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Contradicting growth in Hindu and Muslim population growth in India

- The Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council has said that the Hindu population in India has declined by 7.8 percent in 65 years, while the Muslim population has increased by 43.15 percent.
- The report titled "Share of religious minorities: a cross-country analysis" examines the shares of majority and minority religions of 167 countries.
- The report was published by a committee headed by council member Shamika Ravi. In it, population growth and decline by religion in 167 countries is mentioned.

Hindus:

- In 1950, the number of Hindus in India was 84.68 percent of the total population. In 2015, it decreased to 78.06 percent. That means it has fallen by 7.82 percent.

Muslim:

- In 1950, the Muslim population was 9.84 percent. It has increased to 14.09 percent in 2015. That is. There has been a growth of 43.15 percent.

Christians:

- The number of Christians increased from 2.24 percent to 2.36 percent. This is a growth of 5.38 percent.

Other religions:

- The Sikh population has increased from 1.24 percent to 1.85 percent.
- The Jain population has decreased from 0.45 percent to 0.36 percent. The Parsis population declined from 0.03 percent to 0.004 percent. This is an 85 percent drop.

Danger associated with the Indian Ocean

- Oceans play a very important role in keeping the world's climate stable. At the same time, climate change is intensifying which affects the oceans.

Indian Ocean:

- Considered as the third biggest ocean in the world, the Indian Ocean has an area of nearly 7 crore square kilometers.

- It has also been confirmed that the rate of warming of the Indian Ocean is higher than that of other oceans.

Warming of the Indian Ocean:

- A quarter of global ocean warming since 1990 has occurred in the Indian Ocean.
- Heat is said to be transported from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean which is an important reason
- The Indian Ocean has a warm region with temperatures consistently above 28°C. It is called the 'World's Heat Engine'.
- Due to climate change, the temperature of this region is increasing and the area of this region is also increasing.
- Between 1951 and 2015, the average temperature of the Indian Ocean has increased by 1°C, at a rate of 0.15°C per year.
- If this trend continues, the Indian Ocean surface temperature could increase by 1.4 degrees to 3 degrees Celsius between 2020 and 2100, the study found.
- Temperatures are rising not only at the surface but also in the deeper layers of the ocean. The ocean is warming at a rate of 4.5 Zetta joules per decade up to a depth of 2,000 meters.
- As the average temperature of the Indian Ocean increases the climate of the surrounding countries including India will be seriously affected. Extreme rainfall, drought, pre-monsoon heat waves, extreme cyclone events etc. will increase.

Ocean heat waves:

- If the temperature of the ocean rises sharply and lasts for five days, it is called a marine heat wave.
- The average temperature of a heat wave also rises significantly during this period. Fish distress during heat waves in the ocean. Many elements like coral reef habitats and marine biodiversity will be affected.

A change in chemistry:

- The rate at which energy is converted into food by green biomass is called primary productivity. Primary productivity is an index of the richness of a habitat, and if it declines, the species that may exist there will suffer.