



CURRENT AFFAIRS



Argasia Education PVT. Ltd. (GST NO.-09AAPCAI478E1ZH)
Address: Basement C59 Noida, opposite to Priyagold Building gate, Sector 02,
Pocket I, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, 201301, CONTACT NO:-8448440231

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Electric Vehicle (EV)

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Introduction:-

- An electric vehicle (EV) is one that operates on an electric motor for propulsion.
- Electric Vehicles (EV's) include all types of vehicles like road, rail, surface and underwater vessels, aircraft etc,
- In the late 19th century EVs first came into existence, when electricity was among the preferred methods for motor vehicle propulsion. But it has drawn a considerable amount of interest in the past decade amid a problem of rising carbon footprint and other environmental impacts of fuel-based vehicles.
- The International Energy Agency said in 2021 that governments should do more to meet climate goals, including policies for heavy electric vehicles.
- Electric vehicle sales may increase from 2% of global share in 2016 to 30% by 2030.
- An electric vehicle may be powered by different methods like, through a collector system by electricity from off-vehicle sources, battery, solar panels, fuel cells etc.

Types of electric vehicles:

- **Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV):** These vehicles are fully powered by electricity. They don't have an internal combustion engine, fuel cell, or fuel tank. These are more efficient as compared to hybrid and plug-in hybrids.
- **Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV):** These vehicles use both the internal combustion (usually petrol) engine and the battery-powered motor. The petrol engine is used both to drive and charge when the battery is empty.
- **Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV):** These are hybrid electric vehicles whose battery can be recharged by plugging it into an external source of electric power. These vehicles use both an internal combustion engine and a battery. This means the vehicle's battery can be charged with electricity rather than the engine.
- **Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV):** In these vehicles electric energy is produced from chemical energy. For example, a hydrogen FCEV.

Advantages of Electric Vehicles

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Lower running cost
- Environment friendly
- Reduce dependence on petroleum
- Low maintenance & servicing cost
- Better Energy Efficiency
- Lesser vibration
- Lesser noise

Government of India Schemes and Initiatives for Promotion of Electric Vehicles

1) Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME)

FAME – II scheme came into force from April 1, 2019. Government cleared a Rs 10,000-crore programme under this scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to promote & encourage faster adoption of electric and

hybrid vehicles. The Phase-II of FAME India Scheme is being implemented through following three components:

- Demand Incentives
- Establishment of network of Charging Stations
- Administration of Scheme including Publicity, IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities.

2) In 2013, India promoted 'National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020' with the main objective to make a major shift to electric vehicles and to address the issues of national energy security, air pollution, and growth of domestic manufacturing capabilities. Under this scheme facilities like subsidies, create supporting infrastructure for promotion & development of electric vehicles.

3) India is among a handful of countries that support the global EV30@30 campaign, which aims for at least 30% new vehicle sales to be electric by 2030. The main aim is to help realise the multiple benefits offered by electric mobility for innovation, economic and industrial development, energy security, and reduction of local air pollution.

Anoop Singh

PMLA VERDICT

Supreme court in the recent judgement in the **Vijay Mandal Chaudhary vs UOI** has upheld the amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, which has created a furor in the political circles. This is due to the apprehension of the political parties and other activists that it can be misused by the government of the day adversely.

WHAT ARE THE RECENT CHANGES?

First of all the term of money laundering has been redefined. Money laundering was earlier not an independent crime, but the amendment seeks to treat money laundering as a stand alone crime .Secondly under **Section 3** of the PMLA , the

person shall be considered to be involved in the act of money laundering if he is involved in Concealment, possession, Use or projecting untainted property, claiming as untainted property, acquisition. Also under this amendment a person will be considered to be involved in the money laundering , till the time he is getting the fruits of activities related to the money laundering.

WHAT ARE THE INTENTIONS BEHIND IT?

1. **STRICT VIGIL:** On the the uncontrolled black money which is in circulation in the market and is used for the purpose of tax evasion , terrorism etc.
2. **FORMALISATION:** Of the economy, by deterring the people to fall for the money laundering.
3. **NEW ALTERNATIVES:** Like crypto currency, requires much tougher sanctions to deal with the emerging problems.

WHAT COULD BE THE PROBABLE ISSUES FOR WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE PROTESTING?

1. **VAGUE DEFINITIONS:** Section 3 of the act says” Whosoever directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is a party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected with the **proceeds of the crime** including concealment, possession , acquisition or the use and projecting and claiming it as untainted property”. This definition makes a difficult reading on the use of the proceeds of the crime.
2. **LEGALITY:** According to the lawyer Abhinav Shekhari’s analysis it was concluded that PMLA is not a penal statute , but a sui generis one. i.e. law can according to the court can overlook several constitutional safeguards.
3. **ECIR ISSUES:** Enforcement case information report is considered to not to be shared with the individuals. While on the other hand the FIR can be shared with the individuals.
4. **MISUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:** ED which works under the central government can be misused by the government of the day and hence could act as a political leverage in their hands.
5. **Section 63 of PMLA :**States that information must be given by the accused, false information or no information will constitute another offence however compelling the accused to be a witness against themselves is violative of the right against self-incrimination.

WHAT COULD BE THE WAY FORWARD?

Though PMLA amendment has been brought out with the good intention of keeping a vigil on the money laundering, terrorism control and tax evasion but it

has caused some serious repercussion in the political scenario. What is the need of the hour is to create a political good will and the acceptance in the social setup. Also since it has now become the law of the land, it needs to be respected by creating a general awareness among the masses. In this way we will be able to enhance the transparency and formalization in the Indian economy.

Samarth singh

