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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

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LIVEMINT

Page 2

OPEC
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

India requests Opec to go easy on output cuts

Minister Puri recalls how world helped stabilize oil price during covid

Rituraj Baruah
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NEW DELHI

Petroleum and natural gas minister Hardeep Singh Puri has urged the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to show sensitivity to oil consuming-nations and curb output cuts.

Taking to X, formerly Twitter, Puri said he discussed the global energy scenario during a meeting with Opec secretary general Haitham Al Ghais on Tuesday.

"India imports about 60% of its crude oil worth $101 billion and other petroleum products from Opec members. I highlighted how ensuring access to affordable energy is a must for social upliftment," he said.

In another tweet, the minister said: "During pandemic, when crude oil prices crashed, the world came together to stabilize the prices to make it sustainable for the producers. Now, as the world is at cusp of economic recession and slowdown, oil producers need to show same sensitivity towards the consuming countries."

Acknowledging that it is the sovereign right of oil-producing and exporting countries to decide on production capacity, the minister said that the decision is nevertheless subject to "the doctrine of consequences—intended and unintended".

Puri's comments come at a time when crude oil prices have been hovering over $90 per barrel as the Opec+ grouping and its major members Saudi Arabia and Russia have steadily cut production to keep prices up.

Last month, Saudi Arabia decided to extend its voluntary oil production cut of 1 million barrels per day (bpd) till December 2023. Russia also voluntarily extended its decision to cut production by 300,000 bpd till the end of 2023. These cuts are over and above a reduction of 1.66 million bpd announced in April.

Brent prices have eased in the last two days after crossing the $97-per-barrel mark last week. On Tuesday, the December contract of Brent on the Intercontinental Exchange was trading at $90.68 per barrel, lower by 0.03% from its previous close.

Imports account for around 85% of India's energy needs, which means any increase in international crude oil prices has the potential to severely impact inflation. India's retail inflation is currently above the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) upper tolerance level of 6%. In August, the retail inflation eased 6.83%, from 7.44% in July.

The minister held the discussion during ADIPEC 2023 in Abu Dhabi.

In another session at the event, Puri on Tuesday said India's energy demand will continue to provide fuel for future economic growth, as it is bound to grow exponentially.



Hardeep Singh Puri, Union petroleum and natural gas minister. PTI

60% of Indian oil imports is from Opec



Context: Petroleum and natural gas minister recently **urged OPEC to consider oil-consuming** nations and reduce output cuts.

India and oil import

- **India, which imports over 80% of its oil needs**, has experienced a rise in oil prices due to production cuts, making it susceptible to potential impacts on its import bill, inflation, and trade deficit with any global price increases.
- **India is not a participant** in OPEC or OPEC+.

OPEC

- **About:** It is a permanent, intergovernmental organization, created at the Baghdad Conference in 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.
- **Headquarters**: Vienna, Austria.
- **Aim**: To regulate oil supply with the aim of stabilizing the global oil price, thus preventing volatility that could negatively impact the economies of both oil-producing and oil-importing nations.

OPEC+

- **About**: It is a **group of 23 oil-exporting countries** that meets regularly to decide how much crude oil to sell on the world market.
- **Aim:** To work together on adjusting crude oil production to bring stability to the oil market.
- At the core of this group are the 13 members of OPEC (the Organization of the Oil Exporting Countries), which are mainly Middle Eastern and African countries.
- **Members:** 13 members of **OPEC** (Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo, and Venezuela) **and 10 other oil-producing countries** (Russia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, South Sudan and Sudan).
- **Russia, a major oil producer** surpassing even Saudi Arabia, holds a pivotal position alongside OPEC in shaping worldwide crude oil price trends.

PIB

Sept 14

SAMPRITI EXERCISE
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

INDIAN AND BANGLADESH ARMIES BEGIN JOINT EXERCISE

Context: India and Bangladesh recently initiated the **11th edition** of their annual joint military exercise, **SAMPRITI,** in Umroi, Meghalaya.

SAMPRITI Exercise

- **About:** It is an important bilateral defence cooperation endeavour conducted alternately by both countries.
- **Aim:** To strengthen and widen the aspects of interoperability and cooperation between both the armies.
- **10th Edition**: Jashore Military Station in Bangladesh
- **SAMPRITI-XI promises** to further enhance defence cooperation between India and Bangladesh, fostering deeper bilateral relations, cultural understanding, and mutual benefits from shared experiences in Sub Conventional Operations.

Other Military Exercises of India with other

- **JIMEX**: India-Japan
- **Ex-Desert Knight 21 exercise:** Indian Air Force and the French air and Space Force.
- **Indra Dhanush**: Indian Air Force and the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom
- **Exercise Pitch Black:** India and Australia.
- **AUSINDEX**: Indian Navy and the Australian Navy.

BUSINESS STANDARD Page 4

OECD

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

OECD urges India to pare govt ownership in banks, insurers

ASIT RANJAN MISHRA
New Delhi, 3 October

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on Tuesday urged India to further promote structural reforms in the financial sector by reducing government ownership of banks and insurance companies and liberalise foreign direct investment by removing remaining restrictions.

In its latest Going for Growth 2023 report, the OECD charted country-specific structural policy priorities to strengthen growth fundamentals and pave the way for successful green and digital transitions. The recommendations are in four key policy areas, such as enhancing the design of social support programs, lifting potential growth by removing obstacles to effective resource utilisation, securing faster progress towards decarbonization, and making digital transformation a driver of productivity growth.

The OECD said India's recent reforms reduced government participation in the finance sectors, allowing greater foreign participation in insurance, defence, petroleum and natural gas, and telecoms. "However, in the last few years, private conglomerates have increased their role in the economy, with negative consequences for competition," the report stated.

Despite the reduction in non-performing loans and the creation of an asset reconstruction company (also known as a 'bad bank'), resolution procedures remain slow, it said.

TAKEAWAYS

- Enhance the design of social support programmes
- Lift growth by removing obstacles to effective resource utilisation
- Secure progress toward decarbonisation
- Make digital transformation a driver of productivity growth

The OECD said the government needed to enhance resilience in the financial sector by accelerating the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code process, managing non-performing assets, and providing appropriate government supervision. It also advised the creation of quality jobs by modernising labour regulations and skill development programmes.

The Paris-based group of rich countries asked India to enhance access to affordable and secure high-speed broadband networks and services in rural areas and for micro, small, and medium enterprises and poor households. It also asked the government to boost digital literacy and skill development through education and training in women and marginalised groups.

It said despite high mobile telephone penetration and the success of public policies promoting digitalisation of government services finance, education, and health, as well as delivery of social services, large digital divides persist in India by location, gender, age, income, wealth, and firm size.

The OECD said that while both monetary and multidimensional poverty rates had declined in India, at least before the pandemic, inequality of opportunities and social protection remains a challenge, with migrant workers and women being particularly vulnerable due to poor competencies and skills. "The Right to Education Act introduced the obligation to provide free and compulsory education for all children from age six to 14, but actual coverage is lower and quality is lagging," it added.

The group said India needs to enhance social mobility by widening access to social services and infrastructure, especially ensuring equal access to high-quality education for all children at least from six to 14 years, for successful implementation.

Though India has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the share of renewable energy, the OECD held that the energy mix is still highly dependent on fossil fuels and coal, the import bill has increased, and energy efficiency is low. "Air pollution, extreme weather episodes, and droughts are becoming increasingly problematic," it added.

Context: The OECD recently urged India to accelerate financial sector structural reforms by reducing government ownership and liberalizing **foreign direct investment (FDI)**.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

- **About**: It is an international organization with 38 member countries.
- **Founded in**: 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade.
- **Headquarters at**: Paris, France.
- **Members**: The majority of OECD members are high-income economies with a very high Human Development Index (HDI)and are regarded as developed countries.
- **Aim:** Fostering economic development and cooperation and fighting poverty through the promotion of economic stability.

Foreign Direct Investment

- **About**: FDI means investment through **capital instruments by a person** resident outside India in an unlisted Indian company, or in **10% or more of the post issue** paid-up equity capital of a listed Indian company.
- **FDI Inflow**: India continues to be an attractive destination for foreign investment, ranking as **world's 7th largest FDI** recipient in 2021 (UNCTAD).
  - In 2023 (World Investment Report): India and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were the top recipients, with a **10% and 5%** increase respectively. Asia accounted for **over 50% of global FDI**.

DTE Oct 3

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

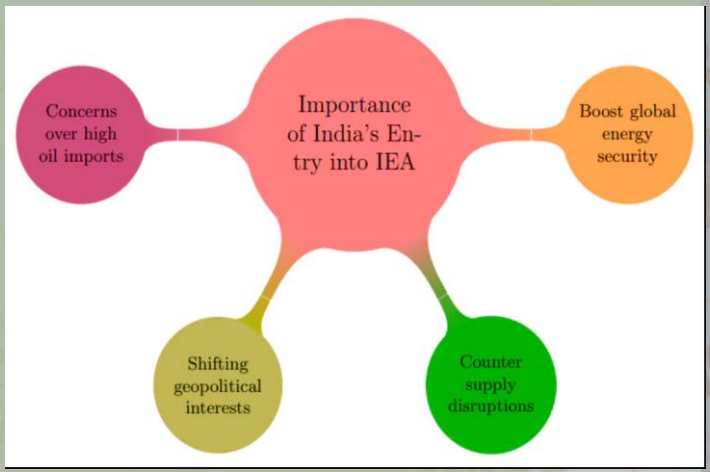
IEA Summit on clean energy minerals: Actions for sustainable, ethical supply chains agreed upon

Context: Recently, the challenges and opportunities related to meeting the increasing demand for **minerals essential for clean energy** technologies were prominently discussed during the inaugural **IEA Critical Minerals** and Clean Energy Summit in Paris, France.



Key points

- **Critical minerals** include copper, lithium, nickel and cobalt, which are essential components in such rapidly growing clean energy technologies.
- **Between 2017 and 2022**, demand from the energy sector for **lithium tripled**.
- There was a **70 per cent increase in cobalt** demand and a rise of **40 percent in nickel** demand too, as per the IEA estimates.



International Energy Agency

- **About:** The IEA is at the heart of global dialogue on **energy,** providing authoritative analysis, **data, policy recommendations**, and real-world solutions to help countries provide secure and sustainable energy for all.
- **Located:** Paris
- **Established:** In 1974
- **Members**: 30 member countries, 8 association countries, and 3 accession countries
- India became an **Associate Member** of IEA in 2017.
- **Four main areas of focus**: Energy security, economic development, environmental awareness and engagement worldwide.
- **Reports published by IEA**: World Energy Outlook, World Energy Balances, Energy Technology Perspectives, World Energy Statistics and Net Zero by 2050.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

EU Ready to Talk Food Stock Policy at WTO

After 10-year deadlock, bloc willing to negotiate on global trade norms

Kirtika.Suneja@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The European Union has said it is willing to negotiate on global trade norms on the way governments purchase, stockpile and distribute food to ensure food security, issues pushed by India at the World Trade Organisation and deadlocked for the past 10 years.

The move is seen as a significant breakthrough ahead of a key ministerial conference of the WTO next year where India, among 80 others is keen on a deal on food security, insisting that the extant rules don't adequately address market failures such as food hoarding and market speculation that drive up food prices and inflation during crises. "The EU has shown willingness to negotiate the public stockholding issue with India," said a Geneva-based official. The grouping of 80 countries has said that a permanent solution for public stockholding should account for inflation and also be based on a recent reference price instead of an old one, which is based on 1986-88 prices. They have also proposed to amend the anti-circumvention clause in the Bali Ministerial Declaration of 2013, as per which developing countries who procure food stocks for security "do not distort trade or adversely affect the food security of other members". The US and the EU have so far opposed this approach. At an agriculture negotiations meeting of the WTO on Monday, the EU in a significant change in stance said a safeguards mechanism to prevent illegitimate exports stemming from excessive food stocks were key to deal with the possible impact of public stockholding policies. Public stockholding is a policy tool used by governments to purchase, stockpile and distribute food when needed.

The move is seen as a breakthrough ahead of a key ministerial conference of the WTO next year

Food for Thought

- **Public stockholding** decision key for agri outcome at MC13 next yr
- **Poorer nations** have peace clause in permanent solution absence

Clause protects nations from penal action for food sop cap breach



- **2013 Bali** peace clause an interim solution
- **India**, China, S Africa among 80 seeking solution for farm sops

Context: Recently, the **European Union expressed** its willingness to negotiate on global trade norms related to **food security, aligning with India's longstanding** concerns at the **World Trade Organisation**, which had been deadlocked for a decade.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

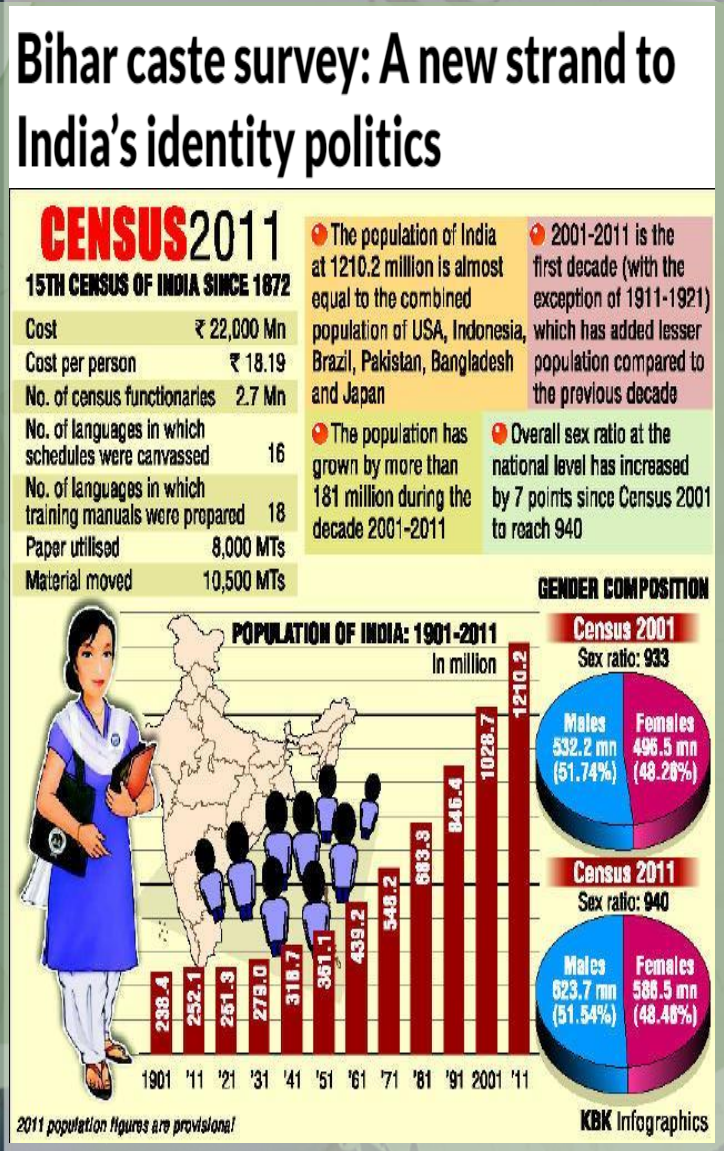
- **Background**: The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was created in 1947.
  - It officially commenced operations on 1 January 1995, pursuant to the 1994 Marrakesh Agreement.
- **Created by**: Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-94).
- **Work**: It is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
- **Headquarter**: Geneva, Switzerland.
- **Membership**: Total 164 countries. China becomes its member only in 2001.
- Decision Making:
  - **Ministerial Conference**: Top decision-making body which must meet at least every two years. All decisions are taken by consensus.
  - **General council**: It is the top day-to-day decision-making body. It meets a number of times a year in Geneva.

HINDUSTAN TIMES

Oct 3

CASTE CENSUS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1– Society (Population)



Context: The **Bihar caste survey** was recently released by the state government.

- Given that Bihar's coalition government primarily consists of **Other Backward Classes (OBCs),** they have recently experienced marginalization within the existing reservation system.

Caste Census

- **About**: The caste census entails the categorization of India's entire population by caste, with a focus on Other Backward Classes **(OBCs)**, rather than solely on Scheduled Castes **(SCs)** and Scheduled Tribes **(STs)**.
- The initial separate data for **SCs and STs was published** in the **1952 census**.
- The **first-ever caste census** data became **available in 1931**.
- Despite the inclusion of caste data in the 2011 census, the information was not made public.
- **Caste Survey**: As only the central government can conduct a census, states **like Bihar and Odisha have been conducting** socio-economic caste surveys to inform policy-making by assessing the social and economic conditions of various castes.

Key Findings of the Survey

- The **largest social group in Bihar**, the Extremely Backward Classes (EBCs), comprises **36.01% of the population**.
- Other Backward Classes (OBCs) make up **27.12% of the population.**
- Scheduled Castes (SCs) account for **19.65%.**
- Scheduled Tribes (STs) represent a **minority at 1.68%.**

PIB

Oct 2

SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME

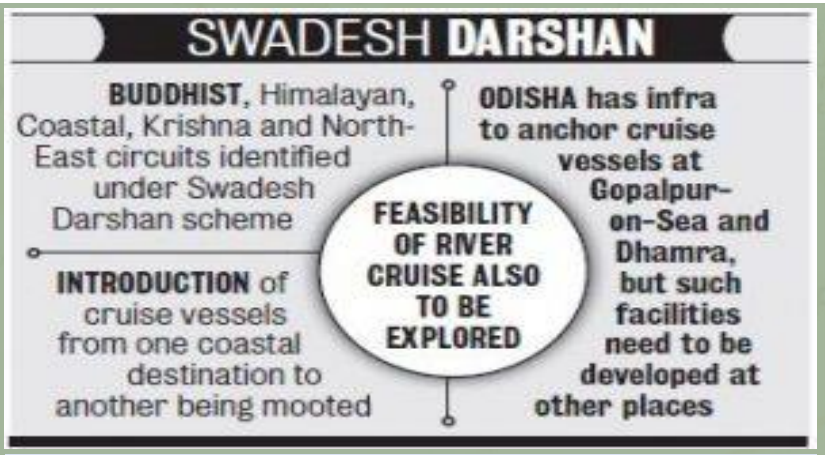
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Government Schemes)

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurates 'tourist facilities at Nathdwara as part of Krishna circuit of Swadesh Darshan scheme

Context: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi recently inaugurated several Government of India projects, including the 'tourist facilities at Nathdwara,' funded by the Ministry of Tourism as part of the **Krishna circuit** of the **Swadesh Darshan scheme**.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

- **Aim:** To promote, develop and harness the potential of tourism in India.
- **Launched**: In 2014-15 for the integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits.
- **About:** The scheme was envisioned to synergize with other government schemes such as **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India, and Make in India** with the idea of positioning the tourism sector as a major engine for job creation, the driving force for economic growth, building synergy with various sectors to enable tourism to realize its potential.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Tourism and Culture
- **Some of the prominent circuits**: Buddhist Tourist Circle, Ambedkar Tourist Circle, and the North-East Tourist Circle.



Swadesh Darshan 2.0

- **About:** The program has been revitalized with the "vocal for local" philosophy and aims to offer financial assistance for enhancing tourist infrastructure.
- **Prominent places identified are**: Jhansi and Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh, Gwalior, Chitrakoot and Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh and Ajanta and Ellora in Maharashtra.

DTE

Oct 3

BADIS LIMAAKUMI

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

This newly discovered fish can change its colour like a chameleon

The species was found from Nagaland; rivers here are unexplored compared to other Northeastern states, say researchers



Context: Recently, scientists made a significant discovery by identifying a new fish species, named **Badis limaakumi**, in the **Milak River of Nagaland**.

Key Points

- The **new species** discovered in the **state's Mokokchung district** has a distinct opercular blotch at the base of its opercular spine **(a bone series that serves** as a facial support structure and a protective covering for the gills).
- The **spots on the sides** and cleithrum **(a membrane bone)** and more lateral line scales are absent in this species.
- **Family**: Badidae
- **Found**: India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Myanmar.
    - There are 26 recognized fish species in this family.
    - The new fish species **differs from other members** of the Badis badis due to its larger size and other physical characteristics.

MILAK RIVER

- Milak river flows through Mokokchung District.
- Main tributary of Milak river is Tsurong.

TIMES OF INDIA Page 5

LCA MARK 1A

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

Will Phase Out MiG 21s by '25, Induct LCA Mk1As: Air Chief

Says IAF constantly monitoring situation along borders

Our Political Bureau

New Delhi: The Indian Air Force (IAF) will phase out its MiG 21 fighters by 2025 and replace them with indigenous Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) in the coming years, Chief Marshal VR Chaudhari has said, adding that orders worth ₹1.72 lakh crore are in the offing for Indian industry in coming years, including helicopters, air defence missiles and radars.

Speaking at the annual press conference ahead of the Air Force Day, the senior officer said that more LCA Mk1A jets are being ordered. "We have signed a contract for 83 LCA Mark 1As. What we are looking at is now to supplement that contract with 97 additional aircraft. So, it will bring the total number to 180 LCA Mark 1As," the air chief said.

He added that of the three remaining MiG 21 squadrons, one will be



IAF's Plan

Contract signed for 83 LCA Mark 1As

One MiG 21 squadron to be retired next month

Another MiG 21 in 2024 and 3rd in 2025

FILE PHOTO

year and the final one in 2025. "The induction of the LCA Mark 1A will fill the gap of these outgoing MiG 21s," he said.

As reported by ET earlier, the additional LCA orders will be contracted to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the IAF is also pursuing an option to purchase Medium Role Fighter Aircraft under the 'Make in India' plan with assistance of foreign manufacturers.

"Contracts for the Light Combat Helicopters, Multi Function Medium Power Radars and Close in Weapon Systems are likely to be concluded and the cost is approximately ₹1,72,469 crore," the IAF chief said.

On the situation on the border with China, he said that the border is being monitored through intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets and any buildup of forces is being taken note of. He added that the air force has been revising its ISR plans as

MiG-21

- These aircraft are **single-engine, single-seater** multi-role fighter/ground attack planes.
- India has acquired **more than 700 MiG-21 aircraft** of various variants over the years, including the Type-77, Type-96, and the BIS.
- The **most recent variant is the MiG-21 Bison**, featuring upgrades like advanced missiles, radars, and improved avionics.

Context: The Indian Air Force (IAF) recently announced its plan to **replace all MiG-21** squadrons with the **LCA Mark 1A by 2025** as part of its modernization efforts.

LCA Mark 1A

- **Indigenous 4+ Generation Fighter:** The Light Combat Aircraft Mk-1A is a cutting-edge 4+ generation fighter aircraft, proudly designed, developed, and manufactured in India.
- **Superiority Over Previous Variants**: The Tejas LCA Mk-1A surpasses its predecessors in avionics, performance, and weapons capabilities, making it a formidable addition to the Indian Air Force.
- **Advanced Operational Capabilities**: This aircraft boasts crucial operational features including an Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar, Beyond Visual Range (BVR) Missile capability, Electronic Warfare (EW) Suite, and Air to Air Refuelling (AAR) capability.
- **Various BVR Missiles**: It is highly adaptable, allowing for seamless hardware and software integration to accommodate a variety of **Beyond Visual Range (BVR)** missiles available in the Indian Air Force's inventory.

THE HINDU

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

Armenia's Parliament votes to join ICC, straining ties with ally Russia

Associated Press
YEREVAN

Armenia's Parliament voted on Tuesday to join the International Criminal Court, a move that further strains the country's ties with its old ally Russia after the court issued an arrest warrant for President Vladimir Putin over events in Ukraine.

Moscow last month called Yerevan's effort to join the ICC an "unfriendly step," and the Russian Foreign Ministry summoned Armenia's Ambassador.

Countries that have signed and ratified the Rome Statute that created the ICC are bound to arrest Mr. Putin, who was indicted for war crimes connected to the deportation of children from Ukraine, if he sets foot on their soil.



Despite the ICC warrant against Putin, Armenia said the Russian President would not be arrested if he entered the country. AP

Armenia later sought to assure Russia that Mr. Putin would not be arrested if he entered the country.

Still, Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov called on Tuesday's decision "incorrect," saying it will raise "additional questions" in Moscow, even though Armenia is "our ally, a friendly state, our partner, and a lot unites us with the brotherly Armenian people."

Asked if Mr. Putin would have to refrain from travelling to Armenia, he added: "Of course, we wouldn't want the President to have to ever, for whatever reason, refuse a visit to Armenia." A diplomatic solution is needed and will be discussed with Yerevan, he said.

Armenia's disclaimer

Armenian officials have argued the move has nothing to do with Russia and was prompted by what they call Azerbaijan's aggression against the country.

Lawmakers voted to ratify the Rome Statute by a vote of 60-22. The decision after that is to be submitted to Armenia's President, who must prepare a ratification document, which is then deposited with the UN secretary-general.

The decision comes into force 60 days after the ratification, according to Armenian lawmakers.

Armenia's relations with Russia have frayed significantly in recent years.



Context: Armenia recently voted to join the **International Criminal Court**, straining its ties with Russia following the recent arrest warrant issued for **President Putin related to Ukraine**.

Key points

- Armenia's relations with Russia have frayed significantly in recent years.
- **In 2020, Moscow brokered a deal** that ended a six-week war between Armenia and Azerbaijan. It mandated that Yerevan cede to Baku large swaths of territory in and around Nagorno-Karabakh, a part of Azerbaijan with a predominantly Armenian population.

International Criminal Court (ICC)

- **Origin**: The International Criminal Court was established through the 1998 Rome Statute and commenced operations on July 1, 2002, coinciding with the Statute's enactment.
- **Mission**: The ICC's primary mission involves investigating and potentially prosecuting individuals accused of the most serious international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression.
- **Headquarters**: Hague, Netherlands.
- **Members**: 123 nations have become States Parties to the Rome Statute, acknowledging the ICC's jurisdiction.
  - **India is not a party to the Rome Statute** along with US and China.
- **Funding**: Financial contributions from States Parties and voluntary donations provided by governments, international organisations, individuals, corporations, and other entities.

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