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"IT ALWAYS SEEMS
IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL IT'S
DONE"

Nelson Mandela

SC asks govt. to regulate user content on Internet

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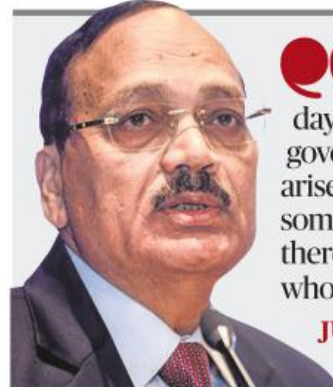
Court suggests 'impartial and autonomous authority' to vet content; it says that like free speech, rights of victims of online abuse have to be protected, and wants 'preventive mechanisms' in place

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Thursday asked the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to work on guidelines for user-generated content to protect innocents from becoming victims of obscene, even perverse, "anti-national" or personally damaging online content.

The top court considered the idea of an "impartial and autonomous authority", neither bound to private broadcasters nor the government, to vet "prima facie permissible" content.

A Bench of Chief Justice of India Surya Kant and Justice Joymalya Bagchi said user-generated content, potentially disastrous to reputations or even hav-



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JUSTICE SURYA KANT
Chief Justice of India

ing "adult content", go viral even before social media intermediaries could take them down.

Suggestion on Aadhaar

At one point, referring to the easy access to uncurated material online, the court said a few seconds of 'adult content' warning was not enough. It suggested further checks such as sharing Aadhaar details to verify the age of users.

The Chief Justice found it "very strange" the phenomenon that users could create their own online channels and still be not accountable to anyone. "Is there no sense of responsibility?" he asked.

The court clarified that it did not intend to have the proposed guidelines for user-generated content "tinker" with free speech. Though the right was subject to reasonable regula-

tion under Article 19(2) of the Constitution, it was nevertheless to be respected and protected. However, misuse of online speech has exposed millions of innocent people to abuse. They too have a right to be protected, it reasoned.

'Millions victimised'

"Dissent is part of democracy. Every day people write against the government. But the problem arises when you suddenly put something on YouTube and there are millions and millions who are victimised. They do not have a voice. They do not have a platform, and by the time they rush to court, the damage is done," Chief Justice Kant said.

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Content.

- **Societal Reach and Influence:** With more than 950 million people having access to internet, unregulated content can influence diverse section of society.
- **Curbing violence and violent behaviour:** E.g., A 2010 study analysed pornography videos and found almost 90 per cent of scenes contained physical aggression.
- **Protecting vulnerable groups**
- **Children:** Early exposure to explicit content distorts children's understanding of healthy relationships and sexuality.
- **Women:** Such content often objectifies women, perpetuating gender inequality and normalising violence against women.
- **Minority:** E.g., online hate speeches can fuel societal divisions endangering minority.

The IT Act 2000

- **The Section 67 and Section 67A: Deal with publication and transmission of obscene content in electronic form**
- **Section 69A: Empowers the Central Government to direct blocking of public access to information in specific grounds.**
- **Section 79: Grants "safe harbour" protection to intermediaries (including OTT platforms) from liability for third-party content.**
- **However, they could lose the protection if they fail to remove unlawful content upon receiving notification from the government.**
- **IT rules 2021 under IT Act, 2000 issued by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity): It places digital news media and OTT platforms under Ministry of information and broadcasting ministry (MIB).**
- **Section 294 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Defines the term obscene, criminalizes the dissemination of material including those in electronic form.**

Mains Question

- **Q.** *Rapid expansion of digital platforms has intensified concerns over misinformation, hate speech, and algorithmic harms. In this context, critically examine the challenges of regulating online content in India while balancing constitutional freedoms, technological complexities, and accountability mechanisms.*
- डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के तेज़ विस्तार ने गलत सूचना, घृणास्पद भाषण और एल्गोरिथ्मिक पक्षपात जैसी चुनौतियों को बढ़ा दिया है। ऐसे में ऑनलाइन सामग्री विनियमन (Online Content Regulation) के संदर्भ में भारत किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है? अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता, तकनीकी जटिलताओं और उत्तरदायित्व के संतुलन की दृष्टि से समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Burden of proof

SIRs enumeration process of putting the onus on residents for eligibility is flawed

The Election Commission of India (ECI)'s SIR of electoral rolls, being held in 12 States and Union Territories (UT), demands urgent judicial scrutiny due to its implementation and its base methodology. While the Supreme Court continues to hear challenges to the constitutionality of the SIR process pioneered in Bihar, the same flawed approach is being persisted with in other States. Voters are to fill enumeration forms delivered by Block Level Officers (BLO) and match their details against electoral rolls from 2002-2005. Though data from Bihar suggest that the process did not dramatically alter election outcomes, it saw a sharp decline in the gender ratio of the electorate. Other localised distortions also warrant concern. The ECI claims that enumeration forms have been delivered to most electors in the 12 States and UTs, but genuine voters continue to scramble for forms, and confusion persists about the documentation required for enrolment on the draft rolls due next month. The guideline mandating that BLOs visit households appears to be only on paper. The Gauhati High Court, in *Dr. Manmohan Singh* (1999), interpreted requirements in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 expansively: an ordinary resident is a habitual resident with the intention to dwell permanently – whom any reasonable person would accept as a resident of that place. Operating from this principle, the ECI and the judiciary have historically presumed that any resident adult was, by default, a valid voter.

The SIR inverts this presumption. Regardless of having voted earlier, every elector must now prove their legitimacy against old records or documents listed by the ECI. This shifting of the burden, from the state to citizens, risks major disenfranchisement, especially married women and migrants, as in Bihar. As courts have recognised, a strict interpretation of the “ordinarily resident” requirement can vitiate the democratic process. During hearings on Bihar, the Court focused on implementation, placing the onus of protecting genuine voters on party representatives and legal volunteers. It did not examine whether the enumeration form methodology passes constitutional muster, nor did it address persisting inaccuracies in revised rolls – likely a consequence of harried BLOs leaving errors uncorrected. The ECI could have chosen a more patient door-to-door verification to ensure universal adult franchise, complemented by technology-driven deduplication. Instead, it doubled down on an approach that prioritises “purifying” the rolls over protecting the franchise. As the SIR expands, the Court must move beyond procedural oversight to examine the process’s constitutional foundations. What is essential is a clear directive restoring the burden of accurate enrolment to the ECI rather than leaving citizens to prove that they belong on rolls they have been on for years.

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What is the Impact of Climate Change on Cloudburst?

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Enabling a modern and future-ready labour ecosystem

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November 21, 2025 will go down as a milestone in India's journey of Viksit Bharat – a day when the much awaited Four Labour Codes were made effective by the Government of India. India has taken a giant leap in labour rights with the implementation of four modernised Labour Codes (the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020). These reforms create a fair, modern and future-ready labour ecosystem – one that empowers workers, enhances enterprise competitiveness and strengthens India's path towards a Viksit Bharat and Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

India's labour framework has evolved gradually over several decades, leading to the creation of multiple pieces of legislation operating across different time periods and economic contexts. While these laws have played an important role in shaping employment relations, the growing size and diversity of India's workforce brought to the fore the need for simplification and consolidation. The Second National Commission on Labour recommended grouping existing laws into broader functional codes. Extensive consultations with industry, employers, trade unions and State governments between 2015 and 2019 led to these four comprehensive Labour Codes being enacted.

A workforce that is both large and young

India today has one of the world's largest and youngest workforces, with more than 643 million workers, and is expected to contribute nearly two-thirds of new global workforce entrants in the coming years, as in the World Economic Forum. Recent labour market trends point to a positive momentum: between 2017-18 and 2023-24, India created 16.83 crore jobs, the unemployment rate declined from 6% to 3.2%, and formal employment expanded significantly.

Given that a large share of India's workforce still remains in the informal sector, the need for a simplified and coherent labour framework has been particularly important to help extend protections and improve productivity of the unorganised sector. The coverage under the Code



Harsha Vardhan Agarwal

is President,
Federation of Indian
Chambers of
Commerce and
Industry (FICCI)

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for Social Security has been extended to the unorganised sector also. These developments reflect the growing dynamism of the economy and emphasise the need for a modern labour regulatory system that supports this trajectory.

For workers, the Labour Codes provide a stronger and more consistent set of protections. Universal minimum wages, a national floor wage, mandatory appointment letters, timely payment of wages, and clear rules on working hours –including the 48-hour work week – reinforce fairness and security. The OSH Code's emphasis on safety committees, free preventive health check-ups and improved workplace standards strengthens the focus on well-being and productivity.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 provides for universal Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) coverage with no geographic restrictions, streamlined Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) procedures for quicker resolutions, and support for the construction sector through simplified cess payments. It also establishes a National Social Security Fund for various worker categories.

Another major reform under these codes is the simplification of compliance requirements. The shift to single registration, single licence and single return significantly reduces administrative burdens, particularly for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME). A uniform definition of wages introduces clarity across multiple laws, helping reduce disputes and improving predictability in wage-related calculations. Decriminalisation of minor offences and the introduction of digital processes such as algorithm-based inspections encourage transparency and trust-based compliance.

Preparing for the future of work

India's workforce is diversifying, with the rapid growth of gig and platform-based employment, flexible working models and digital-enabled livelihoods. In this context, the Social Security Code's inclusion of gig and platform workers is timely. With the size of this workforce expected to grow from one crore in 2024-25 to 2.35 crore by 2029-30, establishing a framework for social protection is a forward-looking measure that

aligns with the changing nature of work.

The Codes also emphasise formalisation, which remains vital for long-term economic progress. Clearer rules, standardised definitions and transparent processes encourage more enterprises to enter the formal economy and help extend protections to a larger share of the workforce.

A boost for women in the workforce

Women's participation in the workforce has improved yet remains below its potential. According to the International Labour Organization's India Employment Report 2024, India's female labour force participation rate stands at 32.8%. The Labour Codes help strengthen the enabling environment by reinforcing equal remuneration, enhancing maternity benefits and expanding social protection to unorganised, gig and platform workers. The OSH Code also allows women to work at night with their consent and has adequate safety arrangements, thereby widening opportunities across several sectors. Together, these provisions support greater access and continuity of employment for women as the economy evolves. A modern labour framework must balance the need for worker protection with the requirements of a competitive business environment. The Labour Codes aim to provide this balance by offering clearer industrial relations norms and faster dispute resolution, while ensuring that workers have access to essential rights, safety and social security. This balanced approach supports investment, promotes stability and helps strengthen India's position in global value chains.

The next few days will be crucial as the implementation process for these Codes moves forward. It will be important for States to align with the minimum thresholds and guiding principles laid out in the Codes to ensure uniformity and clarity across the country. After the Goods and Services Tax (GST) reforms, this represents one of the most significant structural reforms. This reform momentum should continue, supporting greater investments, and thereby contributing to higher employment generation in the country.

Content.

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- **The coverage under the Code for Social Security has been extended to the unorganised sector also.**

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- **The OSH Code also allows women to work at night with their consent and has adequate safety arrangements, thereby widening opportunities across several sectors.**
- **How many people are covered by social security today in India? Only up to 7%. These new laws are not going to cover 93% of the other workers. Gig workers are only a small share of informal economy workers. All informal economy workers need protection**

Content.

- **For instance, codes nullify the powers of State governments by centralising powers on issues such as regular employment. The codes legalise fixed-term employment and promote hire and fire. We have been demanding regular employment.**
- **The codes are not going to create a conducive environment. Instead of bringing industrial peace, they are likely to create industrial unrest. Rights such as collective bargaining are not protected under the codes.**
- **The code on wages has diluted the minimum wage guarantees. Instead of ensuring a minimum living wage, the codes empower the Centre to fix a floor level wage. And how much of our workforce is being covered?**
- **Almost 90% of the workforce is not getting minimum wages and now more and more people will be out of minimum wage cover because under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, the threshold to obtain license for factory has been increased from 10 workers to 20 workers with power and 20 workers to 40 workers without power. This will exclude a number of workers from the purview of minimum wages law.**

Union Law Ministry defends simultaneous polls proposal

Curtailing tenure not against basic structure of Constitution and synchronisation of elections through amendment is permissible, Ministry tells the Parliamentary panel that is examining Bills

Sobhana K. Nair

NEW DELHI

The Union Law Ministry, in a written submission to the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) examining the Bills on simultaneous elections, said that the proposed framework does not violate the Constitution's basic structure, nor does it infringe upon the federal structure of the Constitution.

The JPC, headed by senior BJP leader P.P. Chaudhary will be meeting representatives from the 23rd Law Commission and the Election Commission on December 4. The Law Ministry, which has already submitted replies to the questions posed by the panel, will be appearing at a later meeting. The Law Commission has already submitted its report.

Responding to queries on whether curtailing the tenure of a government undermines the voter's right to elect a government for five years, the Ministry said Articles 83(2) and 172(1) of the Constitution explicitly



The Ministry underscored that simultaneous elections aim at reducing the frequency of polls and associated expenditure. ANI

provide that the term of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies shall be five years "unless sooner dissolved." This phrase, the Ministry argued, was deliberately incorporated by the framers to allow for premature dissolution under certain circumstances.

"The five-year tenure is neither sacrosanct nor part of the basic structure," the Ministry noted, citing historical precedent. It pointed out that the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) made during the 19-month Emergency imposed by the Indira Gandhi government extended the tenure of legislatures to six years,

which was later restored to five years through the 44th Amendment.

"If the tenure could be extended by Constitutional Amendment, a one-time curtailment to synchronise elections cannot be said to violate the basic structure," the Ministry said.

On concerns that the proposed legislation may run afoul of the Supreme Court's landmark *Kesavananda Bharati* judgment which spoke of the basic structure doctrine, the Ministry maintained that the Bills do not erode the principle of separation of powers or federalism. The basic structure doctrine de-

mands that certain fundamental features of the Constitution – such as separation of powers between the organs of the State, namely, legislature, the executive and the judiciary – are a part of the basic structure of the constitution and cannot be amended.

"Mid-term elections do not limit the plenary power of the electorate to elect representatives. The right to vote and contest elections, while secured under Article 326, are not fundamental rights," it clarified.

On the question of whether the Election Commission would wield excessive powers under the new framework, the Ministry said the Commission already enjoys autonomy under Article 324 and has the authority to schedule elections under Sections 14 and 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

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India and Indonesia make progress on BrahMos deal at Defence Ministers' Dialogue

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The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

India and Indonesia strengthened their defence partnership as Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and Indonesian Defence Minister Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin co-chaired the third India-Indonesia Defence Ministers' Dialogue in New Delhi on Thursday. Both sides also made notable progress on the proposed BrahMos supersonic missile deal.

A senior defence official said the discussions reflected a "progressive approach" from both nations, adding that the agreement "might get locked at the earliest".

The Ministers recalled Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto's visit to India as the Chief Guest for Republic Day this year and noted that his talks with Prime Minister Narendra Modi had bolstered the Comprehensive Strategic



Defence Minister Rajnath Singh in a meeting with Indonesia's Defence Minister Sjafrie Sjamsoeddin in New Delhi on Thursday. ANI

Partnership. The participation of 352 personnel from the Indonesian Armed Forces in the parade was highlighted as a symbol of defence cooperation.

According to the Defence Ministry, while reiterating their commitment to a free, open, stable, and prosperous Indo-Pacific, the two sides emphasised adherence to international law and respect for sovereignty. They noted strong alignment between the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific and India's Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative,

agreeing to intensify collaboration through multi-lateral platforms such as the Indian Ocean Rim Association, where India currently holds the chair.

Both countries were committed to enhancing cooperation in maritime domain awareness, cyber-resilience, and joint operational readiness. Indonesia welcomed India's proposal to form a Joint Defence Industry Cooperation Committee aimed at advancing technology transfer, and joint research and development.

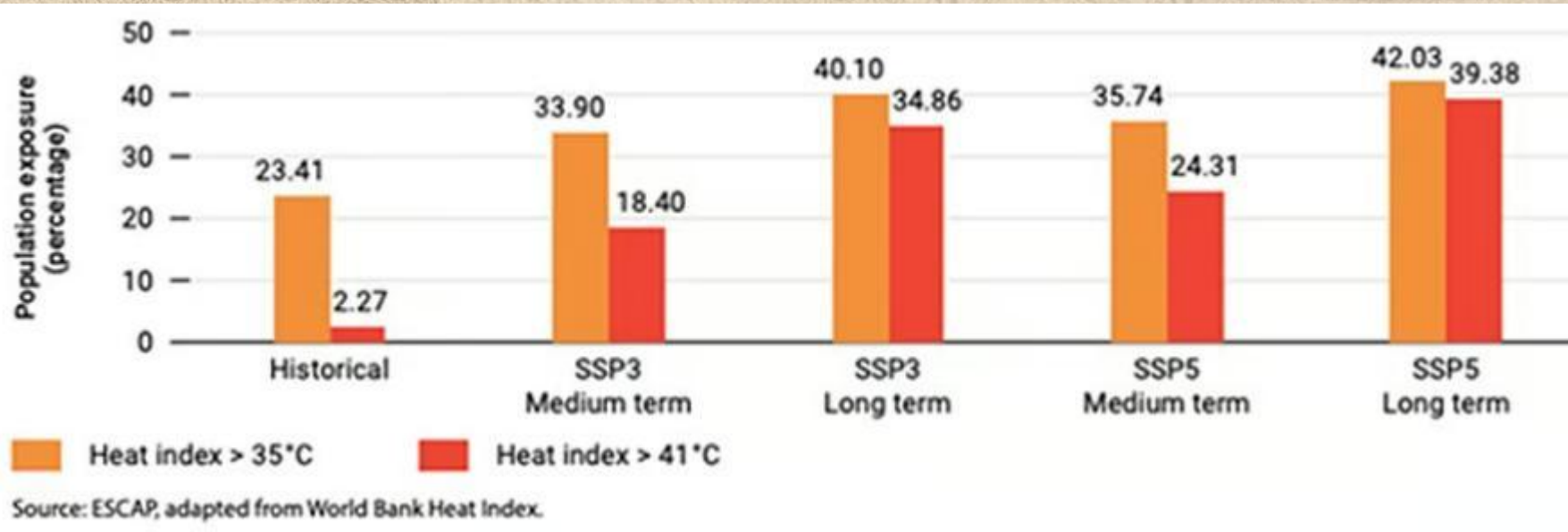
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- **The Ministers recalled Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto's visit to India as the Chief Guest for Republic Day this year and noted that his talks with Prime Minister Narendra Modi had bolstered the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.**
- **The participation of 352 personnel from the Indonesian Armed Forces in the parade was highlighted as a symbol of defence cooperation.**

- **An Indo-Russian joint venture, the BrahMos missile has a range of 290 km and is the world's fastest cruise missile with a top speed of Mach 2.8 (about three times the speed of sound).**
- **It is named after the Brahmaputra River of India and the Moskva River of Russia.**
- **It is a two-stage (solid propellant engine in the first stage and liquid ramjet in the second) missile.**
- **It is a multiplatform missile which can be launched with great accuracy from land, air and sea having multi-capability capabilities and can operate during day and night despite bad weather.**
- **It operates on the "fire and forget" principle i.e. it does not require guidance after launch.**

- **A product of a 1998 intergovernmental agreement, BrahMos Aerospace is a joint venture between India's DRDO (50.5%) and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyenia (49.5%).**
- **It is a two-stage missile with a solid-propellant booster and a liquid-fueled ramjet engine.**
- **Speed: Reaches up to Mach 3 (three times the speed of sound).**
- **Range: Originally 290 km, upgraded variants now exceed 350–400 km, with future versions expected to reach 800+ km.**
- **Stealth: Low radar cross-section (RCS) and compact design enhance evasion from enemy radar.**
- **Multi-platform Capability: Deployable from ships, submarines, mobile land launchers, and fighter aircraft.**
- **Precision: Known for high accuracy, deep-dive, terrain-hugging, and mountain-warfare adaptability.**

Asia-Pacific Disaster Report



Content.

- **The UN ESCAP Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2025 warns that Asian megacities—Delhi, Karachi, Dhaka, Manila, Shanghai, Seoul—could face 2–7°C extra heat due to the urban heat island effect, pushing temperatures far beyond global warming averages.**
- **Urban Heat Amplification :**
- **Even if global warming stabilises at 1.5–2°C, cities may heat by +7°C due to dense concrete, limited green cover, and high waste heat from vehicles and ACs.**
- **Megacities like Delhi, Karachi, Dhaka are projected to experience high localised heat stress far beyond rural surroundings.**

Chronic Heat Exposure in South Asia:

- **India, Pakistan, Bangladesh: 300+ days with heat index >35°C; over 200 days above 41°C in several regions.**
- **Heat index includes humidity, making it a better indicator of felt temperature.**

Rapid Rise in Extreme Heat Events:

- **2024 was the hottest year on record, with Bangladesh's April–May heatwave affecting 33 million people.**
- **India's long heatwave in 2024 caused ~700 deaths, the second deadliest event in the region.**

Population Exposure Trends:

- **Over 40% of South Asia's population will face heat index $>35^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 41°C in both medium- and long-term scenarios.**
- **Exposure will worsen regardless of climate policy due to continued urbanisation.**

Compounding Threat: Heat + Pollution

- **High heat intensifies wildfires, droughts, PM_{10/5} load, and releases VOCs.**
- **Heat and pollution amplify cardiovascular and respiratory risks in a dangerous feedback loop.**

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Aspect	Details
Description	It is the most inclusive intergovernmental platform in the Asia-Pacific region . It is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations.
Established	It was established in 1947 .
Objective	To promote economic and social development in the Asian and Pacific region by fostering cooperation between its members and associate members.
Headquarter	Bangkok, Thailand
Members	It has 53 member States and 9 associate members.
Functions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Its secretariat supports inclusive, resilient and sustainable development in the region by generating action-oriented knowledge.2) It provides technical assistance and capacity-building services to support of national development objectives, regional agreements and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.3) It provides support to partners at the national level.

Commonwealth Games 2030



- **India has been formally ratified as the host of the 2030 Commonwealth Games, with Ahmedabad (Amdavad), Gujarat as venue.**
- **This will be the centenary edition of the Games, marking 100 years since the first British Empire Games were held in Hamilton, Canada, in 1930.**
- **The Commonwealth Games are a quadrennial multi-sport event featuring athletes from member nations of the Commonwealth of Nations, blending Olympic-core sports with Games-specific disciplines like netball, lawn bowls and squash.**
- **Proposed in the late 19th–early 20th century as a “Pan-Britannic” sporting contest and first realised as the Inter-Empire Championships (1911).**
- **Formal start: The first British Empire Games were held in Hamilton, Canada, in 1930, with 11 countries and 400 athletes.**

Name evolution:

- **British Empire Games (up to 1950)**
- **British Empire and Commonwealth Games (1954–1966)**
- **British Commonwealth Games (1970–1974)**
- **Commonwealth Games (from 1978 onwards), reflecting decolonisation and equality among members.**
- **2030 Host: Ahmedabad (Amdavad)**
- **The Commonwealth Sport General Assembly in Glasgow (Nov 2025) ratified Amdavad/Ahmedabad, Gujarat as host of the 2030 Centenary Commonwealth Games, after a vote of 74 member nations and territories.**
- **India has been a regular participant since 1934, and first hosted the Games in Delhi 2010, which remain India's best-ever multi-sport performance, finishing second on the medals tally.**

- **The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent and equal countries, many of which were formerly part of the British Empire, cooperating on the basis of shared values rather than formal political control.**

Historical Evolution:

- **Early Commonwealth**
- **At the 1926 Imperial Conference, Britain and the Dominions agreed they were equal in status, forming what was then called the British Commonwealth of Nations—linked by allegiance to the British monarch but not ruled by the UK.**

Birth of the Modern Commonwealth

- **After World War II, many territories became fully independent.**
- **India's independence in 1947 created a new situation: India wanted to be a republic, yet remain in the association.**
- **The London Declaration (1949) allowed republics and countries not owing allegiance to the British Crown to remain members, effectively creating the modern Commonwealth of Nations.**
- **Membership later expanded to countries with no direct colonial link to Britain**

Rare Earth Permanent Magnets (REPM)

The Hidden Magnets Powering Our World

Sintered rare earth permanent magnets are essential components in a vast range of modern technologies.

Electric Vehicles (EVs)



Wind Turbines



Aerospace & Defense

Critical for components
in missiles and advanced
jets like the F-35.



Advanced Technology

Essential for medical MRI machines,
robotics, and industrial automation.



Consumer Electronics

Found in everyday devices
like smartphones, laptops,
and headphones.

- **The Union Cabinet has approved a ₹7,280-crore Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnets (REPM) to reduce import dependence and build India's first integrated REPM ecosystem.**
- **A first-of-its-kind national initiative to develop a complete domestic supply chain—from rare-earth oxides to metals, alloys and finished high-performance REPMs.**
- **Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Mines (with oversight from Department of Atomic Energy & NITI Aayog)**
- **₹6,450 crore will be disbursed as incentives based on actual magnet sales, encouraging high-quality production and global competitiveness.**
- **The entire scheme runs for 7 years, ensuring enough time for infrastructure creation, capacity building, and sustained production.**

- **Sintering magnets** is a manufacturing process where powdered magnetic materials are compacted and heated to high temperatures without reaching the melting point, causing the particles to fuse together into a dense, solid magnet.
- This process creates powerful, high-strength magnets like sintered neodymium (NdFeB) and samarium-cobalt (SmCo), but also makes them brittle and susceptible to corrosion, requiring protective coatings.
- **Powder creation:** Magnetic materials are melted and then pulverized into a very fine, reactive powder.
- **Compaction:** This powder is pressed into a desired shape, with the particles aligned by a magnetic field to give the final magnet a specific direction of magnetization.
- **Sintering:** The compacted "green" shape is heated in a furnace at high temperatures, often above (1000°C) , to cause the particles to fuse together and form a solid, dense mass.

- **Rare-earth oxides → metals → alloys → sintered REPMs**
- **It enables India to convert raw rare-earth oxides into metals, process them into alloys, and finally produce high-performance NdFeB sintered magnets.**
- **REPMs (especially NdFeB magnets) are the strongest commercial magnets globally, made by sintering rare-earth-based alloys like Neodymium-Iron-Boron.**

Current Status in India:

- **India has 6.9 million tonnes REE reserves (5th largest globally)**
- **Yet contributes ~1% to global production**
- **REPM demand is almost fully import-dependent**
- **China controls ~90% of global REPM supply**



Thank You!