

KARNATAKA TOPS NITI AAYOG INNOVATION INDEX LIST

In News:

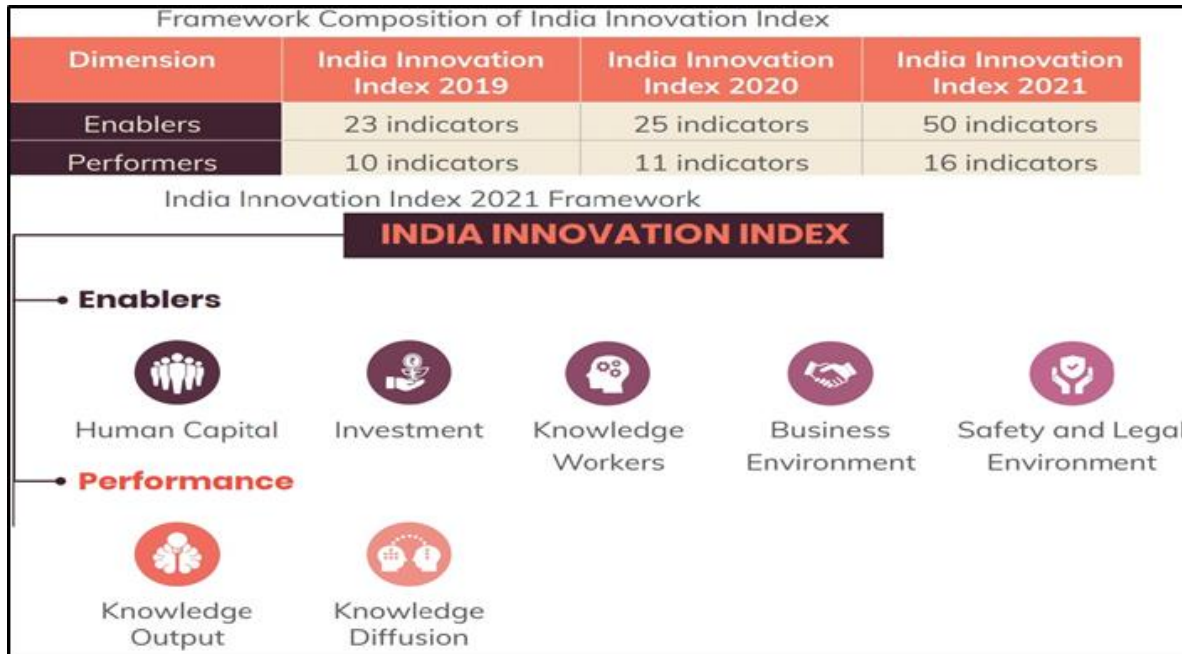
- Karnataka has bagged the top rank in NITI Aayog's India Innovation Index, 2021.

India Innovation Index

- The India Innovation Index is a comprehensive tool for the evaluation and development of the country's innovation ecosystem.
- It is prepared by NITI Aayog and the Institute for Competitiveness.
- It ranks the states and the union territories on their innovation performance to build healthy competition amongst them.
- India Innovation Index 2021 is the third edition of this report.
- India Innovation Index 2019 was the first edition.

Methodology

- The latest framework of the index has been mapped from the Global Innovation Index.
- The number of indicators has increased from 36 (in the India Innovation Index 2020) to 66 (in the India Innovation Index 2021).



- All the indicators in the Enabler pillars cover features crucial for promoting innovation within a state/union territory.
- Indicators in the Performance pillars represent a nation's output in knowledge creation and competitiveness.
- The report segregates all the States/UTs in three categories
 - Major States
 - North East and Hill States
 - UT and City states

News Summary

- NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Suman Bery released the India Innovation Index 2021.

Key Highlights

Innovation index

The table lists the score and ranking of 17 major States in the third edition of NITI Aayog's India Innovation Index. Karnataka ranked first followed by Telangana and Haryana while Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Bihar were ranked at the bottom of the index



State	Score	Rank	State	Score	Rank
Karnataka	18.01	1	M.P.	12.74	13
Telangana	17.66	2	Gujarat	12.41	14
Haryana	16.35	3	Bihar	11.58	15
Maharashtra	16.06	4	Odisha	11.42	16
Tamil Nadu	15.69	5	Chhattisgarh	10.97	17

- **Top Performers**

- Karnataka has bagged the top rank among the category of major states.
 - Karnataka's high score can be attributed to its peak performance in attracting FDI and a large number of venture capital deals.
- Manipur secured the lead in the Northeast and Hill States category.
- Chandigarh was the top performer in the Union Territories and City States category.

- **Worst performers**

- Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar and Gujarat were at the bottom of the index among major states category.
- In NE and Hill States category, Nagaland, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram were at the bottom.
- Similarly, in UT and City States category, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu were at the bottom.

- **India's average innovation score is insufficient**

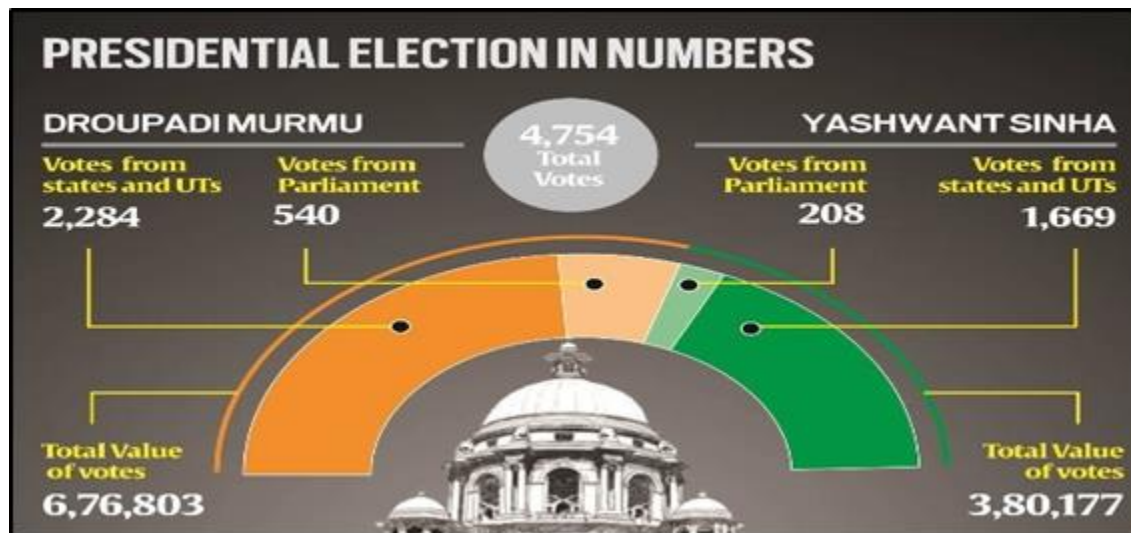
- The report highlighted that India's ambitious target is to be named among the top 25 nations in the Global Innovation Index (GII).
- GI ranks the innovation ecosystem performance of economies around the globe each year.

- It is released by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in partnership with other institutions.
 - India was ranked 46th in the GII 2021 rankings.
 - Against this, the current report noted that India's average innovation score is insufficient.
 - The overall index score is about 14.56.
 - **Suggestions given**
 - The report has recommended measures, such as:
 - increasing Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GDERD),
 - promoting private sector participation in R&D
 - closing the gap between industry demand and what the country produces through its education systems.
 - **Importance of Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GDERD) highlighted**
 - The report went on to state that countries that spend less on GDERD fail to retain their human capital in the long run.
 - It affects their abilities to innovate as this ability is highly dependent on the quality of human capital.
 - Currently, India's GDERD as a percentage of GDP stood at about 0.7%.
 - Hence, the report suggested that GDERD needs considerable improvement and should touch at least 2%.
 - This would play an instrumental role in achieving the goal of 5 trillion economy.
 - **Private sector needs to pick up pace in R&D**
 - The report noted that public expenditure is productive up to some extent; once the growth follows a trajectory, it is desirable to shift to R&D mostly drive by the private sector.
 - It gave example of countries such as South Korea, and the U.S. where the presence of private players is evident.
 - Therefore, it is important for India to find that inflexion point after which private sector takes over the government sector.
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DROUPADI MURMU, 64, GETS 64% OF VOTE, WILL BE YOUNGEST PREZ

In News:

- Former Jharkhand Governor and National Democratic Alliance (NDA) candidate Droupadi Murmu was elected the 15th President of India.
- She becomes the first tribal woman to be appointed to the position and the youngest as well.



In Focus: Election of President in India

Constitutional and legal provisions

- Following Articles of Indian Constitution deal with the election of President in India:
 - Article 52 - There shall be a President of India.
 - Article 54 - Election of President (Defines electoral college)
 - Article 55 - Manner of election of President
 - Article 57 - Eligibility for re-election
 - Article 58 - Qualifications for election as President
 - Article 62 - Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of president and the term of office or person elected to fill casual vacancy
- Pursuant to the provisions of Indian Constitution, the parliament enacted the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.

- This act empowers the Election Commission of India to issue a notification calling the election on or after the 60th day before the expiry of the term of office of the outgoing President.

Method

- As per Article 55(3), the election of President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and
- The voting at such election shall be held by secret ballot.

Nomination

- A nomination paper of a candidate for the election has to be made in the prescribed form and it has to be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and at least 50 electors as seconders.
- The security deposit for the election, of Rs 15000/- should also be deposited with the returning officer.
- By convention, the Secretary General, Lok Sabha or the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha is appointed as the Returning Officer, by rotation.
- Secretary General of Rajya Sabha is the returning officer for the 2022 Presidential poll.

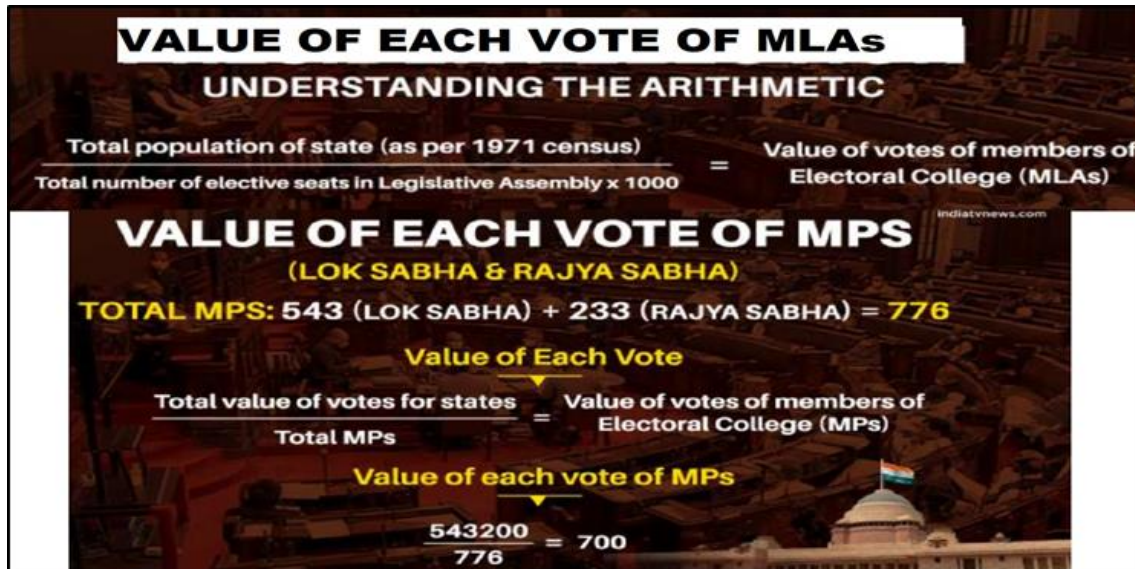
Eligibility

- **Qualification for election as President:**
- Must be above 35-yrs old; Must not hold any office of profit;
- Must have qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha; Must be registered as an elector of India;

Electoral College

- The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected MPs of both Houses of Parliament and elected MLAs of the states and Delhi and Puducherry.
- Nominated members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and the Assemblies, and members of state Legislative Councils, are not part of the electoral college.

Value of vote of electors



VALUE OF EACH VOTE OF MLAs
UNDERSTANDING THE ARITHMETIC

Total population of state (as per 1971 census) / Total number of elective seats in Legislative Assembly x 1000 = Value of votes of members of Electoral College (MLAs)

VALUE OF EACH VOTE OF MPS
(LOK SABHA & RAJYA SABHA)

TOTAL MPS: 543 (LOK SABHA) + 233 (RAJYA SABHA) = 776

Value of Each Vote

Total value of votes for states / Total MPs = Value of votes of members of Electoral College (MPs)

Value of each vote of MPs

$\frac{543200}{776} = 700$

- The value of votes of MLAs differs from state to state. However, the value of votes of all MPS is the same.
- The value of votes of electors is basically determined on the basis of population of the states in accordance with the manner laid in Article 55(2).
- In order to stipulate uniformity in the scale of representation, a formula based on the population of each state is used to determine the value of the vote of the members.
- For the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha MPs, the total value of votes of all states and UTs is divided by the total number of MPs (elected) to get the value of votes per MP.
- The winning candidate has to get at least 50 per cent plus one vote to be declared elected.

News Summary

- Droupadi Murmu became the first tribal woman to be elected as President of India. A month younger than Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, who assumed office in 1977, she will be the youngest president ever.
- She defeated the opposition candidate Yashwant Sinha, by a margin of 947 votes, bagging 64.03% of the electoral college votes.

INDIA – UK MOU ON MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION

India and the UK sign MoU on Mutual Recognition of Academic Qualification to facilitate student mobility and academic collaboration between Higher Education Institution (HEIs).



About:

- In May 2021, during the Virtual Summit between Prime Ministers of India and UK, a comprehensive Roadmap to 2030 was adopted for an enhanced bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Both sides also agreed to a new Enhanced Trade Partnership.
- Education forms an important pillar of this roadmap. In light of India’s National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), the two sides agreed to expand educational by agreeing to a mutual recognition of academic qualifications.
- This is a landmark moment in our bilateral educational relations as signing of this MoU would enable smoother student mobility between the two countries and help in developing stronger institutional collaboration and widen the scope of academic and research collaboration between the Higher Education Institutions of both countries.