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THE HINDU Page 6

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (GI) TAG
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Agiculture)

Japan seeks GI tag for nihonshu, an alcoholic beverage

Sangeetha Kandavel
CHENNAI

The Embassy of Japan, New Delhi, has filed an application seeking Geographical Indication (GI) tag for nihonshu/Japanese sake, an alcoholic beverage.

It is learnt that this is the first time a product from Japan has filed for a tag at the Geographical Indication Registry in Chennai.

According to details provided in the filing, in Japan, nihonshu is regarded as a special and valuable beverage made from fermenting rice. People traditionally drink nihonshu on special occasions, such as festivals, weddings or funerals, but it is also consumed on a daily basis. Thus, it is an integral part of the lifestyle and culture in Japan. The sake market (almost all are nihonshu) is the second largest brewed liquor (such as beer) market in Japan.

For making nihonshu three main raw materials - rice, *koji-kin* (a type of fungal spore) and water - are required. The production of nihonshu follows an alcoholic fermentation method called parallel multiple fermentation and involves raw material treatment, *koji* making, starter culture making, mash making, pressing, heat sterilisation and bottling. The rice and *koji* used should originate in Japan.

This is the first time a product from Japan has filed for a tag at the GI Registry in Chennai

The Embassy of Japan, in the filing, also mentioned that in the past, the economy of Japan was based around rice, which was used as a sort of quasi-money before the establishment of a monetary economy in the Meiji period (1869-1912). As a result, nihonshu production was thoroughly under the government's control. As nihonshu's production became more industrialised in the Edo period (1603-1868), those who had special licences began hiring many farmers in the agricultural off-season. They gradually won a reputation as craftsmen, which resulted in the establishment of the hierarchical *Toii* system (*Toii* is the person responsible for sake brewing), likened to an apprenticeship or guild system.

Context: The Embassy of Japan, New Delhi, has filed an application seeking Geographical Indication (GI) tag for nihonshu/Japanese sake, an alcoholic beverage.

Geographical Indication (GI) Tag

- **About**: It is an indication used to identify goods having special characteristics originating from a definite geographical territory.
- **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999**: provide for the registration and better protection of geographical indications relating to goods in India.
- **Governed and directed by**: the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
- **Articles 1 (2) and 10 of the Paris Convention**: protection of industrial Property and Geographical Indication are elements of Intellectual Property.
- **GI Products**: It is primarily an agricultural, natural or a manufactured product (handicrafts and industrial goods).
- **Validity**: for a **period of 10 years** following which it **can be renewed.**
- **Eligibility**: **Any association of persons, producers, organisation or authority** established by or under the law can apply.
    - The **applicant must represent the interest of the producers.**

- **Process of registration:** filing of application, preliminary scrutiny and examination, show cause notice, publication in the geographical indications journal, opposition to registration, and registration.
- **Significance**
    - **Bar on selling**: Once a product gets this tag, any person or company cannot sell a similar item under that name.
    - **Legal protection and prevention**: GI registration of a product provides it legal protection and prevention against unauthorised use by others.
    - **Promote exports**: GI tag helps in promoting the exports of the product.
    - **Authenticity**: It also provides comfort to customers about the authenticity of that product.

BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 1

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Agriculture)

Govt increases MSP for wheat by 5.46%

Biggest increases in support price reserved for mustard, lentil

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 18 October

With the rabi-planting season picking up pace, the central government on Tuesday hiked the minimum support price (MSP) for six mandated crops, raising the price for whole wheat by 5.46 per cent.

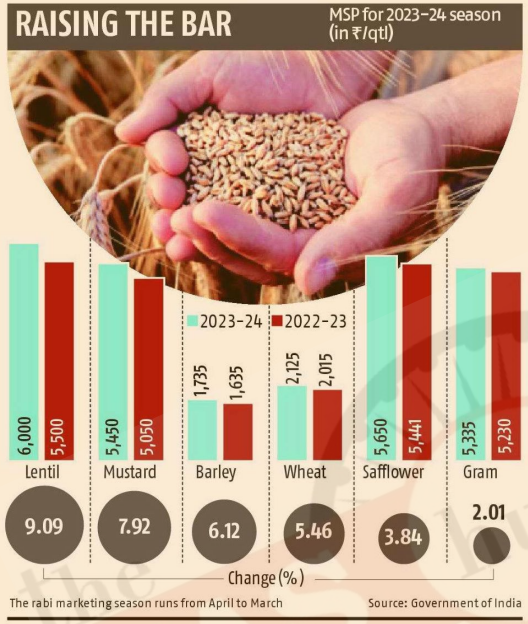
Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on Tuesday that the hike in the MSP will further energise the agriculture sector.

The new MSP for wheat will be ₹2,125 per quintal as against ₹2,015 per quintal earlier. In absolute terms, this is the highest increase since 2018-19 marketing year. However, wheat prices are trading at a much higher level than the new support price.

This year, farmers opted to sell their produce to private players as market prices were much higher than the MSP. This led to an almost 57 per cent drop in official procurement to around 19 million tonnes (MT), as against 43.3 MT last year.

The MSP for mustard was raised about 8 per cent to ₹5,450 a quintal, that of lentil (Masur) was raised by over 9 per cent to ₹6,000 a quintal.

"The MSPs have been raised keeping in mind the need to provide farmers fair remuneration. This year, however, the government would have interest in ensuring that wheat procurement is on target as stocks have come down as of September due to deployment in the food scheme for the poor," said Madan Sabnavis, chief economist of Bank of Baroda. Turn to Page 7



PAGE 4

Inflation impact: Real rural wages turn negative in first five months of FY23

Real rural wage growth virtually stagnated or turned negative in the first five months of the current fiscal year (2022-23) despite a visible uptick in economic activities. Data shows the real rural wage growth of general agriculture labourers (male) increased less than 1 per cent since April 2022.

Context: The central government hiked the minimum support price (MSP) for six mandated crops, raising the price for whole wheat by 5.46 per cent.

Minimum Support Price

- **About**: the rate at which the government purchases crops from farmers, and is based on a calculation of at least one-and-a-half times the cost of production incurred by the farmers.
  - It is a "minimum price" for any crop that the government considers as remunerative for farmers and hence deserving of "support".
- **Recommendation of the MSP:**
  - **Recommendation by CACP:** The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) considers various factors while recommending the MSP for a commodity, including cost of cultivation.
    - CACP is an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
    - The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) of the Union government takes a final decision on the level of MSPs and other recommendations made by CACP.
  - **Three kinds of production cost:** The CACP projects three kinds of production cost for every crop, both at state and all-India average levels.
    - **'A2'**: Covers all paid-out costs directly incurred by the farmer in cash and kind on seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, hired labour, leased-in land, fuel, irrigation, etc.
    - **'A2+FL':** Includes A2 plus an imputed value of unpaid family labour.
    - **'C2'**: It is a more comprehensive cost that factors in rentals and interest forgone on owned land and fixed capital assets, on top of A2+FL.
  - **Considers both A2+FL and C2 costs**: CACP **considers both A2+FL and C2 costs** while recommending MSP.
- **Crops under MSP:**
  - CACP **recommends MSPs for 22 mandated crops** and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane.
  - The mandated crops include **14 crops of the kharif season, 6 rabi crops and 2 other commercial crops.**
  - In addition, the **MSPs of toria and de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of the MSPs** of rapeseed/mustard and copra, respectively.

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 1

UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Different laws an affront to nation's unity: Centre pitches UCC to SC

ANANTHAKRISHNAN G
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 18

UNDERLINING THAT the Constitution obligates the State to have a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) for its citizens, and that people belonging to different religions and denominations following different property and matrimonial laws is an "affront to the nation's unity", the Centre has told the Supreme Court that the matter will now be placed before the 22nd Law Commission.

The Centre said this in its response to petitions filed in the apex court seeking uniformity in laws governing matters of divorce, succession and inheritance and adoption and guardianship for all, irrespective of gender and religion.

The government said that "Part IV of the Constitution of India is related to Directive Principles of State Policy and creates an obligation upon the State to endeavour to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the country under its Article 44".

In its response, filed on October 13, the Centre pointed out that the expression Uniform Civil Code "denotes the field of personal law relating to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

Context: The Centre has told the Supreme Court that Court cannot issue direction to frame uniform Civil Code.

Uniform Civil Code

- **About**: It is one that would provide for one law for the entire country, applicable to all religious communities in their personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc.
- **Status of Uniform Codes in India:**
  - **Constitutional provision:**
    - **DPSP: Article 44 of the Constitution** lays down that the state shall endeavour to secure a UCC for the citizens throughout the territory of India.
      - It is **not a fundamental right or a Constitutional guarantee**.
    - **Schedule Seven**: Many of the matters pertaining to the UCC are present in item five of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
  - **Indian legislation:** Indian laws do follow a uniform code in most civil matters such as Indian Contract Act 1872, Civil Procedure Code, Transfer of Property Act 1882, Partnership Act 1932, Evidence Act, 1872 etc.
  - **Status of states**: States have **made hundreds of amendments** and, therefore, in certain matters, there is diversity even under these secular civil laws.
- **Constitutional Hurdle: Article 25 of Indian constitution,** that seeks to preserve the freedom to practise and propagate any religion gets into conflict with the concepts of equality enshrined under Article 14 of Indian Constitution.

Legal Provisions dealing with Civil Code in India

- **Under the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937**: Issues such as marriage, maintenance, dower, divorce and inheritance come within its purview. **Many of these also find a place in item five of the Concurrent List.**
- **The Hindu Succession Act, 1956:** It originally did not give daughters inheritance rights in ancestral property.
  - They could only ask for a right to sustenance from a joint Hindu family.
  - This **disparity was removed by an amendment to the Act in 2005.**
- **Hindu Code Bill:** The purpose of the bill was to reform Hindu laws, which legalised divorce, opposed polygamy and gave rights of inheritance to daughters.
  - Amidst intense opposition to the code, a diluted version was passed via four different laws.

LIVEMINT Page 9

BRAHMOS MISSILE
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

BrahMos may bag orders worth $5 bn

An India-Russia joint venture that makes nuclear capable supersonic cruise missiles hopes to bag orders worth $5 billion by 2025, its chairman said on Tuesday, having signed its first export deal of $375 million this year with the Philippines.

BrahMos Aerospace is in discussions with Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam for new orders, chairman Atul D. Rane told *Reuters* partner *ANI* on Tuesday.

The joint venture, with a 50.5% Indian and 49.5% Russian partnership, fits into Prime Minister Narendra Modi's flagship make-in-India programme.

India has made Russian MiG fighter planes and Su-30 jets under licence and the two have collaborated to make BrahMos missiles in India. Russia has also traditionally been India's main arms supplier.

In April last year, Russia's foreign minister Sergei Lavrov had said the two countries were discussing "additional" production of Russian military equipment in India. REUTERS

Context: An India-Russia joint venture that makes nuclear-capable supersonic cruise missiles hopes to bag orders worth $5 billion by 2025.

BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles

- **About**: a joint venture between the Defence Research and Development Organisation of India (DRDO) and the NPOM of Russia.
    - BrahMos is named for the rivers Brahmaputra and Moskva (Russia).
- **Range**: 290 km
- **Fastest cruise missile in the world:** a top speed of Mach 2.8 (nearly three times the speed of sound).
- **Two-stage missile system**: solid propellant engine in the first stage and liquid ramjet in second.
- **Multiplatform missile**: can be launched from land, air, and sea and multi capability missile with pinpoint accuracy that works in both day and night irrespective of the weather conditions.
- **Operates on the "Fire and Forgets" principle**: it does not require further guidance after launch.

Cruise missile

- **Locate target**: A cruise missile either locates its target or has a preset target.
- **Navigation**: It navigates using a guidance system - such as inertial or beyond visual range satellite GPS guidance - and comprises a payload and aircraft propulsion system.
- **Multiplatform**: Cruise missiles can be launched from land, sea or air for land attacks and anti-shipping purposes, and can travel at subsonic, supersonic and hypersonic speeds.
- **Key features**: Since they stay relatively close to the surface of the earth, they cannot be detected easily by anti-missile systems, and are designed to carry large payloads with high precision.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 8

GLOBAL PENSION INDEX

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)

ICELAND, THE NETHERLANDS, DENMARK TOP THREE IN MERCER CFS GLOBAL PENSION INDEX SURVEY

India Ranks 41st Among 44 Nations on Pension Index

Survey suggests India needs to boost coverage under private pension arrangements and strengthen its regulatory framework

Our Bureau

New Delhi: India is ranked 41st out of 44 countries in the Mercer CFS Global Pension Index for 2022, compared with its standing of 40th among 43 nations last year.

The 2022 survey, released on Tuesday, suggested that India needs to boost coverage under private pension arrangements and strengthen its regulatory framework to bring more workers under the social security net.

According to the survey, India had an overall index value of 44.4 in 2022, up from 43.3 in 2021, but lower than the reading of 45.7 in 2020 when it was ranked 34th out of 39 pension systems rated.

The index highlights key strengths of retirement pension systems around three sub-indexes — adequacy, sustainability and integrity, where India scored 33.5, 41.8 and 61.0, respectively.

India had an overall index value of 44.4 in 2022, up from 43.3 in 2021, but lower than the reading of 45.7 in 2020

Globally, Iceland had the highest overall index value (84.7), closely followed by the Netherlands (84.6) and Denmark (82.0). Thailand had the lowest index value (41.7). Portugal is the new entrant to the global ranking.

"In the absence of social security coverage in the country, the adequacy and sustainability sub-indices can be improved significantly by boosting coverage under private pension arrangements," a report on the survey findings said.

"Regulations in India can also be strengthened to provide a greater level of security for private pension plans, which would enhance the system's integrity," it added.

According to the survey, since the penetration of private pension plans is low in India and with over 95% of the total workforce being in the unorganised sector, there is a need for strong facilitation so that these workers are not left out of the pension system.

"There is hope that new labour codes, when implemented, would give access to such coverage and drive the necessary improvement in the adequacy and sustainability sub-indices," it added.

The Mercer CFS Global Pension Index is a study of 44 global pension systems that account for 65% of the world's population. It benchmarks retirement income systems around the world, highlighting some shortcomings in each system, and suggests possible areas of reform that would help provide more adequate and sustainable retirement benefits.

Eyeing Social Security

India was at 40th position out of 43 countries in 2020

India's overall index value up at 44.4 against 43.3 in 2021

Iceland, Netherland, Denmark top 3 on Index | **Thailand** at the button of the Index; Portugal debuts in 2022



Context: India's retirement system has improved marginally from 2021 to rank at 41 out of the 44 countries examined, according to a report.

Global pension index

- **Annual survey**: It is an annual survey published by The Mercer and CFA Institute.
- **3 sub-indices**: It uses three sub-indices to measure each retirement income system against more than 50 indicators.
  - Adequacy
  - Sustainability
  - Integrity

National Pension System

- **Origin**: The Central Government introduced the National Pension System (NPS) with effect from January 2004 (except for armed forces).
- **Objective**: The NPS allows subscribers (government employees) to decide where they want to invest their money by contributing regularly in a pension account throughout their career.
- **Significance:**: After retirement they can withdraw a part of the pension amount in a lump sum and use the rest to buy an annuity for a regular income.
- **Implementation**: NPS is being implemented and regulated by PFRDA (Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority) in the country.
  - National Pension System Trust (NPST) established by PFRDA is the registered owner of all assets under NPS.

Features of NPS

- **Eligibility**: The All Citizens Model of the NPS allows all citizens of India (including NRIs) aged between 18 - 70 years to join NPS.
  - Even private individuals can opt for the scheme.
- **Participatory scheme**: where employees contribute to their pension corpus from their salaries, with matching contributions from the government. The funds are then invested in earmarked investment schemes through Pension Fund Managers.
- **Options for Central government employees**: In 2019, the Finance Ministry said that Central government employees have the option of selecting the Pension Funds (PFs) and Investment Pattern.
- **Benefits**: At retirement, they can withdraw 60% of the corpus, which is tax-free and the remaining 40% is invested in annuities, which is taxed.

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 11

INDUS WATER TREATY 1960

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Relations)

As India, Pak differ on Indus water pact, WB brings in experts

Washington: The World Bank has appointed a "neutral expert" and a chairman of the Court of Arbitration regarding the Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric power plants, in view of disagreements and differences between India and Pakistan over the 1960 Indus Water Treaty.

The World Bank said on Monday that it is confident that the highly qualified experts appointed as neutral expert and as members of the Court of Arbitration will engage in fair and careful consideration of their jurisdictional mandate, as they are empowered to do by the Treaty.

Michel Lino has been appointed as the neutral expert and Sean Murphy has been appointed as chairman of the Court of Arbitration. They will carry out their duties in their individual capacity as subject matter experts, the World Bank said in a statement.

There was no immediate reaction from India to the appointments.

India and Pakistan signed the treaty in 1960 after nine years of negotiations, with World Bank being a signatory. The treaty sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two countries regarding their use of the rivers. However, India and Pakistan disagree over whether the technical design features of Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric power plants contravene the Treaty.

Pakistan asked the World Bank to facilitate the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, while India asked for the appointment of a neutral expert, the statement said. AGENCIES

Context: The World Bank has appointed a "neutral expert" and a chairman of the Court of Arbitration regarding the Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric power plants, in view of disagreements and differences between India and Pakistan over the 1960 Indus Water Treaty.

Indus Water Treaty 1960

- **About**: Indus Waters treaty was **signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan** and **brokered by the World Bank**.
- **Objective**:The treaty fixed and delimited the rights and obligations of both countries concerning the use of the waters of the Indus River system.
- **Key Features:**
  - **Allocated the three western rivers to Pakistan for unrestricted use** - Indus, Chenab and Jhelum.
    - Barring certain non-consumptive, agricultural and domestic uses by India.
    - The treaty also allows Pakistan to raise objections over such projects being built by India, if it does not find them to be compliant with the specifications.
  - **Three Eastern rivers allocated to India for unrestricted usage**: Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.
    - This means that **80% of the share of water or about 135 Million Acre Feet (MAF)** went to Pakistan, while leaving the rest 33 MAF or 20% of water for use by India.
    - India is allowed to have a minimum storage level on the western rivers - meaning it can store up to 3.75 MAF of water for conservation and flood storage purposes.
    - While Pakistan has rights over the waters of Jhelum, Chenab and Indus, **Annexure C of the IWT allows India certain agricultural uses, and Annexure D allows it to build 'run of the river' hydropower projects,** meaning projects not requiring live storage of water.
    - India has to share information on the project design or alterations made to it with Pakistan, which is required to respond with objections, if any, within three months of receipt.
  - **Permanent Indus Commission**: It also required both the countries to establish a Permanent Indus Commission constituted by permanent commissioners on both sides.
    - **Functions of the commission include** serving as a forum for exchange of information on the rivers, for continued cooperation and as the first stop for the resolution of conflicts.
  - **Design specifications**: It also provides certain design specifications which India has to follow while developing such projects.
  - **Dispute resolution mechanism**: The IWT also provides a three-step dispute resolution mechanism.
  - **No unilateral exit provision:** IWT does not have a unilateral exit provision and is supposed to remain in force unless both the countries ratify another mutually agreed pact.

PIB

Oct 19

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA (UIDAI)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Infrastructure)

UIDAI tops the Grievance Redressal Index for the second consecutive month

Context: The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has once again topped amongst all Group A Ministries, Departments and Autonomous Bodies for resolving public grievances in the rankings report published by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) for the month of September 2022.

Key Points

- **UIDAI has been a top performer in resolution of Public Grievances received through Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)**, and making continuous efforts to make Aadhaar holders experience better.
- UIDAI has **a strong grievance redressal ecosystem** in place comprising of UIDAI HQ, its Regional Offices, Technology Centre, and engaged contact centre partners.
- A coherent system is enabling UIDAI to **resolve around 92% of CRM Grievances within a week.**
- The **new Customer Relationship Management (CRM) solution** has been designed with advanced features to enhance UIDAI service delivery to residents.
- **Pan-India rollout of phone and IVRS services in 12 languages** has been completed.

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)

- **Statutory Authority:** It is a statutory authority established in 2016 under the provisions of the Aadhaar Act 2016.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
    - The UIDAI was initially set up by the Government of India in January 2009, as an attached office under the aegis of the Planning Commission.
- **Mandate**: The UIDAI is mandated to assign a 12-digit unique identification (UID) number (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India.

DST

Oct 19

WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH (WISER) PROGRAM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Issue related to women)

First 11 awardees of WISER programme to promote participation of women in international R&D and industry projects facilitated

Context: The first 11 awardees of the Women Involvement in Science and Engineering Research (WISER) programme were felicitated in the presence of the German Ambassador to India & Bhutan and the Vice Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University today.

Key Points

- The **ten (10) women researchers from India and one (1) from Germany** holding regular/long-term research positions in academia, research institutions, or industry selected under the WISER-2022 programme will **receive financial assistance to participate and collaborate in ongoing R&D & industry projects.**
- They **will not need to apply for fresh project grants in partnering countries**.
- The programme, **with a three-year tenure period or till completion of the project**, is open to all the areas of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM).
- It allows the **researchers to work on international projects** while continuing to stay in India. It will cover one visit per year for a short stay up to 1 month.

Women's Involvement in Science and Engineering Research (WISER) program

- **About**: This is a first-of-its-kind programme, launched to promote women in the field of research and development by lateral entry.
- **Launched by**: Indo-German Science & Technology Centre (IGSTC) to encourage women researchers in R&D projects.
  - This program of IGSTC is a **joint initiative of Department of Science & Technology (DST), India and Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF) of Germany**.
- **Significance**: WISER programme will enable gender equality as well as participation of women in Science & Technology through IGSTC's program.
- **Addition to Flagship programme:** This programme was launched in a**ddition to the ongoing flagship 2+2 program of the IGSTC.**
- **Objective**: This programme will support women scientists who are holding regular or long-term research positions in academia or research institutes or industry.
- **Features**: Women can involvement in this program **through lateral entry.**
  - There is **no requirement of break-in-career** or any age limit.
- **Awards by the programme**: IGSTC will support the awardees with a maximum amount of Rs. 39 Lakh from the Indian side and € 48000 from German side. WISER program will offer 20 awards per year.

DOWN TO EARTH

Oct 19

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN AWARDS 2022

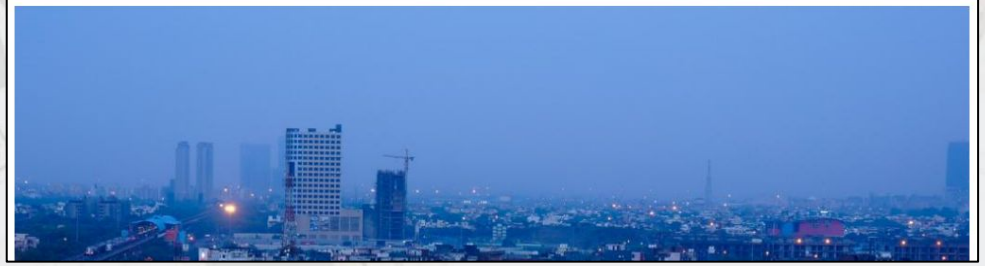
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Government Policies & Interventions)

WASTE

Swachh Survekshan 2022: Gurugram improves rank but long way to go for effective waste management

Most management efforts concentrated in city's newer sectors, while Old Gurugram struggles to keep pace

By Minakshi Solanki
Published: Tuesday 18 October 2022



Swachh Survekshan Awards 2022

More than 100K population

TOP 5 CITIES

RANK/ULB		SCORE
1	INDORE (MP)	7,146
2	SURAT (GUJ)	6,925
3	NAVI MUMBAI (MAHA)	6,853
4	GVMC VIZAG (AP)	6,701
5	VIJAYAWADA (AP)	6,699

BOTTOM 5 CITIES

RANK/ULB		SCORE
96	GORAKHPUR (UP)	4,457
97	REWA (MP)	4,451
98	DAMOH (MP)	4,451
99	VAPI (GUJ)	4,450
100	AGRA (UP)	4,441



Indore is India's first 7-star garbage-free city, a key objective of the second iteration of Swachh Bharat Mission. HT

Less than 100K population

TOP 5 CITIES

RANK/ULB		SCORE
1	PANCHGANI (MAHA)	6,396
2	PATAN (C'garh)	6,239
3	KARHAD (MAHA)	6,213
4	LONAVALA (MAHA)	5,990
5	KARJAT (MAHA)	5,786

BOTTOM 5 CITIES

RANK/ULB		SCORE
96	WAI (MAHA)	5,097
97	ADBHAR (C'GARH)	5,093
98	SHAHDOL (MP)	5,091
99	SANAWAD (MP)	5,089
100	GADARWARA (MP)	5,065

Context: Gurugram, a satellite city of the national capital Delhi, ranked 19 in the Swachh Survekshan 2022 index released earlier this month.

- The Gurugram city has secured a 3-star rating in garbage free certification and has been declared as ODF++.

Swachh Survekshan Awards 2022

- **About**: Swachh Survekshan has been **conducted since 2016** and is the **world's largest urban sanitation and cleanliness survey.**
  - It is **conducted under the ambit of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).**
- **Primary goal**: to **encourage large-scale citizen participation and create awareness amongst all sections of society** about the importance of working together toward making towns and cities better places to reside in.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

Key Highlights of Swachh Survekshan Awards 2022

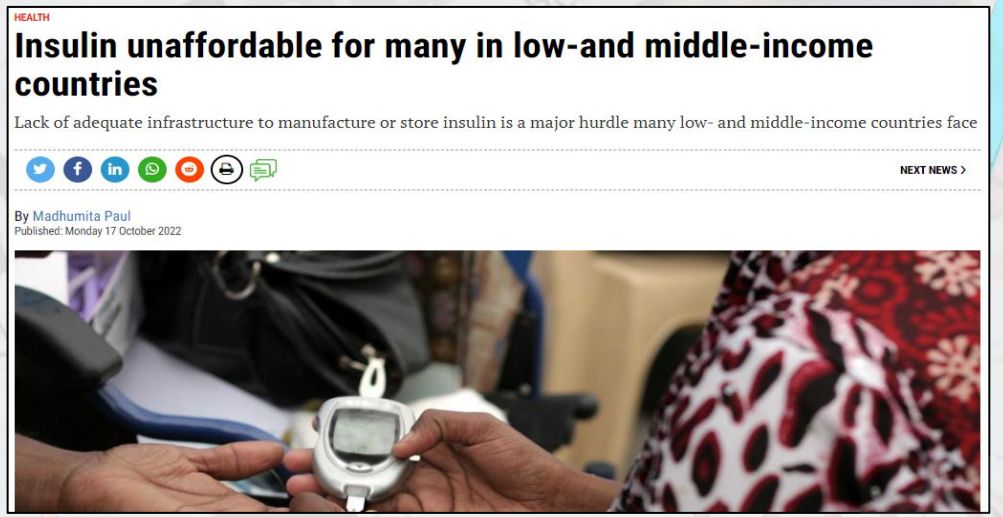
- **Cleanest City**: **In more than 1 lakh Population**, **Indore, the city of lakes and palaces, walked away with the Cleanest City title**, while Surat was adjudged the second cleanest city, for the second time in a row, Navi Mumbai bagged the third spot.
  - **In less than 1 lakh Population**, Panchgani and Karad from Maharashtra bagged the first and third positions respectively, while Patan from Chhattisgarh bagged the second position.
- **Best Ganga Town:** Haridwar in Uttarakhand received the award for the best Ganga town in more than one lakh population cities.
- **Fast Mover City Award**: Shivamogga in Karnataka.
- **Cleanest States:**
  - **States with More than 100 Urban Local Bodies**: Madhya Pradesh emerged as the 'Cleanest State', Chattisgarh in second place and third in Maharashtra.
  - **States with less than 100 Urban Local Bodies**: Tripura emerged as the Cleanest State. Jharkhand and Uttarakhand received the second and third spots respectively.

DOWN TO EARTH

Oct 19

WORLD HEALTH SUMMIT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Health)



HEALTH

Insulin unaffordable for many in low-and middle-income countries

Lack of adequate infrastructure to manufacture or store insulin is a major hurdle many low- and middle-income countries face

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Context: World Health Summit (WHS), an international health conference, is being held in Berlin, Germany, from October 16-18, 2022.

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- **Co-hosting**: This is the **first time the World Health Organization has co-hosted the global health conference.**
- **Theme for 2022:** Taking Global Health to a New Level, stressed the need for exchange between scientific disciplines and science, politics and society.
- **Focus area:** This year's summit will focus on a **pandemic treaty, polio eradication, digital health and universal health coverage.**
- **Donation**: The **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced it would commit €1.23 billion** to the effort to **end polio worldwide at the summit.**

World Health Summit

- **Unique international strategic forum for global health:** It was founded in 2009 on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin.
- **Held annually: in Berlin.**
  - It is **traditionally held under the patronage of the German Chancellor**, the French President, the President of the European Commission, and the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO).
- **Objectives:** It **brings together stakeholders from politics, science, the private sector, and civil society** from around the world to set the agenda for a healthier future.

World Health Organization (WHO)

- **About**: It is the United Nations' specialized agency for Health which was founded in 1948.
  - It began **functioning on April 7, 1948** – a date now being celebrated every year as **World Health Day.**
- **Intergovernmental organization**: works in collaboration with its member states usually through the Ministries of Health.
- **Headquarter**: situated in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **Members**: There are 194 Member States, 150 country offices, six regional offices.
  - **India is a Member State of the WHO South East Asia Region.**
- **Objective**: The WHO **provides leadership on global health matters**, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

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