

AAKAR TODAY

1. Janjatiya Gaurav Divas

Why in News?

Recently, the President of India on the occasion of the Janjatiya Gaurav Divas (15th November 2022) paid tribute to the freedom fighter Bhagwan Birsa Munda on his birth anniversary.

Key Details

Why do we Celebrate Janjatiya Gaurav Divas?

- The Janjatiya Gaurav Divas is celebrated every year to recognize the efforts of the tribals in the preservation of cultural heritage and promotion of Indian values of national pride, valour, and hospitality.
- Tribals held several tribal movements across different regions of India against the British colonial rule. These tribal communities include Tamars, Santhals, Khasis, Bhils, Mizos, and Kols to name a few.

Who were the Tribal Freedom Fighters?

• Birsa Munda:

- Birsa Munda born on 15th November 1875 was a member of the Munda Tribe of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau.
- He was an Indian freedom fighter, religious leader, and folk hero.
- He spearheaded an Indian tribal religious Millenarian movement during British rule in the late 19th century across the tribal belt of modern-day Jharkhand and Bihar.
- Birsa was a close observer of the Sardari Larai movement in the region in the 1880s, which sought to restore tribal rights through nonviolent means such as petitioning the British government. These demands, however, were ignored by the harsh colonial authority.
- The tribals were quickly demoted from landowners to labourers under the zamindari system, which resulted in Birsa taking up the cause of the Adivasis.
- Birsa Munda went on to form Birsait, a new religion.
- The religion preached the belief in a single God and urged people to return to their old religious convictions. People began to refer to him as a cost-effective religious healer, a miracle worker, and a preacher.
- People from Oraon and Munda became convinced Birsaites, and many began calling him 'Dharti Abba, meaning Father of the Earth.' He brought a fresh perspective to the religious realm.
- Birsa Munda led the rebellion that came to be known as Ulgulan (revolt) or the Munda rebellion against the British government-imposed feudal state system.

- He awakened the masses and sowed the seeds of revolt in them against the landlords as well as the Britishers.
- His struggle against the exploitation and discrimination against tribals led to the passing of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in 1908 which restricted the passing of land from the tribal people to non-tribals.

• Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh:

- He is considered the Pride of Sonakhan in Chhattisgarh, he looted trader's grain stock and distributed them amongst the poor after the 1856 famine.
- The sacrifice of Veer Narayan Singh made him a tribal leader and he became the first martyr from Chhattisgarh in the independence struggle of 1857.

• Shri Alluri Seetha Ram Raju:

- He was born on 4th July, 1897 in a village called Mogallu near Bhimavaram in Andhra Pradesh.
- Alluri is best remembered for leading the Rampa Rebellion against the British in which he organised the tribal people of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts to revolt against the foreigners.
- He was inspired by the revolutionaries of Bengal to fight against the British government.

• Rani Gaidinliu:

- She was a Naga spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British rule in India. At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka religious movement of her cousin Haipou Jadonang.
- For her, the Naga people's journey to freedom was part of India's wider movement for freedom. She also spread the message of Gandhi ji in Manipur region.

• Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu:

- On 30th June 1855, two years before the Great Revolt of 1857, two Santhal brothers Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu organised 10,000 Santhals and proclaimed a rebellion against the British.
- The tribals took an oath to drive away from the British from their homeland. The Murmu brothers' sisters Phulo and Jhano also played an active part in the rebellion.

2. G-20 Summit 2022

Why in News?

Recently, the 17th annual summit of G-20 was hosted by the Indonesian G20 presidency in Bali under the theme 'Recover Together, Recover Stronger'.

“Great things are done by a series of small things brought together”

Now, India has assumed the charge of the G20 presidency and the 18th summit will be held in India in 2023.

Key Details

What are the Outcomes of the Summit?

- **Condemning Russian Aggression:**
 - Member countries adopted a declaration deploring Russia's aggression in Ukraine "in the strongest terms" and demanding its unconditional withdrawal.
 - They also recognised that while most members condemned the war in Ukraine, "there were other views and different assessments of the situation and sanctions".
- **Focus on Global Economy:**
 - The G20 economies agreed in their declaration to pace interest rate rises carefully to avoid spillovers and warned of "increased volatility" in currency moves, a sea change from last year's focus on mending the scars of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **Food Security:**
 - The leaders promised to take coordinated action to address food security challenges and applauded the Black Sea grains initiative.
- **Climate Change:**
 - G20 leaders agreed to pursue efforts to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius - confirming they stand by the temperature goal from the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change.
- **Digital Transformation:**
 - Leaders recognised the importance of digital transformation in reaching the sustainable development goals.
 - They encouraged international collaboration to further develop digital skills and digital literacy to harness the positive impacts of digital transformation, especially for women, girls, and people in vulnerable situations.
- **Health:**
 - Leaders also expressed their continuous commitment to promoting a healthy and sustainable recovery which builds towards achieving and sustaining universal health coverage.
 - They welcomed the establishment of a new financial intermediary fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (the 'Pandemic Fund') hosted by the World Bank.
 - Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen global health governance, with the leading and coordination role of World Health Organisation (WHO) and support from other international organisations.

What are the Challenges before the G-20 Member Countries?

- **Impact of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine:**
 - Russia's invasion of Ukraine has not only created massive geopolitical uncertainty but also spiked global inflation.

- The associated sanctions by the West have further queered the pitch.
- Persistently high inflation — at historic highs in several countries — has eroded purchasing power across these countries, thus dragging down economic growth.
- **Impact of Rising Inflation:**
 - In response to high inflation, central banks across countries have raised interest rates, which, in turn, have dampened economic activity further.
 - Some of the biggest major economies such as the US and the UK are set to face a recession; others, such as those in the euro area, are likely to slow down to almost a halt.
- **Slowdown of Major Economies:**
 - China, one of the major engines for global growth, is witnessing a sharp slowdown as it struggles with a real estate crisis.
- **Rising Geopolitical Rifts:**
 - The world economy is struggling with geopolitical rifts such as the tensions between the US and China, the two biggest economies in the world, or the decline in trade between the UK and the euro area in the wake of the Brexit decision.

What is the G20?

- **About:**
 - The G20 was formed in 1999 in the backdrop of the financial crisis of the late 1990s that hit East Asia and Southeast Asia in particular.
 - It aims to secure global financial stability by involving middle-income countries.
 - Together, the G20 countries include 60% of the world's population, 80% of global GDP, and 75% of global trade.
- **Members:**
 - Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the EU.

PRACTICE QUESTION

Prelims

- Q. In which one of the following groups are all the four countries members of G20?
- (a) Argentina, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey
 - (b) Australia, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand
 - (c) Brazil, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam
 - (d) Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and South Korea

Mains

- Q. Explain the role of G20 group in Russia-Ukraine crisis.

(200 words)