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ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Science Reporter



विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

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GST Council okays 28% tax on online gaming, casinos

To be levied on full face value; effective roll-out after amendments to GST law

SHRIMI CHOUDHARY
New Delhi, 11 July

The all-powerful Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council on Tuesday approved the imposition of a uniform 28 per cent tax on full “face value” of bets involving online gaming, casinos and horse racing. This will bring them on a par with betting and gambling. Industry stakeholders had been arguing that games of skill be treated differently from games of chance for tax purposes.

The Council also decided to lower the service tax levied on food and beverages consumed at cinema halls to 5 per cent from 18 per cent, and tweaked the definition of Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV) for levying a cess over and above the GST rate.

The effective tax rate on online gaming will be rolled out after amendments to the GST law. “Will bring an amendment to the GST law to include online gaming and (it) will be taxed at 28 per cent on full face value,” Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said here. [Turn to Page 6](#)



Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman with Revenue Secretary Sanjay Malhotra (left) during the 50th GST Council Meeting at Vigyan Bhawan on Tuesday PHOTO: PT

AT THE MEETING

Conundrum resolved

▶ A key issue before the GoM was whether to impose a 28% GST on the face value of bets, or gross gaming revenue, or just on platform fees

Exempted from GST

▶ Cancer-fighting drugs, medicines for rare diseases

▶ Satellite launch services by private operators

Tax eased

▶ GST rate on food served in cinema halls to be 5%. Earlier, the rate was 18%

▶ Tax on uncooked and unfried snack pellets and fish soluble paste down from 18% to 5%; tax on imitation zari thread down from 12% to 5%

SUV defined

▶ The definition of an Sports Utility Vehicle tweaked for attracting a cess over and above the GST rate

Progress awaited

▶ Retail sale price-based cess on some tobacco items

Setting the ball rolling

▶ GST tribunal to be operational in phases. It will expand from initial Benches in state capitals. A framework is likely by August

Context: The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council approved the imposition of a uniform 28 per cent tax on full “face value” of bets involving online gaming, casinos and horse racing.

- The Council also decided to lower the **service tax levied on food and beverages** consumed at cinema halls to 5 per cent from 18 per cent, and tweaked the definition of Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV) for levying a cess over and above the GST rate.

GST Council

- **About:** It is a **constitutional body** for making recommendations to the Union and State Government on issues related to Goods and Service Tax.
- **101st Amendment Act of 2016:** The amendment inserted a new Article **279-A in the Constitution of India.**
 - This article **empowered the President to constitute a GST Council** by an order.
- **Composition:** The Council is a **joint forum of the centre and the states** and consists of the following members:
 - The **Union Finance Minister** as the Chairperson
 - The **Union Minister of State in-charge** of Revenue or Finance
 - The **Minister in-charge of Finance** or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each state government
 - The members of the Council from the states have to choose one amongst themselves to be the **Vice-Chairperson** of the Council.
 - They can also decide his term.
 - The Union Cabinet also decided to include the Chairperson of the **Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)** as a permanent invitee (non-voting) to all proceedings of the Council.

KNOCKOUT BLOW: INDUSTRY

This decision by the GST Council is unconstitutional, irrational, and egregious

Roland Landers,
CEO, All India Gaming Federation

28% tax on the contest entry amount would create a hostile environment for legitimate domestic platforms

Bhavin Pandya,
co-founder and co-CEO, Games24x7

Centre Allays Concerns of States over Inclusion of GST Network under PMLA

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The Centre Tuesday allayed concerns of several opposition-ruled states, including Delhi, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, over inclusion of Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, saying that the body will share information with Financial Intelligence Unit and not with the Enforcement Directorate and move was in line with the requirement under the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). India's FATF review is due in November.



Govt said GSTN will share information with Financial Intelligence Unit and not with the ED

"They (members) have doubts that GSTN will start sharing information about the private business to other law enforcement agencies including ED (enforcement directorate). It was clarified that ED is not getting any information, but the director of FIU will get (the information). I think all of them (state ministers) were quite satisfied with the explanation," revenue secretary Sanjay Malhotra told reporters.

He added that the inclusion of GSTN in PMLA will empower tax authorities to fight cases wherever they feel there is any chance of tax evasion or money laundering.

The finance ministry, through a notification, brought in an amendment to the provisions of PMLA, 2002, as per which GSTN, has been included in the list of entities required to share information with FIU. The list of entities that need to share information include the Competition Commission of India, RBI, Sebi, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, Serious Fraud Investigation Office and Director General of Foreign Trade on it. The list is amended from time to time.

Context: The Centre allayed concerns of several opposition-ruled states, including Delhi, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, over inclusion of **Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) under Prevention of Money Laundering Act**, saying that the body will share information with Financial Intelligence Unit and not with the Enforcement Directorate and move was in line with the requirement under the **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**.

Key Points

- India's **FATF review** is due in November.
- The inclusion of GSTN in PMLA will **empower tax authorities** to fight cases wherever they feel there is any chance of tax evasion or money laundering.
- The finance ministry, through a notification, brought in an **amendment to the provisions of PMLA, 2002**, as per which GSTN, has been included in the list of entities required to share information with FIU.
- The list of entities that need to share information include the **Competition Commission of India, RBI, SEBI, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, Serious Fraud Investigation Office and Director General of Foreign Trade** on it.
- The list is **amended from time to time**.

GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)**Drug MSMEs must have 'Schedule M'**

The Centre will make 'Schedule M' compulsory for medium, small, and micro enterprises (MSMEs) involved in drug manufacturing which will help in quality assurance and also reduce compliance burden in the pharma sector. Schedule M lays down 'Good Manufacturing Practices' that such units must adhere to. Health minister Mansukh Mandaviya chaired a meeting with pharma companies from the MSME sector and industry representatives on Tuesday. "It is important for MSME pharma companies to be alert to quality of drugs and expeditiously move towards Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) through self-regulation. The need for self-regulation in the MSME pharma sector is important for India to maintain the status of 'pharmacy of the world'," Mandaviya said.

Schedule M will be made compulsory for the MSME pharma sector in a phased manner.

Over the last few months, around 137 firms were inspected and action has been taken against 105.

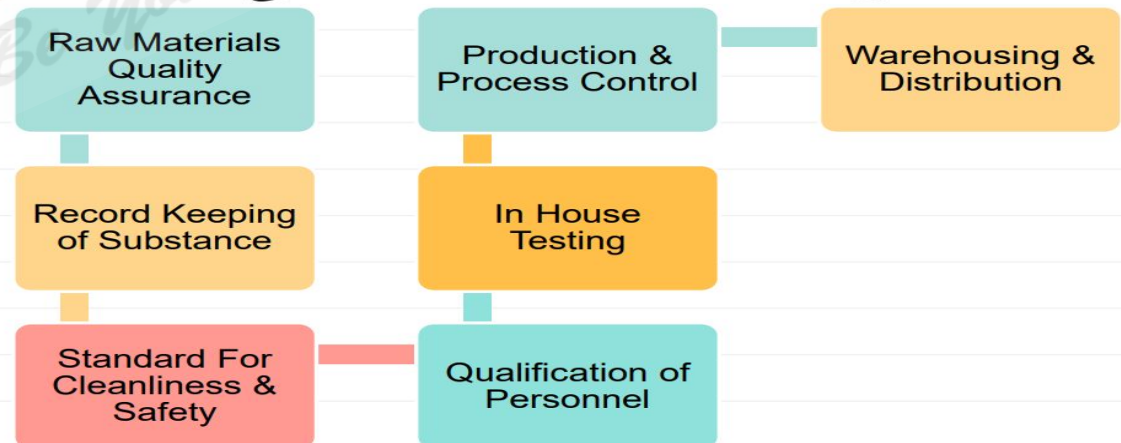
PRIYANKA SHARMA

Context: Aimed at ensuring robust quality of pharma products, the Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers has directed regulatory authorities to **conduct risk-based inspection and audit of manufacturing plants.**

- **Schedule M** shall be made compulsory for the MSME pharma sector in a phased manner.

Key Points

- Schedule M part of **Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940** deals with '**Good Manufacturing Practices**' for pharmaceuticals that should be followed by pharmaceutical manufacturing units in India.
- Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) is that **part of quality assurance**, which ensures that products are regularly produced and controlled according to the quality standards suitable for their use.
- GMPs are the requirements that the drug and methods/control /facilities used in their manufacturing, processing and packaging conforms to practice that will **assure the safety and efficacy of the product.**
- GMPs include a set of practices that **ensure quality at every level of operation in industry.**

Consideration

Extension of ED chief tenure invalid, he must go July 31: SC

Those rejoicing delusional, ED powers to strike at corrupt remain: Amit Shah

ANANTHAKRISHNAN
NEW DELHI, JULY 11



Sanjay Kumar Mishra, ED chief

DECLARING AS "not valid in law" the two tenure extensions granted by the government to Sanjay Kumar Mishra, Director of Enforcement Directorate, beyond the September 8, 2021 cut-off date it had fixed, the Supreme Court Tuesday said he can continue on the post only until July 31.

This cuts short Mishra's stint as the ED chief. In November last year, the 1984-batch IRS officer was granted a second tenure extension up to November 18, 2023.

The bench of Justices B R Gavai, Vikram Nath and Sanjay Karol, however, upheld as constitutional the amendments made to the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, and the Fundamental Rules in 2021, enabling tenure extension.

The bench's directions came on a clutch of petitions including those filed by Jaya Thakur of Congress and Mahua Moitra of the TMC.

In a Twitter post hours later, Union Home Minister Amit Shah said, "Those rejoicing over the

EXPLAINED

Rulings past, present

THE MAIN argument of the petitioners against the tenure extensions to Mishra was that it defeated the Supreme Court's own ruling in the Vineet Narain case where the top court ordered a fixed tenure for the post of a CBI chief. In the Mishra matter, the top court upheld the amendments but said it does not grant the government arbitrary powers to extend tenures of ED and CBI chiefs.

Hon'ble SC decision on the ED case are delusional for various reasons: The amendments to the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Context: The Supreme Court asked Enforcement Directorate (ED) Director to quit four months before his retirement in November even as it upheld statutory amendments which permit the government to stretch the tenures of the Directors of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the ED by another three years.

Key Points

- **CBI and ED chiefs have fixed tenures** of two years. However, **amendments introduced in 2021** to the Central Vigilance Commission Act, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act and the Fundamental Rules allow them a maximum three annual extensions.
- By **upholding the 2021 amendments**, the court disagreed with the submissions made by its own amicus curiae.
- The amicus curiae had urged the court to strike down the amendments.
- The court said that the **2021 amendments were enacted by the Parliament**. They could not be declared unconstitutional lightly.

Enforcement Directorate

- **About:** A law enforcement agency and economic intelligence agency **responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime in India**.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Part of the Department of Revenue, **Ministry of Finance**.
- **Prime objective:** The enforcement of the **Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA)**, the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA)** and **The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA)**.
- **Structure:** Headed by the **Director of Enforcement**.
 - **Tenure:** fixed two-year tenure and **three annual extensions**.
 - **No further extension:** after the completion of a period of five years in total including the period mentioned in the initial appointment.
- **Jurisdiction:** ED can take action **against any person** on which above act applies.
 - **All the public servants come under the jurisdiction** of the agency if they are involved in any offence related to money laundering.
 - ED can **not take an action suo motu**.

Can't use Places of Worship Act for blanket stay on suits: SC

Govt Gets Time Till Oct 31 To Reply To Challenges To The Act

Dhananjay.Mahapatra
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The Supreme Court on Tuesday said it was not possible to order a blanket stay on proceedings initiated in various locations for reclaiming places of worship on the ground that the Places of Worship Act, 1991, prohibits changes in the religious character of structures existing prior to 1947.

During the hearing on a bunch of petitions challenging provisions of the Places of Worship Act that prohibits Hindus from reclaiming their religious places allegedly destroyed and converted to mosques under Muslim rulers, advocate Vrinda Grover urged a bench led by Chief Justice D Y Chandrachud to pass an omnibus order staying all proceedings before courts across the country seeking to change the religious character of pre-1947 structures.



Subramanian Swamy's petition was focused on getting exemption for the disputed structures in Kashi (Gyanvapi mosque claimed to be constructed over Kashi Vishwanath temple) and Mathura (Shahi Idgah allegedly built over the Krishna Janmasthan temple)

The CJI said since the Places of Worship Act was in operation, it would be open for parties concerned to point out its provisions to courts where such proceedings are pending and seek stay.

The SC granted the Union government time till October

31 to file its response to the petitions challenging the provisions of Places of Worship Act, which froze the character of religious buildings as existing on August 15, 1947.

While most petitions, including a PIL by advocate Ashwini Upadhyay, challenged provisions of the 1991 Act, Subramanian Swamy's petition was focused on getting exemption for the disputed structures in Kashi (Gyanvapi mosque claimed to be constructed over Kashi Vishwanath temple) and Mathura (Shahi Idgah allegedly built over the Krishna Janmasthan temple) on the lines of the three-decade-old legislation exempting the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid disputed site from the law.

The 1991 legislation forbidding changes in the status of religious structures was enacted by the P V Narasimha Rao-led Congress government against the backdrop of agitations to reclaim the

three sites for Hindus.

The Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute in Ayodhya was the only exception made in the 1991 law as the suits were pending before the trial court since 1949. A five-judge bench led by then CJI Ranjan Gogoi had on November 9, 2019, unanimously decided to award the disputed land to Hindus saying they produced better evidence on ownership but had asked the government to compensate Muslims with an alternative five-acre plot at a prominent place in Ayodhya.

Last year, a three-judge SC bench had formulated 11 questions on the PILs challenging the validity of several provisions of the 1991 Act, which included "whether suits seeking restoration and reconstruction of, or for worship in the temples destroyed and demolished by Mughal invaders would amount to 'conversion' within the meaning of the term as defined in the Act?"

Context: The Supreme Court said it was not possible to order a blanket stay on proceedings initiated in various locations for reclaiming places of worship on the ground that the **Places of Worship Act, 1991**, prohibits changes in the religious character of structures existing prior to 1947.

- The SC **granted the Union government time till October 31** to file its response to the petitions challenging the provisions of Places of Worship Act, which froze the character of religious buildings as existing on August 15, 1947.

Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991

- **About:** An Act to **prohibit conversion of any place of worship** and to provide for the maintenance of the religious character of any place of worship as it existed on the 15th day of August, 1947, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- **Key Provisions:**
 - This Act **freezes the religious character** of a place of worship as it existed on August 15, 1947.
 - Section 3 of the Act **prohibits the conversion of a religious place of worship or a section of a religious place of worship** into a place of worship of a different religion or a different denomination of the same religion.
 - According to Section 4(2) of the Act, **all appeals, suits or other proceedings** with respect to converting the religious character of a place of worship shall **end on the commencement of the Act**. Also, fresh appeals won't be allowed to be filed.
 - **Legal proceedings could be initiated** if the change of religious character of the place of worship was done after the cut-off date of August 15, 1947.
 - The Act **imposes a positive obligation on the State** to maintain the religious character of all places of worship as it existed at the time of independence.
- **Exemptions:** The disputed site of the **Ayodhya Ram Temple** was exempted from the Act.
 - Any place of worship which is **an ancient and historical monument or an archaeological site covered** by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.
 - Any **dispute that has been settled by the parties** or conversion of any place that took place by acquiescence before the Act commenced.
 - A suit that has been finally **settled or disposed of**.
- **Penalty:** Maximum penalty of **3 years imprisonment along with a fine**.

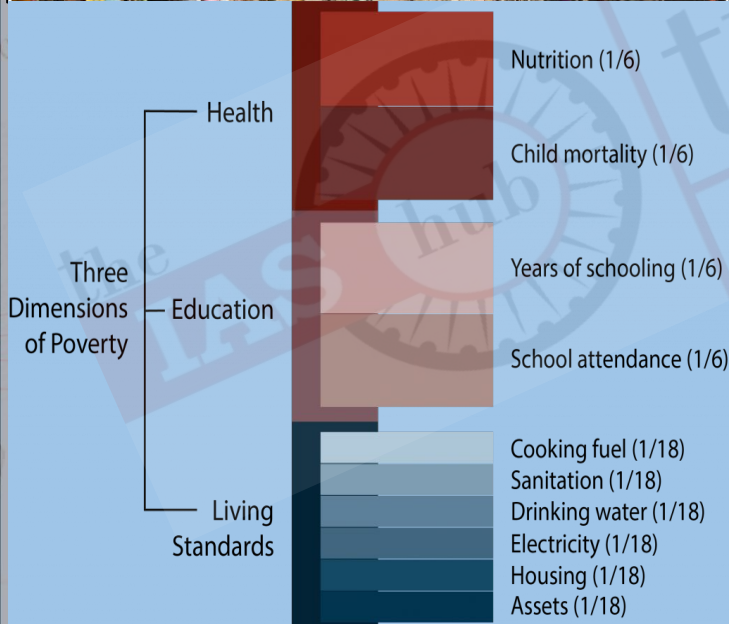
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Poverty)

India lifted 415 million people out of poverty in 15 years

In 2021, there were 230 million people still in poverty & nearly 19% population vulnerable to poverty, according to the latest update to the UN's Multidimensional Poverty Index

By DTE Staff
Published: Tuesday 11 July 2023



Context: Some 415 million Indians escaped poverty between 2005-06 and 2019-21, according to the latest **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**, published annually by the **UN Development Programme (UNDP)** and the **Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative**.

- The MPI measures “interlinked deprivations in **health, education and standard of living** that directly affect a person’s life and wellbeing”.

Key Points

- India progressed significantly in all the three deprivation indicators: Health, education and the standard of living.
- Decline in poverty has been equal as well, cutting across regions and socio-economic groups.
- In 2021, there were **230 million people still in poverty & nearly 19% population vulnerable to poverty**.
- India has some 18.7 percent population under **Vulnerability category**.
 - The UNDP defines, Vulnerability - the share of people who are not poor but have deprivations in 20 - 33.3 percent of all weighted indicators - can be much higher.
- Globally, **1.1 billion people, or around 18 percent of total population**, are acutely multidimensionally poor.
- **Sub-Saharan Africa** has 534 million poor and South Asia has 389 million.
 - These two regions are home to approximately **five out of every six poor people**.
- **Children under 18 years old account for half** of MPI-poor people (566 million).
- The **poverty rate among children is 27.7 per cent**, while among adults it is 13.4 percent.

India tops the medal tally at the 34th International Biology Olympiad, UAE

Context: India topped the medals tally at the **34th International Biology Olympiad (IBO)** 2023 held in Al Ain, UAE.

- This is the first time that India has turned in an all-gold performance and topped the medals tally in IBO.
- Earlier, **India has topped the medals tally in Astronomy & Astrophysics** (in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2015 and 2021), Physics (in 2018) and Junior Science (in 2014, 2019, 2021, and 2022).

International Biology Olympiad

- It is a **biological olympiad for pre-university students** under the age 20, and is one of the most well-known International Science Olympiads.
- The first IBO was held in **Czechoslovakia in 1990**, and it has since been held annually.
- The competition have gradually expanded to include more than **75 participating countries across five continents**.
- All participating countries send the four winners of their **National Biology Olympiad** to the IBO, usually accompanied by two adults who are members of the international jury, for the duration of the competition.
- To select these top four **life science contestants** for this international competition, all member countries host **Biology Olympiad competitions** in typically 3-5 consecutively more difficult national competition rounds.
- As a consequence, this leads to a **trickle-down effect**, engaging more than 1 million students worldwide in life science each year.
- Each year, the IBO is **organised by a different country**.
- In 2008, **India organised** IBO in Mumbai.

JAPAN INDIA MARITIME EXERCISE 2023 (JIMEX 23) CONCLUDES

Context: The 7th edition of Japan India Maritime Exercise 2023 (JIMEX 23) hosted by the Indian Navy concluded in the Bay of Bengal with the two sides bidding farewell to each other with a customary steampast.

- JIMEX, is a series of maritime exercises conducted by the Indian Navy and the Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force.

Key Points

- JIMEX 23 witnessed complex exercises, undertaken jointly by the two navies. It witness the participation of:
 - **INS Delhi** - India's first indigenously built Guided Missile Destroyer
 - **INS Kamorta** - an indigenously designed and built Anti-Submarine Warfare Corvette,
 - **Fleet tanker INS Shakti** - a submarine,
 - Maritime patrol aircraft **P8I** and
 - **Dornier**, ship-borne helicopters and fighter aircraft.
- JMSDF was represented by the **guided missile destroyer JS Samidare** and its integral helicopters.
- There was a **Harbour Phase at Visakhapatnam** comprising of professional, sports, and social interactions.
- Both sides engaged in **advanced level exercises** in all three domains of maritime warfare - surface, sub surface and air.
- Besides ships and their integral helicopters, the exercise also witnessed the **participation of fighter aircraft, maritime patrol aircraft and a submarine.**
- JIMEX 23 ended on a **high note revalidating common procedures** and enhancing interoperability between the IN and JMSDF.

Other Military Exercises between India and Japan:

- **Dharma Guardian**: Annual joint land military exercise.
- **Shinyuu Maitri**: Joint Air Force exercise.
- **Exercise Malabar**: Trilateral Maritime with the USA.

NAGORNO-KARABAKH REGION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Geography)

BAKU

Azerbaijan closes vital road link to breakaway region of Karabakh



AFF

Azerbaijan on Tuesday temporarily shut the only road linking its breakaway Nagorno-Karabakh region with Armenia, accusing the Armenian branch of the Red Cross of smuggling. The closure comes ahead of European Union-mediated talks in July between the ex-Soviet countries' leaders. AFP

Armenia-Azerbaijan peace deal

- Armenian forces to withdraw by 15 Nov
- Armenian forces to withdraw by 20 Nov
- Armenian forces to withdraw by 1 Dec
- Areas regained by Azerbaijan in the war
- Area of deployment for Russian peacekeepers



Context: Azerbaijan temporarily shut the only road linking its breakaway Nagorno-Karabakh region with Armenia, accusing the Armenian branch of the Red Cross of smuggling.

Key Points

- The Armenian-populated region has been at the centre of a **decades-long territorial dispute** between the Caucasus arch-foes, which have fought two wars over the mountainous territory.
- The closure comes ahead of **European Union-mediated talks** in July between the ex-Soviet countries' leaders, and as regional mediators, Washington, Brussels and Moscow, are distracted by the NATO summit in Lithuania.



GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci &Tech)

Guillain-Barre: What is this neurological disorder – and how is it linked to COVID-19

Ninety-day national health emergency in Peru after 182 GBS cases reported since June 2023



NEXT NEWS >

By Nandita Banerji
Published: Tuesday 11 July 2023



WEAKNESS and TINGLING
in Your Extremities are
Usually the First
Symptoms

GUILLAIN BARRE SYNDROME

Guillain Barre Syndrome is
a Rare Disorder in which
your Body's Immune
System attacks your
Nerves



Limb
Weakness



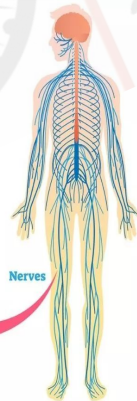
Difficulty
Swallowing



Shortness
of Breath



Flaccid
Paralysis



Context: A surge in cases of **Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS)** in Peru has brought forward concerns over the links between the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and the rare neurological disorder.

- The syndrome was among the **prolonged neurological issues**, known as long COVID complications, reported around the world following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS)

- It is a **serious autoimmune disorder** that attacks the peripheral nervous system and leads to weakness, tingling and numbness initially in the limbs.
- These can then expand to the rest of the body and eventually cause paralysis, which can **last 6-12 months or longer**.
- The syndrome can **affect the nerves** that control muscle movement as well as those that transmit pain, temperature and touch sensations.
- This can result in **muscle weakness** and loss of sensation in the legs and / or arms.
- While it is more common in adults and in males, people of all ages can be affected.
- Treatment consists of **cleaning or immunising the blood**.
- One of the treatments is **plasmapheresis**, a procedure that removes the plasma from the blood and replaces it with other fluids.
- The syndrome usually occurs following a **bacterial or viral infection or, on rare occasions**, following vaccinations.
- People who develop GBS do so several days or weeks after they have been **sick with diarrhoea or a respiratory illness**.
- Patients with **Epstein-Barr, Zika, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**, Herpes and Campylobacter jejuni have displayed GBS symptoms in the past. After the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, several cases of GBS following infections with SARS-CoV-2 were reported around the world.
- A subcommittee set up by the World Health Organization concluded that rare cases of GBS have been reported following vaccinations with adenovirus vector COVID-19 vaccines, but such was not the case for mRNA COVID-19 vaccines.
- In India, **around 24 cases of COVID-19 patients with GBS** were found since August 2020, stated a November 2020 report by the newspaper Indian Express.

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