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Top court refuses plea on menstrual leave

Why in Newspapers?

The Supreme Court on Friday refused to hear a petition related to menstrual leave. The petition sought **framing of rules for granting menstrual leave to working women and girl students in all states.**

<u>Quick Issue?</u>

The matter comes under the policies of the State Governments, a bench headed by Justice DY Chandrachud said that the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development has the right to take a decision in this matter.



<u> Historical Background?</u>

- The court called it a policy matter and said that **leave for menstrual distress** has different dimensions and **may discourage employers from hiring women employees**.
- Menstrual leave, also known as menstrual leave, refers to all policies that allow female employees or students to take leave due to menstrual pain or discomfort.
- Countries promoting menstrual leave:
 Spain, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan,
 South Korea, Zambia, South Korea and
 Vietnam.
- Spain is the first European country to offer paid menstrual leave to female employees, which includes a holiday entitlement of three days per month, which can be extended to five days.
- Some companies in India have introduced menstrual leave policies, including Zomato, which announced 10 days of paid period leave annually in the year 2020.
- leave annually in the year 2020.Other companies like Swiggy and Byju's have followed suit.

Other Key Facts?

The Right of Women to Menstrual Leave and Free Access to Menstrual Health Products Bill, 2022

- o The proposed bill provides for **three days paid leave** for women and trans women during periods of menstruation and seeks to make it beneficial for girl students as well.
- The Bill cites research that indicates that about 40% of girls do not miss school during their periods and about 65% said it affects their daily activities at school.



- Bihar and Kerala are the only Indian states to have introduced menstrual leave policies for women.
- Kerala recently announced that menstrual and maternity leave would be provided to girl students in universities under the state's higher education department, and a school in Kerala has started a similar system.
- The **Menstrual Leave and Menstrual Health Products Bills** have been introduced in Parliament, but are yet to be ratified.

Mizoram Refugee Crisis

<u> Why in Newspapers?</u>

A resolution passed in the Mizoram Assembly on Friday said that these **refugees are brothers and sisters of the Mizo people**. So it is the responsibility of the Mizoram government to make arrangements for their stay and food. The Mizoram government has requested the central government that **Border Security Force (BSF)** personnel should not stop those refugees from crossing the border.

Quick Issue?

- More than five hundred people who fled Bangladesh's Bandarban have taken shelter in Mizoram, India.
- He says that he fled to India to escape the operation launched by the Bangladesh Army against the Kuki Chin National Army.

Historical Background?

- More than five hundred people who fled Bangladesh's Bandarban have taken shelter in Mizoram, India.
- He says that he fled to India to escape the operation launched by the Bangladesh army against the Kuki Chin National Army.
- Most of these refugees are from the Bam tribes (Christians), along with some people from the Tangtangia tribe.
- These Bangladeshi nationals, including women, have taken shelter in large villages in southern Mizoram.
- According to the Bangladesh Police, these people are not part of Bangladesh, but have gone across the border due to security.

Why these borders are entering India?



These people are leaving Bangladesh and entering Mizoram following armed conflict between the Bangladeshi army and the Kuki-Chin National Army (KNA), an ethnic

insurgent group.

- This campaign is being carried out by the Bangladeshi army against the Kuki Chin National Front (KNF), whose members are members of this community.
- Kuki Chin National Front is a political organization, it also has an armed wing called Kuki Chin National Army.
- Bangladesh Army and Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) are continuously running operations against the same.
- India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and does not recognize the rights of states.

Other Key Facts? Cookie-Chin

- The Kuki-Chin tribe is found in the hill ranges of Bangladesh, Mizoram and Myanmar.
- The Kuki-Chin, Bangladesh are Christian community living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts who share close ties with the people of Mizoram.
- The Kuki people worship a god named **Uthen**.
- Traditionally there are little secrets in the workings, each of which is dishonoured by the head, with the youngest son of the headdress inheriting his father's property.
- Chin is the term used for the people of Chin state of Myanmar, Chin in India is called Kuki.
- The Kuki-Chin tribe includes groups like Peiti,
 Thadau, Vaapi, Gangte, Hamar, Aimol and Monsang.

• Undocumented mergers entering India can also be prosecuted for violating the Foreigners Act.







Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

<u>Why in Newspapers?</u>

Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla on Thursday inaugurated the **19th Annual Zone III** Conference of Mandal Mandal Association (CPA) India Region in Gangtok, Sikkim.

Quick Issue?

Shri Birla said that **Zone III of** the CPA India Region is an important forum where matters of ghost regions are discussed on a number of topics and issues, and aspects on common solutions.



He said that the **joint efforts of** the Legislative Assemblies of the erstwhile regions have brought drastic changes in the economic and social life of the regions.

<u> Historical Background?</u>

- It is one of the oldest established organizations in the Commonwealth. It was established in 1911. It was earlier known as 'Empire Parliamentary Association'.
- The mission of this association is to promote knowledge of the constitutional, legislative, economic, social and cultural aspects of parliamentary democracy, with particular reference to the countries of the Commonwealth.

Other Key Facts?

This time the conference is focused on three themes:

- 1. Making Parliament and Legislatures more accessible to the public
- Drug abuse and future plans to tackle this menace
- 3. Cyber crime
- The headquarters of the **Commonwealth Parliamentary Association** is located in London.
- The highest authority of the Association is the General Assembly, which is constituted by the delegates of the **annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference**.
- The organization operates Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians (CWP), a network across the Commonwealth that promotes greater representation of women in parliament.