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POLITY

LS ERUPTS AS BIRLA READS RESOLUTION ON EMERGENCY

CONTEXT: Following the election of Om Birla as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, initial displays of unity quickly dissolved into chaos when Birla read a resolution condemning the 1975 Emergency, leading to intense protests from the Opposition and highlighting ongoing political tensions.

ELECTION OF OM BIRLA AS LOK SABHA SPEAKER AND THE AFTERMATH

Election and Initial Unity

Election by Voice Vote

- Om Birla was elected as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha by a voice vote.
- Opposition did not press for a division of votes, leading to a smooth election.
- Congress candidate Kodikunnil Suresh was nominated but did not push for a vote count.

Initial Display of Unity

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Leader of the Opposition Rahul Gandhi, and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Kiren Rijiju escorted Om Birla to the Speaker's chair.
- Rahul Gandhi emphasized the need for impartiality from the Speaker.

Controversy Over the 1975 Emergency Resolution

Birla's Resolution

- Speaker Om Birla read out a resolution condemning the 1975 Emergency imposed by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- The resolution criticized the Congress government for undermining the Constitution, controlling the judiciary, and suppressing democratic principles.

Opposition's Response

- The resolution triggered huge protests from the Opposition, leading to adjournment of the House.
- Opposition members engaged in sloganeering, highlighting their discontent with the resolution's language and implications.

Divergent Political Reactions

Prime Minister's Praise

- Prime Minister Modi praised Birla for his previous term's performance, especially during the COVID-19 period.
- Modi highlighted landmark legislations like the women's reservation bill, Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, and new criminal laws, noting a 97% productivity rate in the 17th Lok Sabha.

Opposition's Concerns and Hopes

Rahul Gandhi's Address

- Gandhi stressed the need for the Speaker to allow the Opposition's voice to be heard.
- He underscored the importance of not silencing the Opposition for a functional democracy.

ANALYSIS AND IMPACT ON INDIAN POLITY

Impact on Parliamentary Decorum

- The initial unity showcased a rare moment of bipartisan cooperation, which quickly dissolved, reflecting deep-seated political divides.
- The resolution on the Emergency brought historical grievances to the forefront, polarizing the House and disrupting proceedings.

Political Polarization

- The resolution served as a reminder of the contentious history between the BJP and Congress, deepening existing political rifts.
- Opposition protests underscored the ongoing struggle for narrative control over India's political history.

Implications for Speaker's Role

- The incident highlighted the challenges the Speaker faces in maintaining impartiality and decorum amidst political volatility.
- The Speaker's actions and the ensuing reactions could impact his ability to manage the House effectively and maintain his image as a neutral arbiter.

Legislative Productivity and Opposition Participation

- While the 17th Lok Sabha's high productivity was praised, the true measure of parliamentary success includes meaningful participation from all parties.
- Ensuring opposition voices are heard is crucial for a healthy democracy and avoiding the perception of authoritarian governance.

Future Parliamentary Dynamics

- The incident may influence future interactions between the ruling party and the opposition, affecting legislative negotiations and consensus-building.
- The need for constructive debate and inclusive decision-making remains vital for addressing national issues and fostering democratic principles.

CONCLUSION

The election of Om Birla as Lok Sabha Speaker and the subsequent controversy over the 1975 Emergency resolution illustrate the complex dynamics of Indian parliamentary politics. While moments of unity are possible, deep political divisions and historical grievances continue to shape the legislative landscape, impacting both parliamentary decorum and democratic processes.

POLITY

ASSANGE RETURNS HOME A FREE MAN AFTER LEGAL BATTLE ENDS

CONTEXT: Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks, is finally a free man after a long legal battle with the US government, returning to Australia after pleading guilty to a lesser charge.

JULIAN ASSANGE RETURNS HOME: A LEGAL SAGA ENDS

Resolution:

- Assange is a free man after pleading guilty to a lesser charge in a US district court on Saipan.
- This concludes a long legal battle with the US government.

Details:

- Assange admitted to obtaining and publishing military secrets in a deal with US prosecutors.
- His lawyer believes Assange will remain a champion for free speech and government transparency.

Return to Australia:

- Assange flew home on a charter jet and was greeted by cheering supporters.
- He was accompanied by key Australian diplomats who helped secure his freedom.

Prior Charges:

- Assange was previously accused of receiving and publishing classified US war documents and diplomatic cables.

CONCLUSION: Assange's return sparks debate: hero or villain for government transparency?

POLITY

AS CBI ARRESTS HIM, KEJRIWAL WITHDRAWS PETITION FROM SC

CONTEXT: Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal was arrested by the CBI in the excise policy case, leading to the withdrawal of his Supreme Court petition and a fresh legal challenge, amidst accusations of political manipulation and a contentious remand for custodial interrogation.

OVERVIEW OF ARREST AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Arrest by CBI

- Action: Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal was arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the excise policy case.
- Background: The arrest followed a series of legal challenges, leading to Kejriwal withdrawing his petition from the Supreme Court.

Withdrawal of Petition from Supreme Court

- Action: Kejriwal withdrew his petition challenging the stay of his statutory bail by the Delhi High Court.
- Legal Strategy: His counsel, senior advocate A.M. Singhvi, plans to file a fresh and substantive petition against the High Court's interim order.

Context of the Excise Policy Case

Initial Arrest by Enforcement Directorate (ED)

- Kejriwal was initially arrested by the ED on March 21 for alleged money laundering linked to the liquor policy case.
- The ED accused him of being the key conspirator in framing the excise policy and diverting profits to AAP's election funds for the Goa Assembly election.

ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Impact on Delhi's Governance

- The arrest of a sitting Chief Minister disrupts the administrative functioning of the Delhi government.
- It raises questions about the stability and continuity of leadership in the capital city.

Political Ramifications for AAP

- Allegations of corruption and misuse of power can significantly damage AAP's public image and electoral prospects.
- The internal unity of the party may be tested as leaders face legal and political challenges.

Legal Precedents and Accountability

- The case underscores the role of investigative agencies in holding public officials accountable.
- It also highlights the judicial system's ability to balance investigative needs with safeguards against potential abuse of power.

Broader Implications for Indian Polity

- The case exemplifies the intersection of politics and law enforcement in India, where legal actions against political leaders are often viewed through the lens of political rivalry.
- It raises concerns about the potential misuse of investigative

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agencies for political ends, impacting public trust in democratic institutions.

- It also raises concerns about political morality in India, where in the political convention has been to resign and face charges and resume political responsibility after getting exonerated.
- This has been broken by the incumbent Delhi Chief minister who has sought to seek legal relief while holding the Constitutional office.
- This will have not a very positive image on the office of the Chief Minister in Indian Polity in Public conscience.

CONCLUSION: The arrest of Arvind Kejriwal by the CBI amid ongoing legal and political battles underscores the complex interplay between governance, legal accountability, and political rivalry in India, raising significant concerns about the stability of Delhi's administration, the integrity of investigative agencies, and the ethical standards in Indian politics.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

IT'S TIME FOR INDIA TO RECLAIM ITS VOICE ON TIBET

CONTEXT: India should assert its leadership on Tibet issues, rather than letting U.S. lawmakers dominate the narrative and highlight the importance of a proactive and independent foreign policy amidst increasing U.S.-China tensions.

INDIA'S NEED TO RECLAIM ITS VOICE ON TIBET

Importance of Reclaiming the Narrative

- India must assert its leadership in regional foreign policy, especially on Tibet issues.
- The recent visit by a U.S. delegation to Dharamshala, following the passage of the 'Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act' in the U.S. Congress, highlights this need.

U.S. Delegation Visit to Dharamshala

Timing and Purpose

- The U.S. delegation arrived shortly after the Act passed in Congress, awaiting President Biden's signature.
- The Central Tibetan Administration hosted the delegation, which included both Democrat and Republican co-authors of the Bill.

Speeches and Statements

- U.S. lawmakers criticized China's repression of Tibetans and called for renewed talks between the Dalai Lama's representatives and Beijing.
- Former House Speaker Nancy Pelosi emphasized the U.S. stance on Tibetan freedom and criticized Chinese President Xi Jinping.

Interpretation of the Visit

Perceived Strength vs. Actual Weakness

- Hosting U.S. lawmakers in Dharamshala is seen by some as New Delhi's strong message to Beijing amid ongoing tensions.
- However, allowing U.S. politicians to dominate the narrative could indicate a weakness in India's foreign policy stance.

India's Historical and Current Stance on Tibet

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

- Since 1959, India has provided refuge to the Dalai Lama and

Tibetan refugees, demonstrating its support more effectively than public statements.

- New Delhi's actions include accommodating Tibetan refugees and offering the Dalai Lama sanctuary.

Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

- India has recognized Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) as part of China since 1954.
- India ceased articulating a 'One China' policy in 2010 due to China's actions undermining India's territorial integrity.

Current Policy and Sensitivities

Non-Recognition of Tibetan Government in Exile

- India does not officially recognize the Tibetan Government in Exile or Parliament in Exile.
- Despite inviting the Tibetan Sikyong to the 2014 swearing-in ceremony, similar invitations were not extended in subsequent years.

Policy Reminders and Sensitivities

- In 2018, a government circular reminded officials of India's stance, advising against attending events commemorating the Dalai Lama's flight to India.

Risks of Outsourcing the Narrative

Impact of Allowing U.S. Delegation to Lead

- If India intends to adopt a stronger stance on Tibet, Indian leaders should make those statements themselves rather than allowing U.S. lawmakers to do so.
- The Dalai Lama's medical trip to the U.S. shortly after the delegation's visit underscores the unnecessary nature of the U.S. presence in Dharamshala.

India's Diminished Role in Regional Affairs

- Allowing U.S. leaders to send messages to Beijing from Indian soil risks marginalizing India's influence.
- This scenario mirrors India's challenges in other South Asian regions where U.S.-China contestations are prevalent.

ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S STANCE

Geopolitical Dynamics: Impact on Tibet and India

Chinese Actions on Tibet: China maintains strict control over Tibetan cultural and political autonomy, suppressing dissent through stringent measures at monasteries and cultural sites. Its territorial assertions, including renaming places and issuing controversial visas, challenge India's sovereignty. Internationally, China's critique of the Dalai Lama and efforts against Tibetan identity provoke global human rights responses, exemplified by recent U.S. legislative actions.

American Influence: The U.S. supports Tibetan autonomy, evidenced by legislative measures and high-profile visits condemning Chinese repression. These actions bolster Tibet's global visibility and may sway international policies.

India's Strategic Balancing: India historically supports Tibetan refugees but refrains from endorsing China's 'One China' policy, balancing humanitarian concerns with strategic interests amid regional complexities and U.S.-China rivalry.

Future Considerations for India's Tibet Policy

Reasserting India's Voice

- India must take decisive steps to reclaim its narrative on Tibet.
- Addressing the Dalai Lama's succession and related issues should be a priority for New Delhi.

- India must avoid being overshadowed by external powers and ensure its policies are clearly articulated and led by Indian officials.

CONCLUSION: In transversing the complex dynamics surrounding Tibet, India faces the challenge of asserting its historical support while managing contemporary geopolitical pressures. Reclaiming its narrative on Tibet is crucial for India to uphold its sovereignty, balance regional dynamics, and secure its strategic interests amidst global scrutiny and rivalries.

POLITY

OPPOSITION'S LARGER DEMOGRAPHY, LOP'S BIG RESPONSIBILITY

CONTEXT: The 2024 general election marked a historic shift with the largest Opposition in Lok Sabha history, prompting renewed debate on the Leader of the Opposition's role amidst statutory changes and the potential for heightened parliamentary scrutiny and debate dynamics.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE 18TH LOK SABHA

Challenges and Opportunities

- Landmark Election:** The 2024 general election resulted in the largest Opposition ever in the Lok Sabha, with over 234 seats.
- Leader of the Opposition (LoP):** This position is crucial and comes with recognition under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.

Requirements for LoP

- Party Recognition:** The leading Opposition party must have at least 10% of the seats in the Lok Sabha (as per Speaker's direction).
- Numerical Strength:** The party should be the largest one in opposition to the government.

10th Schedule Impact

- This Schedule recognizes all political parties in the Houses, regardless of member count, making the Speaker's categorization (party/group) irrelevant.
- The Leaders of Opposition Act should be updated to reflect this change and allow the LoP position for the largest Opposition party irrespective of the 10% threshold.

Westminster System Influence

- The LoP is seen as the Prime Minister-in-waiting, forming a "shadow cabinet" to scrutinize government policies and propose alternatives.
- While India has adopted aspects of the Westminster system, the practice of a shadow cabinet doesn't exist here.

Challenges of a Multi-Party Opposition

- The fragmented nature of the Opposition with diverse ideologies makes the LoP's role difficult.
- The lack of power compared to the ruling party further complicates matters.

A Sea Change in 2024

- The strong presence of the Opposition (over 234 members) creates a more balanced Lok Sabha.

- This can influence various aspects of the House's functioning, including debates, questions, and committee referrals.

The LoP's Responsibilities

- Unifying the Opposition and presenting their views effectively.
- Informing the nation about government failures truthfully and responsibly.
- Leading debates and interventions in the House.
- Demanding the Prime Minister's presence for crucial issues.

Learning from the Past

- Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru set healthy traditions of open communication and presence during debates.
- The new generation of parliamentarians can learn from these past practices.
- Normalizing parliamentary functioning and fostering tolerance for dissent are key.

CONCLUSION

The 2024 election presents a unique opportunity for the LoP to strengthen democracy through responsible opposition and communication with the ruling party. By learning from past traditions and adapting to the current scenario, the LoP can play a vital role in a more balanced and effective Lok Sabha.

ECONOMY

TELCOS BID ₹11,340 CR. FOR SPECTRUM

CONTEXT: In the latest spectrum auction, Bharti Airtel emerged as the top bidder, spending ₹6,856 crore primarily on renewing expiring spectrum, while Reliance Jio and Vodafone Idea made more modest bids.

1. Spectrum Auction Overview

- Bharti Airtel Ltd. led the latest spectrum auction, spending ₹6,856.76 crore.
- Reliance Jio bid ₹973.62 crore, and Vodafone Idea Ltd. bid ₹3,510.40 crore.
- Bharti's higher spending was mainly for renewing expiring spectrum, reflecting its strategic focus.

2. Spectrum Bands and Auction Details

- No bidding occurred in 800MHz, 2300MHz, 3300MHz, and 26GHz bands, due to ongoing 5G spectrum monetization.
- 141.4MHz (26.5%) of leftover 533.6 MHz spectrum from 2022 was sold.
- Auction focused on 900MHz, 1800MHz, 2100MHz, and 2500 MHz bands.

3. Telco Participation and Acquisitions

- Reliance Jio acquired 14.4MHz worth of spectrum, while Vodafone Idea picked up 30MHz.
- Total fresh spectrum value purchased by the three telcos was ₹6,164.88 crore.

4. Strategic Statements

- Bharti Airtel CEO emphasized acquiring spectrum judiciously to enhance indoor coverage.
- Vodafone Idea highlighted spectrum renewals and expansions in key markets to improve 4G customer experience.

ECONOMY

SBI RAISES ₹10,000 CRORE THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE BOND

CONTEXT: SBI successfully raised ₹10,000 crore through its fifth infrastructure bond issuance, oversubscribed by four times, aimed at funding infrastructure and affordable housing projects, bolstering long-term resources.

MAJOR POINTS

Bond Issuance Overview

- SBI raised ₹10,000 crore through its fifth infrastructure bond issuance.
- The coupon rate set was 7.36% annually.
- The issuance was oversubscribed, receiving bids totaling ₹19,884 crore, four times the base issue size of ₹5,000 crore.

Investor Response

- There were 143 bids, indicating broad participation from diverse investor types.
- Investors included provident funds, pension funds, insurance companies, mutual funds, and corporates.

Utilization of Proceeds

- Proceeds from the bond sale will fund long-term infrastructure and affordable housing projects.

Financial Details

- The coupon rate of 7.36% offered a spread of 21 basis points over the corresponding FBIL G-Sec par curve.
- SBI's total outstanding Long-Term Bonds now amount to ₹49,718 crore.

Chairman's Perspective

- SBI Chairman Dinesh Khara highlighted that the issuance would help develop a robust long-term bond curve.
- He emphasized its potential to encourage other banks to issue bonds with longer tenors.

CONCLUSION: SBI's successful bond issuance reflects strong market confidence, aimed at boosting infrastructure and housing sectors while expanding long-term financing options in India.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NATO NAMES DUTCH PM MARK RUTTE AS NEXT CHIEF

CONTEXT: Mark Rutte, outgoing Dutch Prime Minister, has been appointed as NATO's next Secretary General, succeeding Jens Stoltenberg amid critical geopolitical challenges and upcoming U.S. elections.

MAJOR POINTS

Appointment of Mark Rutte as NATO Secretary General

- NATO's 32 member nations appointed outgoing Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte as the next Secretary General.
- Rutte will assume office on October 1, succeeding Jens Stoltenberg, ahead of a NATO summit in Washington.

Endorsement and Transition

- Current Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg praised Rutte as a "true transatlanticist" and effective consensus-builder.
- Rutte expressed honor and responsibility in succeeding Stoltenberg after his decade-long tenure.

Leadership and Challenges Ahead

- Rutte, known for his 14-year leadership in the Netherlands, is viewed as a steady leader capable of guiding NATO through turbulent times.
- His appointment received widespread support within NATO, including endorsements from leaders like Rishi Sunak and Olaf Scholz.

Political Context

- Rutte's appointment coincides with the uncertainty of potential U.S. political changes, notably the prospect of Donald Trump's return.
- Securing the NATO role required diplomatic efforts to gain support from reluctant allies Turkey and Hungary, culminating in his uncontested victory.

CONCLUSION: Mark Rutte's appointment as NATO Secretary General underscores NATO's strategic direction amid global uncertainties and transitions in international leadership.

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POLITY

HOW WELL IS INDIA TAPPING ITS ROOFTOP SOLAR POTENTIAL?

CONTEXT: India's rooftop solar (RTS) sector has seen significant growth in installed capacity, particularly in states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, highlighting the importance of enhancing awareness and economic viability to further exploit the country's substantial RTS potential and meet renewable energy targets.

THE GIST

- India's installed rooftop solar (RTS) capacity increased by 2.99 GW in 2023-2024, the highest growth in a year.
- As of March 31, 2024, the RTS capacities of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan had taken big strides while some others were behind the curve. An installed RTS capacity of 3,456 MW in Gujarat is the result of its government's quick approval process, a large number of RTS installers, and high consumer awareness.

- Creating awareness is key to getting consumers on board. In addition, RTS needs to be economically viable for households.

STORY SO FAR: India's rooftop solar power has witnessed a phenomenal surge, with a record-breaking increase of 2.99 GW installed capacity in 2023-2024. This brings the total installed capacity to a significant 11.87 GW as of March 31, 2024, according to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. However, to truly harness the sun's potential and meet the growing energy demands, India needs to further accelerate its efforts in expanding rooftop solar solutions.

India's RTS Programme Overview

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)

- Launched in January 2010 with a target to produce 20 GW of solar energy, including RTS, in three phases: 2010-2013, 2013-2017, and 2017-2022.
- Revised in 2015 to aim for 100 GW by 2022, including a 40 GW RTS component.
- As of December 2022, India had achieved an installed RTS capacity of 7.5 GW and extended the RTS target deadline to 2026.
- Challenges remain despite progress in financial incentives, technology, awareness, and training.

State-wise RTS Capacities

Top-performing States

- Gujarat:** Installed RTS capacity of 3,456 MW due to efficient approval processes, numerous installers, and high consumer awareness.
- Maharashtra:** RTS capacity of 2,072 MW, supported by robust solar policies and a favorable regulatory environment.
- Rajasthan:** Potential leader with 1,154 MW capacity, leveraging its vast land area and high solar irradiance through streamlined approvals, financial incentives, and public-private partnerships.

Other States

- Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka:** Respectively with capacities of 675 MW, 599 MW, and 594 MW, showing moderate performance.
- Challenges in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand: Include bureaucratic hurdles, inadequate infrastructure, and low public awareness hindering RTS development.

Flagship Initiative: Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

- Aims to fit one crore households with RTS systems, offering up to 300 units of free electricity monthly.
- System size target of 2 kW per household, contributing a total RTS capacity of 20 GW.
- Financial outlay of ₹75,021 crore includes substantial financial assistance, incentives for distribution companies, and capacity building efforts.

Strategies for RTS Growth

Creating Awareness and Economic Viability

- Importance of consumer awareness and economic viability for RTS adoption.
- Government subsidies and need for multiple low-cost financing options to facilitate affordability.
- Increasing availability of RTS loans from banks and non-bank financial companies.

Promoting Technological Advancements

- Investment in R&D for solar technology, energy storage solutions, and smart-grid infrastructure.
- Enhancing performance, lowering costs, and improving reliability of RTS systems.

Capacity Building and Regulatory Framework

- Initiatives like 'Suryamitra' for solar PV technician training and vocational courses.
- Reviewing and updating net-metering regulations, grid-integration standards, and building codes for effective RTS implementation.

Conclusion

India's RTS sector has made significant strides, yet faces challenges in achieving its ambitious targets. Addressing state-specific barriers, enhancing public awareness, and ensuring economic viability are crucial for sustained RTS growth. Continued government support, technological advancements, and robust regulatory frameworks will be key to unlocking India's vast rooftop solar potential.

POLITY

WITH DUMMY FIRS, POCKET GUIDES, POLICE GET READY TO SWITCH TO NEW CRIMINAL LAWS

CONTEXT: India prepares for July 1 implementation of new criminal laws, transitioning from old to new codes and updating police systems.

- **Implementation of New Criminal Laws:** Effective from July 1, significant changes are underway in India's legal framework, necessitating modifications to the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS).
- **Transition in FIR Registration:** FIRs will now be registered under Section 173 of the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), replacing Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).
- **State Preparedness:** All states are prepared to adopt the new system, ensuring a smooth transition across more than 16,000 police stations nationwide.
- **Replacement of Legal Codes:** The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya (BS), and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) replace the IPC, Indian Evidence Act, and CrPC respectively.
- **Training Initiatives:** Delhi Police leads in training 90,000 personnel on new laws through educational modules and practical exercises.
- **Preparation with Dummy FIRs:** Police officials are familiarizing themselves with the new format through practice FIRs and pocket-sized reference books.
- **Coexistence of Old and New Laws:** Existing cases will continue under old laws until completion, while new cases after July 1 will follow the BNSS alongside relevant IPC sections.

- **Incorporation of New Offences:** 20 new crimes have been added, with increased imprisonment terms for 33 offences and community service penalties for six crimes.

Analysis

The upcoming implementation of new criminal laws in India, scheduled for July 1, 2024, will have several significant impacts on the law and order administration of the country:

1. **Modernization of Legal Framework:** The transition to new legal codes (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita) represents a modernization effort aimed at aligning India's legal system with contemporary needs and global standards. This overhaul is expected to streamline procedures, enhance clarity in legal provisions, and address gaps in the existing legal framework.
2. **Operational Adjustments:** The modifications in the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS) are crucial for operational efficiency in law enforcement. By updating FIR registration processes to BNSS Section 173, there will be a standardized approach across police stations, potentially reducing bureaucratic delays and improving the responsiveness of the police to criminal incidents.
3. **State Preparedness and Uniformity:** All states being prepared to adopt the new system ensures uniformity in legal procedures and enhances inter-state cooperation in law enforcement. This preparedness is crucial for maintaining consistency and effectiveness in tackling crime and ensuring justice delivery across the country.
4. **Training and Capacity Building:** The extensive training initiatives undertaken by Delhi Police and other law enforcement agencies are pivotal in preparing personnel for the new legal regime. Educating 90,000 plus police personnel ensures they are well-equipped to implement the new laws effectively, mitigating potential confusion or operational disruptions during the transition period.
5. **Integration of New Offences:** The addition of 20 new crimes and adjustments in penalties for existing offences reflect evolving societal norms and priorities in addressing criminal behavior. Increased imprisonment terms and the introduction of community service penalties indicate a stronger deterrence approach and potentially more tailored responses to different types of crimes.
6. **Challenges and Adaptation:** While the transition promises enhanced efficiency and responsiveness, challenges such as initial adaptation to new procedures, integration of old and new legal provisions in ongoing cases, and ensuring public awareness of the changes will need careful management. Continuous evaluation and adjustment of implementation strategies will be crucial to address these challenges effectively.

CONCLUSION: Overall, the impact of these changes in the law and order administration of India signifies a proactive step towards modernization, efficiency, and responsiveness in handling criminal matters. Successful implementation will depend on robust training, effective communication of changes, and ongoing evaluation to address emerging challenges in the dynamic landscape of law enforcement.



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Sector 4, Rama Krishna Puram,
New Delhi, Delhi-110022

Regional office
Vedhik IAS Academy
202, Raheja Chambers, 12,
Museum Road. Bangalore -
560001. Karnataka, India.

GCC Office:
Bobscoedu,
Bobsco Trading & Contracting Co. W. L . L
Office 22, Dream Tower 1,
Road: 2701, Adliya, Kingdom of Bahrain
www.bobscoedu.com