

**POLITY**

PRE-CONTEXT

**CITIZENSHIP**

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 6.

**News:** "Section 6A of the Citizenship Act – why it fails Assam."

**Assam Accord:**

- Sought to **address the contentious issue of illegal migration**, primarily from Bangladesh, which had been source of political unrest in the state of Assam since 1970s.
- Citizenship according to Assam Accord 1985 for immigrants who entered Assam from Bangladesh:
  - **Prior to January 1, 1966:** deemed to be Indian citizens.
  - **Entered between January 1966, and March 1971:** conferred citizenship based on the fulfil-ment of specific procedures and conditions.
  - **After March 1971:** barred from citizenship.

**Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955:**

- Which **permits immigrants from Bangladesh residing in Assam to secure Indian citizenship** in accordance with Assam Accord.
- Court opined, this provision as a **balancing act** between its humanitarian view towards immigrants from Bangladesh and the impact of the huge influx on Assam's economic and cultural resources.

**About Citizenship in India:**

"In India there is only one citizenship and one domicile."

- **Citizenship Act 1955:** deals with acquisition and loss of citizenship after 1950.
- **Fundamental Rights enjoyed by Aliens (Foreigners):** Art. 14, 17, 18, 20 to 28, 32.
- **Citizenship by registration:**
  - This method is for **specific categories of people who are already residing in India** Eg. Women who are married to Indian citizens, Persons of Indian Origin etc.
  - Central govt. on application, register's any person as citizen. One must take an oath of allegiance.
- **Citizenship by Naturalisation:**
  - This method allows a **foreign national** to acquire Indian citizenship.
  - The applicant must not be from country where Indians are not allowed to become citizens by naturalisation.
- **Illegal migrants:**
  - According to CAA 2019: individuals who entered without passport or travel documents stay beyond permitted time.

**Grounds for losing citizenship:**

- Renunciation, Termination, Deprivation.
- **Renunciation:** A person loses citizenship only when he renounces with awareness without any undue influence. This doesn't apply during war scenario.
- **Termination:** within 5 years after naturalisation if person imprisoned for more than 2 years, his citizenship terminates.
- **Continuously residing outside for 7 years.**
- Displaying **disloyalty to the Constitution of India.**

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**Note:**

- **Minor child** can reclaim Indian citizenship after turning 18 years old.
- **Sedition** is **no ground** for losing Indian citizenship.

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**SECURITY**

PRE-CONTEXT

**PROTECTED AREA REGIME**

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 10.

**News:** "Foreigners' entry restricted in Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland."

**About Protected Area Regime (PAR):**

- Imposed by **Union Home Ministry** under **Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order 1958**.
- Foreigners visiting protected areas/ States would have to seek **prior approval from Union Home Ministry**.
- A foreigner is not encouraged to visit protected areas unless there are "**extraordinary reasons to justify a visit**".
- **Areas covered:**
  - All areas **falling between the inner line and the international border of the State** have been declared as a protected area.
  - **Currently protected areas are located in following states:**
    - Whole of Arunachal Pradesh..
    - Whole of Manipur.
    - Whole of Mizoram.
    - Whole of Nagaland.
    - Parts of Sikkim.
    - Parts of Rajasthan.
    - Parts of Uttarakhand.
    - Parts of Himachal Pradesh.
    - Parts of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Earlier in 2010, PAR relaxation was given to Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland **earlier to promote tourism**.
  - The **relaxation has been withdrawn** after a gap of 14 years.

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## ENVIRONMENT

PRE-CONTEXT

### CARBON MARKETS & AGRICULTURE

THE HINDU, Pg.NO: 6.

**News:** "Strengthening the roots of an agri-carbon market."

In four years, over 50 agriculture carbon farming projects in India (listed in Verra) aim to generate 5 million carbon credits annually, offsetting the GHG emissions from 11 billion miles driven by an average gasoline-powered vehicle.

- **Baku COP29 Summit: Carbon Markets.**
  - Accepted **common global standards for carbon credit market.**
  - Agreement on **carbon markets to be supervised by the UN.**
  - Such a market would allow countries to trade **carbon credits — certified reductions of carbon emissions** — among themselves and whose **prices are determined as a consequence of emission caps imposed by countries.**

#### About Carbon Markets:

- Carbon markets promote climate action by enabling the **trading of carbon credits**, which are earned through reducing or removing GHGs from the atmosphere.
  - **Carbon Credits are achieved by** actions like shifting from **fossil fuels to renewable energy sources and enhancing or conserving carbon-rich ecosystems** such as **forests, planting trees, protecting existing carbon sinks.**
- In contrast, the **voluntary carbon market operates without regulation**, allowing organisations to trade carbon credits through mechanisms such as the **Clean Development Mechanism, Verra, and Gold Standard**, among others.

#### Emission control mechanisms:

- **2 methods:**
  - Perform, Achieve, Trade (**PAT**) method, setting targets for efficient use of energy to reduce emissions.
  - Carbon Market System.

#### India currently follows PAT method.

- **Now India is making its transition from PAT** to its own carbon market system similar to European Union Emission Trading System (ETS).

#### PAT method:

- India launched this in 2012 as one of its eight missions comprising the **National Action Plan on Climate Change.**
- **Bureau of Energy Efficiency is the regulator** to reduce specific energy consumption in energy-intensive industries.
- It **uses market-based mechanism** where excess energy savings can be certified and traded.

#### Emission Trading (Cap and Trade):

- Market based approach to controlling emissions by setting emission caps for polluters.
- **Focus solely on emission ceilings**, no energy efficiency standards are considered.
- **Provides economic incentives** for reduction of emissions to polluters.
- **Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act of 2022** provided a statutory mandate for such a **Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS).**

- Through this, India aims to align its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement with broader economic goals.
- **United Nations Carbon Offset Platform:** e-commerce platform where a company, an organization or a regular citizen can purchase units (carbon credits) to compensate greenhouse gas emissions.

#### Agriculture & Carbon markets:

- Carbon farming projects such as
  - Zero tillage.
  - Alternate wetting and drying.
  - Intercropping.
  - Reduced chemical fertilizer use.
  - Micro-irrigation.
  - Tree planting.
- When **implemented effectively, these projects can genuinely reduce GHG emissions** and contributes to farmer income. .

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## POLITY

PRE-CONTEXT

### HUMAN RIGHTS

THE HINDU, Pg.NO: 11.

**News:** "PM-led panel meets to select next NHRC chief".

#### National Human Rights Commission:

- **Statutory Body:** under **Protection of Human rights Act 1993.**
- **Responsible for** rights relating to life, liberty, equality etc of individual guaranteed by the constitution or International laws.
- It is inline with **Paris Principles (1991)**, adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the protection of human rights.

#### Composition of NHRC:

- **Chairperson:** retired CJI or Judge of Supreme Court(SC).
- **Members:** one from SC, one from HC, 3 distinguished members among them one must be women.
- **Term:** 3 years for Chairman and members.
- **Appointment committee:** Prime Minister, Home Minister, Speaker (Lok Sabha), Leader of Opposition (both in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha), Deputy Chairman(Rajya Sabha).

#### Powers of NHRC:

- **Investigation powers:** similar of Civil Court, can take up Suo-moto cognisance.
- **Requisition of any public record:** from any court or office.
- Own Staff and **regulate its own procedure.**
- **Preventive and safeguarding powers:** Eg. Monitoring inmate conditions, Reviewing statutory safeguards etc.
- **Research and Promotion:** Eg. Encouraging NGOs.
- **Intervention:** into any proceeding involving violation of HRs pending before court.

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## ENVIRONMENT

PRE-CONTEXT

### SACRED GROVES

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 12.

**News:** "Formulate policy to manage sacred groves, SC tells govt."

#### About Sacred Groves:

- Sacred groves are **patches of trees traditionally protected by local communities for their religious and cultural significance** also contribute to local biodiversity conservation.
- India has over 13,000 documented Sacred Groves.
- These are found in **Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra**.
- Centre has usually maintained that the management of wildlife while its **habitat is primarily the responsibility of the States**.
  - **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, empowered States for declaration of any private or community land, as a community reserve**, for protecting fauna, flora and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices.
- Currently, **boundaries of sacred groves are not clearly demarcated**.

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## GOVERNANCE

PRE-CONTEXT

### CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEMS

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 10.

**News:** "All 17,130 police stations in the country linked through centralised online platform CCTNS."

#### Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS):

- A **centralised online platform to file first information reports (FIRs), chargesheets, and investigation reports**.
- Nearly 15 years after it was launched, all 17,130 police stations in the country have been linked through CCTNS.
- This **system has past and current crime records, including details of an accused (Eg. fingerprints), charge-sheeted persons, convicts, habitual offender, proclaimed offender, and others**.
- The police can also search the database for missing persons, unidentified persons, unidentified bodies, and stolen vehicles involved in crime incidents.

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Thank you!

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