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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

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INDIAN EXPRESS

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CPEC
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

China refuses to expand CPEC terms with Pak

Islamabad gives up opposition to power plant at Gwadar in Balochistan

SAJJAD HUSSAIN
ISLAMABAD, SEPTEMBER 26

CHINA HAS refused to further expand cooperation in the areas of energy, water management, and climate change under the multi-billion dollar China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), it emerged on Tuesday, signalling a strain in the friendship between the two all-weather allies.

Cash-strapped Pakistan also gave up its opposition to setting up a new imported coal-fired power plant in Gwadar in Balochistan province and agreed to a number of Chinese demands to address Beijing's concerns, *The Express Tribune* newspaper reported, citing the signed minutes of the 11th Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) of the CPEC.

The JCC is a strategic decision-making body of the CPEC and its 11th meeting was held virtually on October 27 last year on the insistence of the Pakistan Muslim League- Nawaz (PML-N)-led government that wanted to showcase some progress.

However, the minutes of the meeting were signed almost a year later on July 31 during the visit of Chinese vice premier He Lifeng, highlighting the difference of opinions on both sides that led to such a huge delay in reaching a consensus, the report said.

When contacted, the Ministry of Planning stated that it was a global practice for the minutes of meetings between two countries to be signed by both sides only after due consultation and evolving consensus. Interestingly, the final draft shared with Beijing by Pakistan and the final minutes signed by both sides were different in many ways, the report said.

The details of the final minutes of the 11th JCC showed that China did not agree to a host of measures that Pakistan had proposed in the areas of energy, water management, climate change and tourism in Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber- Pakhtunkhwa, PoK and the coastal areas. PTI

EXPLAINED

India's opposition to project

THE USD 60 billion CPEC, which connects Gwadar Port in Pakistan's Balochistan with China's Xinjiang province, is the flagship project of China's multi-billion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The CPEC is a collection of infrastructure and other projects under construction throughout Pakistan since 2013. India has protested to China over the CPEC as it is being laid through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK).

Context: China has recently declined to further extend its cooperation in the fields of energy, water management, and climate change within the multi-billion dollar **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).**

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

- **About**: The CPEC is bilateral project between Pakistan and China.
- **Objective**: To enhance connectivity across Pakistan with a network of highways, railways, and pipelines accompanied by other infrastructure development projects.
- **Under the CPEC Plan**: China will invest in **industrial power stations, roads, and railways** from Kashgar in Xinjiang (China) to Gwadar port (Pakistan) in the 3000 km long belt.
- **Financed by**: Heavily-subsidised Chinese loans, **disbursed to Pakistan Government** by Chinese banking giants such as China Development Bank, **Exim Bank of China** and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.
- CPEC is a **component of the OBOR** (One Belt One Road) initiative of China.

OBOR

- OBOR) or **Belt and Road (BRI)** is the new Silk Road initiative, both by land and sea, announced by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013.
- It's the **most ambitious infrastructure and connectivity project** in history, aiming to connect China with Europe by land and rail, and to Africa and Asia by sea.

DTE

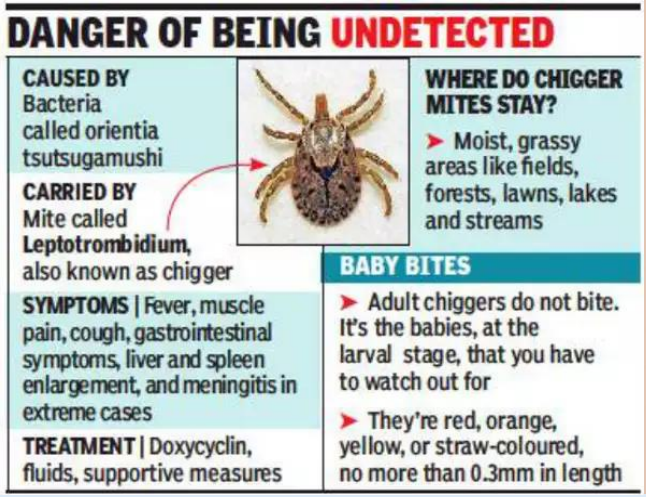
Sept 26

SCRUB TYPHUS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci & Tech (Diseases))

Why is Himachal seeing a spike in scrub typhus? Its weather trajectory holds the answer

Excessive rains this year due to changing weather patterns have led to proliferation of mites that cause scrub typhus in state



Context: Recently, **record-breaking rainfall in Himachal Pradesh**, attributed to climate change, has led to a surge in scrub typhus cases across the state.

Scrub Typhus

- **About**: Scrub typhus is a potentially life-threatening infection caused by **Orientia tsutsugamushi bacteria**, posing a significant public health risk in South and Southeast Asia.
  - Mites carrying the disease are generally found in the bush, jungle and paddy areas, so the disease is also called **jungle or bush typhus.**
- **Transmission**: People contract scrub typhus through the bites of infected chiggers, which are larval mites.
- **Common Symptoms**: Fever, headache, body aches, and sometimes a rash.
- **Treatment**: Scrub typhus requires treatment with the antibiotic doxycycline, suitable for individuals of all ages.
- **Vaccine**: Currently, there is no available vaccine for preventing scrub typhus.

Typhus Fever

- **About**: Typhus fevers encompass a collection of diseases caused by various bacteria, including epidemic typhus, scrub typhus, and murine typhus.
- **Epidemic Typhus**: Epidemic typhus is triggered by Rickettsia prowazeki and transmitted by body lice.
- **Scrub Typhus**: Scrub typhus, on the other hand, results from Orientia tsutsugamushi bacteria and is spread by chiggers.
- **Murine Typhus**: Murine typhus is caused by Rickettsia typhi and transmitted by fleas.

PIB Sept 25

GREEN HYDROGEN BUS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Union Minister Hardeep S Puri flags-off 1st Green Hydrogen Fuel Cell Bus from Kartavya Path, New Delhi

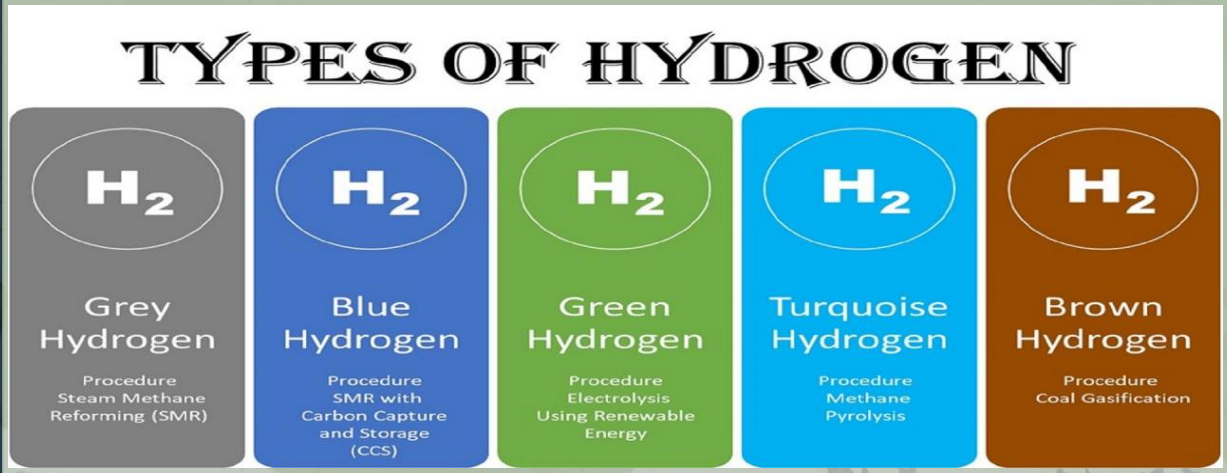
Green Hydrogen

- **About:** This gas is generated through the process of electrolysis, which involves the separation of water into hydrogen and oxygen.
- **Production:** Green hydrogen is manufactured by electrolysis, using renewable energy sources like solar, wind, or hydropower.
- **India's Green Hydrogen Production:** India has initiated the production of green hydrogen with the goal of increasing non-fossil energy capacity to 500 gigawatts by 2030.
- **Recent Development:** India recently established its first pilot plant for 99.99% pure green hydrogen in Duliajan, located in eastern Assam at the Jorhat pump station of a major petroleum exploration company.
- **National Green Hydrogen Mission:** To establish India as a worldwide centre for producing, applying, and exporting Green Hydrogen and its associated products.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

Context: Union Minister flags-off **1st green hydrogen fuel cell bus** from New Delhi recently.

Green Hydrogen Bus

- **About**: It is the world's first BS 6 (Stage II) Electrified Flex-Fuel vehicle.
- The **electrified flex fuel vehicle prototype** includes both a flex fuel engine and an electric powertrain.
- It offers **higher use of ethanol combined** with better fuel efficiencies.
- **Unveiled by**: IndianOil.
- **Fuel**: The fuel cell utilizes Hydrogen and air to generate electricity to power the bus and the only by-product from the bus is water.



Hydrogen

- It is a **gaseous substance** that is colourless, odourless, tasteless, non-toxic, and highly explosive.
- It is the lightest, simplest, and most abundant member of the chemical elements in the universe.

HIDUSTAN TIMES

Page 1

UNGA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)



India seeks wider global role in UN reforms push

Prashant Jha
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW YORK: External affairs minister S Jaishankar on Tuesday made a strong case for a wider global role for India, saying that the country's rise in the international system will be different from any of the nations that preceded it and its quest to be a "leading power" isn't driven by "self aggrandisement" but motivated by a desire to take on greater responsibilities.

He also offered India's G20 presidency, the country's partnerships with a diverse set of international actors as a "vishwa mitra" (friend of the world), New Delhi's support to the Global South and its immediate neighbourhood, and its own inclusive national development trajectory, as firm evidence of India's distinct and responsible approach.

Speaking at the 78th UN General Assembly high-level week on Tuesday, where he articulated India's national position, Jaishankar warned against the inequities in the global governance architecture, said "rule makers" cannot "subjugate rule takers", declared that injustice across domains will be challenged, and used the inclusion of African Union into the G20 to offer a model to reform the UN Security Council and make it more representative.

Fresh from the success of the

continued on →6

What was pitched at UNGA

In a 17-minute address to the 78th United Nations General Assembly, EAM S Jaishankar offered the Indian approach to pitch a wider global role for the country and as a model to reform the UNSC

FOCUS ON DIPLOMACY, DIALOGUE
India's aim was to "focus on the key concerns of the many, not just the narrow interests of a few" and so, at a time of deep North-South divide and East-West polarisation, the G20 Summit in New Delhi showed "diplomacy and dialogue" are the only effective solutions.

A FRIEND OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH
Jaishankar pointed to India's role as a friend of the global south, offering examples, such as the Vaccine Maitri initiative, International Solar Alliance, the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, and engagement even in distant regions such as the Pacific Islands.

EVOLUTION AS 'VISHWAMITRA'
Push for collective endeavours and cooperation with diverse partners reflect India's evolution as a "vishwamitra". Its "a defining characteristic of the emerging multipolar order."

SOCIAL WELFARE FOR ALL
He linked India's external approach to its own internal developmental trajectory. "We are seeking to demonstrate that social welfare need not be the sole prerogative of the developed world."

A CALL TO REFORM THE UN
The UN's 2024 Summit should serve as a "serious opportunity to drive change, champion fairness and reform multilateralism", including the expansion of UNSC.

Political convenience can't decide response to extremism: Jaishankar

Prashant Jha
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW YORK: Political conveniences cannot dictate responses to terrorism, extremism and violence, and respect for the principles of territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs can't be exercises in cherry picking, external affairs minister S Jaishankar said on Tuesday, warning that "rule makers" cannot subjugate "rule takers" any more.

Delivering India's national statement at the UN General Assembly in New York , Jaishankar made it clear that a few nations still shaped the global agenda and defined norms, and this could go on neither "indefinitely" nor "unchallenged".

"In our deliberations, we often advocate the promotion of a rules-based order. From time to time, respect for the UN Charter is also invoked. But for all the talk, it is still a few nations who shape the agenda and seek to define the norms. This cannot go on indefinitely. Nor will it go unchallenged," Jaishankar said.

The minister said a fair, equitable and democratic order will surely emerge.

→P10

What was pitched at UNGA

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A CALL TO REFORM THE UN
The UN's 2024 Summit should serve as a "serious opportunity to drive change, champion fairness and reform multilateralism", including the expansion of UNSC.

Context: The External Affairs Minister of India recently emphasized **India's aspiration for a broader global** role, asserting that its emergence on the **international stage will distinguish itself from previous nations**, and its pursuit of becoming a "leading power" is not rooted in self-aggrandizement but driven by a commitment to assume greater responsibilities.

UN General Assembly

- **Establishment:** In 1945 under the United Nations (UN) Charter
- **Member Countries**: All 193 members
- **UNGA President**: The UNGA is headed by its President, who is elected for a term of one year.
- **Composition**: The United Nations General Assembly comprises all 193 Members of the United Nations.
- **Mandate**: It provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter.

Achievements and Impact of UNGA

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**: The UNGA adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, establishing fundamental principles for the protection of human rights worldwide.
- **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**: The UNGA had a central role in shaping the MDGs, which constituted eight global objectives focused on eliminating poverty, and advancing education.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**: Expanding on the MDGs, the UNGA embraced the SDGs in 2015, laying out an extensive plan for achieving sustainable development by 2030.

Live Mint

Page 6

ONLINE GAMING INDUSTRY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Gaming firms' GST dues may hit ₹1.5 tn

FROM PAGE 1

official underlined that it remains to be seen how far the government will go to recover the alleged tax dues, given the matter is making its way through the judiciary.

One of the lawyers cited above also said that a similar notice, to the tune of ₹19,000 crore, is expected to be received by Mumbai-based Games24x7 as well.

A third lawyer added that future tranches of intimations and subsequent notices to be sent by the DGGI are likely to add up to a cumulative tax demand figure of nearly ₹1.5 trillion, including the claim of ₹21,000 crore from Gameskraft last year, which amounts to around three times the revenue of the entire sector.

Dream11 declined to comment on the matter, while Games24x7 did not respond until press time.

Firms, however, are approaching courts to appeal these notices. The petition by Dream11, a copy of which was seen by *Mint*, said the DGGI claimed a total tax of ₹216.94 crore from Dream11 for FY18 and ₹1,005.77 crore for FY19. The DGGI, in its notices sent to Dream11 on 12 September, said that "there is no dispute that the amounts pooled in the escrow account is an actionable claim." The notice refers to the total amount collected by a company or its gross revenue as eligible for tax at a rate of 28%.



Smaller firms like WinZO are also on the list of firms likely to receive notices. BLOOMBERG

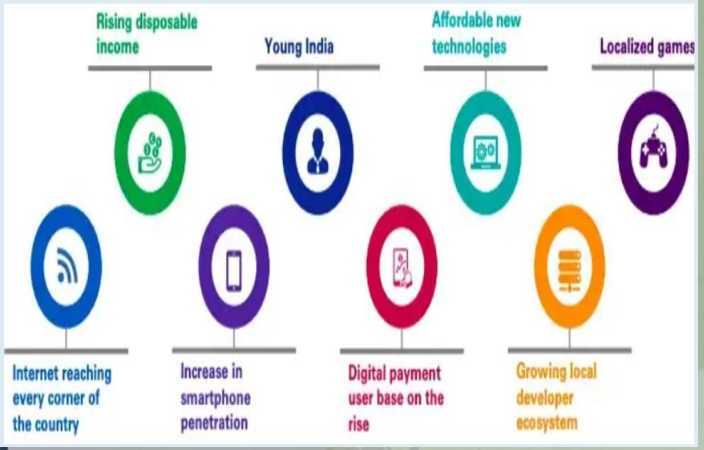
"The taxation issue in online gaming presently threatens to remind you of Vodafone's acquisition tax case against the Centre in 2012. There is no provision for retrospective claims on the new GST rate applied at the 51st GST Council meeting on 2 August, and the DGGI's filings are in violation of legal precedent wherein the Supreme Court itself has ruled in favour of fantasy and real-money games qualifying as games of skill. It is therefore unreasonable to club them under the same bracket as gambling and lottery, and subsequently charge them tax retrospectively—and most companies in the industry will seek judicial avenues with petitions, as and when their notices are served," a senior lawyer representing a top gaming firm said, requesting anonymity.

A senior consultant said most legal precedents point in favour of firms in regard to taxation claims

However, industry stakeholders said that companies are not contemplating seeking ministerial intervention in this matter, at least for now. A senior consultant for the sector said that most legal precedents point in favour of companies in regard to taxation claims, and the industry remains hopeful of negating such a tax burden.

Dream11's petition said the notices by the DGGI "are in infringement of Article 19(1)(g) read with Article 21 of the Constitution of India... and proposes to re-agitate the issue." The petition further said, "Rule 31A of the CGST Rules read with Section 15(5) of the Act suffers from excessive delegation, and imposes unreasonable basis for determination of value of supply, which is against the principle of Section 15 of the CGST Act... (and) would also constitute an unreasonable restriction upon the right of (Dream11) to carry on trade."

Factors of growth of online gambling:



Context: The **Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI)** is anticipated to issue cumulative tax demands of up to ₹1.5 trillion to companies in the **online gaming sector** for alleged underpayment of taxes over several recent years.

Market of Online Gambling in India:

- The Indian gambling market is estimated to be worth **US$60 billion per year**, of which about half is illegally bet.
- Around **40% of Indian adults** have gambled at least once on online platforms.
- **Mobile gaming:** The revenue of this industry is expected to exceed **US$1.5** billion in 2022, and is estimated to reach **US$**5 billion in 2025.
- **CAGR:** The industry in the country grew at a CAGR of 38% between 2017-2020, as opposed to 8% in China and 10% in the US.
    - It is expected to grow at a **CAGR of 15%** to reach Rs 153 billion in revenue by 2024.

Online gaming and its legality

- **Information Technology Act of 2000**: That regulate online activities in the country also has **no mention** of anything about online gambling.
- **Judicial intervention**: As early as 1957, the Supreme Court of India has held the view that competitions that require substantial skill are not gambling activities.
    - In recent times also, the SC has reiterated that it is a legitimate business exercise, protected as a **fundamental right under Article 19 (1) (g)** of the Constitution of India.

PIB Sept 25

GOBARDHAN SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Government Scheme)

Unified Registration Portal for GOBARdhan introduced by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to streamline the registration of Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) and biogas plants nationwide

Context: The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, recently launched a **Unified Registration Portal for GOBARdhan** to simplify the registration process for Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) and biogas plants across the country.

GOBARdhan Scheme

- **About:** Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan, is a crucial umbrella initiative of the Government of India.
- **Launched**: In 2018 as a national priority project under the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen-Phase II program.
- **Nodal Ministry:** The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- **Aim**: To generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung, agricultural residue, and other organic waste into Biogas, CBG, and bio-fertilizers.
  - It adopts a whole-of-government approach and aims to convert waste into wealth, thereby promoting a circular economy.
- **Focus areas of GOBAR-Dhan**: to keep villages clean, increase the income of rural households, and generate energy and organic manure from cattle waste.

Unified Registration Portal

- **About**: This portal will serve as a centralized repository for assessing investment and participation in the Biogas/CBG (Compressed Biogas) sector at a pan India level.
- **Objective**: To streamline the process of setting up CBG/Biogas plants in the country.
- The Unified Registration Portal allows **any government, cooperative or private** entity operating or intending to set up a Biogas/CBG/Bio-CNG plant in India to obtain a registration number by enrolling in the portal.
- This **registration number will enable them** to avail a multitude of benefits and support from the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

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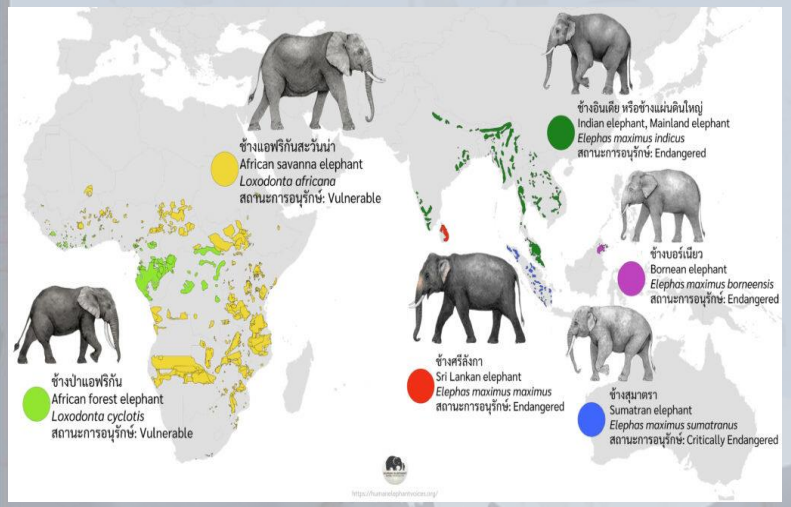
Sept 26

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Heat stress, water scarcity threatening Zimbabwe elephants





Context: The **Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA)** recently released its survey on elephant population covering Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola. The five countries together hold half of the world's Savanna elephants. Except Zambia, other countries have seen an increase in populations.

Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA)

- It is the **second-largest nature and landscape conservation area** in the world, spanning the international borders of five countries in Southern Africa.
- It includes a major part of the **Upper Zambezi River and Okavango basins and Delta**, the Caprivi Strip of Namibia, the southeastern part of Angola, southwestern Zambia, the northern wildlands of Botswana and western Zimbabwe.
- The centre of this area is at the confluence of the **Zambezi and Chobe Rivers** where the borders of Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe meet.
- The region is home to a population of approximately 250,000 animals, including the **largest population of African Elephants** in the world.

African Elephant

- **About:** They are slightly larger than Asian Elephants and can be identified by their larger ears. (Asian elephants have smaller, rounded ears)
- **African Savanna (or bush) elephant:** IUCN Red List: Endangered
- **African Forest Elephants:** IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered

BUSINESS LINE Sept 26

BORLAUG AWARD

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci & Tech)

‘Bihana Didi’ wins Borlaug Award for introducing drought-tolerant rice in Odisha

Context: Indian agriculture scientist **Swati Nayak** won the **Borlaug Award** recently.

Borlaug Award

- **About:** The award is given to **exceptional scientists under 40 working in the field** of food and nutrition security, and hunger eradication.
  - It is given in **memory of the Nobel awardee and Green Revolution’s** chief architect Dr. Norman Borlaug.
- **Duration**: It is presented every year in October.
- **Venue**: Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
- **Presented by**: World Food Prize Foundation.
- **Prize**: USD 10,000

Norman Ernest Borlaug

- An American agronomist who led initiatives **worldwide that contributed to the extensive increases** in agricultural production termed the Green Revolution.
- Borlaug was often called “the **father of the Green Revolution**”.

Swati Nayak’s Contribution

- **In Odisha**, she introduced the **drought-tolerant Shahabhagi Dhan rice variety**, leading to significant improvements in rainfed regions.
- This variety quickly **became a staple in the dietary and crop rotation** practices of every farming household, marking a substantial shift in agriculture.
- She is the **South Asia head for Seed System** and Product Management at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI).

THE HINDU Page 16

NHRC
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

NHRC seeks action taken report on welfare of transpersons from govt.

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Advisory sent to Centre and States recommends provision of separate toilets, more safety

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Tuesday issued an advisory to the Centre, State governments and Union Territory administrations to ensure the welfare of transgender persons. The welfare measures include provision of separate toilets, free sex reassignment surgery, pension rights and inheritance rights.

The commission has observed that one of the primary concerns of transpersons in the country is that despite legal reforms, they continue to grapple with discrimination, leading to employment disparities, limited access to healthcare, and exclusion from social circles. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, aims to safeguard and uphold their rights.

The commission, in a letter to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of Union Territories, has asked for the implementation of its recommendations in letter and spirit, and has sought "action-taken" reports within two months. "A single transchild of a deceased government employee or pensioner may be treated as an unmarried daughter for the family pension and other benefits," the advisory said.

Inheritance right

It also recommended that transgender persons be allowed to inherit ancestral agricultural land. A multipurpose identity card may be provided to the people of this community to help them access government schemes and other benefits.

"Insurance companies may be advised to consider and accept the Transgender Certificate issued by the appropriate authority for document verification purposes. The Ministry concerned should ensure the timely release of the funds allocated to Garima Greh [shelter scheme]," the NHRC said.

Human Rights

- As per U**N definition** these rights are inherent to all human beings, **regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion**, or any other status.

Context: The **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** recently issued an advisory to the Centre, State governments, and Union Territory administrations, emphasizing the need to ensure the welfare of **transgender persons**.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

- **About**: It is an independent statutory body in 1993 under the provisions of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, later amended in 2006.
- **Function:** It is the watchdog of human rights in the country, that is, the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants2 and enforceable by courts in India.
- **Headquarters**: New Delhi.
- **Composition**: One Chairperson, five full-time Members and seven deemed Members.
  - A person who has been the **Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court** can become a chairman.
- **Appointment**: Appointed by the President on the recommendations of a 6 member committee consisting of the Prime Minister.
- **Tenure**: 3 years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
- **Removal**: On the **charges of proved misbehavior or incapacity**, if proved by an inquiry **conducted by a Supreme Court Judge**.

THE HINDU

Page 1

COLLEGIUM SYSTEM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

Judiciary is losing talent as govt. sits on names: SC

70 HC collegium recommendations are pending for over 10 months, says Justice Kaul; he adds that the Centre continues to segregate names despite the collegium forbidding the practice

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

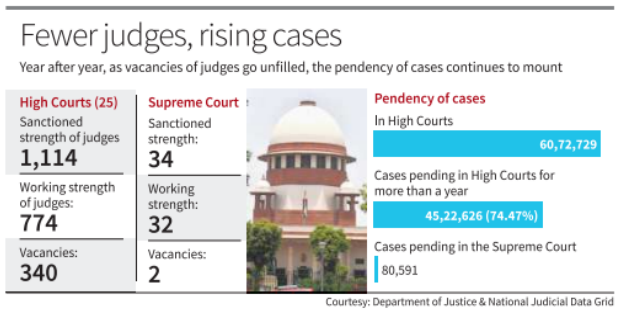
The Supreme Court on Tuesday said the judiciary was losing fresh talent as never before because prospective candidates shortlisted for judgeships in the High Courts give up as months tick by without a decision from the government on their appointment.

Many a bright legal mind, willing to sacrifice their law practice to join the Bench, have fallen victim to segregation of names by the government, who seemingly prefer one name to the other for unknown reasons, a Bench of Justices Sanjay Kishan Kaul and Sudhanshu Dhulia noted.

"People are declining to come. We try, we endeavour to get the best talent. The Bench has lost good talent because of segregation. They drop out, withdraw... I do not want to take any names, but we lost one or two very good people after they withdrew," Justice Kaul addressed Attorney-General R. Venkataramani, appearing for the Centre.

Justice Kaul drew the Attorney-General's attention to 70 names, recommended for judgeships by High Court collegiums, which have been pending with the government for over 10 months, since November 2022. "Seventy posts of High Court judges lie vacant... Once you receive the recommendations of the High Court collegium, you have to do some basic processing and forward it to the Supreme Court collegium. You have not done even that," he noted.

CONTINUED ON » PAGE 14



Context: The Supreme Court, concerned about the recent delay in processing recommendations for the **appointment and transfer of High Court judges**, has announced that it will closely monitor the issue every 10-12 days until it is resolved, as approximately **70 Collegium recommendations** remain pending with the government**.**

National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)

- **About**: NJAC is a group in charge of selecting and moving judges in the higher courts of India.
- **Established By:** 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, of 2014.
- **Objective:** The NJAC was meant to take the place of the collegium system used to choose judges.
- **Composition: 6 persons** Chief Justice of India (Chairperson), Two other senior judges of the Supreme Court, The Union Minister of Law and Justice, Two eminent persons: nominated by a committee & Leader of Opposition of LS.
    - In October 2015, the **Supreme Court's Constitution Bench**, with a majority of 4:1, ruled that the **NJAC was against the Constitution** and supported the continued use of the collegium system.

Collegium System

- In this system, **decisions about choosing judges or promoting lawyers** to the Supreme Court and moving judges between High Courts and the Supreme Court are made by a group consisting of the Chief Justice of India and the four most experienced judges of the SC.
- The way **judges are chosen and moved** around is based on decisions made by the SC, **not on a law from Parliament** or a part of the Constitution.
- The **term 'Collegium' isn't mentioned in the Indian Constitution**. It has become a practice based on legal judgments.

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