



VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

+918988885050



+918988886060

www.vajiraoinstitute.com



info@vajiraoinstitute.com

TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(04 December 2024)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND
- MP GETS 9TH TIGER RESERVE
- HEALTHCARE IN INDIA
 - HEALTHCARE IN POST INDEPENDENCE ERA
- MCQs

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

+918988885050



+918988886060

www.vajiraoinstitute.com



info@vajiraoinstitute.com

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Key Details:

- The Government of India recently introduced the **Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF)** to address the pressing need for urban infrastructure development in **Tier-2** and **Tier-3** cities across the country.
- This initiative has been launched using the **priority sector lending shortfall**, which will help create a **sustainable funding mechanism for urban infrastructure projects**, particularly in smaller urban areas that often lack the necessary resources.

OBJECTIVES OF UIDF

- **Urban Infrastructure Development:** UIDF will assist in the **creation of critical urban infrastructure in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities**, such as:
 - **Sewerage and Solid Waste Management**
 - **Water Supply and Sanitation**
 - **Construction and Improvement of Drains and Storm Water Drains**

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



- **Supplementing State Government Efforts:** The fund aims to support and supplement the efforts of **State Governments, Union Territories (UTs), and Urban Local Bodies** in improving urban infrastructure.
- This includes projects undertaken by **public/state agencies, municipal corporations,** and local bodies.
- **Providing Predictable Financing:** The fund will offer a **stable and predictable source of financing**, which is crucial for long-term infrastructure planning and implementation.

KEY FEATURES

- **Management and Oversight:**
 - The fund will be **managed by the National Housing Bank (NHB)**, an **All-India Financial Institution (AIFI)** wholly owned by the Government of India.
- **Initial Corpus:**
 - The **initial corpus of the UIDF is set at ₹10,000 crore.**
- **Funding Sources:**
 - UIDF has been established using the **priority sector lending shortfall**, which refers to the difference between the **mandatory lending targets set by the Reserve Bank of**

ADDRESS:



India (RBI) for commercial banks and their **actual lending performance to priority sectors** like housing and infrastructure.

- **Target Areas:**

- The fund will cover **459 Tier-2 cities** and **580 Tier-3 cities**.
- These **cities typically face greater challenges in urban infrastructure development** compared to larger urban areas.

- **Encouragement for States:**

- States will be encouraged to utilize resources from **15th Finance Commission grants** and other existing schemes.
- States and UTs will be encouraged to adopt appropriate **user charges** for urban services when accessing UIDF.

- **Loan Terms and Conditions:**

- **Interest Rate:** The interest rate on loans under the UIDF is set at **Bank Rate minus 1.5%**.
- **Repayment Period:** Loans are to be repaid in **five equal annual installments** within a **seven-year period**, with a **moratorium period of two years**.
- **Quarterly Interest Payments:** Interest will be payable on a quarterly basis.

ADDRESS:



- **Alignment with Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):**
 - UIDF has been established on the lines of the **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)**, which was created to finance infrastructure development in rural areas.

ABOUT NHB

- The **National Housing Bank (NHB)** is a key financial institution established under the **National Housing Bank Act, 1987**.
- It is **wholly owned** by the **Government of India** and was created to promote the **development** of the housing finance sector in the country.
- NHB plays a crucial role in **supporting the financial infrastructure** required for housing and urban development.

CONCLUSION

The establishment of the **Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF)** represents a significant step by the government to address the urban infrastructure challenges in **Tier-2** and **Tier-3 cities**. By leveraging the **priority sector lending shortfall**, this fund will provide much-needed financial support for the development of essential urban services.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

+918988885050



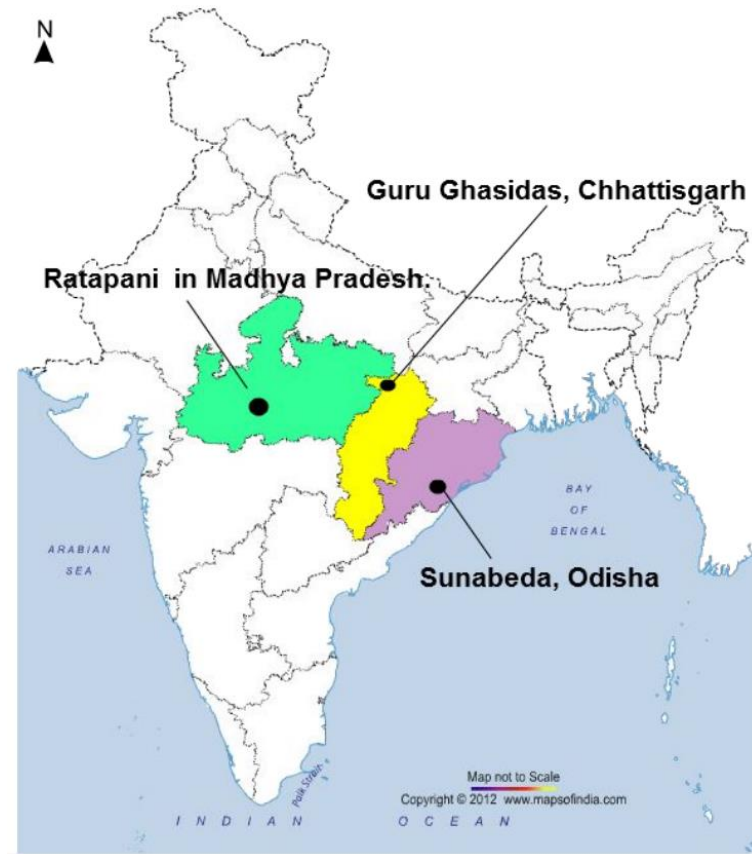
+918988886060

www.vajiraoinstitute.com



info@vajiraoinstitute.com

MP GETS 9th TIGER RESERVE AT RATAPANI



- On December 2, 2024, **Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary** in **Madhya Pradesh** was officially declared a **Tiger Reserve**.
- This declaration follows the approval from the **Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change** through the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)**.
- Ratapani is now the **9th Tiger Reserve** in the state, marking a significant step towards enhancing tiger conservation efforts and boosting ecological sustainability in the region.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

+918988885050



+918988886060

www.vajiraoinstitute.com



info@vajiraoinstitute.com

KEY FEATURES

- **Location and Area:**

- **Location:** Ratapani Tiger Reserve is situated in the **Raisen district** of Madhya Pradesh, within the **Vindhya Hills**.

- **Total Area:** The reserve spans **1,271.4 square kilometers**, which is divided into:

- **Core Area:** 763.8 square kilometers
- **Buffer Area:** 507.6 square kilometers

- **Ecological Significance:**

- The sanctuary is rich in **teak forests** and diverse wildlife, making it an ecologically significant area for conservation.
- The reserve also includes the **Bhimbetka Rock Shelters**, a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**, along with several **historical and religious sites**.
- Its proximity to **Bhopal, which is less than 50 km away**, makes it an easily accessible destination for **ecotourism** and wildlife enthusiasts.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



BENEFITS OF DECLARING RATAPANI AS A TIGER RESERVE

- **Economic Opportunities for Local Communities:**

- The creation of Ratapani as a tiger reserve is expected to boost **ecotourism** in the region, which will lead to **employment opportunities** and improve the **livelihoods** of local communities.
- Local businesses, particularly those related to **tourism** and **wildlife services**, are expected to thrive due to increased footfall from tourists and nature lovers.

- **Conservation and Management:**

- As a designated tiger reserve, Ratapani will receive **funding from the NTCA**, which will help improve the **management** and **conservation** of the area's **wildlife** and **natural habitat**.
- These funds will be allocated towards **wildlife protection**, maintaining **tiger habitats**, and promoting **biodiversity conservation** in the region.

- **Support for Local Inhabitants:**

- **Eco-development programs** will be introduced to support the local communities, ensuring that their livelihoods improve in parallel with conservation efforts.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



- Development projects in **infrastructure** and **alternative sources of income** will benefit **local villages** located near or within the buffer zone of the reserve.
- **Protection of Local Rights:**
 - The establishment of a **buffer zone** includes **nine revenue villages** spanning **26.947 square kilometers**.
 - While these villages are part of the reserve's buffer area, the rights of the local villagers will remain **untouched**.
 - Villagers will continue their usual activities, but with added support for **eco-friendly initiatives**, aimed at balancing conservation and their traditional livelihoods.

LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

- The **notification** declaring Ratapani a tiger reserve was issued under **Section 38V** of the **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, which designates the core area as a **critical tiger habitat**.
- This declaration is part of the ongoing efforts to **protect tiger populations** and promote their growth in Madhya Pradesh.
- It will also ensure that **conservation strategies** are enforced in the region.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

+918988885050



+918988886060

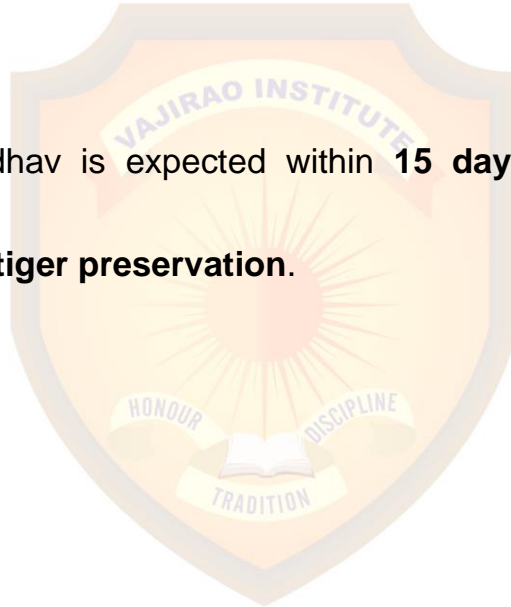
www.vajiraoinstitute.com



info@vajiraoinstitute.com

MP's GROWING NETWORK OF TIGER RESERVES

- Ratapani Tiger Reserve is now the **9th Tiger Reserve** in Madhya Pradesh, a state that has been at the forefront of **tiger conservation** in India.
- The state is also set to **declare Madhav National Park** as a tiger reserve in the near future.
- The **notification** for Madhav is expected within **15 days**, further enhancing Madhya Pradesh's commitment to **tiger preservation**.



ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



HEALTHCARE IN POST INDEPENDENCE ERA

After India gained independence in 1947, the country faced many health challenges, such as a growing population, lack of resources, and widespread diseases. However, India also saw major improvements in health care and public health after independence.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIIMS

- **AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences):** In 1956, India set up **AIIMS** in **New Delhi** to provide high-quality medical education, research, and care.
- AIIMS became an important institution in training doctors and providing advanced medical care.
 - AIIMS was designed to become the best place for medical education in India, with courses for **medical students** and research in health care.
 - It also helped provide **free or affordable health care** to the poor and played an important role in developing new medical treatments and technologies.

PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

India launched many **public health campaigns** to tackle diseases and improve the health of its people after independence. Some of the most important campaigns include:

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



- **Eradication of Smallpox:**

- In the **1970s**, India worked with the **World Health Organization (WHO)** to eliminate **smallpox** through a **mass vaccination program**.



- This **program was successful**, and **India was declared free of smallpox in the early 1970s**.

- **Polio Eradication:**

- In the **1990s**, India launched a program to eliminate **polio**.
- This program focused on vaccinating every child to stop the spread of the disease.
- **Polio** was officially eradicated in **India in 2014**, meaning no new cases were reported, though the vaccination efforts continue to prevent any future outbreaks.



ADDRESS:



- Control of Malaria, TB & Leprosy:
 - India also began major programs to control diseases like **malaria**, **tuberculosis**, and **leprosy**, which were common in many parts of the country.
 - The programs included providing medicine, better diagnosis, and awareness to reduce the spread of these diseases.



NATIONAL HEALTH POLICIES

India introduced new **health policies** in the **1980s and 2000s** to improve the health care system. These policies aimed to increase access to health services and improve the quality of care.

National Health Policy 1983

Introduction: India's **first National Health Policy** was introduced in 1983, **36 years after independence**, to address the country's healthcare challenges. It focused on **preventive, promotive, public health, and rehabilitation** aspects of healthcare.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



OBJECTIVES & KEY FEATURES

- **Objectives:**

- **Primary Health Care (PHC):** Set up a **dispersed network of PHC** to reach remote areas. It focused on **primary health care**, which includes the basic health services needed to keep people healthy, such as **vaccination, nutrition, and preventing diseases.**
- **Health Volunteers:** Empower communities through **volunteers** with basic skills and knowledge.
- **Referral System:** Prevent overload at higher health centers by using a **well-organized referral system.**
- **Specialty Services:** Encourage **private sector investment in specialty services** to reduce government burden.

- **Key Features:**

- Criticized the **curative-oriented Western model** of healthcare.
- Promoted **low-cost, community-driven** healthcare and **private sector participation.**

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



- Aimed for **health for all by 2000**, but challenges like **socio-economic disparities** hindered success.

NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2002

Need for Revision: By the late 1990s, the goals of NHP 1983 were not met, prompting the introduction of **NHP 2002** to address **unmet healthcare needs** and focus on **systemic reforms**.

OBJECTIVES & KEY STRATEGY

- **Primary Health Care:** Focus on strengthening **primary health services**.
- The 2002 policy built on the 1983 policy and focused more on controlling diseases like **heart disease, cancer, and diabetes**, which were becoming more common in India.
- **Decentralization:** Promote a **decentralized healthcare system** for better local management.
- **Convergence:** Integrate various health programs to improve coordination.
- **Private & NGO Involvement:** Enhance the role of the **private sector** and **NGOs** in healthcare delivery.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



- **Increase Public Spending:** Push for **greater public investment** in healthcare to achieve equity.

CONCLUSION

The **Colonial Era** introduced **Western medicine** to India, leading to the establishment of **modern hospitals** and **medical colleges**. However, **public health challenges** such as **famines** and **diseases** were not properly addressed by the British government, and many people continued to suffer.

After **Independence**, India made great progress in health care by setting up institutions like **AIIMS**, launching **public health campaigns** for diseases like **smallpox** and **polio**, and introducing health policies aimed at improving access and quality of health care. These efforts helped improve health care for many Indians, but there are still challenges today, especially in rural areas.

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



MCQs

1. Consider the following statements and mark the correct ones:

1. The Urban Infrastructure Development Fund has been created to supplement funding for the Tier 2 & 3 urban areas.

2. This initiative has been launched using the priority sector lending shortfall.

(A) Only 1

(B) Only 2

(C) Both 1 & 2

(D) Neither 1 nor 2



Ans. (C)

2. Which agency of the government will manage the UIDF?

(A) National Housing Bank

(B) Ministry of Housing & Urban Development.

(C) The Jal Shakti Ministry

(D) None of the above

Ans. (A)

ADDRESS:



3. Arrange the following Tiger Reserves from North to South:

1. Ratapani Tiger Reserve
2. Guru Ghasidas Tiger Reserve
3. Sunabeda Tiger Reserve

- (A) 2>3>1
(B) 1>2>3
(C) 3>2>1
(D) 2>1>3

Ans. (D)

4. Which of these will be the implications of labelling Ratapani as a Tiger Reserve?

1. The people living in Buffer zones of Ratapani Tiger Reserve will have to be relocated.
2. Ratapani Tiger Reserve will receive funding from the National Tiger Conservation Authority established under Project Tiger.
3. It will boost eco tourism.

- (A) Only 1 & 3
(B) Only 2 & 3
(C) Only 3
(D) All of the above

Ans. (B)

ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)



VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

+918988885050



+918988886060

www.vajiraoinstitute.com



info@vajiraoinstitute.com

5. India has successfully eradicated which of the following diseases?

1. Polio

2. TB

3. Leprosy

4. Smallpox

(A) 1,2 & 4

(B) 1,3 & 4

(C) 1 & 4

(D) All of the above

Ans. (C)



ADDRESS:

19/1A Shakti Nagar, Nagiya Park Near Delhi University, New Delhi - 110007 (India)