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Daily News Analysis

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1. Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)

- Prelims - Vibrant Villages Programme
- Mains - GS 2 - Governance

Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)



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Why in the news?

- The Union Ministry of Home Affairs hosted two day workshop in New Delhi.

Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)

- **Ministry** - Ministry of Home Affairs
- **Funding** - Centrally Sponsored
- *Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) has been announced in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech 2022.*
- **Objectives**
 - It focuses livelihood generation, road connectivity, housing, rural infrastructure, renewable energy, television and broadband connections.
 - This objective will be met by strengthening infrastructure across villages located near the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
 - Under the programme, residential and tourist centres will be constructed.



Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP-II)

- **Objective:** Comprehensive development of border villages to enhance living conditions, create livelihood opportunities, improve internal security, and integrate border populations as allies to the security forces.
- **Goal:** Contribute to the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047 and ensure safe, secure, and vibrant borders.
- **Coverage:** Strategic villages in 17 states and union territories including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J&K, Ladakh, and others.
- **Implementation Period:** Till 2028-29.

7994058393

www.enliteias.com enliteias@gmail.com



2. Vietnam

- Prelims - Location of Vietnam
- Mains - GS 1 - Geography

Vietnam



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Why in news?

- The coastal region of Vietnam was hit by Typhoon Kajiki.

Vietnam

- **Location:** Vietnam is a country in Southeast Asia locate in Indochinese Peninsula.
- **Capital:** Hanoi
- **Border Countries:** China, Laos and Cambodia.
- **Maritime Borders**
 - Thailand through the Gulf of Thailand
 - Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia through the South China Sea.
- **River Delta:** Red river delta , Mekong river delta
- **Climate:** Tropical Climate
- **Associated Groupings:** ASEAN , Non Alignment Movement
- **Island Dispute:** Sparty island dispute with China





3. Women Employment in Indian Economy

- **Prelims** - Women Employment in Indian Economy
- **Mains** - GS 3 - Economy

Why in the news?

- The Labour Ministry reported that women's employment rate in India nearly doubled from 22% in 2017-18 to 40.3% in 2023-24, while female unemployment fell from 5.6% to 3.2%.

Women Employment in Indian Economy

- **Status of Women's Employment**

- **Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR):**

- ★ Around 42% for women (compared to ~77% for men).
 - ★ Lower in urban areas (~23%) than rural areas (~35%).

- **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):**

- ★ Rose to about 40%, indicating more women engaged in some economic activity.

- **Trends (2017 - 2024)**

- WPR doubled from 22% → 40.3%.
 - Rural women employment increased by 96%, Urban increase by 43%.
 - Female self-employment grew from 51.9% → 67.4%.
 - 1.56 crore women joined the formal workforce and 16+ crore registered on e-Shram.
 - Women-led MSMEs doubled and 68% Mudra loans went to women.
 - Gender budget increased by 429% in the last decade.
 - Nearly 50% of startups have women directors.

- **Sectors of Employment**

- **Agriculture:**

- ★ Largest employer of women (~65%).
 - ★ Many work as unpaid family laborers or in low-paid positions.

- **Manufacturing & Industry:** Low participation, mainly in informal, small-scale industries.



→ **Services:** Rising involvement in education, health care, and retail, but overall share still small.

- **Formal vs Informal Sector**

→ Over 90% of working women are in the informal sector, lacking job security, social security, or regular wages.

→ Limited representation in formal salaried jobs and corporate leadership.

- **Leadership and Representation**

→ Women hold only around 17–20% of senior leadership roles in major companies.

→ Board participation is improving slowly due to legal mandates but remains low.

- **Challenges**

→ Strong social and cultural norms restrict women's mobility and choices.

→ Heavy unpaid domestic workload and care responsibilities.

→ Lack of safe, inclusive, and supportive workplaces.

→ Persistent gender wage gaps and limited opportunities for advancement.

→ Part of the increase in participation due to reclassification of unpaid work, not actual job creation.

- **Policy and Institutional Support**

→ Government schemes like MGNREGA, Kudumbashree, and MUDRA promote rural and self-employment.

→ NGO initiatives like SEWA support informal sector women through microfinance and training.

→ Corporate and digital upskilling initiatives (e.g., DigiPivot, Google-ISB programs) to enable workforce re-entry.



4. World Food Programme (WFP)

- Prelims - World Food Programme
- Mains - GS 2 - International Relations

Why in the news?

- The Government of India and the World Food Programme (WFP) signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) to collaborate in addressing global hunger.

World Food Programme (WFP)

- **Establishment:** 1961 by FAO and the UN General Assembly.
- **Headquarters:** Rome, Italy.
- **Nature:** World's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security.
- **Missions and Objectives:**
 - The primary mission of the World Food Programme is to eradicate hunger and malnutrition across the globe.
 - It aims to provide food assistance to those in need, especially in regions affected by conflicts, natural disasters, and other emergencies.
 - The WFP also focuses on building resilience and sustainable solutions to hunger, working with communities and governments to improve food security in the long term.
- **Operation:**
 - Operates in 120+ countries and territories.
 - Provides emergency relief, nutrition programmes, school meals, and resilience-building projects.
 - Relies entirely on voluntary contributions from governments, private sector, and individuals.
 - First development programme: Sudan, 1963.
- **India and WFP:**
 - Partnership since the 1960s.
 - Supports Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Mid-Day Meals, and food fortification.
- **Recognition:** Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020 for efforts to combat hunger and improve conditions for peace.



5. Blood Transfusion and Blood Banks for Animals in India

- **Prelims** - Blood Transfusion and Blood Banks for Animals in India
- **Mains** - GS 2 - Governance

Why in the news?

- India releases first ever National guidelines/SOPs for animal blood transfusions and blood banks.

Blood Transfusion and Blood Banks for Animals in India

- **Blood Transfusion:**
 - It is a globally recognised intervention to save the lives of animals and humans.
 - In animals, blood transfusion is essential for managing trauma, surgical blood loss, infectious diseases and coagulation disorders in animals.
- **Need for the Guidelines:**
 - Most animal transfusions are being performed in emergency situations, without any screening of the donor in a standardized protocol or blood typing.
 - For storage of blood also, lack of guidelines and standards created issues.
- **Nodal Ministry:** The guidelines were issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) under the **Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying**.
- **Key Features:**
 - **State-regulated veterinary blood banks** with biosafety-compliant infrastructure.
 - **Mandatory blood typing and crossmatching** to minimize transfusion incompatibilities.
 - **Clear donor eligibility criteria** with considerations of health status, vaccination, age, weight, disease screening.
 - **Voluntary, non-remunerated donations**, backed by a Donor Rights Charter.
 - **'One Health' integration** to manage zoonotic risks and broader health interplay between humans, animals & ecosystems.
 - **Standardized tools** like SOPs, forms, checklists for donor registration, transfusion monitoring, and adverse reaction reporting.



- **Vision for a National Veterinary Blood Bank Network (N-VBBN)**
including digital registries, real-time inventory tracking, and an emergency helpline.
- **Educational integration** with training modules embedded in BVSc & AH curricula, postgraduate education, and continuing veterinary education.
- **Forward-looking innovations** like support for mobile blood collection units, cryopreservation for rare blood types, donor-recipient matching apps, and advanced research in transfusion medicine.
- **Significance:**
 - Emphasizing both standardization and safety in Animal husbandry and Veterinary fields.
 - Structured systems for donor selection and blood handling.
 - Technological integration through apps and digital registries.
 - Scaling through state-level implementation and educational embedding.



6. Adi Karmayogi initiative

- **Prelims** - Adi Karmayogi initiative
- **Mains** - GS 2 - Governance

Why in the news?

- Officials of the Tribal Affairs Ministry have mentioned that the idea of the Adi Karmayogi Initiative was to create a cadre of 20 lakh change leaders for the tribal village areas through participatory approach.

Adi Karmayogi Initiative

- **What is it?:**
 - A programme to empower the tribal communities through responsive, people-centric governance and fostering grassroots leadership across India.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Launched by the **Ministry of Tribal Affairs**.
- **Objectives:**
 - Promote governance that responds to tribal communities at the village and community level.
 - Conduct **Governance Lab Workshops / Process Labs** from state to block and village levels (ongoing since 10 July 2025) to train Master Trainers
 - Co-create “**1 Lakh Tribal Villages – Vision 2030**”, with development plans and investment strategies.
 - Build a network of **20 lakh change leaders** across **550 districts** in **30 States** and **UTs** to drive grassroots initiatives.
- **Proposed Outcomes of the Abhiyan:**
 - **Adi Sewa Kendra:** Proposed in all tribal-majority villages - town officials and communities come together fortnightly (“Adi Sewa Samay”) to address local issues, mentor youth, and improve governance.
 - **Governance Lab Workshops:** Multi-departmental labs facilitate co-creation of tribal development solutions through structured training.
 - **Tribal Village Action Plan:** Developed collaboratively by villagers and government officials, aligned with national/international development goals.
 - **Volunteer Engagement:**
 - ★ **Adi Sahyogi:** Mentors like teachers, doctors, professionals.



- ★ **Adi Saathi:** SHGs, local leaders, tribal elders, youth groups supporting outreach
- **Community Leadership Training:** Specialized capacity-building for tribal youth, women, and local leaders on governance, problem-solving, and social mobilization.
- **Reach & Integration:** Aimed to saturate government schemes and interventions, incorporating successes from initiatives like Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, PM JANMAN, and the National Sickle Cell Anemia Elimination Mission.



7. Fluoride Contamination

- Prelims - Fluoride Contamination
- Mains - GS 3 - Environment

Why in the news?

- Arunachal Pradesh's Tawang is facing serious levels of surface water contamination owing to fluoride presence

Fluoride Contamination

- **What is it?:**
 - It is the presence of excessive levels of fluorides in drinking water, leading to health hazards to humans and animals.
- **Approved Safe Limits:** A safety limit of 1.0 to 1.5 mg per litre of water is recommended as safe limits of fluoride in drinking water as per WHO and BIS.
- **Sources of Fluoride Pollution:**
 - **Natural Sources:**
 - ★ Weathering of fluoride-bearing rocks (granite, biotite, hornblende, apatite).
 - ★ Leaching into groundwater and surface water (especially in **hard rock regions & Himalayan geology**).
 - **Anthropogenic Sources:**
 - ★ Fertilizers (phosphate-based).
 - ★ Industrial effluents (aluminium smelters, brick kilns).
 - ★ Improper disposal of waste near water sources.
- **Regions Affected:**
 - **Global:** Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia), China, Mexico, parts of the Middle East.
 - **India:** ~20 states (fluoride belt across Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand).
 - **Northeast:** Recent findings in **Arunachal Pradesh (Tawang)** – surface water (rivers, lakes, springs) with fluoride up to **21.8 mg/L** (14× WHO limit).



- **Health Impacts:**

- **Dental Fluorosis:** Discoloration, mottling, brittleness of teeth.
- **Skeletal Fluorosis:** Joint stiffness, bone deformities, spinal curvature.
- **Neurological issues:** Cognitive impairment in children.
- **Thyroid dysfunction.**
- **Reproductive & kidney problems** with long-term exposure.

- **Government Initiatives:**

- **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF):**
For early detection, awareness and safe water supply.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):** Ensures **safe drinking water** through tap connections, including quality monitoring.
- **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):** Emphasizes quality-affected habitations.
- **National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM):** Targets arsenic & fluoride mitigation in priority districts.

- **Challenges:**

- Remote locations & difficult terrain (esp. Himalayas).
- Lack of awareness among rural communities.
- High cost of RO and maintenance issues.
- Fragmented institutional response—health, water, and rural development departments not fully integrated.
- Climate change causes water scarcity leading to dependence on contaminated sources.

- **Way Forward:**

- **Testing & Mapping:** Real-time fluoride monitoring at village level.
- **Technological Innovations:** Low-cost defluoridation units, solar-powered RO plants.
- **Community Participation:** Panchayat-led water committees, SHGs in awareness campaigns.
- **Integration:** Align NPPCF with JJM, Ayushman Bharat, and Swachh Bharat.
- **Alternative Sources:** Promote **rainwater harvesting** & piped supply from safe aquifers.