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THE HINDU

Page 13

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Wholesale prices stayed almost flat in September

Cheaper vegetables helped ease food price rise to 1.5% despite accelerated uptick in pulses, wheat, cereals, fruits, milk prices; onion prices quickened to cross 55% in September from 31.4% in August

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

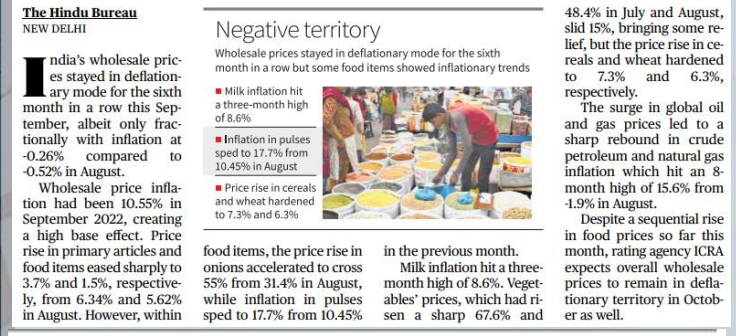
India's wholesale prices stayed in deflationary mode for the sixth month in a row this September, albeit only fractionally with inflation at -0.26% compared to -0.52% in August.

Wholesale price inflation had been 10.55% in September 2022, creating a high base effect. Price rise in primary articles and food items eased sharply to 3.7% and 1.5%, respectively, from 6.34% and 5.62% in August. However, within food items, the price rise in onions accelerated to cross 55% from 31.4% in August, while inflation in pulses sped to 17.7% from 10.45% in the previous month.

Milk inflation hit a three-month high of 8.6%. Vegetables' prices, which had risen a sharp 67.6% and 48.4% in July and August, slid 15%, bringing some relief, but the price rise in cereals and wheat hardened to 7.3% and 6.3%, respectively.

The surge in global oil and gas prices led to a sharp rebound in crude petroleum and natural gas inflation which hit an 8-month high of 15.6% from -1.9% in August.

Despite a sequential rise in food prices so far this month, rating agency ICRA expects overall wholesale prices to remain in deflationary territory in October as well.





Context: India's **wholesale prices recently remained in deflation** for the sixth consecutive month, with inflation at -0.26% in September, a slight improvement from -0.52% in August.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

- **About:** The WPI is a gauge used to monitor and record fluctuations in the prices of bulk goods at the wholesale level within India.
- **Published by**: Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Base year**: WPI has been revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12 in 2017.
- **Formula**: WPI = (Total value of the basket of goods and services at current prices / Total value of the basket of goods and services at base year prices) x 100
- **Component of WPI**: Manufactured products = 65% approx (64.2% now)
  - Primary articles = 20% approx (22.6% now)
  - Fuel and power = 15% approx (13.1% now)

Deflation

- It is a persistent **decline in the overall price level of goods and services** in an economy, contrasting with inflation, which involves price increases.
- **This economic condition arises when the supply of goods and services surpasses the demand**, resulting in reduced consumer expenditure.

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 7

SAME SEX MARRIAGE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Social Issues)

SC verdict on petitions seeking legal sanctity to same-sex marriage today

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 16

THE SUPREME Court will pronounce on Tuesday its decision on petitions seeking legal recognition to same-sex marriages.

A five-judge Constitution bench presided by CJI D Y Chandrachud had reserved its verdict in matter on May 11, after a hearing that lasted 10 days.

While the petitioners have sought legal recognition by re-wording The Special Marriage Act (SMA), 1954, the Centre has maintained that the matter is sensitive and is best left to the legislature. The government said that the prayer seeking legal sanction entails the "judicial creation of a social institution called 'marriage' of a different kind than contemplated in the existing law". It said that marriage "is a socio-legal institution which can be created, recognised, conferred with legal sanctity and regulated only [by making incidental provisions like divorce, alimony, etc.] by the competent legislature by way of an Act under Article 246 of the Constitution of India".

As the hearing proceeded, the bench also comprising Justices S K Kaul, Ravindra Bhat, Hima Kohli, and P S Narasimha, was of the view that it's better to proceed incrementally than to try deal with all questions arising together.

"Sometimes incremental changes in issues of societal ramifications are better. There is time for everything. Therefore what was being suggested, can we for the time being confine only to limited issue, and not step into personal law issues," said the bench.

The court also said that "between (the SC's ruling in) Navtej Johar (wherein Section 377 was held unconstitutional) and today, our society has found much greater acceptance of same-sex couples. That's very positive because you find that there is a greater acceptance in our Universities". It said that "in this evolving consensus, the court is also playing a dialogical role to create that consensus and move towards an equal future" and added that once Section 377 had been decriminalised, perhaps the stage had been set to acknowledge a more "stable emotional relationship" like same-sex marriage.

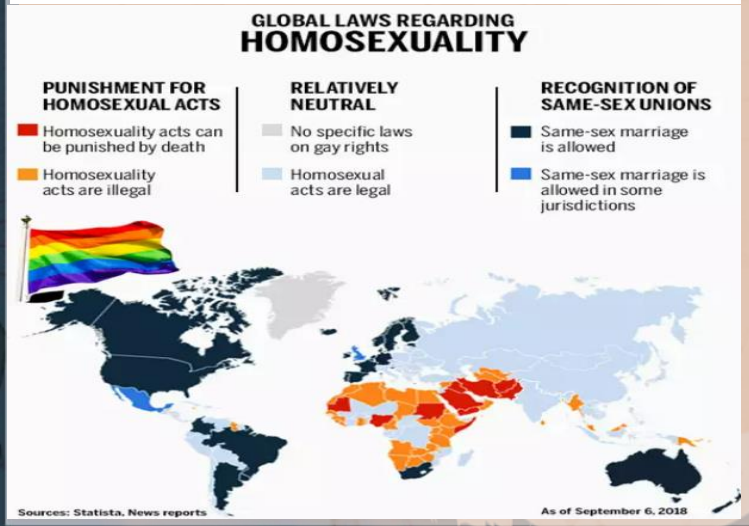
The petitioners argued that marriage is not only a question of dignity but also carried with it a bouquet of rights that LGBTQ community is denied post-Navtej Johar, e.g. bank account, life insurance, medical insurance. They contended that implied exclusion of entire LGBTQ class from Special Marriage Act (SMA) is based on a sole marker of identity, sex and sexual orientation and said that any relief short of full marriage would mean that LGBTQ community will have to keep coming back to court to litigate individual issues of discrimination.

But the court reminded that even in the Puttaswamy case wherein privacy was held as a fundamental right, "we found that there were nuances that came up later. It may require more visits to court. We can't say. But we cannot say that it will be possible to work out all possible nuances now".

Batting for concomitant changes in other laws, petitioners said that the language of law should be modified and wherever husband and wife is used, it should be made gender-neutral by using "spouse" and where man and woman is used, it should be made gender-neutral by saying "person." The bench said that everything can't change at once and other will take some time.

The hearing also saw the SC quizzing the government on what it was willing to do to ensure conditions for the security and social welfare of same-sex couples and save them from ostracisation even if it was unwilling to grant legal recognition to such marriages.

In response, Centre assured it will form a committee headed by cabinet secretary to address "human concerns" of same-sex couples without legally recognising their relationship as a marriage.



Context: The **Supreme Court will recently announce** its decision on legal recognition for **same-sex marriages**, following a **10-day hearing by a five-judge Constitution bench** presided over by CJI of India.

- **While the petitioners have sought legal recognition** by re- wording **The Special Marriage Act (SMA), 1954,** the Centre has maintained that the matter is sensitive and is best left to the legislature.

Same-Sex Marriage

- Marriage **between two men or two women** is the practice known as same-sex marriage.
- **In most countries worldwide**, laws, religious beliefs, and customs have regulated same-sex marriage.
- **Over 30 countries legally perform and recognize** marriages between same-sex couples as of 2022.
- **Mexico is the most recent country** to legalize same-sex marriage.
- The **right to marry** is **not expressly recognized** either as a **fundamental or constitutional right** under the Indian Constitution.

Special Marriage Act, 1954

- It is an Indian law that establishes a **legal framework for marriages** between individuals of diverse religions or castes.
- **It primarily regulates civil marriages**, with the state's endorsement rather than religious institutions.
- **In India, the legal recognition of both civil and religious marriages** mirrors the provisions of the UK's Marriage Act of 1949.
- **Applicability**: The Act is applicable to individuals of all faiths, encompassing Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, and Buddhists, throughout India.

PIB

Oct 16

INS SUMEDHA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Security)

INS SUMEDHA AT LAGOS, NIGERIA



Context: INS Sumedha recently made a port call in Lagos**, Nigeria** during its deployment to the Gulf of Guinea.

INS Sumedha

- It is third of the indigenously designed and manufactured '**Saryu' Class Naval Offshore Patrol Vessel (NOPV)**.
- The **ship has the capability to be deployed for multiple roles** independently and in support of Fleet Operations.
- It is equipped with **weapon systems, sensors, state of art navigation**, communication systems and Electronic Warfare suites.
- INS Sumedha has **undertaken various Fleet support operations**.

Gulf of Guinea

- **The Gulf of Guinea constitutes the** most northeastern section of the **tropical Atlantic Ocean.**
- This gulf serves as the point where the **Equator and Prime Meridian intersect**, marked at zero degrees latitude and longitude.
- The Gulf of Guinea receives various **river inflows, including the Niger and Volta rivers**.

Nigeria

- **About**: It is an African country on the Gulf of Guinea, has many natural landmarks and wildlife reserves
- **Capital:** Abuja
- **Currency**: Naira
- **Protected Areas**: Cross River National Park and Yankari National Parks
- **Vegetation**: Savanna and rare primate habitats.
- **Shares borders with**: Niger in the North, Chad in the North-East, Cameroon in the East & Benin in the West.
- Nigeria's economy is the **largest in Africa**.
- Nigeria is the **12th largest producer of petroleum in the world**, Petroleum accounting for 40% of GDP and 80% of government earnings.

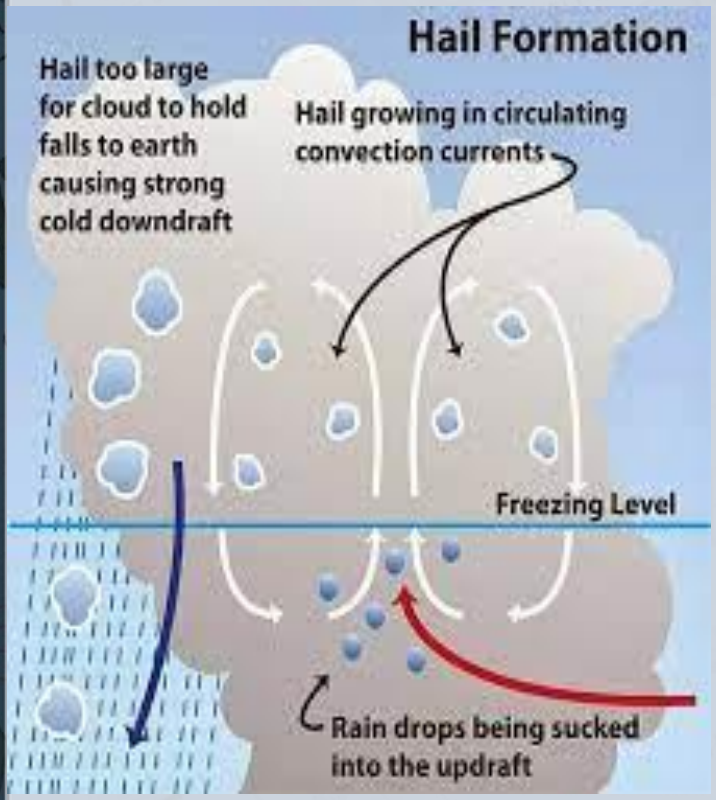
HINDUSTAN TIMES

Oct 16

HAILSTORM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Geography)

Hailstorm in Kulgam, Shopian damages harvest-ready apple



Context: An intense **hailstorm recently caused massive damage** to the crops and fruits in south Kashmir's Kulgam and Shopian districts.

Hailstorm

- **About**: Hail is composed of icy balls or lumps and forms during hailstorms, which are storms that bring **hail to the ground, typically lasting no more than 15 minutes** and causing harm to people, buildings, and vehicles.
- Hailstorms are most **common in mid-latitudes** and can be associated with other severe weather events **like cyclones and tornadoes.**
- **Size**: Small pellets to several inches in diameter.
  - Conditions for **hailstorms include the presence of highly developed** Cumulonimbus clouds, strong updrafts, and high concentrations of supercooled liquid water within the clouds.
- **Formation:** Water droplet carried by an updraft inside a thundercloud. Other supercooled water droplets adhere to it, creating layers of ice.
  - As the **water droplet ascends in the cloud** and encounters more supercooled particles, the hail embryo grows larger.
- **Favourable Conditions**: High degree of instability, High moisture content, Low freezing level, and High vertical wind shear.

LIVEMINT

Oct 16

SEBI'S NEW GUIDLINES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Anti-money laundering: Sebi releases fresh set of guidelines. Details here

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

- **Establishment**: As a statutory body in the year 1992.
- **Headquarters:** Mumbai, Maharashtra
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Finance
- **Aim**: To protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and regulate the securities market.



Context: The **Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI)** has issued a set of amendments to strengthen **anti-money laundering(AML)** standards and **combat finance terrorism (CFT).**

- These guidelines are based on rules **established under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act of 2002**.

Money Laundering

- **UN convention on money laundering (Vienna convention)** defines money laundering as the conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is derived from any offense(s), for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of assisting any person who is involved in such offense(s) to evade the legal consequences of his actions.
- **In simple terms:** It is a process of converting illegally earned money into legitimate money.

Key Amendments

- **Financial groups must establish group-wide programs** to address money laundering, with further actions required **if the host country's AML/CFT standards do not align** with the home country's standards.
- In trust cases, **reporting entities must ensure trustees disclose their status** when initiating an account-based relationship.
- These amendments **seek to bolster AML/CFT effectiveness and improve the process** of identifying beneficial ownership.

PIB Oct 15

SKILL INDIA MISSION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Government Scheme)

Skill India partners with Coca-Cola India to launch Retailer Skill Development Program

Context: **'Skill India Mission' partners with Coca-Cola India** to launch the Super Power Retailer Skill Development Program.

Skill India Mission

- **Launched**: On July 15, 2015
- **Implemented by**: The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
  - It is a **comprehensive program** to train and develop industrial, entrepreneurial skills among Indians.
- **Aim**: To train a minimum of 300 million skilled people by the year. 2022

Objectives

- Enhance the **competitiveness of Indian businesses** on a global scale.
- Ensure that skill training is not only relevant but also of **high quality.**
- Prepare the Indian workforce to compete in t**he global job market.**
- **Adapt and expand existing skill development** programs to meet contemporary challenges.

Initiatives under the Skill India Mission

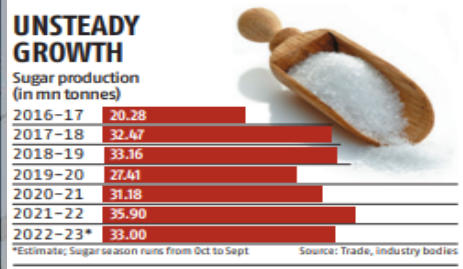
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
- UDAAN
- National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)
- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

BUSINESS STANDARD Oct 16

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Govt may put stock limits on sugar trade



SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 16 October

The Centre may consider imposing stock limits on sugar trade if all entities engaged in the business don't disclose their inventories on the official portal by Tuesday, a senior official said.

The government will initially wait for states to take action against non-compliant entities. Thereafter, if the disclosures are found unsatisfactory, a blanket stock limit may be imposed, the official added. Earlier, on September 23, the food ministry had issued an order directing all sugar stakeholders — wholesalers, retailers, big chain retailers, and processors — to weekly update their stock position on its website.

"We are collating data on those who have declared their sugar stocks and those who haven't. There are some big names who have shied away from this process, and hence further action is being considered," the official said.

Separately, the current restrictions on sugar exports could be extended indefinitely. "At present, sugar exports are under 'restricted' category till October 31, and after that we will extend the same indefinitely," he added. Both measures are ostensibly meant to control sugar prices, which have shown a rising trend in recent weeks on the back of an anticipated decrease in production. The government expects sugar production in the 2023-24 sugar season to be 30-31 million tonnes, which will be sufficient to meet the domestic demand of around 28 million tonnes, the official said.

This estimate accounts for sugar being diverted for ethanol production. In the previous season, which ended on September 30, India produced around 33 million tonnes of sugar.

India started the 2023-24 season with an opening balance of 5.6 million tonnes of sugar, which was marginally less than the 6.3 million tonnes of sugar opening stocks last season.

India's sugar production is projected to drop this year due to an unusually long and dry August month. On the warning given to sugar mills and traders on disclosure of their stocks, news agency PTI reported on Sunday that the government had given a final call to all legal entities engaged in sugar trade to declare their stocks on the food ministry website by October 17.

"Various instances have been reported to the Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils, where many of these legal entities are having possession of a substantial quantity of unreported sugar stocks," the ministry said in a letter to all stakeholders.

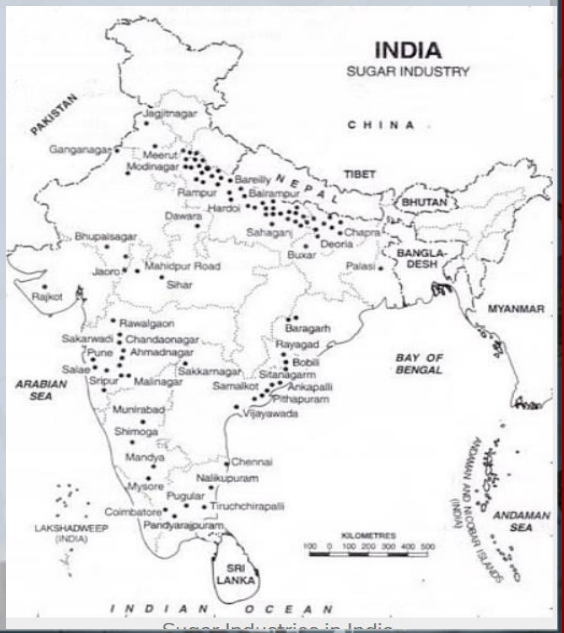
Context: The Centre may consider **imposing stock limits on sugar trade** recently if inventory disclosure is not upheld.

Sugar Industry in India

- In India's sugar industry, **sugarcane is a heavy, low-value, weight-losing**, and perishable raw material.
- **India ranks second globally in sugar production,** but it leads in gur and khandsari production.
- Due to **sucrose content loss, sugarcane cannot be preserved indefinitely.**
- India, a major player in the global sugar trade, produced 33 million metric tonnes of sugar in 2017/2018.
- **The country is currently experiencing record-high sugar** output and is on course to surpass Brazil as the world's leading sugar producer.

Sugarcane

- **Temperature**: Ideally between 21-27°C, in a hot and humid climate.
- **Rainfall**: Requiring approximately 75-100 cm of annual precipitation.
- **Soil Type**: Thriving in deep, nutrient-rich loamy soil.
- **Geographical Distribution**: The top sugarcane-producing states are Maharashtra, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.
- Sugarcane can be **grown on various soil types, including sandy loam and clay loam**, provided they are well-drained.
- Sugarcane serves as the **primary source for sugar,** Gur (jaggery), khandsari, and molasses production.



NGRMP

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Disaster Management)

Govt Forced into Action After Sikkim Glof; to Launch Risk Mitigation Plan

₹150 CR PROJECT 56 high-risk glacial lakes in focus; 4-pronged action plan under NGRMP

Anubhuti.Vishnoi
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Days after the Sikkim flash flood, the Centre is learnt to be readying the launch of a ₹150 crore National Glacial Lake Outburst Floods Risk Mitigation Programme (NGRMP). It will be implemented in four Himalayan states and Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh.

The first phase is expected to start this fiscal and continue till 2025-26. The Centre will fund ₹135 crore through the National Disaster Mitigation Fund and states will pitch in with the remaining ₹15 crore, ET has learnt.

The plan will consider and revalidate data related to over 7,500 glacial lakes of the Indian Himalayan region (IHR) and 56 high risk lakes will be under special focus. Twenty-five of them are in Sikkim and 18 in J&K. There are 8, 4 and 1 high risk glacial lakes in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh, respectively, as per a 2020 GoI-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation synthesis report on Glof hazards in India.

The NGRMP action plan — expected to be discussed at a high-level inter-departmental meet on Wednesday — is likely to have four components:

- Component 1 will focus on Glof hazard and risk assessment. 15% of the programme budget will go towards creating and updating a glacial lake inventory and its classification in terms of hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment.
- Component 2 will focus on 'Glof monitoring and early warning system. 35% of the allocation will go towards remote sensing techniques, advanced seismometers, water level sensors, cameras and trigger lines to monitor risk prone lakes and the designing of a warning system backed with smart phones and siren towards downstream to prevent loss of life and property.
- Component 3 will focus on Glof mitigation measures. It will have maximum outlay at 40% of the budget and will look at site specific interventions such as reinforcing unsafe moraine dams at glacial lakes, draining of lake waters through siphoning, controlled blasting, excavation of artificial drainage channels.
- The fourth component will be dedicated to awareness generation and community centric capacity building involving multiple stakeholders. The idea will be to prepare contingency plans. This component will also encourage more R&D on the phenomenon of glacial recession and Glof.



	No. of Glacial Lakes (NRSC-ISRO Study)	No. of High-risk Glacial Lakes (SDC Study)	NGRMP Project Budget Plan (in cr)
Himachal	537	8	35
U'khand	347	4	30
Sikkim	733	25	40
Arunachal	2,188	1	45
J&K	546	18	15
Ladakh	3,219	NA	15

1926 to 2005: Shyok (Ladakh 1926), Nyoma (Leh 1971), Shaune Garnad (Kinnaur 1981, 1988), Kinnaur (2000), Domkhar (Leh 2003), Parechu (Sutlej valley 2005)

Loss of lives not high due to sparse habitation downstream

WHO AND HOW

While the National Disaster Management Authority will be steering the overall programme, its implementation and execution will be through states and at regional and local levels, as it is site specific.

Funding will be project based and each such project proposal will be reviewed by a technical advisory committee (Tac) and project appraisal committee (Pac) of NDMA and State DMA. Once Tac has assessed a project report, Pac will appraise it on financial and administrative benchmarks before the go-ahead.

The project has been drafted keeping in mind that Glof is not under any single ministry and department and hence often falls through the cracks, even as risks are increasing amid expanding glacial lakes. Since most of these lakes are in remote locations in northeastern and hilly states, funding and mitigation expertise is a challenge for states.

The Centre is looking at NDMA linkage with nearly 17-20 ministries/organisations and research institutes to develop a coordinated approach across the IHR states. NDMA had proposed a similar comprehensive national glof mitigation project in 2020 but it has yet to take off. The parliamentary panel had also emphasised in its March 2023 report on the need for a nodal agency and coordinated governmental mitigation plan for Glof risks.

Context: Recently, the **Centre prepared to launch** a ₹150 crore **National Glacial Lake Outburst Floods Risk Mitigation Programme (NGRMP)** in response to the Sikkim flash flood.

- It will be implemented in **four Himalayan states and Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh**.

Key Points NGRMP

- The **first phase** is expected to start this **fiscal and continue till 2025-26**.
- The Centre will fund 135 crore through the **National Disaster Mitigation Fund** and states will pitch in with the remaining 15 crore.
- **Four Components**
  - **Component 1:** It will focus on Glof hazard and risk assessment. **15% of the programme budget will go towards** creating and updating a glacial lake inventory
  - **Component 2;** It will focus on **'Glof monitoring and early warning system**. 35% of the allocation will go towards remote sensing techniqu- es, advanced seismometers, water level sensors, cameras and trigger lines to monitor risk prone lakes.
  - **Component 3:** It will **focus on Glof mitigation measures**. It will have maximum outlay at 40% of the budget and will look at site specific inter- ventions such as reinforcing unsafe moraine dams at glacial lakes, drai- ning of lake waters.
  - **Component 4:** It will be **dedicated to awareness generation** and community centric capacity building involving multiple stakeholders.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

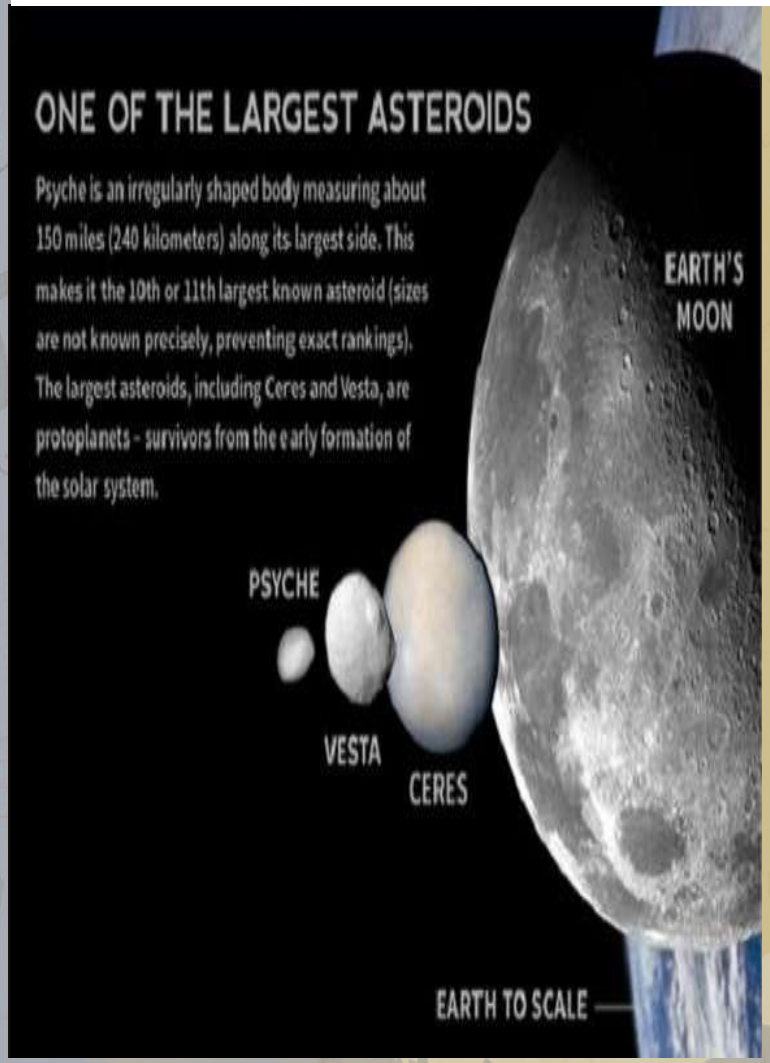
- **About**: NDMA is India's apex statutory body for disaster management.
- **Constituted**: On 27th September 2006, by the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- **Composition**: The Prime Minister is its chairperson and it has 9 other members.
- **Aim**: To spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management in India.

TIMES OF INDIA Oct 14

PSYCHE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

FAQs: What is Psyche, Nasa's mission to a huge metallic asteroid?



Context: NASA has launched a spacecraft called **'Psyche' on a six-year mission** to study a **unique metal-rich asteroid** also named 'Psyche.'

Psyche

- **About**: Psyche is the name of **both an asteroid and a Nasa mission**.
- **Asteroid Psyche:** It is a **unique metal-rich object.**
  - This asteroid orbits the **Sun between Mars and Jupiter.**
  - It is about **173 miles (279 kilometres) wide** and is thought to be the exposed core of an early planet that never fully formed.
- **Mission Psyche four Objectives**
  - **Understand a previously unexplored building** block of planet formation: iron cores.
  - Look inside **terrestrial planets, including Earth, by directly examining** the interior of a differentiated body, which otherwise could not be seen.
  - **Explore a new type of world.** For the first time, examine a world made not of rock and ice, but metal.
  - **Determine whether Psyche is a core**, or if it is unmelted material.

LIVEMINT

Oct 14

WHITE PHOSPHORUS BOMB

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

Did Israel drop white phosphorus bombs on Gaza after Hamas attack? Video surfaces



Context: Recently the **Israeli army has been accused** of using white phosphorus bombs on the **civilian population of Gaza**,

White Phosphorus Bomb

- **About:** White phosphorus bombs are **created by combining white phosphorus with rubber.**
- **Properties**: A **wax-like chemical, appears pale yellow or colorless** and emits a pungent odor resembling rotten garlic.
  - **Temperature of bomb**: 800 °C and spontaneously ignites up to 1,300 °C when exposed to oxygen
  - **Upon exposure to air, white phosphorus ignites rapidly** due to its highly flammable nature.
  - Once ignited, **this substance is challenging to extinguish** because it adheres to numerous surfaces, including skin and clothing.
  - **Due to its wax-like properties, it proves difficult to remove** and often reignites upon bandage removal.
- **Armies worldwide employ it in incendiary weapons** for various purposes, such as illuminating targets at night and causing harm to adversaries.
- While white **phosphorus munitions aren't prohibited by international** law, their use is subject to strict regulation due to their incendiary effects.

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