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MK Yadav Sir

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NEW SPECIES OF MUSHROOM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

Researchers identify a new mushroom species from the Western Ghats

Tiki Rajwi
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

A tiny, fragile-looking mushroom sporting a honey-yellow 'cap' found on the campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (JNTBGRI) at Palode in Thiruvananthapuram has been identified as a new species.

Turning the spotlight once again on the remarkable Western Ghats biodiversity, the discovery also gives fresh impetus to the study of the region's fungal diversity.

Researchers at the JNTBGRI identified and described the new species as belonging to the genus *Candolleomyces*. A paper by C. K. Pradeep, Principal Scientist, Microbiology Division, and P. K. Nayana, Research Student, of JNTBGRI highlighting the findings has been published in the scientific journal *Phytotaxa*.



Candolleomyces albosquamosus

The new species has been named *Candolleomyces albosquamosus* - '*albosquamosus*' for the white woolly scale-like structures on its pileus or cap. Delicate in build, the mushroom grows to a height of just about 58 mm.

Seven species of the genus *Psathyrella* reported earlier from India are now recognised as *Candolleomyces*. The discovery of a new species of the genus *Candolleomyces* in India is special given that there are only 35 species in this genus worldwide, Dr. Pradeep said.

Context: A **recently discovered tiny, fragile-looking mushroom** with a honey-yellow 'cap' was **found on the campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (JNTBGR**I) at Palode, and it has been identified as a new species.

About Study

- **Researchers at the JNTBGRI identified** and described the new species as belonging to the **genus Candolleomyces.**
- The **new species** has been **named Candolleomyces albosquamosus 'albosquamosus'** for the white woolly scalelike structures on its pileus or cap.
- Delicate in build, the **mushroom grows to a height** of just about 58 mm.
- **Seven species** of the **genus Psathyrella** reported earlier from **India are now recognised as Candolleomyces**.
- The **discovery of a new species** of the genus Candolleomyces in India is special given that there are **only 35 species in this genus.**

Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (JNTBGRI)

- Established by the Government of Kerala in 1979 at Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of Kerala. It functions under the umbrella of the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE), Government of Kerala.

Western Ghats

- **Location**: The Western Ghats form a 1600 km long mountain chain running along the west coast of India, stretching from the river Tapi in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
- **Geographical Coverage**: These **mountain ranges** traverse six Indian states, including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, each referring to them by various regional names like Sahyadri and Nilgiris.
- **Climate**: Tropical humid climate, characterized by significant rainfall.
- **World Heritage Status**: In 2012, UNESCO designated the Western Ghats as a world heritage site, recognizing their ecological and cultural significance.

PIB

Oct 31

SARDAR PATEL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – History)

Prime Minister remembers Sardar Patel on his Jayanti

Context: The **Prime Minister of India** has paid **tributes to Sardar Patel on his Jayanti**. PM said that with his indomitable spirit, visionary statesmanship and the extraordinary dedication Sardar Patel shaped the destiny of our nation.

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

- **Born**: 31st October 1875 in Nadiad, Gujarat.
- **First Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister** of India.
- He always **requested the people of India to live together** by uniting (Ek Bharat) in order to create a foremost India (Shresth Bharat).
- This **ideology still reflects in the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative** which seeks to make India Self-Reliant.
- **Headed various Committees**: Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Committee on Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas., and the Provincial Constitution Committee.
- **Title of "Sardar**: He earned this title by women of Bardoli after spearheading a no-tax campaign by peasants there.
- He was awarded the **Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1991**
- **Statue of Unity:** It is built in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Sadhu Hill.

Contribution

- **Integrating India:** In 1947, Sardar Patel, India's Deputy PM, adeptly integrated diverse regions, averting unrest and fostering India's unity.
- **Civil services in Independent India**: Sardar Patel is credited with laying the groundwork for the Indian Civil Service in free India, aiming to establish a robust unified national administration.
- His vision aimed at building a strong and vibrant administrative system.
- **Border Security**: Patel conceptualized some of the **greatest policies to keep India secured** from border countries' attack. He wanted India to focus on - The need for strengthening the defense force & Examining and reshuffling the military position in various borders.

MERI MAATI MERA DESH

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Governance)

'Meri Maati, Mera Desh': Soil from 36 states & UTs, 766 dists at Kartavya Path

UPASIKA SINGHAL
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 30

PEOPLE FROM different parts of the country carrying soil from over 700 districts thronged Kartavya Path in Delhi as part of the 'Meri Maati, Mera Desh' initiative on Monday. Dressed in traditional outfits, people stood in long queues to pour the soil in the 'Amrit Kalash'.

On October 31, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will participate in a programme marking the culmination of the 'Meri Maati, Mera Desh' campaign's Amrit Kalash Yatra at Kartavya Path. The campaign is a tribute to the bravehearts who have sacrificed their lives for the country. "We received an invite from the Ministry of Culture to perform at the programme," said Lekh Pal Dhurvey who was playing the dhol and had come from Dindori district in Madhya Pradesh. "We've been here all day and got to see different types of dance forms and music," he added.



People from across the country participate in the campaign at Kartavya Path on Monday. *Praveen Khanna*

The participants of the 'Meri Maati, Mera Desh' campaign came from 7,500 blocks from 36 states and Union Territories. According to BJP sources, around 75,000 youth activists from across the country had begun trickling into the city from Sunday and another 25,000 more were expected to arrive by Tuesday.

The programme was also attended by NCC, BSF, CISF, and CRPF personnel.

Context: Recently, **people from various regions of the country** gathered at Kartavya Path in Delhi, where they carried soil from over 700 districts as part of the **'Meri Maati, Mera Desh' initiative.**

Meri Maati, Mera Desh

- **About:** The 'Meri Mati Mera Desh' campaign is an initiative launched to honor the brave hearts who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country.
    - It involves installing special inscriptions in panchayats across the nation in memory of these heroes.
- **The 'Amrit Kalash Yatra':** It is a part of the **'Meri Mati Mera Desh' campaign.** During this yatra, 7,500 pots carrying soil from different parts of the country will be brought to the national capital along with saplings.
- These pots will be used **to create an 'Amrit Vatika' near the National War Memorial,** symbolizing **'Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat.'**

Key Points

- Events have been planned at the **panchayat, village, block, urban local body**, and State and national levels, respectively.
- **The five-point agenda includes** the installation of a shilaphalakam (memorial plaque), as per specifications, bearing the "names of those who have made the supreme sacrifice".
- **Work for the shilaphalakam may be executed** through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), leveraging local materials and resources.
- **'Vasudha Vandhan' envisages every gram panchayat** or village renewing "Mother Earth by planting 75 saplings of indigenous species and developing an Amrit Vatika".
- **'Veeron Ka Vandan' will felicitate freedom fighters**, and the families of deceased freedom fighters.

DTE Oct 30

IEA WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK 2023

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

IEA World Energy Outlook 2023: Fossil fuel demand to peak by 2030, urgent investment shift needed

Context: **Recent data from the International Energy Agency (IEA)** in the latest World Energy Outlook report predicts **that global emissions are on track to raise temperatures** by around 2.4 degrees Celsius under existing policy settings.

Key Points

- The **report's standout statement** is the anticipated peak in fossil fuel demand by the end of this decade.
- Noting positive shifts **towards Net-Zero commitments and clean energy**, it highlighted the urgent need for increased investment, diversified energy sources, and geopolitical considerations in the global energy transition.
- **For India, it commended energy** progress but underscored the continued rise in fossil and space cooling demand.
- **For the first time, the IEA projected** that **fossil fuel demand will peak** by the end of this decade under the STEPS scenario.

Areas of Concern

- There is a need to **scale up clean energy investment**, particularly in emerging markets and developing economies outside of China, as these regions have witnessed stagnant investment since 2015.
- The **report emphasised the importance of ensuring** a balanced mix of **investments, rather than relying solely on solar, wind power**, and electric vehicles.
- The **potential for energy and mineral security concerns** as the sector transforms globally, leading to supply concentration and critical mineral shortages for clean energy technologies.

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.

TIMES OF INDIA Oct 31

AMANGARH TIGER RESERVE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

Rising tiger no. pushing Amangarh leopards into human habitations

Context: The **tiger population at the Amangarh Tiger Reserve** has increased from 21 mature **tigers and six cubs in 2021 to 28 mature tigers** and four cubs now.

Amangarh Tiger Reserve

- **Geographical Location**: Amangarh is situated in the **Bijnor district** of the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- **Regional Setting**: This area is **part of the Terai region** and encompasses approximately 578 square kilometers.
- **Boundary Proximity**: Amangarh **shares its boundaries with the Jim Corbett** National Park, which is located in the neighboring state of Uttarakhand.
- **Historical Connection**: Originally, **Amangarh was a part of the Jim Corbett National** Park.
  - However, when the state of Uttarakhand was established, Jim Corbett became part of Uttarakhand, while Amangarh remained in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Tiger Reserve Status**: In 2012, Amangarh was officially designated as a tiger reserve.

Tiger (Panthera tigris)

- **9 sub-species of tiger** existed in the past out of which **3 have been extinct** (Turkey, Bali, Java).
- The tigers are an "**umbrella" species** as by rescuing them, everything beneath their ecological umbrella is saved.
- **A keystone & flagship species:** Being the dominant predators of the ecosystem, Tigers ensure that the numbers of herbivores like deer are kept balanced, thus preventing overgrazing, & ensuring well-being of the forests.
- **Conservation status – IUCN:** Endangered, **Wildlife protection Act, 1972:** Schedule I, **CITES**: Appendix I
- **Total Tiger Reserves in India –** 53.
  - Latest one being **Guru Ghasidas National Park** & and **Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary** in Chhattisgarh.
  - **Maximum Tiger reserves** – Maharashtra and MP (6 each).

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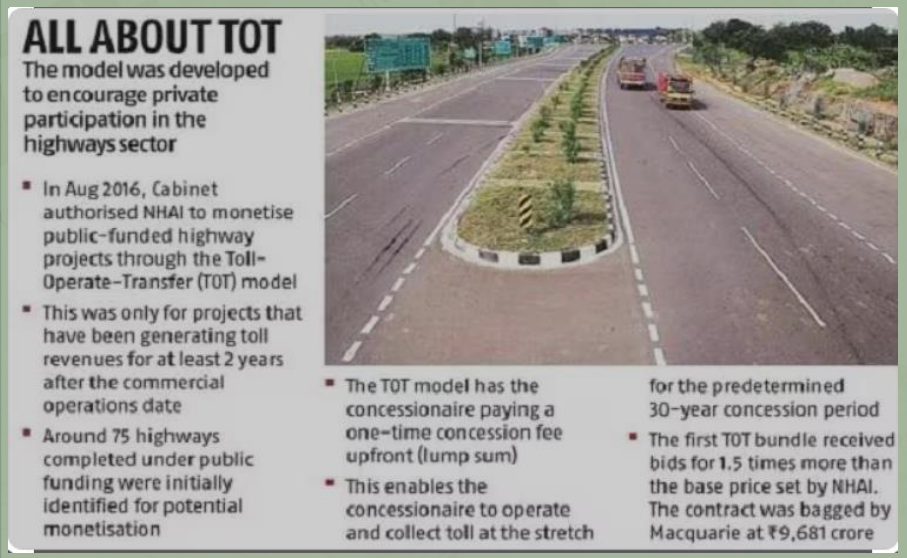
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TOT MODEL

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

NHAI Awards Toll, Operate, Transfer (TOT) Bundles 11 and 12 for Rs. 6,584 Crore

Context: The **National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)** recently a**warded two highway** monetisation projects worth Rs 6,584 in the **toll, operate, and transfer (TOT) mode**.



Toll Operate Transfer (TOT) Model

- **Background: In 2016, the Cabinet Committee** on Economic Affairs (CCEA) granted authorization to the NHAI to monetize publicly funded national highway projects and approved the Toll-Operate-Transfer (ToT) model.
- **Criteria: Under the ToT model**, operational **public-funded projects with a minimum of two years** of operation are put up for bidding.
  - In this process, **the right to collect and appropriate fees** is assigned to concessionaires (developers or investors) for a predetermined concession period, typically 30 years, against an upfront payment to NHAI.
- **Assignment Based on Toll Revenue Potential:** The assignment of rights is determined based on the toll revenue potential of the identified national highway projects.
- **Operation & Maintenance**: The concessionaires are responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of these projects throughout the concession period.
- **Encouraging Private Participation**: The ToT model has been developed with the objective of encouraging greater private sector participation in the highway sector.

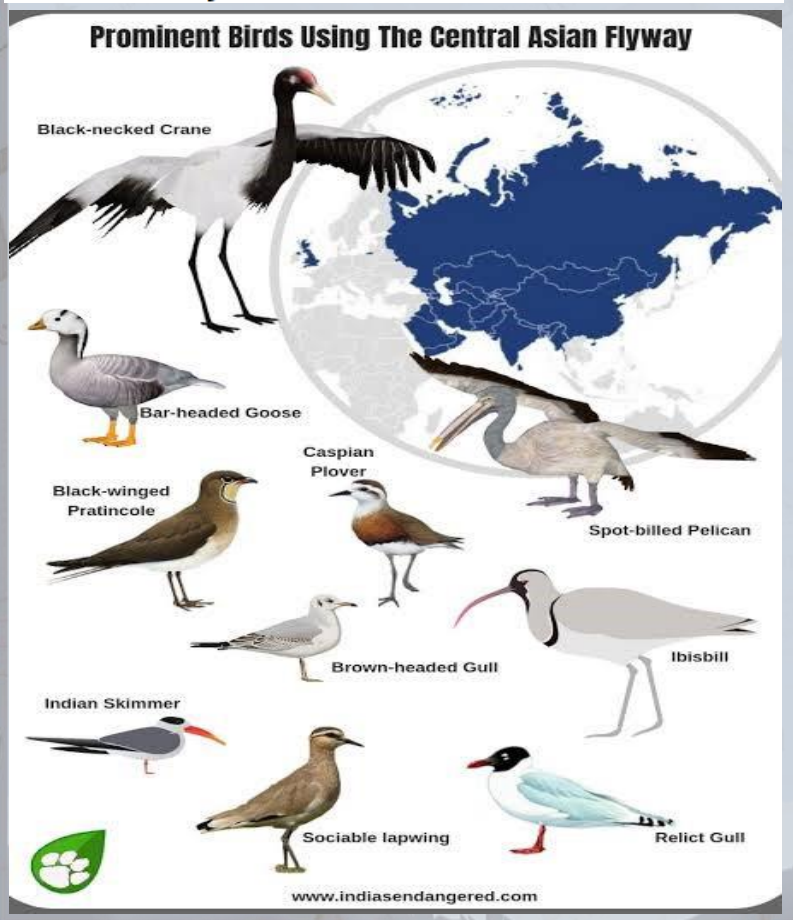
NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

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MIGRATION OF BIRDS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

Waterbodies desilted and deepened to attract birds to Point Calimere sanctuary



Context: The **forest department of Tamil Nadu** is preparing to augment waterbodies to attract more birds as the **migratory season at Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary** is set to peak.

- **Some of the migratory birds** spotted **include Little Stint, Lesser Sand Plover, Marsh Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper**, Common Greenshank, Common Redshank, Wood Sandpiper, Eurasian Curlew, Painted Stork and Oriental Pratincole.

Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary

- **Established**: In 1967 and is situated in the state of Tamil Nadu.
- **Key points**: It houses the **famous bird sanctuary of Vedaranyam** and the Talaignayar forests.
  - It is flanked by the **Bay of Bengal in the east** and **Palk Strait in the south**.
  - It primarily focuses on the **protection and conservation of the black antelopes,** an endangered and endemic species that are found in this region.
  - It is **designated as a Ramsar site**.
- **Flora**: It has mangroves, tropical evergreen forests, and grassland ecosystems.
- **Fauna**: Wild boar, macaque, black buck, chital, Great flamingo, Painted Stork, Little Stint,seagull,l and Brown-headed gull are normally found in the sanctuary.

Central Asian Flyway

- The Central Asian Flyway (CAF) covers a large continental area of Eurasia between the Arctic and Indian Oceans and the associated island chains. The Flyway comprises several important migration routes of waterbirds.

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RTI ACT
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Governance)

RTI Act fast becoming a dead letter, says SC

Fill Up Vacancies Immediately, Orders Court

Dhananjay.Mahapatra
@timesgroup.com



Getty Images

Seven of 11 information commissioner posts in the Central Information Commission are vacant and the incumbent ICs are scheduled to retire in November, said advocate Prashant Bhushan. The Jharkhand SIC stopped functioning since May 2020 as all 11 IC posts fell vacant. All IC posts in Telangana fell vacant in February and Tripura in July 2021, Bhushan added

New Delhi: The Right to Information Act, enacted in 2005 to mandate public authorities to share information with citizens to ensure transparency in governance, is fast becoming a "dead letter law", the Supreme Court lamented on Monday after finding that the Central Information Commission and state ICs were plagued with vacancies and were unable to decide public complaints.

Advocate Prashant Bhushan, appearing for petitioner social activist Anjali Bhardwaj, informed a bench comprising CJI D Y Chandrachud and Justices J B Pardiwala and Manoj Misra that of the 11 posts of information commissioners in the CIC, seven were vacant and the incumbent ICs were scheduled to retire in November.

He said state information commissions were in worse shape. The Jharkhand state information commission had stopped functioning since May 2020 as all 11 posts of ICs were vacant. All posts of ICs in Telangana SIC fell vacant in February and Tripura in July 2021, he said.

The bench asked additional solicitor general Aishwarya Bhati to instruct the Union government to collate information relating to all state ICs with regard to sanctioned posts of ICs, number of vacancies, vacancies anticipated by March 31 next year and number of complaints and appeals under RTI Act pending before these bodies. It sought a report from the Centre in three weeks.

The SC also directed the Centre and states to take immediate steps to notify vacancies and initiate the process for filling them up. "States, by failing to fill up vacancies in information commissions, have rendered the RTI Act a dead letter law," it said.

The RTI Act came into force on June 15, 2005, and was intended "to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

Bhardwaj informed the court that Maharashtra SIC was without a chief and functioning with only four commissioners even though over 115,000 appeals/complaints were pending. She said Jharkhand SIC was completely defunct since May 2020 and no appeals/complaints were being registered or disposed of for the last three years.

Tripura SIC was defunct since July 2021 and Telangana SIC since February 2023 even though more than 10,000 appeals/complaints were pending, Bhardwaj said. Karnataka SIC was functioning with five commissioners and six posts were lying vacant. More than 40,000 appeals/complaints were pending before the commission, she added.

The West Bengal SIC was functioning with three commissioners with around 12,000 appeals/complaints pending. Odisha SIC was functioning with three commissioners while more than 16,000 appeals/complaints were pending. Bihar SIC was functioning with two commissioners while more than 8,000 appeals/complaints were pending. Bhardwaj said.

Context: The **Supreme Court recently expressed concern** about the **Right to Information Act of 2005**, which aimed to ensure transparency but is now facing issues due to vacancies in the Central Information Commission and state ICs, **rendering it a "dead letter law."**

Right to Information Act of 2005

- The **rules and procedures governing citizens**' right to information are outlined by this legislation.
- **Establishment**: The former Freedom of Information Act, 2002, was replaced by it.
- **Fundamental Right:** RTI is a part of the fundamental right of Cnstitution.
  - **Article 19(1)**: Freedom of speech and expression.
  - **Article 21:** Right to life and Personal liberty
- **Covered under RTI**: All bodies, which are **constituted under the Constitution** or under any law or under any Government notification or all bodies, **including NGOs,** which are owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Government are covered.
- **All private bodies,** which are **owned, controlled or substantially** financed by the **Government** are directly covered.

Objective of the Right to Information Act

- To empower the citizens
- To promote transparency and accountability
- To contain corruption
- To enhance people's participation in democratic process

Key Provisions

- **Section 4** of the RTI Act requires suo motu disclosure of information by each public authority.
- **Section 8 (1)** enumerates exemptions from providing information under the RTI Act.
- **Section 8 (2**) allows for the disclosure of information that is exempted under the Official Secrets Act, 1923, if it serves a larger public interest.

LIVEMINT

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NCLAT'S JURISDICTION
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Governance)

SC pardons NCLAT bench in Finolex case

Fines the former executive chairman of Finolex Cables, Deepak Chhabria

Krishna Yadav
krishna.yadav@livemint.com
NEW DELHI



The court observed that the NCLAT members "wilfully" defied the apex court order. PTI

The Supreme Court on Monday pardoned the two members of the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) bench who were held in contempt of court for defying the top court's directives in the Finolex Cables Ltd case.

The decision followed the resignation of judicial member Rakesh Kumar and technical member Alok Srivastava, having submitted an unconditional apology for not complying with the top court's order.

The apex court also imposed fines on Deepak Chhabria, the former executive chairman of Finolex Cables, for withholding the results of voting at the annual general meeting (AGM) through the company's scrutinizer. Chhabria was directed to deposit ₹1 crore into the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund within two weeks, and the scrutinizer was asked to deposit ₹10 lakh as a fine into the relief fund within the same period.

During the court hearing, the examination of CCTV footage of the NCLAT proceedings on 13 October revealed that lawyers representing both sides informed the NCLAT bench about the Supreme Court's order not to issue any further orders until the declaration of the annual general meeting (AGM results). The court observed that the NCLAT members "wilfully" defied the apex court order.

Both the members in question tried to convince the court that they were not properly told about the order, to which the chief justice said: "The officers of courts, the lawyers are telling them. The order is right there. The lawyers want to submit. If I were the judge and I am informed that SC order is there, I will say produce it, and I will defer the pronouncement."

He further addressed the issue of communication, stating, "It's very obvious that the fact of the order being passed was mentioned to them. What was in the order was mentioned to them. They say that the order was not communicated to them officially. What is official? How do we officially communicate? Should the CJI call the president of the NCLAT and say, 'Hey, one of my colleagues passed this order today?'"

However, the court decided not to take any further action against both members and noted, "We are of the view that there was an attempt to defy the orders of this court and censure the member. However, we would be resting the matter here."

The court also noted that the scrutinizer of the company defied court orders by withholding the results. The scrutinizer argued that he acted on behalf of Deepak Chhabria, who instructed him to withhold based on legal advice from a former chief justice. The court noted that Chhabria was the beneficiary of withholding the results, and both are liable for fines.

On 18 October, the Supreme Court issued show-cause notices to both NCLAT members and summoned them to explain why they should not be held in contempt of court. The Chief Justice of India expressed concern, stating, "I am not talking about Justice Ashok Bhushan... but NCLT and NCLAT have gone down to rot now. This case is an illustration of that decline." The court transferred this case to the NCLAT chairperson's bench to hear and decide.

The dispute emerged when NCLAT imposed a status quo on the AGM of Finolex Cables held on 26 September. This led Prakash Chhabria to approach the top court against NCLAT's decision, which was overturned on the same day. The Supreme Court instructed the meeting's scrutinizer to release the AGM results and directed NCLAT not to issue any orders until the results were declared.

FACT OF THE MATTER

THE dispute arose when NCLAT imposed a status quo on Finolex Cables' 26 Sep AGM

THIS led Prakash Chhabria to move SC against NCLAT's decision, which was overturned

SC instructed the meeting's scrutinizer to release the results and asked NCLAT not to issue any orders

Context: Recently, the **Supreme Court granted a pardon** to the two **members of the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal** (NCLAT) bench who had been held in contempt of court case.

Background of Issue

- The **origins of the recent action by the Supreme Court** can be traced back to a **dispute involving Finolex Cables**, a prominent participant in the Indian cable and wire industry.
- The **conflict brought before the NCLAT** revolved around accusations of corporate mismanagement and various legal matters.

National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)

- **About:** This is a quasi-judicial body designed to address civil corporate disputes under the Companies Act, 2013.
- **Establishment**: It came into existence on June 1, 2016, in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013.
- **Formation Basis**: The formation of this authority was a result of the **Balakrishna Eradi committee's recommendations** on laws concerning insolvency and company winding-up.
- **Composition**: It comprises a President and the necessary complement of Judicial and Technical Members.
- **Functions**
  - **Adjudicating appeals against NCLT orders** in accordance with Section 61 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC).
  - **Hearing and resolving appeals** related to directives, decisions, or orders issued by the Competition Commission of India (CCI).
  - **Examining and resolving appeals concerning** orders issued by the National Financial Reporting Authority.

Contempt of Courts

- In India, the offence of contempt of court is committed when a person either disobeys a court order **(civil contempt),** or when a person says or does anything that scandalizes, prejudices, or interferes with judicial proceedings and the administration of justice **(criminal contempt).**
- Contempt of court can be punished with imprisonment or a fine, or both.

TRIBUNE Oct 30

ELECTORAL BOND SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

Electoral bond scheme: Citizens don't have right to know source of political funds, AG tells SC

Context: Recently, the **Attorney General of India informed the Supreme Court** that the **electoral bond scheme, a method of political party funding**, is believed to promote clean money, and he argued that **citizens do not possess** the right to information about the source of funds **under Article 19(1)(a)** of the Constitution.

- The **scheme in question extends the benefit of confidentiality** to the contributor. It ensures and promotes clean money being contributed.
- It **ensures abiding by tax obligations.** Thus, it does not fall foul of any existing right,

Electoral Bond Scheme

- **About:** Electoral bonds function as financial instruments, resembling promissory notes. They are **intended for donations to political parties**, which can later redeem these bonds.
- **Eligibility**: Citizens of India or Indian incorporated entities are eligible to purchase these bonds.
- **Purchase Options**: These bonds are available for purchase in denominations of **₹1,000, ₹10,000, ₹10 lakh, and ₹1 crore** from specified branches of the **State Bank of India.**
  - **Purchases**: Individuals, whether alone or in conjunction with others, have the option to purchase these bonds.
- **Designated Redemption:** Electoral bonds can **only be redeemed** in the specified account of a legally **registered** political party.
- **KYC Requirements**: Buyers must meet all **existing Know Your Customer (KYC) norms** and make payments from a bank account to acquire electoral bonds.
- **Limited Lifespan**: 15 days, preventing them from functioning as a parallel currency.
- **Donor Identity Exception**: Donors who contribute less than ₹20,000 to political parties through the purchase of electoral bonds are not required to provide identity details.

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