on migrant labor, the survey on domestic workers and quarterly reports under the area-based employment survey would be released soon. The QES showed that employment had increased even during the pandemic.
2. Meanwhile, the second QES report that covered 11,503 establishments said nearly 90% of the establishments had less than 100 workers, while 30% of the IT/BPO establishments had at least 100 workers.
3. The overall percentage of female workers stood at 32.1%, higher than 29.3% reported during the first round of QES.
4. Regular workers constitute 87% of the estimated workforce in the nine selected sectors, with only 2% being casual workers. However, in the construction sector, 20% of the workers were contractual and 6.4% were casual workers.

QES Survey:

1. The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is part of the All-India Quarterly Establishment-based Employment Survey (AQEES). It covers establishments employing 10 or more workers in the organized segment in 9 sectors. The AQEES has been taken up by the Labor Bureau.
2. The 9 sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation and Restaurants, IT/BPO, Financial Service Activities.
3. Its objective is to enable the government to frame a “sound national policy on employment.”
4. India ratified the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Employment Policy Convention, 1964, in the year 1998, which requires the ratifying countries to implement “an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment.” India does not have a National Employment Policy (NEP) yet.

Drawbacks of QES:

1. As the QES covers only establishments with at least 10 workers, it provides data essentially on the formal economy.
2. Considering that informal workers (with no written contracts, and benefits) account for roughly 90% of the labor force in India, the QES thus provides only a partial glimpse of the labor market.



QES vs PLFS:

1. While the QES provides a demand-side picture, the National Sample Survey or Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) gives the supply side picture of the labor market.
2. PLFS is conducted by the National Statistical Organization (NSO), MoSPI.

MAINS DAWP	<i>Q1. Discuss the need for a National Employment Policy (NEP) in India.</i>
MCQs	<i>Q1. Consider the following statements</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is released by the National Statistical Organization (NSO)2. The QES provides a demand-side picture of the labor market <i>Which among the following statements is/are correct?</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. 1 onlyb. 2 onlyc. Both 1 and 2d. Neither 1 nor 2