



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

8th June 2025



Textiles 2.0: Innovation & Sustainability

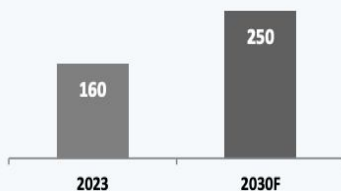


CONTEXT: Structural challenges faced by the Indian textile & apparel industry must be addressed to achieve \$100 billion exports by 2030

Textiles 2.0: Innovation & Sustainability:

- One of the oldest & most significant industries
- Contributing substantially – employment, exports & GDP
- Major Sub-sectors**
 - Cotton Textiles – 25% Global Output
 - Handlooms and Crafts
 - Readymade Garments
 - Technical Textiles
- Key Markets**
 - US, EU, UAE, Bangladesh
 - One of the largest producers of jute & silk

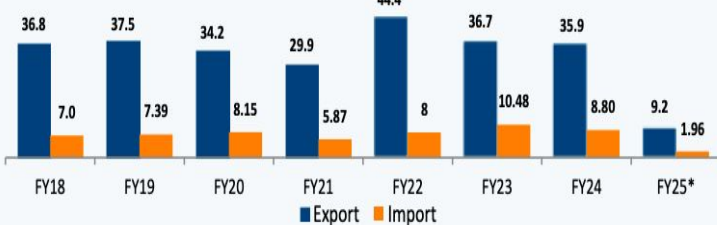
Textiles and Apparel Industry (US\$ billion)



Key Facts as of FY24

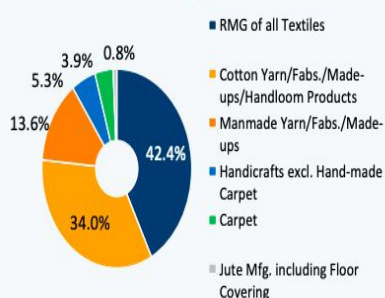


Textiles Trade (US\$ billion)



Note: Imports include textile yarn fabric and made-up articles; Exports include RMG of all textiles, cotton yarn/fabs./made-ups/handloom products, man-made yarn/fabs./made-ups, handicrafts excl. handmade carpets, carpets, jute mfg. including floor coverings. * April-June

Share of India's textile exports FY24



Fabric Production in FY24*(million square meter)



Note: * Until April-June 2023-24

Issues and Challenges Facing the Textile Sector

- Fragmentation of Industry:** Large number – small & unorganized players; reduces efficiency and economies of scale
- Outdated Technology:** Affects – productivity & quality; hampers competitiveness
- High Production Costs:** Raw materials, labor & power; restrictive labor laws
- Inadequate Infrastructure:** Logistics facilities; poor access to ports & slow customs clearance
- Competition from Neighboring Countries:** ~ Bangladesh, Vietnam & China – lower labor costs & superior export incentives
- Environmental Concerns:** Sectors – dyeing and finishing; Compliance – challenge
- COVID-19 Impact:** Job losses & supply chain disruptions
- Lack of Branding and Marketing:** Reduces – global recognition & demand



Textiles 2.0: Innovation & Sustainability



CONTEXT: Structural challenges faced by the Indian textile & apparel industry must be addressed to achieve \$100 billion exports by 2030

Government Initiatives and Schemes

- **PLI Scheme for Textiles, 2021** – domestic manufacturing & promote investments in MMF, apparel & technical textiles.
- **Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks** – world-class infrastructure – textile units; 66 textile parks – approved, 23 – functional
- **National Technical Textiles Mission, 2020** – global hub – manufacturing technical textiles
- **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme** – capital subsidies – upgrading machinery; As of 2022, > ₹6000 crore
- **SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector** – skill development & employment; Aim – 1 million people
- **Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks Scheme, 2021** – Create 7 textile mega parks across India – modern infrastructure, state-of-the-art facilities & integrated logistics.
- **Export Promotion Schemes:** Various incentives – **RoSCTL** to boost textile & garment exports.
- **Handloom and Handicrafts Development** – NHDP and CHCDS – support for marketing, skill development & infrastructure – handloom sector.

Way Forward

- **Modernization & Technology Upgradation** – accelerate modernization – traditional sectors; Adoption – Industry 4.0 technologies
- **Building Infrastructure** – Textile clusters, mega parks & improving access – ports, roads & logistics
- **Enhancing Export Competitiveness** – Focus – branding & marketing; Strategic trade agreements – key markets
- **Focus on Sustainability** – Adoption – eco-friendly practices; Promoting – organic cotton and reducing water & chemicals
- **Diversification into Technical Textiles** – Focus – rapidly growing technical textiles; potential – exports.
- **Skill Development** – Especially – semi-skilled & unskilled segments; Programs – SAMARTH – expanded to cover new-age skills
- **Policy Reforms and Ease of Doing Business** – Simplifying labor laws, providing tax incentives & creating – favorable environment – foreign investments.

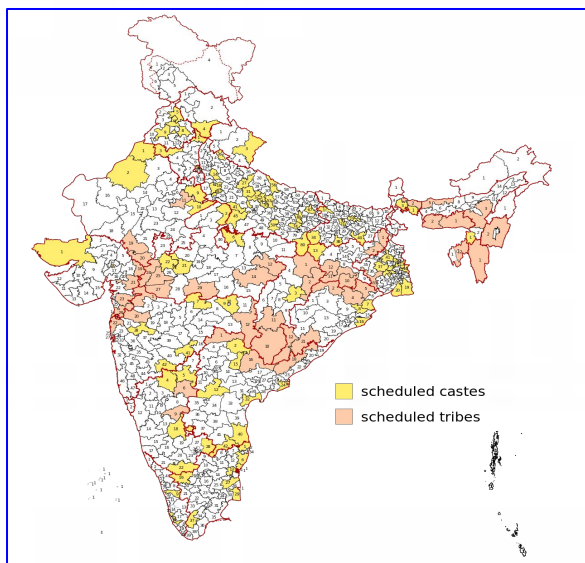


Redrawing India: Role of Delimitation

CONTEXT: Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu has said he is confident that Prime Minister Narendra Modi will address the concern of the southern States

What is Delimitation?

- **Constituency** - Particular Area - Representative
- **Process** - fixing 'the number of seats' & 'boundaries' of territorial constituencies - each State for the LS and LAs
- Article 82 & 170(3)
- Reserved Seats - STs & SCs - 330; 332
- **Why in News?**
 - Delimitation - First Census - 2026; Census - 2021



Who performs Delimitation?

- Delimitation Commission
- Act of the Parliament
- 4 times - 1952, 1962, 1972, 2002
- Article 81 - "the ratio between that number and the population of the state is, so far as practicable, the same for all States"
- Disincentive - Population control measures
- 42nd CAA - FROZE - till 2000, 1971 Census
- 84th CAA - till 2026; H/e 'Readjustment & Rationalisation' - 1991 Census
- 87th CAA - 'R & R' - 2001 Census

DELIMITATION COMMISSION

Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi - 110 001.

No.DL/PN-1/2002/

Dated : 26th August, 2002

PRESS NOTE

Subject : Delimitation Commission Meeting

The first meeting of the full Delimitation Commission was held today at Nirvachan Sadan. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh, Chairman of the Delimitation Commission. Shri B.B. Tandon, Election Commissioner of India and the State Election Commissioners of all States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry attended the meeting as ex-officio members of the Delimitation Commission.

54. With reference to the Delimitation Commission, consider the following statements :

1. The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.
2. When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

71. How many Delimitation Commissions have been constituted by the Government of India till December 2023 ?

- (a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four



Redrawing India: Role of Delimitation



CONTEXT: Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu has said he is confident that Prime Minister Narendra Modi will address the concern of the southern States

What is the Significance of Delimitation?

- **Fair Representation** – Population Change – "one citizen-one vote-one value."
- **Equity** – equitable distribution of seats; prevents underrepresentation or overrepresentation
- **Reserved Seats for SC/ST** – political representation for marginalized communities
- **Federalism** – distribution of political power among states; harmony among diverse regions
- **Population Control Measures** – impending delimitation exercise – raises questions about the effectiveness and implications – policy

What are the Concerns Related to Delimitation?

- **Disparity in Representation** – b/w northern and southern part of India – population; disregards the progress made by the southern states; Federalism; Share in Country's GDP; Disproportionate benefit to Northern states

Table 1: If the number of seats is retained at 543 and reapportioned among States based on the projected population in 2026

State	Number of seats at present	Number of seats projected	Net gain/loss
U.P.	80	91	11
Bihar	40	50	10
Rajasthan	25	31	6
M.P.	29	33	4
Tamil Nadu	39	31	-8
Andhra + Telangana	42	34	-8
Kerala	20	12	-8
Karnataka	28	26	-2
Punjab	13	12	-1
Himachal	4	3	-1
Uttarakhand	5	4	-1

Table 2: If the number of seats is increased to 848 based on the projected population in 2026

State	Number of seats at present	Number of seats projected	Net gain
U.P.	80	143	63
Bihar	40	79	39
Rajasthan	25	50	25
M.P.	29	52	23
Tamil Nadu	39	49	10
Andhra + Telangana	42	54	12
Kerala	20	20	-
Karnataka	28	41	13
Punjab	13	18	5
Himachal	4	4	-
Uttarakhand	5	7	2

- **Inadequate Funding** – Finance Commission – Census – Devolution of Funds – disparity
- **Affecting the Reservations for SCs/ STs** – Shift of Power – North – Also affect distribution of seats reserved

What are the International Practices Related to Delimitation?

- **US** – House of Representatives – capped at 435; population of the country – increased almost 4 times – seats among the States are redistributed after every Census through – 'method of equal proportion' – does not result in any significant gain or loss for any of the States.
- **EU** – EU Parliament – 720 members – seats divided between 27 member countries – the principle of 'degressive proportionality'

Way forward

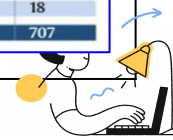
- Extend the freeze on delimitation
- Permanently freeze seat redistribution
- Balance delimitation with decentralization
- Increase the number of seats in each state

Population-wise seat ratio was broadly equitable after last delimitation

States	1961 Population	1967 Population	Population/ Seats	1971 Population	1976 Population	Population/ Seats
Uttar Pradesh	7,01,43,635	85	8,25,219	8,38,48,797	85	9,86,456
Bihar	3,48,40,968	53	6,57,377	4,21,26,236	54	7,80,115
Rajasthan	2,01,55,602	23	8,76,331	2,57,65,806	25	10,30,632
Tamil Nadu	3,36,86,953	39	8,63,768	4,11,99,168	39	10,56,389
Kerala	1,69,03,715	19	8,89,669	2,13,47,375	20	10,67,369
India	43,92,34,771	520	8,44,682	54,81,59,652	542	10,11,365

Based on projected 2025 population, current seat ratios not equitable

States	Current Seats	2025 Projected Population	Seats at the same ratio as last time #	Seats at 15 lakh ratio	Seats at 20 lakh ratio
UP*	85	252,34,20,000	250	168	126
Bihar*	54	17,08,90,000	169	114	85
Rajasthan	25	8,27,70,000	82	55	41
Tamil Nadu	39	7,73,17,000	76	52	39
Kerala	20	3,60,63,000	36	24	18
India	543	141,33,24,000	1,397	942	707



SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper : Science & Technology
Newspaper: Indian Express Page Number: 3

GAYATHRIMANI
NEW DELHI, JUNE 7

DAILY TRAFFIC chaos along Delhi-NCR borders is more than just routine rush hour chaos — it's also fueled by toll booths and plazas run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). According to a recent government report, these toll points are the primary culprits behind the massive jams seen during morning and evening peak hours.

Five key Delhi borders, as per the document, face daily traffic due to the MCD toll booths: Sarhaul/Rajokri border on NH-48; Delhi-Meerut Expressway; Dwarka Expressway near Bijwasan; Badarpur border (MCD plaza on NH-19/44); Urban Extension Road II (UER II) at Jharoda Kalan (near Najafgarh-Bahadurgarh Road).

The issue was raised at a recent meeting between the Centre and the Delhi government on a plan to decongest the city, which includes ongoing big infrastructure projects being executed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to improve connectivity between Delhi and neighbouring cities.

There are over 150 MCD toll booths, of which 13 are RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) enabled. Over 1 lakh commercial vehicles enter Delhi daily, of which more than 50% are cabs. The civic

DELHI'S MAJOR CHOKES POINTS



body earns around Rs 800 crore a year from toll charges.

At the meeting, officials said, the NHAI highlighted that significant traffic congestion at Delhi's borders is attributed to the MCD toll plaza operations.

"Traffic jams are witnessed due to the heavy flow of commercial vehicles at the specified locations. It has also been observed that traffic speed decreases at these [five] locations, raising the risk of collisions with high-speed vehicles approaching from behind..." said officials.

Officials also highlighted that the MCD has deployed a fee-collecting agency at these locations, causing hindrance to the free flow of traffic during peak hours.

The MCD, in its response to

the issues highlighted by the NHAI, said, "Traffic snarls are taking place due to narrowing/funnelling of road just before the boundary of Airport and merging of UER-II traffic..."

Officials said a possible solution to address this issue is implementing the gantry-based Multi-Lane-Free-Flow (MLFF) tolling system with FASTag integration.

The MLFF system has no physical plaza. The tolling system will be mounted on gantries, which will capture vehicle information as they pass through.

"The MLFF system enables seamless, real-time toll collection using passive RFID and ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) technologies. As vehicles approach the gantry,

their FASTag and license plates are automatically scanned. This allows the system to electronically deduct the appropriate toll amount from the driver's pre-paid account without the need to stop or slow down," said a senior official.

Officials said that as the NHAI is the expert in the field of tolling, the MCD is planning to seek support from it. Officials from the corporation will visit and study NHAI's successful toll sites. "Apart from this, the MCD is also planning to protect its revenue by interlinking FASTag with bank accounts, permits, insurance, etc," said officials.

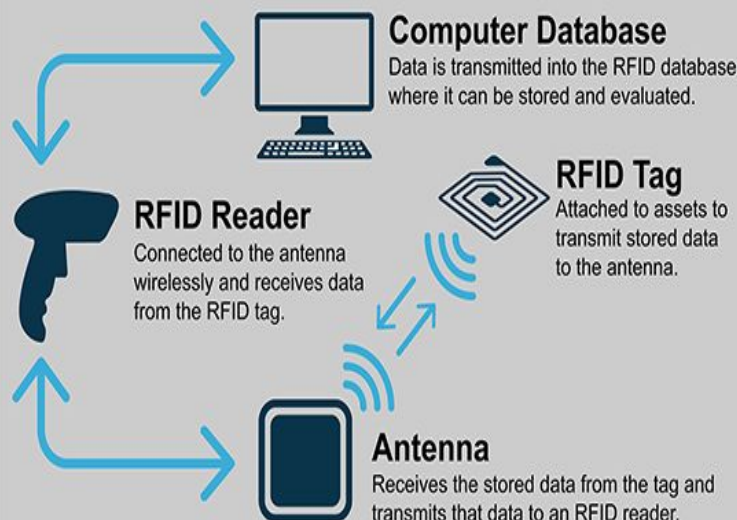
In the meantime, the NHAI has asked the civic body to expedite the process of setting up the MLFF tolling systems at the five border areas.

"The Indian Highways Management Company Limited (IHMCL) may be contacted for providing necessary support to MCD for fastag/tolling integration," read the document.

The meeting also discussed other issues, including a request from the NHAI to the MCD to deposit toll tax collections that were due after March 22, 2020.

In response, the MCD said it is trying to recover the amount from the contractor who was handling toll collection at the time. Officials added that several cases have been filed in different courts, and the matter is currently sub-judice.

Basic RFID System



**SYLLABUS : GS 2 Paper : Government policies and interventions
Newspaper: Indian Express Page Number: 9**

DEEPTIMAN TIWARY
NEW DELHI, JUNE 7

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Census, to be conducted in two phases in 2026 and 2027, opens the doors to not only delimitation and the implementation of the Women's Reservation Bill but also paves the way for the National Population Register (NPR) to be updated and the National Register of Citizens (NRC) exercise.

Sources said that while the NPR would likely be updated during the house listing phase of the Census next year, taking it forward to the NRC remains a decision of the government.

The issues of NPR and NRC earlier led to widespread protests from the public as well as Opposition parties in the wake of the Citizenship Amendment Act in 2019. As many as 10 states — Punjab, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil

Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh — and the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry passed resolutions in their Assemblies in 2020 against NPR and NRC.

While the government's announcement on Wednesday made no mention of either NPR or NRC, Census enumeration and updating the NPR were cleared back in December 2019 by the Cabinet. It was then supposed to happen in 2020 along with the housing listing phase of the Census, but was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The government has already allocated a budget of close to ₹4000 crore for the exercise.

What the rules say

The NPR is the precursor to the NRC and the same stands enshrined in law. The NPR, which is an enumeration of the "usual residents" of the country and is a data collection exercise based on voluntary disclosure of informa-

tion by people, is governed by the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The rules were framed under sub-sections (1) and (3) of Section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Under Rule 3, which provides for NRC, sub-rule (4), says, "The Central Government may, by an order issued in this regard, decide a date by which the Population Register shall be prepared by collecting information relating to all persons who are usually residing within the jurisdiction of Local Registrar."

Sub-rule (5) of the Rule then says, "The Local Register of Indian citizens shall contain details of persons after due verification made from the Population Register."

Under Rule 4, titled "Preparation of the National Register of Indian Citizens", sub-rule 4 says, "During the verification process, particulars of such individuals, whose Citizenship is

doubtful, shall be entered by the Local Registrar with appropriate remark in the Population Register for further enquiry and in case of doubtful Citizenship, the individual or the family shall be informed in a specified proforma immediately after the verification process is over."

Under Rule 7, the head of the family is supposed to provide correct information to enumerators during the NPR exercise, failing which he shall be penalised (under Rule 17) with a fine extending up to ₹1,000.

The data for NPR was first collected in 2010 along with the house listing phase of the 2011 Census. In 2015, this data was further updated in a door-to-door survey.

However, with the Narendra Modi government in 2016 picking out Aadhaar as the key vehicle for the transfer of government benefits and putting its weight behind it, the NPR took a backseat. Through a notification

on August 3, 2019, the Registrar General of India (RGI) revived it. Sources said the RGI had already prepared the NPR proforma and the digitisation of the 2015 data is complete.

The decision had come against the backdrop of a nationwide stir against the CAA, the proposed nationwide NRC, and the NRC process in Assam that excluded 19 lakh people. This exacerbated anxiety around the idea of citizenship in the country. At the time, Union Home Minister Amit Shah repeatedly said there would be a nationwide NRC. He also tried to explain a certain "chronology" in which the CAA would come first and the NRC would follow.

However, following protests against the CAA, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said in December 2019 that the government had not yet decided on conducting the NRC. It was a stand that Shah and the MHA subsequently reiterated on mul-

tiples occasions.

Conducting the NRC had been inserted in the Citizenship Act of 1955 through an amendment in 2003 under the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government. The government at the time, among other amendments, inserted Section 14A into the principal Act that says, "The Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue national identity card to him ... The Central Government may maintain a National Register of Indian Citizens and for that purpose establish a National Registration Authority ... On and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003, the Registrar General, India, appointed under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (18 of 1969) shall act as the National Registration Authority and he shall function as the Registrar General of Citizen Registration."

Aspect	NPR	Census
Legal framework	Citizenship Act, 1955	Census Act, 1948
Nature of Data	Includes residents, both citizens and non-citizens	Captures socio-economic and demographic data of Indian Citizens
Verification	Mandatory, with local-level scrutiny	Based on self-declaration by individuals
Purpose	Database for governance and potential NRC	General population statistics

Aspect	NPR	NRC
Focus	Residents of India	Verification of Indian citizenship
Legal basis	Citizenship Rules, 2003 (Rule 3, Sub-rule 4)	Citizenship Rules, 2003 (Rule 4 and Rule 4A)
Applicability	Includes all residents, regardless of citizenship	Only Indian citizens and their status
Utility	Stand-alone or preliminary database for NRC	Citizenship determination exercise

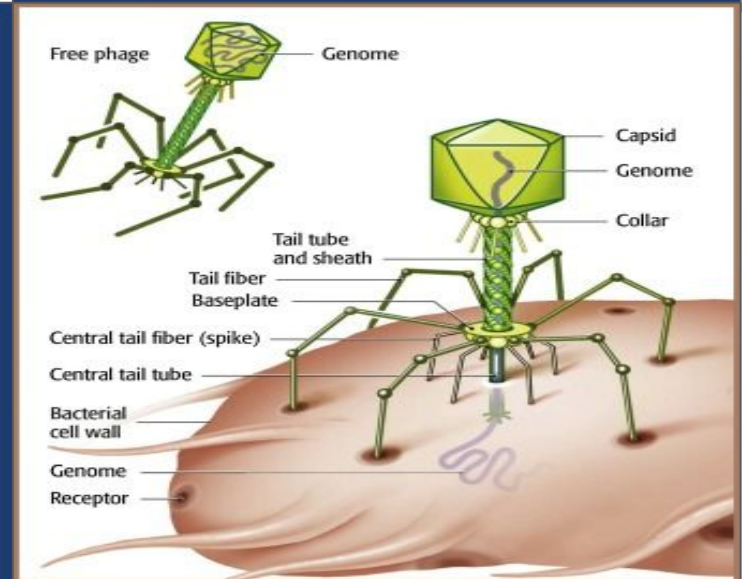
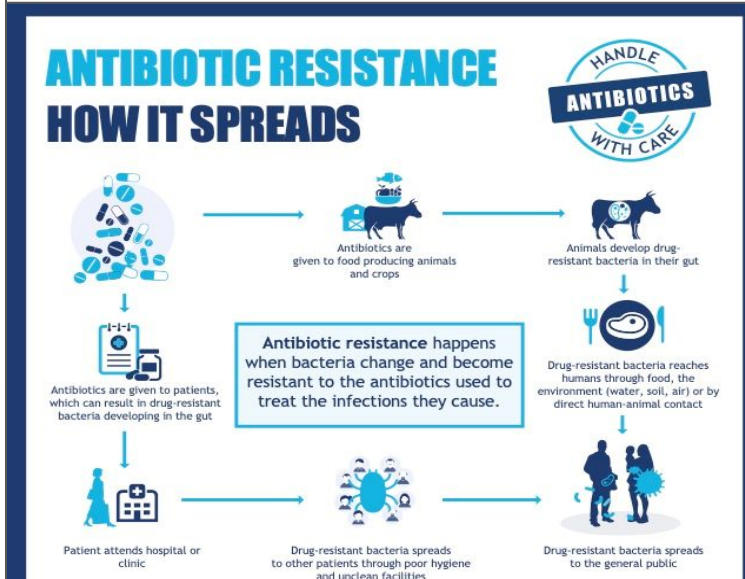
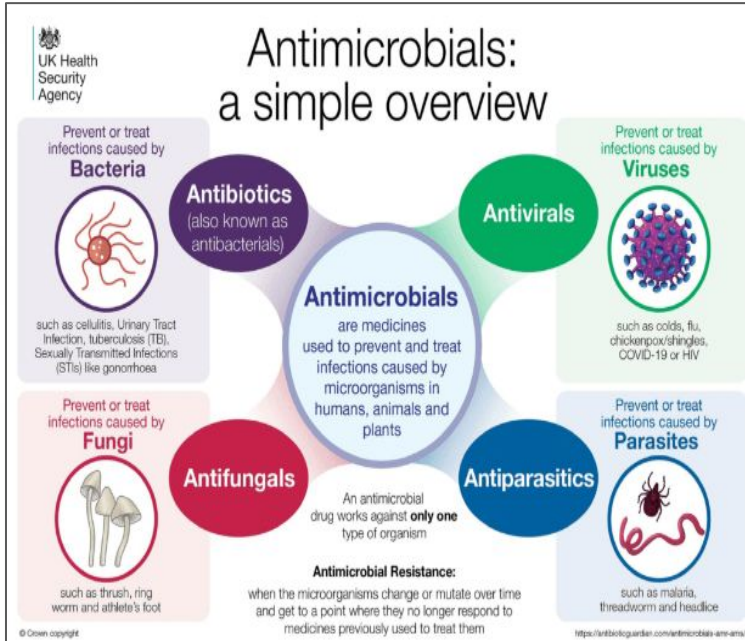
Q.16 सरकार की दो समान्तर चलाई जा रही योजनाओं, यथा 'आधार कार्ड' और 'राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर' (एन.पी.आर.), एक स्वैच्छिक और दूसरी अनिवार्य, ने राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर वाद-विवादों और मुकदमों को जन्म दिया है। गुणों-अवगुणों के आधार पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या दोनों योजनाओं को साथ-साथ चलाना आवश्यक है या नहीं है। इन योजनाओं की विकासात्मक लाभों और न्यायोचित संवृद्धि को प्राप्त करने की संभाव्यता का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

Two parallel run schemes of the Government, viz. the Aadhaar Card and NPR, one as voluntary and the other as compulsory, have led to debates at national levels and also litigations. On merits, discuss whether or not both schemes need run concurrently. Analyse the potential of the schemes to achieve developmental benefits and equitable growth.

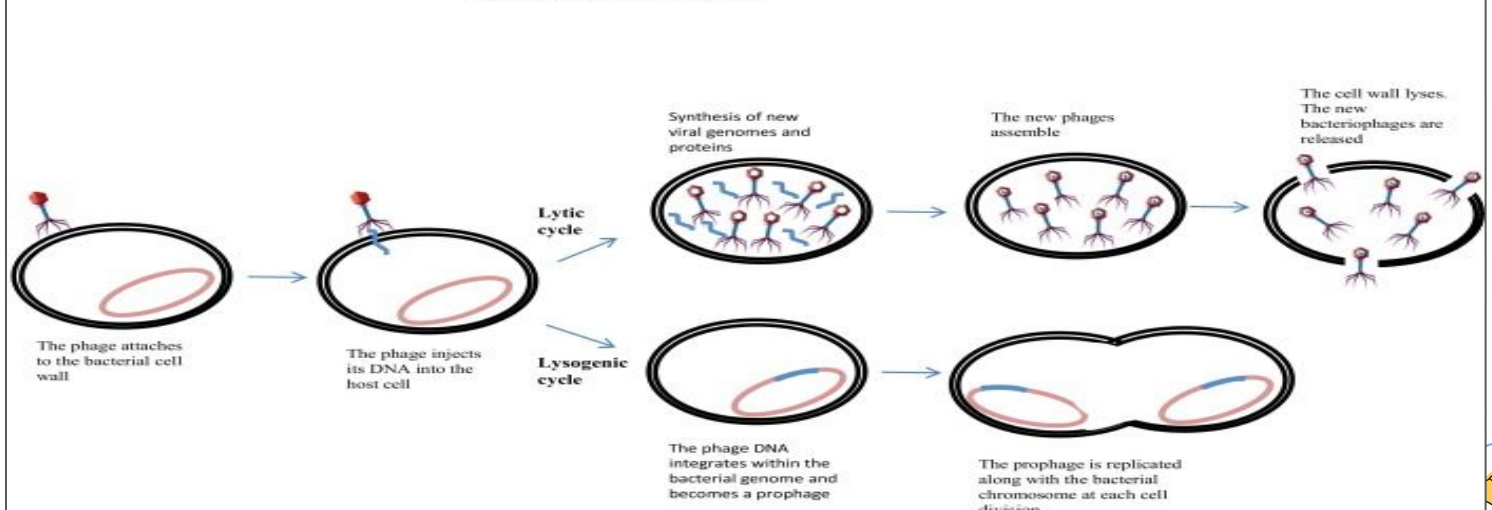


'Bacteriophages' to counter AMR

SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper : Science & Technology
Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: SCIENCE



Bacteriophage life cycles



'Bacteriophages' to counter AMR



SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper : Science & Technology

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: SCIENCE

Gayatri Saberwal

If one has a urinary tract infection, for instance, the pathology lab will identify the bacterium to be, say, *Escherichia coli*. It will also determine the pathogen's sensitivity to over a dozen antibiotics. It is fine if the bacterium is sensitive to many or all of the drugs. The nightmare scenario is when it is resistant to all of them.

Increasingly, antibiotics don't work because the bacteria have developed resistance. It is estimated that globally, about five million people are dying of conditions related to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) each year. This may double by 2050. It is a silent pandemic.

What is the solution? Largely, pharmaceutical companies have lost interest in developing new antibiotics. Whereas a drug for cancer is used for a long

time, antibiotics are given for just a few days. Also, due to the problem of AMR, new antibiotics are used as sparingly as possible to prevent the development of resistance. Therefore, there is no financial incentive for companies to work on new antibiotics. There is some drug development happening, but probably not enough to address the AMR problem.

Bacteriophages are 'good viruses' that naturally prey on bacteria. They are all around us, in the water, in the soil, in our gut, on our skin, etc. There are believed to be 10 times as many phages as bacteria on earth.

Phages were beginning to be used against bacterial infections about a century ago, but antibiotics superseded them once they were discovered. Unlike an antibiotic, phages may only kill a few strains of a particular bacterium. There-

fore, only countries in the Soviet bloc, cut off from the antibiotics, continued to use them. An institute in Tbilisi, Georgia, with over 100 years of experience, is famous for its phage expertise. Due to AMR, the rest of the world is now rediscovering phages, and relevant research is ongoing in many countries.

Phages have been used for burns, foot ulcers, gut infections, respiratory infections, urinary tract in-

fections, etc. There are two main strategies that have been used. One, isolate the bacteria from the infected tissue, check which phage works against it in the lab, grow more of that phage, and administer it to the patient. These phages may come from a phage bank of one's own, or in very serious cases, one may even ask phage banks elsewhere in the world for help. These are natural phages. Then there are genetically

engineered phages, which have been modified in the lab to, say, expand the variety of bacteria they can kill.

The world is desperate for new treatment modalities for AMR. Thus far, no government in the Western world has approved a phage as a drug. But they may allow patients to access phages in the form of "compassionate use", "emergency-use expanded access," or "special access" routes. These are often approvals for single, named patients who are in desperate need. Yet another route, used in Belgium for instance, is the "magistral route" where particular pharmacies can 'compound' a phage specifically for a particular patient.

The regulatory headache may be solved if the following scenario, which Jean-Paul Pirnay and colleagues in Belgium are researching, works out.

Create a device in which all of the following steps can be conducted: isolate the bacteria from an infection, sequence its genome, use AI to determine which phage genome is the most likely to work, create the phage from scratch in the device, and administer it to the patient on the spot.

In such a scenario, the phage wouldn't be regulated as a drug. Instead, the device would be regulated. And the device would only contain routinely used molecules, such as nucleotides and enzymes that would be used to assemble the phage.

The scale of AMR is such that we need many large initiatives to tackle it. If a group of microbiologists is looking for a grand challenge that uses AI, surely the Pirnay route is one worth exploring? (Gayatri Saberwal is a consultant at the Tata Institute for Genetics and Society)



SYLLABUS : GS 2 Paper : Government Policies & Interventions

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 9

Bihar has recorded the lowest sex ratio at birth for 2022 among all States and Union Territories, reporting just 891 girls born for every 1,000 boys, according to the Civil Registration System (CRS) vital statistics report, released this week by the Office of the Registrar-General of India (RGI).

Bihar is the only State that has seen its sex ratio at birth (SRB) declining consistently since 2020, the year from which this data is available for the State. In 2020, the State reported an SRB of 964, which reduced to 908 in 2021, before further dipping to 891 in 2022.

The next Assembly election will be held in Bihar later this year.

Other States in the lower SRB bracket for 2022 were Maharashtra (906), Telangana (907), and Gujarat (908). On the other hand, Nagaland was the State with the highest SRB at 1,068, followed by Arunachal Pradesh (1,036), Ladakh (1,027), Meghalaya (972), and Kerala (971). Assam, which had reported the lowest SRB for 2021 at 863, showed a spike in 2022, reporting 933.

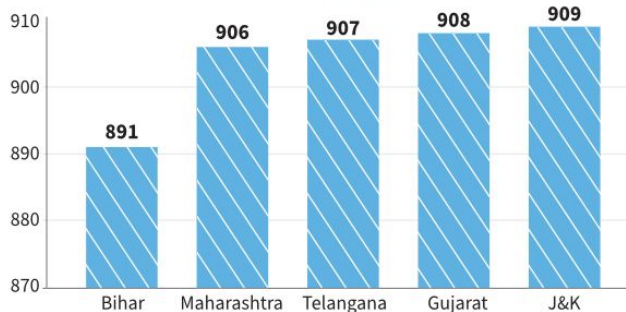
Delayed reports

A month after the Office of the RGI released the CRS, Sample Registration System (SRS) and Medical Cause of Certification of Causes of Deaths (MCCD) reports for 2021 after a four-year delay, the government this week released the data from CRS and MCCD for 2022. However, the Sample Registration System statistical report for 2022 has not yet been put out in public.

The SRS is the largest demographic survey in the country, meant to provide annual estimates on fertility and mortality indicators such as birth rates and death rates. The CRS report and MCCD report provide data on registered

Consistent dip

The chart shows the States with the lowest sex-ratio at birth in India as of 2022. Bihar's ratio has declined from 964 in 2020 to 891 in 2022.



Source: Civil Registration System

births and deaths and causes of medically certified registered deaths respectively.

Of the total registered births, the share of males was 52.4% whereas the share of females was 47.6%, the CRS report for 2022 said. It added that while about 43% of the births were registered in rural areas, 56.5% were registered in urban areas. The report said the number of still births in 2022 had reduced to 1.15 lakh from 1.24 lakh the previous year.

Of the total registered deaths in 2022, the shares of men and women were 60.4% and 39.6% respectively. The report showed that 59.5% of the deaths were in rural India while 40.5% were in urban areas.



SYLLABUS : GS 2 Paper : Regulatory Bodies
Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 10

Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI), is an apex intelligence organization functioning under the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, entrusted with the task of collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to evasion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and duties of Central Excise and Service Tax on an all India basis.



Proceedings were for financial years 2018-19 to 2021-22.

DGGI closes ₹32,400-crore GST notice to Infosys

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

The Director General of GST Intelligence has closed pre-show cause notice proceedings against Infosys for financial years 2018-19 to 2021-22, involving a GST amount of ₹32,403 crore, the company said.

What is DGGI Under GST?

DGGI is related to curbing the evasion of GST. Before the start of GST in 2017 the company was known as the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI). The same is the Apex intelligence organization operating under the CBIC, entrusted with the task of collecting intelligence associated with [GST evasion](#).

A Brief Description of DGGI's Function

DGGI character is concerned with the collection, collation, and dissemination of intelligence on all points connecting to GST, Central Excise (CE) & Service Tax (ST) which have all India repercussions, to discover methods and alert field formations, alert other law enforcement agencies for the trends of evasion and investigate offences that comprise of evasion of GST, CE or ST which have multi-commissionerate ramifications, and also recommend policy amendments.

Main Extention Point of DGGI

The DGGI has its headquarters in New Delhi, with four sub-national units (North at Delhi, South at Bengaluru, East at Kolkata, and West at Mumbai) headed by Director-Generals, 26 zonal units, and 40 regional units. It is a slim organization with a working force of about 1500.

What is the Function of DGGI?

Collecting intelligence is a tough procedure. It comprises the analysis of data utilizing the updated data analytical tools, of revenue, of the performance of sectors or industries, of specific companies in those sectors or industries, and of differences or mismatches in submissions incurred via a company to distinct legal authorities all such are from different open sources.



Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Textile sector of India :

1. It contributes to more than 5% of the country's Gross Domestic Product.
2. It employs over 40 million people in the country.
3. More than 10% of India's export earnings come from Textile exports.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: b

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the Delimitation Commission :

1. It is a statutory body established by the Act of the Parliament.
2. It has been constituted by the Government of India for 4 times since independence.
3. The orders of the Delimitation Commission can not be challenged in court of Law

How many of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: c

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Census:

1. It is mandated under the Census Act of 1948.
2. It is based upon self-declaration by the Individuals and not mandatory with local-level scrutiny by the Government authorities

Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Antimicrobial Resistance :

1. Antimicrobial resistance leads to microbial mutating to become immune from the impact of the medicines.
2. Overprescription of medicines and declining use of antibiotics in the Livestock sector are major reasons for Antimicrobial resistance.
3. Animals often develop such drug-resistant bacteria in their guts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 only

Answer: c

Q5. Consider the following statements :

1. Bihar has recorded the lowest sex ratio at birth for 2022 among all States & Union Territories.
2. Bihar is the only state that has seen its sex ratio at birth (SRB) declining consistently since 2000.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a





VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

9-B, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi - 110060 • Ph.: 41007400, 41007500

New No. 62, P Block, 6th Avenue, Anna Nagar,
Chennai - 600040 • Ph.: 044-4330-2121

Visit us at : www.vajiramandravi.com