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2 August 2023

GI TAGS FOR GOAN MANGOES AND BEBINCA CRAFTS FROM RAJASTHAN AND U.P.

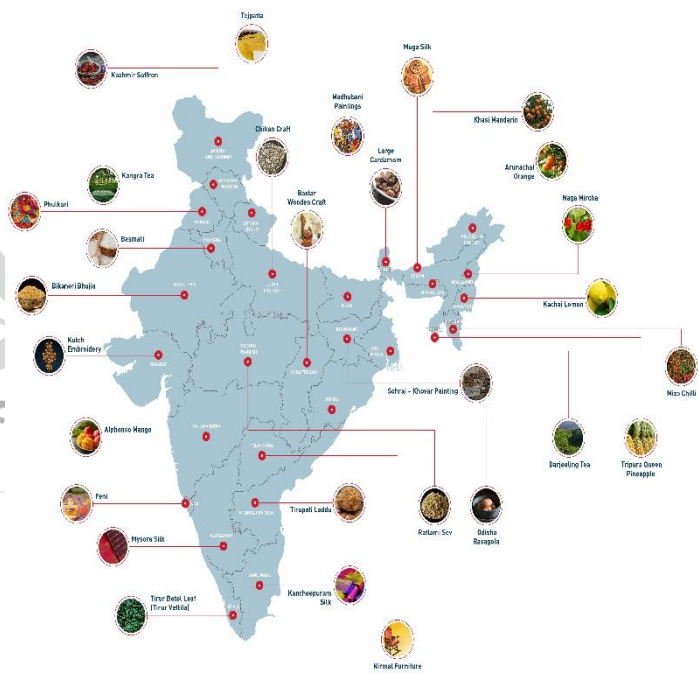
SOURCE : [TH](#)

GS 3 ECONOMY

WHY IN NEWS : RECENTLY MANGO AND SOME CRAFTS GOT GI TAGS

Geographical Indication tag, is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin.

For example, Darjeeling tea has a GI tag because it is a type of tea that is grown in the Darjeeling region of India.



- It is governed and directed by the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
- The decision and declaration made in accordance with Articles 1 (2) and 10 of the Paris Convention establish that the safeguarding of industrial property and geographical indications are integral components of intellectual property.
- This label remains valid for ten years, after which it is eligible for renewal.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GI TAG:

- **Protects the reputation and quality of products from a particular place:** The GI tag helps to protect this reputation and ensure that consumers can be confident that they are getting genuine product.
- **Helps consumers to identify authentic and high-quality products:** GI tags can help consumers to identify products that are authentic and of high quality.
- **Promotes the economic development of the region where the product is produced:** This is because they can attract tourists and businesses to the region, and they can also help to raise the prices of the products, which can benefit producers.
- Once a product is labeled with this tag, no individual or company can sell a similar item using the same name.
- Registering a product under the GI (Geographical Indication) system grants it legal protection and safeguards it from unauthorized utilization by others.

PRELIMS SPECIFIC :

JALESAR DHATU SHILP: Jalesar Dhatu Shilp is a metal craft that originated in the town of Jalesar, Rajasthan, India. The craft is known for its use of brass and bronze to create intricate and decorative objects, such as idols, jewellery, and utensils.

GOA MANKURAD MANGO: The mangoes are grown in a variety of soils, but they prefer sandy loam soils. The Mankurad mango season in Goa is from April to June.

GOAN BEBINCA: Goan Bebinca is a multi-layered cake of Indo-Portuguese cuisine in Goa, India. It is made with a batter of flour, sugar, ghee, egg yolks, and coconut milk.

Udaipur Koftgari Metal Craft: It is a form of damascening, which is the art of decorating metal with inlaid patterns. In Udaipur Koftgari, the patterns are created by inlaying silver or gold wire into the surface of iron or steel. The wire is then hammered and polished to create a smooth, seamless finish.

Bikaner Kashidakari : The craft is characterized by its intricate designs, which are created using a variety of stitches, including chain stitch, buttonhole stitch, and satin stitch. The colors used in Bikaner Kashidakari are typically bright and vibrant, and the motifs often include floral patterns, animals, and geometric shapes.

Jodhpur bandej : The technique involves tying and dyeing the fabric in a specific pattern to create a unique and beautiful design. Jodhpur Bandhej is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the most popular traditional crafts in India.

PROCESS OF GETTING A GI TAG:

- Identify the product that you want to register for a GI tag. The product must have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin.
- Gather evidence to support your claim that the product has a specific geographical origin and possesses qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. This evidence could include historical documents, scientific studies, and expert opinions.
- Complete the application form for a GI tag. The application form can be found on the website of the Geographical Indication Registry in India.

- Pay the application fee. The application fee varies depending on the type of product that you are registering.
- Submit the application to the Geographical Indication Registry. The application can be submitted online or by mail.
- The application will be reviewed by the Geographical Indication Registry. The registry will consider the evidence that you have submitted and decide whether to register the GI tag
- If the GI tag is granted, your product will be registered with the Geographical Indication Registry. You will be issued a certificate of registration.

CONCLUSION:

The granting of a GI tag to these products will serve multiple purposes: safeguarding their uniqueness and genuineness, amplifying their recognition and popularity both domestically and internationally, and fostering improved economic prospects for the craftsmen and farmers engaged in their creation. Additionally, it will contribute to the conservation and promotion of India's abundant cultural heritage and diversity.



THE INDIAN INSTITUTES OF MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023

SOURCE: [TH](#), [IE](#)

GS 2 POLITY

The Indian Institutes of Management (Amendment) Bill, 2023, presented in the Lok Sabha, seeks to modify the existing legislation that oversees the management of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). The proposed changes include granting the government increased authority in appointing and dismissing IIM Directors and initiating investigations.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL:

- The proposal suggests modifying the 2017 Act to enable the Visitor to appoint the Chairman of the Council of IIMs.

- Section 16 of the Act has been revised to enhance the authority of the Visitor in the appointment of Directors for IIMs.

- It proposes that the President should become a visitor to all the IIMs.

- A new section 10A is inserted to make the President a visitor to every institute.
- It authorizes the central administration to form a provisional government if the said council is abolished or dissolved.
- The Bill classifies the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai as IIM, Mumbai.

PRELIMS SPECIFIC

TYPES OF AMENDMENTS FOR CONSTITUTION

SIMPLE MAJORITY	This refers to the majority of more than 50% of the members present and voting.
SPECIAL MAJORITY	A bill is said to be passed, if it is supported by a majority of 2/3rd members present and voting supported by over 50% of the total strength of the House.
Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ This type of majority is required when federal structures need to be amended➤ Apart from special majority by both the houses of the parliament, it requires consent of half of the state legislature by a simple majority.➤ There is no time limit within which states should give their consent to the bill

- Under the Act, the Forum also comprises of the Chairpersons of four Institutes, by rotation for two years.

COMPARISON OF IIM AMENDMENT BILL 2017 AND IIM AMENDMENT BILL 2023:

PROVISION	IIM AMENDMENT BILL 2017	IIM AMENDMENT BILL 2023
Scope of the Act	The Act declares Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) as institutes of national importance and regulates their functioning.	The Act further expands the network of IIMs, enhances their governance, empowers them academically, and ensures they adhere to the global standards in management and research.
Composition of the Board of Governors	The Board of Governors (BoG) of each IIM shall consist of 15 members, including the Chairperson, who shall be appointed by the Central Government.	The BoG of each IIM shall consist of 17 members, including the Chairperson, who shall be nominated by the Visitor.
Powers of the Visitor	The Visitor shall have the power to appoint the Chairperson of the BoG, remove the Chairperson of the BoG, and appoint the Director of an IIM.	The Visitor shall have the power to appoint the Chairperson of the BoG, remove the Chairperson of the BoG, appoint the Director of an IIM, and audit the functioning of an IIM
Other provisions	The Act also provides for the establishment of a Forum of Chairpersons of IIMs and the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer for each IIM.	The Act also provides for the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Management Education and the appointment of a National Coordinator for Management Education

CONCLUSION

The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are crucial institutions in moulding the country's future leaders and fostering economic progress. The 2023 IIM Amendment Bill is a notable move by the government to tackle governance and accountability issues within the IIM system. By creating the role of a Visitor and granting them supervisory powers, the government aims to achieve a harmonious blend of independence and responsibility.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2023

SYLLABUS: GSII- POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

SOURCE & REFERENCE: [TH](#) , [INDIAN EXPRESS](#) , [LIVEMINT](#) , [PRS](#)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL:

- The Bill establishes the **National Capital Civil Services Authority**, which consists of the **Chief Minister, Chief Secretary of Delhi, Principal Home Secretary of Delhi**. The Authority will make **recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor (LG)** regarding transfers and postings of officials and disciplinary matters.
- The **Bill empowers the LG to exercise his sole discretion on several matters** including those recommended by the National Capital Civil Services Authority, and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.
- It authorises department secretaries to bring to the notice of the LG, the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary any matter that may bring Delhi Government into controversy with the Central Government.

KEY ISSUES AND ANALYSIS:

1. **Enhanced LG Power:** The amendment to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act 1991 aims to amplify the authority of the Lieutenant Governor (LG) of Delhi.
2. **Overtaking Supreme Court:** The ordinance intends to reverse the impact of a Supreme Court judgment and reinforce the LG's role in Delhi's administration.
3. **Establishment of NCCSA:** The ordinance establishes the National Capital Civil Service Authority (NCCSA) to advise the LG on various matters such as transfers, postings, and vigilance.
4. **Federalism Concerns:** Critics argue that the ordinance infringes on the principle of federalism by granting the LG more power than the elected government.
5. **Undemocratic Shift:** Some view the ordinance as undemocratic since it empowers the LG more than the elected representatives of Delhi's people.
6. **Erosion of Elected Government's Power:** The ordinance is seen as potentially weakening the authority of the elected Delhi government.

TIMELINE ON KEY LEGISLATIONS AND JUDGEMENTS ON DELHI:

YEAR	DEVELOPMENT
1956	States Reorganization Act is passed. Delhi classified as a Union Territory
1991-92	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 69th Constitutional Amendment (Article 239AA) is passed to make Delhi a UT with legislature.• The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Act, 1991 is passed.• The 70th Constitutional Amendment is passed which provides for certain laws of Parliament (amending Article 239AA) to not be deemed as an amendment to the Constitution.

2015	Ministry of Home Affairs issues a notification taking away the control over services from the Delhi legislature, and empowering the LG to discharge functions of the Central Government in relation to the same.
2016	Delhi High Court holds that services lie outside the purview of the Delhi legislative assembly and executive.
2018	The Supreme Court rules that the LG must act on the “ aid and advice ” of the council of ministers of Delhi.
2019	A two-judge bench of the Supreme Court delivers a split verdict while ruling over the issue of services
2021	Union government amends the GNCTD Act, 1991, expanding the list of matters where the LG’s opinion was mandatory and the nature of Bills that LG could refer to the President.
2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court rules that Delhi government has control over services in Delhi. • Central government promulgates an Ordinance to amend the GNCTD Act, 1991 to exclude “services” from the purview of Delhi legislature. • The GNCTD (Amendment) Bill, 2023 was introduced in Lok Sabha on August 1, 2023 to replace the Ordinance.

PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL CIVIL SERVICE AUTHORITY (NCCSA):

- **NCCSA Composition:** The National Capital Civil Service Authority (NCCSA) comprises the Chief Minister of Delhi, the Chief Secretary, and the Principal Secretary of the Home department.
- **Majority-Based Decision:** The NCCSA's decisions are determined by a majority vote, allowing the two senior bureaucrats to potentially override the Chief Minister's stance.
- **LG Disagreement:** If the Lieutenant Governor (LG) opposes NCCSA's recommendations, the NCCSA is empowered to send them back for further review.
- **LG's Ultimate Authority:** In case of a persistent difference of opinion, the final say rests with the LG, effectively overturning the Supreme Court's ruling.

IMPACT ON FEDERAL STRUCTURE:

- **Constitutional Provision:** The ordinance impacts Article 239AA which provides the elected government a clear say in the institutional governance of Delhi and gives bureaucrats a prominent role in the governance of Delhi.
- **Accountability:** Officers appointed would be accountable to Union Government and not to the Chief Minister of Delhi who represents the “will of the people”.
- **Cooperative Federalism:** The ordinance would impact the principle of cooperative federalism and state government would become wary of the extensive power given to LG/Governors by the Union Government.
- **Challenges authority of courts:** The ordinance challenges the authority of the Supreme Court and impacts the federal structure of the Constitution where the Supreme Court has the final say in interpreting the Constitution.
- **Asymmetric model of federalism:** The ordinance challenges the asymmetric model where under Article 239AA, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi represents the will of people at the regional level and the union government at the national level.

- **Parliamentary democracy:** The power to veto a decision of the Chief Minister in the National Capital Civil Service Authority (NCCSA) goes against the principle of parliamentary democracy.

CONCLUSION \ WAY AHEAD:

Sarkaria Commission Recommendations on Governor:

1. The Governor should be an individual of repute and from outside the state.
2. The appointee should not have an active political engagement for a certain period before nomination.
3. Upon completion of the term, the former Governor should not be eligible for other prominent governmental roles except for a possible second term, or election as Vice-President or President of India.
4. Reasonable post-retirement benefits should be provided at the conclusion of the Governor's tenure.
5. The Governor's role should be impartial, avoiding excessive involvement in regional politics of the state.
6. Selection should occur in consultation with the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Vice-President of India, and the Chief Minister of the respective state.

The Punchhi Commission:

1. Giving the states more powers over natural resources.
2. Giving the states more powers over economic planning.
3. Establishing a mechanism for resolving Centre-State disputes.

The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC):

1. Giving the states more powers over education and healthcare.
2. Giving the states more powers over agriculture and rural development.
3. Establishing a federal public service commission