

Q.

What do you know about the 10th Schedule of the Indian CoI? Evaluate its performance by analysing the loopholes in it. (250 words).

Tenth's Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the Anti-Defection laws of the members of Legislative Assembly, sitting MPs etc. It has been inserted by 52nd Amendment (1985).

Grounds for disqualifications:

- 1) If any elected member gives up his membership voluntarily.
- 2) If any member who is independent, joins any political party after elections.
- 3) If any nominated member joins any political party after 6 months of the elections.

The Decision of the disqualification is referred to the Speaker of the house & his/her decision is final. but it is subjected to Judicial Review.

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Issues with Anti defection law?

1. Undermining the MPs and MLAs as they will not be vocal about their views and have to follow parties' decision/direction blindly.
2. Violates the Fundamental Rights Art 19 Freedom to speech and expression
3. Controversial Role of Speaker : Speaker might work bias as towards the ruling party and also there are no time frame for speaker to decide the decision.
4. No subjective to 'Split' → Split is not be recognized but merger is been recognized.
5. Promotes Horse trading : large number of members are changing their political parties very frequently. Hence disturbing the democratic setup of the country.
6. Obstacle in effective working of policies Regular changing the parties and "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" slogan will definitely obstruct the functioning of the Government.
7. Allows wholesale defection, but retail defection is not allowed. Hence creating horse trading situation.

Way forward :-

1. The Decision of the Disqualification should be with Election commission and not with speaker.
2. MPs and MLAs should be given freedom to speech and expression at every context. And should be only limited to only few areas.
3. Inter Party Democracy should be promoted.
4. To govern Political parties there is a need of proper legislation and Political parties should be brought under RTI Act 2015.

Q. The imperative for a global shift to Net 0 emissions has stark implications for developing nations. In this context, discuss the challenges for India in achieving its Net-Zero targets. (250 words).

From COP27 only the Net 0 emissions are the main point of lookout to tackle the Climate Change. It is impossible to be with Zero emissions suddenly. But rapidly we can go forward.

Hence Recently also in COP28, UAE, countries have talked about Net Zero emissions and their respective targets and also Stocktale.

Net Zero emission does not refer to actual zero emission of Carbon or GHG by any country.

But it refers to the Net Neutrality of GHG, Carbon emission but some human activities.

Hence India, at COP26 of UNFCCC, announced its target to achieve Net Zero by 2070.

Challenges for India in Net Zero :

- 1) India's coal production through fossil fuel contributes to 64% of the production.
- 2) India is a developing country. Hence consumption of coal; fossil fuel energy, Natural Gas, Oil plays a significant role in India's Economy.
- 3) India is a country, lacks a advanced technology and also infrastructure of Renewable Energy to meet the demand of entire country is not possible right now.
- 4) India also lacks infrastructure and storage capacity of energy generated.

5) India lacks a strong and efficient policy framework for Renewable energy.

6) Urbanisation process in India is at its peak and also at its service sector for that majority consume more refined form of Energy.

"Despite all advances in Technology, ~~oil~~, coal and gas still power more than 60% of the India today".

7) Awareness regarding Smart Meters, sustainable development, Research and Development is missing in India's growing population.

Government Initiatives :

1) India has come up with Panchsheel Actions to generate awareness and acceptance of reducing the emissions.

2) LIFE - Lifestyle for Environment to combat climate change

3) Green Climate fund, Hydrogen Energy mission etc...

But, a comprehensive and collective legal framework with a uniformity is required to achieve Net Zero emission by 2070.