

# UPSC-CSE 2027/28

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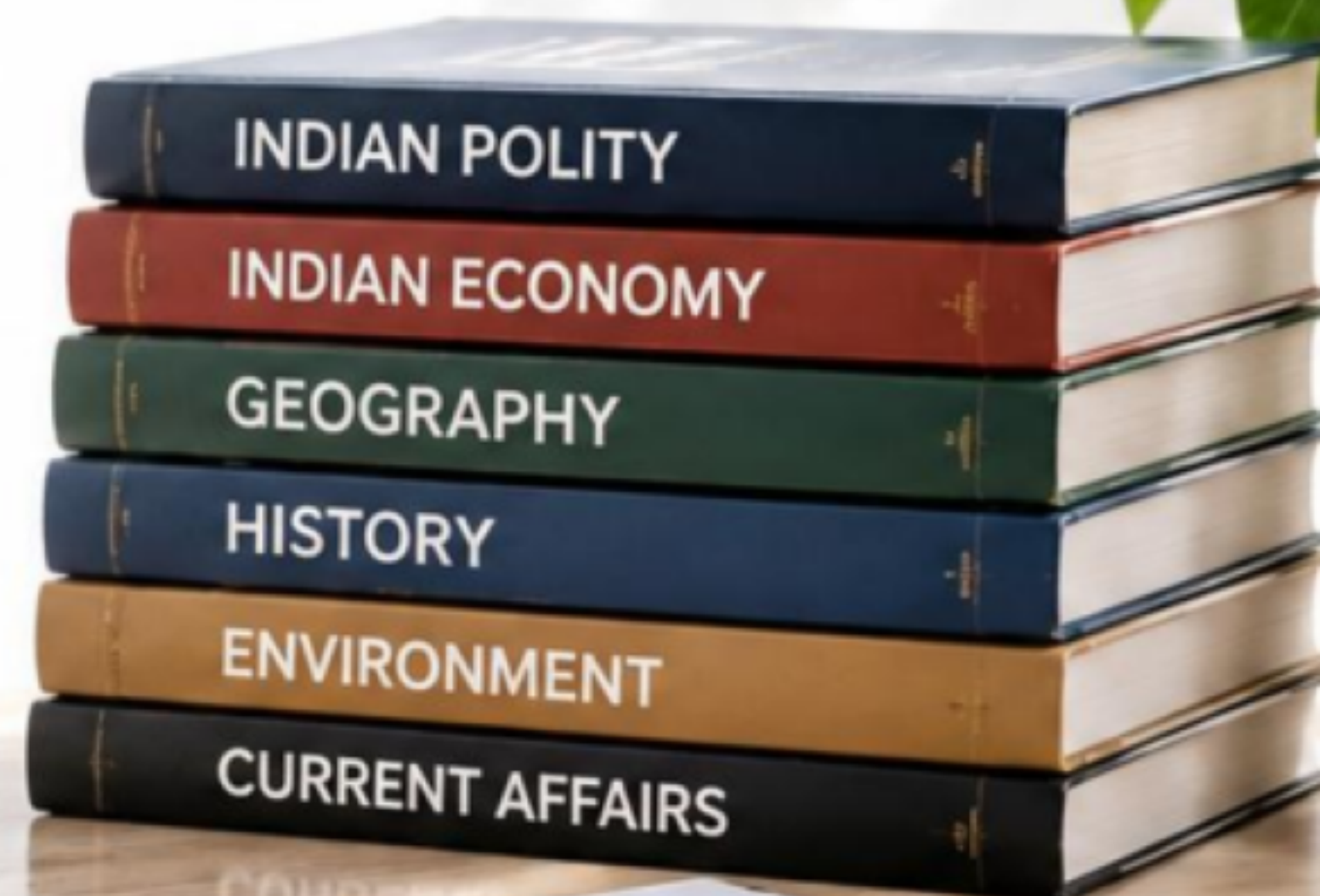


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# आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

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अनुसंधान इकाई

मीडिया सुविधाएं

आर्काइव

तथ्यों की जांच

होम / All Factsheet / Factsheet Details

Economy

पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना

प्रसिद्धि तिथि: 01 OCT 2026 19:33 PM

टिकाऊ भविष्य की दिशा में एक कदम

P113





- लक्षित नीतियों, वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन और सहायक उपायों से इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है। इस परिवर्तन के केंद्र में सितंबर 2024 में शुरू की गई पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना है। इसका उद्देश्य ईवी अपनाने में तेजी लाना, चार्जिंग संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे का विस्तार करना और घरेलू ईवी विनिर्माण इकोसिस्टम को मजबूत करना है।
- 11,900 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय और मार्च 2028 तक बढ़ाई गई अवधि के साथ, यह योजना विभिन्न ईवी श्रेणियों और बुनियादी ढांचे का समर्थन करती है।
- यह लगभग 28.30 लाख ईवी के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है और जून 2026 तक 26.59 लाख गाड़ियों की बिक्री में मदद कर चुकी है।
- यह योजना ई-बसों, चार्जिंग स्टेशनों और परीक्षण सुविधाओं को भी बढ़ावा देती है, जो पूरे भारत में स्वच्छ, टिकाऊ परिवहन को आगे बढ़ाती है।

## इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी की दिशा में भारत

- देश तेजी से इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है, और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) को अपनाने का चलन काफी बढ़ रहा है। इसे लक्षित नीतियों, वित्तीय प्रोत्साहनों और मिशन-संचालित पहलों के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। **PM - eDRIVE**
- इन प्रयासों के केंद्र में पीएम इलेक्ट्रिक ड्राइव रिवोल्यूशन इन इनोवेटिव व्हीकल एन्हांसमेंट स्कीम (पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम) है। अक्टूबर 2024 से लागू यह योजना अग्रिम खरीद प्रोत्साहन और चार्जिंग संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के माध्यम से इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को तेजी से अपनाने में मदद करती है। सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देकर, यह योजना परिवहन से होने वाले पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों को कम करने और वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने का भी प्रयास करती है।



## भारत में तेजी से ईवी परिवर्तन

- वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 के 0.08 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में ईवी को अपनाने का प्रतिशत 8.26 हो गया है। सालाना इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की बिक्री 2016 के लगभग 50,000 वाहनों से बढ़कर 2025 में 23 लाख वाहन हो गई, जो लगभग 46 गुना वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। घरेलू स्तर पर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को अपनाने के साथ-साथ इनका निर्यात 2020 के 1.2 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से बढ़कर 2024 में 84 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर हो गया।



## पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना

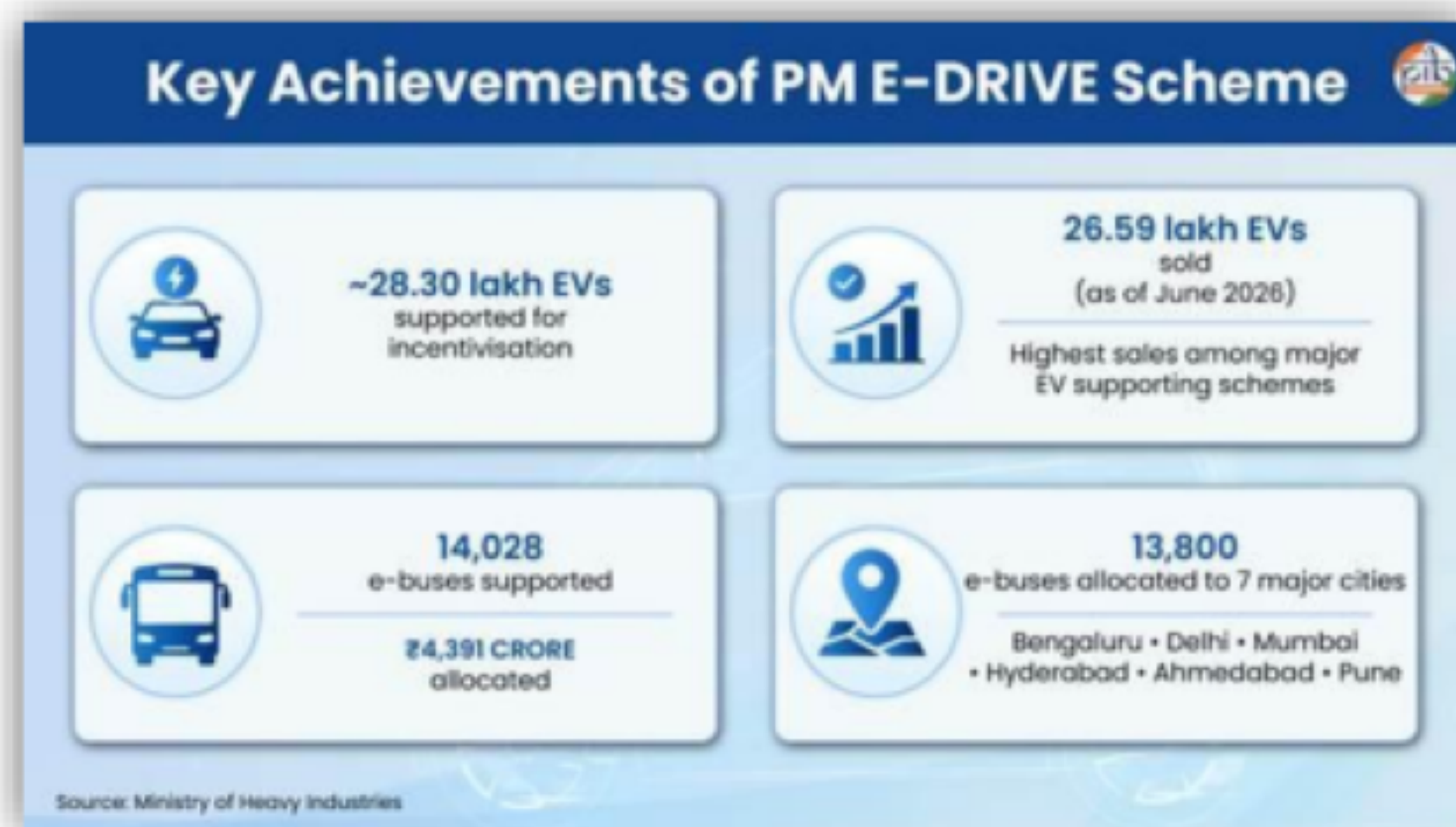
2024 - 2025 - 2026

- पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना पूरे भारत में लागू की गई है। शुरू में इस दो साल की अवधि के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया था, लेकिन अब इस योजना को 31 मार्च 2028 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।
- इस योजना का कुल परिण्य 11,900 करोड़ रुपये है।
- यह विभिन्न वाहन श्रेणियों और उनसे जुड़े पुर्जों में मांग को प्रोत्साहन और बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ावा देती है।
  - इन श्रेणियों में पंजीकृत ई-रिक्शा और ई-कार्ट सहित इलेक्ट्रिक-दोपहिया वाहन (ई-2डब्ल्यू), इलेक्ट्रिक-तिपहिया वाहन (ई-3डब्ल्यू) और एल5, ई-एम्बुलेंस, ई-ट्रक, ई-बस, चार्जिंग संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचा और परीक्षण एजेंसियों का उन्नयन शामिल हैं।
  - पंजीकृत इलेक्ट्रिक दोपहिया वाहनों को ₹2,500/ किलोवाट घंटे की प्रोत्साहन राशि मिलती है (जो प्रति वाहन ₹5,000 तक सीमित है)। यह नियम एक्स-फ्रेक्ट्री ₹1.5 लाख तक की कीमत वाले वाहनों पर लागू होता है, जिसके लिए कुल 2,767 करोड़ रुपये का फंड आवंटित किया गया है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य 45.79 लाख से अधिक पंजीकृत इलेक्ट्रिक दोपहिया वाहनों का सहायता प्रदान करना है।
  - उप-घटक पंजीकृत इलेक्ट्रिक तिपहिया वाहनों (एल5) के लिए बिक्री का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया गया है और इस सेगमेंट को 26 दिसंबर 2025 को बंद कर दिया गया।
  - इलेक्ट्रिक तिपहिया वाहनों (ई-रिक्शा और ई-कार्ट) के लिए सहायता मार्च 2028 तक जारी रहेगी।



## पीएम ई-ड्राइव के माध्यम से डिजिटल प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना

- इस योजना के तहत इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की खरीद प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने और ग्राहकों के लिए मांग प्रोत्साहन को सुगम बनाने हेतु ई-वाउचर उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। योजना पोर्टल के माध्यम से खरीदारी के समय आधार फेस-ऑथेंटिकेटेड ई-केवाईसी ई-वाउचर जनरेट करती है। ग्राहक के पंजीकृत मोबाइल नंबर पर एक डाउनलोड लिंक भेजा जाता है।
- खरीदार ई-वाउचर पर हस्ताक्षर करता है और योजना के तहत मांग प्रोत्साहन का लाभ लेने के लिए इसे डीलर को जमा करता है। इसके बाद डीलर ई-वाउचर पर हस्ताक्षर करके पीएम ई-ड्राइव पोर्टल पर अपलोड करता है।



## 2024 — 2028 पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना की मुख्य उपलब्धियां

- पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना लगभग 28.30 लाख इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- जून 2026 तक 26.59 लाख ईवी बेची जा चुकी हैं।
- पीएम ई-ड्राइव के तहत 14,028 ई-बसों की तैनाती के लिए 4,391 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। इनमें से 14,000 ई-बसों का आवंटन हो चुका है (अगस्त 2026 तक)।
  - सात शहरों— दिल्ली, बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, मुंबई, अहमदाबाद, पुणे और सूरत — को 13,800 ई-बसें आवंटित की गई हैं।
- इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन पब्लिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों और परीक्षण एजेंसियों के उन्नयन के लिए अनुदान सहायता भी उपलब्ध है।
  - भारत भर में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन पब्लिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों के लिए ₹2,000 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए हैं।
  - 28 सितंबर 2026 तक 3 तेल विपणन कंपनियों और 10 राज्यों में 8147 चार्जर लगाने के लिए 851 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
  - वाहन परीक्षण एजेंसियों के आधुनिकीकरण और उन्नयन के लिए 780 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।



## ईवी इकोसिस्टम पर प्रभाव

- पीएम ई-ड्राइव के तहत सरकारी सहायता से इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को व्यापक रूप से अपनाने, स्वच्छ परिवहन और भारत के ईवी विनिर्माण इकोसिस्टम के विकास को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है

## खरीदारों के लिए

- अग्रिम मांग प्रोत्साहन पात्र ई.वी. के खरीद मूल्य को कम करता है, जिससे इलेक्ट्रिक परिवहन की प्रारंभिक लागत कम करने में मदद मिलती है।
- ई-वाउचर पात्र खरीदारों को खरीद मूल्य में अग्रिम छूट के रूप में मांग प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने में मदद करता है, जिसकी राशि बाद में भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा मूल उपकरण निर्माता (ओईएम) को प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

## शहरों के लिए

- यह योजना इलेक्ट्रिक बसों और अन्य ईवी श्रेणियों के माध्यम से स्वच्छ और अधिक टिकाऊ परिवहन की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने में मदद करती है।

## उद्योग के लिए

- पीएम ई-ड्राइव योजना भारत के घरेलू ईवी विनिर्माण इकोसिस्टम के विकास में मदद करती है और ईवी मॉडल्स के स्थानीयकरण को बढ़ावा देती है।
- इस योजना के तहत पंजीकृत ओईएम ने अपने ईवी मॉडल को स्थानीयकृत किया है और एमएचआई की परीक्षण एजेंसियों से चरणबद्ध विनिर्माण कार्यक्रम (पीएमपी) के अनुपालन का प्रमाण-पत्र हासिल किया है
- यह योजना वाहन परीक्षण एजेंसियों के आधुनिकीकरण और उन्नयन के लिए 780 करोड़ रुपये प्रदान करती है, ताकि उन्हें नई और उभरती हुई तकनीकों से लैस किया जा सके।

## स्वच्छ परिवहन वाले भविष्य की ओर

- ‘पीएम ई-ड्राइव’ पर्यावरण और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में मदद कर रहा है और साथ ही टिकाऊ परिवहन को गति दे रहा है। ईवी अपनाने और चार्जिंग संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ावा देकर, यह योजना स्वच्छ और अधिक टिकाऊ परिवहन की दिशा में भारत के बदलाव को सुदृढ़ करती है।



13th March

## प्रारंभिक परीक्षा प्रश्न (Prelims Question)

प्रश्न: भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई 'पीएम ई-ड्राइव (PM E-DRIVE) योजना' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह योजना केवल निजी इलेक्ट्रिक दोपहिया और चार पहिया (पैसेंजर कार) वाहनों को अग्रिम सब्सिडी/मांग प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।
2. इसके तहत मांग प्रोत्साहन (Demand Incentives) का लाभ उठाने के लिए आधार आधारित ई-केवाईसी और ई-वाउचर (e-Vouchers) प्रणाली का उपयोग किया जाता है।
3. योजना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ वाहन परीक्षण एजेंसियों (Testing Agencies) के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भी बजट आवंटित किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- (A) केवल 1 और 2
- (B) केवल 2 और 3
- (C) केवल 1 और 3
- (D) 1, 2 और 3

## मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न (Mains Question)

"पीएम ई-ड्राइव (PM E-DRIVE) योजना भारत में स्वच्छ और टिकाऊ परिवहन (Sustainable Mobility) को गति देने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।" इस योजना की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (EV) पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)



# Centre frames rules to standardise recruitment to various tribunal posts

Press Trust of India  
NEW DELHI

The government has come out with rules for the National Tribunals Commission which seek to standardise recruitment and eligibility for various tribunal posts; establish a formal inquiry mechanism for misconduct complaints; and to prescribe service conditions and remuneration.

Issued on September 30 and published on Thursday by the Union Law Ministry, the rules will enable the newly-created National Tribunals Commission to appoint chairpersons and members to 16 tribunals and appellate bodies.

According to the National Tribunals Commission and Qualification, Selection and Conditions of Ser-

**The rules will enable the National Tribunals Commission to appoint chairpersons and members to 16 tribunals and appellate bodies**

vice of Chairperson and Members of Tribunals Rules, 2026, a commission chairperson will get ₹2.5 lakh per month and commission members ₹2.25 lakh a month. A similar pay is applicable to tribunal chairpersons and members. There is a provision for specified exceptions.

The rules stipulate that the process to fill vacancies in tribunals is to be initiated at least six months before they arise. Search-cum-selection committees will assess candidates

through expert evaluation, personal interaction and, where applicable, writing exercises.

The National Tribunals Commission was set up following the passage of the Tribunals Reforms Bill by Parliament in August. The Bill was brought following a Supreme Court direction.

## Ensuring independence

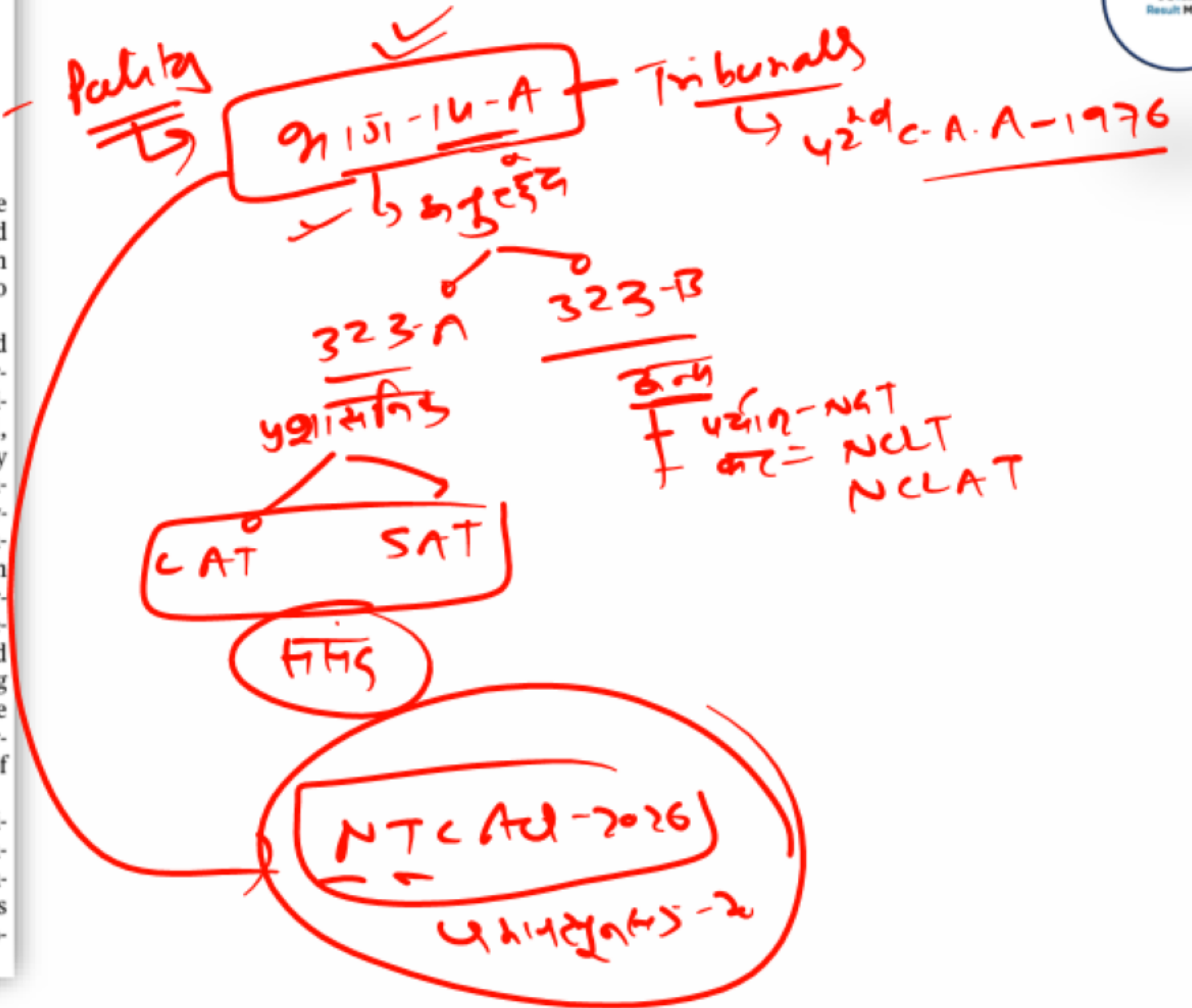
The key aim of the commission is to improve efficiency and ensure independence, transparency and uniformity in the qualification and appointment of chairpersons and members to various tribunals.

To be headquartered in Delhi, the proposed commission will consist of a chairperson and four members, of whom two will be judicial members and two technical mem-

bers. A retired Supreme Court judge or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court will be qualified to head the proposed panel.

The Supreme Court had recently struck down certain provisions of the Tribunals Reforms Act, 2021, on the grounds that they were contrary to the principles of separation of powers and judicial independence and not in consonance with the earlier judicial pronouncements that have clarified the standards governing the appointment, tenure and functioning of chairpersons and members of tribunals.

The court had also directed for the establishment of the National Tribunals Commission which is independent and has professional expertise.





- राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (National Tribunal Commission - NTC) तथा राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग एवं अर्हता, चयन और सेवा की शर्तें नियम, 2026 भारत के ट्रिब्यूनल (न्यायाधिकरण) ढांचे में एक बड़ा सुधार है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश के प्रमुख ट्रिब्यूनलों में सदस्यों की नियुक्ति, योग्यता और प्रशासनिक कार्यों को मानकीकृत (standardize) और पारदर्शी बनाना है।

कमिशन 2026  
NTC  
↓  
निर्धन - 30 Sep

### 1. राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC) की संरचना

- NTC एक स्वतंत्र और न्यायपालिका-प्रधान (judiciary-led) संस्था है जो सभी ट्रिब्यूनलों के प्रशासन और नियुक्तियों का प्रबंधन करेगी:
- अध्यक्ष (Chairperson):** सर्वोच्च न्यायालय (Supreme Court) के पूर्व न्यायाधीश या उच्च न्यायालय (High Court) के सेवानिवृत्त मुख्य न्यायाधीश।

2027 - Prelim  
○○○○○

#### सदस्य (4 कुल):

1+4

- 2 न्यायिक सदस्य (Judicial Members): उच्च न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त मुख्य न्यायाधीश या न्यायाधीश।
- 2 तकनीकी सदस्य (Technical Members): वित्त, लोक प्रशासन, कानून, लेखा (accounting), बैंकिंग या प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में कम से कम 25 वर्षों का अनुभव रखने वाले विशेषज्ञ।
- कार्यकाल: अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों का कार्यकाल 5 वर्ष या 70 वर्ष की आयु (जो भी पहले हो) तक होगा।



## 2. चयन और योग्यता प्रक्रिया (Search-cum-Selection Committee)

- ट्रिब्यूनलों के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के चयन के लिए एक विशेष समिति बनाई जाएगी:
- **खोज-सह-चयन समिति (SCSC):**
  - ट्रिब्यूनल अध्यक्ष के चयन के लिए समिति की अध्यक्षता NTC अध्यक्ष करेंगे।
  - ट्रिब्यूनल सदस्यों के चयन के लिए समिति की अध्यक्षता NTC के एक न्यायिक सदस्य करेंगे।
- **चयन विधि:** उम्मीदवारों का मूल्यांकन विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन, साक्षात्कार और लेखन अभ्यास (writing exercises) के आधार पर होगा।
- **समय-सीमा (Timeline):** किसी ट्रिब्यूनल में पद खाली होने से कम से कम 6 महीने पहले ही चयन प्रक्रिया शुरू करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।
- **वेटिंग लिस्ट:** समिति प्रत्येक पद के लिए एक मुख्य नाम और एक प्रतीक्षा सूची (waiting list) का नाम अनुशंसित (recommend) करेगी।

## 3. कार्यकाल और आयु सीमा

- **ट्रिब्यूनल अध्यक्ष:** कार्यकाल 5 वर्ष या अधिकतम 70 वर्ष की आयु तक।
- **ट्रिब्यूनल सदस्य:** कार्यकाल 5 वर्ष या अधिकतम 67 वर्ष की आयु तक।
- **पुनर्नियुक्ति:** प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन (performance evaluation) के आधार पर पुनर्नियुक्ति संभव होगी।

## 4. वेतन और भत्ते

- ✓ • **NTC अध्यक्ष:** ₹2.5 लाख प्रति माह।
- ✓ • **NTC सदस्य:** ₹2.25 लाख प्रति माह।
  - ट्रिब्यूनलों के अध्यक्षों और सदस्यों के लिए भी इसी प्रकार के मानक वेतन और भत्ते तय किए गए हैं।

## 5. NTC के मुख्य कार्य और प्रभाव

- **कार्यपालिका से स्वतंत्रता:** नियुक्तियों में सरकारी विभागों का हस्तक्षेप कम होगा, जिससे ट्रिब्यूनलों की न्यायिक स्वतंत्रता मजबूत होगी।
- ✓ • **राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण डेटा ग्रिड:** एक एकीकृत डिजिटल पोर्टल बनाया जाएगा जो सभी ट्रिब्यूनलों के मामलों की स्थिति और डेटा को ट्रैक करेगा।
- ✓ • **शिकायत निवारण:** सदस्यों के खिलाफ दुर्व्यवहार या अकुशलता की शिकायतों की जांच का पर्यवेक्षण भी NTC करेगी।
- ✓ • **रिक्तियों का शीघ्र भराव:** 6 महीने पहले चयन प्रक्रिया शुरू करने के नियम से अदालतों में लंबित मामलों और रिक्त पदों की समस्या में कमी आएगी।



## प्रारंभिक परीक्षा प्रश्न (Prelims Question)

- प्रश्न: 'राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC)' और 'ट्रिब्यूनल सुधार अधिनियम/नियम' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:
  1. भारत के संविधान के भाग XIV-A (अनुच्छेद 323A और 323B) के तहत ट्रिब्यूनलों के गठन का प्रावधान है।
  2. राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC) की अध्यक्षता भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (CJI) द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से की जाती है। ✗
  3. नए नियमों के तहत, ट्रिब्यूनल में रिक्ति (vacancy) होने से कम से कम 6 महीने पहले ही चयन प्रक्रिया शुरू करना अनिवार्य है।
  4. 'एल. चंद्र कुमार बनाम भारत संघ (1997)' मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया था कि ट्रिब्यूनल के निर्णय सीधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में ही चुनौती दिए जा सकते हैं और उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायिक समीक्षा अधिकार क्षेत्र लागू नहीं होता।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

- (A) केवल 1 और 3
- ~~(B) केवल 2, 3 और 4~~
- ~~(C) केवल 1, 2 और 3~~
- ~~(D) 1, 2, 3 और 4~~

## मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न (Mains Question)

- "भारत में 'न्यायाधिकरणीकरण' (Tribunalisation) का मुख्य उद्देश्य विशेषज्ञ न्याय प्रदान करना और नियमित अदालतों का बोझ कम करना था, किंतु कार्यपालिका के अत्यधिक हस्तक्षेप ने इनकी स्वतंत्रता पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा किया है।" इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (National Tribunal Commission - NTC) के गठन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए और बताइए कि नए नियम ट्रिब्यूनलों की न्यायिक स्वतंत्रता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार संतुलित करते हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## Reserve regains its stripes with release of tigress

Shiv Sahay Singh  
KOLKATA

A three-year-old tigress, T138, was released into the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal on Friday, marking the beginning of a phased programme to reintroduce tigers and establish a viable, self-sustaining population in the reserve.

The tigress was translocated from Bihar's Valmiki Tiger Reserve and released in the presence of Union Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav and West Bengal Chief Minister Suvendu Adhikari.

Mr. Adhikari said three more tigers would be released in Buxa in the next two months, and the initiative

would not only help in conservation of wildlife but also in boosting tourism in the region.

Buxa was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1983. "Over the decades, however, habitat degradation and fragmentation, changes in land use and decline in prey availability have affected the ecological conditions required to sustain a resident tiger population," a press statement by the PIB said.

### Sustained effort

According to the statement, the recovery of Buxa has been a sustained, science-based effort and the Tiger Augmentation and Recovery Project, initiated



**New home:** The tigress was brought from Valmiki Tiger Reserve, marking the beginning of a phased programme.

by the Government of West Bengal with support from the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), has been implemented collaboratively since 2018.

Senior forest officials

said that T138 would be subject to intensive post-release monitoring using a combination of telemetry, camera trapping and field-based monitoring to assess her movement, adaptation, health and behaviour.

"The programme is not

merely about bringing tigers back to Buxa. Its objective is to create the conditions in which a tiger population can establish, breed and ultimately become viable and self-sustaining," the Union Environment Ministry said.

The restoration of tigers in Buxa Tiger Reserve will augment tiger presence in north Bengal, which has significant ecological linkages with the forests of Assam and Bhutan and provides opportunities for movement and dispersal of wildlife across a larger connected landscape, the statement said.

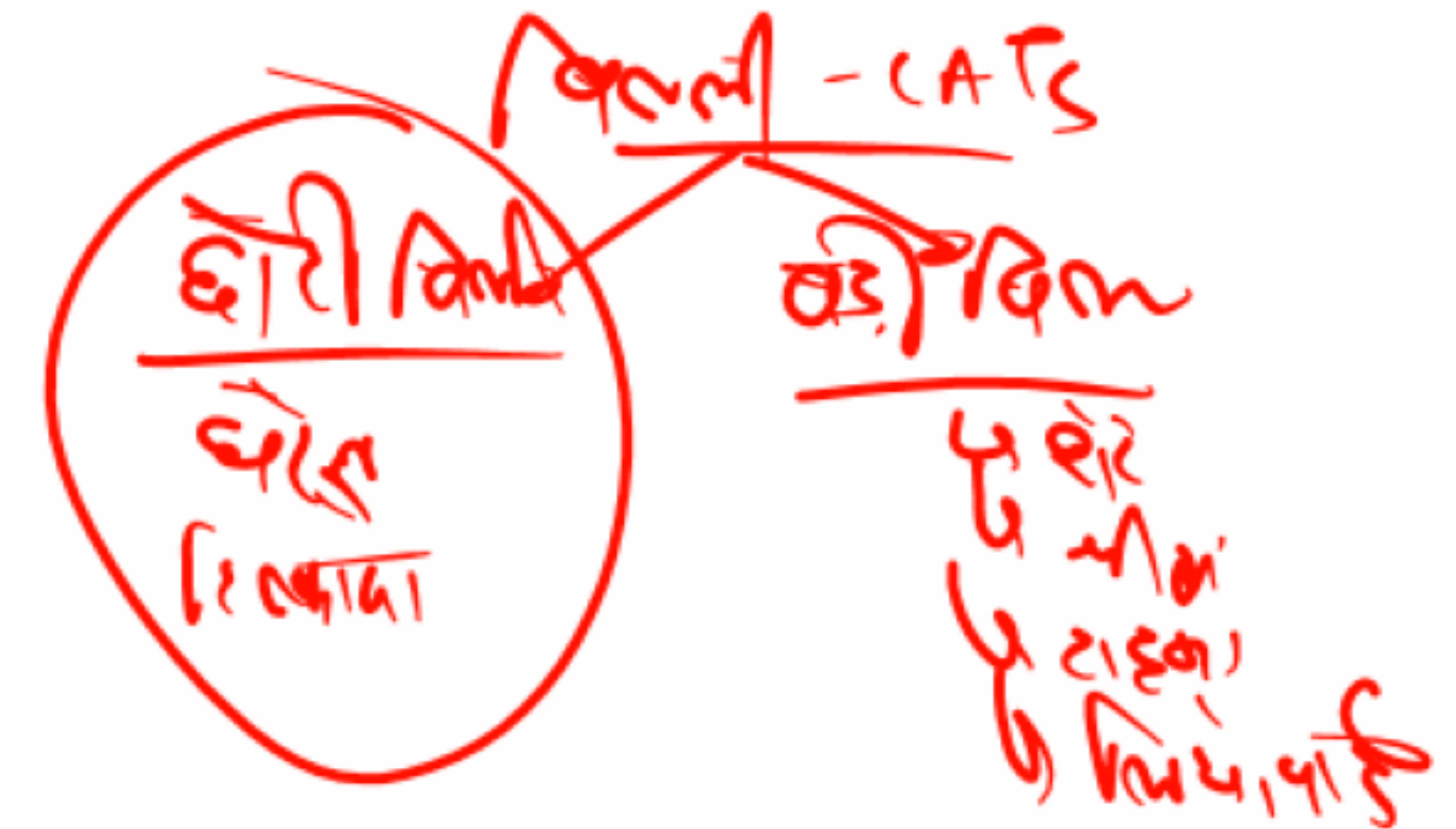
West Bengal also has a resident tiger population in the Sundarbans.

NTCA WII  
+  
Tiger Augmentation  
and Recovery Project-2018

## YouTube Homework

WB  
Buxa Tiger Reserve  
3 वर्ष 21 हजार की  
T138  
बिहार-वल्मीकी  
राज्य

Buxa TR  
Valmiki  
NTCA  
WII  
TARP-2018









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# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- सस्पेंशन ऑफ ऑपरेशन्स (Suspension of Operations - SoO) समझौता भारत सरकार, मणिपुर सरकार और कुकी उग्रवादी/सशस्त्र संगठनों के बीच हुआ एक त्रिपक्षीय युद्धविराम (Tripartite Ceasefire) समझौता है।
- इस समझौते से जुड़ी मुख्य बातें:

## 1. बैकग्राउंड और पृष्ठभूमि

- शुरुआत: मणिपुर में 1990 के दशक में कुकी और नंगा समुदायों के बीच हुई हिंसक झड़पों तथा कुकी समुदाय के लिए अलग राज्य/प्रशासन की मांग को लेकर कई कुकी उग्रवादी समूह सक्रिय हुए थे।
- समझौता कब हुआ 2005 में भारतीय सेना के साथ अनौपचारिक समझ बनने के बाद, 22 अगस्त 2008 को भारत सरकार (गृह मंत्रालय), मणिपुर सरकार और दो प्रमुख कुकी छत्र संगठनों के बीच आधिकारिक रूप से SoO समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
- दो प्रमुख संगठन:
  - KNO (Kuki National Organisation)
  - UPF (United People's Front)
  - (इन दोनों छत्र संगठनों के अंतर्गत कुल 25 से अधिक कुकी उग्रवादी समूह शामिल हैं।)

## 2. समझौते की प्रमुख शर्तें

### • हिंसा और अभियानों पर रोक:

- कुकी कैडर/लड़ाके किसी भी प्रकार की हिंसा, आगजनी, जबरन वसूली (extortion) या नई भर्ती नहीं करेंगे।
- इसके बदले भारतीय सुरक्षा बल और राज्य पुलिस इन समूहों के खिलाफ कोई सैन्य अभियान/ऑपरेशन नहीं चलाएंगे।

### • डेजिगनेटेड कैंप्स (Designated Camps):

- सभी कुकी कैडरों को सरकार द्वारा तय किए गए विशेष शिविरों (Designated Camps) में रहना अनिवार्य है।
- इन्हें इन कैंपों से बाहर बिना अनुमति के हथियार लेकर घूमने की इजाजत नहीं होती।

### • हथियारों का सुरक्षित जमावड़ा (Armoury/Safe Keep):

- कैडरों के हथियार एक डबल-लॉकड (Double Lock) आर्मरी में रखे जाते हैं।
- एक चाबी कैंप कमांडर (कुकी समूह) के पास और दूसरी चाबी संबंधित सुरक्षा बल (जैसे असम राइफल्स/पुलिस) के प्रतिनिधि के पास होती है।

### • स्टाइपेंड (Stipend) और पुनर्वास:

- मुख्यधारा में शामिल रखने के लिए सरकार इन कैडरों को मासिक भत्ता (Stipend) और कैंपों के रखरखाव के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

### • संयुक्त निगरानी समिति (Joint Monitoring Group - JMG):

- समझौते के नियमों के पालन की निगरानी के लिए एक JMG बनाई गई है, जिसमें गृह मंत्रालय, राज्य पुलिस, सुरक्षा बल और कुकी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं।



### 3. वर्तमान स्थिति और विवाद

- **नवीनीकरण (Extension):** यह समझौता आमतौर पर हर साल 1 साल की अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाता रहा है। ✓
- **मणिपुर सरकार का रुख:** मार्च 2023 में मणिपुर राज्य सरकार ने आरोप लगाया कि कुछ कुकी समूह (विशेषकर ZRA और KNA) राज्य सरकार की आरक्षित वन भूमि की बेदखली का विरोध कर रहे हैं और हिंसक गतिविधियों में शामिल हैं, इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने एकतरफा निर्णय लेते हुए SoC में हटने की घोषणा की थी।
- **केंद्र सरकार का रुख:** हालांकि, केंद्र सरकार (गृह मंत्रालय) ने इस समझौते को बनाए रखने और वार्ता के माध्यम से समाधान निकालने का रुख अपनाया। ✓



## Plea in Supreme Court dubs six-stanza *Vande Mataram* as a 'divisive religious war song'

Krishnadas Rajagopal  
NEW DELHI

A petition in the Supreme Court has termed the six-stanza *Vande Mataram* a "divisive religious war song", and said that government orders imposing a "sectarian prayer to particular goddesses of one particular religion as the National Song" violates fundamental rights of religion; attracts criminal law; and, basically, converts the Indian polity from a "secular republic" to a "theocracy".

The plea filed by B.D. Borkar, a Phule-Ambedkarite and a member of the Scheduled Caste Buddhist community of Maharashtra, represented by jurist and advocate Mohan Gopal, said that a State compulsion expressed through two successive government orders on January 28 and July 9 would lead to



A tableau by the Ministry of Culture showing the verses of *Vande Mataram* during the Republic Day Parade on January 26, 2026. ANI

the "unstated but undeniable consequence of irreversibly deepening communal division and conflict in India by outraging the religious and spiritual feelings of minority religions".

Mr. Borkar argued that the six-stanza version introduced by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel *Anandamath* would promote enmity and conflict between different com-

munities by advancing the supremacy of a dominant community. The fabric of unity would be mutilated forever, he said.

The plea said that for 79 years the Union and State governments, public institutions and other groups had peacefully played and sung the "non-*Anandamath*" two-stanza *Vande Mataram* authored by Chatterjee in the early

1870s. "This non-theistic song lauds the natural beauty of Mother Earth, describing the nation as a landscape and pays tribute to a non-deified motherland. The song was treated in this period as the National Song even though not officially declared so," the petition said.

### Song versus novel

"The novel *Anandamath* was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee after he had composed the two-stanza standalone version of *Vande Mataram*. It was first published in 1881. *Anandamath* presents an idea of India entirely different from that found in the two-stanza standalone song... *Anandamath* is a novel in which Hindu ascetics wage a holy religious war against Muslims who are violently killed and destroyed as a people... The centrepiece of *Anan-*

*damath* is a six-stanza war song in which the Hindu combatants pray to Goddesses Durga, Saraswati and Lakshmi as well as the country as a goddess for victory over Muslims," the petition said.

The petition sought the court to intervene to quash the two orders, and stop any manner of compelling citizens, particularly schoolchildren, from singing or playing the six-stanza *Vande Mataram*. It said the court could direct that the two-stanza, standalone version of *Vande Mataram* alone be recognised, treated, performed and sung as the National Song.

On September 22, the top court had orally observed that a democratically-elected government cannot compel conscientious objectors to sing or play one or all the stanzas of *Vande Mataram* under the threat of penal action.

## YouTube Homework

<sup>2022</sup> National Anthem

राष्ट्रगान

52 Sec

FD

1971 - 2026 34w

डा. राजेंद्र

Nov 10 -

2 Stan - 6 Stan

65 Sec 190 Sec

1971 - 2026

2162 Stan / 2

Religious

2 stanzas

Sec

3, 4, 5, 6

193

2 Stan

2 Stan

2 Stan

2 Stan

2 Stan

2 Stan

2 Stan

2 Stan

2 Stan



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



## UCC Bill passed by Gujarat House gets President's assent

**Press Trust of India**  
AHMEDABAD

The Gujarat Uniform Civil Code (UCC) Bill, 2026, has received the assent of President Droupadi Murmu, paving the way for its implementation, a notification published in the Gujarat government gazette has informed.

The Act will come into force on a date to be decided by the State government through a notification in the gazette.

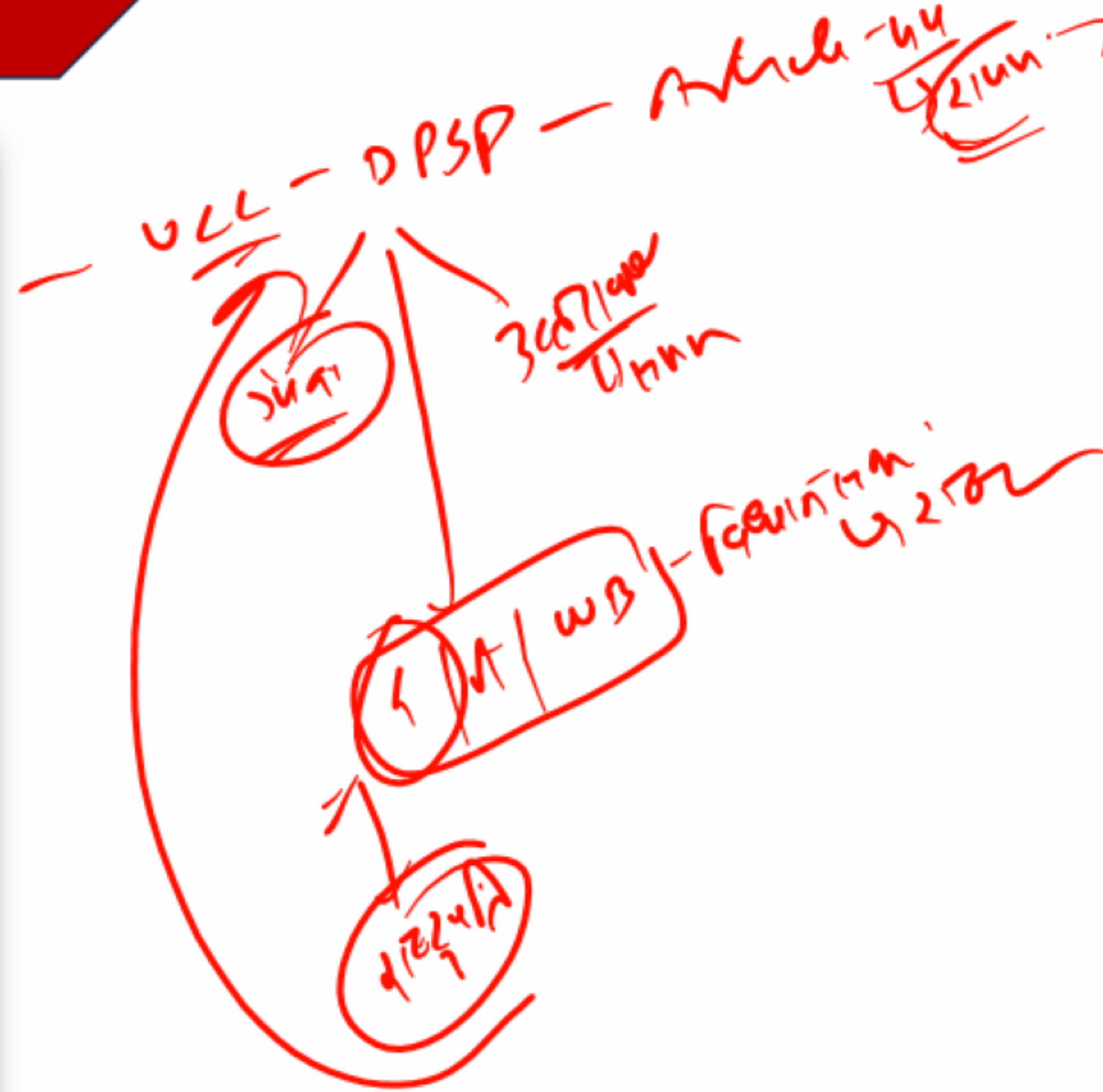
The legislation, passed by the Assembly in March 24 after a debate lasting more than seven hours, was published in the extraordinary gazette dated October 1. The notification said the Act received the President's assent on September 17.

The Act seeks to "govern and regulate the laws relating to marriage and divorce, succession, live-in relationship and matters related thereto" and extends to the whole of Gujarat, also applying to residents of Gujarat living outside the State.

### **Excludes STs**

The Act, however, specifically excludes members of Scheduled Tribes covered under Article 342 of the Constitution and persons or groups whose customary rights are protected under Part XXI of the Constitution.

The legislation, which provides a common framework for marriage, divorce and succession, besides regulating live-in relationships, prohibits bigamy.





## A Court divided by its own architecture

**I**n September 23, a two-judge Bench of the Supreme Court of India, comprising Justices Dipankar Datta and Satish Chandra Sharma, delivered a split verdict on a set of petitions which assailed the validity of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023. Remarkably, the judges were divided not on the merits of the challenge, but on whether a Bench of two was competent to decide the matter at all.

### An appointment framework

The statute, which was enacted in December 2023, provides that the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners shall be appointed on the recommendation of a selection committee comprising the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister. This law replaced an interim arrangement that a Constitution Bench of five judges had put in place in *Anoop Baramwal vs Union of India* (2023). Under that arrangement, the Chief Justice of India (CJI) sat as the third member in place of a Minister.

Midway through the hearings in the matter, which began in May, the Union government changed tack and argued that the case raised a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. It therefore claimed that the challenge, in terms of Article 145(3), ought to be heard by a Bench of at least five judges. Curiously, this plea was made even though it found no place in the Union's counter-affidavit.

While Justice Datta rejected the request, Justice Sharma accepted it. Ordinarily, a difference of opinion on a Bench of two is resolved by a Bench of three. But reasoning that a ruling on which of their opinions was correct would only delay matters further, both judges jointly placed the papers before the CJI asking him to consider constituting a Constitution Bench. The upshot is this: the petitioners, who came to court in early 2024, must now wait again.

As Justice Datta rightly held, Article 145(3) merely prescribes that a case involving a substantial question of constitutional interpretation ought to be decided by a Bench comprising a minimum of five judges. It does not ask whether a case is important or whether a statute under challenge is new. As far back as in 1959, in *State of Jammu and Kashmir vs Thakur Gangu Singh*, the Court explained, albeit in a different context, what a question of constitutional interpretation entails. "The question of interpretation can arise only if two or more possible constructions are sought to be



Subhith Parthasarathy

Advocate practising in the Madras High Court

placed on a provision – one party suggesting one construction and the other a different one," the Court had held. "But where the parties agree on the true interpretation of a provision or do not raise any question in respect thereof, it is not possible to hold that the case involves any question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution." A Bench of three judges later applied the same reasoning to Article 145(3) itself, in *People's Union for Civil Liberties vs Union of India* (2003).

### A deeper institutional fault

What, then, did *Anoop Baramwal* settle? Justices Datta and Sharma agreed that the committee the judgment had created was a stopgap, meant to last only until Parliament enacted a law. To that extent, the Union may well be right in claiming that the CJI's place on the committee is by no means constitutionally entrenched. But the Constitution Bench also read Article 324 to require that appointments to the Election Commission be insulated from exclusive executive control. This was a clear declaration of law, binding on every court under Article 141. As Justice Datta held, whether a committee in which the executive holds two votes out of three meets that standard is merely a question of applying this settled rule to a new statute.

Justice Sharma's opinion adopted a different test. He held that since "there is no authoritative decision of this Court till date pronouncing upon the constitutional validity of the [2023] Act, the matter must be heard by a Constitution Bench of not less than five Judges." But almost any challenge to a fresh statute would, in this sense, be the first of its kind. On such logic, Benches of two judges could not have decided *Shreya Singhal vs Union of India* (2015), which struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act or *NALSA vs Union of India* (2014), which affirmed the right of transgender persons to their self-identified gender. Each called for a searching analysis of the Constitution and its guarantees.

Ultimately, though, a disagreement of this kind points to a deeper fault in the Court's architecture.

When the Court first sat, in January 1950, it had six judges (a sanctioned strength of eight judges). Article 145(3), with its minimum of five, assumed that the Court would, in the main, sit together to interpret the Constitution. Today the Court has a sanctioned strength of 38 judges. It functions largely in panels of two and spends most of its time on special leave petitions. A Constitution Bench is assembled only when the CJI can spare at least five judges from this daily churn. The result, as the scholar Nick Robinson has argued, is not one court but many, with each Bench speaking in its own voice.

The Court needs structural reform to strengthen constitutional adjudication and consistency

To be fair, the joint order signed by Justices Datta and Sharma recognises as much. *Anoop Baramwal* arose out of a petition instituted in 2015, was referred to a Constitution Bench in 2018, and was decided in 2023. The reference in *State of Uttar Pradesh vs Jai Bir Singh*, to decide what counts as an "industry", lay dormant for 15 years from 2002, and took nine more to reach the nine-judge Bench that finally decided it. The judges themselves describe such delay as a source of "institutional embarrassment."

### The need for clearer rules

Delay of this kind carries with it a corrosive consequence: it presents the Court with a fait accompli. Take the present challenge. By the time it is decided, Commissioners appointed under the law would have overseen multiple State elections and likely multiple general elections too. In their joint order, the judges ask the CJI to explore a permanent Constitution Bench to decide pure questions of constitutional law. The idea is far from new. The Law Commission, in its 229th report in 2009, proposed a Constitution Bench sitting in Delhi, with Benches in different regions of the country hearing ordinary appeals.

A Bench of that form would need no constitutional amendment. The CJI, as the Master of the Roster, can create one tomorrow. But therein lies another difficulty. On a court of 38 judges, the power to decide who sits on which Bench is more than an administrative power. It can, and often does, shape outcomes. We might therefore ask ourselves whether such authority ought to be concentrated in a single office. For a permanent Bench to command confidence, it must be composed through a procedure that is transparent, settled in advance, and based on bright-line rules.

There is, however, a further difficulty. India's legal system is built on a supposed commitment to the principle of *stare decisis*, a promise to stand by things previously decided. Yet, there is little to suggest that the Court's Benches, whatever their size, will consistently honour what earlier Benches have held. The present case shows as much. A Bench of two, albeit divided, has declined to apply a principle settled by a Bench of five, and has sent the case to a Constitution Bench simply because the statute under challenge is new.

The Court, in its original conception, was seen as a guardian of the Constitution that would also hear appeals. Over time, though, it has become a forum that sits predominantly as a court of appeal rather than as a constitutional court. This inversion demands urgent correction. Otherwise, the gravest questions facing the republic will continue to be answered only once the answers have ceased to matter.

SL



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

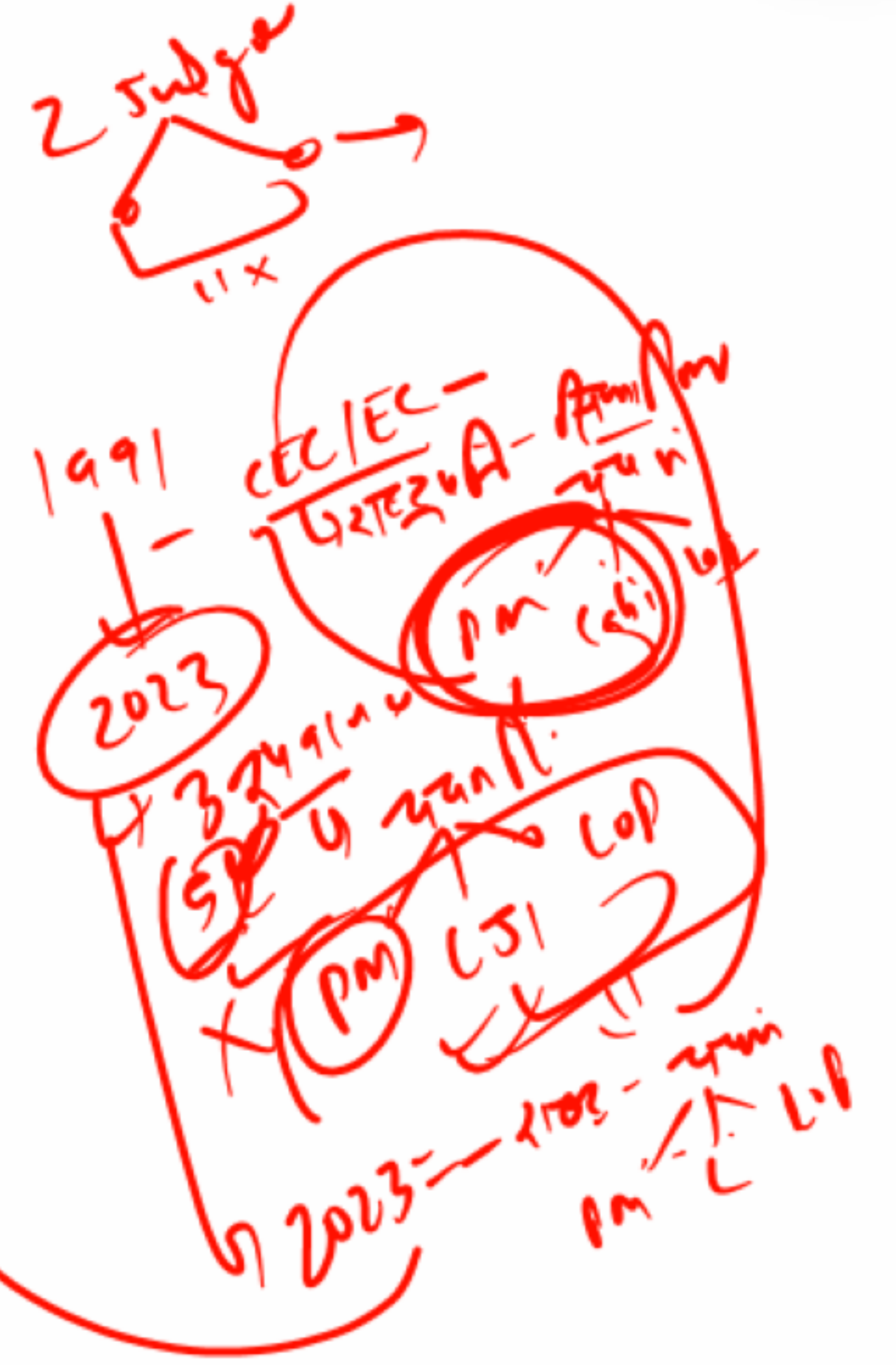
"A Court divided by its own architecture"

मुख्य विषय: अपनी ही संरचना में विभाजित एक अदालत

- 23 सितंबर को भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय (Supreme Court) की दो-न्यायाधीशों की पीठ (जस्टिस दीपंकर दत्ता और जस्टिस सतीश चंद्र शर्मा) ने मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त (CEC) और अन्य चुनाव आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति से जुड़े 'मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और अन्य चुनाव आयुक्त (नियुक्ति, सेवा शर्तें और कार्यकाल) अधिनियम, 2023' की वैधता को चुनौती देने वाली याचिकाओं पर एक विभाजित फैसला (Split Verdict) सुनाया।
- ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह है कि न्यायाधीशों का मतभेद याचिका के गुणों या खामियों पर नहीं था, बल्कि इस बात पर था कि क्या दो-न्यायाधीशों की पीठ इस मामले का फैसला करने के लिए सक्षम है या नहीं।

## 1. नियुक्ति का ढांचा (An Appointment Framework)

- दिसंबर 2023 का कानून:** इसके तहत मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और चुनाव आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति प्रधानमंत्री, लोकसभा में विपक्ष के नेता और प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा नामित एक केंद्रीय कैबिनेट मंत्री की चयन समिति की सिफारिश पर की जाती है।
- अंतरिम व्यवस्था का बदलाव:** इस कानून ने वर्ष 2023 के अनूप बरनवाल बनाम भारत संघ मामले में 5-न्यायाधीशों की संविधान पीठ द्वारा तय की गई अंतरिम व्यवस्था को बदल दिया, जिसमें कैबिनेट मंत्री के स्थान पर भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (CJI) की समिति का तीसरा सदस्य बनाया गया था।
- केंद्र सरकार का पक्ष:** सुनवाई के बीच में सरकार ने तर्क दिया कि यह मामला संविधान की व्याख्या से जुड़ा एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल (Substantial question) उठाता है, इसलिए अनुच्छेद 145(3) के तहत इसे कम से कम 5 न्यायाधीशों की पीठ द्वारा सुना जाना चाहिए।





# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



## न्यायाधीशों का दृष्टिकोण:

- **जस्टिस दत्ता:** उन्होंने सरकार की मांग को खारिज कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि अनुच्छेद 145(3) केवल तब लागू होता है जब प्रावधान की एक से अधिक व्याख्याएं संभव हों।
- **जस्टिस शर्मा:** उन्होंने सरकार के तर्क को स्वीकार किया और माना कि नए अधिनियम की संवैधानिक वैधता पर अभी तक न्यायालय का कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं आया है, इसलिए इसे 5-न्यायाधीशों की पीठ को ही सुनना चाहिए।
- **परिणाम:** दोनों न्यायाधीशों ने मामला CJI के समक्ष भेज दिया है ताकि वे संविधान पीठ (Constitution Bench) के गठन पर विचार कर सकें।

## 2. एक गहरा संस्थागत दोष (A Deeper Institutional Fault)

- **1950 बनाम वर्तमान स्थिति:** जब 1950 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना हुई थी, तब इसमें केवल 6 न्यायाधीश थे (स्वीकृत संख्या 8) और वे मुख्य रूप से संविधान की व्याख्या करने के लिए एक साथ बैठते थे। आज स्वीकृत संख्या 38 है और न्यायालय का अधिकांश समय विशेष अनुमति याचिकाओं (SLPs) और अपीलों को सुनने में बीतता है।
- **संविधान पीठ की कमी:** अब संविधान पीठ केवल तभी बनती है जब CJI दैनिक मामलों से 5 न्यायाधीशों को समय दे पाते हैं। विद्वान निक रोबिन्सन के अनुसार, परिणाम यह है कि यह एक एकल अदालत नहीं रही, बल्कि अलग-अलग पीठों का एक समूह बन गई है जो अलग-अलग आवाजों में बात करती है।



### 3. स्पष्ट नियमों की आवश्यकता (The Need for Clearer Rules)

- **विलंब का प्रभाव (Fait Accompli):** ऐसे मामलों में देरी से स्थिति ऐसी बन जाती है जिसे बाद में बदलना नामुमकिन हो जाता है। जब तक इस मामले पर अंतिम फैसला आएगा, तब तक इस नए कानून के तहत नियुक्त आयुक्त कई राज्य विधानसभा चुनाव और संभवतः आम चुनाव भी करा चुके होंगे।
- **स्थायी संविधान पीठ:** विधि आयोग (229वीं रिपोर्ट, 2009) ने सुझाव दिया था कि दिल्ली में एक स्थायी संविधान पीठ होनी चाहिए।
- **मास्टर ऑफ द रोस्टर (Master of the Roster):** CJI के पास यह तय करने की प्रशासनिक शक्ति है कि कौन सा जज किस बेंच में बैठेगा। न्यायालय की साख बनाए रखने के लिए यह अधिकार किसी एक पद में केंद्रित होने के बजाय पारदर्शी और पहले से तय नियमों के आधार पर संचालित होना चाहिए।



## India's Model BIT — a decade later, amid changes

India's effort to revise its Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) comes nearly a decade after the revised model was approved in 2015. The Union Budget 2025-26 has announced that the model would be revamped and made more investor-friendly. The review comes as both India's treaty practice and the international investment regime are changing. The question, therefore, is not simply whether India should offer investors more or less protection. It is about what India has learnt from the past decade and how those lessons should shape its new model.

### A cautious framework

India's 2015 Model BIT emerged from a particular historical context. The *White Industries Australia Limited vs Republic of India* award (2011) and broader concerns over investor-state arbitration contributed to a cautious approach. The model adopted a narrower definition of investment, carefully framed substantive protections, regulatory exceptions and a requirement to exhaust all judicial and administrative remedies for at least five years before commencing treaty arbitration.

India's position has since evolved. It has concluded new-generation investment agreements with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Uzbekistan and Israel. The India-UAE BIT provides for a three-year period for pursuing local remedies rather than the five-year period under the 2015 Model. The India-Israel Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIA), which entered into force in July 2026, similarly provides for a three-year period for pursuing local remedies. These agreements indicate greater flexibility in India's treaty practice since 2015.

A Model BIT is generally not a rigid template but a starting point for negotiations. It signals to potential treaty partners the protections and obligations a state seeks, while allowing individual treaties to reflect the circumstances and priorities of the parties.

The new model should therefore provide a clear framework for India's future treaty



Jyoti Singh

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India must draw lessons from a decade of investment treaty experience

negotiations, while leaving sufficient room for necessary adjustments in individual agreements. It is here that the contributions of Makane Moïse Mbengue are relevant. His scholarship teaches that a developing state need not always be a rule-taker under international investment law, but can also be a rule-shaper through its treaty practice. India's revamp of its Model BIT offers a similar opportunity.

The international context has also changed. The United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) points to a shift toward investment facilitation, cooperation, sustainable development and more carefully defined investor protections, with less reliance on traditional investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS). The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) is examining reforms to the ISDS, including a permanent tribunal and appellate mechanism, damages and compensation, and dispute prevention. India's revised Model BIT must therefore respond to a changing investment regime, not merely revisit the 2015 Model.

### What a new model must factor in

The new model must consider whether to include the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) provision. In most investment treaties entered into by India, the MFN provision is absent, reducing the possibility for an investor to claim better protection under other treaties. However, if the new model includes this provision, it should be very clear about its scope. In *Emilio Agustín Maffezini vs Kingdom of Spain*, an MFN clause was used to bypass an 18-month local-court requirement by relying on more favourable dispute-settlement provisions in another treaty. *Plama Consortium Limited vs Republic of Bulgaria* rejected the importation of such provisions in the absence of a clear treaty provision. Recent treaty drafting also provides examples of expressly excluding dispute-settlement procedures from the scope of MFN clauses. The scope of the MFN provision should therefore be defined, particularly in relation to dispute settlement.

Investor obligations are another aspect of recent Indian practice that can help set a foundation for the new model. Under the India-Uzbekistan BIT, a state is expressly permitted to assert a counterclaim against an investor or investment. The new model can take a cue from this practice and lay down investor obligations and the circumstances in which counterclaims can be asserted.

The provision on dispute settlement also calls for reassessment. The five-year requirement to exhaust all judicial and administrative remedies under the 2015 Model could be assessed against the practices adopted by India since then. The three-year period for pursuing local remedies used in the India-UAE and India-Israel investment agreements shows greater flexibility in India's approach. The Model BIT may also provide for more effective consultation and dispute-prevention procedures prior to arbitration, which are being discussed at UNCITRAL Working Group III.

### Need for precision, clarity

The substantive protections should be equally precise. Clarity of language concerning expropriation and fair and equitable treatment (FET) could help avoid confusion in interpretation while safeguarding the right of the state to regulate for the public good. Sustainable development and responsible investment must not be left as policy declarations. Where India wishes to impose obligations on investors, those obligations should be expressed in clear legal terms. The changes need not make the new model uniformly more favourable either to investors or to states. The aim should be a model that is clearer, more workable and better suited to India's position today, while allowing room for necessary adjustments in individual treaties.

With the revised model now reportedly finalised and awaiting Cabinet approval, the key question will be whether its final text adequately reflects the lessons of India's treaty experience over the past decade while providing a coherent framework for future negotiations.



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- भारत द्वारा वर्ष ~~2015-16~~ में अपनाए गए मॉडल BIT (द्विपक्षीय निवेश संधि) के मुख्य बदलाव संक्षेप में: — ~~2025-26~~ - ~~952~~ - ~~2026~~ ~~Not~~ ~~UBIT~~
- घरेलू न्यायालयों को प्राथमिकता (EDR): विदेशी निवेशक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रिब्यूनल जाने से पहले कम से कम 5 वर्षों तक भारतीय अदालतों में मुकदमा चलाएंगे।
- परिभाषा में बदलाव: 'एसेट-बेस्ड' की जगह 'एंटरप्राइज-बेस्ड' दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया, जिससे केवल वास्तविक व्यवसाय स्थापित करने वाले निवेश को ही सुरक्षा मिलेगी।
- MFN और FET क्लॉज समाप्त: 'सर्वाधिक तरजीही राष्ट्र' (MFN) और 'उचित व निष्पक्ष व्यवहार' (FET) क्लॉज को हटा दिया गया ताकि संधियों के दुरुपयोग (treaty shopping) को रोका जा सके।
- कर मामलों पर पूर्ण छूट (Taxation Exclusion): कराधान (टैक्स) से जुड़े निर्णयों को BIT के दायरे से पूरी तरह बाहर रखा गया है।
- नीतिगत संप्रभुता (Right to Regulate): स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा जैसे जनहित के विषयों पर सरकार के कानून बनाने के अधिकार को सुरक्षित किया गया।
- मुख्य उद्देश्य: वोडाफोन और केयर्न एनर्जी जैसे मामलों के बाद भारत ने अपनी राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता की रक्षा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुकदमों को कम करने के लिए यह बदलाव किया।



## 'India has no excess capacity, bans forced-labour imports'

Mr. Goyal's remarks come even as USTR levied 10% 'forced labour' tariff on India imports and is in the process of investigating country for structural excess capacity, which may result in more tariffs

T.G.A. Sharad Raghavan  
NEW DELHI

Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal told the G20 Trade Ministers meet in the U.S. India did not have structural excess capacity in sectors identified by Washington and it had taken steps to ban import of goods made using forced labour.

This comes at a time when the U.S. had already levied a 10% tariff on India for not doing enough to stop imports of goods made using forced labour, and is now probing it and other countries for structural excess capacity which could invite more tariffs.

On both issues, Mr. Goyal said steps must not be unilateral and be compliant with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules.

"Shri Piyush Goyal participated in the concluding day of the G20 Trade Ministers' Meeting in Milwaukee and spoke in sessions on structural excess capacity and production, updating the Most-Favoured-Nation principle, ending forced labour in global supply chains and the closing session," the Commerce Ministry said in a release.

The G20 Presidency is held by the U.S. for 2026.

### On forced labour

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) had in July levied additional tariffs on 60 countries, including India, as a result of



Trade tangle: Goyal during a meeting with United States Trade Representative Jamieson Greer, PM

its probe into whether the countries had done enough to stop the import of goods made using forced labour.

Tariff on imports from India was set at 10%.

On ending forced labour in global supply chains, Mr. Goyal said India's commitment to the elimination of forced labour is "absolute and unconditional".

"He noted Article 23 of the Constitution prohibits forced labour as a fundamental right, enforceable by the Supreme Court," it added. "He said India ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 29 and 105 and, in July, amended Foreign Trade Policy to prohibit import of goods produced using forced labour."

### 'No unilateral actions'

He said steps at the border must be based on "specific and verifiable evidence rather than presumptions

about entire countries, regions or sectors" and must respect due process and WTO rules, adding ILO remains the competent, universal and tripartite body for labour standards.

"India supports the objective of eliminating forced labour and voluntary exchange of good practices among G20 members, provided such cooperation does not involve monitoring of members, create new obligations or result in information being used as a basis for unilateral trade action," Mr. Goyal said.

### No excess capacity

The USTR is also in the process of probing 60 countries structural excess capacity and production and if this was hurting the U.S. economy. This could result in additional tariffs on imports from India.

On structural excess capacity and output, he Mr.

said India was the fastest-growing large economy in the world, with an economy driven by local demand and is building manufacturing value chains "from design to finished goods".

"He said India's manufacturing capacity serves its domestic and global needs and that, in the sectors identified by the G20 Presidency, India does not have structural excess capacity," the release said.

Mr. Goyal said India shares the concerns of many G20 members that trade-distorting support in some economies can lead to "dumping and predatory pricing".

**'WTO-compliant steps'**  
However, he emphasised such concerns were addressed via steps consistent with the WTO, such as anti-dumping and countervailing duties, based on evidence and subject to judicial review.

"He emphasised industrial capacity in itself is not the issue while distortions can arise where geographical concentration of production is driven by hidden subsidies and support. Diversification of production and supply chains is a legitimate objective but cannot be used as a pretext for measures outside WTO rules or for shifting the burden of adjustment onto developing countries, which must retain policy space to industrialise."

Trade Tangle

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## YouTube Homework

➤ WTO



## GOBARdhan eyes 10-fold increase in CBG output: Puri

Press Trust of India  
NEW DELHI

The ₹23,731-crore GOBARdhan scheme aims to drive a 10-fold increase in compressed biogas (CBG) production, save more than ₹40,000 crore in fuel imports, add over ₹75,000 crore to GDP and create more than 1.5 lakh jobs, as the government seeks to turn agricultural and organic waste into a new source of domestic energy.

Speaking at the formal launch of the scheme, Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said the scheme provides capital assistance as well as guaranteed offtake of the renewable fuel made by processing organic waste such as agricultural residue, animal dung, food waste and other biomass.

Capital support plus guaranteed offtake is likely to lift CBG (essentially methane-rich gas) from current 0.4 million standard cubic metre per day to 4-6 mmscmd, he said, hoping this would help in achieving the target of raising share of natural gas – a cleaner-burning, lower-pollution fuel – in energy basket to 15% by 2030 from the current 6-7%.

### Replace fossil fuel

The scheme is designed to replace about 10 million tonne of fossil fuel with clean gas, potentially cutting more than 40 million tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, while producing around 250 million tonne of organic manure for farmers.



Puri launches the GOBARdhan Scheme, at Bharat Mandapam, in New Delhi. PTI via PTI

Mr. Puri said the programme would help turn farmers from "Annadatas to also being the Urjadatas".

The scheme provides capital assistance of up to ₹30 crore per CBG project across the two eligible capital-support components. For greenfield plants, assistance is set at ₹1.25 crore per tonne per day (TPD) of eligible CBG capacity. Brownfield projects can receive support at 50% of the applicable greenfield rate for additional capacity created through fresh investment.

### Plant upgrades

Existing biogas plants upgraded to make CBG can get ₹0.60 crore/TPD, subject to a ₹5-crore project ceiling. To make CBG projects commercially viable, the Centre is offering producers assured offtake of up to 100% eligible output at an administered price of ₹2,110 per million British thermal units – equivalent to about ₹98/ kg.

## गोबरधन (GOBARdhan) योजना

- **शुरुआत (Launch):** अप्रैल 2018 में पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय द्वारा (स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - ग्रामीण के तहत)।
- **नोडल मंत्रालय:** जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (पेजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग)।
- **अन्य साझेदार:** कृषि मंत्रालय, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (MNRE), पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय, और पशुपालन विभाग इसे मिलकर लागू करते हैं।
- **उद्देश्य:** मवेशियों के गोबर और जैविक कचरे को बायो-सीएनजी (Bio-CNG), बायोगैस और जैविक खाद में बदलना तथा ग्रामीण स्वच्छता और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करना।



## India standardises names of 28 places in Ladakh

**Vijaita Singh**  
NEW DELHI

The Government of India, in consultation with the Union Territory administration of Ladakh, has identified 28 places and geographical features in the region by standardised names on the official Survey of India (SoI) map.

The government said the formal identification on the map was aimed at ensuring accurate recognition and creating greater awareness among the public. The latest notification comes days after India standardised the names of places in Arunachal Pradesh amid cartographic aggression by China.

The list in Ladakh includes 11 peaks, five mountains, six land areas, two glaciers, two passes, one valley, one river, one lake and one other water body.

**Centre says formal identification on map is aimed at ensuring accurate recognition and creating greater awareness among the public**

Among the peaks identified are Atisha Giri, Kanishka Peak, Martand Giri, Zorawar Peak, Rinchen Zangpo, Sakyasri Giri, Marpa Lotsava Ri, Milarepa Kangri, Shiva Ri, and Maheshvara Ri. The list also includes Karun Pir, Drak Karpo and Jolmori as mountains.

The government has identified Brangsa, Kuksel, Dehra Compass, Gogra, Kumarayana Point, Panglung, and Shamal Lungpa as land areas. Parpik and Skamri Glacier have been classified as glaciers, while Chapchingal Pass and

Shachmirk Pass have been identified as passes.

Other features on the list include Shkorga Valley, Yangpa River, Guru Rinpoche, which has been identified as a lake, and Hot Spring, classified as a water body.

The government said the map of Ladakh, incorporating the additional places and geographical features, can be viewed on the Survey of India website.

Since April 2020, the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) has amassed a large number of troops and armaments in eastern Ladakh and other areas along the 3,488-km-long LAC. The PLA moved into Indian territory and built fortified structures and defences, in an attempt to permanently alter the *status quo* on the ground.

कक्षा-12 यू.एन. 2021  
(28)

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महान

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SoI



## Trade deal with India is not 'imminent', says U.S. official

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan  
NEW DELHI

While negotiations on an India-United States trade deal are nearing the end, the deal itself is not "imminent", U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer indicated on Friday.

His comments followed a "constructive conversation" with Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal in the U.S. on the sidelines of the G20 Trade Ministerial conference. "We had a very constructive conversation, Minister Goyal and myself," Mr. Greer said at a press conference. "Our staff is meeting right now... We are continually trying to finish the trade deal with India." "I would characterise it, as we say in the U.S., we're in the short strokes," he added. "So I think we're toward the end of it. At the same time, I don't think there's something imminent."

Mr. Greer said that the two sides had identified the "universe of items" that are sticking points for both sides and are "working diligently" to address them. He added that U.S.



I would characterise it as... we're in the short strokes... So I think we're toward the end of it. At the same time, I don't think there's something imminent.

JAMIESON GREER  
U.S. Trade Representative

President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Narendra Modi had a "constructive call" on Wednesday, and said there may be another call between them "very soon" to assess progress on the deal.

### A delayed deal

The India-U.S. trade deal has been heavily delayed ever since it was announced by Mr. Modi and Mr. Trump in February 2025 due to various tariff actions taken by the U.S.

The larger Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) was supposed to have been concluded by "Fall 2025" (October-November 2025). Talks on a "mini deal" addressing only tariffs also failed to fructify. In February, the two leaders once again issued a joint state-

ment committing to finalising an interim agreement on trade, and continuing negotiating the BTA.

The interim agreement was to have been finalised by March-April 2026. Neither the interim deal nor the BTA has so far been finalised.

Mr. Goyal has been vocal in saying India will not sign a deal until it is made clear it will receive a comparative advantage over its competitors, as was agreed to in February 2026.

The U.S., on the other hand, has already levied an additional tariff of 10% on India for not doing enough to prevent the import of goods made using forced labour..

GOYAL AT G20 MEET  
» PAGE 11

## YouTube Homework





## 'Syrian officials, Hezbollah held secret talks in Turkiye to de-escalate tensions'

Syrian intelligence and Foreign Ministry officials took part in a meeting last month at the invitation of Turkish security agencies, sources say; officials say talks 'went well' and made 'progress on security issues'; both the nations deny such a meeting; Syria was under U.S. pressure to take on Hezbollah

Reuters

Representatives of the Syrian government and Lebanese militant group Hezbollah have held face-to-face talks in Turkey to try to calm tensions between them, according to six sources briefed on the first known meeting between the long-time foes.

The Syrian officials and the Iran-aligned group met secretly at least once last month, the sources – who include two Syrian officials, a United States (U.S.) official and a senior Lebanese security source close to Hezbollah – told Reuters.

After publication, the Turkish Presidency's communications directorate denied Reuters' report, saying that it was "entirely unfounded" that Syrian government officials and Hezbollah officials met in Turkey.

### 'Speculative info'

"The claims in these posts regarding the date, venue, content and contacts do not reflect any reality and are entirely fabricated and speculative," it said in a statement on X. The Syrian government's English-language account on X also denied such a meeting had taken place, saying "these claims are false."

Hezbollah for years dis-



**Troubled ties:** After former Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, a Hezbollah ally, was ousted in late 2024, tensions rose between Syria's new government and the Lebanese militant group. AFP

patched fighters to Syria to support former President Bashar al-Assad's government during the country's civil war. After Mr. Assad was ousted in late 2024 in a lightning rebel offensive, tensions rose between Syria's new government and Hezbollah – with Damascus accusing the group of transferring arms through Syria, and the U.S. encouraging Syria's military to send forces into Lebanon to fight Hezbollah.

The six sources said Hezbollah representatives and Syrian intelligence and Foreign Ministry officials

had taken part in the meeting last month at the invitation of Turkish security and intelligence agencies in an effort to de-escalate.

All the sources spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss the meeting.

The meeting focused on resolving points of tension between the two parties and went well, according to the U.S. official, the Syrian officials and the Lebanese source.

One of the Syrian officials said both sides agreed they held no hostility towards one another, and that Syria assured Hezbol-

ly or military activity there."

The Syrian official said Hezbollah's representatives had not given a direct answer on the request to halt arms smuggling and dismantle its Syria-based cells, but did pledge not to interfere in Syria's affairs.

### 'No final agreement'

The Lebanese source, who has direct knowledge of the meeting and its outcomes, said the two sides "made a lot of progress on security issues."

"Hezbollah wants to protect its flank," the source said, referring to concerns about a Syrian attack on the group within Lebanon.

Both the Syrian official and the Lebanese source said no final agreement had been reached and that no announcement had been planned.

The Lebanese source told Reuters that contact between the two parties via Turkey had begun about two months ago.

Reuters could not confirm where in Turkey the September meeting was held, how long it lasted and whether other meetings had been held before or since.

Both Hezbollah and Syria's government had signalled they would be open to speaking to one another.

In July, Syrian Foreign

Minister Asaad al-Shalbani said Damascus was open to meeting the group.

A month later, Hezbollah chief Naim Qassem said in a televised address that the group had no objection to meeting Syria's leadership.

Ankara portrays itself as a key regional stakeholder in rebuilding and stabilising Syria. Under President Tayyip Erdogan, it has also sought to position itself as a facilitator of regional dialogue and is keen to boost stability in the region.

Three of the sources said it was Turkey, a key ally of Syrian President Ahmed al-Sharaa, that pushed for the meeting as it was keen to be directly involved in those efforts.

Absent from the meetings, however, was Hezbollah's main sponsor, Iran.

The Lebanese security source said Hezbollah attended the meeting with Iran's knowledge, but that Tehran was disappointed that it was not a direct participant and that Mr. Sharaa had rebuffed any notion of direct ties to Iran for now.

That disappointment was the main reason that no final agreement was reached and no announcement about the meeting was made, the source said. There was no immediate comment from Iran's permanent mission in Geneva.

Arms of Resistance  
UNSA Tismf



## China opens first overseas air base in Laos, widening military footprint

मित्रा - Air base - Training

Agence France-Presse  
BANGKOK

When China opened its first overseas air force base this week, a joint facility in isolated Laos, it was sending a signal – its foreign military foothold is set to grow, analysts said.

Beijing has long sought to increase its influence across Asia-Pacific, competing with Washington and its allies over crucial shipping routes and under-sea resource exploration, including in the disputed South China Sea.

Under leader Xi Jinping, the world's second-largest economy has sought to modernise its military, ramping up defence spending and pressure on Taiwan, which it claims.



A satellite image shows construction of an airport in Ban Keun, Laos, where China opened a military support and training centre. REUTERS

Until now, installations abroad were primarily naval bases. The Joint Flight Training and Support Centre in Laos is the "first air force base that China has abroad", said Joshua Kurlantzick, a Southeast Asia expert at the Council on Foreign Relations.

He told AFP that more

will likely be established, in the region and in other nations friendly to China, as it experiments with how to run an air base beyond its borders.

China is "not building one base in Laos and stopping", he said.

The two communist nations said the centre at Ban

Keun airfield, north of the Laotian capital Vientiane, was aimed at training Laotian air force pilots.

China's Defence Ministry added that the site would be "maintained for normal operations by both sides" and did not target any third party.

Security researcher Collin Koh said that China – Laos's largest creditor – was "trying to showcase that it is able to extend itself in defence diplomacy", at least with "amenable countries".

Training Laotian pilots will require China to put military assets there – whether modest transport aircraft or modern fighter jets. "From training then you have a [Chinese] military presence," he said.



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- चीन के पास देश के बाहर (Overseas) आधिकारिक और रणनीतिक रूप से कई महत्वपूर्ण ठिकानों पर सैन्य उपस्थिति (Military Footprint) है:

## 1. पहला आधिकारिक विदेशी सैन्य अड्डा (Official Overseas Base)

- जिबूती (Djibouti - हॉर्न ऑफ अफ्रीका): वर्ष 2017 में स्थापित। यह चीन का पहला और एकमात्र आधिकारिक विदेशी नौसैनिक अड्डा है, जो लाल सागर (Red Sea) और बाब-अल-मंदेब जलडमरूमध्य के पास रणनीतिक रूप से स्थित है।

## 2. दोहरे उपयोग वाले बंदरगाह (Dual-Use Ports & Naval Bases)

- इन स्थानों पर चीन ने बुनियादी ढांचा विकसित किया है, जिसका उपयोग वाणिज्यिक के साथ-साथ नौसैनिक गतिविधियों (Chinese Navy) के लिए भी किया जा सकता है:
- रीम नेवल बेस (Ream Naval Base - कंबोडिया): चीन के सहयोग से इसका आधुनिकीकरण किया गया है, जहाँ चीनी नौसेना के जहाजों की नियमित उपस्थिति रहती है।
- ग्वादर पोर्ट (Gwadar Port - पाकिस्तान): CPEC का हिस्सा, जो अरब सागर (Arabian Sea) में चीन को सीधा रणनीतिक प्रवेश देता है।
- हंबन्टोटा पोर्ट (Hambantota Port - श्रीलंका): चीन के पास 99 साल की लीज पर है; हिंद महासागर में निगरानी के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।
- क्याउकप्यू पोर्ट (Kyaukpyu Port - म्यांमार): बंगाल की खाड़ी (Bay of Bengal) में चीन की पहुँच को सुगम बनाता है।

## 3. निगरानी और गुप्त चौकी (Outposts & Monitoring Stations)

- ताजिकिस्तान (अफगान सीमा के पास): मध्य एशिया में सुरक्षा और आतंकवाद विरोधी अभियानों के लिए एक गुप्त/अर्ध-सैन्य चौकी।
- कोको द्वीप (Coco Islands - म्यांमार): हिंद महासागर में भारत की नौसैनिक गतिविधियों (विशेषकर अंडमान-निकोबार) की निगरानी के लिए सिग्नल इंटेलिजेंस (SIGINT) सेटअप मौजूद है।

## 4. दक्षिण चीन सागर (दक्षिण चीन सागर में कृत्रिम सैन्य अड्डे)

- दक्षिण चीन सागर (South China Sea) के विवादित द्वीपों पर चीन ने पूर्ण रूप से सैन्याकीकृत (militarized) अड्डे बनाए हैं:
- स्प्रैटली द्वीपसमूह (Fiery Cross, Subi, Mischief Reefs): यहाँ रनवे, राडार सिस्टम, मिसाइल बैटरियाँ और नौसैनिक गोदी (naval docks) पूरी तरह सक्रिय हैं।
- पारसेल द्वीपसमूह (Woody Island): यहाँ फाइटर जेट्स और सतह से हवा में मार करने वाली मिसाइलें (SAMs) तैनात हैं।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Asian Games

Result Mitra

## Lovlina, Parveen and Ankush make it a hat-trick of golds

Uthra Ganesan  
NAGOYA

Lovlina Borgohain, Parveen Hooda and Ankush Panghal won their respective bouts to clinch three gold and take India to the top of boxing medal tally at the Asian Games here on Friday.

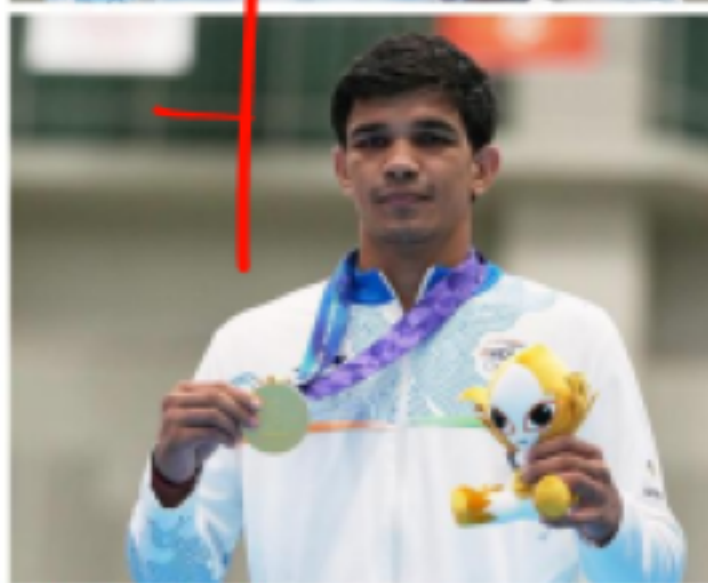
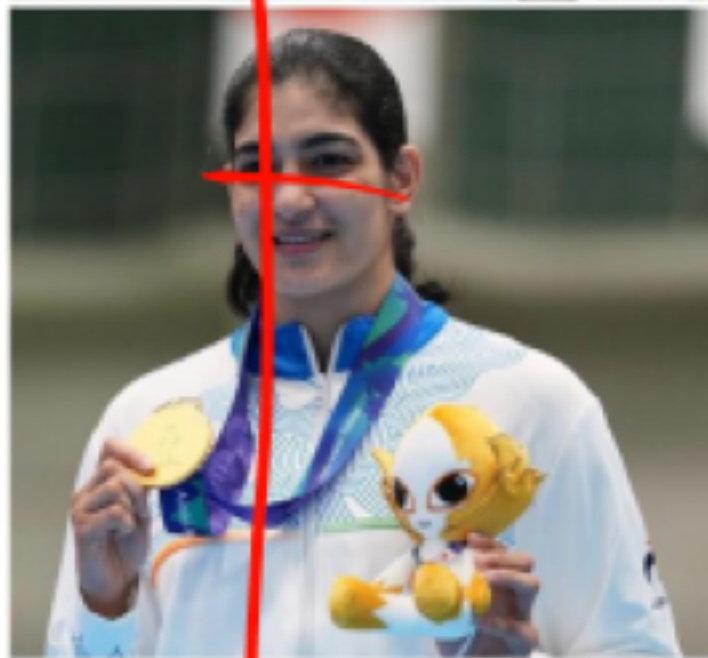
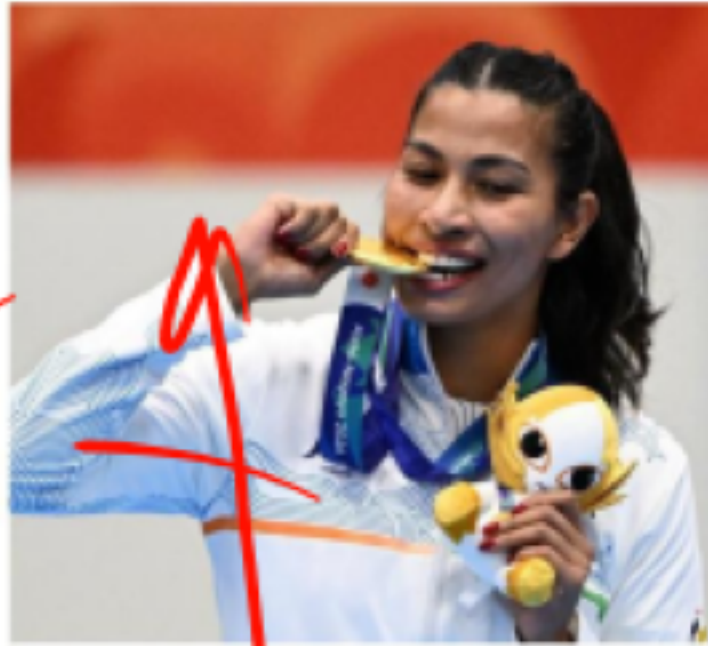
Lovlina began the charge with a golden present to herself and the country on her 29th birthday, dominating across all three rounds against China's reigning Asian champion Ziyi Bao in the 75kg for a 5-0 win.

Lovlina became only the second Indian woman boxer to win an Asian Games gold, after Mary Kom, but she was not to be the only one at this edition. "There was a time when I thought of giving up boxing but then decided against it. Today it feels surreal to win a gold here. Being compared to a legend like Mary Kom is a motivation and I never thought I would gift myself and the country a gold, this one's very special," Lovlina said.

Parveen completed her own redemption arc with a 3-2 victory against Paris Olympic bronze medallist and current Asian champion Chen Nien-chin of Taiwan in the 65kg final.

Having won bronze last time around only to see it taken away due to a whereabouts clause failure ban, Parveen's gold was a vindication of both her mental and physical tenacity.

Ankush's 4-0 triumph over Korea's Kim Minseong in the 80kg capped a fruitful outing for the boxing contingent that finished with three gold and as many bronze.



All that glitters is gold: Lovlina, Parveen and Ankush ensured India's best-ever return from the boxing ring. R.V. MOORTHY & AP

## India women baulk Chinese pressure to corner glory

The players end a 44-year wait for gold even as they punch their tickets to the 2028 LA Olympics following a defensive masterclass led by Savita under the post to protect Labrenskian's brilliant goal

ASIAN GAMES  
Uthra Ganesan  
NAGOYA

Forty-four years. That's how long Indian women's hockey has waited for this moment. Winning the Asian Games, defeating China in the final of hockey, the final box office of the year by a group that bears no resemblance to the one that started 2008.

The final against the defending champions, a team the Indians have not beaten in the last two years, was never expected to be easy and for many, it would have been downright improbable to think of a victory. The opponent was, after all, also the current Olympic silver medallist.

The Gita Prefectural Green Stadium is, literally,

in the middle of nowhere. There is a grand total of one road leading up to it and India's final hurdle for the gold and a spot at the LA Olympics was off to the west start possible, delayed by an accident on route that forced the match to be pushed back by an hour.

Once they reached the ground and play started, though, there was little to suggest the extended wait had done anything on either team. Physically, the Chinese are taller, stronger, more imposing. With the stick and the ball, the Indians were better.

Most importantly, the attitude screamed. There was none of the pulling back hesitation of old. Sakshi Rana, Labrenskian and Namrata Kaur were up front and in the Chinese circle at every opportunity. One such moment came



See you in LA! India emerged as the new continental giant and also booked its place in the Summer Games. A. J. ROSE/REUTERS

In the 10th minute when Sakshi put the ball through and Labrenskian, in one fell swoop, reversed the

ball into the net for a 1-0 lead. There would be no change in the scoreline till the final whistle but for the

next 50 minutes, it was a defensive masterclass from Sakshi & Co. The former captain, under the bar,

proved why there is still no replacement for her even after 15 years of national duty. The Indian defence

Medals table

|        | China | Japan | South Korea | Uzbekistan | S. India |
|--------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|----------|
| Gold   | 2     | 0     | 0           | 0          | 0        |
| Silver | 1     | 1     | 1           | 1          | 1        |
| Bronze | 1     | 1     | 1           | 1          | 1        |

stood tall as everything was blocked, cleared, and tackled with discipline. There were few penalty corners converted and a similar too, but nothing worked for China as Shilpi Dabas, Rajat Singh and Ishika threw themselves at everything.

A goalmouth melee resulted in a penalty stroke for China in the 23rd minute but there was no getting past Savita on this day, diving correctly to her left and saving. That moment

changed the momentum, the Indians suddenly believing it was their day.

To China's credit, there was no breakdown. Its system held till the very end. But there was only so much a system, as perfect as it may be, could do against a group of women willing to put their bodies on the line and fighting for every inch of ground on the turf.

Five years ago, another Indian team had held off an Australian side for 38 minutes with a single goal lead.

That Ganesan win took India to the Olympic semi-finals for the first time ever. Seven from that group were on the pitch on Friday. Along with a younger and bolder bunch, they scripted a memorable triumph.

The result (Final): China 0-1 India 1-0 (Labrenskian 10).

## YouTube Homework

➤ Common wealth Games

➤ Chess Olympiad

## Plucky Indian trio breaks Korea's hegemony in recurve team event

Uthra Ganesan  
NAGOYA

Kumkum Mohod pulled back the string, stood still and released the arrow. It landed inside the circle for 10 points but while the Indian supporters erupted in joy, the archers themselves were restrained, waiting for an official confirmation.

That confirmation not only ended one of the longest Asian Games winning streaks but also etched the names of Kumkum, Kirti and Ankita Bhakat forever in the annals of archery history by winning India's first-ever recurve team gold 5-3 against Korea at the Okazaki Chuo Sogo Park Multipurpose Square here on Friday.

This was Korea's first defeat in the event since 1998 as Lee Yunji, Kang Chaeyoung and Oh Yejin came up short in their bid for an eighth straight Asian Games gold. Korea and India scored identical 54 and 56 points each in the first two sets to be tied 2-2.

Turning point

The third set changed everything. Korea started the set and clearly the pressure got to it. Yunji shot a couple of eights while the other two shot one apiece for Korea to total 51, its lowest all week.

In reply, Kirti and Kum-

kum shot a 10 each and an eight and a nine respectively. Ankita had two nines and the team totalled 55 to take the set and lead 4-2.

Thereafter, it was only a matter of staying level. In the fourth and final set, Kirti started with an eight but it carried an asterisk, to be confirmed later.

Kumkum's final 10 was followed by a closer look by the judges. An eight would take the match into shoot-off; it was adjudicated a nine and it was all over.

The gold only burnished the trio's reputation after it had already made history by reaching the final for the first time with a 5-1 victory against China, winning the first two sets easily for a 4-0 lead before sharing points in the third.

Minutes later, Kumkum paired up with Dhiraj Bommadevara to come from behind and defeat Japan 5-3 in the semifinals of the mixed event after the host had taken lead in the first set.

However, a couple of eights in the second set hurt India's chances in the final against China, having to end with a silver (3-5). Dhiraj also won silver with the men's team of Neeraj Chauhan and Yashdeep Bhoge, going down 1-5 to Korea in the final after a dominant 6-0 victory against Iran in the last four.



Into the record books: Kumkum, Ankita and Kirti on top of the podium after a remarkable show. REUTERS



Overjoyed: Kumkum and Dhiraj celebrate their mixed team silver medal finish. REUTERS



Happy times: Dhiraj, Yashdeep and Neeraj finished with the men's team silver. PTI



Book

Just Economics

## Pay the Global South for climate damage: economist

Michael Greenstone says that such payments should be contingent on developing countries adopting carbon pricing; exact parameters of agreements would have to be negotiated, he adds

Jacob Koshy  
NEW DELHI

**R**ich countries should pay people in developing countries for the climate damage their emissions cause, on condition that those countries put a price on carbon. That is the central proposal of a forthcoming book, *Just Economics*, by University of Chicago economist Michael Greenstone, with Nobel-Prize winning economists Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo.

"We're proposing Indians receive money unencumbered," Mr. Greenstone, who is Director, Energy Policy Institute, University of Chicago, said in an interview. "Spend it on whatever you want. That is based on the amount of damage the OECD countries' emissions are doing." The payment, he said, "would go directly to the people, not to the government."

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), is a grouping of mostly wealthy, industrialised countries that has contributed to most of the accumulated carbon in the at-



**We're proposing**  
Indians receive money unencumbered. Spend it on whatever you want. That is based on the amount of damage the OECD countries' emissions are doing. The payment would go directly to the people, not to the government

**MICHAEL GREENSTONE**  
Director, Energy Policy Institute,  
University of Chicago

mosphere driving global warming. This contrasts with the "Global South", meaning low- and middle-income countries but whose emissions are fast rising. "Eighty two per cent of the emissions going forward are projected to be outside the OECD and moral appeals have failed," he reckoned, "the better angels-argument ain't working." However the transfer would be "contingent on the Global South adopting carbon pricing. It's not for free. It's a deal. You have to give something to get something."

Mr. Greenstone said it was possible to calculate the damage from carbon emissions to India. "However the exact parameters of that will have to be

negotiated. Such a deal did not require the whole world and could be struck between, say, the European Union and India, he argued.

### Market-based solution

Much of Mr. Greenstone's work is around designing market-based solutions to address pollution. Most prominent is the Surat Emissions Trading Scheme for controlling particulate matter, first mooted with the Gujarat Pollution Control Board in 2010. In a randomised trial, 150 textile plants were assigned to a market and 150 stayed under conventional regulation. Compliance in the market was "99%", against about a third of industries out of compliance at any

time under the status quo. This happened because researchers could see what firms bid to buy and sell pollution permits: "The price I want for that has got to be at least what it cost me to do it. From those bids, we were able to infer how expensive it was to achieve different levels of total emissions. Cutting emissions proved cheap, because the guys had all the equipment and just had to start operating it or maintaining it," he explained. Enforcement mattered. When firms fell short of permits, the regulator levied a fine of ten times the permit value. "Once the industry saw that the rules were going to be enforced then everything changed," he said.

While the Surat system was designed to reduce particulate matter from textile mills, the next stop is Maharashtra, where the market will cover sulphur dioxide – a gaseous pollutant – and include large power plants. He said that a "mock trading period involving an actual market, without real money, was under way to get firms used to trading permits before the real market opened.



# Home Assignment



☐ PB-SHABD ✓

☐ Drugs Free India Target ~ 2070 ✓

प्रश्न: भारत ने किस वर्ष तक 'नेट-जीरो'  
✓ (Net-Zero) कार्बन उत्सर्जन का लक्ष्य  
हासिल करने की घोषणा की है?

(A) 2047

(B) 2050

(C) 2060

(D) 2070



# Overview

- PM-eDrive Scheme
- NTC
- Tigers – Buxa Tiger Reserve
- SIR – CJP Protest
- Kuki-Zo & GOI – SoO
- Vande Mataram
- UCC
- Article – 145(3)
- BIT
- Gobardhan
- Ladakh – 28 sites
- India-USA Trade
- China Opens First Military Base
- Asia Games
- Just Economics - Book

*Constitutional Bench*

*2018*

*SoI*

*(16)*

# Thank You

Result Mitra



# Thanks For Watching

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