



CURRENT AFFAIRS



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"The Dawn of Solar Era: India's Contributions to a Sustainable Global Energy Landscape"

This article covers "Daily Current Affairs" and topic details of "The Dawn of Solar Era: India's Contributions to a Sustainable Global Energy Landscape"

Syllabus mapping:

GS-3: Economy: Energy sector: Renewable Energy contribution in the India energy basket.

For Prelims:

What is the International Solar Festival? What are the key facts related to renewable energy? What is Internal Solar Alliance? What are the schemes related to the Renewable energy sector?

For Mains:

How renewable energy is contributing to achieving net zero emissions by 2070, What does the role of solar energy play in this target? what are the challenges currently India is facing, and what solutions are to achieve the full potential of solar energy?

Why in the News?

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, addressing the inaugural International Solar Festival in New Delhi via video conference, highlighted that India's solar energy capacity has surged 32-fold over the past decade.

What is the International Solar Festival?

The first International Solar Festival, organized by the International Solar Alliance (ISA), highlights and celebrates the transformative impact of solar energy on communities across member countries. The festival showcases how solar power is transforming lives by providing new opportunities, improving energy access, and contributing to economic and social development.

International Solar Alliance (ISA) 2015

Founder: The ISA was co-founded by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and then-French President François Hollande during the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris.

Headquarters: Gurugram, Haryana, India.

Structure:

Governing Council: The Governing Council is the supreme decision-making body of the ISA. Members: Composed of representatives from member countries, with each member having one vote.

Assembly: The Assembly is responsible for policy decisions and approving the budget and work plans of the ISA. Members: Includes representatives from all member countries, with meetings held annually.

Current Membership: 100 member countries **Mandate:** The International Solar Alliance's mandate is to promote the adoption and deployment of solar energy globally, particularly in solar-rich countries situated between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Key Initiatives and Programs: Solar Technology Mission which focuses on accelerating the development and deployment of solar technologies. Solar Financing Facility that Aims to provide financial support and incentives to encourage investment in solar energy projects.



India's Renewable Energy Basket

Commitments: India aims to achieve approximately 50% of its cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy sources by 2030.

Current Statistics (as of December 31, 2022):

1. Installed Renewable Energy Capacity: 167.75 GW.
2. Projects Under Development: 78.75 GW.
3. Projects Under Bidding: 32.60 GW.

Global Rankings:

1. 4th in Renewable Energy Installed Capacity.

2. 4th in Wind Power Capacity.
3. 4th in Solar Power Capacity (according to REN21 Renewables 2022 Global Status Report).

Capacity Growth:

Total Renewable Energy Capacity (including large hydro): Expanded from 76.37 GW in March 2014 to 167.75 GW by December 2022, representing a growth of about 2.20 times.

Solar Power Capacity: Rose from 2.63 GW in March 2014 to 63.30 GW in December 2022, marking a significant increase of 24.07 times.

India's Achievements in Solar Energy:

- A. India was the first G20 nation to meet its Paris Agreement renewable energy commitments.
- B. Solar capacity in India has increased 32-fold in the last decade.
- C. India aims to achieve 500 gigawatts of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030.

Table: Renewable Energy Sector-wise Cumulative Achievements (as of 31.12.2022)

Sector	Installed Capacity (GW)	Under Implementation (GW)	Tenderd (GW)	Total Installed/Pipeline (GW)
Solar Power	63.30	51.13	20.34	134.77
Wind Power	41.93	12.93	1.20	56.06
Bio Energy	10.73	---	---	10.73
Small Hydro	4.94	0.54	0.00	5.48
Hybrid/Round the Clock (RTC)/Peaking Power/Thermal + RE Bundling	---	---	11.06	11.06
Sub-Total	120.90	64.60	32.60	218.10
Large Hydro	46.85	14.15	---	61.00
Total	167.75	78.75	32.60	279.10

Table: Achievements and Objectives Under Various Solar Energy Schemes (as of 31.12.2022)

Scheme/Program	Objectives	Achievements
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)	Promote decentralized solar power generation for farmers.	88.45 MW of solar power plants installed under Component-A. 1.81 lakh stand-alone solar pumps installed under Component-B. 1,174 pumps solarized under Component-C.

Rooftop Solar (RTS) Programme Phase-II	Increase residential sector adoption of rooftop solar systems. Achieve the target of 4 GW capacity.	1.66 GW capacity is installed in the residential sector (against a target of 4 GW). A total of nearly 7.6 GW capacity of grid-connected RTS plants is installed nationwide.
Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme for Grid-Connected Solar PV Projects	Develop large-scale grid-connected solar PV projects.	8.2 GW projects awarded. - 1.5 GW commissioned.
Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects:	Facilitate the development of large solar parks and ultra-mega solar power projects.	57 Solar Parks approved with a cumulative capacity of 39.28 GW across 13 states.
PLI Scheme: National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	Enhance Domestic Production of High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules:	Rs. 24,000 crore outlay for achieving GW scale manufacturing capacity. 8.7 GW capacity awarded under Tranche-I with Rs. 4,500 crore outlay, currently under implementation.
Green Energy Corridor	Develop infrastructure for transmitting renewable energy.	8,759 ckm of intra-state transmission lines were constructed.
Human Resource Development Programme	Train and develop skilled professionals for the solar energy sector.	4,363 Suryamitras trained from April 2021 to December 2022, totaling 51,529 trained Suryamitras.
Renewable Energy Research and Technological Advancement (RE-RTD) Program	Promote research and development in renewable energy technologies.	17 R&D projects focused on cost reduction, reliability, and efficiency improvement of renewable energy systems and components.

Challenges India is facing to tap the full potential of Solar Energy:

Technological Limitations in Photovoltaic Efficiency: Most sunlight-hitting photovoltaic (PV) cells are lost during the conversion process, resulting in current efficiencies of 17-20%.

Solar Intermittency and Storage Challenges: Solar power is intermittent and requires costly storage solutions to ensure availability during non-sunny periods.

Geographic Variations in Solar Intensity: Solar energy production is uneven, with less energy generated in higher latitudes or areas with significant cloud cover and pollution.

Cost Competitiveness with Other Energy Sources: High upfront costs of solar installation can be prohibitive, affecting the return on investment despite available incentives.

Land Use Requirements: Utility-scale solar farms require large land areas, raising concerns about land availability and environmental impact.

Supply Chain and Equipment Availability: Dependence on imported solar components and the local supply chain's capacity to meet the increasing demand can lead to delays and higher costs.

Grid Integration and Connectivity: Integrating a large volume of solar power into India's existing electrical grid is challenging due to grid stability issues and the need for substantial infrastructure upgrades.

Skilled Workforce Shortage: There is a shortage of trained professionals for solar panel installation, maintenance, and technical support, which can hinder project development and operational efficiency.

Solar Panel Life Cycle and Environmental Impact: Solar panels degrade over time and pose challenges related to recycling and environmental impact during production and disposal.

Solutions to tap the full potential of Solar energy in India:

1. Enhancing Photovoltaic Efficiency: Advanced technologies, such as multi-junction PV cells and bifacial panels, can significantly improve photovoltaic efficiency.

2. Increasing Solar Reliability: Net metering and advances in battery technology enhance solar reliability and storage efficiency.

3. Optimizing Solar Intensity Utilization: Solar tracking technology and AI-powered optimization improve energy yield by maximizing solar exposure.

4. Improving Cost-Effectiveness: Federal and state incentives, along with advancements in materials and domestic panel production, aim to reduce solar installation costs.

5. Addressing Land Use Concerns: Design optimization and agrivoltaics help minimize land use and integrate solar panels with agricultural activities.

6. Mitigating Environmental Impact: Research into panel recycling and efforts to extend the lifespan of solar panels address environmental concerns related to production and disposal.

7. Strengthening Supply Chain and Equipment Availability: Encouraging domestic manufacturing of solar components through production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes and fostering partnerships to improve local supply chain capacity.

8. Building a Skilled Workforce: Expanding training programs and educational initiatives to build a skilled workforce, and supporting industry-academia collaborations to address the shortage of qualified professionals.

9. Key Strategies for Solar Adoption suggested by India's Prime Minister

Awareness: Increasing knowledge about the need for sustainable energy.

Availability: Encouraging domestic solar manufacturing to increase accessibility.

Affordability: Implementing schemes and incentives to make solar energy financially accessible.

PRELIMS QUESTION:

Q. With reference to Solar energy in India, Consider the following statement:

1. Solar energy is the largest contributor to India's renewable energy basket.
2. India is the only G20 country that has achieved its commitment under the Paris Agreement of 2015.
3. Solar energy is evenly distributed across the Indian states.

How many of the above-given statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

ANSWER: B

MAINS QUESTION:

Q. How does the International Solar Alliance (ISA) contribute to India's solar energy strategy, and what is the broader role of international collaboration in addressing both global and local challenges in the solar energy sector?

(250 Words 15 marks)

Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd (SECI).

This article covers "Daily Current Affairs" and topic details of Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd (SECI).

Syllabus mapping:

GS-2: Recent development in the national and international importance.

For Prelims:

What is Navratna's status: Granting Authority, criteria, and benefits? Facts about SECI.

Why in the News?

On September 2, 2024, Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd (SECI), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, was granted Navratna status by the Ministry of Finance.

Navratna Status: The government categorizes Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) into three categories: Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna. The Navratna scheme was introduced in 1997.

Criteria for Navratna Status: To achieve Navratna status, a PSU must:

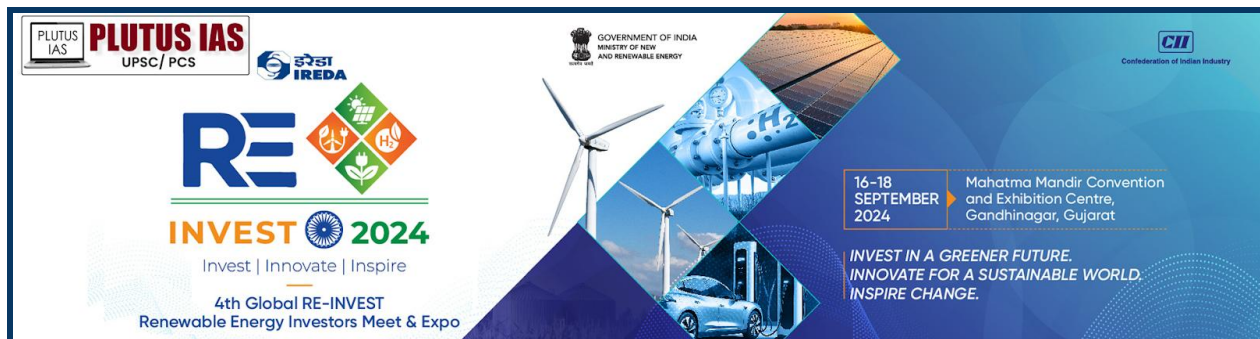
1. Be a Miniratna-I, Schedule 'A' company.
2. Have received an 'excellent' or 'very good' MoU rating in three of the last five years.
3. Maintain a composite score of 60 across six performance indicators.
4. Report a net profit exceeding ₹5,000 crore for three consecutive years.
5. Maintain an average annual turnover of ₹25,000 crore for three years or have an average net worth of over ₹15,000 crore for three years.

Advantages of Navratna Status:

1. Financial Independence: Navratna companies can invest up to ₹1,000 crore without central government approval.
2. Investment Flexibility: They can invest up to 15% of their net worth in a single project, or 30% of their net worth in a given year, with a cap of ₹1,000 crore.
3. Capital Expenditure: There is no ceiling on capital expenditure for purchasing or replacing new items.
4. Strategic Ventures: They can enter into technology joint ventures or strategic alliances.

The Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)

Historical Background: Initially incorporated as a not-for-profit company in 2011 under the Companies Act, of 1956, SECI was converted to a commercial company in 2015 under the Companies Act, of 2013.



Leading Role: SECI is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) focused on expanding Renewable Energy (RE) capacity in India.

Renewable Energy Implementing Agency (REIA): SECI is recognized as a leading agency for implementing renewable energy projects in India, supporting national and international sustainability commitments.

Innovative Projects: SECI develops and promotes advanced RE configurations, including:

1. Solar-wind hybrids
2. Energy storage solutions
3. Round The Clock (RTC) power supply
4. Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE)

Pan-India Presence: Established in 2011 and converted to a commercial entity in 2015, SECI operates across all Indian states and Union Territories, maintaining a reliable payment record.

Market Investments: SECI accelerates RE expansion through:

1. Conducting tenders for selecting RE developers
2. Using tariff-based competitive e-bidding procedures
3. Entering into 25-year Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with developers
4. Establishing 25-year Power Sale Agreements (PSAs) with DISCOMs and other buying entities for power sales.

Standards & Labelling (S&L) Program

This article covers “Daily Current Affairs” and topic details of the Standards & Labelling (S&L) Program

Syllabus mapping:

GS-3: Environment: Policy and programs.

For Prelims:

What is the standard and labeling program of India? What is BEE and mandate of the BEE, Various Schemes launched by BEE. What is NTH and its mandate?

Why In the news:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed today between the National Test House (NTH), the Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power. This agreement is intended to enhance the Standards & Labelling (S&L) Program, an important initiative aimed at advancing energy efficiency nationwide.



Standards & Labelling (S&L) Program

Background:

Launched in May 2006 by the Hon'ble Minister of Power, the S&L program covers 28 types of appliances and equipment. The initiative is designed to lower the energy consumption of appliances without compromising on their functionality or service quality.

Objective:

The Standards & Labelling (S&L) program aims to:

- 1. Enhance Consumer Decision-Making:** Assist consumers in making informed choices regarding energy-consuming appliances by highlighting their energy efficiency and potential savings.
- 2. Promote Cost Savings:** Help consumers understand the cost-saving benefits of using energy-efficient appliances.
- 3. Reduce Energy Consumption:** Achieve reductions in end-use energy consumption of appliances while maintaining service levels.
- 4. Raise Awareness:** Increase consumer awareness about the cost-effectiveness and energy performance of appliances to guide purchasing decisions.
- 5. Monitor Savings:** Track and verify annual energy savings resulting from the adoption of energy-efficient appliances.



Status/Achievements:

The program currently includes mandatory labeling for the following appliances:

1. Room Air Conditioner (Fixed Speed)
2. Room Air Conditioners (Variable Speed)
3. Room Air Conditioners (Cassette, Floor Standing Tower, Ceiling, Corner AC)
4. Frost Free Refrigerators
5. Direct Cool Refrigerators
6. Tubular Fluorescent Lamps
7. Distribution Transformers
8. Stationary Storage Type Electric Water Heaters
9. Colour Televisions
10. LED Lamps
11. Ceiling Fans

Voluntary labeling is applied to the remaining appliances:

Computer (Notebook/Laptops), Domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Stoves
Induction Motors, High Energy Li-Battery, Agricultural Pump Sets, Washing Machines
Office Equipment (Printer, Copier, Scanner, MFDs), Solid State Inverters
Diesel Generator Sets, Ballast (Electronic/Magnetic), Microwave Ovens
Diesel Engine Driven Mono-set Pumps for Agricultural Purposes, Solar Water Heaters, Light Commercial Air
Conditioners, Deep Freezers, Chillers, Air Compressors, UHD TV
Tyres/Tires

Target Beneficiaries:

- Consumers
- Manufacturers

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE):

Establishment: The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) was established on March 1, 2002.

Legal Framework: It was set up under the Energy Conservation Act, of 2001.

Administrative Ministry: Ministry of Power.

Mission:

1. **Policy Development:** Assist in developing policies and strategies focused on energy efficiency.
2. **Self-Regulation and Market Principles:** Promote self-regulation and market-driven approaches.

Primary Objective:

Reduce Energy Intensity: Aim to decrease the energy intensity of the Indian economy.

Approach:

Stakeholder Participation: Engage actively with all stakeholders to foster energy efficiency.

Sustained Adoption: Ensure accelerated and sustained adoption of energy-efficient practices across various sectors.

Initiatives/ Programs of BEE

1. **Energy Performance Assessment and Benchmarking Program:** Focuses on evaluating the energy performance of industrial units and commercial buildings.
2. **National Energy Conservation Awards:** Recognizes and rewards industries, institutions, and organizations that have demonstrated exceptional energy conservation efforts.

- 3. Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP):** Facilitates financing for energy efficiency projects, making it easier for businesses to invest in energy-saving technologies.
- 4. Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) Scheme:** Part of the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, it focuses on energy-intensive industries, setting targets for energy savings and allowing trading of excess savings.
- 5. National Energy Efficiency Improvement Program (NEEIP):** Aims to improve the energy efficiency of the industrial and commercial sectors through various measures and initiatives.
- 6. Demand Side Management (DSM) Programs:** Implemented to manage and reduce energy demand through various measures and technologies.
- 7. Building Energy Efficiency Program:** Enhances energy efficiency in buildings through regulations, standards, and guidelines.
- 8. Energy Efficiency Improvement in MSMEs:** Focuses on improving energy efficiency in micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

The National Test House (NTH)

Establishment: Founded in 1912 as the Government Test House in Calcutta by the Railway Board.

Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau (1934): Hosted the Bureau, which was a precursor to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Institutional Role: The National Test House (NTH) is a leading quality assurance and testing institution in India.

Affiliation: Operates under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Scope: Serves a wide range of sectors including consumer products, construction materials, and electrical equipment.

Innovation: Focuses on continuous adaptation and innovation to meet industry needs.

PRELIMS QUESTION:

Q. With reference to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Consider the following statement:

1. The BEE is a statutory body affiliated with the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change. of the Government of India.
2. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency is implemented by the BEE.
3. The BEE promotes self-regulation and market-driven approaches.

How many of the above-given statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

ANSWER: B

Q. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Solar Energy Corporation of India has recently been recognized as Navratna PSU.

Statement-II: The NAVRATNA status is granted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, to the PSUs that fulfill certain criteria.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- A. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

- B. Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
C. Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
D. Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

[Munde Dhananjay Navnath](#)

TRIPURA SIGNS PEACE AGREEMENT WITH INSURGENT GROUPS

SYLLABUS MAPPING:

GS-3-Security: Tripura Signs Peace Agreement With Insurgent Groups

FOR PRELIMS:

Discuss the recent peace agreement signed between the Tripura government and insurgent groups. In your answer, outline the main terms of the agreement, the historical context leading up to it, and the anticipated impact on regional stability and development.

FOR MAINS:

Examine the recent peace agreement signed between the Tripura government and various insurgent groups. Analyze the historical grievances and demands that led to the insurgency, the key provisions of the peace agreement, and the potential long-term impacts on Tripura's socio-political landscape. Additionally, assess the challenges that might arise in the implementation of the agreement and propose strategies to address them.

RECENT CONTEXT:

In a significant development for the northeastern state of Tripura, a historic peace agreement has been signed between the Tripura government and several major insurgent groups. Finalized in late August 2024, this agreement represents a crucial milestone in the state's efforts to address decades of conflict and unrest. The accord is not only a testament to the state's commitment to peace but also a reflection of various government initiatives aimed at fostering stability, development, and integration.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE INSURGENCY

Tripura, located in the northeastern part of India, has experienced prolonged insurgency driven by ethnic and political grievances. The insurgency traces back to the late 20th century, when various indigenous and separatist groups began to challenge the state's political and economic structure. Major insurgent groups like the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) have been at the forefront of this movement.

Root Causes of Insurgency

- **Ethnic Marginalization:** Indigenous communities, particularly the Tripuri and other tribal groups, have long felt marginalized within Tripura's socio-political framework.
- **Economic Disparities:** Persistent poverty and underdevelopment in tribal areas have exacerbated feelings of neglect and disenfranchisement.

- **Political Exclusion:** Limited political representation and control over local resources have fueled demands for greater autonomy.

The insurgent groups sought to address these issues through various means, including armed struggle and political advocacy. Their activities have led to significant disruptions in the state, impacting security, development, and daily life.

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT

The peace agreement, a result of extensive negotiations between the Tripura government, the central government, and insurgent groups, encompasses several crucial provisions aimed at resolving the conflict and promoting development.

- **Enhanced Autonomy and Governance** The agreement grants enhanced autonomy to the tribal areas of Tripura through the establishment of a Tribal Autonomous Council (TAC). This council will have increased powers to manage local governance, including administrative, cultural, and economic affairs. The TAC will ensure greater representation of indigenous communities and provide a platform for addressing their unique needs and aspirations.
- **Structure of the TAC:** The TAC will include representatives elected from tribal communities and will have authority over local administrative functions.
- **Decentralization:** The council will facilitate decentralized decision-making, allowing for more localized and responsive governance.
- **Development Initiatives**
- **Infrastructure Development:** Funds will be used to build and repair roads, bridges, and public buildings to improve connectivity and access.
- **Educational Programs:** New schools, scholarships, and vocational training programs will be established to enhance educational opportunities for local youth.
- **Healthcare Facilities:** Upgrades to existing healthcare facilities and the construction of new ones aim to improve medical care in remote areas.
- **Integration and Rehabilitation**
- **Vocational Training:** Programs will be set up to provide former insurgents with skills for civilian employment.
- **Employment Opportunities:** Job creation initiatives will be introduced in various sectors, including public administration and private industry.
- **Social Reintegration:** Support services, including counseling and community-based programs, will assist in the social reintegration of former combatants.
- **Disarmament and Demobilization**
- **Dismantling of Camps:** The agreement calls for the closure of militant camps and facilities.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:** Independent bodies will oversee the disarmament process to ensure compliance.
- **Ongoing Dialogue and Conflict Resolution**
- **Regular Meetings:** Scheduled meetings between government representatives and community leaders will review the implementation of the agreement and address grievances.
- **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:** Processes will be put in place to resolve disputes and adapt the agreement as needed.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES SUPPORTING THE AGREEMENT

- **Establishment of Implementation Committees** Special committees have been formed to oversee the implementation of various aspects of the peace agreement. These committees include representatives

from the state and central governments, as well as members from the affected communities. Their role is to monitor progress, manage resources, and address any issues that arise.

- **Increased Funding for Development Projects**The government has allocated significant funds for development projects outlined in the agreement. This funding will be directed towards infrastructure, education, and healthcare initiatives, with a focus on transparency and efficient use of resources.
- **Capacity Building for Local Governance**To support the functioning of the Tribal Autonomous Council, the government is investing in capacity-building programs for local governance. This includes training for council members, administrative staff, and community leaders to ensure effective management and decision-making.
- **Support for Ex-Combatants**The government is implementing programs to support the integration and rehabilitation of former insurgents. This includes vocational training centers, job placement services, and counseling support to facilitate their transition to civilian life.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms**Independent monitoring bodies have been established to evaluate the implementation of the peace agreement. These bodies will assess the progress of development projects, track the disarmament process, and ensure that the terms of the agreement are adhered to.

ANTICIPATED IMPACTS OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT

The signing of the peace agreement has been met with a range of reactions from different stakeholders.

- **Government Officials:** Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah have lauded the agreement as a landmark achievement in the pursuit of peace and development in Tripura. They have expressed optimism that this agreement will lead to sustained peace and stability in the region.
- **Insurgent Groups:** Leaders of the insurgent groups involved in the agreement have expressed a positive outlook, highlighting their commitment to peace and development. They have also emphasized the importance of implementing the agreement's provisions effectively.
- **Local Communities:** The indigenous communities in Tripura have largely welcomed the agreement, hoping that it will lead to improved living conditions and greater political empowerment. However, there are concerns about the effective implementation of the agreement and whether it will meet the expectations of all stakeholders.
- **Opposition Parties:** Some opposition parties have expressed skepticism about the agreement, questioning whether it will bring about real change or if it is merely a temporary solution to a complex issue. They have called for greater transparency and oversight in t

CONCLUSION:

The peace agreement signed in Tripura marks a hopeful turning point in the state's complex and turbulent history. By addressing key issues of autonomy, development, and reconciliation, the agreement holds the promise of a more stable and prosperous future for the people of Tripura. However, the road ahead will require careful navigation, commitment from all parties involved, and sustained efforts to address the root causes of conflict. If successful, this agreement could serve as a model for resolving similar conflicts in other parts of India and beyond.



PRELIM QUESTION:

Q. Which of the following is a key provision of the Tripura peace agreement?

- a) Establishment of a new state within Tripura
- b) Increased legislative powers for the TTAADC
- c) Complete abolition of the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC)
- d) Disbanding of all state security forces

Answer: (b)

MAINS QUESTION:

Q. Evaluate the significance of the enhanced autonomy granted to the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) in the recent peace agreement. What potential impacts could this have on local governance and ethnic relations in Tripura?

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