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Current Affairs - 27 December 2024

WEALTH TAX



- Wealth Tax is levied on the net market value of various assets owned by an individual, such as cash, bank deposits, shares, fixed assets, personal cars, and real property.
- Globally, several countries like **France**, **Portugal**, and **Spain** impose wealth tax.
- The primary **objective** of the tax is to **target unproductive and non-essential assets** of individuals.

Wealth Tax in India:

- Introduction: The Wealth Tax Act was introduced in 1957 based on the recommendations of the Kaldor Committee (1955) as a part of tax rationalization measures.
 - It imposed a 1% tax on earnings exceeding ₹30 lakh per annum for individuals,
 Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), and companies.
- Abolition: Abolished in 2015 due to issues such as Extensive litigation, Increased compliance burden, and High administrative costs.
 - o Replaced by an increase in the **surcharge** on the super-rich.
- Replacement measures: The surcharge for individuals with income exceeding ₹1 crore and companies with income over ₹10 crore was increased from 2% to 12%.

Other Relevant Economic Concepts:

- **Tobin Tax**: A tax on financial transactions, especially currency exchanges.
- **Pigovian Tax**: Levied to correct negative externalities (e.g., pollution tax).
- Laffer Curve: Demonstrates the relationship between tax rates and tax revenue.
- **Tax-GDP Ratio**: Indicates the tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, critical for fiscal analysis.





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TIGER TRANSLOCATION FROM MADHYA PRADESH



The Madhya Pradesh government has announced the translocation of 15 tigers to Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.

- This initiative involves 12 tigresses and 3 tigers, subject to approval from the Central Government.
- The tigers will be relocated from the **Bandhavgarh**, **Pench**, and **Kanha Tiger Reserves**.

About Kanha Tiger Reserve (KTR):

- Kanha Tiger Reserve, also known as Kanha National Park, is the largest national park in Madhya Pradesh.
- Location: Spread across Mandla and Balaghat districts, nestled in the Maikal range of Satpuras, forming part of the Central Indian Highlands.
- History: It was established as a national park on June 1, 1955, and Declared a Tiger Reserve in 1973.
- Cultural Reference: The reserve inspired Rudyard Kipling's "The Jungle Book".

Mascot: It was the first in India to introduce an official mascot, Bhoorsingh the Barasingha.

Flora:

- Lowland Forests are dominated by sal (Shorea robusta) and mixed forest trees interspersed with meadows.
- Highland Forests consist of tropical moist deciduous trees with bamboo
 (Dendrocalamus strictus) on slopes.

Fauna: Significant populations of Royal Bengal Tigers, leopards, sloth bears, and Indian wild dogs. Globally renowned for saving the Barasingha (state animal of Madhya Pradesh) from extinction.





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About Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve:

- Located in the **Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh**, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve lies between the **Vindhyan and Satpura ranges**.
- It was declared a **national park in 1968** and became a **Tiger Reserve in 1993**.
- Cultural Significance: Home to the Bandhavgarh Fort, said to have been gifted by Lord Rama to his brother Lakshmana, lending the name Bandhavgarh ("Brother's Fort").
- Flora: Dominated by tropical moist deciduous forests, sal trees, grasslands, and bamboo on lower slopes. Notable species include Saj, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, and Palas.
- Fauna: Known for the highest density of Royal Bengal Tigers in India and the world.
 Other species like Leopards, wild dogs, wolves, jackals, chital, sambar, barking deer, nilgai, and chowsingha.

About Pench Tiger Reserve:

- **Pench Tiger Reserve** spans the **Seoni** and **Chhindwara districts** in Madhya Pradesh and extends into the **Nagpur district in Maharashtra**.
- The **Pench River**, flowing north to south through the reserve.
- Components: Includes the Indira Priyadarshini Pench National Park, Pench Mowgli Sanctuary, and a buffer zone.
- Cultural connection: Inspired by Rudyard Kipling's "The Jungle Book".
- **Terrain:** Undulating landscape with small hills and steep slopes.
- Vegetation: Mosaic of vegetation types, from moist valleys to dry deciduous forests.
- Flora: Diverse flora includes teak, saag, mahua, and various grasses and shrubs.
 - Fauna: Abundant populations of Chital, Sambar, Nilgai, Gaur (Indian Bison),
 and wild boar. Key predators: Tiger, followed by leopard, wild dogs, and wolf.
 - Rich avian diversity with over 325 species of birds, including the Malabar Pied
 Hornbill, Indian Pitta, and Grey-Headed Fishing Eagle.





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COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA (CAG)

- The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution, plays a pivotal role in the financial administration of the country.
- The **CAG** is the guardian of the public purse, ensuring accountability and transparency in the management of public funds at both the **Central and State levels**.
- The CAG safeguards the Constitution and parliamentary laws, upholding financial discipline.
- It is a key institution for promoting **accountability** and ensuring **checks and balances** in a **democratic system**.

Constitutional and Legal Provisions for the CAG:

- Article 148:
 - o **Appointment**: The **President appoints** the CAG under his/her hand and seal.
 - Tenure and Conditions: Determined by Parliament; CAG cannot hold further office under Central or State governments.
 - o **Independence**: Salary, allowances, and pensions are charged on the **Consolidated Fund of India (CFI)**, ensuring autonomy.
- Duties and Powers (Article 149): Parliament prescribes the CAG's powers and functions.
- Form of Accounts (Article 150): Prescribes the manner of keeping accounts for the Union and States on the President's advice.
- **Submission of Reports** (**Article 151**): Reports on Union accounts are submitted to the **President** and placed before **Parliament**. Reports on State accounts are submitted to the **Governor** and placed before the respective **State Legislature**.
- Certification of Net Proceeds (Article 279): CAG certifies the net proceeds of taxes and duties, which is final and binding.
- CAG's (Duties, Powers, and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971:





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- o **Tenure**: Six years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- o **Removal**: Follows the procedure for removing a Supreme Court judge.
- o **Resignation**: Addressed to the President.
- Service Conditions: Cannot be varied to the CAG's disadvantage after appointment.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND MACHINE LEARNING



- AI refers to machines performing human-like tasks such as learning, reasoning, and decision-making.
- Core components include:
 - o Machine Learning (ML): Algorithms that improve over time with data.
 - **Neural Networks**: Mimicking the human brain for pattern recognition.
 - Natural Language Processing (NLP): Enabling machines to understand and generate human language.
- AI systems process inputs, apply algorithms and deliver intelligent outputs.

Types of Artificial Intelligence:

- Narrow AI: Task-specific systems like virtual assistants (e.g., Alexa, Siri).
- General AI: Mimics human intelligence across diverse tasks (yet to be achieved).
- Super AI: A hypothetical future form surpassing human intelligence.

AI Techniques in Machine Learning:

- **Supervised Learning**: Uses labelled data to predict outcomes (e.g., facial recognition).
- Unsupervised Learning: Identifies patterns in unlabelled data (e.g., clustering algorithms).

How Does AI Work?

- **Data acquisition:** Collect and preprocess data.
- **Feature extraction:** Identify relevant patterns in the data.





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- **Algorithm selection and training:** Use **machine learning**, **deep learning**, or rule-based methods to create models.
- **Evaluation and deployment:** Optimize and deploy models to make intelligent predictions or decisions.

Indian Pharmaceutical Industry's Growth Potential:

- Current market size: Approximately USD 58 billion, expected to grow to USD 120-130 billion by 2030.
- Global contribution: India contributes about 20% of the global generic drug supply, focusing on affordability and quality.
- Policy support and digital talent: India is leveraging favourable policies, a skilled workforce, and digital innovation to strengthen its global healthcare position.

SVAMITVA SCHEME



- The Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) is a **central sector**
- scheme, launched in 2020.
- It was launched with a vision to **enhance the economic progress** of rural India by providing '**Record of Rights**' to households possessing houses in inhabited areas in villages through the latest surveying drone technology.
- The scheme seeks to achieve the **following objectives:**
- To bring **financial stability** to the citizens in rural India by enabling them to use their property as a financial asset for taking loans and other financial benefits.
- Creation of accurate **land records** for rural planning.
- Determination of **property tax**, which would accrue to the GPs directly in States where it is devolved or else, add to the State exchequer.
- Creation of survey infrastructure and GIS maps that can be leveraged by any department for their use.





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- To support in preparation of **better-quality Gram Panchayat Development Plan** (GPDP) by making use of GIS maps.
- To reduce property related disputes and legal cases.
- **Nodal Ministry:** The **Ministry of Panchayati Raj** (MoPR) is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the scheme.

VEER BAAL DIWAS



- It is annually observed on **December 26 every year since** 2022.
- It is commemorated to honour the martyrdom of **Baba Fateh Singh and Zorawar Singh**, the sons of 10th Guru Govind Singh Ji.
- Background:
- Guru Gobind Singh, along with his family and disciples, were compelled to flee as the Mughal Army encircled the Anandpur fort.
- During the chaos, **Guru Gobind Singh's** sons, **Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh**, were captured by the Mughal forces.
- The two young boys courageously refused to abandon their faith, and consequently, Wazir Khan ordered them to be bricked alive around December 26, 1705.
- Exemplifying bravery and loyalty to their religion, Government of India in 2022 declared to mark December 26 as Veer Bal Diwas annually to honour and remember their sacrifice.

Who was Guru Gobind Singh?

- **Guru Gobind Singh** was the 10th Sikh Guru, following the demise of his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur, the 9th Guru.
- Contributions to Sikh religion:





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- He is renowned for **founding the principles of Khalsa** or the Five 'K's viz. kesh (uncut hair), kangha (wooden comb), kara (iron or steel bracelet), kirpan (dagger) and kachera (short breeches).
- He fought against the Mughals in the Battle of Muktsar in 1705.
- He declared Guru Granth Sahib as Sikhism's holy scripture in 1708, before his death.

BALD EAGLE



Recently, Bald eagle was officially declared as United States national bird after 250 years.

- The Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) is a magnificent bird of prey found in North America.
- It usually leads a solitary life, gathering in groups during nesting season.

Appearance:

- Its body and wings **are dark browns** in color while the head and tail are white.
- The legs and feet are bright yellow and the eyes are light yellow.
- Males of this species are smaller than females.
 - Habitat: It typically prefers areas near large water bodies such as sea coasts, coastal estuaries and inland lakes and rivers, in many areas,
- **Reproduction:** Bald eagles have a **monogamous mating system**. These birds are believed to mate for life, or until a pair member dies.
- **Distribution:** Their range extends from the Mexico border through the **United States** and Canada.
- They can be seen year-round in Alaska, along the East and West coasts, the Rocky Mountains, and the Mississippi River.
- The rest of the United States only sees bald eagles during the winter and their migration.
- Conservation status:
- **IUCN:** Least Concern





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KAVERI ENGINE:



India's Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE), part of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), has announced that the Kaveri engine has been cleared for inflight testing.

- The Kaveri engine project began in the late 1980s with the goal of powering the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas.
- It has been developed by the **Gas Turbine Research Establishment** under the Defence Research and Development Organisation.

Features:

- The current version of the Kaveri engine produces approximately 49-51 kN of thrust.
- This thrust level is suitable for UAV applications like the Ghatak, India's stealth UCAV program. The DRDO plans to integrate an afterburner to increase the thrust to 73-75 kN for more demanding scenarios.
- The Kaveri engine has undergone extensive ground testing, modifications, and enhancements over the years.
- It has been **tested in high-altitude simulations in Russia** and ground trials in India. These tests demonstrated promising results in reliability, thrust output, and operational stability, meeting the required performance metrics for inflight testing.

Significance: This signifies a major step for India's self-reliance in aero-engine technology, particularly for unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) like the Ghatak stealth UCAV program.