

SHORT NEWS:

1. FIRST PIG LIVER TRANSPLANT IN HUMAN

NEWS: In a medical breakthrough achieved by Chinese Doctors, a pig's Liver has been transplanted into a Human being.

More Details about the Transplant Operation

- The liver was **transplanted into a brain-dead adult person** at the Fourth Military Medical University in the Chinese city of Xi'an
- **Published In:** The study, “**Gene-modified pig-to-human liver xenotransplantation**” was published in the journal **Nature**.
- The liver was **sourced from a miniature pig**, which had six edited genes.



Significance:

- **Bridge Organ:** The transplant can help serve as a 'bridge organ' to support people who are waiting for a human donor.
 - The pig liver **did not completely replace the patient's original liver**.

- **Future potential** of xenotransplantation as a **bridge graft or permanent placement will be studied more** comprehensively.

About Xenotransplantation

- Xenotransplantation (cross-species transplantation) **is the process of transplanting living cells, tissues, or organs from one species to another**, primarily from animals to humans
- **Purpose:** The primary driver for xenotransplantation is **to address the shortage of human organs** available for transplantation and save lives.
- **Examples:**
 - **Pig-to-Human Kidney Transplants:** A **successful transplantation** has been performed by Massachusetts General Hospital and New York University
 - **Pig-to-Human Heart Transplants:** Research teams at the University of Maryland School of Medicine have performed pig-to-human heart transplantation.

2.GREEN GRABBING

NEWS: The **Asia Development Bank (ADB)-funded Assam Solar Park** faces opposition from local communities for allegedly engaging in ‘green grabbing’ of indigenous land.



About Green Grabbing

- **Definition:** Green grabbing occurs when land is repurposed for environmental projects like carbon offsetting, biodiversity reserves, afforestation, or clean energy.
 - The term **Green Grabbing** was first used by the **Guardian journalist John Vidal** to refer to the **appropriation of land and resources for environmental ends**
- **Impact:** It displaces communities, threatens livelihoods, undermines food security, and erodes local knowledge that sustains agrobiodiversity.
- **Tactics:** Land is **often acquired coercively** under the pretext of environmental conservation or sustainable development.

Case of Assam's Karbi Anglong

- **Scarcity of Fertile Land:** The hilly terrain **limits arable land**, making **fertile areas crucial for indigenous communities**.
- **Government Initiative:** Assam's plan to establish solar parks has led to **land acquisition, reducing agricultural space**.
- **Effect on Indigenous Communities:** The **Karbi and Naga people** face **displacement, loss of livelihood, and threats to their traditional way of life**.

3. DX-EDGE

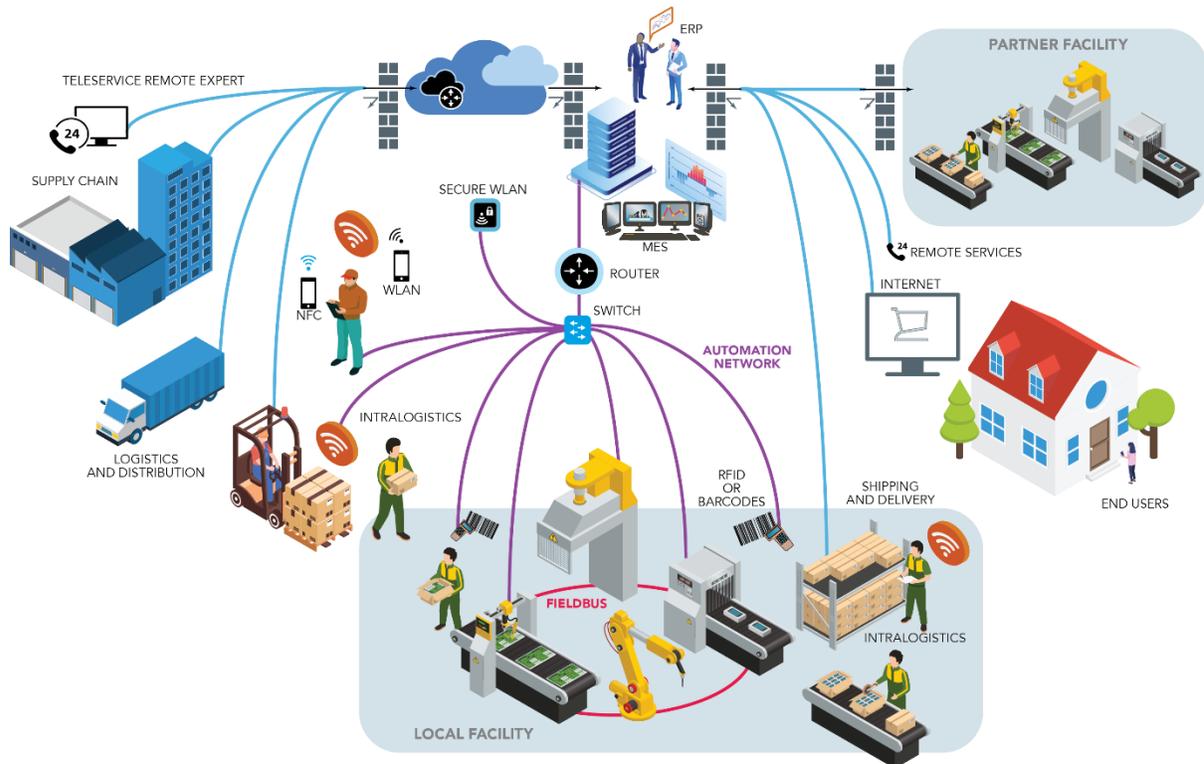
NEWS: The NITI Aayog launched a new initiative called **DX-EDGE (Empowering Excellence and Growth through Digital Transformation)** to support and enhance the performance of India's MSMEs (Medium, Small, and Micro Enterprises).

What is DX-EDGE?

DX-EDGE is a national program aimed at boosting digital transformation for MSMEs by:

- Building a **strong ecosystem** connecting MSMEs, technology providers, and academic institutions.
- Enhancing MSMEs' access to technology **at lower costs** to improve efficiency, increase revenues, and enhance their global competitiveness.
- **Key Highlights**

- **Support for 6 Crore MSMEs:** The initiative will help MSMEs across India through the use of **advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital solutions.**
- **Skilled Workforce Development:** DX-EDGE will create a large pool of technical experts.
- **Significance of DX- EDGE**
 - **Promotes Collaboration:** The program will bring together public, private, and academic sectors to encourage innovation.
 - **Adoption of Digital Technologies:** MSMEs need to embrace **digitalization and frontier technologies** to remain competitive in the modern economy.



4. WHO GLOBAL TRADITIONAL MEDICINE CENTRE (GTMC)

Context: The World Health Organisation’s (WHO) Global Traditional Medicine Centre (GTMC) is established in Jamnagar, Gujarat, India.

About WHO Global Traditional Medicine Centre (GTMC)

- It is a **specialised centre/knowledge hub for traditional medicine** to promote evidence-based research, training, and awareness in **Traditional, Complementary, and Integrative Medicine (TCIM)** on a global scale.

Key Highlights of GTMC

- **First Global Centre for Traditional Medicine:** GTMC is the **first and only outposted WHO Centre** dedicated to traditional medicine **worldwide**.
- **Core Objectives:**
 - Serve as a **knowledge hub** for traditional medicine.
 - Support **scientific research and innovation** in Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy (**AYUSH**).
 - Promote **evidence-based traditional medicine** practices globally. Facilitate **training and skill development** in TCIM.



- **Strategic Collaboration:**
 - The Centre works with global institutions, researchers, and policymakers to integrate traditional medicine into **mainstream healthcare systems**.
 - Aligns with **WHO's global strategy on traditional medicine** to strengthen its role in universal health coverage.
- **Hosting Institution in India:**

- GTMC is based at the **Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (ITRA)** in **Jamnagar**, which is recognized as an **Institute of National Importance** under the **Ministry of AYUSH**.