

DISCIPLINE



# **Important Issues of the Day**

- **SCbans textbook– Page No.1 , GS2**
- **IMEC – Page No.10 , GS 2**
- **IndianSpaceResearchOrganisation(ISRO) – Page No. 10, GS 3**
- **Mineral resolve – Page No. 10, GS 3**
- **Online platforms – Page No.16 , GS 3**
- **The Chagos Islands – Prelims**

# SC bans textbook, orders seizure of all copies

Court initiates contempt action over a section on 'corruption' in judiciary in Class 8 NCERT textbook

The remarks are a 'calculated move' to instil bias in children, 'heads must roll', the Bench insists

Court would not let the issue fade with an apology from government or NCERT, the Chief Justice said

**Krishnadas Rajagopal**  
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Thursday said there was a "deep-rooted conspiracy" behind the "very, very calculated move" to portray the judiciary as a venal institution in a Class 8 social science textbook with "selective reference" about "corruption" in it.

The court ordered a "blanket and complete" ban on the book and the immediate seizure and sealing of each and every copy, both in digital and physical form.

The textbook was published by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Education, in February.

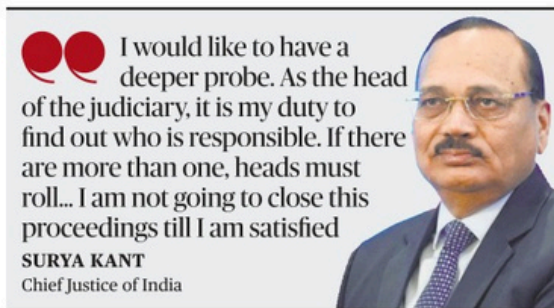
A three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of

India Surya Kant, in a *suo motu* case hearing, said the "reckless, irresponsible, motivated, contemptuous conduct and manner" of the textual depiction was meant to instil a bias against the judiciary in the "impressionable minds" of young schoolchildren, and through them, to society at large and even future generations.

**Unconditional apology**  
The Bench said that "heads must roll" and initiated contempt action.

"All of us are holding our heads in shame," Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta, appearing for the Centre, said and offered the court an unconditional and unqualified apology.

The court would not let the issue fade into oblivion after a word of apology from the government or the NCERT, Chief Justice Kant said.



**SURYA KANT**  
Chief Justice of India

"This is a well-orchestrated and planned move. I would like to have a deeper probe. As the head of the judiciary, it is my duty to find out who is responsible. If there are more than one, heads must roll. I am not going to close this proceeding till I am satisfied," the Chief Justice told the Union government.

Mr. Mehta said the people who worked on the textbook would never be assigned the task again by the Education Ministry.

If he had his way, Mr.

Mehta added, they would not be employed by any other Ministry either.

Initiating contempt action, the court issued a show cause notice to both the Secretary of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, and the NCERT Director, Dinesh Prasad Saklani, whom the court said had "defended" the "offensive content" even when the Supreme Court Secretary General, on the instruction of Chief Justice Kant, had sought an

## Modi calls for accountability

**NEW DELHI**  
Prime Minister Narendra Modi has called for fixing accountability over the chapter on "corruption" in judiciary in NCERT's textbook. » PAGE 5

explanation. "They fired the gun and the judiciary is bleeding today," Chief Justice Kant said, addressing the law officer.

**'Definitely deliberate'**  
The court said that, *prima facie*, an examination of the book's contents and the response from the director, seemed like a calculated move to undermine the institutional authority and demean the dignity of the judiciary.

The Bench said, in its order, that the publication

"washed off with one stroke of the pen the illustrious history associated with the Supreme Court, the High Courts" and their substantive contributions towards the preservation of democratic values.

"The text fails to mention the imperative role of the judiciary in upholding constitutional morality and basic structure which is the lifeblood of the Indian citizenry. The narrative of the book chooses not to delve into any of the transformative measures or initiatives to overhaul even the legal aid and streamline the ease of access to justice mechanism. This silence is particularly egregious given the sheer volume of high ranking officers who have been censured by this very court in the past for corrupt practices, fraudulent activities," the Bench noted.

Senior members of the

Bar, including senior advocates Kapil Sibal, A.M. Singhvi, and Supreme Court Bar Association president Vikas Singh, agreed that the content was "definitely deliberate".

"The book will not remain confined to students only. Its contents are bound to travel from teacher to pupil to parent and to the entire society, including the next generation... It may have a lasting impact on judicial independence. Such misconduct falls within criminal contempt. If this conduct proves to be deliberate, it will amount to scandalising the institution and bring it to disrepute," the court observed.

The court clarified that its *suo motu* registration of the case should not be construed as a move to stifle legitimate criticism of public institutions, including the judiciary.

- **The Supreme Court on Thursday said there was a “deep-rooted conspiracy” behind the “very, very calculated move” to portray the judiciary as a venal institution in a Class 8 social science textbook with “selective reference” about “corruption” in it. The top court ordered a “blanket and complete” ban on the book and the immediate seizure and sealing of each and every copy, both in digital and physical form. The textbook was published by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Education, in February.**
- **A three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, in a suo motu case hearing, said the “reckless, irresponsible, motivated, contemptuous conduct and manner” of the textual depiction was meant to instil a bias against the judiciary in the “impressionable minds” of young students, and through them, to society at large and even future generations.**

- The Bench said that “heads must roll” and initiated contempt action. “All of us are holding our heads in shame,” Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta, appearing for the
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- **Separation of powers is the division of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government.**

**Article 50 says that states shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the**

- **Executive.**

**The constitutional demarcation precludes the concentration of excessive power by any branch of the government.**

- **The Indian Constitution lays down the structure and defines and determines the role and functions of every organ of the State and establishes norms for their inter-relationships and checks and balances.**

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- **Legislature Control:**
- **On Judiciary:** Impeachment and the removal of the judges. Power to amend laws declared ultra vires by the Court and revalidating it.
- **On Executive:** Through a no-confidence vote it can dissolve the Government. Power to assess works of the executive through the question hour and zero hour.
  
- **Executive Control:**
- **On Judiciary:** Making appointments to the office of Chief Justice and other judges.
- **On Legislature:** Powers under delegated legislation. Authority to make rules for regulating their respective procedure and conduct of business subject to the provisions of this Constitution.
  
- **Judicial Control:**
- **On Executive:** Judicial review i.e., the power to review executive action to determine if it violates the Constitution.
- **On Legislature:** Unamendability of the constitution under the basic structure doctrine pronounced by the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati Case 1973.

**Q. Consider the following statements: (2020)**

**1. The Constitution of India defines its 'basic structure' in terms of federalism, secularism, fundamental rights and democracy.**

**2. The Constitution of India provides for 'judicial review' to safeguard the citizens' liberties and to preserve the ideals on which the Constitution is based.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

**(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor**

**2**

**In India, separation of judiciary from the executive is enjoined by**

**(a) the Preamble of the Constitution**

**(b) a Directive Principle of State Policy**

**(c) the Seventh Schedule**

## Mains Question

“The Indian Constitution does not strictly follow the doctrine of separation of powers but adopts a system of checks and balances.” Examine this statement in the context of the relationship between the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

“भारतीय संवैधान शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का कठोर पालन नहीं करता, बल्कि ‘नियंत्रण और संतुलन’ (Checks and Balances) की प्रणाली अपनाता है।” विधानिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के परस्पर संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा की जाए।

# I&B Minister asks online platforms to take responsibility for content

Vaishnaw flags major threats from deepfakes and synthetically generated content; urges platforms to take proactive actions against cybercrime, and ensure revenue sharing with original content creators, including conventional media, journalists

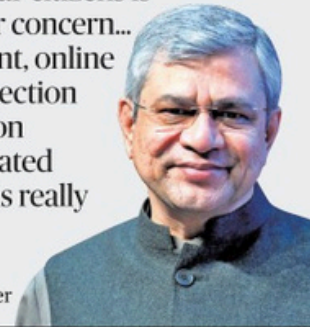
**The Hindu Bureau**  
NEW DELHI

**U**nion Information and Broadcasting Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw on Thursday said online platforms must take responsibility for the content they host, act proactively against cyber-crimes, and ensure online safety of citizens. They should share revenue fairly with original content creators, including the conventional media, he said.

“I will request all the platforms to rethink your revenue sharing policies because that is also one of the major concerns that the entire society today is raising. And if this is not done voluntarily, then there are so many coun-

Online safety of our citizens is becoming a major concern... authenticity of news content, online safety of our children, protection against obscenity, protection against synthetically generated fake content, all those items really need a decisive step today

**ASHWINI VAISHNAW**  
Information and Broadcasting Minister



tries which have shown the path to get it done in a legal way,” Mr. Vaishnaw said.

At the Digital News Publishers Association (DNPA) Conclave, Mr. Vaishnaw identified deep-fakes and the spread of dis-information through synthetically generated content as major threats to the trust in institutions,

and a democratic way of coming together and deciding things.

“That is the inflection point where we are standing today...online safety of our citizens is becoming a major concern...authenticity of news content, online safety of our children, protection against obscenity, protection against synthet-

ically generated fake content, all those items really need a very decisive step today,” he said.

Stating that online safety of all citizens was a duty of the platforms, he said: “Non-adherence to these principles will definitely make them responsible because the nature of content has changed now, and synthetic content should not be generated without the consent of the person whose face or voice or personality has been used to create the content.”

The Minister said the platforms should check whether they were allowing any content that was illegal, causing harm to the citizens or inciting the commission of a crime. Pointing out that the virali-

ty of platform-generated/hosted content was such that completely false information could spread to millions, he said the platforms “must take the responsibility for the hosted harmful content”.

Mr. Vaishnaw said the platforms should also take proactive actions on cyber-crimes. “In the recent past, we passed a law by which crores of families are saved from becoming absolutely bankrupt by losing out their money to the online money games...,” he said.

Mr. Vaishnaw stressed that the platforms must also share revenue in a fair way with original content creators, including the conventional media, journalists, influencers, professors, and researchers.

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- **And if this is not done voluntarily, then there are so many countries which have shown the path to get it done in a legal way,” Mr. Vaishnaw said.**

- **Safe Harbour Rules: Social media platforms are not held legally liable for user-generated content, as long as they act to remove or address flagged objectionable content, thus supporting free speech and ensuring platforms are not responsible for preemptive content control.**

**United States: Safe harbour protection is provided under Section 230 of the**

- **Communications Decency Act, which shields platforms from being held liable for user content.**

**India: Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 offers similar protection.**

- **The Information Technology Rules, 2021, require social media companies with over 5 million users to appoint a chief compliance officer, who can be held criminally liable for non-compliance with takedown requests or other regulations.**

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## **What is Section 69 (A) of the Information Technology Act?**

### **About:**

- **It confers on the Central and State governments the power to issue directions “to intercept, monitor or decrypt any information generated, transmitted, received or stored in any computer resource”.**
- **The grounds on which these powers may be exercised are:**
  - **In the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of India, defence of India, the security of the state.**
  - **Friendly relations with foreign states.**
- **Public order, or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to these.**
- **For investigating any offence.**

# The Chagos Islands



- **The Chagos Islands, also known as the Chagos Archipelago, is a group of seven atolls comprising more than 60 individual tropical islands. It is officially administered as the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), though its sovereignty is heavily contested.**
- **Located In: The archipelago is situated in the Indian Ocean, approximately 500 kilometers south of the Maldives.**  
**It sits atop the Chagos–Laccadive Ridge, a massive submarine mountain range.**
- **Colonial Era: Originally settled by the French in the 18th century (administered via Mauritius), the islands were ceded to the United Kingdom in 1814 under the Treaty of Paris.**
- **The Split (1965): Before granting Mauritius independence, the UK detached the Chagos Archipelago to create the BIOT.**

- **Expulsion (1967–1973):** The UK forcibly removed the native Chagossian people to make way for a strategic US military base on the largest island, Diego Garcia.
- **Legal Battles:** For decades, displaced Chagossians and the Mauritian government have fought for the right of return and sovereignty. In 2019, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled that the UK's occupation was illegal.

#### **Features:**

- **Diego Garcia:** The largest and most significant island (32.5  $\text{km}^2$ ), hosting a critical joint UK-US naval and air support facility.
- **Biodiversity:** Home to some of the world's most resilient coral reefs and the world's largest coral atoll.
- **Strategic Location:** Its mid-ocean position provides a vital military "foothold" for monitoring the Indian Ocean and surrounding regions.

## Taking sides

India's relations with Israel should not be at the cost of ties with the Arab world

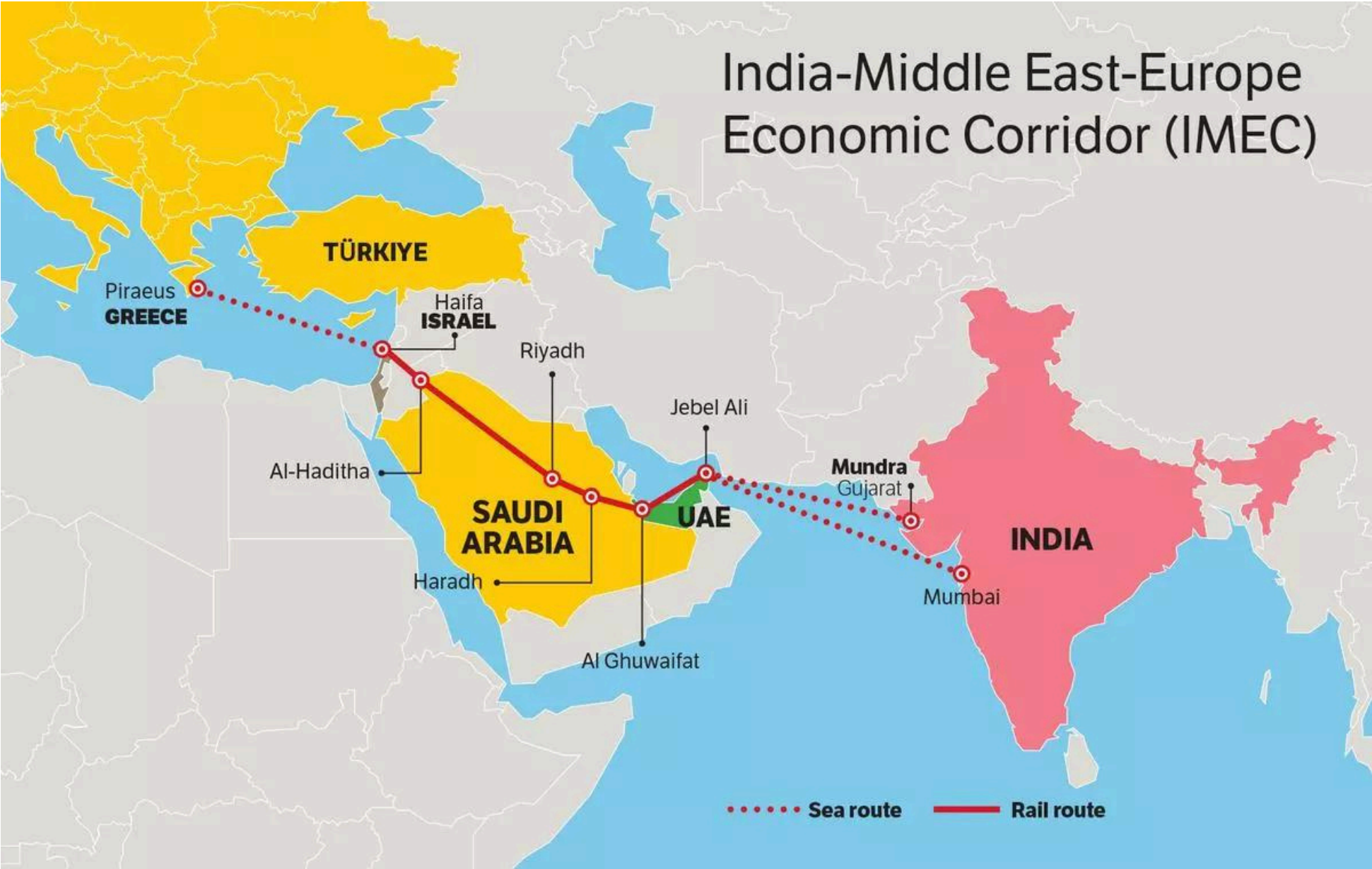
**P** rime Minister Narendra Modi's 24-hour visit to Jerusalem was a significant bilateral outreach to Israel, but a missed opportunity on Palestine, with complex consequences for India's ties with West Asia. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu had announced the visit in December and confirmed the dates on Sunday, indicating Israel's keen interest in hosting Mr. Modi. From Mr. Modi's landing, to every engagement up to his departure, Mr. Netanyahu personally escorted Mr. Modi everywhere. After bilateral talks on Thursday, the two leaders agreed to upgrade ties to a "Special Strategic Partnership", and signed a critical technologies partnership among more than 15 MoUs in AI, agriculture, culture and education. They also agreed to facilitate the employment of 50,000 Indian workers in Israel over the next five years. The engagement, and Mr. Netanyahu's deep praise for Mr. Modi and the India relationship was even more intense than during Mr. Modi's 2017 visit. This possibly accrues from the timing of the visit, as Israel faces growing isolation over high casualties in Gaza and Mr. Netanyahu's West Bank settlement plans. In the past week, Israel's West Bank proposals have been condemned by dozens of countries, which includes Germany, France, and the U.K. that have been measured so far. Mr. Netanyahu heads into an election later this year, which will be seen as a referendum on his record, in terms of alleged corruption in his government as well as for accountability for security lapses in 2023 and the civilian toll of Is-

government as well as for accountability for security lapses in 2023 and the civilian toll of Israel's response. Mr. Modi's visit would bolster him politically. In his speech at the Knesset, Mr. Modi referred only obliquely to Palestinian sovereignty, saying that the U.S.-led Gaza Peace Initiative, which commits to a two-state solution, "holds the promise of a just and durable peace... including by addressing the Palestine Issue". The Prime Minister said that India shared the pain and grief of every life lost in the October 2023 terror attack by Hamas but made no mention of the high toll – more than 72,000 killed – in the strikes on Gaza by Israel since then.

It is hoped that Mr. Modi will clarify India's position on the conflict, as he did after his last visit, by following it up with a visit to Palestine. His decision to travel amidst the threat of U.S. attacks on Iran carried the possible risk of taking sides in the event of a conflict. Beyond the bilateral, the outcomes of his visit will be judged globally by its impact on the larger West Asian neighbourhood. First, his announcement that India-Israel-UAE and India-Israel-UAE-U.S. "I2U2" would develop new momentum, as would the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), indicates New Delhi believes that regional initiatives are still viable despite the polarised atmosphere and recent deep fault-lines. Second, a decision to "stand with Israel, firmly... " could come at the cost of India's relations with other West Asian powers, which expect India to remain steadfast to its historically calibrated regional balance, and to principles of peace, morality and compassion in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

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# India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)



- **The IMEC is a strategic multi-modal connectivity initiative launched through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) during the G20 Summit 2023 in New Delhi. Signatories include India, US, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, France, Germany, Italy and the European Union.**
- **The initiative is a part of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), launched by the G7 in 2021.**
- **IMEC seeks to position itself as a viable alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by promoting transparent, sustainable, and debt-free infrastructure without compromising national sovereignty.**
- **Corridor Segments: IMEC has two parts the Eastern Corridor (India to Gulf) and the Northern Corridor (Gulf to Europe).**

- **I2U2 was initially formed in October, 2021 following the Abraham Accords between Israel and the UAE, to deal with issues concerning maritime security, infrastructure and transport in the region.**
- **At that time, it was called the ‘International Forum for Economic Cooperation’.**
- **That was referred as the ‘West Asian Quad’.**

#### **About:**

- **I2U2 initiative is a new grouping of India, Israel, USA and UAE.**
- **In the grouping’s name, ‘I2’ stands for India and Israel, whereas ‘U2’ stands for USA and the**
- **UAE.**
- **This is a great achievement which tells the geopolitical changes that happen in the region. This will not only revitalize and re-energize the system of alliances and partnerships around the world, but also stitch together partnerships that did not exist previously or were not utilized to their full extent.**

**Q. 'Belt and Road Initiative' is sometimes mentioned in the news in the context of the affairs of (2016)**

- (a) African Union**
- (b) Brazil**
- (c) European Union**
- (d) China**

## A brittle shell

### ISRO should choose transparency to reinforce public confidence

**A** venerable institution, facing accusations of opacity, decided to stun its detractors with some transparency. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) made public the report of a technical committee, constituted to analyse why the NVS-02 satellite, which was launched aboard a GSLV rocket on January 29, 2025, could not be placed in its intended orbit. Until this week, there was no official explanation why this had happened. An accompanying press statement – not a report it must be noted – surmised that an ‘apex’ committee had concluded that a signal meant to activate a key valve in the engine’s oxidiser line never reached it. This valve is crucial for firing the engine to raise the spacecraft’s orbit and this likely happened because at least one connection in the electrical connector – in both the primary and backup lines – came loose or failed, preventing the signal from getting through. All of this is useful information, but only for ISRO to be cautious in future missions. In fact, the press statement continued, these learnings were “successfully implemented” in a November 2, 2025 mission by the LVM-3 M5 launch vehicle

that placed the GSAT-7R, India’s heaviest communication satellite, in its intended orbit. When the ISRO releases a statement on an event from a year ago, it must strive to illuminate rather than be seen to declassify under duress. It should have revealed whether the connection came loose because of an oversight; whether multiple levels of personnel – or machines – who scrutinise every nut and screw on the assembly line failed, or if a manufacturing anomaly had compounded over time in a way that would have escaped detection even by the most vigilant overseers.

At the other end, doing so reinforces public confidence in the institution. It should be able to reveal such information without blaming individuals or withholding proprietary or strategic information. Making such ‘Failure Analysis’ reports public, as they are called, used to be a routine affair. However, ISRO seems to have retreated into a shell following the back-to-back failures of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles in January and in May 2025. In fact, beyond the technical committees– another committee has been set up to probe “systemic issues” underlying the failures of these rockets – ISRO should not choose insularity at a time when traditional business models all over the world are being disrupted.

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- **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of India.**
- **Role- It is involved in science, engineering and technology to harvest the benefits of outer space for India and the mankind.**
- **Formation - It was formed on August 15, 1969 and superseded Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR), set up in 1962 by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai with an expanded role to harness space technology.**
- **Department of Space (DoS) was set up and ISRO was brought under DoS in 1972.**
- **Objective- Development and application of space technology for various national needs.**

# The shift of critical minerals to India's strategic centre

Page No.10 , GS 3

**T**hree years ago, and at the start of India's G-20 presidency, critical minerals barely featured as a strategic topic in policy thinking. As recently as August 2023, several critical minerals, including lithium, were still classified as atomic minerals, effectively barring private exploration and mining. But the latest Union Budget shows that something critical has shifted in India's thinking.

The government has now signalled that critical minerals have moved to the mainstream, and must become a core pillar of India's industrial, energy, and geopolitical strategy. The emphasis on 'critical minerals' in the Budget speech is revealing. The focus is no longer on whether India needs a critical minerals policy but on whether India can now execute while building expertise at scale, speed and depth.

## Clear policy drive

There is clear policy momentum. India now has a list of 30 critical minerals and has eased mineral exploration for junior miners while also rationalising the royalty rates. In January 2025, the government launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) with a budgetary outlay of ₹16,300 crore. Today, India is among a small group of countries with a comprehensive and ambitious policy framework for critical minerals.

Yet, ambition alone will not deliver mineral security. Execution will. It takes years – often decades – to discover and mine minerals, but extraction is not the only bottleneck. China controls up to 90% of global mineral processing capacity for several critical minerals. However, analysis by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) suggests that India already has the capabilities to process a few minerals to high purity levels.

For instance, Indian industries already produce high-purity copper, graphite, rare earth oxides, tin and titanium – often exceeding 99.9% purity. However, existing production is largely geared towards conventional uses and limited volumes. Meeting the requirements of clean tech and defence will require further technological



**Rishabh Jain**

is Fellow at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)

The Union Budget has highlighted India's new 'mineral resolve'

upgrading, deeper refining, and capacity expansion. Skills from established sectors such as chemicals, pharmaceuticals and textiles could be leveraged to process raw minerals to higher purity and scale.

## Priority areas

In this context, Budget 2026 begins the harder work of implementation. To sustain this momentum, India must double down on three priorities: First, create demand avenues for processed minerals. The Budget rightly removes import duties on capital goods used in the processing of critical minerals. Given high capex requirements, this improves the competitiveness of upcoming refineries. However, the biggest constraint investors face is not just cost but also the lack of assured domestic demand for processed minerals. While government initiatives support domestic manufacturing of batteries, solar modules, wind turbines, and electric vehicles, delays in backward integration continue to create uncertainty for midstream processors. Boosting the deployment of locally-made electric vehicles, batteries, solar, and wind would have powerful third-order effects, strengthening processing, mining, and exploration ecosystems. Demand creation remains the most decisive industrial policy lever.

Second, adopt an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-first approach to mineral exploration. The NCMM targets 1,200 exploration projects by FY2031. The Budget strengthens project viability by making exploration expenditure for nine critical minerals eligible for tax deductions. Interestingly, four of these minerals (beryllium, tantalum, lithium and niobium) were on the restricted atomic minerals list just three years ago. To truly de-risk exploration, leveraging technology will be critical. India should mandate an AI-first approach to mineral exploration, backed by coherence across the IndiaAI Mission, the National Geospatial Policy, and Mission Anveshan. Today, Mission Anveshan focuses on hydrocarbon discovery using seismic AI tools. Extending such capabilities to the National

Geoscience Data Repository could significantly improve prospectivity analysis and aid new site discoveries.

Third, leverage geopolitical disruption to build technological sovereignty. In 2025, the weaponisation of rare earth magnets and battery supply chains exposed the fragility of global industrial and clean energy policies. The government's response – announcing rare earth corridors across coastal States and reducing import duties on monazite sands – is timely. States should now leverage existing infrastructure and manpower to serve global demand, creating jobs and boosting regional growth.

## International partnerships are key

But beyond local action, India should accelerate institutional and industrial partnerships with Australia, the European countries, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Many of them possess advanced minerals processing or complex component manufacturing capabilities but remain cautious about technology transfer. These firms should be nudged and encouraged to set up their facilities in India to service global markets. While the ₹7,280 crore scheme for sintered rare earth permanent magnets is a start, regulatory certainty, water-tight legal frameworks, market access and research collaboration will be equally important. Strengthening links between centres of excellence in India to their global counterparts – such as through the UK-India Critical Minerals Supply Chain Observatory – should be prioritised, including under the recently concluded India-European Union Free Trade Agreement.

In a turbulent world, 2026 can be a year of accelerated ambition if approached with speed, confidence and caution. India's leadership in critical minerals hinges on coordinated action supported by inter-ministerial coordination, proactive state leadership, and global partnerships.

*The views expressed are personal*

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But beyond local action, India should accelerate institutional and industrial partnerships**
- **with Australia, the European countries, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Critical minerals are those minerals which are essential for economic development and national security of a country.**
- **The lack of availability of these minerals or even concentration of existence, extraction or processing of these minerals in few geographical locations may lead to supply chain**
- **vulnerability and disruption.**

1. Antimony
2. Beryllium
3. Bismuth
4. Cadmium
5. Cobalt
6. Copper
7. Gallium
8. Germanium
9. Graphite
10. Hafnium
11. Indium
12. Lithium
13. Molybdenum
14. Niobium

15. Nickel
16. PGE
  - i. Platinum
  - ii. Palladium
  - iii. Rhodium
  - iv. Ruthenium
  - v. Iridium
  - vi. Osmium
17. Phosphorous
18. Potash
19. REE
  - i. Lanthanum
  - ii. Cerium
  - iii. Praseodymium

- iv. Neodymium
- v. Promethium
- vi. Samarium
- vii. Europium
- viii. Gadolinium
- ix. Terbium
- x. Dysprosium
- xi. Holmium
- xii. Erbium
- xiii. Thulium
- xiv. Ytterbium
- xv. Lutetium
- xvi. Scandium
- xvii. Yttrium

20. Rhenium
21. Selenium
22. Silicon
23. Strontium
24. Tantalum
25. Tellurium
26. Tin
27. Titanium
28. Tungsten
29. Vanadium
30. Zirconium

Sl. No.	Critical Mineral	Percentage (2020)	Major Import Sources (2020)
1.	Lithium	100%	Chile, Russia, China, Ireland, Belgium
2.	Cobalt	100%	China, Belgium, Netherlands, US, Japan
3.	Nickel	100%	Sweden, China, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines
4.	Vanadium	100%	Kuwait, Germany, South Africa, Brazil, Thailand
5.	Niobium	100%	Brazil, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Indonesia
6.	Germanium	100%	China, South Africa, Australia, France, US
7.	Rhenium	100%	Russia, UK, Netherlands, South Africa, China
8.	Beryllium	100%	Russia, UK, Netherlands, South Africa, China
9.	Tantalum	100%	Australia, Indonesia, South Africa, Malaysia, US
10.	Strontium	100%	China, US, Russia, Estonia, Slovenia
11.	Zirconium(zircon)	80%	Australia, Indonesia, South Africa, Malaysia, US
12.	Graphite(natural)	60%	China, Madagascar, Mozambique, Vietnam, Tanzania
13.	Manganese	50%	South Africa, Gabon, Australia, Brazil, China
14.	Chromium	2.5%	South Africa, Mozambique, Oman, Switzerland, Turkey
15.	Silicon	<1%	China, Malaysia, Norway, Bhutan, Netherlands

Table.1 The net import reliance for critical minerals of India (2020) (Source: A report on 'Unlocking Australia-India Critical Minerals Partnership Potential' by Australian Trade and Investment Commission, July 2021)