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MK Yadav Sir

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ETHICS COMMITTEE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

Ethics panel draft report recommends Moitra expulsion from LS, pulls up Ali

Moitra hits back at Dubey over his claim of Lokpal seeking a CBI probe

MANOJ C G
NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 8

THE ETHICS Committee of Lok Sabha, which inquired into the cash-for-query allegations levelled by BJP MP Nishikant Dubey against TMC MP Mahua Moitra, is learnt to have recommended her expulsion from the 17th Lok Sabha in its draft report.

The panel will meet Thursday to adopt the report. It will then be sent to the Lok Sabha Speaker.

The draft report, it is learnt, has also admonished BSP MP Danish Ali for violating Rule 275 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha which deals with confidentiality of proceedings of Parliamentary committees.





On Nov 2, Moitra slammed Sonkar's questioning, called it *vastraharan*; he said she did not cooperate

The report mentions the names of Opposition MPs, including Ali, who had objected to panel chairman Vinod Kumar Sonkar's line of questioning at the last meeting earlier this month.

Opposition members in the panel are expected to submit dissent notes, disagreeing with the recommendations of the 15-member panel in which the ruling NDA has a majority.

Moitra and five members of the Opposition — Ali, Congress's Uttam Kumar Reddy and V Vaithilingam, CPM's P R Natarajan and JD(U)'s Giridhari Yadav, had walked out of the panel's meeting on November 2.

Reddy, Congress MP from Nalgonda, said he has written to panel's chairman Sonkar to postpone the November 9 meeting as he has to file his nomination in Telangana.

Moitra had claimed Tuesday that the meeting of the panel was rescheduled from November 6 to November 9 to clash with a Congress member's filing of his nomination from Telangana so as to deplete Opposition numbers.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

Context: The **Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha**, which inquired into the cash-for-query allegations leveled by BJP MP against TMC MP, is learned to have recommended her expulsion from the 17th Lok Sabha in its draft report.

Ethics Committee in Parliament

- Each house of the parliament has its own ethics committee.

Lok Sabha

- **Constitution**: 2000
- **Composition**: 15 Members including Chairman
- **Appointment**: By Lok Sabha Speaker
- **Tenure**: 1 year

Rajya Sabha

- **Constitution:** 1997
- **Composition**: 10 Members including Chairman
- **Appointment:** By Rajya Sabha Chairman
- **Tenure:** 1 year.

Functions of the Ethics Committee

- The primary role is **to supervise the moral and ethical behavior** of Members of Parliament.
- It reviews cases referred to it **regarding the ethical conduct and misconduct** of Members, initiated by the Speaker in the Lok Sabha and the Chairman in the Rajya Sabha.
- The **committee also establishes a code of conduct** for members and suggests revisions as necessary.
- It offers **guidance to members on ethical matters**, either proactively or upon request.
- The committee can **handle complaints of ethical misconduct, initiated by any individual** or taken up on its own.

THE HINDU

Page 1

G-7 meet appeals for humanitarian pauses in Gaza

Foreign Ministers who met in Tokyo seek the release of hostages and a return to a 'broader peace process', offer to draw up long-term solutions

Reuters
TOKYO

G-7 Foreign Ministers on Wednesday called for humanitarian pauses in the Israel-Hamas war to let aid in and help the release of hostages and sought a return to a "broader peace process", as Israeli forces continue to strike the Gaza Strip.

Winding up a two-day meeting in Tokyo, the Group of Seven wealthy nations said in a joint statement that Israel had the right to defend itself, while underscoring the need to protect civilians and to comply with international humanitarian law.

"The G7 members are committed to ... prepare sustainable long-term solutions for Gaza and a return to a broader peace process in line with the internationally agreed parameters," the statement said.

"... We support humanitarian pauses and corridors to facilitate urgently needed assistance, civilian movement and the release of hostages."

The Ministers shared the view that "a two-state solution... remains the only path to a just, lasting, and secure peace".

It was only the second joint statement from the G-7 since gunmen from the Palestinian militant group Hamas sparked the conflict with an October 7 attack on southern Israel, killing 1,400 people and taking some 240 hostages. The Israeli bombardment of Gaza has since killed more than 10,000 Palestinians, around 40% of them children.

"I believe it's important that the G7 was able to put out its first unified message as a statement regarding a humanitarian pause... in terms of the responsibility the G7 has towards the international community," Japanese Foreign Minister Yoko Kamikawa told reporters.

Asked whether all G-7 members were calling for humanitarian pauses or whether some favoured a full ceasefire, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken said there was "real unity" among the bloc.



The meet emphasised on protecting civilians as Palestinians flee to the southern Gaza Strip to escape Israeli strikes. AP

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G-7'S ACTION ON GAZA STRIP

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

Context: The **G7 Foreign Ministers recently called for humanitarian pauses** in the Israel-Hamas war to let aid in, help facilitate the release of hostages, and seek a return to a "broader peace process," **as Israeli forces continue to strike the Gaza Strip**.

G-7

- **About**: It is an intergovernmental organization. The bloc meets annually to discuss issues of common interest like global economic governance, international security, and energy policy.
- **Formation**: 1975.
- **G7 countries**: UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the US.
    - **India is not a part of the G7**
- **Membership**: Apart from the 7 member countries, the European Union (EU) has also participated fully in the G7 since 1981 as a "non-enumerated" member.
- **Presidency**: It rotates annually among the member countries, with each country hosting the summit and setting the agenda for the year.
- **Meetings**: The G7 holds annual meetings.
- **Informal nature**: The G7 does not have a formal charter or secretariat. Decisions are made through consensus, and there is no formal voting system or legal obligations.

Gaza Strip

- **About**: It is also known as Gaza, is a Palestinian enclave situated on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.
- **Boundaries**: It shares an 11-kilometer (6.8-mile) border with Egypt to the southwest and a 51-kilometer (32-mile) border with Israel to the east and north.
- Both the **Gaza Strip and the West Bank** are territories claimed by the de jure sovereign State of Palestine.

PIB Nov 8

LLAP
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Schemes)

Legal Literacy and legal Awareness Program (LLLAP) reaches more than 6 lakh people

Context: The Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Program (LLLAP) of the Department of Justice reaches more than 6 lakh people through 14 implementing agencies under the DISHA scheme.

Legal Literacy and legal Awareness Program (LLLAP)

- **Implementation (Since 2012):** The Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, has been actively implementing the Access to Justice Scheme in various North Eastern States and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir since 2012.

Focus Areas

- **Legal Empowerment of Communities**: These initiatives primarily concentrate on empowering local communities with legal knowledge and awareness.
- **Dissemination of IEC Materials**: The scheme involves the distribution of simplified Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials in local languages and dialects to facilitate a better understanding of legal concepts.
- **Capacity Development of Panchayati Raj Functionaries**: The program aims to enhance the capacity of Panchayati Raj Functionaries and Village Chiefs in understanding and navigating the formal justice delivery system.

DISHA Scheme

- **About**: Launched to offer a holistic and integrated solution for access to justice across India.
- **Aim**: To uphold the principles of justice as outlined in the Indian Constitution's Preamble and Articles 39A, 14, and 21.
- Focuses on designing and consolidating initiatives for citizen-centric legal service delivery.
- **Components of DISHA**:
- Tele-Law: Bridging the Gap
- The Nyaya Bandhu Programme
- Legal Awareness Programmes Information Education and Communication (IEC)

Objectives of the Access to Justice Scheme

- To empower the poor and disadvantaged sections of society, enabling them to seek and demand justice services.
- To improve the institutional capacities of key justice service providers.
- To develop indicators that can effectively measure legal literacy and legal awareness levels across India.

DTE

Nov 8

PLFS SURVEY REPORT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Employment enigma: India's high rate of self-employment gets reflected as a decrease in unemployment rate

Indicator	2017-18	2022-23	Trend
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)			
- Total LFPR	49.8%	57.9%	Increased
- LFPR in Rural Areas	50.7%	60.8%	Increased
- LFPR in Urban Areas	47.6%	50.4%	Increased
- Male LFPR	75.8%	78.5%	Increased
- Female LFPR	23.3%	37.0%	Increased
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)			
- Total WPR	46.8%	56.0%	Increased
- WPR in Rural Areas	48.1%	59.4%	Increased
- WPR in Urban Areas	43.9%	47.7%	Increased
- Male WPR	71.2%	76.0%	Increased
- Female WPR	22.0%	35.9%	Increased
Unemployment Rate (UR)			
- Total UR	6.0%	3.2%	Decreased
- UR in Rural Areas	5.3%	2.4%	Decreased
- UR in Urban Areas	7.7%	5.4%	Decreased
- Male UR	6.1%	3.3%	Decreased
- Female UR	5.6%	2.9%	Decreased

Context: The National Sample Survey Office recently released the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for 2022-23.

- **According to the survey, unemployment has decreased in the country**: From 5.3% in rural areas in 2017-18 to 2.4% in 2022-23, and from 7.7% in urban areas in 2017-18 to 5.4% in 2022-23.

Highlights of Report

- **In rural areas, the Labour Force Participation Rate increased** from 50.7% in 2017-18 to 60.8% in 2022-23.
- **For urban areas, LFPR increased** from 47.6% to 50.4%.
- **In rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) increased** from 48.1% in 2017-18 to 59.4% in 2022-23.
- It increased from 43.9% to 47.7% in urban areas.
- **In rural areas, the Unemployment Rate (UR)** is 4.4% in 2022-23 while for urban areas it is found to be 7.0%

Periodic Labour Force Survey

- **About**: The PLFS survey is administered by the National Statistical Office (NSO), operating under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).
- The **NSO introduced the PLFS survey** in April 2017.
- **Objective:** The PLFS survey is to gauge vital employment and unemployment metrics, specifically the Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate.
- These indicators are assessed in a short time frame of three months, focusing exclusively on urban areas and using the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS) methodology.

CHABAHAR PORT
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

Armenia in Talks to Join Chabahar Port for India Access

South Caucasian country hoping for early linkages between INSTC and Chabahar Port for seamless link

DipanjanRoy.Chaudhury
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Armenia is in talks to join Iran's Chabahar Port as it seeks access to India and other Asian nations, the country's deputy foreign minister Mnatsakan Safaryan told **ET**.

The South Caucasian country is hoping for early linkages between the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Chabahar Port for seamless connectivity.

"The Armenian delegation recently participated in a high-level meeting in Mumbai on Chabahar Port utilisation," Safaryan said. "We are in talks to join the port and hope that the connectivity between the Chabahar Port and INSTC is completed soon. There are indications that this link will be concluded within a year."

Armenia's eagerness to join the Chabahar Port comes in the backdrop of the trilateral grouping of India, Iran and Armenia. During a meeting in the Armenian capital Yerevan this April, the three sides discussed economic projects and regional communication channels.

Armenia, whose ties with New Delhi are acquiring strategic dimensions, has proposed the Persian Gulf-Black Sea corridor via Iran parallel to INSTC or part of a new branch of INSTC to connect Indian traders with Russia and Europe.

The deputy foreign minister said, "Two leading construction companies from India could be executing projects in Armenia."


GETTY IMAGES

MUMBAI MEETING

Armenian delegation recently participated in a meeting in Mumbai on Chabahar Port: Dy foreign min Mnatsakan Safaryan

Context: **Armenia is in recently initiated talks** to join **Iran's Chabahar Port** as it seeks **better trade access to India and other Asian nations,** according to the country's deputy foreign minister.

- The **South Caucasian country** is hoping for early **linkages between the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Chabahar Port** for seamless connectivity.

Significance for India

- **Gateway to Central Asia and beyond**: The port gives access to the energy-rich Persian Gulf nations' southern coast & Central Asia and India can bypass Pakistan with the Chabahar port becoming functional.
- **Access to Afghanistan**: The International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) allowed India to trade with the outside world via Iran, but India could not do so with Afghanistan (not a member of INSTC) in spite of being a very close neighbor.
- **Strategic Importance**: Due to its location in the Gulf of Oman and at the entrance of the Strait of Hormuz and enables Iran to have direct entry to the Indian Ocean.
- **Chabahar Port is also quite near the Gwadar Port** of Pakistan being developed by China.
- It will also **counter the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)**.

Chabahar Port

- **Meaning**: Chabahar is made of the Persian words Chahar meaning four, and bahar meaning spring.
- Chabahar City is also home to Iran's only deep seaport with direct access to the ocean.
- **Location**: Off the Gulf of Oman in Iran's southeastern province of Sistan-Baluchistan & is the only Iranian port with direct access to the ocean.
- **Consist of two ports**: Chabahar Port consists of two separate ports called Shahid Kalantari and Shahid Beheshti.
- **Significance**: Important for its fishery sector and will act as an important trade center connecting South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East.

PIB

Nov 8

6TH SESSION OF JTC
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

6th Session of India-Ethiopia Joint Trade Committee held successfully in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Context: The **6th Session of India-Ethiopia Joint Trade Committee** (JTC) was recently conducted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



India-Ethiopia Joint Trade Committee (JTC)

- **Establishment**: An agreement to establish a Joint Commission was signed during the visit of Former President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, then EAM to Ethiopia in July 2007.
- **First Meeting held**: New Delhi in December 2010.
- **Sixth Meeting held**: Ethiopia
- **Focus Area of 6th Session**: Health, Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles, Textiles, Infrastructure, Foods and Agro-processing.
- Ethiopia **is one of the fastest-growing economies** in the African region, with an estimated growth of 6.4% in the year 2021-22.

Ethiopia

- **About**: Ethiopia, a landlocked country on the Horn of Africa.
- **Lies**: completely within the tropical latitudes and is relatively compact, with similar north-south and east-west dimensions.
- **Capital**: Addis Ababa ("New Flower")
- **Bounded by**: Eritrea to the north, Djibouti to the northeast, Somalia to the east, Kenya to the south, and South Sudan and Sudan to the west.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS

Nov 6

NEW GUIDELINES OF RBI

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

New IT regime for regulated entities from April 1: RBI

Context: The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI) recently released final guidelines** on information technology (IT) governance for regulated entities (REs) like banks, non-bank financial companies, credit information companies, and other financial entities.

- As **per the new guidelines**, which will come into effect from April 1 next year, the REs will have to **set up a board-level IT strategy committee (ITSC)**, which will be headed by an independent director and will have three directors as members.

New Guidelines on Information Technology (IT) Governance for Regulated Entities (REs)

- **Structure**: REs are required to establish a comprehensive IT governance framework.
- Processes: The framework should encompass strategic alignment, risk management, resource performance, and Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery Management.
- **Defining Roles and Responsibilities**: The framework will define the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, including the Board of Directors, board-level Committees, and Senior Management.
- **Accountability**: Measures will be put in place to oversee IT and cyber/information security risks effectively.
- Accountability mechanisms will be established to mitigate these risks.
- **Incorporating IT-Related Risk Assessment**: The enterprise-wide risk management policy will include periodic assessments of IT-related risks, including inherent and potential risks.
- **Approval and Review**: The Board of RE will approve strategies and policies related to IT, Information Assets, Business Continuity, Information Security, and Cyber Security.

IT Strategy Committee (ITSC)

- **Establishment of ITSC**: The RE will create a Board-level IT Strategy Committee (ITSC), comprising a minimum of three directors.
- **Meeting**: The ITSC will convene at least on a quarterly basis to review and strategize.
- This committee will ensure the effective implementation of IT strategic planning processes and guide in the preparation of IT strategy.
- It will also ensure that the IT strategy aligns with the overall strategy of the RE to achieve its business objectives.

INDIA TODAY Nov 6

GEOGLYPH

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – History)

First-of-its-kind Iron Age geoglyph found near Hyderabad

Context: Recently, a **geoglyph in the form of a circle** said to be **3,000 years old**, has been unearthed in Telangana.

Geoglyph

- **About**: A geoglyph is a work of art that is created by arranging or moving objects within a landscape.
- **Positive geoglyph:** These objects are usually **stones or earth**. They are the intentional human-made renderings.
- **Negative geoglyphs**: These are **usually made by removing or clearing sand** or stones or sometimes adding stones.
- **Location:** The geoglyph was unearthed on the outskirts of Mudichu Thalapalli, located in the Medchal-Malkajgiri district of Telangana.
- **Characteristics:** Carved onto a low-lying granitoid hillock, the geoglyph boasts a perfect circular shape with a diameter of 7.5 meters. Encircling the circle is a 30-centimeter-wide rim, and inside the circle, two triangles can be found.
- **Period:** Dating back to the Iron Age, the geoglyph is estimated to have originated around 1000 BCE.

Significance

- Archaeologists propose that this circular formation could have functioned as a model for megalithic communities in planning their circular burial sites.
- The discovery of this newly found geoglyph highlights the artistic skills and etching techniques of the Iron Age inhabitants in Telangana. Archaeologists have hailed it as a pioneering find in the region.



SEZS IN INDIA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

New SEZ law unlikely to offer more direct tax incentives

SHREYA NANDI
New Delhi, 8 November

The Centre is unlikely to offer new direct tax incentives for units operating in special economic zones (SEZs) and may instead allow the grandfathering of previous exemptions that such units were entitled to, according to proposed amendments to the SEZ Act, 2005, people aware of the matter said.

The amendments, proposed by the commerce department, will soon be considered by the Cabinet for approval. This represents a departure from the department's earlier plan to introduce these changes through the Development Enterprises and Services Hubs (DESH) Bill, 2023, which faced strong criticism from the Ministry of Finance.

"SEZ developers will be allowed to avail themselves of grandfathering direct tax benefits for the entitled period, and no additional incentives will be provided," one source informed Business Standard.

Under DESH Bill, the commerce department had previously suggested a concessional corporate tax rate of 15 per cent for all greenfield units in SEZs, intending to establish these zones as India's new manufacturing hub.

SEZs are areas within the country subject to different economic regulations, effectively treated as foreign territory, with a primary focus on promoting exports. Companies operating in such zones receive tax incentives from the government.

In scrapping DESH Bill, the commerce department has now drafted an SEZ (Amendment) Bill, 2023, aimed at creating a more favourable fiscal framework by adjusting Customs rules and ensuring easier integration of SEZs with the domestic market. This will prevent companies in these zones from losing out due to restricted market access.

The government's present-day objective is to shift the primary focus from exports to a "broad-based economic outlook" by promoting manufacturing, investment, and integration with global value chains to spur economic growth.



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Positive net forex criteria** to continue
- **No new direct tax benefits** expected
- **Units may be allowed** to sell to the domestic market on import duties payment on inputs consumed and not on finished goods
- **Services definition to be** tweaked to allow ₹ payment for supply of services to units in the domestic market
- **Stronger single window clearance** mechanism, modern dispute resolution framework expected

The proposed law is expected to allow the sale of products manufactured in an SEZ to the domestic market with zero import duty. This will ensure that SEZ units are not at a disadvantage compared to units outside SEZs that can benefit from zero or concessional import duties offered by free trade agreements, as one source mentioned.

The "positive net foreign exchange" criterion, a fundamental requirement for SEZ units, will continue to be a part of the new law, as it doesn't conflict with the World Trade Organization framework, thanks to a mutual resolution of the dispute between India and the US in June.

Additionally, Customs duties on capital goods, such as machinery, computer equipment, and raw materials, may be deferred. The industry's demand that units should be allowed to sell to the domestic market by paying import duties on inputs consumed, not on finished goods, may also be included in the Bill.

The definition of "services" will also be tweaked in the new law to allow payment in Indian currency for the supply of services to units in the domestic market. Under the existing law, payments for services are to be made in foreign exchange.

The amendments also aim to strengthen the single-window clearance mechanism, establish a unified regulatory structure, and create a modern dispute resolution framework. To facilitate growth in SEZs and reduce compliance burdens, the proposed law will include the provision of "pre-cleared zones" that the Centre or state government will have the power to notify.

May ease some curbs on SEZ units: Goyal

Union commerce minister Piyush Goyal on Wednesday said the government is looking at easing certain restrictions for units in the special economic zones (SEZ) to give boost to units operating in these zones. "We are looking at ways and means to liberalise some of these restrictions on SEZ units. It's under consideration... We are discussing it with all the stakeholders and hopefully that itself will give a significant boost to the SEZ units," Goyal said at the DPIIT-CII National Conference on Ease of Doing Business.

Goyal further said that the government is aware of the industry's demand to extend benefits of the export boosting scheme Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) to SEZs. While currently there is a budget constraint as well, the commerce department wants to have a cautious approach.

SHREYA NANDI

Context: The **proposed amendments to the SEZ Act, 2005**, indicate that the Centre may not **introduce new direct tax incentives for SEZ units** but may recently consider grandfathering previous exemptions.

- Under DESH Bill, the commerce department had previously **suggested a concessional corporate tax rate of 15 per cent for all greenfield** units in SEZs, intending to establish these zones as India's new manufacturing hub.

SEZs in India

- **EPZ Concept in Asia (1965):** Asia's inaugural Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was established in 1965 in **Kandla, Gujarat.**
- **Transition to SEZs (2000):** In 2000, the Indian government initiated the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to address the limitations of EPZs.
- **Enacting the SEZ Legislation (2005-2006):** The Special Economic Zones Act was enacted in 2005, and it came into effect alongside the SEZ Rules in 2006, drawing inspiration from China's successful model.
- **Current Landscape of SEZs in India:** Presently, India boasts 379 officially designated SEZs, with 265 of them being operational. The states of Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra collectively account for 64% of these SEZs.
- **Oversight by the Board of Approval:** The Board of Approval, led by the Secretary of the Department of Commerce under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, serves as the highest governing body for SEZs in India.

DESH Bill

- **SEZ Framework**: The plan entails a comprehensive reform of the existing Special Economic Zone (SEZ) law of 2005.
- **Objective**: To rekindle interest in SEZs and create more inclusive economic hubs.
- **Renaming and Expanding SEZs**: SEZs are set to be rebranded as "Development Hubs."
- These hubs will enjoy freedom from various current restrictions.
- They will serve as platforms for both export-oriented and domestic investments, assuming a dual role as domestic tariff areas and SEZs.

DTE

Nov 8

UNEP REPORT ON WARMING

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

Fossil fuel plans of major producers not aligned with Paris Agreement goals, warns UNEP Report

Context: None of the **20 major fossil fuel-producing countries, including India**, have committed to **cutting down on their dependence on coal, oil and gas** production to align with the goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, **according to a new United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report**.

- Major producers are planning on producing around 110% and 69% more fossil fuels in 2030 than would be consistent with the goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C and 2°C, respectively.

Key Points

- The **report looked** at the production gap of **20 major producer countries responsible for 82% of production and 73% of consumption** of the world's fossil fuel supply.
- These include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Germany, **India**, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US).
- **India has pledged** to achieve **Net-Zero emissions by 2070**.
- According to the report, **India also has plans for significant increases in coal production** through 2030 and will prioritise self-reliance, viewing the coal industry as key to generating income and employment.

Global Warming

- **About**: It denotes the general alteration of Earth's climate, characterized by a substantial rise in the planet's temperature due to human activities occurring within a relatively brief timeframe.
- **Temperature Rise**: Even a minimal increase of one degree in temperature qualifies as an instance of global warming. An increment of 0.4 percent over a century is regarded as a matter of concern.

UNEP

- **About**: UNEP operates as a specialized agency within the United Nations system.
- **Origin**: UNEP was established following the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972.
- **Function**: To facilitate and coordinate environmental efforts across the United Nations.
- UNEP bears overarching responsibility for addressing and managing environmental challenges within the United Nations' various agencies.

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