



**NAMAN SHARMA**  
IAS ACADEMY

# Daily

# **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

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 **Offline Centre Location:**  
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# 1. 'Mother of all deals': India and the EU finalise FTA

## Why in the News?

India and the European Union have finalised a long-pending Free Trade Agreement (FTA), described by both sides as the "mother of all deals", after nearly 18 years of negotiations (since 2007). The agreement will now undergo legal scrubbing, translation, and ratification by the European Parliament, with entry into force expected in 2026.

**Landmark agreement**  
After almost two decades of talks, the European Union and India sealed a landmark trade pact, driven by U.S. tariff pressures. The deal aims at doubling exports to India



HOW DOES IT BENEFIT EU?	HOW DOES IT BENEFIT INDIA?	WHAT THE DEAL DOESN'T INCLUDE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tariffs removed or cut on 80% of EU goods</li><li>• Wine duties cut from 150% to 20-30%; Spirits cut to 40%</li><li>• Car tariffs drop from 110% to 10% (250,000 vehicle quota)</li><li>• Tariffs eliminated on Airbus aircraft, and processed food</li><li>• 0% tax on most machinery, and pharmaceutical products</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Duty-free exports for items such as textiles, leather, gems, and spices</li><li>• A duty-free quota of 1.6 million tonnes for steel</li><li>• Easier for skilled Indian workers to work in the 27-country bloc</li><li>• Dialogue on carbon border tax; India set to be treated like other EU partners</li><li>• Phased-out tariffs on arms and ammunition, among other goods</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No concessions on items such as chicken and rice</li><li>• No agreement on government procurement on energy and raw materials</li><li>• A "sustainable development" chapter (rejected by India)</li><li>• Agreement on Geographical Indications</li></ul>

**Diplomatic outreach:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi with European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and Council President Antonio Costa, on Tuesday in New Delhi, AU Source: AFP

## Background

India–EU FTA negotiations began in 2007 but faced repeated deadlocks over issues such as:

- Tariff reductions
- Market access
- Services liberalisation
- Environmental and labour standards
- Talks were suspended in 2013 and revived in 2022, with both sides agreeing to exclude highly contentious areas to ensure progress.

### The deal comes amid:

- Global trade uncertainty
- US tariff protectionism
- Supply-chain disruptions
- Efforts by major economies to reduce strategic dependencies
- India and the EU together account for nearly one-third of global trade, making the agreement geopolitically significant.

## Features of the India–EU FTA

### Market Access & Tariff Liberalisation

#### EU commitments:

- Tariff reductions on 97% of tariff lines
- Covers 99.5% of India's export value
- 90.7% of Indian exports to become duty-free from day one

#### India's commitments:

- Tariff elimination/reduction on 92.1% of tariff lines
- Covers 97.5% of EU exports

- Nearly 49.6% tariff lines are to be duty-free immediately

## **Boost to Labour-Intensive Sectors**

### **Duty-free access for:**

- Textiles & apparel
- Leather & footwear
- Gems & jewellery
- Tea, coffee, spices
- Toys, sports goods
- Marine products
- Sectors worth over ₹2.87 lakh crore (\$33 billion) in exports gain enhanced competitiveness.

## **Services Liberalisation**

### **EU opens 144 services sub-sectors for India:**

- IT/ITeS
- Professional services
- Education
- Business services

### **India opens 102 services sub-sectors:**

- Telecom
- Financial services
- Maritime
- Environmental services

## **Sensitive Sectors Protected**

### **India:**

- Dairy and key agricultural sectors excluded

### **EU:**

- Tariffs retained on beef, sugar, rice, milk powder, honey, poultry, ethanol, etc.

## **Automobiles & Wines**

- European cars priced above ₹25 lakh are allowed at ~10% duty (from 110%) under a quota-based system.
- European wines and luxury goods to become cheaper in India

## **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**

### Limited agreement reached:

- Indian carbon verifiers can gain EU accreditation
- Any future CBAM concession to third countries will automatically apply to India

## **Strategic & Geopolitical Dimension**

- PM Modi: Deal will “strengthen stability” amid global turmoil
- EU President Ursula von der Leyen: Helps reduce strategic dependency and reinforces multilateralism

## Challenges

### Adjustment Pressures on the Domestic Industry

- Indian auto and wine sectors may face increased competition

### Compliance Costs

- EU's stringent standards on:
  - Environment
  - Labour
  - Data protection

### CBAM Uncertainty

- Despite safeguards, carbon-linked trade barriers may still affect Indian exports.

### Implementation Complexity

- Legal scrubbing, translation into EU languages, and ratification by 27 member states may delay rollout.

### Uneven Gains

- MSMEs may struggle to utilise market access due to scale and compliance constraints fully.

## Way Forward

- Capacity building for MSMEs to meet EU standards
- Strengthening export infrastructure, logistics, and quality certification
- Proactive engagement on CBAM and green transition financing
- Leveraging the FTA to:
  - Integrate into global value chains
  - Attract high-quality European investment
- Continuous review mechanisms to address sectoral grievances post-implementation

## Conclusion

The India–EU FTA marks a watershed moment in India’s trade diplomacy, combining economic ambition with strategic intent. While challenges remain in implementation and compliance, the agreement enhances India’s export competitiveness, diversifies trade partnerships, and reinforces its position as a key pillar of a multipolar global trading system. If effectively implemented, it could become a template for India’s future high-quality trade agreements.

## 2. Place in the electoral rolls is a 'qualified right', with essential conditions, poll body tells SC

### Why in the News?

The Supreme Court of India is hearing a batch of petitions challenging the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls conducted in Bihar, during which the Election Commission of India argued that inclusion in electoral rolls is a "qualified right", not an absolute one, and requires continuous fulfilment of constitutional conditions, especially Indian citizenship under Article 326.

### Background

Article 326 of the Constitution provides for universal adult suffrage, subject to:

- Citizenship of India
- Minimum age of 18 years
- Absence of disqualification by law

**The Representation of the People Act, 1950, further operationalises this through:**

- Section 16 – Disqualifications for registration
- Section 19 – Conditions for registration

**The Special Intensive Revision (SIR) is a periodic exercise by the EC to:**

- Remove duplicate entries
- Delete names of deceased voters
- Verify continued eligibility

Petitioners have alleged that the Bihar SIR amounts to a backdoor citizenship determination, potentially violating constitutional safeguards.

### Features

**Electoral Roll Inclusion is a 'Qualified Right'**

- The EC argued that registration is conditional, not permanent.
- Even registered voters must continuously satisfy eligibility conditions, particularly citizenship.

**Verification ≠ Determination of Citizenship**

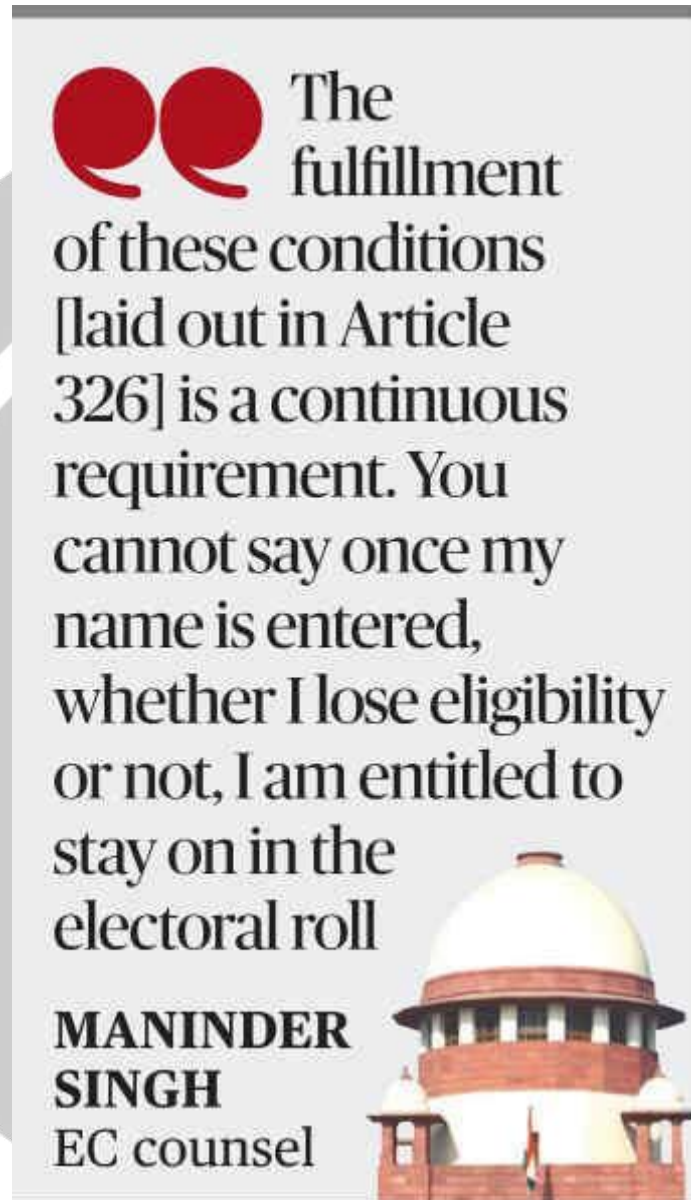
- EC clarified:
- SIR is a verification exercise, not a legal process to decide citizenship.
- Analogous to the verification of qualifications in professional bodies.

**Constitutional & Statutory Backing**

- No additional eligibility conditions imposed beyond:
  - Article 326
  - Sections 16 and 19 of the RP Act, 1950
- Hence, the doctrine of proportionality does not arise, as no new restriction is created.

## Administrative Benefits of SIR

- Claimed outcomes in Bihar:
- Removal of dead and duplicate voters
- Increased voter awareness
- Improved turnout post door-to-door surveys
- EC asserted that no complaints of procedural lapses were raised during the exercise.



## Challenges and Concerns

### Risk of Voter Exclusion

- Marginalised groups may lack documentary proof, risking wrongful deletion.

### Blurred Line with Citizenship Verification

- Though EC denies it, repeated citizenship checks may resemble quasi-determination.

### Federal Sensitivities

- Large-scale revisions close to elections may raise political mistrust.

### **Due Process Concerns**

- Adequacy of notice, hearing, and appeal mechanisms remains under scrutiny.

### **Way Forward**

- Clear procedural safeguards during SIR exercises:
  - Written notice
  - Reasoned orders
  - Time-bound appeal mechanisms
- Enhanced voter facilitation, especially for migrants, the poor, and the elderly.
- Greater transparency in criteria and data handling.
- Judicial clarification by the Supreme Court on:
  - Limits of verification powers
  - Balance between electoral integrity and voter inclusion

### **Conclusion**

The case brings into sharp focus the constitutional balance between electoral roll purity and inclusive democracy. While the EC's argument that voting rights are qualified and conditional flows from Article 326, the ultimate test lies in ensuring that verification does not become exclusion. The Supreme Court's ruling is likely to set an important precedent on the scope of electoral oversight in India's constitutional democracy.

## **3. Early 8th century Telugu inscription discovered in A.P.**

### **Why in the News?**

An early 8th century CE Telugu inscription has been discovered at Pitikayagulla village in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh. The inscription, engraved on a stone slab in front of the Pitikesvara temple, provides important evidence for the early evolution of the Telugu language and its use in public and administrative contexts.

### **Background**

- Telugu inscriptions began appearing from around the 6th–7th century CE, initially under strong Prakrit and Sanskrit influence.

### **Early epigraphs are critical sources to trace:**

- Linguistic transition
- Regional administration
- Social and economic life
- The Renadu region (parts of present-day Andhra Pradesh) is considered one of the earliest cultural zones where Telugu emerged as a distinct written language.

- The discovery was examined by the Archaeological Survey of India, highlighting its epigraphical importance.



## Features

### Chronology and Script

- Dates to the early 8th century CE
- Written in the early Telugu language and characters
- Represents a transitional phase from Prakritised Telugu to independent Telugu

### Content of the Inscription

- Four-line inscription mentioning:
  - Pranimilli Achari, identified as a sculptor or artisan
  - Construction of a “nava katta” (new embankment)
- Indicates public infrastructure development, not royal glorification

## **Social Significance**

- Highlights the active role of artisans and craftsmen in public works
- Suggests community-driven or locally commissioned infrastructure projects
- Absence of the king's name points to non-royal administrative activity

## **Historical Context**

- Belongs to a period when the Renadu region was under royal administration
- Reflects decentralised governance and local participation

## **Challenges**

### **Limited Context**

- No reference to the ruling dynasty or king

### **Fragmentary Evidence**

- Single inscription limits broader generalisation.

### **Preservation Concerns**

- Exposure to weathering and human activity

### **Need for Corroboration**

- Requires comparison with other contemporary inscriptions

## **Way Forward**

- Systematic epigraphical surveys in lesser-explored mandals and villages
- Digitisation and 3D documentation of inscriptions
- Integrating such findings into:
  - University curricula
  - Regional history textbooks
- Community awareness to protect heritage sites
- Interdisciplinary studies combining linguistics, archaeology, and history

## **Conclusion**

The discovery of the 8th century Telugu inscription at Pitikayagulla is a significant milestone in understanding the early crystallisation of Telugu as a literary and administrative language. By recording public works and acknowledging artisans, it enriches our knowledge of regional governance, social structure, and linguistic evolution in early medieval South India, reinforcing the importance of epigraphy as a vital historical source.

## 4. Plea in SC contests UGC regulations limiting reservation to SC/ST/OBC

### Why in the News?

A petition has been filed before the Supreme Court of India challenging the constitutional validity of Regulation 3(c) of the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2026, which limits the definition of caste-based discrimination to SC/ST/OBC communities only.

### Background

- The UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2026, replaced the 2012 Regulations.
- The stated objective of the 2026 Regulations is to:
  - Foster equity, inclusion, and a discrimination-free academic environment
  - Align higher education governance with the National Education Policy 2020
- Regulation 3(c) defines caste-based discrimination as discrimination only against members of SC, ST, and OBC communities.
- The petitioner argues that this definition excludes general/upper caste individuals, even if they suffer discrimination based on caste.

### Features

#### Narrow Definition of Caste-Based Discrimination

- Legal protection is extended exclusively to SC/ST/OBC categories.
- General category individuals are excluded at the threshold, irrespective of facts or context.

#### Alleged Violation of Article 14

- The plea argues that Regulation 3(c):
  - Denies equal protection of law
  - Creates a hierarchy of victimhood
  - Is manifestly arbitrary, lacking a rational nexus with the stated objective of equity

#### Presumption of One-Directional Discrimination

The regulation allegedly assumes:

- Caste-based discrimination can operate only against historically disadvantaged groups

#### The petitioner contends this ignores:

- Changing social dynamics
- The possibility of caste-based hostility across caste lines

#### Constitutional Inconsistency

- The regulation is challenged for:
  - Institutionalising exclusion within a framework meant to be inclusive

- Introducing bias in a regulatory mechanism governing higher education institutions



## **Challenges**

### **Balancing Substantive Equality vs Formal Equality**

- Reservation and protective measures are rooted in historical disadvantage
- However, absolute exclusion of other groups raises Article 14 concerns

### **Judicial Precedents on the Reservation**

- Courts have upheld affirmative action, but stressed:
- Reasonableness
- Non-arbitrariness

### **Regulatory Overreach**

- Question whether UGC can define discrimination in a manner that:
  - Narrows constitutional guarantees

## **Impact on Campus Grievance Redressal**

- Differential access to institutional remedies may undermine trust in equity bodies.

## **Way Forward**

### **Judicial clarity on:**

- Scope of caste-based discrimination under constitutional law
- Limits of delegated legislation by regulatory bodies

### **Possible re-drafting of Regulation 3(c) to:**

- Protect vulnerable groups
- Without foreclosing remedies for others

### **Strengthening grievance redress mechanisms that are:**

- Inclusive
- Evidence-based
- Procedurally fair

### **Aligning equity regulations with:**

- Articles 14, 15, and 21
- The broader spirit of constitutional morality

## **Conclusion**

The challenge to Regulation 3(c) raises a critical constitutional question: Can equity-based regulations pursue social justice while excluding certain groups from legal protection altogether? While affirmative action remains central to India's equality framework, regulatory definitions must withstand the tests of reasonableness, non-arbitrariness, and equal protection.

## **5. Prime Minister lauds 'ambitious' trade deal with European Union**

### **Why in the News?**

India has concluded a historic and ambitious Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the European Union, marking the end of negotiations that began in 2007 and were revived in 2022. The announcement was made by Narendra Modi during delegation-level talks with Ursula von der Leyen and António Costa in New Delhi.

### **Background**

India–EU trade talks:

- Launched in 2007
- Suspended in 2013 due to disagreements on market access, services, IPR, and standards
- Revived in 2022 amid post-COVID economic restructuring and global supply-chain shifts

## The agreement is concluded against the backdrop of:

- Ukraine war
- West Asia crisis
- Indo-Pacific strategic churn
- India and the EU together represent nearly one-third of global trade, giving the pact systemic importance.



## Features

### Free Trade Agreement

Described as:

- India's largest FTA ever
- A major boost to bilateral investment and innovation partnerships

### Expected to:

- Cut up to €4 billion annually in tariffs for exporters
- Strengthen global supply chains

### Key beneficiary sectors

- Textiles & apparel
- Leather & footwear
- Marine products
- Gems & jewellery
- Engineering goods
- Medical instruments
- Plastics and automobiles

### Services–Technology Complementarity

EU leadership underlined that the FTA:

- Brings together Indian skills, services, and scale
- With European technology, capital, and innovation

### **Reinforces India's comparative advantage in:**

- Services exports
- Skilled manpower
- Knowledge-driven growth

### **India–EU Security and Defence Partnership**

Alongside the FTA, India and the EU agreed to a new Security and Defence Partnership, covering:

- Counter-terrorism
- Maritime security
- Cybersecurity

Launch of talks on a Security of Information Agreement to enable the exchange of classified information.

### **According to Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri:**

- Indian defence companies may gain access to EU defence initiatives
- The EU termed the framework a “trust-based and landmark platform”.

### **Mobility Framework**

Agreement on a system for secure and legal mobility:

- Facilitates the movement of Indian professionals and skilled workers to the EU
- Strengthens people-to-people ties and services trade

### **Shared Global Positions**

#### **Joint statement reaffirmed:**

- Support for peace in Ukraine through dialogue under the UN Charter
- Call for humanitarian access in Gaza
- Support for UNSC Resolution 2803 (2025) and the ‘Board of Peace’ for Gaza
- Commitment to a two-state solution for Israel–Palestine

Emphasised stabilising the international system amid global uncertainties.

### **Challenges**

- Complex ratification and implementation process
- Adjustment pressures on domestic industries
- EU's stringent regulatory and sustainability standards
- Need to balance deeper strategic alignment with India's strategic autonomy

### **Way Forward**

- Strengthen MSME readiness to utilise FTA benefits
- Use the pact to attract high-quality European investment
- Leverage defence and technology cooperation for Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Institutionalise regular review mechanisms for trade and security cooperation

## Conclusion

The India–EU FTA represents a qualitative leap in bilateral relations, moving beyond trade into security, mobility, and global governance cooperation. In an era of geopolitical fragmentation, the partnership reinforces India’s role as a key pillar of a multipolar, rules-based international order, while opening new avenues for growth, innovation, and strategic stability.

## 6. Acquire, auction assets of acid attackers to pay victims, says SC

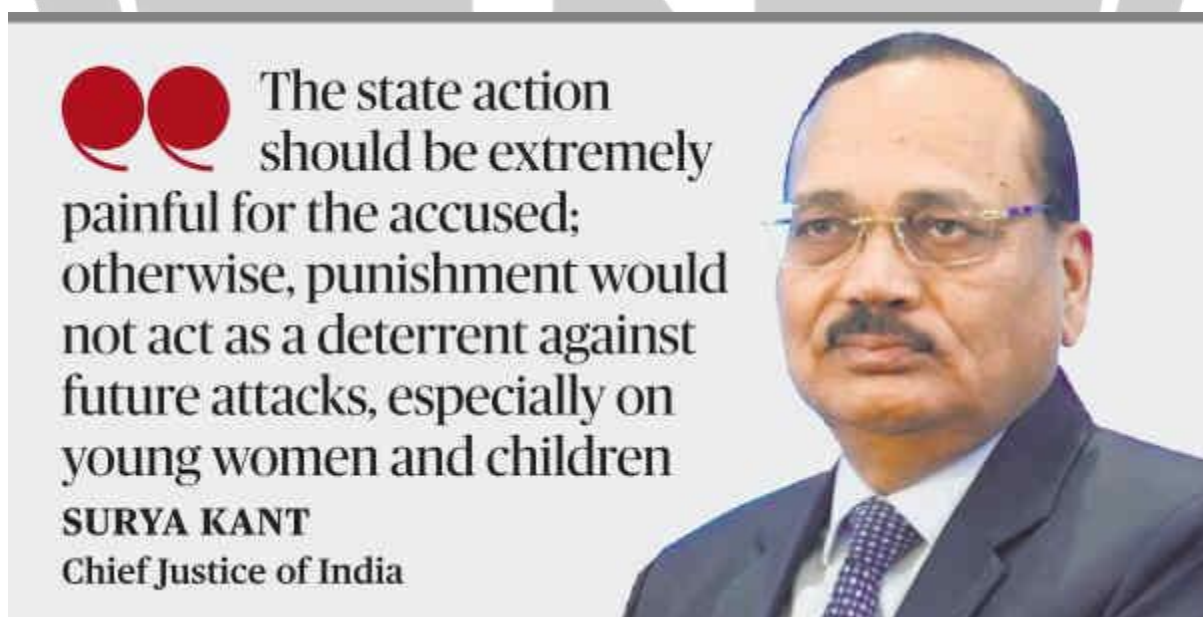
### Why in the News?

The Supreme Court of India has recommended seizure and auction of assets of convicted acid attackers to compensate victims, calling for extraordinary punitive measures beyond existing legal provisions. The observations were made by a Bench headed by Surya Kant while hearing a petition filed by acid attack survivor and activist Shaheen Malik.

### Background

#### Acid attacks are criminalised under:

- Sections 326A and 326B of the Indian Penal Code (now mirrored in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita)



#### The Supreme Court has earlier:

- Regulated sale of acid
- Mandated compensation and rehabilitation schemes for victims

## **Despite legal provisions:**

- Conviction rates remain low
- Trials and appeals take years
- Victims face lifelong physical, psychological, and economic trauma

## **Observations and Directions of the Supreme Court**

Asset Seizure as Punishment and Compensation

### **The court suggested:**

- Identification, seizure, and auction of all assets of convicted acid attackers
- Proceeds to be used for victim compensation

### **Police should:**

- Investigate assets during the investigation
- Submit asset details along with the chargesheet

### **Courts should:**

- Impose an embargo on third-party transfers of such assets

## **Need for Exceptional Sentencing**

- Acid attacks are described as crimes warranting:
- Punishment beyond routine sentencing policy
- No scope for a reformatory approach

### **The court observed that:**

- Punishment must be “extremely painful” to act as a deterrent, especially for crimes against women and children

## **Legislative Intervention Suggested**

### **Centre asked to consider:**

- Special legal framework for acid attacks
- Shifting the onus of proof in appropriate cases
- Treating acid attacks on par with dowry deaths, given their severity

Questioned why acid attacks should be part of the general sentencing policy

## **Victim-Centric Approach**

### **Court assured:**

- Best legal representation for the petitioner in the appeal proceedings

### **Directed States to submit:**

- Annual data on acid attacks
- Status of investigations, trials, and appeals
- Victims’ education, employment, and marital status
- Medical treatment and rehabilitation expenses
- Details of special schemes, if any
- Separate data on victims forcibly made to ingest acid

## Challenges

### Delay in Justice

- Cases drag on for decades, compounding the victim's trauma

### Inadequate Deterrence

- Existing punishments have not curbed the crime effectively.

### Weak Rehabilitation

- Medical, psychological, and economic support remains uneven across the state.s

### Socio-Economic Realities

- Many attackers may have limited assets, complicating the enforcement of asset seizure.re

## Way Forward

### Dedicated legislation for acid attacks with:

- Enhanced sentencing
- Mandatory asset forfeiture provisions

### Creation of a National Acid Attack Survivors Fund

- Time-bound trials and fast-track appeals
- Uniform, adequately funded State rehabilitation schemes
- Stronger enforcement of acid sale regulations

### Long-term support for:

- Reconstructive surgery
- Mental health care
- Education and employment rehabilitation

## Conclusion

The Supreme Court's remarks signal a decisive shift from a purely reformatory to a deterrence-oriented and victim-centric approach in dealing with acid attacks. By advocating asset seizure, exceptional punishment, and legislative reform, the Court has underlined that acid attacks are not just crimes against individuals but assaults on dignity, bodily integrity, and constitutional values.

## 7. A spark to drive India's e-LCV transition

### Why in the News?

India is set to bring Light Commercial Vehicles (LCVs) under fuel efficiency regulation for the first time, as the Bureau of Energy Efficiency unveiled a fuel consumption / CO<sub>2</sub> emission standard proposal for LCVs (2027–2032). The move aims to address a long-standing regulatory gap and accelerate India's electric LCV (e-LCV) transition, critical for decarbonising freight and last-mile delivery.

### Background

- LCVs (sub-3.5 tonne trucks) are the backbone of India's e-commerce and urban logistics.
- While passenger cars are regulated under CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency) norms, LCVs have remained outside mandatory CO<sub>2</sub> standards.

### In 2024:

- LCVs constituted 48% of commercial goods vehicles
- Electrification stood at just ~2%
- India's broader clean mobility push is driven by:

### Net-zero goals

- Oil import dependence
- Urban air pollution concerns

### Features

#### Emissions Profile of LCVs

- Average fleet emissions (2024): 147.5 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km
- Without the existing 2% e-LCVs: ~150 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km
- Even marginal electrification has a disproportionate emissions impact due to high vehicle utilisation.

#### Proposed Fuel Efficiency Standards (2027–2032)

- BEE proposes a target of ~115 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km
- ICCT research shows:
  - 116.5 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km is the tipping point where electrification becomes cheaper for compliance than ICE upgrades
- The proposed standard just crosses this threshold, making e-LCVs feasible but not inevitable.

#### Market Reality of e-LCVs

- <35 kWh batteries
- ~150 km real-world range

## Barriers:

- High upfront cost (₹10 lakh+ vs sub-₹10 lakh ICE LCVs)
- Inconsistent incentives
- PM E-DRIVE scheme excludes LCVs, though some States (e.g., Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh) offer support.

## Role of Super Credits

Used globally (China, EU, US) to:

- Count one BEV as multiple vehicles for compliance
- Make electrification economically attractive

## Draft norms:

- Assign zero CO<sub>2</sub> to e-LCVs
- Introduce super credits

However, they also:

- Extend benefits to hybrids and select ICE technologies
- Allow CO<sub>2</sub> offset factors

Risk: manufacturers may delay full electrification by optimising ICEs or using hybrids.

## Challenges

### Regulatory Dilution

- Incentivising hybrids and ICE technologies fragments the transition path

### Chicken-and-Egg Problem

- Low demand → limited models → high prices → low demand

### Lessons from Passenger Cars

- 8 years of CAFE norms, yet BEVs are only ~3% of the fleet

### Policy Inconsistency

- Absence of uniform national purchase incentives for e-LCVs

## Way Forward

- Increase the stringency of CO<sub>2</sub> targets beyond 115 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km over time
- Time-bound phase-out of:
  - Hybrid credits
  - ICE offset factors
- Retain super credits exclusively for BEVs in early years
- Align national incentives (e.g., PM E-DRIVE) to include LCVs
- Support ecosystem:

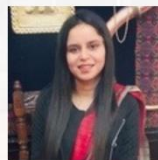
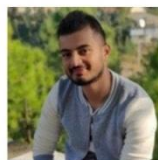
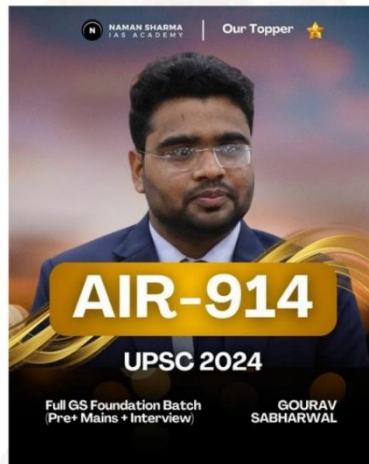
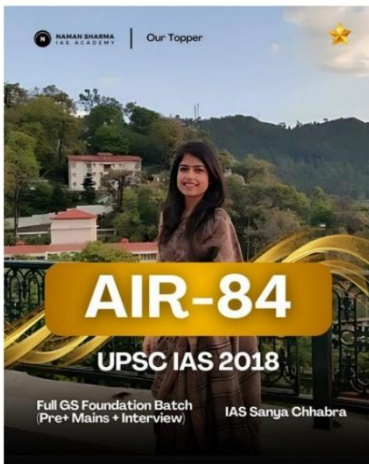
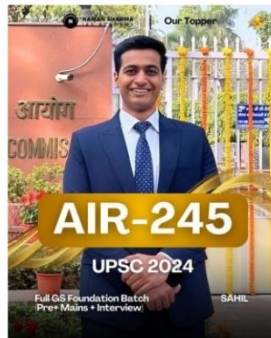
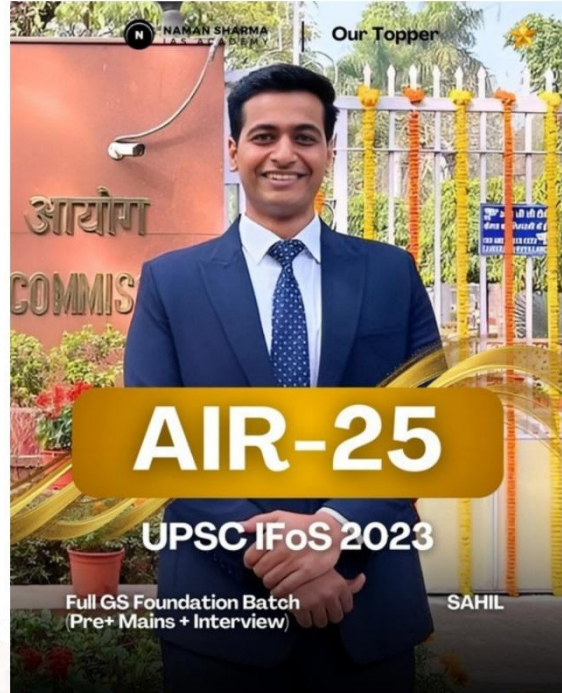
- Charging infrastructure for urban freight
- Battery cost reduction through scale
- Ensure predictable regulatory timelines to reduce industry uncertainty

## Conclusion

India's proposed fuel efficiency norms for LCVs mark a critical inflexion point in clean transport policy. The country now has the regulatory tools, standards, super credits, and market signals- but their design and sequencing will determine success. A stringent, BEV-focused framework can turn LCVs into a driver of electrification, not a repeat of the passenger car experience where relaxed norms slowed progress. Smart policy, not incrementalism, will decide whether LCVs spark India's clean mobility transition.



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