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INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 2

APPOINTMENT OF CJI

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

IF GOVT ACCEPTS, WILL HAVE A TWO-YEAR TERM

CJI names Justice Chandrachud, most senior judge, as successor

Set to take charge on November 9, day after CJI Lalit leaves office

ANANTHAKRISHNAN G
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 11

CLEARING THE decks for the appointment of the 50th Chief Justice of India, CJI U U Lalit Tuesday recommended the name of Justice D Y Chandrachud, the second most senior judge of the Supreme Court, as his successor.

If approved by the government, Justice Chandrachud will have a tenure of two years as CJI. His father, Y V Chandrachud, too served as the CJI and had a stint of over 7 years.

At a gathering of Supreme Court judges Tuesday morning, CJI Lalit, who is due to retire on November 8, handed over a copy of the recommendation letter to Justice Chandrachud.

Last week, the government had written to the CJI, requesting him to name his successor. The oath-taking for the next CJI

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



CJI U U Lalit hands over a letter recommending Justice D Y Chandrachud as his successor on Tuesday. EXPLAINED, P15

Why the next Collegium has its task cut out

APURVA VISHWANATH
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 11

WITH THE Supreme Court Collegium under Chief Justice of India U U Lalit now on pause, the crucial task of recommending 18 judges to the top court, including four current vacancies now, awaits the next CJI.

Justice D Y Chandrachud is the second most senior judge of the Supreme Court. If appointed

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Context: CJI U U Lalit recommended the name of Justice D Y Chandrachud, the second most senior judge of the Supreme Court, as his successor.

Appointment of CJI

- **Constitutional provision:** The CJI and the Judges of the SC are **appointed by the President** under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution.
- **Background**: From 1950 to 1973, the practice has been to appoint the senior most judge of the SC as the CJI.
  - **Second Judges Case (1993):** The Supreme Court declared that the **CJI should be selected only by the Supreme Court's senior-most judge**.
  - **Third Judges case (1998):** The Supreme Court declared that the Chief Justice of India's consultation procedure necessitates **"consultation with a plurality of judges."**
- **Proposal**: In terms of the CJI, the **retiring CJI proposes his successor.**
  - The **suggestion is forwarded by the Union Law Minister** to the Prime Minister, who then advises the President.
- **Mandatory consultation:** The **CJI's single opinion does not define the consultation process.**
  - He or she **should consult a collegium of four senior Supreme Court justices**, and even if two of them disagree, he or she should not pass the idea on to the government.

LIVEMINT Page 2

FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (FSSAI)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

FSSAI nod must for foreign food items

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has made it mandatory for foreign food manufacturing facilities to register with it for bringing products such as meat, milk and infant foods to India. This will be effective from 1 February 2023.

In an order issued on Monday, FSSAI said that it has been decided that registrations of foreign food manufacturing facilities, falling under five food categories, who are intended to export these products to India shall be mandatory. These categories are milk and milk products; meat and meat products, including poultry, fish and their products; egg powder; infant food; and nutraceuticals.

The FSSAI has requested all competent authorities of exporting countries to provide the list of existing manufacturers and those who are intended to export these food products to India.

PTI

Context: FSSAI has made it **mandatory for foreign food manufacturing facilities** to register with it for bringing products such as meat, milk and infant foods to India.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

- **Statutory body**: under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- **Legislation**: It has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- **Power**: FSSAI is an authority to provide a food license to every food business in India.

Food Safety And Standards Rule, 2011

- **Establishment of Appellate**: The Rules provides for the F**ood Safety Appellate Tribunal and the Registrar of the Appellate Tribunal,** for adjudication of food safety cases.
- **Licensing and Registration**: It covers Licensing and Registration, Packaging and Labelling of Food Businesses, Food Product Standards and Food Additives.
- **Prohibitions**: It prohibits and restricts on sales or approval for **Non-Specified Food and Food Ingredients**, such ingredients may cause harm to human health.
- **Food Safety and Standards**: It provides for Food Safety and Standards on **Organic Food and regulates Food Advertising**.

THE HINDU Page 10

BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Issue related to Child and Women)

Non-traditional livelihoods skilling of girls included in Beti Padhao scheme

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Expanding the mandate of the '*Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*' scheme, the Central government on Tuesday announced the inclusion of skilling of girls in non-traditional livelihood (NTL) options in its flagship programme.

The scheme will now also focus on increasing the enrolment of girls in secondary education, particularly in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) subjects. Women have been historically under-represented areas such as technology.

Announcing the new inclusion in the scheme, Minister for Women and Child Development Smriti Irani emphasised the importance of convergence between various departments for providing quality education to empower girls. "Government has always encouraged and empowered girls to pursue vocation of their choice irrespective of gender stereotypes," Ms. Irani said.



Smriti Irani at an event in New Delhi on International Girl Child Day. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministries of Women and Child Development, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, and Minority Affairs. It emphasises convergence between Ministries and Departments to ensure adolescents complete their education, build skills, and enter the workforce in a diverse range of professions, including in STEM fields.

An operations manual to implement the scheme in districts was also launched at the event. A national committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development will be the apex committee to review the implementation of the scheme at regular intervals with State governments and Union Territory administrations, it said.

Context: Expanding the mandate of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme, the Central government announced the **inclusion of skilling of girls in non-traditional livelihood (NTL) options** in its flagship programme.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme

- **Launched**: It is a flagship scheme of the Government of India, launched in 2015 in Haryana.
- **Objectives**: to address sex selective abortion and the declining child sex ratio which was at 918 girls for every 1,000 boys in 2011.
- **Nodal Ministry**: run jointly by the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resources Development (now government changed its name to Ministry of Education).
- **Implementation**: It is implemented by states with **100% central assistance.**
- **No DBT**: Under, BBBP scheme there is **no provision of direct benefit transfer.**
- **Three components:**
  1. **Advocacy campaigns** were launched to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB).
  2. **Multi-sectoral interventions** were planned and are being implemented in gender-critical districts across the country.
  3. **A financial incentive-linked scheme** - Sukanya Samriddhi scheme - was launched to encourage parents to build a fund for female children.
- **Key beneficiaries under the BBBP initiative are as follows:**
  - **Primary Segment**: Young and newly married couples; pregnant and lactating mothers; and parents.
  - **Secondary Segment**: Youth, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres.
  - **Tertiary Segment:** Officials, PRIs, frontline workers, women SHGs/collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organisations, media, medical associations, industry associations and the people at large.

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 1

India, 106 others vote to reject Russia's call for UN secret ballot on Ukraine

TNN & Agencies

India was among 107 countries which voted on Monday to reject Moscow's call for a secret vote in the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on a resolution condemning Russia's referendums in Ukraine.

This was the third time in the past couple of months that India went against Russia in a procedural vote even though its overall position on the Russia-Ukraine conflict has remained unchanged, as evident from its abstention from a vote in the Security Council late last month on the resolution condemning Russia's "illegal" annexation of four Ukrainian regions.

▶ 'Targeting civilians not acceptable', FLAP INSIDE

▶ 'Vote manipulation', P 26

ONLY 13 FOR RUSSIA

- Only 13 countries voted for Russia at UNGA while 39 others abstained
- This was the 3rd time in past 2 months that India went against Russia in a procedural vote on Ukraine at UN
- But India's overall position on the conflict is unchanged, as evident from it abstaining in Sept from a UNSC vote on an anti-Russia resolution

In Ukraine, Indian students live in fear

Indian students in Ukraine are a worried lot following the recent bombings by Russia. Some of the 30 students who returned to Ukraine from India are planning to move to Moldova and Hungary, Jinovince, who is from Kerala, told TOI. FLAP INSIDE

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Organisations)

Context: India was among 107 countries which voted to reject Moscow's call for a secret vote in the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on a resolution condemning Russia's referendums in Ukraine.

UN General Assembly (UNGA)

- **Principal organ of UN**: The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations.
- **Members**: It has 193 members (all the UN member countries) which is sometimes referred to as simply the GA.
- **Meetings**: It meets **annually** in its headquarters in New York City.
  - It **can also meet at other times** according to the need.
- **Governance**: The UNGA is **headed by its President,** who is elected **for a term of one year.**
  - It is **sometimes called the parliament of the world.**
- **Power and Function:** The UNGA **deliberates and decides on important matters** such as peace and security, and other international issues.
  - It also decides on the admission of new members.
- **Decisions are taken by voting:** Generally, a **simple majority is considered** but in case of **important decisions, a two-thirds majority is considered.**
  - Each member has **one vote.**
  - Unlike the Security Council, there is **no veto power** bestowed to anyone.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 1

IMF Cuts India's FY23 Growth Forecast to 6.8%

GROWTH PROJECTIONS (%)

	2022	2023
India*	6.8	6.1
China	3.2	4.4
World	3.2	2.7
Euro Area	3.1	0.5
USA	1.6	1

*India projections for FY23 & FY24



CHALLENGES FOR WORLD ECONOMY

Russia-Ukraine conflict, broadening inflation, China slowdown key risks

IMF flags risks of monetary, fiscal or financial policy miscalibration

Macroprudential policies should be on guard against systemic risks

IMF backs intensifying structural reforms to improve productivity

This would support monetary policy in fighting inflation, it says

Weak Q2 and subdued external demand may hit growth; among big economies only Saudi Arabia ahead at 7.6%

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Tuesday pared India's growth forecast for FY23 to 6.8% from 7.4% projected in July, citing weaker-than-expected output in the second quarter and more subdued external demand. This is the third downward revision to India's growth estimate for FY23 starting from 9% in January this year.

India's growth is expected to further slow to 6.1% in FY24, the IMF said in its flagship World Economic Outlook (WEO) released in Washington DC. Among the other large economies, only Saudi Arabia is seen growing at a faster pace than India in 2022 at 7.6%. China's growth projection for 2022 has been cut by 0.1 percentage point to 3.2%.

The multilateral lender cautioned policymakers of gathering "storm clouds" and warned that the "worst is yet to come" for the world economy that faces a cost-of-living crisis.

Inflation could remain elevated for longer; the dollar may strengthen further and widespread emerging market debt distress is possible. For many, 2023 will feel like a recession and the three largest economies—the US, the European Union and China — will continue to stall, the IMF said in the report.

FY23 Inflation Pegged at 6.9% ▸▸ 10

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Organisations)

Context: As per figures released in the **IMF's October 2022 World Economic Outlook**, India is projected to grow at 6.8% in the current fiscal year, following 8.7% growth in the fiscal year that ended March 31.

International Monetary Fund

- **Bretton Woods twins**: The IMF was set up along with the World Bank after the Second World War to assist in the reconstruction of war-ravaged countries at a conference in Bretton Woods in the US in 1945.
- **Governance**: Governed by and accountable to the 189 countries that make up its near-global membership.
  - India joined on 27th December 1945.
- **Primary purpose**: to ensure the stability of the international monetary system — the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other.
- **Reports by IMF:**
  - Global Financial Stability Report.
  - World Economic Outlook.

World Economic Outlook

- **A survey by the IMF** that is usually **published twice a year** in the months of April and October.
- **Analyzes and predicts global economic developments** during the near and medium term.

BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 4

REDUCING INEQUALITY INDEX (CRII)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)

India up six places at 123 for reducing inequality: Report

India has moved up six places to rank 123 out of 161 countries for reducing inequality but continues to be among the lowest performers in health spending, according to the latest Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (CRII). The 2022 CRII looks at government policies and actions in 161 countries to fight inequality during the first two years of the pandemic. Norway leads the CRII followed by Germany and Australia. India's overall rank has improved by six points from 129 in 2020 to 123 in 2022. It has moved up 12 places to rank 129 for reducing inequality through progressive spending. PTI

Context: India has moved up six places to rank 123 out of 161 countries for reducing inequality, according to the latest **Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (CRII)**.

Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (CRII)

- **Published by**: Oxfam International.
- **Parameters**: The Index ranked countries measuring their policies and actions in three areas that it said are proven to be directly related to reducing inequality:
  - Public services (health, education and social protection)
  - Taxation
  - Workers' rights

Oxfam International

- **NGO**: a group of independent non-governmental organisations formed in 1995.
- **Objective**: to maximize efficiency and achieve greater impact to reduce global poverty and injustice.
- **Secretariat**: Nairobi, Kenya.

Other Reports by Oxfam

- Global Inequality Crisis Report
- Inequality Virus Report

PIB

Oct 12

MAHAKALESHWAR JYOTIRLINGA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Indian Art & Heritage)

PM dedicates Phase I of the Mahakal Lok Project to the nation at Shri Mahakal Lok in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh

PM performs pooja and aarti at inner sanctum

Context: The Prime Minister dedicated Phase I of the **Mahakal Lok Project** to the nation at Shri Mahakal Lok in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

- **Mahakal Maharaj Mandir Parisar Vistar Yojna project**: A comprehensive development plan for expansion, beautification and decongestion of the temple premises.

Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga

- **About**: A Hindu temple **dedicated to Shiva (Mahakal, the lord of time)** and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas.
  - **Only jyotirlinga facing the south**, while all the **other jyotirlingas face east**.
- **Location**: In the ancient city of Ujjain in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India.
  - Situated on the **side of the holy river Shipra.**
- **Historical mention**: In the **early part of the Meghadutam (Purva Megha)** composed in the 4th century, Kalidasa gives a description of the Mahakal temple.

Significance of Ujjain

- **Historical significance**: one of the **primary centres of learning for Hindu scriptures, called Avantika** in the 6th and 7th centuries BC.
- **Geographically significant:** As per the Surya Siddhanta (texts on Indian astronomy, 4th century), **Ujjain is geographically situated at a spot where the zero meridian of longitude and the Tropic of Cancer intersect**.
- **Observatory(Vedh Shala or Jantar Mantar)**: In the 18th century, an **observatory was built here by Maharaja Jai Singh II**, known as the Vedh Shala or Jantar Mantar, comprising 13 architectural instruments to measure astronomical phenomena.

12 Jyotirlinga Sites In India

- Mahakal in Ujjain MP
- Somnath and Nageshwar in Gujarat
- Mallikarjuna in Andhra Pradesh
- Omkareshwar in Madhya Pradesh
- Kedarnath in Uttarakhand
- Bhimashankar,Triyambakeshwar and Grishneshwar in Maharashtra
- Viswanath at Varanasi
- Baidyanath in Jharkhand
- Rameshwar in Tamil Nadu

DTE

Oct 12

MILLET: SUPERFOOD

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Agriculture)

AGRICULTURE

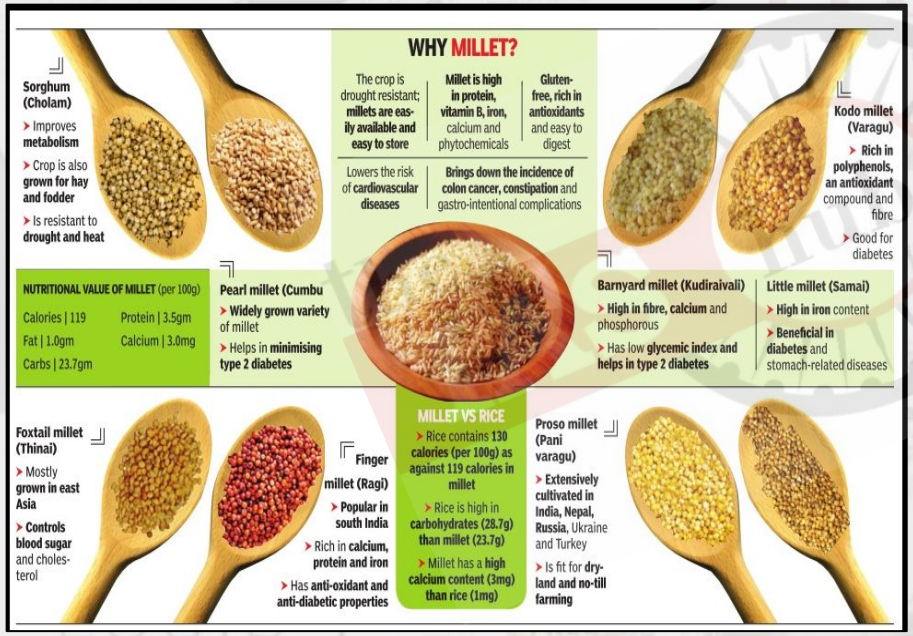
Millet might: Here is how Odisha can succeed in reviving these cereals lost to the Green Revolution

Odisha's mission to bring millets back to its fields and plates needs greater marketing support and promotion beyond tribal areas

NEXT NEWS >

By Anamika Yadav
Published: Tuesday 11 October 2022





Context: Odisha's mission to bring millets back to its fields and plates needs greater marketing support and promotion beyond tribal areas.

Millet: Superfood

- **Millets are cereal crops** with high nutritive value and categorized as small-seeded grasses.
- **Nutritious**: High in dietary fibre, nutri-cereals are a powerhouse of nutrients including iron, folate, calcium, zinc, magnesium, phosphorous, copper, vitamins and antioxidants.
- **Cultivated as grain crops**, primarily on marginal lands in dry areas in temperate, subtropical and tropical regions.
- **Some of the common millets available in India**: Ragi (Finger millet), Jowar (Sorghum), Sama (Little millet), Bajra (Pearl millet), and Variga (Proso millet).
- **Earliest evidence for these grains** has been found in **Indus civilization** and were one of the first plants domesticated for food.
- **India is the largest producer of millet in the world.**
  - It Accounts for 20 % of global production and 80% of Asia's production.
  - Major producers include Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.

Indian Initiatives:

- **Promoting Millets:** The Union Agriculture Ministry, in April 2018, declared millets as "Nutri-Cereals", considering their "high nutritive value" and also "anti-diabetic properties".
  - 2018 was also observed as 'National Year of Millets".
- **Increase in MSP:** The government has hiked the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Millets, which came as a big price incentive for farmers.

International Initiatives:

- **International Year of Millets:** With the support of 72 other countries, India's initiative to promote millet was recognized and the United Nations General Assembly has recently declared the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets.

DST

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WORLD GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION CONGRESS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress inaugurated in Hyderabad today

The Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC 2022) began in Hyderabad today. The five-day conference is being hosted by the Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology and convened by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management.

Context: The Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC 2022) began in Hyderabad.

UNWGIC 2022

- **Hosted by**: the Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology and convened by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management.
- **Theme**: Geo-Enabling the Global Village: No one should be left behind.
- **Objective**: reflect on the importance of integrated geospatial information infrastructure and knowledge services to support the implementation and monitoring of sustainable development goals.

Geospatial Technology

- **About**: It enables us to acquire data that is referenced to the earth and use it for analysis, modeling, simulations, and visualization.
- **Types of Geospatial Technologies**
  - Remote Sensing
  - Electromagnetic impulses
  - Filmed or digital aerial imagery
  - Radars and lidars
  - Global Positioning Systems (GPS)
  - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

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FLEX FUEL VEHICLES (FFV)

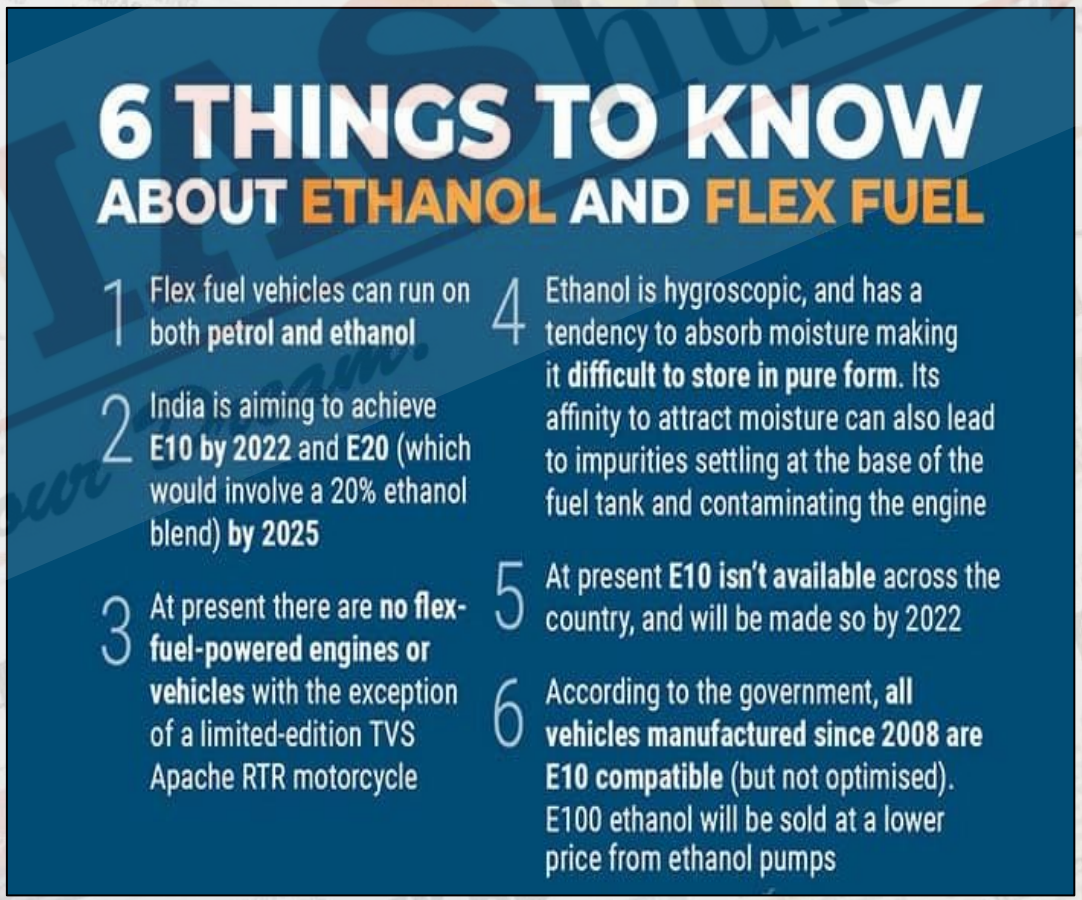
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Infrastructure)

Shri Nitin Gadkari Launches first of its kind pilot project on Flexi-Fuel Strong Hybrid Electric Vehicles (FFV-SHEV) in India

Context: Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways **launched Toyota's first of its kind pilot project on Flexi-Fuel Strong Hybrid Electric Vehicles (FFV-SHEV)** in India which would run on 100% petrol as well as 20 to 100% blended ethanol and electric power.

Flex-fuel vehicles (FFV)

- **Flex-fuel vehicles (FFV):** They have engines that can run on flexible fuel - a combination of petrol and ethanol, which can include up to 100% ethanol.
  - Capable of running on **100 per cent petrol or 100 per cent bio-ethanol or a combination of both.**
- **Flex Fuel Strong Hybrid Electric Vehicles (FFV-SHEV):** When FFV is integrated along with strong hybrid electric technology, it is referred as FFV-SHEVs.
  - **Strong hybrid:** another term for full hybrid vehicles, which have the capability to run solely on either electric or petrol modes.
  - **Mild hybrids cannot run purely on one of these modes** and use the secondary mode merely as a supplement to the main mode of propulsion.



THANK YOU!

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