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Global Liveability Index 2022

Why in Newspapers?

Global Liveability Index 2022 was recently published by "Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

Quick Issue?

- The Global Liveability Index ranks cities around the world for their "liveability quotient" based on certain criteria.
- In the latest index, the list of top 10 most liveable cities in the world is dominated by Western European countries.
- Indian cities have performed poorly this year.

Historical Background?

- Vienna tops this ranking, followed by Copenhagen in second place.
- Tehran, Karachi, Dhaka and Lagos are listed among the least 10 liveable cities.
- Bengaluru is ranked 146th. It is the least liveable city in India. Delhi is ranked at 140th position. Mumbai is ranked at 141st.
- Chennai, Bengaluru and Ahmedabad have been included in the list for the first time.
- Chennai ranks 142nd and Ahmedabad 143rd. Indian cities have got an ideal score of 100.
- Cities around the world are ranked on various scales. Sustainability, culture and environment are given the highest weightage of 25-25 per cent on this scale.
- Healthcare and infrastructure are being given 20 percent weightage, while education is being given 10 percent weightage.
- In May 2022, the Government of India published the "Ease of Living Index".
- In this index, Bengaluru was ranked as the most liveable city out of 111 cities. Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Surat are followed by Bengaluru in the index.
- The Economist Intelligence Unit publishes the "Global Liveability Index" annually.
- In this index, 172 global cities are listed for their urban quality of life based on sustainability, health care, culture, education, environment and infrastructure.

Other Key Facts?

The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

- The Economist Intelligence Unit is the research and analysis division of The Economist Group, the sister company of The Economist newspaper.
- The EIU also releases the Democracy Index, which provides a snapshot of the state of democracy around the world in 165 independent states and two territories.
- India is ranked 53rd in EIU's Democracy Index.

Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

Question: According to 'The Global Liveability Index 2022' of the Economist Intelligence Unit, which of the following city is the best city in the world to live in?

- (a) Vienna (b) Delhi
(c) Karachi (d) Dhaka

Answer: (a) Vienna



Pasmanda Community

Why in Newspapers?

Recently the Pasmanda community has attracted the attention of many political parties for its inclusive development and eradication of inter-caste discrimination.

Quick Issue?

- 'Pasmanda', a Persian word meaning "those who are left behind," refers to Muslims belonging to the Shudra (backward) and Ati-Shudra (Dalit) castes.
- The Pasmanda includes people who are socially, educationally and economically backward and form the majority of the Muslim community in the country.
- The term "Pasmanda" is used by Muslim associations in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other parts of India to define themselves as historically and socially oppressed Muslim communities by caste.

Other Key Facts?

National Commission for Minority Education Institutions (NCMEI) Act, 2004 :

- It grants minority status to educational institutions on the basis of six religious communities notified by the government under the NCMEI Act, 2004—Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains.

Historical Background?

- In 1998 it was adopted as an antidote to the dominant Ashraf Muslims (forward castes) by the Pasmanda Muslims, a group mainly operating in Bihar.
- Backward, Dalit and Adivasi Muslim communities are now organizing under the identity of Pasmanda. It includes the following communities:
- Kunjre (Rayan), Weaver (Ansari), Dhuniya (Mansoori), Kasai (Qureshi), Fakir (Alvi), Hairdresser (Salmani), Scavenger (Halalkhor), Gwala (Ghosi), Dhobi (Hawari), Blacksmith (Congratulations) Saifi, Manihar (Siddiqui), Darzi (Idrisi), Vangujar, etc.
- Article 29 - This article provides that any section of citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof shall have the right to retain its own particular language, script or culture.
- The rights provided under Article-29 are available to both the minority and the majority.
- However, the Supreme Court held that the scope of this article is not limited to minorities only, as the use of the word 'class of citizens' in the article includes minorities as well as the majority.
- Article 30 - All minorities based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- Protection under Article 30 is limited to minorities (religious or linguistic) and does not extend to any class of citizens (under Article 29).
- Article 350-B: The 7th Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1956 mentioned this which provides for a special officer for linguistic minorities appointed by the President of India.



- It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to inquire into all matters relating to safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution.
- Presently the communities notified by the Central Government under Section 2(c) of the NCM Act, 1992 are considered as minorities.
- In the year 1992, with the enactment of the NCM Act, 1992, the Minorities Commission (MC) became a statutory body and its name was changed to NCM.
- The first statutory National Commission was set up in the year 1993 and five religious communities namely Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis were notified as minority communities.
- Jains were also notified as a minority community in the year 2014.

Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

Question- Which of the following Article is related to 'Freedom to manage religious affairs'?

(a) Article 26

(b) Article 24

(c) Article 23

(d) Article 28

Answer: (a) Article 26

