



## GS Paper 3-Economy

**India imposes anti-dumping duty on Chinese goods for up to 5 years**



## KEY POINTS

- India has imposed anti-dumping duties on five Chinese products to protect domestic industries from cheap imports, following recommendations from the DGTR. These measures aim to counteract dumping, restore fair trade, and provide relief to affected Indian manufacturers.







THE HINDU



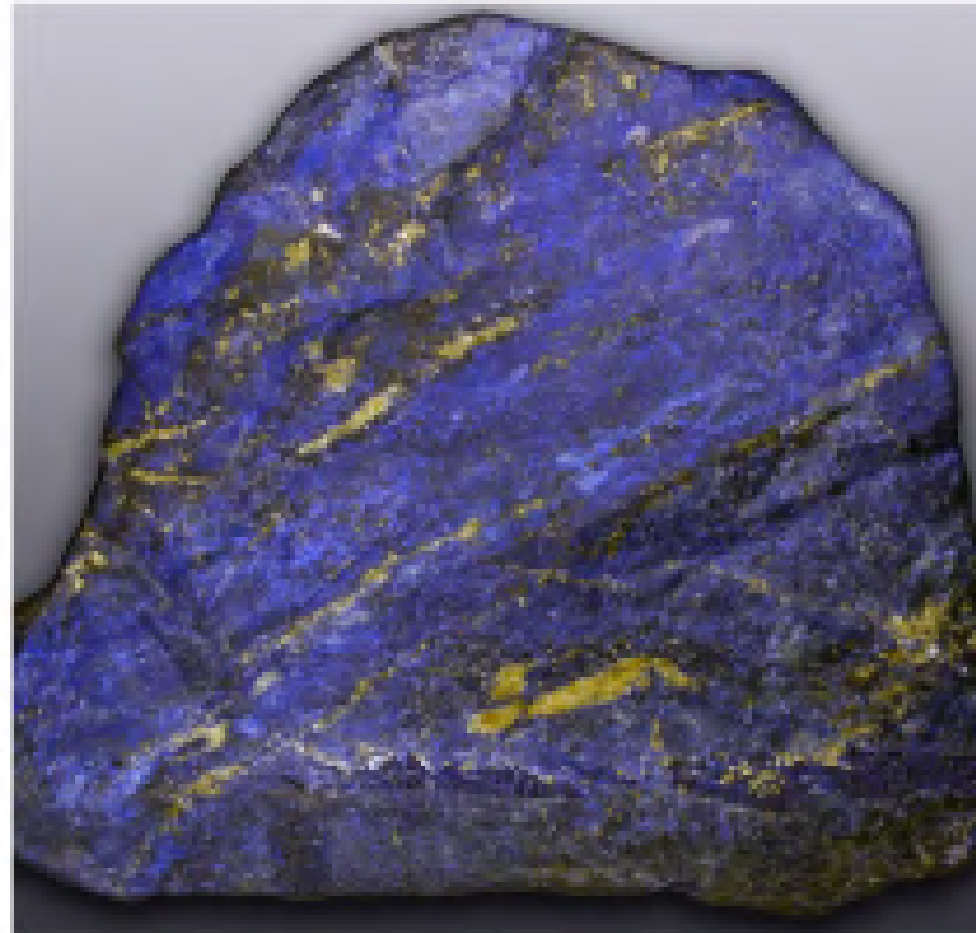
## GS Paper 3-Economy

### Lapis lazuli: earth's best blues

Vasudevan Mukunth

Lapis lazuli is a vividly blue rock, sometimes with streaks of gold, that has been known for millennia for its eye-popping colour and use as a semi-precious gemstone.

It gets its colour from the presence of an unusual mineral called lazurite (25-40%). Its blueness depends on the amount and structure of sulphur in this mineral. The presence of calcite can reduce the blueness while the golden sparkle comes from the presence of pyrites. Some other minerals, like diopside and sodalite, are present in smaller quantities.



A section of lapis lazuli rock with pyrite mined in Afghanistan in January 2008. HANNES GROBE (CC BY-SA 2.5)





## KEY POINTS

- Lapis lazuli is a blue rock valued for its color and gemstone use. Its hue comes from lazurite, with golden streaks from pyrites. The highest quality is from Afghanistan's Badakhshan province, mined for over 6,000 years. It was traded in ancient India, used in the Indus Civilization, and by Egyptians for jewelry and cosmetics.







## GS Paper 2-Governance

### *The need for universal and equitable health coverage*

India has made substantial and tangible progress in Tuberculosis (TB) care, adopting new strategies to detect, treat and prevent TB. Some key areas of progress include the expansion of molecular testing for rapid detection of TB and drug-resistance; the introduction of the shorter, all-oral BPaLM regimen (a combination of four drugs: Bedaquiline (B), Pretomanid (Pa), Linezolid (L), and Moxifloxacin (M)); doubling of the entitlement under the Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) for nutrition support to ₹1,000 a month; roll-out of TB preventive therapy; and an expanded role for communities through the involvement of TB survivors and Champions. The impact of the roll-out of these strategies can be seen in the 17.7% decline in TB incidence in India, from 237 per 1,00,000 population in 2015 to 195 per 1,00,000 population in 2023, in tandem with



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the AAMs and their teams must be trained to identify and refer such patients for admission.

While TB services have been free within the public health system, over 50% of all people with TB symptoms continue to seek care in the private sector. Uneven standards of care across the vastly heterogeneous private health sector has led to delays in diagnosis and contributed to poor outcomes as well as significant out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) for families. It is imperative to strengthen referrals from the private to the public health system, particularly for those who cannot afford to incur substantial expenditure on health and who may not be aware that TB services are freely available in the public health system. It is equally essential to ensure that the AB-PMJAY provides full insurance coverage for those who seek

norms, but is essential to equitable care.

Similarly, there has been some early work to better understand TB and disability, which must be built upon.

Third, integrated care remains a challenge for India's health system, as we continue to build our primary care services. How do we ensure that someone who comes with TB symptoms is tested for Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma? How can a person with TB be screened for depression or hypertension and

linked to appropriate services and counselling? We must adopt models of integrated general health screening in community settings, for example, test for TB and COPD through validated Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled chest x-rays and upfront molecular testing, along with screening of common non-communicable





## KEY POINTS

- India has made strides in TB care through improved detection, treatment, and prevention strategies, including molecular testing and the BPaLM regimen. TB services are integrated into Ayushman Bharat, promoting decentralized care. Challenges like private sector care and financial barriers remain, but the focus on equitable, person-centered care aims for TB elimination and universal health coverage.







THE HINDU



# GS Paper 2-Health



Health workers at a village health centre in Kerala are seen with a group of people, including women and children, in a rural setting.

## When genes wield a sickle

Sickle Cell Anaemia, a severe genetic blood disorder, has been rampant among tribal families in Odisha. Patients suffer immense trauma and, sometimes, early death.

**K**umar was travelling for work in a city when he received a call from his daughter's school. An urgent matter, he was told. He rushed to the school. It took him a few hours to reach the school, but he found his daughter lying on the ground, not moving. He rushed to the hospital, but she was already dead. The doctor told him that his daughter had died of Sickle Cell Anaemia, a severe genetic blood disorder. Kumar was shocked. He had never heard of this disease before. He was a tribal man, and his daughter was a tribal girl. He was a tribal man, and his daughter was a tribal girl. He was a tribal man, and his daughter was a tribal girl.

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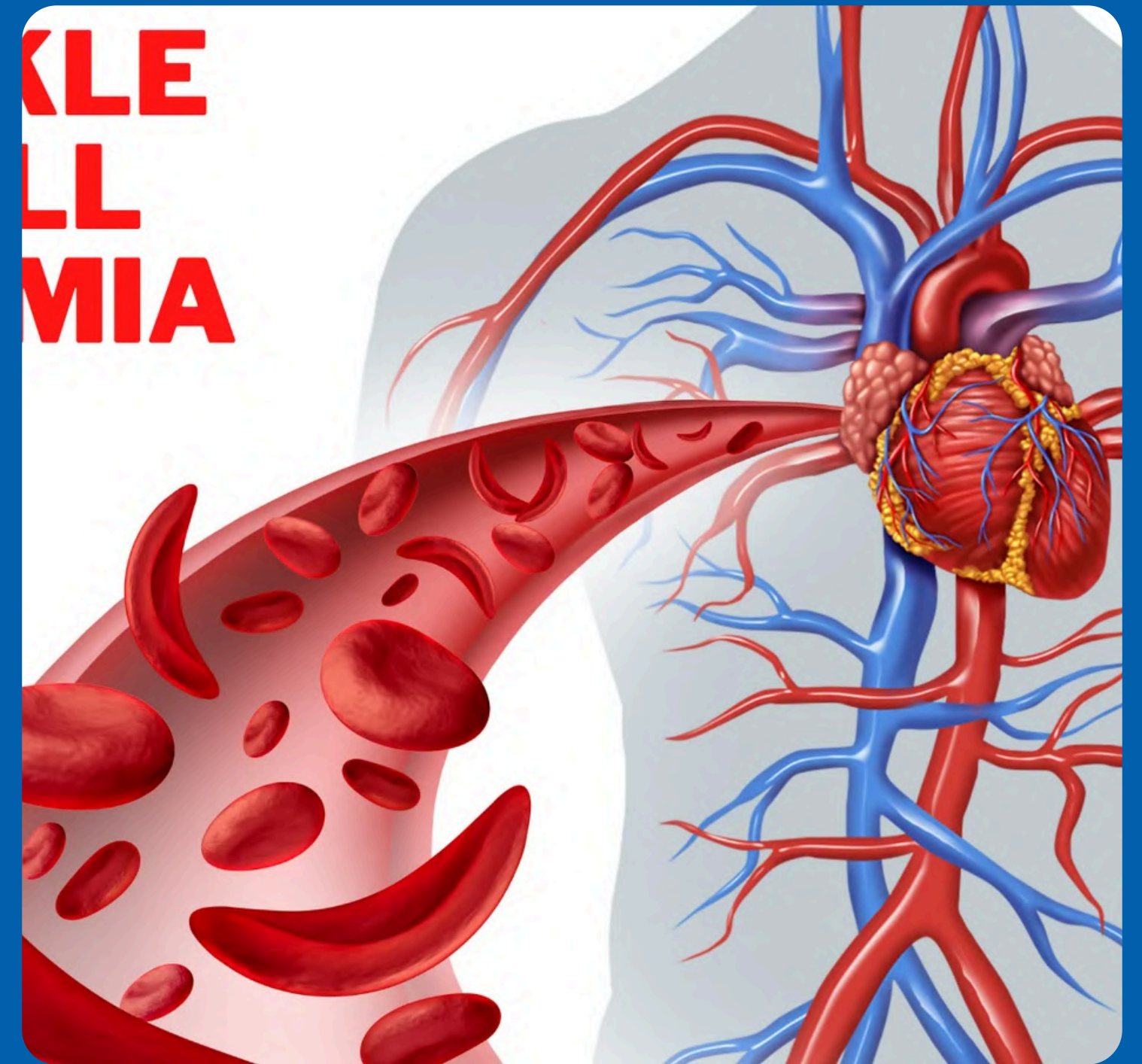
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## KEY POINTS

- Sickle Cell Anaemia is a major health issue in the tribal areas of Alluri Sitharama Raju district, Andhra Pradesh, causing chronic pain, anaemia, and organ damage. Despite government screening and financial assistance, families face financial hardship. There is a need for more research, improved healthcare access in remote areas, and increased community support.





## GS 3- Economy/Environment

### The green path to growth

To achieve Viksit Bharat goal by 2047 and net-zero emissions by 2070, we need to understand where the two journeys intersect



**BHASKAR CHAKRAVORTI  
AND DANIEL LAW**

INDIA'S MUCH-VAUNTED GDP growth rate — making it the world's fastest-growing large economy — slipped in the last year. Apart from the near-term consequences, this also means the longer-term goal of Viksit Bharat, to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, slips further away. Understandably, policy priorities are focused on getting back on the fast-growth track: Consistently over 8 per cent growth annually is needed to make it to the viksit threshold. But a different objective — green growth — might need equal attention.

India's other long-term goal is to reach net-zero emissions by 2070. A lot needs to be accomplished in the near-term to get there, such as 50 per cent reduction of emissions intensity, 500 GW of fuel capacity from renewable sources, and around US



*C R Sasikumar*

ditional economic value by 2030 and up to \$15 trillion by 2070. It promotes opportunities for manufacturing and technology innovations, which have significant spillover effects in productivity and faster

der, it is a monumental undertaking — even if the 2047 goal is achieved in later years. The most effective way to execute a complex strategy at the scale and pace that India demands would be to pair India's



## KEY POINTS

- India's goal to become a developed nation by 2047 requires both economic growth and a focus on green growth to meet its net-zero emissions target by 2070.
- Green growth can create jobs, drive innovation, and reduce climate risks.







## Miscellaneous

**India To Join Earth Hour With Special Focus On Water Conservation**





## KEY POINTS

- India participated in Earth Hour, focusing on water conservation for World Water Day. The global lights-off event, held annually from 8:30 PM to 9:30 PM, promotes environmental conservation. This year's theme, "Be Water Wise," highlights water conservation. Earth Hour, launched in 2007 by WWF, is now a global climate action movement.

