



DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 19-04-2025

GS-1

1. Tanzania

GS-3

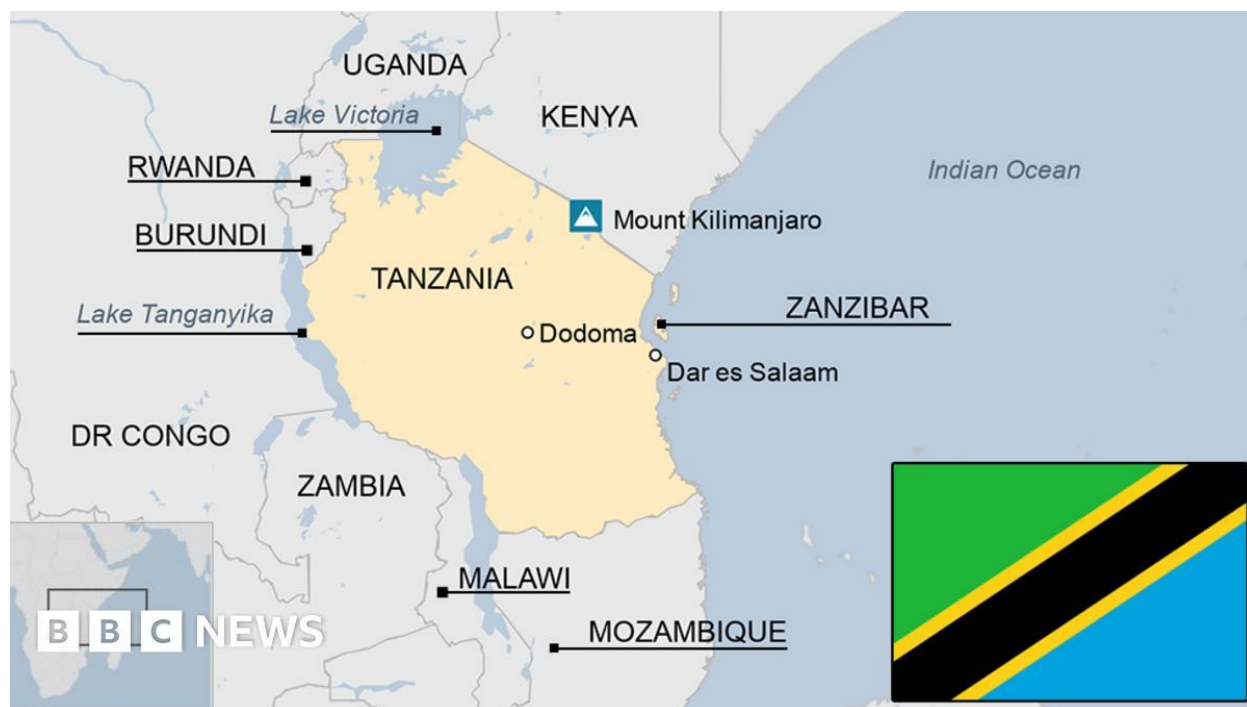
2. Understanding India's Job Market Malaise and the Future of Work
3. Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Technology
4. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

Tanzania

Syllabus: GS-1; Geography- Mapping

Context

- Tanzania records hottest year ever in 2024 amid surging nighttime temperatures.



1. Basic Facts about Tanzania

- **Capital:** Dodoma (official), Dar es Salaam (administrative & largest city)
 - **President:** Samia Suluhu Hassan (first female president, in office since 2021)
 - **Official Languages:** Swahili, English
 - **Currency:** Tanzanian Shilling (TZS)
 - **Major Tribes:** Sukuma, Chagga, Nyamwezi, Maasai
 - **Neighboring Countries:** Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DR Congo, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique
 - **Important Water Bodies:** Indian Ocean, Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi)

2. Geography & Biodiversity

- **Mount Kilimanjaro** (5,895 m) – Africa's highest peak (dormant volcano).
- **Serengeti National Park** – Famous for the **Great Migration** of wildebeest and zebras.
- **Ngorongoro Conservation Area** – A UNESCO World Heritage Site with a massive volcanic crater.
- **Zanzibar Archipelago** – Semi-autonomous islands known for spices and tourism.
- **Selous Game Reserve** – One of the largest faunal reserves in the world.

3. Economy & Resources

- **Main Exports:** Gold, coffee, cashew nuts, cotton, cloves, tobacco.
- **Major Industries:** Agriculture (employs ~65% workforce), mining (gold, tanzanite), tourism.
- **Tanzanite** – A rare gemstone found only in Tanzania (near Mount Kilimanjaro).
- **China & India** are key trade partners (infrastructure, technology, and pharmaceuticals).

4. India-Tanzania Relations

- **Historical Ties:** Connected through Indian Ocean trade; large **Indian diaspora** (~60,000 PIOs).
- **Defense Cooperation:** India supplies military equipment & trains Tanzanian forces.
- **Economic Relations:**
 - **Trade:** ~\$6.5 billion (2022-23), Tanzania is India's 3rd largest trade partner in Africa.
 - **Indian Investments:** In agriculture, healthcare, railways, and energy.
- **Development Projects:**
 - **Jawaharlal Nehru Port** in Zanzibar (Indian assistance).
 - **Pan-African e-Network Project** (telemedicine & education support).
- **Diplomatic Visits:**
 - PM Modi visited Tanzania (2016).
 - Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan visited India (2022 & 2023).

5. International Organizations

- **African Union (AU):** Active member.
- **East African Community (EAC):** Part of the regional bloc (with Kenya, Uganda, etc.).
- **Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA):** Strategic for maritime cooperation.
- **Southern African Development Community (SADC):** Observer status.

Understanding India's Job Market Malaise and the Future of Work

Syllabus: GS-3: Indian Economy – Employment

Context:

- In contemporary India, the four-letter word “jobs” has become paradoxical. Those who have them often feel unfulfilled, while those without are equally discontented.
- A recent snap-poll study of 8,000 salaried individuals paints a concerning picture: 71% report job insecurity, 59% live with anxiety, and 47% are unhappy with their professional lives.
- This emotional disquiet cuts across sectors—from IT and telecom to manufacturing and pharma—impacting both physical and digital workspaces.

Key Findings: Unpacking the Discontent

Job Insecurity is Widespread

- 7 in 10 employees feel insecure in their current roles.
- This insecurity is fueling a phenomenon of “hidden attrition”—disengaged employees silently seeking exit strategies.
- Result: Lower productivity, poor morale, and organizational instability.

Anxiety and Mental Health Toll

- 59% experience anxiety linked to job loss, lack of growth, or role redundancy.
- The outcome? Chronic stress, burnout, and reduced workplace efficiency.

Rising Unhappiness and “Job Envy”

- Nearly half the salaried workforce is unhappy.
- Comparison with peers and family leads to widespread job envy, further eroding satisfaction.

Demographic and Sectoral Insights

Age-Wise Patterns:

- **<30 years:** Relatively optimistic, buoyed by campus placements and upskilling.
- **31–39 years:** Facing early mid-life crisis, career stagnation, and indecision.
- **40–59 years:** Most insecure—due to skill obsolescence, family pressures, and lack of job mobility.
- **60+ years:** Ironically, the happiest—freed from career rat race and redefined by purpose.

Sector-Wise Trends:

- **IT & Digital:** Impacted by AI, automation, and outsourcing.
- **Manufacturing & Telecom:** Sluggish growth, outdated skill sets.
- **Pharma & Healthcare:** Stable demand but increasing work pressure.

Deeper Psychological and Societal Undercurrents

The Rise of “Job Envy”:

- Social comparison is turning jobs into symbols of identity and self-worth.
- Younger professionals are increasingly restless, comparing themselves to “better-placed” peers.

Rethinking Work Itself:

- Is selling time for money still relevant?
- There’s a growing need to redefine what “meaningful work” looks like.

Post-COVID Work Culture Shift:

- Hybrid models have dissolved workplace bonds, leading to emotional disconnect and loss of belonging.

Structural and Economic Factors Driving Insecurity

AI and Automation:

- Threatening jobs in coding, BPOs, and middle management.
- Generational divide in AI adaptability further compounds insecurity.

Stagnant Employment Despite GDP Growth:

- Job creation hasn't kept pace with economic growth.
- Formal employment opportunities remain limited.

Informalization of Formal Work:

- Even "permanent" jobs are now short-term or performance-linked.
- Vulnerability to global economic shifts is rising.

Way Forward: Building Resilience and Redefining Work

Mindset Shift: From Job-Seeking to Value-Creation

- Future lies in freelancing, entrepreneurship, content creation, and social innovation.
- Be a "workforce of one"—independent, self-driven, and resilient.

Lifelong Learning and Skill Diversification

- Invest in digital, creative, and analytical skills.
- Collaborate with AI rather than compete with it.

Policy-Level Interventions

- Incentivize employment in high-growth sectors.
- Offer mental health support and reskilling benefits.
- Ensure portability of pensions, insurance, and social safety nets.

Organizational Reforms

- Redesign jobs to focus on meaning, not just metrics.
- Foster transparency, purpose-driven roles, and employee voice mechanisms.

Conclusion

India's salaried middle class is facing more than just a jobs crisis—it's grappling with a deeper crisis of identity, security, and future-readiness. The path ahead requires redefining success, reinventing skills, and reimagining the meaning of work. For a truly resilient and inclusive India, this transformation is not just necessary—it's urgent.

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Technology

Syllabus: GS-3: Industry – Automobile and Electricity.

Context:

- Kerala, in collaboration with IIT Bombay, has launched a pilot project to explore the potential of Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) technology.

Kerala's Pilot Project on Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) Technology

- **Collaboration:** Kerala has launched a **pilot project in partnership with IIT Bombay.**
- **Objective:** To explore the potential of **Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)** technology for enhancing **grid stability** and **renewable energy integration.**

What is V2G Technology?

- V2G enables **bidirectional energy flow** between **Electric Vehicles (EVs)** and the **electric grid.**
- **Modes of Operation:**
 - **Grid-to-Vehicle (G2V):** Charging EVs using electricity from the grid.
 - **Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G):** Discharging stored energy from EV batteries back to the grid.

Need & Benefits

- **Addresses fluctuations in renewable energy generation** (like solar and wind).
- Allows EVs to act as **decentralized energy storage units.**
- Provides **emergency power** and improves **grid resilience.**
- Enhances **utilization of renewable energy** and reduces dependency on fossil fuels.

Global V2G Adoption

- **Leading countries:**
 - **USA, UK, and Netherlands** have made significant progress.
 - EV owners are **incentivized/compensated** for supplying power during **peak demand hours.**

India's Status

- **Early adoption phase.**
- Current focus is on building **EV charging infrastructure.**
- The **Central Electricity Authority (CEA)** has constituted a **committee on reverse charging**, headed by its **Chairman**, to explore V2G implementation strategies.

Significance for India

- Supports **energy transition goals.**
- Potentially reduces pressure on the grid during **peak loads.**
- Promotes **EV adoption** by providing **economic incentives.**

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

Syllabus: GS-3: Wildlife Conservation – Organisations.

Context:

PETA praised the Trump administration's recent move to phase out animal testing in federal research programs, adopting ethical alternatives like organoids and AI models.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)

What it is:

- **PETA is the world's largest nonprofit animal rights organization**, advocating for the ethical treatment of animals.
- It works to eliminate animal cruelty and exploitation across various sectors including **research, food, clothing, entertainment, and companionship.**

Established:

- **March 1980**
- **Founders:***Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco*
- **Country of Origin:***United States*

Headquarters:

- **Global HQ:** Norfolk, Virginia, USA
- **India HQ:** Mumbai, Maharashtra (Established in **January 2000**)

Objective:

“Animals are not ours to experiment on, eat, wear, use for entertainment, or abuse in any other way.”

Core Functions:

- **Investigations & Public Education Campaigns** on animal cruelty.
- **Legislative Advocacy** for stronger animal protection laws.
- **Celebrity Partnerships** to raise awareness.
- **Promotion of Veganism** and cruelty-free lifestyle.
- **Opposition to:**
 - Animal testing in research
 - Factory farming
 - Fur farming
 - Animal use in circuses, films, and sports
- **Rescue Operations** and welfare reform efforts globally.

Recent Relevance:

- **Praised the Trump administration’s decision** to phase out **animal testing in federal research programs**.
- Encouraged the adoption of **ethical alternatives** such as:
 - **Organoids** (miniature organ-like structures grown from human cells)
 - **AI-based models** to simulate biological processes