

4 Nov 2024

GS I

SYLLABUS: URBANISATION PROBLEMS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

URBANISATION ISSUES

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 9.

News: "What are major challenges faced by Indian cities?".

"40% of India's population lives in urban areas, in around 9,000 statutory and census towns."

Urbanisation issues:

- India lacks precise data on its urban population: there was no 2021 Census.
- Non functional 74th CAA: urban planning is often controlled by private entities.
- Non transfer of subjects: less than three of the 18 functions outlined in the 12th Schedule have been universally transferred to urban govts.
- Limited resources: cities receive a mere 0.5% of the GDP in intergovernmental transfers.
- **Poverty-driven urbanisation:** with both rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migration rather, urbanisation followed industrialisation, which created jobs that absorbed rural labour (as happened in western countries).
- Widening inequality: exclusive developments serving the wealthy while millions lack basic housing.
- Overgrown metropolitan centres of India. Eg. Delhi, Mumbai ranks 2 globally in annual house pricing.
- Unacceptable levels of air pollution Eg. Tier 2 & 3 cities across the Gangetic Belt.
- Water Shortages: Bengaluru and Delhi are running out of water and the poor have to queue for hours to have access to the bare minimum.
- Rivers that brought life to cities have become open sewers. Eg. Adyar in Chennai or Yamuna in Delhi. *Only 40% of urban* wastewater is treated in India.
- **Resulting as heat islands:** due to destruction of green spaces and water bodies.
- Urban Floods: Low-lying areas of Greater Noida submerged in Yamuna waters.
- **Overflowing Sewages:** led to deaths due to drowning and electrocution in Delhi.
- **Inadequate infrastructure:** resulting in urban slums with poor sanitation and hygiene.Currently, 40% of India's urban population resides in slums.

Initiatives:

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (*AMRUT*), Smart Cities Mission, Namami Gange Program and National River Conservation Plan, Swach Bharat 2.0 etc.
- 74th CAA (12th schedule): decentralised the water supply and sanitation services to Urban Local Bodies.
- Urban Infrastructure Development Fund:
 - Includes Tier 2 (500) & Tier 3(600) cities.
 - UIDF managed by *National Housing Bank* and funded through shortfalls of Priority Sector Lending (*PSL*).

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GS II

Syllabus: global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's Interests.

INDIA-IRAN RELATIONS

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 6.

News: "The BRICS summit boost to India-Iran ties".

"India and Iran share a relationship rooted in historical, cultural, and economic ties that span centuries."

Areas of Mutual Cooperation:

- Iran as a Key Energy Supplier to India: before 2019, Iran met almost 12% of India's crude oil needs.
- Chabahar Port Development: Gateway to Afghanistan and Central Asia.
- International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC): A multi-modal transportation network linking India, Iran, Russia, and Europe.
- **People-to-People Contacts:** Historical links dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Cooperation in combating terrorism and extremism: Eg. Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- India's ability to renew ties between Iran and Israel for a stable Middle East.

Challenges:

- Reduction in Oil Imports: From importing 27 million tonnes in 2017-2018, imports dropped to zero by mid-2019. In order to comply with US sanctions on Iran.
- Ambitious Iran-Oman-India gas pipeline has been under discussion since 1993.
- India to balance strategic interests: one hand with USA and Iran on the other hand to avoid repercussions.
- Iran's Relations with China: Both signed a 25-year cooperation agreement worth \$400 billion in 2021.
- International apprehension regarding Iran's nuclear program.

Common Global platforms: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), BRICS.

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ECONOMY PRE-CONTEXT

GOODS & SERVICES TAX

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 6.

News: "Festive season GST receipts hold a critical signal for growth ".

About GST:

- Vision: सरलीकृत कर, समग्र विकास
- One nation, one indirect Tax regime i.e a unified national market.
- Destination based tax.
- Components of GST: CGST, IGST, SGST.
- Both CGST, SGST are levied across the value chain on both goods and services.

Taxes subsumed by GST:

- **Central Taxes:** Cess, Surcharge, Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Customs.
- State Taxes: VAT, Entertainment tax, Luxury Tax, Entertainment Tax.
- Items not covered under GST: Electricity, Petrol & its products, Alcohol But sales & VAT are levied on Petrol & its products, Alcohol.

GST Issues:

- GST Evasion: of ₹2 lakh cr. found in FY24; over 40% in online-gaming—*Directorate General of GST Intelligence report.*
- Technical issues: e-way billing system glitches. Eg. Vacmet India Ltd. Case 2023.
- Corruption associated with input credit Eg. fake companies, ~9,000 fake GSTINs identified, etc.
- **Multiple Tax Slabs:** GST structure includes four main tax rates (5%, 12%, 18%, 28%), causing complexity.
- Federal issues related to GST
 - Loss of Fiscal Autonomy after GST: In 2000-01 States decided the floor rate for sales tax & two-thirds of their revenue generated from VAT.
 - Voting rights issue: Eg: small states like Goa have equal vote with larger states.
 - **Ignoring diversity of issues:** The problems of Assam are not the same as those of Gujarat. Their sources of revenue and expenditure's are different.
 - GST council recommendations are not binding on Centre & States, it can't have supremacy over elected Govt.—SC 2022.
 - Shortfall in GST compensation: is done through a cess on luxury and sin goods. But collection of cess remains inefficient—CAG Report 2021.
 - COVID-19 Impact:
 - It exacerbated revenue deficits of States & there was GST compensation shortfall of 2 lakh crore.
 - Central govt. proposed that States borrow to meet the deficit, leading to disputes over fiscal responsibilities.

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SECURITY

PRE-CONTEXT

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 9.

News: "How cyber scams use social engineering and malicious APKs to swindle users ."

"Cyber-attacks can bring a nation to its knees."

"India's impressive expansion in online transactions also coincides with an unprecedented spike in cyber frauds."

₹3,000 crore was lost because of ~6,00,000 cases of cyber fraud between FY2020 and FY2024-*response to RTI by RBI.*

Cybercrime methods (most common):

- Social Engineering Attacks: Manipulating people into revealing confidential information.
- Ransomware Attacks: Malicious software that locks data until a ransom is paid. 53% increase in the ransomeware incidents in 2022—CERT-In report.
- **Phishing:** Tricking individuals into revealing sensitive information via fake emails or messages. 150 million phishing emails sent globally every day.
- Identity Theft: stealing personal information to impersonate someone for financial gain.
- Cyberstalking and Harassment: Using the internet to stalk, harass, or bully individuals.
- · Denial of Service: Blocking access to websites.
- Cyber Espionage: using stealthy IT malware to spy on both corporate & military data.
- **Digital arrest scam:** fraudsters target individuals or businesses, posing as law enforcement or government officials, victims are threatened with a digital arrest warrant.

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C):

- Works under *Ministry of Home Affairs*.
- · Aims for comprehensive management of Cyber issues.
- To act as a nodal point to curb Cybercrime in the country.

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HEALTH

PRE-CONTEXT

TUBERCULOSIS

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 7.

News: "Assessing India's tuberculosis burden."

"India had the highest tuberculosis (TB) burden in 2023."

Tuberculosis:

- · Caused by: Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb).
- Preventive Vaccine: Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG).
- Mtb coevolved with humans for a millennia (1000 years).
 Those with *nutritional deficiencies, diabetes, and a*
- habit of smoking are at the highest risk of contracting TB
 Multiple Drug Resistance: microorganisms like bacteria or viruses, develop resistance to multiple antimicrobial drugs, making infections harder to treat.
 - Mtb developed its ability to grow in macrophages (white blood cells).

India and Tuberculosis:

- India contributes to 25% of global TB cases in 2022.
- TB is one of the top 10 causes of deaths in India.
- India has a significant number (~75, 000) of Multi-Drug Resistant TB in 2022.
- SDG goal 3 is to end TB by 2030.

National TB Elimination Programme (2017-2025)

- Eliminate TB by 2025 under National Health Mission.
- TB elimination means there should be under one case of TB for a population of 10 lakh.
- Progress in reduction of TB cases: 280 cases per lakh in 2005 to 190 cases per lakh in 2020–WHO World TB report 2020.

Key components of Programme:

- Early detection and diagnosis using *Rapid TB* detection kits.
- Nikshay Poshan Yojana: Direct Benefit Transfer of Rs. 1000 monthly nutritional support to TB patients.
- Nikshay digital platform to monitor TB treatment.
- Preventive Vaccine BCG for newborns.

About New regimen tackling microbial resistance:

- It is comprised of *four drugs* Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid and Moxifloxacin.
- The BPaLM regimen is reputed *to cure drug-resistant TB* in just *six months,* with a *high success rate.*

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SPACE

PRE-CONTEXT

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 12.

News: "First science result from Aditya L1, ISRO's sun mission, is out."

Aditya L1:

- This is first Indian Space based mission to study sun.
- Rocket: PSLV placed Aditya L1 spacecraft into LEO.

Objectives of Aditya L1:

- *Study of Solar upper atmospheric* (chromosphere and corona) dynamics. Eg. Ionised Plasma, Coronal Mass Ejection (CME), Flares Magnetic field topology etc.
- Physics of *solar corona* and its heating mechanism.
- **Orbit:** Halo orbit around Lagrange point 1 of sun earth system.
- Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC) aboard Aditya-L1 predicted the onset time of a CME on the sun.
- Using data obtained with the VELC, the team could precisely arrive at the onset time of a CME on the sun on 16 July 2024.

About Lagrangian points:

- Of these five Lagrange points, three (*L1, L2, L3*) are unstable and two (*L4, L5*) are stable.
- Stable Lagrange Points, form the apex of two equilateral triangles.

Features on Sun:

- · Sunspots: Cool areas on Sun.
- · Solar flares: intense bursts.
- **Coronal Mass Ejection:** Large magnetised plasma eruptions, can damage the electronics in satellites in near-Earth space and disrupt radio communication networks on the Earth.

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Thank you!