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2021

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DAY -1

प्र.1. संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद के माध्यम से विभिन्न सुरक्षा चिंताओं को संबोधित करने हेतु विश्व का नेतृत्व करने के लिए भारत को एक पहलकारी नीतिगत कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए तथा उनका सामना करने के लिए नीति पहल सुझाइए। [Paper II: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- ☞ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहलकारी नीति का अर्थ
- ☞ कूटनीतिक प्रयासों के संदर्भ में विश्व समुदाय में भारत की स्थिति
- ☞ संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत की भूमिका
- ☞ विश्व में सुरक्षा के मुद्दे और चिन्तायें
- ☞ इन मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के संदर्भ में सुरक्षा परिषद के माध्यम से विश्व के नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ
- ☞ इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए भारत द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयास
- ☞ निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**India takes over UNSC presidency for August**

India's permanent representative to the UN T.S. Tirumurti said the Security Council will be adopting important resolutions on Somalia, Mali, and UN Interim Force in Lebanon. (PTI)

India will organize meetings focused on key areas of maritime security, peacekeeping and counter-terrorism

NEW DELHI : India is set to focus attention on three major areas—maritime security, peacekeeping and counter-terrorism, as it assumed the presidency of the United Nations Security Council for the month of August on Sunday.

"As we take over UNSC Presidency for August, look forward to working productively with other members. India will always be a voice of moderation, an advocate of dialogue and a proponent of international law," Indian foreign minister S. Jaishankar said in a Twitter post on Sunday.

India joined the UNSC in January 2021 for a two year term as one of the 10 rotating non permanent members.

As part of its new role as president of the UNSC that all 15 members get in rotation, India will decide the agenda of the UN's highest decision making body whose resolutions and directives are binding on all member states. India will also coordinate important meetings on a range of issues during August.

"The Security Council will also have on its agenda several important meetings including Syria, Iraq, Somalia, Yemen, and the Middle East. Security Council will also be adopting important resolutions on Somalia, Mali, and UN Interim Force in Lebanon," T.S. Tirumurti, India's permanent representative to the UN, said in a video message on Saturday.

"It is a singular honour for us to be presiding over the Security Council the

same month when we are celebrating our 75th Independence Day," Tirumurti said. Referring to the close coordination with UNSC permanent member France during the month of July, Tirumurti said, "India and France enjoy historical and close relations. I thank France for all the support which they've given us during our stint in the Security Council."

Apart from meeting on maritime security, peacekeeping and counter-terrorism, India will also be organizing an event in memory of peacekeepers. India along with Pakistan and Bangladesh is one of the top contributors to UN peacekeeping operations with men and material.

"A first in the making... With India as President of @UN Security Council in August, an Indian Prime Minister may perhaps preside, albeit virtually, a Council meeting for 1st time on 9 August 2021," India's former permanent representative to the UN Syed Akbaruddin said in a Twitter post on Sunday.

Ahead of India assuming presidency of the UNSC, Pakistan on Saturday said it hoped that New Delhi would follow international rules and norms. "We hope that India will abide by the relevant rules and norms governing the conduct of the Security Council Presidency," Pakistan's foreign office spokesperson said.

India has been campaigning for a permanent seat at the UNSC along with Germany, Japan and Brazil for many years. In recent years, New Delhi has made the theme of "reformed multilateralism"

central to its diplomacy—calling the UN structure that came into existence in the immediate aftermath of World War 2 “anachronistic” and in need of urgent change. While the US, France, Britain and Russia are not averse to India joining the UNSC as a permanent member, China has been opposed it. This is seen as due to Beijing’s close ties with India’s arch rival Pakistan. China has also previously indicated that it may drop opposition to

India joining the UNSC as a permanent member if it calls off cooperation with Japan to get onto the UN high table.

There is also reportedly no unanimity among the permanent veto wielding five – US,UK, France, Russia and China – to share its veto powers with any new members for fears of diluting the influence and authority they currently wield.

प्र.2. भूख के हॉटस्पॉट क्या हैं? विश्व में भूख की स्थिति और विश्व समुदाय द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या इसका भारत पर भी कोई असर पड़ता है? [Paper II: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे/ Paper III: अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन की रिपोर्ट में की गई व्याख्या के आधार पर भूख के हॉट स्पॉट का अर्थ
- 👍 भूख का अर्थ और इसके बहुशाखन
- 👍 हाल की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व में भूख की स्थिति
- 👍 इस मुद्दे को संबोधित करने के लिए राष्ट्रों द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयास
- 👍 भारत में भूख की स्थिति और नीतिगत पहल
- 👍 इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे का भारत पर प्रभाव
- 👍 निष्कर्ष

SOURCE ARTICLE

UN warns hunger is expected to rise in 23 global hotspots

FAO and WFP said South Sudan, Yemen and Nigeria remain at the highest alert level, joined for the first time by Ethiopia because of Tigray and southern Madagascar.

The two Rome-based agencies called for urgent humanitarian action to save lives in the 23 hotspots, saying help is especially critical in the five highest alert places to prevent famine and death. (AFP)

Hunger is expected to rise in 23 global hotspots in the next three months with the highest alerts for “catastrophic” situations in Ethiopia’s embattled Tigray region, southern Madagascar, Yemen, South Sudan and northern Nigeria, two U.N. agencies warned Friday.

The Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Program said in a new report on “Hunger Hotspots” between August and November that “acute food insecurity is likely to further deteriorate.”

They put Ethiopia at the top of the list, saying the number of people facing starvation and death is expected to rise to 401,000 -- the highest number since the 2011 famine in Somalia -- if humanitarian aid isn’t provided quickly.

In southern Madagascar, which has been hit by the worst drought in the past 40 years, pests affecting staple crops, and rising food prices -- 14,000 people are expected to be pushed into “catastrophic” acute food insecurity marked by starvation and death by September. And that number is expected to double by the end of the year with 28,000 people needing urgent help, the two agencies said.

In a report in May, 16 organizations including FAO and WFP said at least 155 million people faced acute hunger in 2020, including 133,000 who needed urgent food to prevent widespread death from starvation, a 20 million increase from 2019.

“Acute hunger is increasing not only in scale but also severity,” FAO and WFP said in Friday’s report. “Overall, over 41 million people worldwide are now at risk of falling into famine or famine-like conditions, unless they receive immediate life and livelihood-saving assistance.”

The two Rome-based agencies called for urgent humanitarian action to save lives in the 23 hotspots, saying help is especially critical in the five highest alert places to prevent famine and death.

“These deteriorating trends are mostly driven by conflict dynamics, as well as the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic,” they said. “These include food price spikes, movement restrictions that limit market and pastoralists activities alike, rising inflation, decreased purchasing power, and an early and prolonged lean season” for crops.

FAO and WFP said South Sudan, Yemen and Nigeria remain at the highest alert level, joined for the first time by Ethiopia because of Tigray and southern Madagascar.

In South Sudan, they said, “famine was most likely happening in parts of Pibor county between October and November 2020, and was expected to continue in the absence of sustained and timely humanitarian assistance” while two other areas remain at risk of famine.

“In Yemen, the risk of more people facing famine-like conditions may have been contained, but gains remain extremely

fragile,” the U.N. agencies said. “In Nigeria, populations in conflict-affected areas in the northeast may be at risk of reaching catastrophic food insecurity levels.”

Nine other countries also have high numbers of people facing “critical food insecurity” coupled with worsening drivers of hunger -- Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Haiti, Honduras, Sudan and Syria, the report said.

Six countries have been added to the hotspot list since the agencies’ March report -- Chad, Colombia, North Korea, Myanmar, Kenya and Nicaragua, it said. Three other countries also facing acute food insecurity are Somalia, Guatemala and Niger, while Venezuela wasn’t included due to lack of recent data, it said.

In Afghanistan, FAO and WFP said 3.5 million people are expected to face the second-highest level of food insecurity, characterized by acute malnutrition and deaths, from June to November. They said the withdrawal of U.S. and NATO forces as early as August could lead to escalating violence, additional displaced people and difficulties in distributing humanitarian assistance.

In reclusive North Korea, which is under tough U.N. sanctions, the agencies said “concerns are mounting over the food security situation ... due to strained access and the potential impact of trade limitations, which may lead to food gaps.” While data is “extremely limited,” they said recent figures from the country’s Central Bureau of Statistics and an FAO analysis “highlight a worrying cereal deficit.”

DAY - 2

प्र.1. भारत के ज्वलंत लोकतंत्र में अधिकारों के प्रति बढ़ती जागरूकता ने राज्य का विरोध करने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि कर दी है। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि यह देश में प्रचलित संविधानवादी विचारधारा को अस्थिरता की ओर ले जाएगी? [Paper II: शासन, संविधान, राजव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत में ज्वलंत लोकतंत्र का अर्थ।
- 👍 ऐसे लोकतांत्रिक देश में मौलिक स्वतंत्रताओं और अधिकारों का महत्व।
- 👍 कुछ उदाहरणों के साथ राज्य के विरोध की बढ़ती संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण।
- 👍 राजव्यवस्था के सुचारु संचालन पर ऐसे विरोध का प्रभाव तथा इसे रोकने के लिए राज्य द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयास।
- 👍 भारत में संविधानवाद और उसका महत्व।
- 👍 राज्य और नागरिकों के बीच समन्वय की कमी का संविधानवादी विचार पर प्रभाव।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

‘This cannot continue’: SC issues notice to all states on cases filed under scrapped IT Act section

The Centre said states share equal responsibility to ensure citizens are not booked by the police under the repealed Section 66A of the Act.

The Supreme Court on Monday issued a notice to all states and Union Territories for registering cases under the repealed Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, Live Law reported.

The top court had struck down Section 66A of the IT Act as unconstitutional in 2015. The provision allowed the police to make arrests for posting offensive content online.

On July 5 this year, a bench headed by Justice RF Nariman had observed that it was distressing and shocking to find out that the police were still filing cases under the scrapped provision. In a petition, the People’s Union for Civil Liberties alleged misuse of Section 66A by authorities across the country.

Nariman and Justice J Chelameswar had delivered the 2015 Shreya Singhal judgement, stating that the provision was vague and worded arbitrarily.

In a counter affidavit filed in the case, the government said the police and public order were “state subjects” under the Constitution of India. It said that states and law enforcement agencies share equal responsibility to ensure citizens are not booked by the police under Section 66A.

During Monday’s hearing, Justice Nariman sought responses from all states and directed that a notice be issued to Registrar Generals of all High Courts. “This must be done within a period of four weeks from today,” the judge said.

Nariman told senior advocate Sanjay Parikh, appearing for PUCL, that it

wants to pass a “comprehensive order” as the police is a state subject.

Parikh said that there were two aspects in this matter, one was the police and the other was judiciary where such cases were still being tried.

“Judiciary we can take care of separately but police is also there,” the court said. “There must be one proper order in this because this cannot continue.”

On July 14, the Centre had directed states and Union Territories to immediately withdraw all existing cases under Section 66A.

“Prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes, and capacity building of police personnel are primary responsibility of states,” the Centre submitted in its affidavit. “The law enforcement agencies take legal action as per provisions of law against the cyber crime offenders and accordingly the LEAs share equal responsibility to comply with the said [2015] judgement.”

Meanwhile, the People’s Union for Civil Liberties told the Supreme Court that the steps taken by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology to implement the Shreya Singhal judgement are “far from adequate”, according to Live Law.

Advocate Aparna Bhat, also representing PUCL, said the Centre should not have shirked its obligation by saying that the responsibility of implementation of the 2015 verdict lies with the states. The submission was made in a rejoinder affidavit.

प्र.2. जब तक सही दिशा में नीति नहीं बनाई जाती, भारत में निम्न संवृद्धि और उच्च मुद्रा स्फीति का चक्र बना रहेगा। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper III: अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 संवृद्धि चक्र की संकल्पना।
- 👍 मुद्रा स्फीति की संकल्पना तथा अर्थव्यवस्था में उसका महत्व।
- 👍 संवृद्धि और मुद्रा स्फीति के बीच अंतरसंबंध।
- 👍 संवृद्धि और मुद्रा स्फीति के संदर्भ में वर्तमान नीतिगत पहल।
- 👍 नीति में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता तथा संभावित लाभ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE**What is a K-shaped economic recovery, and what are its implications?**

Policy will need to look beyond the next few quarters and anticipate the state of the macroeconomy.

The son of a fish vendor takes care of the business while his father is away in Assam on January 11, 2021.

In his opinion piece in The Indian Express, Sajjid Chinoy, Chief India Economist at JP Morgan, states the prospects of a K-shaped recovery from COVID are increasing both in India and across the world.

What is a K-shaped recovery?

A K-shaped recovery happens when different sections of an economy recover at starkly different rates.

“Households at the top of the pyramid are likely to have seen their incomes largely protected, and savings rates forced up during the lockdown, increasing ‘fuel in the tank’ to drive future consumption. Meanwhile, households at the bottom are likely to have witnessed permanent hits to jobs and incomes,” he states.

These cleavages are already visible. Passenger vehicle registrations (proxying upper-end consumption) have grown about 4 per cent since October while two-wheelers have contracted 15 per cent.

What are the macro implications of a K-shaped recovery?

“With the top 10 per cent of India’s households responsible for 25-30 per cent of total consumption, one could argue consumption would get a boost as this pent-up demand expresses itself. But it’s important not to conflate stocks with flows, and levels with changes,” he points

out.

Upper-income households have benefitted from higher savings for two quarters. What we are currently witnessing is a sugar rush from those savings being spent.

This is, however, a one-time effect.

“To the extent that households at the bottom have experienced a permanent loss of income in the forms of jobs and wage cuts, this will be a recurring drag on demand, if the labour market does not heal faster,” warns Chinoy.

Second, to the extent that COVID has triggered an effective income transfer from the poor to the rich, this will be demand-impeding because the poor have a higher marginal propensity to consume (ie they tend to spend (instead of saving) a much higher proportion of their income.

Third, if COVID-19 reduces competition or increases the inequality of incomes and opportunities, it could impinge on trend growth in developing economies by hurting productivity and tightening political economy constraints.

“Policy will, therefore, need to look beyond the next few quarters and anticipate the state of the macroeconomy post the sugar rush,” he writes.

DAY-3

प्र.1. निवारक निरुद्धता से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संविधान में इससे संबंधित प्रावधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए कि क्या यह लोकतंत्र विरोधी है? [Paper II: शासन, सामविधान]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 इंग्लैंड की विधि के आधार पर निवारक निरुद्धता की परिभाषा।
- 👍 संवैधानिक प्रावधान तथा भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक देश में इसका महत्व।
- 👍 इसे अलोकतांत्रिक क्यों कहा जाता है?
- 👍 ए. के. गोपालन मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के विचार।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Preventive detention can't be invoked over law & order fears, says Supreme Court

NEW DELHI: In an important decision, the Supreme Court on Monday ruled that the provision for preventive detention cannot be invoked over apprehension of law and order problems and said a person can be detained only in cases where public order is directly affected.

Differentiating between the two, the apex court said that “law and order” comprehends disorders of less gravity than those affecting “public order”, which affects the larger public, leading to harm, danger or alarm or feeling of insecurity.

“There can be no doubt that for ‘public order’ to be disturbed, there must in turn be public disorder. Mere contravention of law such as indulging in cheating or criminal breach of trust certainly affects ‘law and order’ but before it can be said to affect ‘public order’, it must affect the community or the public at large,” a bench of Justices R F Nariman and Hrishikesh Roy said.

“ Preventive detention must fall within the four corners of Article 21 (protection of life and liberty) read with Article 22 and the statute in question... for ‘public order’ to be disturbed, there must in turn be public disorder. Mere contravention of law... before it can be said to affect ‘public order’, must affect the community or the public at large —sc

The court quashed an order passed by the Telangana government to detain an alleged habitual fraudster on the ground that he was likely to cheat more members

of the public if allowed to move freely. Justifying the action, the government contended that multiple FIRs were filed against the person and he was detained as he got anticipatory bail in all criminal cases. It pleaded the bench to give a liberal interpretation of “public order” to allow preventive detention but the court turned down the plea,

“Further, preventive detention must fall within the four corners of Article 21 (protection of life and liberty) read with Article 22 and the statute in question. To therefore argue that a liberal meaning must be given to the expression ‘public order’ in the context of a preventive detention statute is wholly inapposite and incorrect.”

“On the contrary, considering that preventive detention is a necessary evil only to prevent public disorder, the court must ensure that the facts brought before it directly and inevitably lead to harm, danger or alarm or feeling of insecurity among the general public or any section thereof at large,” the bench said.

The court passed the order on a plea filed by the wife of the accused challenging his detention order. Allowing her plea, the bench said, “While it cannot seriously be disputed that the detenu may be a white-collar offender... yet a preventive detention order can only be passed if his activities adversely affect or are likely to adversely affect the maintenance of public order.”

Advocate Gaurav Agarwal, appearing for the petitioner, contended that the order was perverse as it was passed only because anticipatory bail was granted to

the accused. The correct course of action would have been for the state to move to cancel the bail, he said.

Senior advocate Ranjit Kumar, appearing for the state, said the detenu had created fear among the gullible public, and since he was likely to commit similar offences in future, it was important to preventively detain him, as the ordinary law had no deterrent effect on him.

The bench, however, rejected the plea of the state and said, “If a person is granted anticipatory bail/bail wrongly, there are well-known remedies in the ordinary law to take care of the situation.”

The court said the state can always appeal against the bail order granted and apply for cancellation. It ruled that the reasons for detention cannot be successful obtaining of anticipatory bail orders.

प्र.2. भारत और पाकिस्तान के लिए गिलगित-बलतिस्तान महत्वपूर्ण क्यों है? इस क्षेत्र को एक प्रांत के रूप में शामिल करने के लिए पाकिस्तान द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 इस क्षेत्र की बुनियादी सूचना तथा उसकी ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि।
- 👍 क्षेत्र की सामरिक अवस्थिति और यहां आधिपत्य की वर्तमान स्थिति।
- 👍 भारत और पाकिस्तान के दावे तथा उनकी तार्किकता।
- 👍 पाकिस्तान द्वारा हाल में उठाया गया कदम।
- 👍 भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा पर संभावित प्रभाव।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Here's why Gilgit-Baltistan matters to India & Pakistan

The Pakistan government has finalised legislation for incorporating the region as a province. How was it ruled so far, and why the change of status now?

Pakistan's Law and Justice Ministry has finalised draft legislation to incorporate Gilgit-Baltistan, the region known before 2009 as Northern Areas, as a province of the country, according to a report in Dawn newspaper.

New Delhi, which has asserted that Gilgit-Baltistan is an integral part of India "by virtue of the legal, complete and irrevocable accession of Jammu & Kashmir to the Union of India in 1947", is yet to respond to the latest report, but is certain to do so. The area's strategic importance for India has increased in light of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor agreement, under which Beijing is investing hugely to develop the area as part of its Belt and Road Initiative, and the concerns of a two-front war after the standoff in Eastern Ladakh last year.

History of the region

Gilgit was part of the princely state of Jammu & Kashmir, but was ruled directly by the British, who had taken it on lease from Hari Singh, the Hindu ruler of the Muslim-majority state. When Hari Singh acceded to India on October 26, 1947, the Gilgit Scouts rose in rebellion, led by their British commander Major William Alexander Brown. The Gilgit Scouts also moved to take over Baltistan, which was then part of Ladakh, and captured Skardu, Kargil and Dras. In battles thereafter, Indian forces retook Kargil and Dras in August 1948.

Before that, on November 1, 1947, a political outfit called the Revolutionary Council of Gilgit-Baltistan had

proclaimed the independent state of Gilgit-Baltistan. On November 15, it declared it was acceding to Pakistan, which accepted the accession only to the extent of full administrative control, choosing to govern it directly under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, a law devised by the British to keep control of the restive tribal areas of the northwest.

Following the India-Pakistan ceasefire of January 1, 1949, Pakistan in April that year entered into an agreement with the "provisional government" of "Azad Jammu & Kashmir" — parts that had been occupied by Pakistani troops and irregulars — to take over its defence and foreign affairs. Under this agreement, the "AJK" government also ceded administration of Gilgit-Baltistan to Pakistan.

Beyond the provinces

In 1974, Pakistan adopted its first full-fledged civilian Constitution, which lists four provinces — Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (PoK) and Gilgit-Baltistan were not incorporated as provinces. One reason ascribed to this is that Pakistan did not want to undermine its international case that the resolution of the Kashmir issue had to be in accordance with UN resolutions that called for a plebiscite.

In 1975, PoK got its own Constitution, making it an ostensibly self-governed autonomous territory. This Constitution had no jurisdiction over the Northern Areas, which continued

to be administered directly by Islamabad (the Frontier Crimes Regulation was discontinued in 1997 but repealed only in 2018). In reality, PoK too remained under the control of Pakistani federal administration and the security establishment, through the Kashmir Council.

The main difference was that while the people of PoK had rights and freedoms guaranteed by their own Constitution, which mirrors the Pakistan Constitution, the people of the minority Shia-dominated Northern Areas did not have any political representation. Although they were considered Pakistani, including for citizenship and passports, they were outside the ambit of constitutional protections available to those in the four provinces and PoK.

First changes

It was only in the first decade of the new century that Pakistan began considering changes to its administrative arrangements in the Northern Areas, as the constitutional limbo became untenable due to the new post-9/11 dynamics of the region and the increasing Chinese involvement in strategic development ventures. Gilgit-Baltistan was vital to those projects, given that it provides the only land access between the two countries.

In 2009, Pakistan brought in the Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009, replacing the Northern Areas Legislative Council (NALC) with the Legislative Assembly, and the Northern Areas were given back the name of Gilgit-Baltistan. The NALC was an elected body, but had no more than an advisory role to the Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas, who ruled from Islamabad.

The Assembly is only a slight improvement. It has 24 directly elected members and nine nominated ones. The ruling party in Islamabad has won every election held to the region's Assembly since 2010. In November 2020, Prime Minister Imran Khan's Pakistan-Tehreek-i-Insaf won with 24 of 33 seats.

Provincial status

On November 1, 2020, observed in Gilgit-Baltistan as "Independence Day", Imran Khan announced that his government would give the region "provisional provincial status". In March this year, the newly elected Assembly passed a unanimous resolution demanding an amendment to the Constitution to make Gilgit-Baltistan a provisional province of Pakistan, "without prejudice to the Kashmir dispute".

According to Dawn, Imran Khan had in July asked his Law Minister to fast-track a draft legislation for making Gilgit-Baltistan a province, and it has been finalised now as the 26th Constitutional Amendment Bill and submitted to him. The proposed law is believed to suggest that because of its status as part of the unresolved Kashmir issue, Gilgit-Baltistan be given provisional provincial status by amending Article 1 of the Constitution. Separately, a set of amendments would be introduced to give Gilgit-Baltistan representation in Pakistan's parliament, besides establishment of the Assembly. It is also said to have provisions for representation of the region in the National Assembly and the Senate.

The change in status, when it happens, will meet a long-standing demand of the 1.5 million people of Gilgit-Baltistan. There is anger against Pakistan for unleashing sectarian militant groups that target Shias, but the predominant sentiment is

that all this will improve once they are part of the Pakistani federation. There is a small movement for independence, but it has very little traction.

While some reports have suggested that Pakistan's decision is under pressure from China, wary that Gilgit-Baltistan's ambiguous status might undermine the legality of its projects there, there is also

speculation that this could be a precursor to Pakistan's acceptance of India's August 5, 2019 changes doing away with Kashmir's special status. During the PoK elections, the Pakistan Muslim League (N) had alleged Imran Khan was about to incorporate both Gilgit-Baltistan and PoK as provinces of Pakistan in a "secret deal" with India.

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DAY-4

प्र.1. राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल की क्षमा दान की शक्ति एक संप्रभु शक्ति है लेकिन उसका प्रयोग उनकी इच्छानुसार नहीं किया जा सकता। उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयों के आलोक में इससे संबंधित प्रावधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II : शासन, संविधान]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 क्षमा शब्द का अर्थ।
- 👍 संविधान के अनुच्छेद 72 और 161 में क्रमशः राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल की क्षमा दान की शक्तियां।
- 👍 इन शक्तियों के प्रयोग की विधि।
- 👍 मारू राम, इप्पुरु सुधाकर तथा कई अन्य मामलों में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय।
- 👍 राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल की इन शक्तियों की तुलना।
- 👍 आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 433 और 433A के संदर्भ में न्यायालय का हाल का निर्णय।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

State can't, but Governor can release lifers before they spent 14 years in jail: Supreme Court

NEW DELHI: In an interesting contrasting interpretation of powers for premature release of lifers, the Supreme Court on Tuesday said state governments have no power under the criminal procedure code to release a person sentenced to life imprisonment prior to undergoing a minimum 14 years jail term.

However, the Governor using his powers under Article 161 of the Constitution can remit the sentence of a lifer even prior to serving 14 years in prison, said a bench of Justices Hemant Gupta and A S Bopanna. The bench immediately clarified that the Governor could exercise his remission powers under Article 161 only on the aid and advice of the council of ministers headed by the chief minister.

This leads to the conclusion that the state government, if it wants to remit the sentence of a lifer after he serves a jail term of 14 years, would take resort to Section 432 of the crpc, but if it wants to release the lifer prior to serving the 14 year period in jail, then it would use the remission powers conferred on the Governor by advising him accordingly.

Writing the judgment, Justice Gupta said, "the power to release a prisoner after serving 14 years of actual imprisonment is vested with the state government. On the other hand, the power conferred on the Governor, though exercised on the aid and advice of the State, is without any restriction of the actual period of imprisonment undergone by the prisoner."

"Thus, if a prisoner has undergone more than 14 years of actual imprisonment, the state government, as an appropriate

Government, is competent to pass an order of premature release, but if the prisoner has not undergone 14 years or more of actual imprisonment, the Governor has a power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites and remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person de hors the restrictions imposed under Section 433-A of the Constitution. Such power is in exercise of the power of the sovereign, though the Governor is bound to act on the aid and advice of the State Government," the bench said.

Setting aside the Punjab and Haryana HC's direction to the Haryana government to frame guidelines for exercise of remission powers by the Governor, the SC said the power under Article 161 of the Constitution can be exercised by the state governments through the Governor but not by the Governor on his own. A general grant of remission of sentence to prisoners can be issued by the state government through the Governor, the bench said.

"No separate order for each individual case is necessary but any general order made must be clear enough to identify the group of cases and indicate the application of mind to the whole group. Therefore, the policies of the State Government are composite policies encompassing both situations under Article 161 of the Constitution and Sections 432, 433 and 433-A of the Code. The remission under Article 161 of the Constitution will override Section 433-A of the Code, if the State Government decides to be governed of its constitutional power," the SC said.

The bench said, “Thus, a prisoner has to undergo a minimum period of imprisonment of 14 years without remission in the case of an offence, the conviction of which carries death sentence, to take benefit of policy of remission framed by an appropriate government under Section 432 of the CrPC in view of the overriding provision of Section 433-A of the Code.”

“However, the power of the Governor to commute a sentence or to pardon is independent of any such restriction or limitation. The state government can

frame a policy of grant of remissions either under Section 432 of the CrPC or under Article 161 of the Constitution. The Governor continues to exercise the power of commutation and release under Article 161 of the Constitution, notwithstanding Section 433-A of the CrPC. The action of commutation and release can thus be pursuant to a governmental decision and the order may be issued even without the Governor’s approval,” it said.

प्र.2. भारत में निवारक निरुद्धता के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि ऐसी निरुद्धता लोकतंत्र विरोधी होती है? पुष्टि कीजिए। [Paper II: शासन, संविधान]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 निवारक निरुद्धता का अर्थ और संकल्पना।
- 👍 ब्रिटिश विधि के अनुरूप परिभाषा।
- 👍 अनुच्छेद 22 के तहत संवैधानिक प्रावधान।
- 👍 भारत में निवारक निरुद्धता की विधियाँ एवं उनपर विवाद।
- 👍 ए के गोपालन मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के विचार।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Preventable abuse: SC calls out wrongful use of preventive detention. Such arrests must be made only in rare cases

In a verdict that should educate authorities everywhere, the Supreme Court has said preventive detention requires serious threats to public order, not merely law and order apprehensions. An alleged white collar offender's wife had complained that her husband was placed under preventive detention for a year by Telangana authorities under the apprehension that he would commit offences. This, after being granted anticipatory bail in five cases.

The court noted that cheating or criminal breach of trust certainly affects "law and order" but to place a person under preventive detention required a serious threat to public order, potentially affecting the community or the public at large. In the Telangana case, the police didn't demand cancellation of anticipatory bail – an omission that tells us a lot about policing.

Recourse to preventive detention is particularly troubling because it tantamounts to imprisonment without trial or proper investigation or arraignment before a magistrate within 24 hours of detention. Justification for

such detentions came from India's history of massive agitations – on statehood, quotas, peasant and labour issues – as well as localised violence, communal riots and insurgencies. But preventive detention is sanctioned by the Constitution only with safeguards.

Therefore, even granting there is a grey area between detention before commission of any offence and the necessity of preserving public order, this power must be sparingly used – only when there's reasonable probability of public disorder, not to "punish" troublemakers or keep them out of circulation. While 3,223 detenues were in prison on December 31, 2019, a 35% rise from 2018, another 6,533 detenues were released during the year. Significantly, 25% of surveyed detenues were illiterate and 41% had sub-Class 10 education, suggesting the possibility that many detentions are targeted at citizens who can be easily bullied. Advisory Boards that vet preventive detention orders must do their job far better. As the SC did here.

DAY-5

प्र.1. आर्थिक पुनरुत्थान के लिए भारत को लोक निवेश और निर्यात पर विशेष बल देने वाली एक प्रभावकारी रणनीति की आवश्यकता है। ऐसी रणनीति की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper III : अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भारत ने आर्थिक पुनरुत्थान क्यों आवश्यक है?
- 👍 महामारी के बाद भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति।
- 👍 लोक निवेश और निर्यात की वर्तमान स्थिति।
- 👍 आर्थिक पुनरुत्थान में इनकी भूमिका।
- 👍 लोक निवेश और निर्यात पर बल देने वाली रणनीति।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

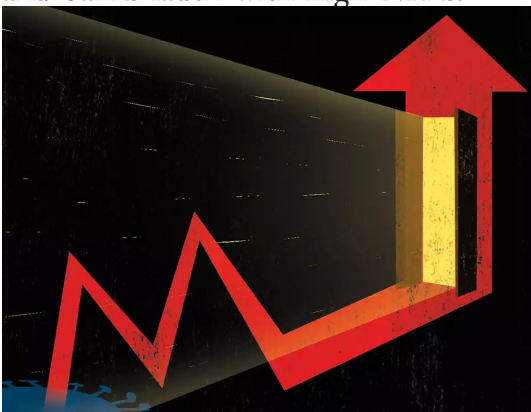
SOURCE ARTICLE

Post-Covid growth strategy: For economic revival, public investment and exports will have to do the heavy lifting

A Three decades after the 1991 reforms, India's growth imperative remains every bit as urgent, to help recover lost jobs, ameliorate scarred incomes and sustain elevated public debt incurred from the pandemic.

The question is where will that growth come from? There is a reflexive consensus among analysts that consumption and private investment will step up to the plate. Consumption, after all, was the flagbearer of growth for much of the last decade. Why won't it just pick up from where it left off?

To understand why, one needs to analyse India's growth dynamics this millennium. Recall, growth had been powered by the Siamese twins of exports and investment in the first decade. But by 2012, that story had petered out. Exports began to slow and a combination of investment overcapacity and implementation bottlenecks meant the economy was beset with a "twin balance sheet" problem: corporates left with unsustainable debt and banks laden with high NPAs.



Uday Deb

Unwittingly, this set the stage for the next era of growth. As banks were licking their wounds from infrastructure and large-corporate NPAs, they turned their attention to the one segment of the

economy that had been under-saturated: households. What began was a multi-year retail credit boom, spurring the rapid proliferation of Non-Bank Financial Companies (NBFCs). On their part, households welcomed access to cheaper, institutionalised sources of credit. For a young, aspirational population, this was a means to smooth consumption over lifetimes.

But under the radar, household income perceptions began a secular fall from 2012. Disposable income/GDP fell by 2 percentage points over the decade pre-Covid, even as private consumption/GDP rose by 4 percentage points. Essentially, consumption was being financed by households running down savings and running up debt. Debt-fuelled growth works in the good times, but as the economy began to slow from 2017-18, and income perceptions continued to soften, it was a matter of time before households became cautious. Unsurprisingly, retrenchment in consumer goods began in early 2018, and broadened out by 2019. Tighter lending standards after the NBFC shock in late 2018 accentuated these trends but incipient balance sheet pressures had predated the shock.

Against this backdrop, it's hard to envision a sharp and sustained consumption revival, once pent-up demand is exhausted. The pandemic has inevitably accentuated household balance sheet pressures, soberly reflected in successive RBI Consumer Confidence Surveys. Households express visible caution about future spending, particularly on discretionary goods, understandable given heightened income and job

uncertainty.

It's therefore unsurprising that consumption was the slowest to recover to pre-pandemic levels on the demand side. Instead, the revival last year was led by government capex and exports – themes to which we return below.

If private consumption is unlikely to lead growth, can private investment fill the gap? While SME balance sheets are likely to take a long time to recover, some good news is that large corporates have aggressively deleveraged in recent years. However, the binding constraint on new investment for these firms has shifted from leverage to demand. Manufacturing utilisation rates had fallen below 70% for three consecutive quarters pre-pandemic. Private investment is endogenous: It first needs demand to fire and utilisation to rise.

Where could that demand come from? In our view, exports and public investment.

The global economy is witnessing its strongest growth in 80 years. Near-term concerns about the Delta variant notwithstanding, global growth is expected to remain much above trend for the next 6-8 quarters on reopenings and vaccinations. This bodes well for the external sector given the strong elasticity we find between global growth and India's exports. Unsurprisingly, manufacturing exports are already 20% above pre-pandemic levels.

But one growth driver may not be enough to crowd in private investment and create jobs. Sustained public investment will therefore need to supplement exports. The government has clearly embarked on this strategy with central capex growing 75% in the second half of last year, driving the recovery.

But this needs to continue. Both the Centre and states have budgeted 30%

growth in capex for 2021-22, and pulling this off will be key to the revival. Physical and social infrastructure spending can simultaneously create jobs, crowd-in private investment and improve the economy's competitiveness.

All told, exports and public investment will need to create a growth and jobs bridge until private investment and consumption recover.

What about medium-term prospects? There has been justifiable concern about falling investment rates over the last decade. Reviving investment is undoubtedly crucial, but our empirical work finds that a slowdown in total factor productivity (TFP) growth has also shaved off 250 bps from potential growth since its peak before the global financial crisis. What drives TFP? Empirically, we find it is correlated with open trade, public investment and a healthy financial sector.

All this leads to a natural, and synergistic, set of interventions. In the near term, stepping up the pace of vaccinations is undoubtedly the most effective stimulus. But boosting growth and jobs in a post-pandemic world must then entail (i) strong and sustained public investment (financial by asset sales to keep fiscal dynamics anchored); (ii) reforming the financial system and strengthening resolution mechanisms (IBC) to enable creative destruction and finance investment; and (iii) cultivating an open trade environment conducive to exported, job-creating growth.

The Budget made an important statement of intent in several of these areas (public investment, asset sales, privatisation of two public sector banks). Now execution is vital, as is deepening and broadening the reform agenda. That is the best gift we can give ourselves, on the 30th anniversary of the 1991 reforms.

प्र.2. 'वेस्ट टू वेल्थ मिशन' पर एक आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी लिखिए। [Paper II : शासन]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 पीएमएसटीआईएसी और उसके नौ मिशनों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी।
- 👍 वेस्ट टू वेल्थ मिशन और उसके उद्देश्यों की संकल्पना।
- 👍 बिहार के बक्सर में विकेंद्रीकृत जैव चिकित्सकीय इंसिनरेटर की हाल ही में स्थापना।
- 👍 इंसिनरेटर और जैव चिकित्सकीय अपशिष्ट का परिचय।
- 👍 मिशन की वर्तमान स्थिति और विद्यमान चुनौतियाँ।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Decentralized Biomedical Waste Incinerator inaugurated in Buxar, Bihar by the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India and Buxar District Administration

Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India Prof. K. Vijay Raghavan virtually inaugurated a decentralized biomedical waste incinerator at Buxar Municipality, Bihar. The technology developed by Ganesh Engineering Works was selected through the Biomedical Waste Treatment Innovation Challenge launched in June 2020 by the Waste to Wealth Mission. The mission is one of the nine scientific missions of the Prime Minister's Science, Technology, and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC) and is spearheaded by the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India.

The pilot installed in Buxar is a portable, forced draft incinerator capable to handle 50 kg of biomedical waste made of cotton, plastic, or similar materials per hour (5 kg per batch), with the provision of waste heat recovery. The unit requires a two square meter area and requires only 0.6 kWh electricity for initial ignition of the waste with an option of auto electricity turn off.



Decentralized Biomedical waste incinerator deployed in Ward-32, Jyoti Chowk, Buxar, Bihar

The waste heat recovery will be

undertaken from the hot gas for any productive application near the site of installation. Different types of waste heat end products will be tested during the pilot at different sites like distilled water, steam, hot water, gas burning, etc. Efforts will be taken for best utilization of the technology in residential or public places ensuring zero smoke, chimney usages, compact system, plasma (spark) burning, waste heat recovery, etc.



Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India Prof. K. Vijay Raghavan addressing the attendees during the virtual inauguration of the decentralized biomedical waste incinerator at Buxar Municipality, Bihar by Buxar district administration, Buxar Nagar Parishad and Waste to Wealth Mission.

The problem associated with handling and disposal of biomedical waste is exacerbated due to the COVID-19 pandemic in small towns and villages which do not have access to central biomedical waste treatment facilities. Understanding the need of decentralized technologies for waste disposal, the Biomedical Waste Treatment Innovation Challenge by the Waste to Wealth Mission

invited technology applications from start-ups, corporates, and entrepreneurs from research institutions to address the challenges of safe collection, disposal/treatment of large volumes of bio-medical waste being generated during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. 460 applications were received from all over the country and three technologies were finally selected for piloting. These technologies will be evaluated for further scale-up in the specific context depending on the results by continuous Monitoring & Evaluation by the local administration. The M&E data would be available on Waste-to-Wealth Mission (portal) dashboard.

Inaugurating a decentralized biomedical waste incinerator Prof. K.VijayRaghavan, Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, laid down future directions for technology refinement and said, “It is very heartening that Ganesh Engineering, a startup based in Buxar has been able to develop a decentralized biomedical waste incinerator. I would like to thank Buxar District Administration

for their help and cooperation. Going forward it is important that Ganesh Engineering use insights from the operational phase and further refine their technology and explore manufacturing partnerships for scale-up.”

Mr Ajay Chaubey, Adviser, Buxar Nagar Parishad, said, “It is a matter of pride that a Buxar based company has developed this system indigenously. The system can be easily installed at the source of waste and efficiently treat waste while saving on transportation and labour costs.”

Ganesh Engineering Works, an MNRE-approved manufacturer of biomass gasification-based power generation systems based in Buxar, will operate and maintain the pilot for three months after which Buxar District Administration would take over the operation of the unit. Monitoring and evaluation of the pilot would be done by Buxar District Administration and the Waste to Wealth Mission of the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India.

DAY-6

प्र.1. इंडो-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव ने वैश्विक सुरक्षा और स्थायित्व पर ख़तरा उत्पन्न कर दिए हैं। भारत पर इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II : अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 इंडो-प्रशांत क्षेत्र की संकल्पना और उसका भू-सामरिक महत्व।
- 👍 इस क्षेत्र में चीन की भूमिका और उसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारक।
- 👍 वैश्विक सुरक्षा और स्थायित्व तथा संबंधित कारकों की स्थिति।
- 👍 बड़े और छोटे सभी राष्ट्रों पर चीन की बढ़ती भूमिका का प्रभाव।
- 👍 भारत पर प्रभाव।
- 👍 भारत द्वारा संभावित प्रयास।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

China begins naval exercises in South China Sea before India deployment

Indian Navy's INS Kadmatt proceeds on the overseas deployment of over two months to Southeast Asia, the South China Sea, and the Western Pacific (ANI)

BEIJING: China on Friday kicked off a five-day-long naval drill in the disputed South China Sea, setting up a vast navigation restriction zone amid the all-domain military exercises being conducted by the US in the Indo-Pacific region along with Britain, Australia and Japan, the first of its kind in more than four decades.

The Indian Navy is also deploying a naval task group comprising four frontline warships to the South China Sea, Western Pacific and South East Asia for over two months beginning early August, in a significant move aimed at enhancing its profile in the strategically key sea lanes.

In the course of their deployment, the Indian ships will participate in the next edition of the Malabar exercise alongside

the Quad allied navies of Japan, Australia, the US, in the Western Pacific, Indian Navy spokesperson commander Vivek Madhwal said on August 2.

About the drills by Quad countries, Chinese foreign ministry said on Friday, "China hopes that the warships of relevant countries will earnestly abide by international law, respect the sovereignty, rights and interests of countries along the South China Sea and avoid harming regional peace and stability".

A notice released by the Maritime Safety Administration early this week said China will hold military training in the SCS from Friday to Tuesday.

प्र.2. 'भूतलक्षी कर नीति कर आतंक उत्पन्न करती है।' भारत सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। [Paper II: शासन/ Paper III: अर्थव्यवस्था]

उत्तर प्रारूप:

- 👍 भूतलक्षी कर नीति का अर्थ और उसकी आवश्यकता।
- 👍 विशेषकर निगमों के साथ कर दाताओं पर ऐसी नीति का प्रभाव।
- 👍 कर आतंक की संकल्पना तथा भूतलक्षी कर नीति के साथ उसका संबंध।
- 👍 इस मुद्दे को संबोधित करने के लिए भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण।
- 👍 हाल के प्रयास और विशेषकर निवेशकों पर प्रभाव।
- 👍 निष्कर्ष।

SOURCE ARTICLE

Retrospective tax policy: NDA called it tax terror; took 7 years and adverse verdicts to course-correct

Though delayed, the decision sends out a loud and clear message to global investors that India will course-correct, and bite the bullet even if circumstances around it aren't exactly propitious. The move also sets out India's stand as a nation on the principle of taxation.

It took over seven years, and the possibility of an adverse verdict in international arbitration rulings, for the BJP-led government to withdraw the retrospective taxation amendment in I-T Act introduced in March 2012, by Pranab Mukherjee, the then Finance Minister in the UPA government.

Though delayed, the decision sends out a loud and clear message to global investors that India will course-correct, and bite the bullet even if circumstances around it aren't exactly propitious. The move also sets out India's stand as a nation on the principle of taxation.

Though the Centre stressed on the need to establish its sovereign right to tax, the scrapping of the retrospective levy provides clarity to investors by removing a major source of ambiguity on taxation laws.

While Mukherjee's Union Budget 2012-13 did not directly mention the issue of the retrospective taxation, a closer reading of the accompanying Finance Bill and the memorandum that formed part of the Budget documents revealed one of the most consequential and controversial amendments to the tax laws that was put in place retrospectively.

This was in response to a Supreme Court verdict, which had held that Vodafone cannot be taxed for a 2007 transaction that involved its purchase of a 67 per cent stake in Hutchison Whampoa for \$11 billion. Mukherjee did not budge from the decision despite reservations within his Cabinet colleagues including the then

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

While the NDA government, in Opposition at that time, termed this use of power as "tax terrorism", the issue dragged for almost seven years. NDA government's key strategist and the then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley argued against the principle of retrospective taxation on numerous occasions. In July 2014, presenting the Budget, Jaitley had said that the NDA government will not retrospectively create a fresh tax liability and that all fresh cases arising out of 2012 retrospective amendments will be scrutinised by a high-level committee before any action is initiated.

"...consequent upon certain retrospective amendments to the Income Tax Act 1961, undertaken through the Finance Act 2012, a few cases have come up in various courts and other legal fora. These cases are at different stages of pendency and will naturally reach their logical conclusion," Jaitley had said.

Jaitley later termed the Vodafone tax erroneous and said it will only scare investors away, but the BJP government desisted from withdrawing the tax.

While the government largely held onto its commitment on no retrospective taxation, the existing cases continued to drag for years. Government has collected nearly Rs 8,100 crore in taxes under the existing law, out of which Rs 7,800 crore from Cairn Energy alone.

"Despite the angst that my proposal generated at that time, and even now,

both from within my party and outside, I wonder why every succeeding finance minister in the past five years has maintained the same stance”, Mukherjee wrote in his book ‘The Coalition Years 1996-2012’.

The latest move to amend the law is being seen as a strategic rethink at the highest political level, coming in response to the government having suffered reverses in its arbitration case against Cairn Energy and the latter securing an order to freeze Indian assets in Paris last month. The Arbitral tribunal, which had its seat in the Hague, has asked India to pay Cairn an award of \$1,232.8 million plus interest and \$22.38 million towards arbitration and legal costs.

In response, the finance ministry had then said that it is ‘vigorously defending’ its case against the international arbitration order and asserted India’s “sovereign right to taxation” cannot be questioned overseas. Government officials reiterated this stance arguing that India is not accepting the arbitration awards but has put forward a solution to ensure a predictable tax regime for domestic and

foreign investors.

The arbitration tribunal that was approached by Vodafone to challenge the retrospective tax demand ruled unanimously in favour of the British telecom company — meaning that even India’s nominee had voted against the government, something that experts suggest makes it difficult for an appeal to overturn the original order. Even in Cairn Energy’s case, the arbitration tribunal had ruled unanimously that India had breached its obligations to Cairn under the UK-India Bilateral Investment Treaty. The Indian government subsequently appealed against both the arbitration awards.

“The addressal of the long pending ask of foreign investors for removal on retrospective tax levy on indirect transfers would go a long way in placing India as a more attractive investment destination and rekindle the hope that there would be no longer any ghost of retrospective taxation norms being applied,” said Amrish Shah, Partner, Deloitte India.