

JUNE

28

# CRUX 10

10 News. 10 Sources. One Place



MK Yadav Sir

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# Air India gets CCI notice on Vistara merger plan

## Airline given 30 days to respond

DEEPAK PATEL

New Delhi, 27 June

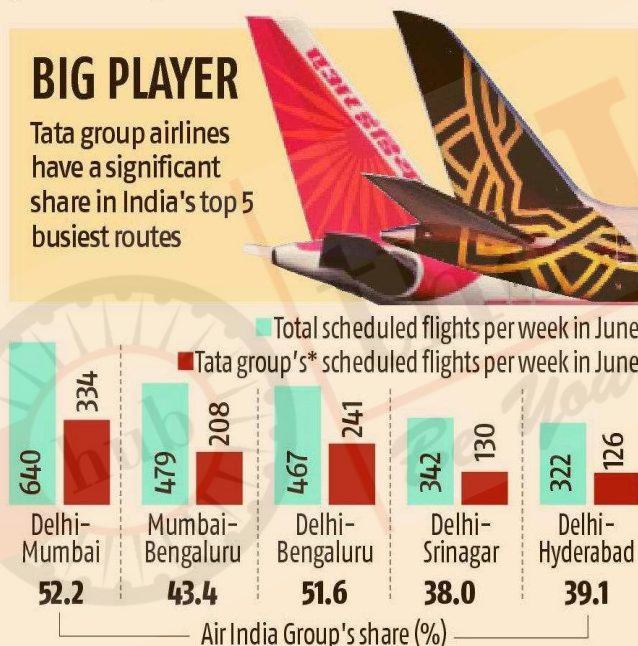
The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has issued a show-cause notice to Air India, asking why its proposed merger with Vistara should not be probed over concerns about competition in the aviation sector, airline sources said on Tuesday.

The CCI has given Air India 30 days to respond, the sources said. The airline, however, did not respond to queries sent by *Business Standard* on the matter.

Tata Sons and Singapore Airlines (SIA) had filed a merger application with the antitrust body in April, stating that the amalgamation of Vistara with Air India would not lead to any

### BIG PLAYER

Tata group airlines have a significant share in India's top 5 busiest routes



\*Includes Air India, Vistara, Air India Express, and AirAsia India  
Source: Aviation analytics firm Cirium

change in the competitive landscape or cause any appreciable adverse effect on competition in India.

They had expressed hope to conclude the merger by March 2024.

Turn to Page 6 ▶

**Context:** The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has issued a show cause notice to Air India, asking why its proposed merger with Vistara should not be probed over concerns about competition in the aviation sector.

### Competition Commission of India (CCI)

- **Statutory body:** CCI was established under the provisions of the **Competition Act 2002**.
  - The Competition Act, 2002 was enacted by the Parliament of India and **governs the Indian competition law**.
- **Objective:** It aims at **establishing a competitive environment** in the Indian economy through proactive engagement with all the stakeholders, the government, and international jurisdiction.
- **Regulation and Prohibition:** The Competition Act 2002:
  - Prohibits anti-competitive agreements
  - Prohibits abuse of dominant position by enterprises and
  - Regulates combinations (acquisition, acquiring of control, and M&A), which can cause or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on the competition within India.

# Current a/c deficit shrinks in March qtr as imports dip

## In A 1st, FY23 Remittances Top \$100Bn, To Remain Robust This Yr

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

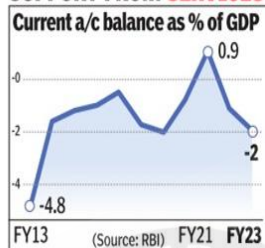
New Delhi/Mumbai: The country's current account deficit (CAD) significantly decreased in the January to March 2023 quarter to 0.2% of gross domestic product (GDP), much lower than market expectations, due to a smaller trade gap and increased services exports. However, for FY23, the CAD stood at 2% of GDP compared to 1.2% in FY22.

During the March quarter, remittances were pegged at \$28.6 billion, nearly 21% higher than the fourth quarter of 2021-22.

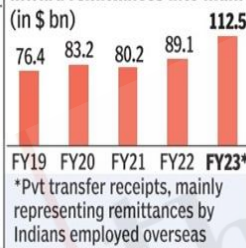
Data released by the central bank estimated that the current account deficit narrowed to \$1.3 billion, or 0.2% of GDP, during the March quarter, compared to \$13.4 billion a year ago, which was estimated at 1.6% of GDP as the trade deficit narrowed on account of a slowdown in imports and services exports soared.

For the full year, the CAD widened to 2% of GDP or \$68

### SUPPORT FROM SERVICES



### Inward remittances into India (in \$ bn)



billion as against \$38.7 billion during 2021-22, which was 1.2% of GDP. This was largely on account of a higher trade deficit, which is estimated to have widened to \$265 billion, compared with \$189.5 billion in FY22.

Current account balance measures the gap between exports and imports, domestic and overseas investments and remittances to and from the country.

In terms of India's balance of payments (BoP), the country recorded a surplus of \$5.6 billion, compared to a surplus of \$11.1 billion in the previous quarter and a deficit of \$16 billion in the same

period a year earlier.

"We expect further improvement on the back of lower commodity prices. Merchandise exports are expected to remain downbeat as global growth weakens. Overall, we expect CAD in the range of 1.2-1.6% of GDP in FY24," said Aditi Gupta, an economist with the Bank of Baroda.

D K Joshi, economist with Crisil, said, "CAD is expected to rise on-quarter in Q1FY24 as the merchandise trade deficit has widened again and the services trade surplus has moderated a tad."

Inward remittances by Indians working overseas crossed \$100 billion for the

first time with private transfers, which largely represents the money sent by techies in the US and workers in the Persian Gulf to their family members here, pegged at over \$112 billion during 2022-23, data released by the RBI on Tuesday showed.

Economists and the central bank are also upbeat on the flows during the current financial year, arguing that the slowdown in the US and Europe is unlikely to impact remittances.

"The remittances have remained robust and we expect to have strong inflows this year as well," said an official. A World Bank report had said that remittances have benefited from a gradual structural shift in Indian migrants' key destinations from largely low-skilled, informal employment in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries to a dominant share of high skilled jobs in high-income countries such as the US, the UK, and East Asia (Singapore, Japan, Australia and New Zealand).

**Context:** The country's current account deficit (CAD) significantly decreased in the January to March 2023 quarter to 0.2% of gross domestic product (GDP), much lower than market expectations, due to a smaller trade gap and increased services exports.

- However, for FY23, the CAD stood at 2% of GDP compared to 1.2% in FY22.

### Current Account Deficit

- When the value of the goods and services that a country imports exceed the value of the products it exports, it is called the current account deficit.
- CAD and the fiscal deficit together make up the twin deficits - the enemies of the stock market and investors.
- **Difference with the Balance of Trade:** It is slightly different from the Balance of Trade, which measures only the gap in earnings and expenditure on exports and imports of goods and services.
  - Whereas, the current account also factors in the payments from domestic capital deployed overseas.
  - For example, rental income from an Indian owning a house in the UK would be computed in the Current Account, but not in the Balance of Trade.
- CAD may be a positive or negative indicator for an economy depending upon why it is running a deficit.
- The Current Account Deficit can be reduced by boosting exports and curbing non-essential imports such as gold, mobiles, and electronics.

## 10x growth in procurement from Government e-Marketplace in last 3 years: Union Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal

**Context:** Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles highlighted the "10x" growth in procurement from **Government e-Marketplace (GeM)** in the last three years.

### Key Points

- **GeM organized the 'क्रेता-विक्रेता गौरव सम्मान समारोह 2023'** to recognize the outstanding performance of government buyers and sellers in the public procurement process through GeM.
- The **buyer-seller award ceremony** is an initiative by GeM to acknowledge the efforts of government buyers and sellers who have performed exceptionally well in using the platform for the procurement process in FY 22-23.
- As on 31st March 2023, **GeM had recorded a staggering ₹ 2 lakh crore** of Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) in FY 2022-23.
- Cumulatively, **GeM has surpassed the ₹ 4.29 lakh crore GMV** since its inception, with the overwhelming support of its stakeholders.
- The total number of transactions on GeM has also crossed 1.54 crore.
- GeM is catering to the **diverse procurement** needs of over 69,000 government buyer organisations.
- The portal features over 11,800+ product categories as well as over 280+ service categories. Based on various studies, the minimum savings on the platform are about 10%, which translates into a savings of ~ ₹ 40,000 crore worth of public money.

### Government e-Marketplace

- **About:** GeM is a contactless, paperless and cashless online marketplace that replaced the **Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) in 2016**.
- **Origin:** The initiative was launched on August 9, 2016 by the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**, Government of India with the objective to create an open and transparent procurement platform for government buyers.
  - It was created in a record time of 5 months to **facilitate online procurement of goods and Services**.
- **General Financial Rules, 2017:** The purchases through GeM by Government users has been authorized and made mandatory by the Ministry of Finance by adding a new Rule in the General Financial Rules, 2017.
- **Nodal Authority:** The platform is owned by GeM SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) which is a **100 per cent Government-owned, non-profit company under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries**, Government of India.
  - The Government of India has made it mandatory for sellers to display the 'country of origin' on products to be sold on GeM portal.
- **Key Features:**
  - It is a **one stop portal** to facilitate online procurement of common use Goods and Services.
  - The portal is **open for all government buyers**— Central and State Ministries, departments, public sector enterprises etc.
  - **Private buyers cannot buy on the platform** but private people can sell products to government bodies through the portal.
- **Significance of GeM:**
  - Transparent and Cost-effective Procurement.
  - Promotion of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
  - Entry of Small Local Sellers.

## Shri Narayan Rane launches 'CHAMPIONS 2.0 Portal', 'Mobile App for Geo-tagging of Cluster Projects, Technology Centers' and 'MSME Idea Hackathon 3.0' for women entrepreneurs

**Context:** On the occasion of International MSME Day, The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, MSME celebrated '**Udyami Bharat-MSME Day**'..

- The event showcased the launch of various initiatives of the Ministry of MSME, dedicated towards growth and development of MSMEs such as '**CHAMPIONS 2.0 Portal**' and '**Mobile App for Geotagging of Cluster Projects and Technology Centers**'.

**CHAMPIONS (Creation and Harmonious Application of Modern Processes for Increasing the Output and National Strength) Portal**

- **About:** It is a technology driven **Control Room-Cum-Management Information System** which utilises modern information and communication technology (ICT) tools.
- **Objectives:** To **assist Indian MSMEs march into the big league** as National and Global CHAMPIONS by solving their grievances and encouraging, supporting, helping and hand holding them.
- **Three basic Mechanism:**
  - **Support:** To help the MSMEs in this difficult situation in terms of **finance, raw materials, labour, permissions, etc.**
  - **Explore:** To help them capture new opportunities like **manufacturing of medical accessories and products like Personal Protection Equipments (PPEs), masks, etc.**
  - **Promote:** To identify the sparks, i.e., the bright MSMEs who can not only withstand but can also **become national and international champions.**

**Minerals Security Partnership: India joins the critical minerals club. Here's why this is important**

India's inclusion in the partnership will help its transition to clean energy & pave way for other countries to be part of the critical minerals club

**FOCUS ON CRITICAL MINERALS**

■ Crucial for green technologies, high-tech equipment, aviation, and defence manufacturing

■ Economic Survey 2022-23 had flagged need for multi-dimensional mineral policy

■ India has partnered with Australia, a major producer of rare earth minerals

■ At present, about 95% of lithium-ion batteries are imported from China and Hong Kong

**Context:** India became a part of the coveted critical minerals club - the **Mineral Security Partnership (MSP)** - headed by the United States.

- The announcement was part of a **joint statement by US President and Indian Prime Minister** during the latter's visit to US.
- India is already a member of the **Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development**, which supports the advancement of good mining governance.

**Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)**

- **About:** It is an initiative by the **United States** to bolster critical mineral supply chains.
- **Objectives:** To ensure that **critical minerals** are produced, processed, and recycled in a manner that supports the ability of countries to realize the full economic development benefit of their geological endowments.
- **Members:** Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Commission.


# India needs a Uniform Civil Code, affirms Modi

Prime Minister says the Constitution envisages same rights for all citizens; he urges Muslim community members to 'understand which political parties are instigating them to ruin them'

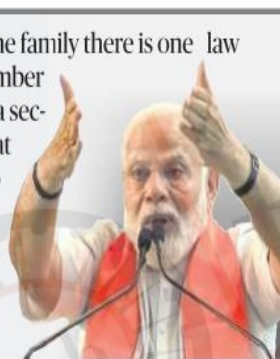
**Nistula Hebbar**  
**Shubhomoy Sikdar**  
NEW DELHI/ RAIPUR

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday said India needed a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) as the country could not run with the dual system of "separate laws for separate communities". He was addressing booth-level workers of the BJP in Bhopal (and the interactive session being livestreamed to 10 lakh workers of the party), a speech which clearly signalled his government's intent on bringing the UCC.

His statement on the UCC comes at a time when the country's political calendar for the next one year is packed with Assembly polls in five States and the 2024 Lok Sabha

 If in the same family there is one law for one member and another law for a second member, will that household be able to function? Can one run the country with such dual system?

**NARENDRA MODI**  
Prime Minister



election. It also comes less than a fortnight after the 22nd Law Commission of India sought fresh suggestions from various stakeholders, including public and religious organisations, on the UCC.

There was also dual messaging in Mr. Modi's address wherein he urged the Muslim community in India to "understand which political parties are

instigating them to ruin them", at a time when he had been dogged with concerns expressed in certain quarters of the United States, during his state visit there, on minority rights.

"Colleagues, Muslims in India will have to understand which political parties are instigating them to ruin them while reaping benefits for themselves. These days, we are seeing

that such people are being instigated in the name of Uniform Civil Code. You tell me, if in the same family there is one law for one member and another law for a second member, will that household be able to function? Can one run the country with such dual system?" he asked.

## 'Same rights for all'

Attacking his political opponents for using Muslims to further their interests at the cost of the community's well-being, particularly that of the Pasmanda Muslims, Mr. Modi said that same rights for all citizens had been mentioned in the Constitution too.

**CONTINUED ON**  
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**MORE REPORTS**  
» PAGE 13

**Context:** Prime Minister while addressing the party workers in Bhopal said the **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)** is being used to mislead and provoke Muslim community.

- The **UCC** is envisioned in Constitution & Supreme Court has also asked for it to be implemented but those who are hungry for votes get in the way.

## Uniform Civil Code

- **About:** It is one that would **provide for one law for the entire country**, applicable to all religious communities in their personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc.
- **Status of Uniform Codes in India:**
  - **Constitutional provision:**
    - **DPSP: Article 44 of the Constitution** lays down that the state shall endeavour to secure a UCC for the citizens throughout the territory of India.
      - It is **not a fundamental right or a Constitutional guarantee.**
    - **Schedule Seven:** Many of the matters pertaining to the UCC are present in item five of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
  - **Indian legislation:** Indian laws do follow a uniform code in most civil matters such as Indian Contract Act 1872, Civil Procedure Code, Transfer of Property Act 1882, Partnership Act 1932, Evidence Act, 1872 etc.
  - **Status of states:** States have **made hundreds of amendments** and, therefore, in certain matters, there is diversity even under these secular civil laws.
  - **Constitutional Hurdle: Article 25 of Indian constitution**, that seeks to preserve the freedom to practise and propagate any religion gets into conflict with the concepts of equality enshrined under Article 14 of Indian Constitution.

# IIT Bombay breaks into top 150 in QS world ranking, eight years after IISc first made it

**PALLAVISMART**  
MUMBAI, JUNE 27

THE INDIAN Institute of Technology (IIT) in Mumbai has achieved its highest rank ever, breaking into the world's top 150 universities in the latest edition of the QS World University Ranking released late Tuesday night. This marks the first time in eight years that an Indian higher education institution has made it to the top 150 list, with the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore previously achieving this feat in 2016 with a ranking of 147.

National	2024	2023	Institution
1	149	172	IIT, Bombay (IITB)
2	197	174	IIT, Delhi (IITD)
3	225	155	Indian Institute of Science
4	271	270	IIT, Kharagpur (IIT-KGP)
5	278	264	IIT, Kanpur (IITK)
6	285	250	IIT, Madras (IITM)
7	364	384	IIT, Guwahati (IITG)
8	369	369	IIT, Roorkee (IITR)
9	407	521-530	University of Delhi
10	427	551-560	Anna University

Source: QS



SUBHASIS CHAUDHURI  
DIRECTOR, IIT BOMBAY

IIT Bombay has made a remarkable leap, climbing 23 positions to secure the 149th rank  
**CONTINUED ON PAGE 4**

**Context:** The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Mumbai has achieved its highest rank ever, breaking into the world's top 150 universities in the latest edition of the QS World University Ranking released late Tuesday night.

- This marks the **first time in eight years that an Indian higher education institution** has made it to the top 150 list, with the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore previously achieving this feat in 2016 with a ranking of 147.

### Key Points

- The **UK-based ranking agency, QS Quacquarelli Symonds**, has partly attributed the fluctuation to a revision of the assessment parameters this year. It introduced three new indicators - **sustainability, employment outcomes, and international research network**, each carrying a weightage of 5 per cent.
- With 45 universities ranked this year, **India is the seventh most represented country** globally and the third in Asia trailing only Japan (52 universities) and China (Mainland) (71 universities).
- **India has two more entries in the world's top 500 universities** with the University of Delhi (ranked 407th) and Anna University (ranked 427th) making their debut in this tier.
- **Four new Indian universities:** University of Petroleum and Energy Studies (UPES), Chitkara University, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, and the Indian Statistical Institute have been ranked this year.

## QS RANKING 2024 (OVERALL)

Universities	Countries	2024 QS Rank	2023 QS Rank
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	US	1	1
University of Cambridge	UK	2	2
University of Oxford	UK	3	4
Harvard University	US	4	5
Stanford University	US	5	3
Imperial College London	UK	6	6
ETH Zurich	Switzerland	7	9
National University of Singapore	Singapore	8	11

## CONGO RAINFOREST

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

### Congo: World's 2nd-largest rainforest continues to vanish with half a million hectares lost in 2022, says report

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, which accounts for 60% of the rainforest, has a rapidly growing population which has increasing food and energy needs

#### EARTH'S SECOND GREEN LUNG

The Congo Basin rainforest covers about 240 million hectares across 8 nations. Crucial to the climate, it absorbs the same annual amount of carbon as Africa emitted from fossil-fuel use each year in the 2010s. The forest supports hundreds of millions of people across Africa.

■ Closed-canopy forest and forest-agriculture mosaics  
■ Swamp forest



**Context:** The Congo, the world's second-largest rainforest after the Amazon, continues to retreat.

#### Key Points

- The rainforest is spread **across six African countries**, the largest of which lost half a million hectares (mha) of forest last year.
- The Congo rainforest is spread across **Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.**
- **Sixty per cent of the rainforest lies in the DRC.** The DRC lost over 500,000 hectares in 2022.
- The drivers of forest loss across DRC are **slash-and-burn agriculture, uncontrolled bushfires, charcoal production for local and regional markets, cattle ranching, and illegal (artisanal) logging.**
- Most of the primary forest loss consists of small clearings near cyclical agricultural areas.
  - **Cyclical agricultural areas** means land that is cleared (using slash-and-burn techniques) for the short-term cultivation of crops and left fallow for forests and soil nutrients to regenerate.
- The **DRC has one of the highest population growth rates** in the world - 3.19 per cent.
- DRC is among the world's five poorest nations according to the World Bank.

# Illegal antibiotics in seafood, meat ring alarm bells

Priyanka Sharma  
priyanka.sharma@livemint.com  
NEW DELHI

**D**etection of banned antibiotics in seafood and meat has prompted India's top drug advisory body to seek greater surveillance, given the danger they pose to human and animal health. Antibiotics fail to work in patients routinely exposed to these drugs through food, a public health threat called antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Banned antibiotics have surfaced in aquaculture, including shrimps, the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), the country's top technical advisory body on drugs, noted in a meeting last month.

"The results of the National Residue Control Plan (NRCP) for aquaculture analysis showed that the banned antibiotics are detected in shrimp samples, indicating the usage of compounds leading to the rising rate of rejections of shrimp consignments in the European Union (EU). The authority has sought measures that will restrict availability and the usage of banned antibiotics in food-producing animals, including shrimps," the minutes of the meeting said.

In 2017, the Union health ministry issued guidance to various agencies to reduce the spread of AMR, stating the bur-

den of AMR in food animals has been poorly documented in India, while seafood has high levels of resistance.

DTAB also asked the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the department of animal husbandry and dairying, the department of fisheries, the agriculture ministry, and the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) to check the situation. "A stakeholder's consultation should be held for developing strategy and for taking further action in the matter."

The advisory board also recommended discussing the matter at the Drugs Controller General of India's Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC) to ensure that the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules are properly implemented so that antibiotics are not diverted for use in food-producing animals.

DTAB said MPEDA has reported about many banned pharmacologically active subjects, including antibiotics appearing in shrimp samples meant for exports. Queries sent to a spokesperson of the health ministry and the other departments remained unanswered.

According to government data, India achieved all-time high exports of seafood in terms of volume and value—1,735.3 billion tonnes worth \$8.09 billion—in FY23, with frozen shrimps at the top position.

**Context:** Detection of banned **antibiotics** in seafood and meat has prompted India's top drug advisory body to seek greater surveillance, given the danger they pose to human and animal health.

### Key Points

- **Antibiotics fail to work in patients** routinely exposed to these drugs through food, a public health threat called antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- **Antimicrobial Resistance** is the resistance acquired by any microorganism (bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasite, etc.) against antimicrobial drugs that are used to treat infections.
- The results of the **National Residue Control Plan (NRCP)** for aquaculture analysis showed that the banned antibiotics are detected in shrimp samples, indicating the usage of compounds leading to the rising rate of rejections of shrimp consignments in the European Union (EU).
  - NRCP is a **statutory requirement for export** to EU countries.
  - Under NRCP, **definite sampling schedule** and sampling strategies are drawn every year for monitoring the residues of substances like Antibacterial/Veterinary Medicinal Products and environmental contaminants.
- In 2017, the Union health ministry **issued guidance to various agencies to reduce the spread of AMR**, stating the burden of AMR in food animals has been poorly documented in India, while seafood has high levels of resistance.
- In 2018, the country's top food regulator FSSAI through a gazette notification, announced that **various antibiotics and veterinary drugs**, including nitrofurans such as furaltadone, furazolidone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone and chloramphenicol, are **banned from being used at any stage of processing** of meat and meat products, poultry and eggs, seafood or any variety of fish and fishery products.

## Researchers develop a high-performance anode for next-generation lithium-ion batteries

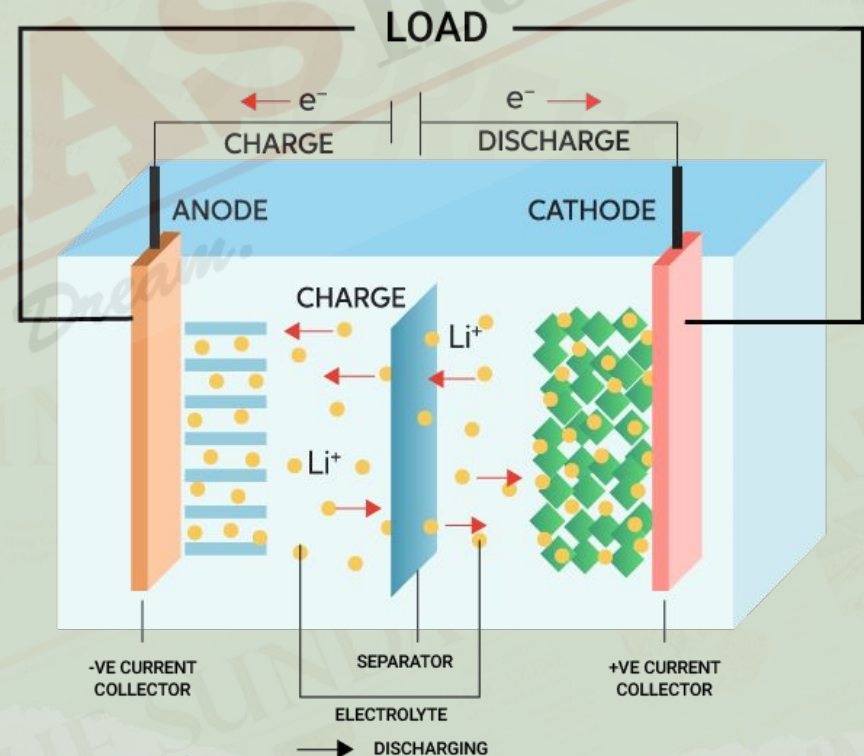
**Context:** Researchers have developed a **high-capacity anode** that is extremely stable at high rates.

- The anode is a ternary **FeOOH-rGO-MnO<sub>2</sub>** composite anode synthesised by a simple low-temperature synthetic procedure.
- This could be a **potential alternative to the commercial graphite anode** for safe, stable, and rapid-charging next-generation LIBs with higher storage capacity.

### Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs)

- **About:** A type of **rechargeable battery**.
- **Mechanism:** It use **aqueous electrolyte solutions**, where ions transfer to and fro between the anode (negative electrode generally made of graphite) and cathode (positive electrode made of lithium), triggering the recharge and discharge of electrons.
- **Features:** **High Energy Density, Low Self Discharge, Low to Minimum Maintenance** and available in various shapes and sizes.

## COMPONENTS OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERY



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