

### **Annual State of Working India 2021: One Year of Covid-19 Report**

Released by Azim Premji University's Centre for Sustainable Employment. The findings are:

- The COVID-19 pandemic has substantially increased informality in employment. Around 100 million jobs were lost nationwide during the April-May 2020 lockdown.
- The labour share of GDP fell down by over 5% points. Post Lockdown, nearly half of salaried workers moved into informal work. The size of the salaried class shrank for the third consecutive month in April, with 3.4 million jobs lost.
- Job losses were higher for states with a higher Covid-19 caseload. Hence, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, contributed to a large extent to job losses.
- 230 million people fell below the national minimum wage threshold of ₹375 per day during the pandemic.
- The report is based on data sourced from: Consumer Pyramids Household Survey of the Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE), Azim Premji University Covid-19 Livelihoods Phone Survey (CLIPS), The India Working Survey (IWS) and Other surveys by various civil society organisations.

- The Labour Force Participation Rate was 40 % in April which is about two percentage points below what it was before April 2020.
- About 75 % of men are already part of the labour force but for women, it is only 10- 12 %.

### **Immunisation Agenda 2030 (IA2030)**

- It sets an ambitious, overarching global vision and strategy for vaccines and immunization for the decade 2021–2030.
- Global agencies like the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and others have set a target of avoiding 50 million vaccine preventable infections in this decade as part of a new immunisation programme.

The IA2030 is based on learnings from Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP). It aims to address the unmet targets of the GVAP.

### **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 or PoA Act**

- In the case of **Patan Jamal Vali v. State of Andhra Pradesh**, the accused was sentenced to life in prison by both the trial court and the High Court. He was convicted guilty of rape under Section 376 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Section 3(2)(v) of the Prevention of Atrocities Act.
- It was enacted to protect the marginalized communities against discrimination and atrocities. It was amended in 2015 to specifically recognise more atrocities against Dalit and Adivasi women including sexual assault, Devadasi dedication, etc.
- Section 3(2)(v) imposes a punishment of life imprisonment on a non-SC/ST person who has committed an offence under IPC on SC/ST person. However, the offence should have a minimum punishment of 10 years and it should be committed against the victim on the ground that such a person is from an SC/ST community.
- The section was amended in 2015, to change the phrase “on the ground that such a person is a member of SC/ST” to “knowing that such person is a member of SC/ST”.