



Learn Beyond

KPR IAS Academy

Institute for IAS, IPS, IFS and TNPSC Exams

No. 5, AKS Nagar, Near Gandhi Park, Coimbatore - 641 001

GS Paper II – Polity

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The enduring democratic message of a royal charter

Magna ...what? Most contemporary readers and viewers of news would, on hearing or reading that phrase, ask. But not those interested in history, the rule of law, the rights of citizens, the supremacy of ethics over politics in the running of governments.

King Charles III of the United Kingdom in his speech on April 28, to the U.S. Congress in Washington DC used the phrase to thunderous applause. He is very much into the history of his country. He has to be, as a successor of King John (c.1167-1216) who unveiled, or was forced to unveil the Magna Carta. 'John who?' could well be the next question. So lacking in luck was King John that no monarch in England has been given that name ever since. There has been no King John II. But he is famous for having decreed and given, or made to decree and give, not just to his country and people, but to the world, the Magna Carta.

The over 800-year-old royal charter of rights sealed by King John at Runnymede, near Windsor, on June 15, 1215 owes its name to Latin, the language of Homer and Cicero, in which the phrase means Great Charter. Magna Carta has come to mean, for those interested in the evolution of the political rights of people, a metaphor for any text that inscribes such rights as inherent in people, rather than being concerted without checks in any individual or organ of state.

Singularly unpopular for his whimsies, King John had to make peace with a group of rebel barons who demanded that the King sign himself out of arbitrary power and, most important of all, proclaim that he was subservient to law or what, in today's legal parlance would be called 'due process'. In referring to the Magna Carta, King Charles III was drawing attention to the limits of his own or any sovereign, including, in today's world, elected 'sovereigns'. Small wonder that legislators in Washington DC greeted the reference with éclat.

Subtle language craftsmanship

Does King Charles write his own speeches? It is more than likely that for a state visit such as this to the U.S., the British monarch had his speeches drafted by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. This, not just because they were to come from Britain's reigning King but because they were to be made in the world's most powerful nation currently at war, a war seen by the world as one that has been started by the personal decision of U.S. President Donald Trump. And that is where Britain's subtle ways with the language of William Shakespeare, Oscar Wilde and George Orwell came in handy. As also its interiorisation of Latinisms and Latin concepts



Gopal Krishna Gandhi

Teacher, former administrator, diplomat and Governor

King Charles III has done well to reiterate that the Magna Carta's 'law above rulers' theme must resonate across the democratic world

that have grown into English usage. The term Magna Carta was per se coined, according to Wikipedia, by 'scribes in the English Royal Chancery around 1215-1217'. Three clauses of the Magna Carta remain on Britain's statute, of which the following is most impressive: 'No Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.'

The phrase has been used down the centuries as a metaphor.

As a barrister working for Indian South Africans' political rights in the late 19th century, Mohandas K. Gandhi cited Queen Victoria's extinguishing the overarching powers of the East India Company over the destiny of India in her Proclamation of 1858, as a Magna Carta. In 1948, Eleanor Roosevelt, while working on the UN Declaration of Human Rights as the committee's Chair, famously called the UN document the "international Magna Carta of all men everywhere". Winston Churchill referred to it as a "law which is above the King", and argued that the reaffirmation of a supreme law justified the respect it has held through time.

Contextual messaging

King Charles was not handing down to the U.S. Congress a tedious lesson in the history of the historical Magna Carta. But he did something that was altogether classy. Knowing full well that he was addressing a House comprising both Republican and Democratic legislators, he knew that when he said to that gathering, that the Magna Carta made the King subservient to the law, his listeners would transpose his remarks right onto what is happening in the U.S., to its state and government.

The King made more than one reference to the Magna Carta, and mentioned the fact that the parchment linked the political history of Great Britain and the U.S. inextricably, that a large number of judgments in the U.S. courts cited Magna Carta, making that tract a U.K.-U.S. bond. But it was when he said very simply and matter-of-factly, that the Magna Carta had made "executive power subject to checks and balances", that the House, after a moment of reflective absorption, rose in a thunderous standing ovation. All present, starting doubtless with Democrats, saw before them a direct successor to King John of Magna Carta fame, speaking of the Magna Carta's limiting arbitrariness in the monarch – a huge, self-limiting, self-denying, self-critical exposition

of 'due process' of the rule of law as being above the person of the ruler, with the Magna Carta being above the King.

The importance of the 'Magna' code

The speech's salience in today's Washington aside, it should be seen as having been made to all Parliaments and legislators across the world, affirming that all people of the world – whether in the west or east, north or south, geographically or metaphorically – live with the expectation that the laws governing them are made by their representatives, for a humane, just, and moral order. That they are implemented fairly, equitably, transparently. That those in charge of the process are not governed by whimsy, caprice or bias. And that they are subservient to such laws, not the other way around. And that waging wars, waging peace are part of that 'Magna' code.

The speech, having been made in the parliament of what is called, not unambitiously, the world's oldest (continuous constitutional) democracy, was not partisan. It was not taking sides between elected legislators of diverse opinion and the executive. Indeed, it could not have, in good protocol and better prudence. It said, without stating it explicitly, that the spirit of the Magna Carta holds that those seeking and receiving popular mandates to form an executive are also under the scrutiny of parallel and co-extensive checks and balances. What has been called the "brooding spirit of the law" casts an obligation on the legislature and judiciary to ensure that democracy is not trampled, as it was in India during the infamous Emergency of 1975-77, by the robotic power of a "brute parliamentary majority," or by subtler, more devious methods of manipulation and subversion that play on human emotions, sentiments, and suspicions, which can lead to ethnic tensions, presaging civil strife – a form of 'within country' war – such as every continent has known.

History has known heredity to give the world villains as kings, violence as creed. It has also known credulity to give the world duly elected counterparts of such kings, creeds. Today, when massively contested elections in India east and south (in terms of voting percentages) have brought about new governments in three, and reinstalled one, it is important, and indeed critical, for electors and the elected to note that over any formation of government, there exists a monitor of morality which obligates democratically and federally ethical conduct.

It is a curious felicity that a reigning king wearing a heritable crown should have spoken democratic home truths to a great Parliament citing a Latin code and receive a standing ovation.

There is hope for truth. Or, in Latin, *spes veritatis est.*



GS Paper II – International Relations

A new phase in the India-Vietnam strategic partnership

The state visit of Vietnamese President Tô Lâm to India last week (May 5-7, 2026) marks a consequential moment in the steady deepening of India-Vietnam ties, reflecting both the maturation of a long-standing partnership amid the sharpening strategic imperatives of the Indo-Pacific. The decision to elevate bilateral relations to an Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, along with a wide range of agreements spanning defence, technology, finance, and energy, signals not merely incremental progress but a qualitative shift in the trajectory of the relationship.

The visit comes at a time of heightened geopolitical flux in the Indo-Pacific as Vietnam finds itself navigating an increasingly assertive China in the South China Sea, while India continues to consolidate its Act East policy into a more security-oriented Indo-Pacific strategy. The convergence of threat perceptions, particularly regarding maritime coercion, supply chain vulnerabilities, and strategic autonomy, has provided a durable foundation for bilateral engagement. Indeed, the evolution of India-Vietnam ties has been gradual but structurally consistent, with India's erstwhile Look East (now Act East) policy providing the initial impetus and the elevation to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2016 enabling institutionalised defence and security cooperation. Since then, regular high-level exchanges, defence dialogues, and capacity-building initiatives have deepened trust.

The pillar of defence cooperation

Defence cooperation, in particular, has emerged as the backbone of the partnership. In addition to symbolic actions such as the transfer of the missile corvette, *INS Kirpan* (in 2023), India has offered Vietnam finance lines, training assistance, and maritime cooperation structures. The



Harsh V. Pant

Vice-President for Studies at the Observer Research Foundation and Professor of International Relations at King's College London



Pratnashree Basu

Associate Fellow – Indo-Pacific, Strategic Studies Programme at the Observer Research Foundation

Indo-Pacific dynamics are reshaping the India-Vietnam bilateral relationship

current debates around the possible shipment of BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles demonstrate a change in the deterrence calculation in the South China Sea from capacity-building to capability enhancement.

Similarly, economic ties, while less prominent historically, are now acquiring greater salience. Bilateral trade has crossed \$16 billion, with an ambitious target of \$25 billion by 2030, underscoring the recognition of untapped potential. A move toward next-generation economic participation is shown in the focus on supply chain resilience, rare earth collaboration, and digital payment integration. Moreover, Vietnam's position as an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) manufacturing powerhouse makes it an essential partner for India's diversification plans, especially in terms of scaling back reliance on supply chains that are mostly focused on China.

The regional impact

This deepening partnership has important regional ramifications. First, the relationship between India and Vietnam forms an important component of multilateral balancing in the Indo-Pacific.

Together with Japan, Australia, and the United States, both nations contribute to a wider network of strategic alliances that fight to maintain a rules-based maritime order, even if they are not legally included in U.S.-led alliance structures. A common normative framework intended to combat unilateralism in the South China Sea is shown in the explicit focus of joint statements on the "rule of law, peace, and stability".

Second, the partnership underscores the growing centrality of ASEAN in India's Indo-Pacific vision. Vietnam, as one of ASEAN's more geopolitically assertive and strategically

consequential members, serves as a linchpin for India's deeper engagement with Southeast Asia. At the same time, Hanoi's own foreign policy, characterised by diversification and strategic hedging, finds a natural complement in India's multipronged partnership approach.

Third, the expansion of cooperation into areas such as critical minerals and emerging technologies points to the evolving nature of strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific. Partnerships such as the India-Vietnam partnership will be crucial in shaping alternative economic architectures as global supply chains become more securitised. The agreements made during the visit point to an effort to move beyond conventional economic ties in favour of a more comprehensive framework for economic security.

Structural issues

Looking ahead, the trajectory of India-Vietnam ties will depend on the ability of both sides to translate strategic intent into operational outcomes. Implementation gaps, particularly in trade, connectivity, and defence industrial cooperation, remain despite the strong political and strategic alignment. For example, navigating scientific, financial, and geopolitical obstacles will be necessary to realise defence exports such as BrahMos. In a similar vein, resolving structural obstacles, including logistics, legal frameworks, and private sector involvement, will be necessary to meet the ambitious trade goals.

India-Vietnam relations are likely to become increasingly embedded within the evolving architecture of the Indo-Pacific. Partnerships that combine functional cooperation with strategic trust will become more important as great power competition heats up. Hence, Mr. Tô Lâm's visit is more about marking the beginning of bilateral ties as a mature, multifaceted partnership than about a single diplomatic milestone.



GS Paper II – Governance

Goal attainment and youth aspirations are not aligned

Keeping track of youth aspirations against the system's ability to match them is critical if the country is serious about creating a productive labour force

DATA POINT

Garima Agarwal

India's ability to ride the cresting wave of the demographic dividend, before it recedes, depends critically on the education and employment choices of its 367 million young people. While surveys track such outcomes, little is known about how close outcomes are to initial goals. The State of Working India Report 2026, published by Azim Premji University, offers insights into youth aspirations and attainments.

The study utilises the Population Council's dataset – UDAYA: Understanding the Lives of Adolescents and Young Adults – which surveyed adolescents in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the two Indian States with the largest youth populations. The sample of interest covers girls and boys aged 15-19 when first contacted in 2015-16 and tracks them three years later in 2018-19 when they are 18-22 years old. Of the full sample of 13,141 youngsters surveyed, aspirations were recorded only for 6,300 who were enrolled in education at the time of the survey. At ages 15-19 when the 6,300 youngsters were first contacted, about 72% aimed for at least graduate education. Three years later, this share grew to 84%. Moreover, aspiration levels were similar across gender, religion, and caste. Uniformly high educational aspirations across social groups indicate a convergence of aspiration windows, possibly due to economic progress and rapid expansion in access to the Internet and social media.

Educational attainments, in contrast, showed that not all dreams came true. In the duration between the two interviews, years of schooling completed grew by only 1.2 years on average instead of the expected three years. In making progress towards their educational goals, over half the sample fell short, on average by 1.7 years

(Table 2).

About 11% of the sample had already exited education by this time. Between the two interviews, another 40% exited formal education. While some may naturally exit on completing desired education, the average number of years of education attained at exit is only 8 years.

It is striking that while aspirations across wealth quintiles are not very different, attainments diverge sharply. Those in the poorest wealth quintile are more likely to fall short of their goals compared to those in the richest quintile. While the share of boys falling below their educational goals hovers between 50% and 60% across wealth quintiles, there is a noticeable variation for girls – from 66% in the poorest to 38% in the richest quintile (Chart 1).

Over half the sample discontinues education before completing Class 12; this group is disproportionately composed of married girls. Married girls face greater barriers than their unmarried counterparts, even within the richest group. In fact, girls who remained unmarried by the time of the second interview (18-22 age group) were as ambitious as boys at setting goals and were more effective at meeting them (Table 2).

In general, girls and boys have different reasons to discontinue education. Boys leave to join the labour market while girls exit at the time of marriage. Failure or disinterest and costs of education are some gender-neutral contributing factors.

Quality of education

A more troubling picture emerges when learning levels are examined. UDAYA employs tools designed by the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) for students aged 5-16 to measure proficiency in reading and math. UDAYA respondents were well beyond this age and would be expected to achieve the highest levels of proficiency in both dimen-

sions. However, at age 15-19 when respondents were likely engaged in schooling, 70% of unmarried girls and boys could read a Class 2-level story against only 45% of married girls. The modest gender gap favouring unmarried girls in goal attainment disappears when it comes to learning levels. The share of those who could perform three-digit by one-digit division correctly was just over half for boys, 35% for unmarried girls and only 15% for married girls (Table 3).

The uncomfortable question this raises is: are some groups aspiring for education beyond their reach? This two-State study shows that while aspirations are high, attainments have not kept pace across all groups. It is worth confirming whether this is a country-wide pattern, and focusing policy attention on removing structural barriers to access.

Education programs often default to exposing students to high-achieving role models ostensibly to inspire. While well-intentioned, simply raising aspirations with no realistic pathway to achieving them is short-sighted. These programs need to be supplemented with support for identifying interests, goal-setting, and skill-building. Stronger linkages between educational institutions and employers can provide prospective graduates with a more accurate picture of the labour market and facilitate a smoother transition into the workforce.

While it is tempting to only look at the motivational aspects of goals, consistent failure to achieve targets can cause frustration, which in turn may lead to lower effort and worse life outcomes. Keeping track of youth aspirations against the system's ability to match them is critical if we are serious about creating a motivated and productive labour force for the future.

Garima Agarwal is an Assistant Professor of Economics at Azim Premji University, Bengaluru. The views expressed are personal.

Who falls short

The data for the charts were sourced from UDAYA – Understanding the Lives of Adolescents and Young Adults



TABLE 1: Educational aspirations during both rounds of interview (in %)

Educational aspiration	First interview	Second interview
Below Grade 12	4.93	0.4
Completed Class 12 but below graduate	17.74	10.2
Graduate	53.3	60.35
Post-graduate and above	18.15	23.18
Don't know	5.87	5.87

TABLE 2: The gap between initial aspirations and subsequent attainment (in %)

Attainment-goal gap	Unmarried boys	Unmarried girls	Married girls	Total
Met goal	31.8	45.9	26.3	37.6
Exceeded goal	4.8	5.4	3.1	4.8
Below goal	54	44.2	67.5	51.8
No stated goal	9.4	4.5	3.1	5.9

CHART 1: The share of respondents who fell short of educational goals by wealth quintile and gender. Q1 = Top quintile; Q5 = Bottom quintile

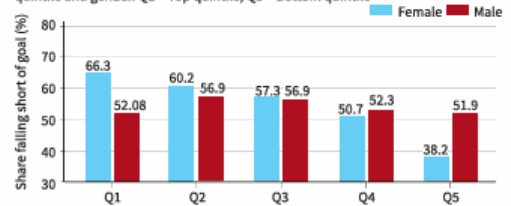


TABLE 3: Learning levels in reading and math (in %)

Learning level	Unmarried boys	Unmarried girls	Married girls	Total
Reads a story	73.97	71.84	44.65	59.74
Solves division problems	51.95	34.53	15.44	29.27

Note: Table 1 and 2 use respondents aged 15-19 years at the initial interview with recorded aspirations; marital status is as recorded at the time of the second interview (N = 6300). Table 3 reports the share of all respondents at the highest proficiency levels using UDAYA data for adolescents aged 15-19 years at the initial interview; marital status is as recorded at the second interview (N = 13141). Reading levels include recognition of letters, ability to read words, ability to read a short paragraph (Class 1 level text), and ability to read a longer 'story' (Class 2 level text). Math levels are recognition of single-digit numbers, double-digit numbers, and ability to perform a two-digit subtraction problem with borrowing and a three-digit by one-digit division problem. Children above Class 3 (older than 8 years) should be able to perform division based on NCERT textbook curriculum



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GS Paper III – Economy

India has sufficient stocks of fuel, commodities: govt.

Centre says no reason for panic buying, conservation efforts are only aimed at boosting long-term preparedness; Rajnath asks Ministries, States to implement PM's appeal on responsible use of fuels

Saurabh Trivedi
NEW DELHI

India faces no shortage of petroleum products and commodities despite the escalating conflict in West Asia, the fifth meeting of the Informal Group of Ministers (IGoM), chaired by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh at Kartavya Bhavan in New Delhi, was informed on Monday.

According to the Ministry of Defence, India currently has 60 days of crude oil reserves, 60 days of natural gas and 45 days of LPG rolling stock, ensuring uninterrupted supply across the country.

India's foreign exchange reserves remain strong at \$703 billion, while the country continues to meet domestic fuel demand in full despite global disrup-



Taking stock: Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and others at the meeting of Informal Group of Ministers in New Delhi on Monday. ANI

tions. The Centre highlighted that India was among the few nations where petroleum prices have remained stable even after more than 70 days of conflict-driven international volatility.

In contrast, many coun-

tries have witnessed fuel price hikes ranging from 30% to 70%. However, Indian oil marketing companies are reportedly absorbing losses of nearly ₹1,000 crore daily, with under-recoveries touching almost ₹2 lakh crore in the first

quarter of 2026, to protect citizens from rising international crude prices.

Supply chain stable

They were told that there was sufficient availability of essential commodities with no reason for public anxiety or panic buying. Supply chains remain stable, and conservation efforts were aimed at strengthening long-term preparedness if the crisis prolongs further, it added.

Mr. Singh directed Ministries and State governments to implement Prime Minister Narendra Modi's appeal for responsible fuel consumption and public participation.

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GS Paper III – Economy

VB-G RAM G Act to take effect on July 1

Sobhana K. Nair

NEW DELHI

The Union government on Monday notified that from July 1, all “rules, notifications, schemes, orders and guidelines” made under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, will stand repealed, and the Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) [VB-G RAM G] Act will come into force.

The legislation was passed by Parliament last year without pre-legislative consultations.

DETAILS ON

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Learn Beyond

GS Paper III – Environment

A new start against noise pollution

For a few weeks now, the most insistent sound in Tamil Nadu has been the pea whistle, and that looks set to continue. Inside the Chepauk stadium, Chennai Super Kings supporters live up to the team's call to action – "whistle podu" (blow the whistle) – through all its Indian Premier League matches.

Outside the stadium, since the Assembly election results on May 4, supporters of the Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK) have flooded the streets across the State to celebrate Joseph Vijay's victory by blowing the party's election symbol, which is also a pea whistle.

Anyone who watched the 2010 football World Cup will understand how irritating this noise can be. The vuvuzelas were so relentless that international viewers complained that the football commentary had become inaudible, prompting several broadcasters to add audio filters. When hundreds or thousands of people blow pea whistles, they render a comparably terrible annoyance. A single whistle blast creates 104-116 decibels of pressure at the source, according to research from Western Michigan University. The threshold beyond which sustained exposure to air pressure can damage hearing is 85 decibels.

Some of the cricket team's matches have been rousing and the TVK's victory is unprecedented. But the fact remains that noise pollution has become the most tolerated form of pollution in India.

While even air pollution has finally forayed into the policy vocabulary as a deleterious problem, data from the National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network (NANMN) show that more than 80% of recording stations breached the prescribed noise limits during both day and night in 2019 itself – while awareness of its ills remains low. In Chennai, all 10 stations exceeded the residential nighttime



Vasudevan Mukunth

threshold of 45 decibels. A 2022 UN Environment Programme report cited a maximum reading from Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh to be the world's second-highest on its list (a ranking contested by government officials).

The actual problem is likely to be much worse as the NANMN has only 70 stations across seven metros, and the network has not been meaningfully expanded in 14 years. District towns in the Hindi belt and the Northeast generate ambient sounds whose profiles no official authority is measuring. Further, in towns with less healthy civic infrastructure and less responsive policing, loudspeaker permissions are unchecked and construction activity often runs through the night. Among the poor, the children often sleep with noise while their parents often spend several hours in conditions that, in any country with a functioning occupational health enforcement, would attract criminal liability.

Effects of excess noise

The World Health Organization has attributed 16% of disabling hearing loss in adults to occupational noise. India is estimated to have 6.3 crore people with some degree of impaired hearing. According to studies of noise-induced hearing loss in occupational settings, the prevalence of impaired hearing ranges from 13% in a Puducherry survey of 500 construction workers to a pooled estimate of 49% in a meta-analysis of industrial cohorts.

The European Environment Agency ranks noise as the second-largest environmental cause of disability-adjusted life years lost in Europe, behind only air pollution.

A WHO synthesis attributed around 16 lakh healthy life years lost annually in Western Europe to traffic noise alone. This is because loud sounds disrupt sleep, elevate cortisol levels in the blood, render endothelial dysfunction, and impair the cognition of children

near airports and arterial roads. India also has more densely packed cities, building acoustics that are less sensitive to the need to mitigate noise, and of course looser enforcement.

Rules against noise

If tolerance is not a feature of India's political discourse, it remains a fixture of how Indians react to pollution.

One reason is the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000, which set zone-wise limits and silence zones but which are rarely enforced. The Central Pollution Control Board only recently proposed financial penalties for violations – that too because much of the worst noise is generated by occasions that politicians would prefer not to police.

The Rules already accommodate religious and cultural observances. State governments can permit nighttime loudspeaker use between 10 pm and midnight on festive occasions for up to 15 days a year. However, public events routinely exceed decibel limits within the permitted hours, with sound systems often plunked in residential lanes and sometimes even outside hospitals.

No major political party has been willing to ask its supporters to organise a festival or procession but observe the limits. Parties fear that any restraint will be read as an attack on the faithful. It need not be and the political imagination should be capable of saying so.

Mr. Vijay has presented TVK as a fresh start for Tamil Nadu, unencumbered by the compromises of the Dravidian parties. At least for now, he possesses the political capital to set norms that his predecessors could not. One hopes the whistle that brought him to power could be the start of a new relationship with public sound that respects the right of people to work, relax, and sleep in peace.

mukunth.v@thehindu.co.in

The World Health Organization has attributed 16% of disabling hearing loss in adults to occupational noise



GS Paper III – Environment

A decentralised solution for waste crisis

The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, disregard federalism and embody a technocratic vision of environmental governance, insufficiently attentive to ground realities; as framed, they risk producing hurried accountability, unproductive compliance work, and paper reporting rather than cleaner cities and villages.

EXPLAINER

K. Ashok Varadhan Shetty

India's waste crisis is no longer a localised urban nuisance but a national ecological emergency. Our cities are choking on waste; plastic-clogged drains worsen monsoon flooding; landfills have become mountains of methane, fire, and leachate; open burning of waste materials fouls the air; and rivers and coasts bear the burden of urban negligence. Rural India, too, is scarred by plastic, sanitary waste, pesticide containers, e-waste, and the debris of packaged consumption. A new waste-management framework was essential in this scenario.

The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, notified in supersession of the 2009 Rules and brought into effect from April 1, 2026, are announced by a legitimate and urgent environmental purpose. They seek to improve source segregation, regulate bulk waste generators, promote scientific processing, reduce dependence on landfills, remediate legacy dumpsites, promote a circular economy, and move towards digital monitoring. These are worthy aims. But sound environmental intent does not, by itself, ensure sound administrative design.

Treaty power and federal balance The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, under which these Rules are framed, was enacted principally under Article 253 of the Constitution, which empowers Parliament to implement international obligations – in this case, the 1972 Stockholm Declaration. This gives Parliament wide reach: even subjects touching State or local domains – land, water, public health, agriculture, sanitation or local government – may be legislated upon if linked to an international obligation. But a power meant to secure minimum national standards should not become a licence for the Centre to occupy the field, erode State competence, or centralise administration. A national floor must not become an operational blueprint for every State and local body.

Modern federations follow subsidiarity: governmental functions should be performed at the lowest level capable of discharging them effectively, and moved upward only when that level demonstrably lacks capacity. Local competence is preserved; higher-level intervention must be justified. Authority is most effective when closest to knowledge, consequences, and accountability.

India often reverses this logic. It presumes central competence, distracts sub-national capacity, and reduces States and local bodies to implementing instruments. Nobel Laureate P.A. Haysk's "knowledge problem", explained in *The Use of Knowledge in Society* (1945), is aptly applied: effective decisions depend on dispersed and contextual knowledge of the "particular circumstances of time and place". Such knowledge cannot be transmitted upward without distortion or delay. No authority in New Delhi, however well-intentioned, can tailor waste policy with equal facility to every region's ecology, settlement pattern, or administrative and fiscal capacity.

The Centralisation Reflex

Although the draft Rules were published on December 16, 2024, inviting objections and suggestions from the public, the



Choking dilemma: An aerial view shows a landfill near a lake washed in water by rains in Bengaluru on April 15, 2024.

centralisation and over-regulation can cure administrative weakness, and that New Delhi must design and command while States merely execute. Its unstated premise is the incapacity argument – that States lack administrative or technical competence and therefore require Centre's supervision, if not substitution. To treat Indian States, several of which rival major nation-states in population, diversity, and complexity, as inherently incapable is incompatible with national self-respect and a citizenry no patriot should tolerate.

As Nobel Laureate Kenneth Arrow pointed out in *The Economic Implications of Learning by Doing* (1962), capacity is not conferred from above; it is built through decision-making, experimentation, feedback, and correction. When States are reduced to mere implementing agencies for centrally-designed rules and schemes, their expertise atrophies, replaced by a culture of compliance and dependence on "instructions from New Delhi".

Local government is a State subject. Solid waste management lies at the intersection of environment, sanitation, public health, land use, and urban and rural local administration. It is among the most localised functions of governance, depending on household behaviour, street-level collection, informal waste workers, ward monitoring, land for composting, user charges, recycling markets, and citizen trust.

A system suited to a resource-rich metropolis like Mumbai cannot be mechanically applied to a Himalayan pilgrimage town with narrow roads and fragile slopes, an island settlement with scarce land, a coastal panchayat facing tidal flooding and marine litter, or a scattered tribal hamlet where low-density habitation makes collection and transport costly. Precisely for that reason, solid waste management requires a differentiated, federal design.

The extension of the Rules to rural local bodies is understandable; rural waste is now a real problem. But treating a gram panchayat as a miniature municipality in administrative fantasy. Most panchayats lack adequate staff let alone sanitation engineers, waste-collection vehicles, digital capacity

Rules also bring rural areas within a Material Recovery Facility (MRP)-linked architecture. But expecting rural local bodies to sustain such a framework betrays a disconnect with ground realities.

A realistic rural regime should have emphasised gram sabha-based awareness, household and community composting, periodic collection of plastics and sanitary waste, simple quarterly reporting, and cluster-level dry-waste aggregation and processing with nearby urban local bodies. Megacities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, and Chennai with population exceeding one crore and metropolitan cities (population exceeding ten lakhs) require the opposite approach: not simplified compliance, but stronger institutions. They need Metropolitan Waste Management Authorities with elected local representation, State participation, technical expertise, and citizen oversight.

The rollout, too, should have been phased. Full compliance could have begun with megacities and metropolitan cities, where waste volumes and administrative capacity are greatest. Other municipal corporations and large municipalities, including tourist and pilgrimage towns, could have followed; then medium and small towns, and finally rural areas through simplified models.

States as policy laboratories

In *New State Ice Co. v. Liebmann* (1932), Justice Louis Brandeis of the U.S. Supreme Court famously observed that a State may serve as a "laboratory" for novel social and economic experiments. That is the strength of federalism: experimentation is safer when localised, and learning is faster when multiple governments test different solutions. States can try policies at manageable scale, contain failures, and allow successful models to diffuse horizontally or be adopted nationally.

A better course therefore would have been to allow States to frame their own solid waste management rules for at least five years, subject to minimum national norms. One State might pioneer decentralised composting through women's self-help groups. Another might integrate informal waste workers into

formal might create metropolitan waste authorities. A fifth might regulate tourist waste through user fees. After five years, the Centre could review outcomes, identify and disseminate best practices, and revise baseline standards, if necessary, based on evidence rather than assumption. The 2026 Rules do require States to prepare policies and strategies for urban and rural solid waste management, but this is more for form's sake because policy within a centrally-prescribed rulebook is not the same as State-led regulatory design.

Other concerns

The centralised online portal raises a further federal concern. The Rules require reporting to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), data audits, report uploads, and centralised formats and modules. States and local bodies risk becoming data suppliers rather than co-owners of the governance system. Too often, officials spend more time feeding dashboards than improving service delivery. Compliance becomes reporting upward rather than governing outward. A better design would treat the portal as a shared federal data platform, allowing States and local bodies to add indicators, customise dashboards, access raw data, and publish ward-level, local-language information for citizens. Data should build capacity, not merely discipline sub-national governments.

The Rules also need stronger democratic content. Waste management succeeds only when citizens participate. Rural India has, at least in principle, the gram sabha; urban India has no satisfactory equivalent. Periodic waste reports should be submitted to municipal councils and ward committees, not merely uploaded for bureaucratic review in New Delhi.

The 2026 Rules substantially expand the obligations of municipalities and panchayats. Unless backed by predictable, adequate, and formula-based finance, they risk becoming yet another set of underfunded mandates – producing selective compliance, inflated reporting, or quiet evasion rather than genuine waste-management reform.

Under the present model, the likely trajectory is predictable. Sooner or later, a public interest litigation may allege non-implementation by States and local bodies, ignoring the reality that they cannot implement underfunded, top-down mandates in whose design they had little role. The Supreme Court may then treat the matter as legal non-compliance and begin continuing mandamus, drawing all levels of government into protracted litigation, affidavits, and directions. What began as environmental reform may end as judicialised administration.

Concluding remarks

The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, disregard federalism, local democracy, and subsidiarity. They embody a technocratic vision of environmental governance, insufficiently attentive to ground realities, institutional weaknesses, and local capacity. As framed, they risk producing hurried accountability, unproductive compliance work, and paper reporting rather than cleaner cities and villages.

To succeed, the Rules must be recast around five principles: minimum national standards, State flexibility, empowered local bodies, predictable finance, and citizen accountability. Otherwise, mountains of waste will continue to rise

THE GIST

Solid waste management lies at the intersection of environment, sanitation, public health, land use, and urban and rural local administration and is among the most localised functions of governance.

The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, notified in supersession of the 2009 Rules and brought into effect from April 1, 2026, are announced by a legitimate and urgent environmental purpose.

However, the deeper flaw in the new Rules lies in the belief that centralisation and over-regulation can cure administrative weakness.

A system suited to a resource-rich metropolis like Mumbai cannot be mechanically applied to a Himalayan pilgrimage town with narrow roads and fragile slopes. Precisely for this reason, solid waste management requires a differentiated, federal design.



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GS Paper III – Environment

IN BRIEF



SC launches 'One Case One Data' and 'Su Sahay' chatbot

Chief Justice of India Surya Kant on Monday announced in open court the launch of a major digital initiative – "One Case One Data" – to integrate the judicial administration at every level, from the taluk court to the top court, into a unified system. The CJ said the mechanism is aimed at creating a more comprehensive and interconnected digital database across courts. The CJ also announced the launch of 'Su Sahay', an artificial intelligence (AI)-powered assistance chatbot integrated with the Supreme Court website to facilitate easier access to justice and court-related services for litigants.

Six dead, four injured as car falls into gorge in Himachal

Six people, five of them tourists from Gujarat, were killed and four sustained serious injuries as the car they were travelling in plunged into a deep gorge at Kakira in Chamba district in the early hours of Monday, the police said. Expressing grief, Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu directed the district administration to provide all possible assistance to the affected families and ensure the best possible treatment to the injured, a statement issued in Shimla said.

VB-G RAM G to take effect on July 1

All rules, notifications, schemes, orders and guidelines made under MGNREGA will stand repealed from July 1; however, the government did not clarify crucial aspects, including objective parameters and formula for deciding the normative budget, which will determine the share of each State

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

Sound the final bugle on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the Union government on Monday notified that from July 1, all "rules, notifications, schemes, orders and guidelines" made under the law will stand repealed, and the Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) [VB-G RAM G] will come into force.

Union Rural Development Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan expressed confidence that the move marks the dawn of a "new era in the lives of labourers". He said the scheme would prove to be a milestone in fulfilling the resolve to build "developed villages" as a foundation for a "developed India".

He also noted that the process of framing the rules for the new Act is under way following consultations with the States. "No labourer is deprived of employment during this transition phase. Compre-

hensive arrangements have already been put in place to guarantee this," the Minister said. Most States will have a maximum of six months to complete the necessary preparations, he added.

The MGNREGA, enacted under the Congress-led UPA, was part of a set of welfare laws that emerged from the National Advisory Committee. The new rural employment scheme upends several MGNREGA frameworks, including its demand-based approach stretching the budget to match the demand on the ground.

No clarity on details

Though the government issued a note answering frequently asked questions, it did not clarify crucial aspects, including the objective parameters and formula for deciding the normative budget, which will determine how much each State receives. Under MGNREGA, the Centre paid 100% of the wage bill; under the new scheme, the expenditure will be split between the Centre and the States in a 60:40 ratio



Members of the MGNREGA Defence Alliance, Karnataka, staging a protest against the VB-G RAM G Act in Bengaluru in February. J. ALLEN EGENUISE

for most States.

The VB-G RAM G legislation was passed by Parliament in December last year, without pre-legislative consultations. After its passage, the government has held weekly meetings with State rural development departments to build the infrastructure required for implementation.

The new scheme increases the statutory em-

ployment guarantee from 100 days to 125 days in every financial year.

The government clarified that existing job cards that are e-KYC verified will remain valid until Gramin Rozgar Guarantee cards are issued. As per a recent study by LibTech, a consortium of activists and academics, as of May 7, 2026, 11.58 crore registered workers (45.4%) and 0.95

crore active workers (9.5%) are yet to complete e-KYC.

"Workers shall not be denied employment merely due to pending e-KYC, and facilitation mechanisms have been provided for completion of e-KYC, including at worksites, wherever necessary," the government note said.

It also clarified that workers may continue to demand employment oral-

ly, in writing through the existing Form-6 framework, or through digital platforms. Provisions carried over from MGNREGA, such as unemployment compensation in case of failure to provide work, will continue.

Attendance will continue to be captured through the National Mobile Monitoring System, despite concerns over reliance on digital systems in areas with patchy internet coverage. Ongoing works under MGNREGA as on the date of commencement may continue under the new Act. Where ongoing works are insufficient to meet demand, new works consistent with Schedule I of the new Act may be taken up.

Blackout period

The legislation provides for a blackout period of up to 60 days, to be notified by the States, ostensibly to ensure the availability of agricultural labour during peak sowing and harvesting seasons. This clause has drawn criticism for reducing workers' bargaining power.



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GS Paper III – Environment

China may not join alliance on conservation of big cats

Jacob Koshy

NEW DELHI

China is unlikely to be a part of the International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA), a global initiative spearheaded by India to focus concerted attention on conserving big cats, according to senior officials in the Environment Ministry.

The big cats consist of the tiger, lion, leopard, cheetah, puma, jaguar, and snow leopard.

Saudi Arabia has confirmed its membership of IBCA, an official said.

“We have sent an invitation to China but there has been no development on it yet,” an official told *The Hindu*.

The IBCA, which is being spearheaded by India, is to hold its first-ever summit here from June 1-3, with representatives from 95 countries expected to participate. As of now, there are 24 member countries, three observer countries and several other ‘range’ countries as part of



Independent scientific assessments show China has a very small wild tiger population, mostly restricted to the Russian border. AP

the alliance.

Independent scientific assessments indicate that China, at present, has a very small wild tiger population, with nearly all of them restricted to the northeast borderlands with Russia. These are largely Amur (Siberian) tigers.

Camera-trap and landscape studies by Chinese and international researchers estimate roughly 50-70 wild Amur tigers in China.

India had about 3,167 wild tigers in 2022 – overwhelmingly the Bengal tiger. The tigers are spread across a network of re-

serves and forest landscapes from the Himalayas to the Western Ghats and central India.

Though IBCA members have no financial commitments, countries will be expected to, among other things, coordinate action through programmes and activities aimed at improving the state of habitats, prey, including big cat protection and conservation, innovation, research, development and capacity building; share relevant information about big cat protection and conservation programmes.