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NEWS JUICE

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What is News Juice?

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1. Analysis ..

1. The Indian patent regime and its clash with the U.S. norms

Relevant for GS Prelims & Mains Paper III; Economics

The U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) said in a report released last month that India was one of the most challenging major economies as far as IP protection and enforcement is concerned. It has decided to retain India on its Priority Watch List along with six other countries — Argentina, Chile, China, Indonesia, Russia and Venezuela. Among the issues raised in the report are India's inconsistencies regarding patent protection, including concerns about what can be patented, waiting time for obtaining patents, burdensome reporting requirements, and doubts about data safety. India had undertaken an intellectual property review exercise last year, where a Parliamentary Standing Committee examined this subject.

The Indian patent regime

A patent is an exclusive set of rights granted for an invention, which may be a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. Indian patents are governed by the Indian Patent Act of 1970.

India has gradually aligned itself with international regimes pertaining to intellectual property rights. It became a party to the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement following its membership to the World Trade Organisation on January 1, 1995.

India is also a signatory to several IPR related conventions, including the Berne Convention, which governs copyright, the Budapest Treaty, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), all of which govern various patent-related matters.

An interesting point is that the original Indian Patents Act did not grant patent protection to pharmaceutical products to ensure that medicines were available at a low price. Patent protection of pharmaceuticals were re-introduced after the 2005 amendment to comply with TRIPS.

Last month, the U.S. released its yearly Special 301 report, its annual review highlighting the state of intellectual property rights protection in different countries which are its trading partners around the world. In its India section, the report highlighted a range of issues in domains ranging from copyright and piracy to trademark counterfeiting and trade secrets, saying that India "remained one of the world's most challenging major economies with respect to protection and enforcement of IP."

It said patent issues continued "to be of particular concern in India," highlighting the threat of patent revocations, lack of presumption of patent validity and narrow patentability criteria as issues which "impact companies across different sectors."

The USTR had also released a similar report in 2021, addressing much of the same concerns.

These, and general issues regarding IPR were extensively tackled by the Parliamentary Standing Committee which undertook a 'review of the intellectual property rights regime in India.'. The Committee tabled its findings before the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in July last year.

Article 3(d) of the Indian Patent Act

This offered an insight into the landscape of Indian intellectual property law and where it is reasonably in sync with American patent laws and where it diverges. One of the main points of contention between India and the U.S. has been Article 3(d) of the Indian Patent Act.

Section 3 deals with what does not qualify as an invention under the Act, and Section 3(d) in particular excludes "the mere discovery of a new form of a known substance which does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance or the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known

substance or of the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus unless such known process results in a new product or employs at least one new reactant” from being eligible for protection under patent law.

This was addressed by the Parliamentary Standing Committee as well, which pointed out that the section “acts as a safeguard against frivolous inventions in accordance with the flexibility provided in the TRIPS agreement.”

Section 3(d), as mentioned above, prevents the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known substance from being patented as an invention unless it enhances the efficacy of the substance repetitive. This prevents, what is known as “evergreening” of patents.

According to the Committee’s report, Section 3(d) allows for “generic competition by patenting only novel and genuine inventions.”

TRIPS and the Doha Declaration

The Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health was adopted on November 14, 2001, by the WTO member states. This declaration recognises the “gravity of public health problems affecting developing and least developed nations” and stresses the need for TRIPS to be part of the wider national and international action to address these problems.

It recognises that “intellectual property protection is important for the development of new medicines,” and acknowledges concerns about its effects on prices. Saying that the TRIPS agreement “does not and should not prevent members from taking measures to protect public health,” the declaration points out that the agreement “can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members’ right to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all.”

Compulsory licences can be invoked by a state in public interest, allowing companies apart from the patent owner to produce a patented product without consent.

It concluded that India must not compromise on the patentability criteria under Section 3(d) since as a sovereign country it has the “flexibility to stipulate limitations on grants of patents in consistence with its prevailing socio-economic conditions.” It said that this ensures the growth of generic drug makers and the public’s access to affordable medicines.

It indicated that India should resolve its differences with the U.S. regarding the disqualification of incremental inventions through bilateral dialogue.

Positive steps

The report highlighted some positive steps taken by India in the recent past, such as the accession to the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Performances and Phonograms Treaty and WIPO Copyright Treaty, collectively known as the WIPO Internet Treaties, in 2018 and the Nice Agreement in 2019.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee too noted amendments pertaining to Form 27, under the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2020. Some notable changes include allowing a single Form 27 to be filed for multiple related patents, filing of joint forms if there are more patentees and allowing authorised agents to submit forms.

India and the U.S. will continue to engage on IP matters, the report says, especially through the Trade Policy Forum’s Intellectual Property Working Group.

Source: The Hindu

2. Ties reset with Iran

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Relevant for GS Prelims & Mains Paper II; International Relations

Multilateral Implications for bilateral relations

Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian's first visit to India this week has many implications for bilateral relations, but it is the multilateral context and timing that stand out.

1. This is the first visit by a member of the 57-member Organisation for Islamic Cooperation, which took offence to comments made in India on the Prophet. The controversy has overshadowed India's other diplomatic engagements. As a result, his visit was an opportunity for New Delhi to project that it has successfully assuaged the Islamic world with the actions of the ruling BJP against its spokespersons.

2. For New Delhi, which always seeks to run a balance in ties between the two rivals, the Iranian visit comes a week after that of Israeli Defence Minister Benny Gantz.

3. It also coincides with the meeting of the Board of Governors of the IAEA in Vienna, which has passed strictures against Iran for its nuclear programme. For Mr. Abollahaian, the visit would be portrayed as a show of support from a powerful country.

4. In addition, Iran and India discussed the situation in Afghanistan under the Taliban, just days after an Indian envoy made the first outreach to Kabul. To this end, India and Iran have discussed further operationalising the Chabahar port, where goods to Afghanistan were sent before the government in Kabul fell last year.

5. Finally, against the backdrop of the Russian war in Ukraine, and western sanctions, Iran has also been keen to convince New Delhi to restore its crude oil purchases, which it cancelled in 2019, after threats of U.S. sanctions.

While there was no public statement on the matter during the official part of the visit, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's statement was significant — he called for the U.S. and Europe to allow Iranian and Venezuelan oil back into the international market if they want India to lower Russian oil imports, accusing the West of "squeezing" all alternative sources for India.

Bilateral Implications

On the bilateral front too, India and Iran have catching up to do, with many promises of the last summit in Delhi left unrealised. Instead of increasing Indian oil imports, investments in developing reserves, building up the Chabahar rail project and scaling up trade, India has drastically cut its Iranian engagement due to sanctions, while Iran has looked to China for more infrastructure investment.

Bilateral trade dropped to just over \$2 billion (2020-21) from \$17 billion (2017-18). Ties also appeared to have been hit by New Delhi's surprise decision to join the Israel-India-UAE-U.S. group, portrayed as an "anti-Iran" coalition, and by perceptions of Iranian support to Yemeni Houthis behind the drone attack on a UAE oil facility where an Indian was among those killed. Mr. Abdullohaian's visit, and a possible visit by Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi, may be the start of a reset of traditionally strong ties even if it is one that is buffeted by developments in other parts of the world.

Source: The Hindu

3. Environment index and India

Relevant for GS Prelims & Mains Paper III; Environment

The newly released Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2022, measured by Yale and Columbia universities, ranks India at the bottom position among 180 countries. The Environment Ministry has issued a rebuttal saying the indicators used in the assessment are based on "unfounded assumptions".

So, what is this index?

The EPI is an international ranking system of countries based on their environmental health. It is a biennial index, first started in 2002 as the Environment Sustainability Index by the World Economic Forum in collaboration with the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy and Columbia University Center for International Earth Information Network.

EPI 2022 uses 40 performance indicators to assess and rank 180 countries. The report says it uses the most recent data, and the indicators “measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established sustainability targets for specific environmental issues”.

The 40 indicators are under the broad categories of climate change performance, environmental health, and ecosystem vitality. The 2022 EPI has included new parameters to its earlier assessments, with projections of progress towards net-zero emissions in 2050, as well as new air quality indicators, and sustainable pesticide use.

How poor is the EPI assessment of India?

With a rank of 180 and a score of 18.9, India has fallen from rank 168 and a score of 27.6 in 2020. India comes after Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Myanmar, the poorest performers. Denmark tops the list with a score of 77.9.

India ranks close to the bottom on a number of indicators including ecosystem vitality (178th), biodiversity (179th), biodiversity habitat index (170th), species protection index (175th), wetland loss, air quality (179th), PM 2.5 (174th), heavy metals such as lead in water (174th), waste management (151st) and climate policy (165th) including projected greenhouse gas emissions (171st).

India has also scored low on rule of law, control of corruption and government effectiveness, according to the report.

What objections has India raised?

In a statement on Wednesday, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change: “Some of these indicators used for assessing performance are extrapolated and based on surmises and unscientific methods.” Ministry officials cited two major concerns – that baseline data does not seem to have been used, and that there has been no explanation for the weightages assigned to certain indicators. “It is not like comparing apples to apples but apples to oranges,” said an official.

The Ministry said the shifting of weightage on many indicators has resulted in India’s low ranking. For example, for black carbon growth, India’s score actually improved from 32 in 2020 to 100 (the top score) in 2022, but the weightage of this indicator has been reduced to 0.0038 in 2022 from 0.018 in 2020.

The government has objected to calculations of greenhouse gas projections for 2050, which ties into countries’ net zero goals. India has set a net zero target for 2070, unlike developed nations that have set 2050.

What is the objection with the projection?

The government said the projection for greenhouse gas emissions has been computed based on the average rate of change in emission of the last 10 years rather than modelling that takes into account a longer period, extent of renewable energy capacity and use, additional carbon sinks, energy efficiency etc. It said crucial carbon sinks that mitigate GHG, such as forests and wetlands, have not been taken into account. India’s low emissions trajectory, unlike high historical trajectories of developed countries, has been ignored, it said.

The government has objected to the low weightage given to per-capita GHG emissions (2.6%). “No indicator talks about the renewable energy, energy efficiency and process optimization,” it said.

Among other objections raised: the index emphasises the extent of protected areas rather than the quality of protection that they afford; the computation of biodiversity indices does not factor in management effectiveness evaluation of protected areas the index computes the extent of ecosystems but not their condition or productivity; indicators such as agro biodiversity, soil health, food loss and waste are not included even though they are important for developing countries with large agrarian populations.

Do environmental scientists agree with the report?

Dr Navroz Dubash of the Centre for Policy Research, among the authors of the latest report of the International Report on Climate Change (IPCC), said the climate change parameter of the EPI report is “highly problematic”.

“Of course weightages are the agency’s discretion, but giving climate change such a high weightage is problematic. The EPI 2022 makes an assumption that every country has to reach net-zero by 2050 — whereas the understanding is that developing countries will need more time. GHG emissions will continue to grow in poorer countries for a time, unlike many developed countries which have peaked. We can’t be expected to forgo energy for development. The EPI 2022 is neither ethically correct nor reflects the political reality. Moreover, the methodology that EPI has used for its 2050 projections, using last decade’s emissions, is extremely crude,” Dubash said.

In developing countries, of which many like India have low emissions trajectories, the contribution is not that emissions reduce but to “avoid locking into higher emissions trajectories”. “That is what is expected of developing countries, but this methodology doesn’t allow for that and the government is correct in pointing this out,” he said. He said the EPI assumes every country is in the same position economically, developmentally and environmentally.

IIT Delhi professor and air pollution expert Dr Sagnik Dey said the low weightage given to per-capita GHG emissions automatically reduces the ranks of countries like India and China. “Even if air pollution declines steadily, in countries like India and China, by virtue of their large populations the overall figure of the health burden or DALY for instance, will always be high and therefore will always fall in the bottom of the pile, if per-capita GHG emissions are given lower weightage.”

So, how seriously should the findings be taken?

Dr Dey cautioned that despite the inconsistencies, the government should not ignore the fact that India was at 168th rank in 2020 and has never been in the top 150 countries since the index was started.

Dr Dubash said that despite issues with the EPI, India does have severe local environmental issues, which have been highlighted in the report and need to be addressed.

Dr Ravi Chellam, Coordinator, Biodiversity Collective, said: “Much smaller and poorer countries have done better. I don’t think we should get carried away by only the rank. If other countries perform poorer, India’s rank will improve. It is vital to focus on sustainable developmental pathways we need to immediately adopt.”

Source: The Indian Express

4. What is Amyloidosis, the ailment afflicting ex-Pak President Pervez Musharraf?

Relevant for GS Prelims; Science & Technology

As news about his death was doing the rounds on social media on Friday, former Pakistan President General Pervez Musharraf’s (retired) family clarified that he is in a serious condition after his health worsened in the last three weeks.



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Explaining his condition, Musharraf's family, via a statement, said: "He is not on the ventilator. Has been hospitalized for the last 3 weeks due to a complication of his ailment (Amyloidosis). Going through a difficult stage where recovery is not possible and organs are malfunctioning. Pray for ease in his daily living."

We take a look at what Amyloidosis is, its causes and modes of treatment.

What is Amyloidosis?

Amyloidosis is a rare disease that occurs when an abnormal protein, called amyloid, builds up in one's organs, affecting their shape and functioning. Amyloid deposits can build up in the heart, brain, kidneys, spleen and other parts of the body, leading to life-threatening conditions like organ failure.

Amyloid isn't normally found in the body, but can be formed from several different types of proteins. Some varieties of amyloidosis occur in association with other diseases. These types may improve with treatment of the underlying disease. Some varieties of amyloidosis may lead to life-threatening organ failure.

Amyloidosis may be secondary to a different health condition or can develop as a primary condition as well. Sometimes, it is due to a mutation in a gene, but usually, the cause of amyloidosis remains unknown.

What is the cause of the disease?

Many different proteins can lead to amyloid deposits, but only a few lead to major health problems. The type of protein and where it collects tell the type of amyloidosis one has. Amyloid deposits may collect throughout one's body or in just one area.

Moreover, while some varieties are hereditary, others are caused by outside factors, such as inflammatory diseases or long-term dialysis.

There are also different amyloidosis that are prevalent:

Light-chain (AL) amyloidosis is the most common type in developed countries which can affect the kidneys, spleen, heart, and other organs. People with conditions such as multiple myeloma or a bone marrow illness are more likely to have AL amyloidosis.

This starts in plasma cells within the bone marrow. Plasma cells create antibodies with both heavy chain and light chain proteins. If the plasma cells undergo abnormal changes, they produce excess light chain proteins that can end up in the bloodstream. These damaged protein bits can accumulate in the body's tissues and damage vital organs such as the heart.

Another type is the AA amyloidosis. Previously known as secondary amyloidosis, this condition is the result of another chronic infectious or inflammatory disease, such as rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative colitis. It mostly affects one's kidneys, digestive tract, liver, and heart. AA refers to the amyloid type A protein that causes it.

Dialysis-related amyloidosis is more common in older adults and people who have been on dialysis for more than 5 years. This form of amyloidosis is caused by deposits of beta-2 microglobulin that build up in the blood. Deposits can build up in many different tissues, but it most commonly affects bones, joints, and tendons.

Transthyretin amyloidosis can be inherited from a family member and is hence commonly referred to as familial amyloidosis. Transthyretin is a protein that is also known as prealbumin made in the liver. As such, this often affects the liver, nerves, heart, and kidneys and many genetic defects are linked to a higher chance of amyloid disease.

What are the symptoms?

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Symptoms of amyloidosis are often subtle and can vary greatly depending on where the amyloid protein is collecting in the body. As amyloidosis progresses, the deposits of amyloid can harm the heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, digestive tract, brain or nerves.

The general signs or symptoms would include:

- Severe fatigue
- Loss of weight
- Swelling in the belly, legs, ankles or feet
- Numbness, pain or tingling in hands or feet
- Changes in skin colour
- Purple spots (purpura) or bruised-looking areas of skin around the eyes
- Bleeding more than usual after an injury
- Swelling of the tongue
- Shortness of breath

Diagnosis and treatment

One or more imaging procedures to take a look at the body's internal organs, such as an echocardiogram, nuclear heart test or liver ultrasound, are the normal tests to diagnose the condition.

The goals of amyloidosis treatment are to slow the progression, reduce the impact of symptoms, and prolong life. The actual therapy depends on which form of amyloidosis one has. Chemotherapy is one form of treatment as some medicines used to kill cancer cells or stop them from growing can also stop the growth of cells that are making the abnormal protein in people with AL amyloidosis.

A bone marrow transplant, where the stem cells are removed from one's blood, and then chemotherapy is used to kill the abnormal cells in the bone marrow, is another form of treatment. The stem cells are then infused back into one's body where they travel to the bone marrow and replace the unhealthy cells destroyed by the chemotherapy.

Secondary (AA) amyloidosis is treated by controlling the underlying disorder and with powerful anti-inflammatory medicines which fight inflammation.

The United States Food and Drug Administration has also recently approved multiple medications for transthyretin amyloidosis. These medicines work by either "silencing" the TTR gene or by stabilizing the TTR protein. As a result, further amyloid plaque should not deposit in the organs. The medication for one will depend on one's symptoms and the hereditary form of TTR amyloidosis.

Source: The Indian Express

5. What the WHO says on Covid-19's origins, how to prepare for next pandemic

Relevant for GS Prelims & Mains Paper III; Science & Technology

A panel of experts drafted by the World Health Organization (WHO) to investigate the origins of the Covid-19 pandemic and prepare a framework to investigate future outbreaks has published its first report.

The panel, set up in October, comprises 26 experts from around the world and is called the Scientific Advisory Group for the Origins of Novel Pathogens (SAGO).

Its work follows a previous WHO-China report on COVID-19, and a US intelligence inquiry, both of which pointed towards a natural origin for the pandemic, likely from bats, rather than a lab leak.

What does the WHO report say about bats?

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The new report says a zoonotic origin is the most likely explanation for the emergence of the novel coronavirus. The first human cases were reported in December 2019 in the central Chinese city of Wuhan.

However, it says that neither the original animal source, the intermediate host, nor the moment the virus crossed over into humans, has been identified.

Why has the origin not been identified?

That is chiefly because a lot of data is missing, the report says, particularly from China.

Chinese scientists have provided more information, including on blood samples from 40,000 Chinese donors in Wuhan from September to December 2019 when the pandemic emerged.

Of these, more than 200 samples initially tested positive for Sars-CoV-2 antibodies, the virus causing COVID-19, but confirmatory tests were negative, the Chinese scientists said.

The WHO has requested more information on this and on other elements.

Can the lab leak theory be true?

The panel also said that no further information has been provided on whether the coronavirus may have reached humans via a laboratory incident, meaning more data and investigations remained important.

What is the next step?

It called for a number of studies to be carried out both in China and globally to shed further light on the pandemic's origins.

These include additional studies on the first human cases in China, as well as efforts to trace whether the virus was circulating in China – and elsewhere – before the first cases were found.

Further work on potential animal hosts, particularly in bats, as well as on farm workers and animal products that were in the Wuhan market – identified early on as a potential spillover site – were also key, the WHO said.

What are the aims of the panel?

The WHO says the main aims of the SAGO panel are to draw up a framework for investigating future outbreaks more effectively.

The report includes a list of the work that should urgently be done to achieve this, which would ideally be in cooperation with the country where an outbreak begins and WHO teams.

The studies needed include “early investigation” work into things such as modes of transmission and the extent of human-to-human transmission, SAGO said, as well as research on early cases and their travel history and exposure to animals.

It said there should also be plans for visits and the “systematic recording of information from the site of the earliest detected cases”, as well as early specimen collection from animals, humans and the wider environment.

It will continue to meet to discuss progress on this, and will also discuss work on identifying the origins of some of the Sars-CoV-2 variants, as well as the spread of known pathogens, such as the recent monkeypox outbreak.

The panel also recommended more work on biosafety and security.

Source: The Indian Express

6. Coal use to be banned in NCR, what impact could this have?

Relevant for GS Prelims & Mains Paper III; Environment

The use of coal as a fuel will be banned across the National Capital Region (NCR) from January 1, 2023, the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) said on Wednesday. Once the ban is in force, coal can no longer be used for industrial or domestic purposes, but thermal power plants will be exempted from the ban. From October 1, 2022 onward, a ban on coal use will be applicable in areas where PNG infrastructure and supply is already available.

Why has the use of coal been banned?

The CAQM said in a note issued on Wednesday that coal dominates industrial fuels in the NCR and industries in the region consume around 1.7 million tonnes of coal annually, “with about 1.4 million tonnes being consumed in six major industrial districts of NCR alone”. The move is meant to phase out the use of coal as a fuel to deal with concerns of air pollution across the NCR.

According to a source apportionment study done by The Energy and Resources Institute in 2018, which showed source contributions for the year 2016, within the 30 per cent contribution of the industrial sector in PM2.5 level in winter in Delhi, industries using coal, biomass, pet-coke and furnace oil contributed around 14 per cent, while 8 per cent was contributed by the brick manufacturing sector, 6 per cent by power stations, and 2 per cent by stone crushers. All 1,607 industrial units in Delhi have now switched to running on PNG, according to the Delhi government.

Is the ban likely to have an impact on air quality in the NCR?

It could help chip away at the use of dirty fuel in the NCR, experts say. “If we want a regional-level clean-up, we need to get rid of all dirty fuel,” said Anumita Roychowdhury, executive director, research and advocacy, Centre for Science and Environment. Coal is currently the dominant industrial fuel in the NCR, and it is important to have clean fuel across sectors, while looking for significant reduction in air pollution levels, she said.

Overall, from an air quality perspective, the move is desirable, said Karthik Ganesan, fellow and director of research coordination at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water. “It is a move that will definitely have implications, since 1.7 million tonnes is a sizable amount of coal. It is a big quantum, but that number is distributed among many entities, which may be using small amounts of coal for various purposes. Many of these might be MSMEs. What would have been good is to go after the top ones, where capital investment might be easier for them,” he said.

On the exemption given to thermal power plants, Roychowdhury said it was possible for Delhi to shut down its coal power plants, but at the NCR level, there is a need to plan where electricity will come from.

“The PM2.5 emissions attributable to industries in the NCR is reasonably high. However, by the time these emissions make their way to Delhi their impact is reduced. The impact of the coal ban will be a boon for the regions outside NCT as they are bearing the brunt of the emissions, which locally worsen air quality,” Ganesan said.

What could be the challenges in enforcing the ban, and what does it mean for industries currently running on coal?

“The implementation will involve thousands of small point sources, and compliance monitoring will be that much more of a challenge, when compared to large sources,” Ganesan said.

Pricing of gas could be a critical area while trying to enforce the ban, Roychowdhury said. “Natural gas is now more expensive than coal. If we can find the correct pricing policy, industries will be willing to shift,” she said. To enable proper implementation of the ban, infrastructure needs to be scaled up along with building the supply, she added.

J N Mangla, president of the Gurgaon Industrial Association which has around 400 members, said pipelines for gas were yet to reach some places. Besides, switching over to operating on gas will involve changes in the equipment that can be expensive. “The expenses for the equipment can be difficult to bear and subsidising it is important,” he said. The deadline could also be difficult to meet. “Slowly, industries will be able to switch, but making the switch quickly could be difficult particularly for small industries,” he added.

Ganesan said, “The challenge will be of expenses. For the entities, product costing could be difficult when it comes to competing with manufacturers outside the NCR. You will then have to ensure these entities are compensated and their ability to market the product in the NCR is not compromised on account of the costing. Gas (price) has shot through the roof, which makes this a double whammy. It will come as a challenge for small entities.”

In the NCR districts of Haryana, 408 industrial units out of 1,469 identified for shifting to gas had made the switch, according to data from the CAQM in August last year. In the NCR districts of Uttar Pradesh, 1,161 industrial units out of 2,273 had shifted to gas, while 124 units out of 436 in the NCR area of Rajasthan had shifted to gas.

Source: The Indian Express

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