



## **DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 11-11-2025**

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## **Koraga Tribe**

**Syllabus: GS-1; Tribes**

### **Context**

- A groundbreaking genomic study led by researchers from **Mangalore University and Yenepoya (Deemed-to-be University)** has revealed that the **Koraga tribe** possesses a **distinct ancestral genetic source** that may **date back to the Indus Valley Civilisation**.
- This discovery provides significant insight into the **ancient genetic diversity** of South Indian tribal populations and their **deep prehistoric roots**.

### **About the Koraga Tribe**



### **Location:**

- Indigenous to the **Dakshina Kannada** and **Udupi** districts of **Karnataka**, and the **Kasaragod** district of **Kerala**.

### **Status:**

- Recognised as a **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)**.

### **Language:**

- Speak **Koraga Bhasha**, a Dravidian dialect, and also communicate in **Tulu**.

### **Culture and Livelihood**

- **Primary Occupation:** Agriculture and dependence on **forest produce**.
- **Traditional Crafts:** Skilled in **basket-making** and other handcrafts.
- **Folk Traditions:** Participate actively in **folk dances, rituals, and music** that celebrate their cultural heritage.
- **Social System:**
  - Follows a **matrilineal family structure**.
  - Society organized around **clans called “bali”**.
  - Each settlement is led by an elder known as the **Mooppan**, who upholds community welfare.

### Music and Instruments

- **Traditional Instruments:**
  - **Dholu (Drum)**
  - **Voote (Flute)**
- **Significance:** Drumming and rhythmic music play a central role in their ceremonies, community gatherings, and spiritual practices.

### Religious Beliefs

- Follow **Hinduism** but retain **distinct tribal beliefs**.
- Worship **spirits called “Bhutas”** and practice **rituals, magic, and spirit worship** to ward off evil and maintain social harmony.

### Significance of the Study:

- The findings suggest that the Koragas represent a **genetically ancient lineage**, possibly linked to populations of the **Indus Valley Civiliz**

## Doha Political Declaration

**Syllabus: GS-2: Social Justice – Growth and Development.**

### Context:

The **Second World Summit for Social Development**, held in **Doha, Qatar (Nov 4–6, 2025)**, concluded with the adoption of the **Doha Political Declaration**, widely praised for advancing global social development in alignment with the **2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

### About the Doha Political Declaration:

➤ **What it is:**

- The outcome document of the **Second World Summit for Social Development (2025)**.
- Reaffirms global commitment to:
  - Eradicate poverty
  - Promote decent work for all
  - Ensure social inclusion
  - Integrate these goals within the **sustainable development framework**.

➤ **Host & Organisation:**

- Hosted by the **State of Qatar** at the **Qatar National Convention Centre (Doha)**.
- Organized in collaboration with the **United Nations**.
- Attended by **8,000+ participants** — including heads of state, ministers, UN agencies, civil society, academia, and youth representatives.

### Key Features of the Declaration:

➤ **Poverty Eradication:**

- Declares elimination of poverty as both a **moral duty** and **developmental necessity**.

➤ **Decent Work for All:**

- Advocates for **inclusive labor markets, safe working conditions, and fair employment** opportunities.

➤ **Social Inclusion:**

- Focuses on gender equality, age inclusivity, and empowerment of marginalized groups.

➤ **Integration with SDGs:**

- Reinforces that **social progress, economic growth, and environmental sustainability** are **interdependent**.

➤ **Action-Oriented Framework:**

- Shifts from problem identification to **practical implementation** via **multi-stakeholder partnerships**.

➤ **Peace and Stability:**

- Stresses that **sustainable development requires peace**, as conflict undermines decades of progress.

➤ **Global Cooperation:**

- Calls for **enhanced multilateralism** and **financial investments** to accelerate SDG achievement.

➤ **Transformative Vision:**

- Aims to build **just, secure, and resilient societies**, rooted in **shared responsibility and global solidarity**.



**Significance:**

- Reaffirms **people-centered development** as central to the 2030 Agenda.

- Builds on and **revitalizes the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration**.
- Provides a **policy roadmap** for equitable recovery post-global crises (pandemic, conflicts, climate shocks).

### Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995)

#### What it is:

- Adopted at the **World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark (1995)**.
- A **landmark UN agreement** making social development a **global priority** for the first time.

#### Core Objectives:

- Eradicate poverty
- Promote productive employment
- Enhance social integration

#### Key Features:

- **Integrated Approach:**
  - Recognized interlinkages among **economic growth, social justice, and environmental protection**.
- **Human-Centric Focus:**
  - Declared that **people are at the center** of development and entitled to a **productive life in harmony with nature**.
- **Peace-Human Rights Linkage:**
  - Affirmed that **social justice and peace are mutually reinforcing**.
- **Gender Equality:**
  - Emphasized **women's empowerment and participation** as essential to sustainable development.

#### Comparative Insight (Doha 2025 vs. Copenhagen 1995):

Aspect	Copenhagen Declaration (1995)	Doha Political Declaration (2025)
Focus Era	Post-Cold War human development	SDG-aligned, post-pandemic recovery

Aspect	Copenhagen Declaration (1995)	Doha Political Declaration (2025)
<b>Core Pillars</b>	Poverty eradication, employment, social inclusion	Poverty, decent work, social inclusion + sustainability
<b>Approach</b>	Normative and aspirational	Action-oriented and implementation-focused
<b>Vision</b>	People-centered development	Resilient, equitable, and peaceful societies

### Conclusion:

The **Doha Political Declaration** revitalizes the global social development agenda set in 1995, aligning it with 21st-century challenges such as inequality, conflict, and climate change. It underscores that **social justice and sustainable development are inseparable**, calling for **renewed global solidarity** to achieve the **2030 Agenda**.

## Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission

**Syllabus: GS-2: Social Justice – Poverty eradication.**

### Context:

- Ethiopia has announced plans to **adopt India's DAY-NRLM model** to tackle **rural poverty** and **promote women's empowerment**.
- The move reflects the **global recognition of India's SHG-based livelihood model** as a scalable and inclusive development framework.

**About DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission)**

**Launched:** 2011 (as NRLM, by restructuring SGSY)

**Renamed:** 2016 as **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – NRLM (DAY-NRLM)**

**Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India

### Aim:



To **reduce rural poverty** by enabling poor households—especially women—to achieve **self-employment, skilled wage opportunities**, and **social inclusion** through **community institutions** and **access to credit**.

### Philosophy and Approach

- Marks a **paradigm shift** from **subsidy-driven programmes** to **self-reliance and empowerment**.
- Promotes **collective action** through **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** and **federations**.
- Jointly funded by the **Centre and States**.
- Aligned with **SDG 1 (No Poverty)** and **SDG 5 (Gender Equality)**.



### Key Features

#### Social Mobilization & SHG Formation

- Over **10.05 crore rural women** organized into **90.9 lakh SHGs** across **28 States and 6 UTs**.
- SHGs function as platforms for financial and social empowerment.

#### Community Resource Persons (CRPs)

- Local women trained as **Bank Sakhis**, **Krishi Sakhis**, and **Pashu Sakhis** deliver:
  - Financial inclusion services
  - Agricultural and livestock support
  - Capacity building at grassroots

#### Financial Inclusion



- Over **₹11 lakh crore** in **collateral-free credit** disbursed to SHGs.
- Maintains an impressive **98% repayment rate** — a **global benchmark** in credit discipline.
- Integration with **Digital Public Infrastructure** and **DBT** ensures transparency.

### Livelihood Diversification

- Focus on **farm and non-farm livelihoods**:
  - **4.62 crore Mahila Kisans** supported under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP).
  - **1.95 lakh producer groups** and **3.74 lakh rural enterprises** established under the **Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)**.

### Skill Development

- Through **DDU-GKY** (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana): Placement-linked skill training.
- **RSETIs** (Rural Self Employment Training Institutes) promote entrepreneurship.
- Over **74 lakh rural youth** trained by mid-2025.

### Sustainable Agriculture

- Creation of **6,000 Integrated Farming Clusters (IFCs)** promoting **climate-resilient, agro-ecological practices**.
- Enhances **income diversification** and **rural resilience**.

### Digital Inclusion

- SHGs linked with **Aadhaar-enabled payments, DBT, and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM)** framework.
- Ensures **real-time fund flow** and **reduced leakages**.

### Global Significance

- The **Ethiopian government's decision** to adopt DAY-NRLM underscores:
  - India's **development cooperation leadership** in the **Global South**.
  - The **scalability and sustainability** of SHG-led poverty reduction models.
  - The mission's relevance in achieving the **UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**.

## Conclusion

The adoption of **DAY-NRLM by Ethiopia** showcases how India's **grassroots, women-led development model** can serve as a **template for global poverty eradication** and **inclusive growth**.

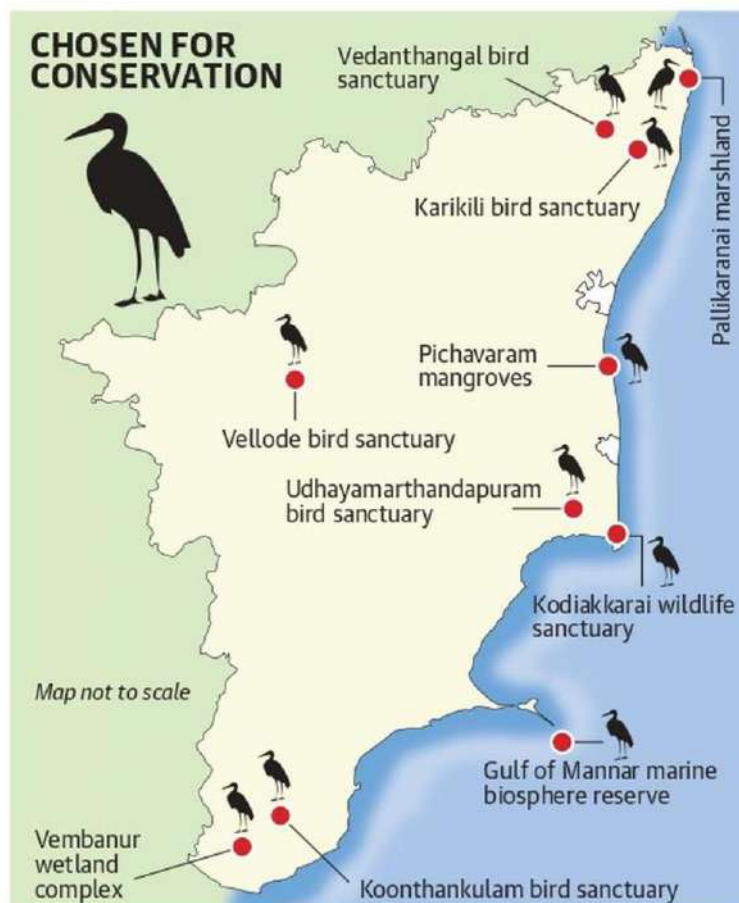
It highlights the **success of community-driven governance, financial empowerment, and women's collective action** as sustainable tools for rural transformation.

## Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary

**Syllabus: GS-3; Biodiversity**

### Context

- The **Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary** has come alive with the arrival of **thousands of migratory birds**, marking the **start of the migratory season**.



### About Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary

- **Location:** Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu
- **Significance:**
  - One of the **oldest bird-protected areas** in India and Tamil Nadu.
  - A **freshwater wetland** that serves as a **people-protected water bird area**.
- **Community Involvement:**
  - Locals have protected this **heronry** (breeding ground of herons) for centuries.
  - They benefit from the **manure-rich water** from the lake, which enhances agricultural yield — known as the “**Liquid Guano Effect**.”
- **International Recognition:**
  - Identified as an **Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA)**.
  - Lies within the **Coromandel Coast biotic province**.
  - Designated as a **Ramsar Site in 2022**.

### Flora

- **Dominant species:** *Alangium salviflorum*, *Acacia nilotica*
- **Vegetation type:** Thorn forests and dry evergreen scrub

### Fauna

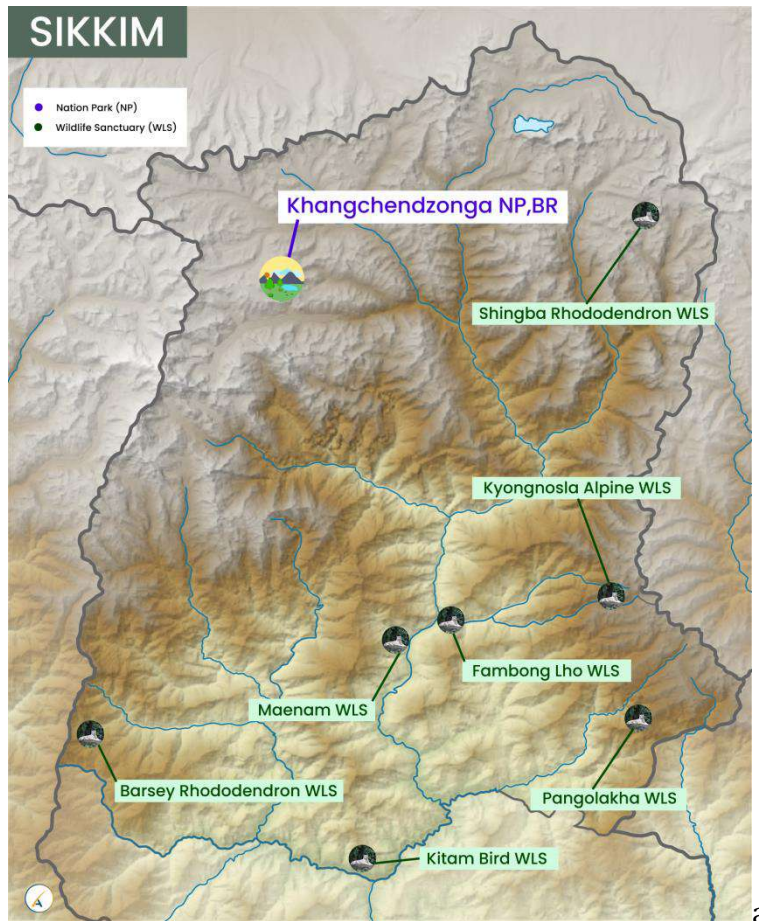
- **Bird species include:**
  - **Black-headed ibis** (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)
  - **Eurasian spoonbill** (*Platalea leucorodia*)
  - **Black-crowned night heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
  - **Painted stork** (*Mycteria leucocephala*)

## Khangchendzonga National Park

**Syllabus:** GS-3; Biodiversity, Environmental Conservation

### Context

- The **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** has rated **Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP)** as “**Good**” in its latest global review of **natural World Heritage Sites**.



### About Khangchendzonga National Park

- **Location:** North Sikkim
- **Part of:** Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve (KBR)
- **UNESCO Status:**
  - India's **first “mixed” World Heritage Site** (2016) — recognized for both **natural and cultural** significance.
- **Area:** 1,784 sq. km
- **Altitude Range:** 1,220 m to 8,586 m — one of the widest vertical ranges of any protected area globally.
- **Highest Peak:** Mt. Khangchendzonga — world's **third-highest mountain** (8,586 m).
- **Geographical Setting:** Lies along the **Sikkim–Nepal border**, within the **Himalaya Global Biodiversity Hotspot**.
- **Major Glacier:** Zemu Glacier — one of the largest in Asia (18 glaciers in total).
- **Inhabitants:** Lepcha tribal settlements exist within the park.

### Biodiversity

- **Flora:** Subtropical to alpine vegetation — oak, fir, birch, maple, rhododendron.
- **Fauna:**
  - **Flagship species:** *Snow leopard, Red panda, Tibetan wolf, Blue sheep, Himalayan tahr, Mainland serow.*
  - Home to **~50% of India's bird diversity.**