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MK Yadav Sir

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INDIAN EXPRESS Page 9

IMEC

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

India, Europe & Middle East economic corridor will create jobs: Modi

AVINASH NAIR
AHMEDABAD, OCTOBER 17

THE INDIA-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor will reduce business costs, increase logistical efficiency and create a large number of jobs, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said in Mumbai on Tuesday.

"Recently under India's initiative, a step has been taken that has the potential to revolutionise the global maritime industry in the 21st century. During the G20 summit, a historic consensus happened for the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor. Several years ago, silk route had sped up global trade. This route became the foundation for the development of many countries. This historic corridor too will change the face of regional and global trade," the PM said as he virtually addressed the third edition of Global Maritime India Summit.

"The construction of next generation mega ports and international container transshipment ports, island development, inland waterways, expansion of multimodal hubs, would be taken up under this project. This corridor will reduce business cost, increase logistical efficiency, reduce impact on environment and help in creation of huge number of jobs. For the investors this is a big opportunity to align with India and become part of this initiative," he added.

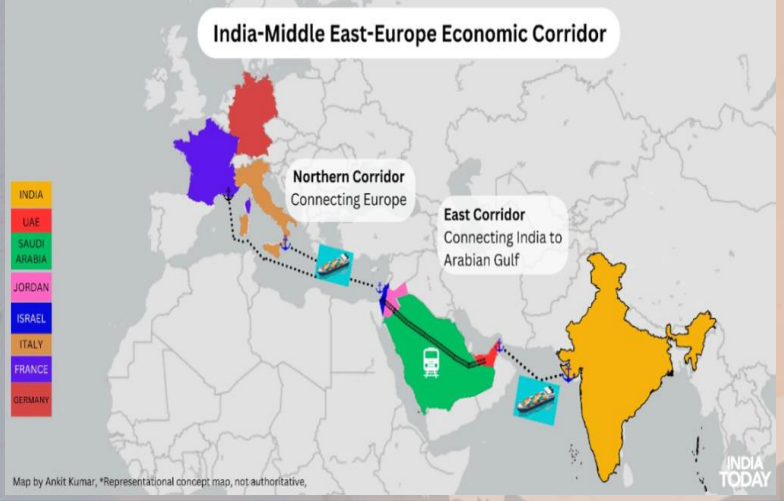
Modi also dedicated, inaugurated and laid foundation stone for 21 projects worth Rs 18,000 crore. The projects included Rs 4,539-crore all-weather, deep draft container terminal of Deendayal Port Trust (DPT) at Tuna Tekra in Gujarat that was described as an "international trade hub as part of the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor" at the inaugural event of the summit. However, the Prime Minister did not touch upon the greenfield container terminal in his speech.

He said the capacity of major ports have doubled in the last decade. "The turnaround time for container vessels in 2014 was about 42 hours. This has reduced to less than 24 hours in 2023," he added. The Prime minister also said that in the past one decade, the coastal shipping traffic has doubled, while the cargo handled by inland waterways, have grown four times.

"India will be among the top five ship-building nations in the next few decades," PM Modi said, pointing out that ship leasing activities have begun in GIFT City where "four major ship leasing companies have already registered with GIFT IFSC". He also referred to the under construction National Maritime Heritage Museum being built in Lothal.



PM Narendra Modi inaugurates the third edition of Global Maritime India Summit virtually



Context: The Prime Minister of India recently **announced that the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor will reduce business costs**, increase logistical efficiency, and create a large number of jobs during his speech in Mumbai.

India – Middle East – Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)

- **About:** The IMEC is being envisioned as a network of **transport corridors**, including railway lines and sea lanes, that is expected to aid economic growth through integration between **Asia, the Arabian Gulf, and Europe**.
- **Aim**: The arrangement will include a railway route that, upon completion, will provide a reliable and cost-effective cross-border ship-to-rail transit network to supplement existing maritime and road transport routes.
  - This will enable goods and services to transit to, from, and between India, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, and Europe.
- **Part of:** The project is a **part of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure Investment (PGII).**
- **Countries involved:** India, USA, Saudi Arabia, UAE, European Union, Italy, France and Germany.

THE HINDU

Page 1

ANTI DEFECTION LAW

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

SC gives Narwekar last chance to set timeline for anti-defection proceedings

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI



Rahul Narwekar

Maharashtra Assembly Speaker Rahul Narwekar on Tuesday was given a final opportunity by the Supreme Court to frame a realistic time schedule to hear and decide the anti-defection proceedings against Chief Minister Eknath Shinde and other MLAs.

In the previous hearing, a three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud had slammed the Speaker for reducing the proceedings to a "charade" by "merrily" deferring hearings. The court accepted Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta's submission that he would personally intervene with the Speaker during the Dussehra vacations to finalise a firm set of modalities for the pending disqualification proceedings under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution. The court posted the case for its next hearing on October 30.

On October 13, the CJI said the Speaker had disregarded the court's September 18 order to prepare a schedule to complete the disqualification proceedings against the Shinde camp. The court had even warned that it may even be compelled to set a timeline of two months for the Speaker, who is acting as tribunal under the Tenth Schedule, to complete the proceedings.

The court had categorically said it would not allow the Speaker to drag the disqualification proceedings till the next election, which would make the Tenth Schedule proceedings against the Shinde camp infructuous. On May 11, a five-judge Bench had directed the Speaker – in his capacity as tribunal under the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) of the Constitution – to hear and decide the disqualification petitions within a "reasonable time". Fifty-six MLAs are facing disqualification under the Tenth Schedule. There are 34 disqualification petitions pending, waiting for the Speaker to decide.

"The Speaker's stance will be presented before the SC. We will soon work to determine which developments should be considered illegal or unconstitutional. Only then can we proceed further," Mr. Narwekar said on Tuesday.

SEE ALSO
» PAGE 4

Context: Recently, the **Maharashtra Assembly Speaker** was given a final opportunity by the **Supreme Court to frame a realistic time schedule** to hear and **decide the anti-defection proceedings** against the Chief Minister and other MLAs.

Anti Defection Law

- **Meaning**: Defection refers to the act of **switching political allegiance**, typically when a member of a political party leaves their current party to join another political party or becomes an independent legislator.
- **Enactment of Anti-defection Law in India**: The Anti-defection Law in India was enacted in 1985 as **part of the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985**, which was incorporated into the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- **Aim**: To prevent and discourage defection among politicians.
  - They achieve this **by imposing penalties on elected representatives** who switch parties or otherwise violate party discipline.
- **Accountability to Voters and Party Cohesion**: These laws are often designed to ensure that **politicians remain accountable to the voters who elected them**.
  - They also contribute to the maintenance of stability and cohesion within political parties.

Important Provisions

- **Disqualification**: A member of a House belonging to any political party becomes disqualified for being a member of the House.
- **Nominated Members**: After six months from taking their seat in the House, a nominated member becomes ineligible to remain a member of the House if they decide to join any political party.

PIB Oct 16

INS BEAS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Security)

Ministry of Defence signs contract with Cochin Shipyard Limited for Mid Life Upgrade and Re-Powering of INS Beas

Context: The **defence ministry recently** signed a ₹ 313 crore contract with Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) for the mid-life "upgrade and re-powering" of the frontline frigate INS Beas.

- INS Beas **is the first of Brahmaputra Class Frigate** to be re-powered from Steam to Diesel Propulsion.

INS Beas

- **About**: INS Beas (F37) is a Brahmaputra-class frigate of the Indian Navy.
- It was built at the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata.
- It was commissioned on 11th July 2005.
- **Name Heritage**: It is the second ship in the Indian Navy to bear the name. The first was a Leopard-class frigate commissioned in 1960 and scrapped in 1992.
- **Role**: It is a versatile warship capable of a range of missions, including anti-aircraft, anti-submarine, and anti-ship warfare.
  - It is also used for patrolling, surveillance, and providing security to India's maritime interests.
- **Features**
  - The design and construction of the ship are **entirely Indian and are a modification of the Godavari-class frigate**.
  - It has a displacement of about 3,850 tonnes.
  - The ship has a length of 126 metres (413 feet) and a beam width of 14.5 metres (48 feet).
- **Propulsion**: 2 steam turbines
- **Speed**: It is capable of reaching speeds of over 30 knots, making it swift and agile in naval operations.
- **Operations**. It is fitted with an array of modern sensor suites and matching weapon systems.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS

Oct 17

2+2 Dialougue

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – R)

Charting the Future: Inaugural India-UK 2+2 Dialogue Sets Strategic Course for Comprehensive Partnership

Context: India and the UK recently explored cooperation in **trade, investment, defense, critical technologies**, and civil aviation during their **inaugural 2+2 foreign affairs** and defense dialogue in New Delhi.

Highlights of Dialogue

- **About:** The 2+2 dialogue is a format of meeting of the **foreign and defence ministers of India** and its allies on strategic and security issues.
- **Trade and Investment**: Both nations recently explored ways to strengthen their economic ties, with a special focus on trade and investment.
- **Defense**: The dialogue recently included **significant discussions on defense cooperation**, underlining the strategic importance of this partnership.
- **Critical Technologies**: The two countries recently explored the possibility of collaborating on critical and emerging technologies, recognizing the role of **innovation in shaping the future.**
- **Civil Aviation**: Enhancing cooperation in civil aviation recently highlighted the importance of connectivity in promoting economic and cultural exchanges.
- **Health**: Given the **global health challenges, cooperation in the health sector** was recently deemed of utmost importance.
- **Energy**: The dialogue also recently featured discussions on energy collaboration, emphasizing the need for sustainable and clean energy solutions.

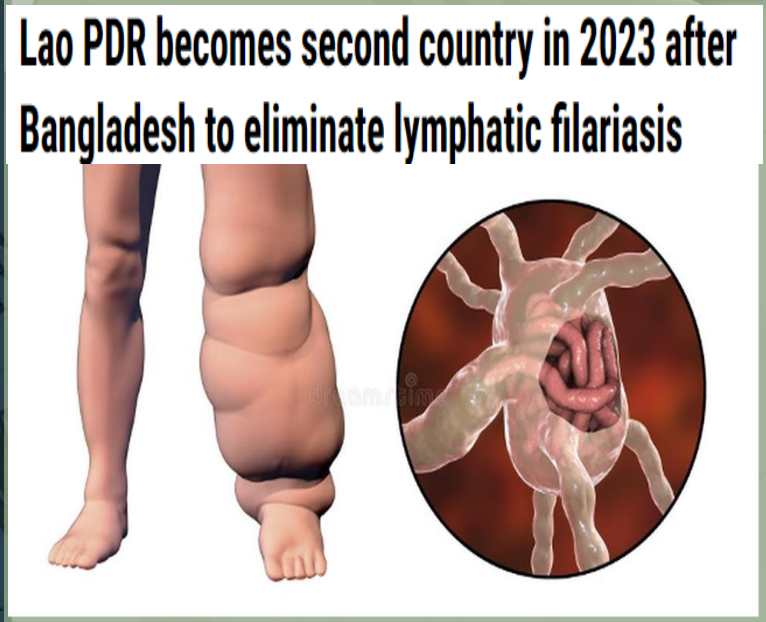
India's 2+2 dialogue: India has a 2+2 dialogue, either at the level of senior officials or ministers, with close strategic partners such as the US, Japan, Australia and Russia. The dialogue between India and the UK featured senior defence and foreign policy officials of the two sides.

DTE

Oct 17

LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech - Diseases)



Context: The **Lao People's Democratic Republic** has recently achieved the remarkable feat of eliminating **lymphatic filariasis (LF)**, a disease that cripples and has significant social and economic impact on the affected communities, as confirmed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

- **Lao PDR is now the second country** after Bangladesh to eliminate **lymphatic filariasis (LF)** in 2023. Nineteen countries have been able to eliminate LF,

Lao People's Democratic Republic

- **Laos officially the** Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR or LPDR),[e] is a **landlocked country in Southeast Asia.**
- It is the heart of the Indochinese Peninsula.
- **Bordered by**: Myanmar and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the southeast, and Thailand to the west and southwest.
- **Capital:** Vientiane.

Lymphatic Filariasis (LF)

- **About:** The Lymphatic filariasis disease, commonly known as elephantiasis, is a neglected tropical disease.
- **Transmission**: Infection occurs when filarial parasites are transmitted to humans through mosquitoes.
- **Impact on Health**: This impairs the lymphatic system and can lead to the abnormal enlargement of body parts, causing pain, severe disability, and social stigma.
- **Caused by**: Lymphatic filariasis is caused by infection with parasites classified as nematodes (roundworms) of the family Filariodidea.
- **Global scenario**: It is one of the oldest and most debilitating neglected disease, which is currently endemic in 73 countries of the world, including India.

Types of Filarial Worms

- **Wuchereria bancrofti**, responsible for 90% of the cases.
- **Brugia malayi,** which causes most of the remainder of the cases.
- **Brugia timori**, which also causes the disease.

PIB

Oct 17

RAMSAR SITES
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change conducts Wetlands Cleaning around different Ramsar Sites

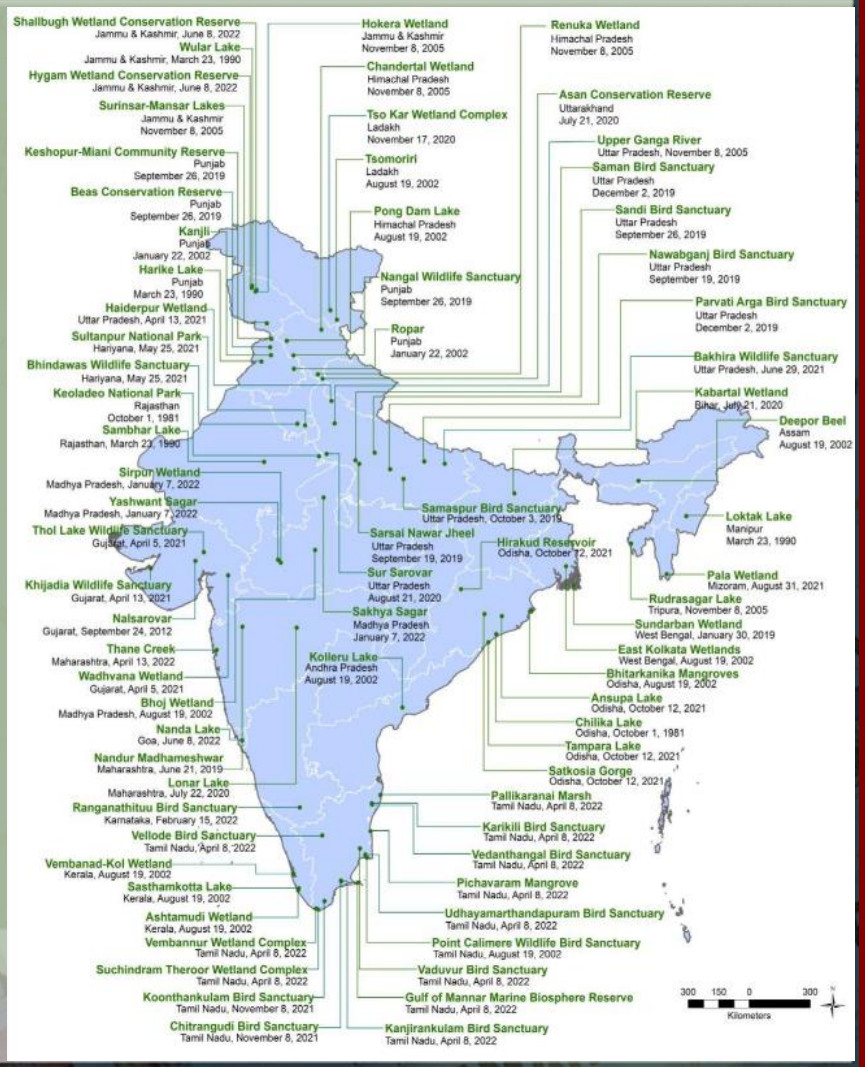
Context: Recently, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) **joined hands with State/UT Wetland Authorities** to organize wetlands **cleaning at various Amrit Dharohar sites**, which are Ramsar sites across the country.

Ramsar Sites in India

- India's Ramsar Sites, globally recognized as vital wetlands, have experienced remarkable growth.
- The nation takes **pride in its 75 Ramsar Sites, encompassing a vast** expanse of 13,26,677 hectares.
- This expansion aligns with **India's 75th year of Independence**, signifying a pivotal milestone in wetland conservation.
- **India's commitment** to the Ramsar Convention dates back to **February 1, 1982**, when it became a signatory to the treaty.

Ramsar Sites

- **About**: It is also known as Wetlands of International Importance, are areas designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
- **Established**: in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran
- It is an international treaty with the primary goal of conserving and wisely using wetlands.
- **World's First Site**: Cobourg Peninsula in Australia, designated in 1974
- **Largest area under Ramsar**: Bolivia
- **World Wetlands Day**: The 2nd of February each year.



BUSINESS STANDARD

Oct 17

BERLIN PROCESS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

EU leaders to hold summit with Western Balkans nations for joining the bloc

Context: Recently, leaders from the **European Union and the Western Balkans** held a summit in Albania's capital to discuss the path to **membership in the bloc for the six countries** of the region.

- The main topics at the annual talks — **called the Berlin Process** — are integrating the **Western Balkans into a single market** and supporting their green and digital transformation.
- The **nations in the region** are Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

Berlin Process

- A platform for high-level cooperation between the leaders of the 6 Western Balkan countries (WB6).
- The Process also **involves the EU institutions**, international financial institutions, the **region's civil society, youth and businesses**.
- **Establishment**: 2014
- **Objective**: Improve connectivity, neighbourly, and interpersonal relationships among WB6 countries.
- **Integrate the WB6 countries** into a single market.
- **Support their green and digital** transformation.
- Provide support for the **European Union (EU) integration** of the WB6 countries.



Balkan Countries

- **WB6**: Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia
- **Balkan Countries**: Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Greece, Turkey and WB6.

LIVEMINT Page 2

EDIBLE OIL & FSSAI

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

'Blended edible oil beneficial'

Puja Das
puja.das@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has said that banning the blending of edible oils, particularly sunflower oil, has no scientific rationale, as there is no food safety or health concern in consuming them.

Instead, the food regulator said in a much-awaited report that blending is beneficial for health, and improves the properties of edible oil.

The FSSAI added that there is not enough data to support the idea that banning blended sunflower oil will increase domestic production of sunflower oil. Also, blended edible oil is more affordable, it said.

An inter-ministerial committee was set up last year under the chairmanship of the special secretary in the health and family welfare ministry to review the blending of edible oils in general and sunflower oil in particular.

This came "after the government found through a field survey that there was an increase in mustard oilseed area post the FSSAI's ban on the blending of mustard oil for production of multi-sourced edible vegetable oils with effect in June 2021," a member of the committee said on request of anonymity.

"The inter-ministerial committee came up with the report, not public yet, and presented its recommendations to the government. It will now be reviewed by the government and a decision will be taken," the committee member said.

Queries sent to the FSSAI, the agriculture ministry, the ministry of consumer affairs, food and public distribution, and the ministry of health and family welfare ministries remained unanswered at press time.



An inter-ministerial panel was set up to review the blending of edible oils last year. BLOOMBERG

The food regulator banned the blending of mustard oil with any oil effective from 8 June 2021

In 2021-22, India is estimated to have produced record-high mustard seeds in the rabi, or winter, crop season of 11.9 million tonnes (mt) against the previous year's 10.2 mt, according to the agriculture ministry.

The FSSAI banned the blending of mustard oil with any oil effective from 8 June 2021 to benefit farmers, provide healthy oil for human consumption and decrease India's dependence on edible oil imports by increasing production.

India imports around 25 mt of edible oil, nearly 60% of its total annual domestic consumption. As per the agriculture ministry's third advance estimate, India produced 204,000 tonnes of sunflower seed in 2022-23 as compared with 111,000 tonnes in the previous year.

Domestic consumption of sunflower oil is 2.5 mt. The huge supply gap is met through imports from countries like Ukraine, Russia and Argentina.

Context: The **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)** recently declared that there is no scientific rationale for banning the **blending of edible oils, particularly sunflower oil**, as there is **no food safety or health concern** in consuming them.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

- **Established:** Under Food Safety and Standards , 2006
- **Nodal ministry:** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- **Headquarters**: Delhi
- **Aim**: To regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

Edible Oil

- **About**: Oilseeds and edible oils rank among the most highly sensitive essential commodities.
- **Largest Consumer**: India holds the distinction of being the globe's second-largest consumer and foremost importer of vegetable oil.
- **Popular Edible Oils in India**: Palm oil, soya bean oil, sunflower oil, and mustard oil.
- **India's Diverse Oilseed Production**: Rapeseeds, soybeans, peanuts, groundnuts, copra, cottonseeds, and sunflower seeds.
- **Import Dependency**: Currently, India satisfies roughly 55% to 60% of its edible oil demand through imports.
- **Soybean Oil Importation**: Soybean oil accounts for 22% of imports and primarily originates from Argentina and Brazil.
- **Sunflower Oil Imports**: Sunflower oil, comprising 15% of imports, is predominantly sourced from Ukraine and Russia.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Oct 16

JAGESHWAR TEMPLE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Art and Culture)

Must visit Parvati Kund and Jageshwar temples in Kumaon: PM Modi

Context: Prime Minister of India has encouraged **people to visit the Parvati Kund and Jageshwar temples** in the **Kumaon region of Uttarakhand**, emphasizing their natural beauty and spiritual significance.



Jageshwar Temple

- **Located:** In the Almora district of Uttarakhand's Kumaun region, is a renowned Hindu pilgrimage town.
- This sacred town is famous for **its group of 125 ancient temples**, which date back to the **7th to the 14th century** and were primarily constructed and restored by the Katyuri dynasty kings.
- **Dedicated**: Lord Shiva.
- **Features:** The town is believed to be the place where the worship of Lord Shiva originated, as per the **Skandha Purana and Linga Purana**, making it a place of great religious significance.
  - Jageshwar was also a prominent **center for Lakulisha Shaivism**, a revivalist sect devoted to Lord Shiva.
  - The temples in Jageshwar are **architecturally fascinating, showcasing a blend of North Indian Nagara** and **South/Central Indian architectural** styles.

Parvati Kund

- Parvati Kund in Pithoragarh is one of **India's most revered shrines.** At an elevation of about 5,338 feet the **Hindu pilgrimage site** draws the faithful every year.
- The site has **great spiritual significance** and is believed to be the **site where Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati meditated**.

HINDUSTAN TIMES Page 1

SAME SEX MARRIAGE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Social Issues)

No legal marriage rights for same-sex couples, rules SC

Utkarsh Anand
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The Supreme Court on Tuesday refused to grant legal recognition to same-sex couples and said only Parliament and state legislatures can validate marital unions in a ruling that disappointed millions Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ+) people in India.

By a 3-2 majority, the court also declined to grant constitutional protection to civil unions and adoption rights for queer couples, noting that mandating the State to grant recognition or legal status to some unions will violate the doctrine of separation of powers and could lead to unforeseeable consequences.

"This court cannot make law; it can only interpret it and give effect to it. The court, in the exercise of the power of judicial review, must remain clear of matters, particularly those impinging on policy which fall in the legislative domain," the verdict said.

The Constitution bench – comprising Chief Justice of India (CJI) Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud and justices Sanjay Kishan Kaul, S Ravindra Bhat, Hima Kohli and PS Narasimha – was unanimous that the right to marry was not a fundamental right, and said it was beyond the remit of courts to issue a positive direction to the legislature to characterise same-sex marriages and queer relationships through a new instrument of law.

"The directions or orders of this court cannot encroach upon the domain of the legislature," said the unanimous view of the bench, noting that Parliament and state assemblies have enacted laws creating and regulating socio-legal institution of marriage under the Constitution.

But the two sides differed on two key aspects – recognition of civil unions, considered the world over as the first step towards granting full marriage equality, and adoption rights.

The ruling crushed the hopes of some 50-odd petitioners who

continued on >13

Five-judge bench split on some issues

WHERE THE BENCH AGREED

- Can't grant legal recognition to same-sex marriages
- Right to marry is not a fundamental right
- Can't strike down Special Marriage Act for not recognising queer couples
- Transperson can marry a person of opposite sex
- Queer couples should face no discrimination, have right to cohabit
- Centre's panel should examine the issue

WHERE IT DISAGREED (IN A 3-2 SPLIT)

- No right to civil unions for queer couples
- Can't direct State to recognise non-statutory relationship
- Can't obligate State to provide benefits to queer couples
- Queer couples can't jointly adopt a child
- For legislature to create new rights and obligations



HEARTBREAK, PAIN AS QUEER PEOPLE COME TO TERMS WITH SETBACK

Dhamini Ratnam and Dhrubo Jyoti
letters@hindustantimes.com

MUMBAI/ NEW DELHI: Four years ago, October 17 brought bliss into Bhawna Singh's life. That day, buoyed by the Supreme Court's landmark verdict decriminalising homosexuality in 2018, Singh decided to solemnise her relationship with her partner, Kajal Chauhan. Battling threats of murder from homophobic parents and hostility from the authorities, the couple fled their homes and met at a temple. "Kajal put sindoor on my head. And I fasted for her, since it was karwa chauth," she said. But the 24-year-old felt her heart sink on Tuesday morning.

She and Chauhan are part of a 50-odd-strong club who pushed the top court to legalise same-sex unions in India, a plea that was rejected on Tuesday.

>P9

Context: The **Supreme Court recently ruled** by a 3-2 majority that there **cannot be legal recognition for same-sex marriages**.

- **Chief Justice of India,** said the **court can't make law** but only interpret it and it is for Parliament to change the Special Marriage Act.

Key points from Supreme Court's five-bench ruling on same-sex marriage

- **No legal recognition** of same-sex marriages.
- **No constitutional or fundamental right** to civil unions.
- **Centre's high-powered committee** to examine concerns of same-sex couples.
- No constitutional protection to civil unions and adoption rights for queer couples.

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.
- **In Navtej Johar v Union of India case:** SC said that the LGBTQ community are equal citizens and underlined that there cannot be discrimination in law based on sexual orientation and gender.

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.

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