



INFOCADEMY

INFOGRAPHICS

MIND MAPS

FLOWCHARTS

TIMELINES

DARK HUMOR

LEAKS²⁰²⁷

Not the questions. The possibilities.

WEEKLY-9

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF TRIBUNALS

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES

SHANTI ACT

INTERNATIONAL NORTH-SOUTH TRANSPORT CORRIDOR

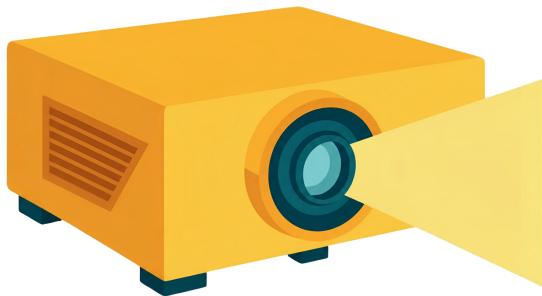
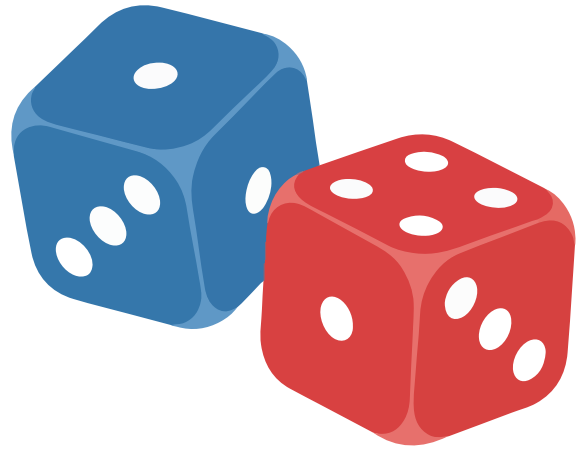
SVALBARD ARCHIPELAGO

NATIONAL BAMBOO MISSION

WHY LEAKS 2027?

PROBABILITY DRIVEN SELECTION—

AI models, including Empirical and Bayesian probability Theories, analyse the last three years' UPSC Prelims patterns to prioritise high-probability topics.



VISUAL INFOGRAPHICS—

Every topic is presented through engaging infographics to strengthen pictorial memory and improve revision.

NO INFORMATION OVERLOAD—

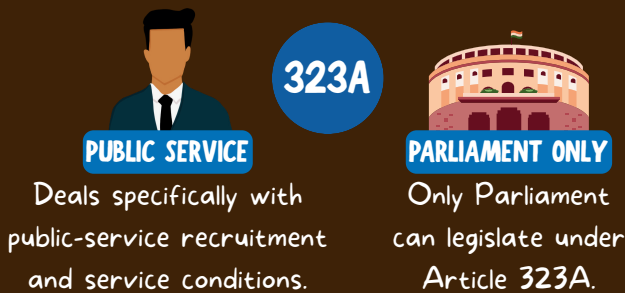
No lengthy stories, editorials or unnecessary research content—only what matters for UPSC Prelims.



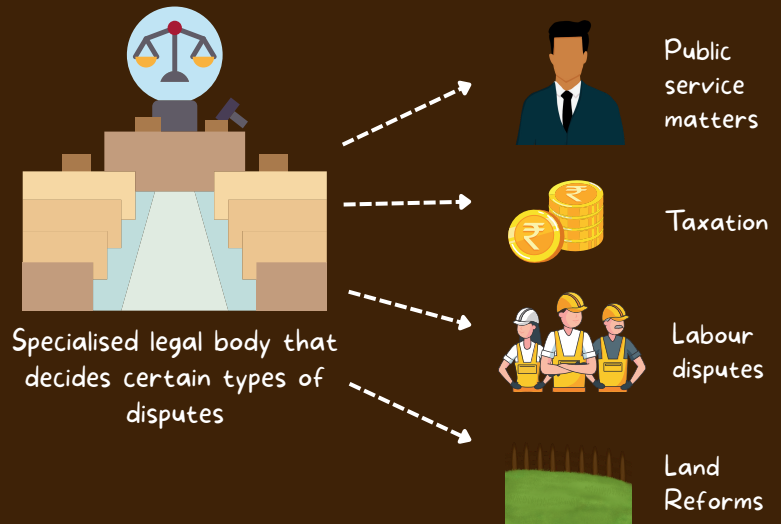
NO ONE CAN COVER 100% OF THE CURRENT AFFAIRS; IT'S WISER TO TAKE A SMALL GAMBLE BY OMITTING LOW-PROBABILITY TOPICS.

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF TRIBUNALS

ARTICLE 323A ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS



Can provide Union, State or joint-State administrative tribunals.



ARTICLE 323B TRIBUNALS FOR OTHER MATTERS

TRIBUNALS FOR OTHER MATTERS

Covers specified matters such as:

323B

- Taxation
- Foreign exchange
- Labour disputes
- Land reforms
- Specified tenancy matters
- Essential goods & related matters



Appropriate Legislature may legislate under Article 323B.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

L. Chandra Kumar Case



Judicial Review

Judicial review is part of the Constitution's basic structure.

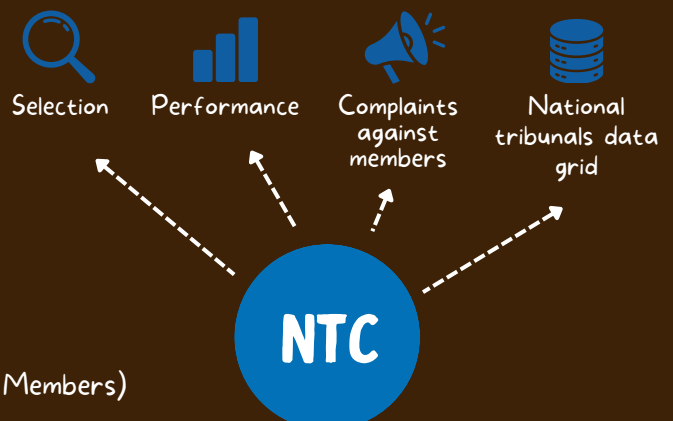
Tribunals cannot permanently substitute High Courts.

Tribunal decisions remain subject to High Court judicial review.

Tribunals supplement, rather than replace, constitutional courts

TRIBUNALS REFORMS BILL, 2026

Proposes a National Tribunals Commission (NTC)



Head:

Former Supreme Court Judge/ High Court Chief Justice



Tenure:

5 Years
(Chairperson & Members)



Composition:

2 Judicials +
2 Technical Members



Maximum age:

Chairperson - 70 Yrs
Members - 67 Yrs

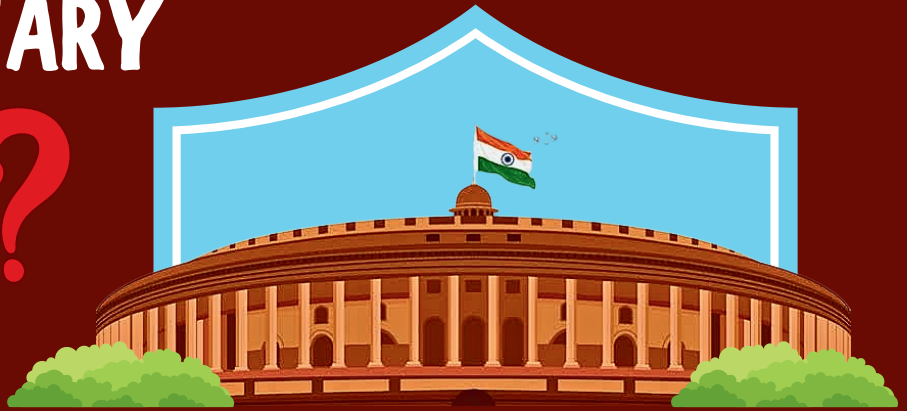


Reappointment:

Members can be considered for reappointment

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES ?

Special rights and immunities necessary for Parliament to function effectively.



Enjoyed by each House collectively and Members individually.



Privileges protect parliamentary functioning, not MPs' private conduct.



Parliament's privileges are principally dealt with under **Article 105**.

State Legislature privileges correspondingly fall under Article 194.

ARTICLE 105



- Guarantees freedom of speech in Parliament, subject to constitutional/rule limitations.
- MPs enjoy immunity for anything said or any vote given in Parliament.
- Immunity extends to proceedings in parliamentary committees.
- Authorised publication of parliamentary proceedings also receives protection.

INDIVIDUAL & COLLECTIVE PRIVILEGES

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS



Freedom of speech within Parliament.



Immunity from court proceedings for parliamentary speech or votes.



Freedom from arrest applies only in specified civil cases.

No such immunity exists for criminal arrest or preventive detention.

ARTICLE 122



Courts cannot question parliamentary proceedings for mere procedural irregularity.

Article 122 is related protection; Article 105 is the core privilege provision.

STATE LEGISLATURE:

Article 194 ↔ 105;
Article 212 ↔ 122.

HOUSE COLLECTIVELY



Regulate its own procedure and conduct of business.



Punish for breach of privilege or contempt.



Control publication of proceedings.

Exclude strangers from the House.

SHANTI ACT



Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Act.

Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is central to its implementation.



Builds a broader regulatory framework for nuclear power development.



Opens India's civil nuclear sector to wider private participation.



WHAT CHANGES DOES IT ENABLE?

It covers:



licensing



captive generation

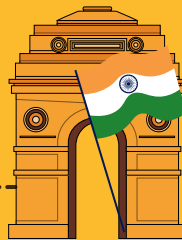


safety oversight



liability

RULES FOR FOREIGN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY



Imported reactor technology needs approval in its country of origin.



Its design must be certified by that country's nuclear regulator.



Technology must already be operational abroad.



Imported technology must conform to India's national nuclear policies.



It must not create unreasonable public-health or safety risks.



Allows greater private-sector participation in civil nuclear power.



Enables development of captive nuclear power generation.



Creates licensing requirements for participating nuclear operators.



Retains regulatory scrutiny over nuclear safety and public health.

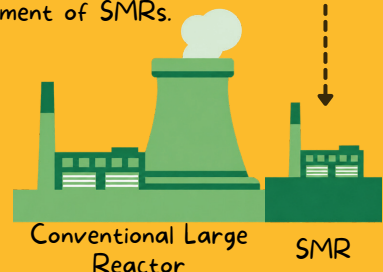


Nuclear liability remains part of the regulatory framework.

LINK WITH SMRs

SMRs have lower generating capacity than conventional large reactors.

SHANTI framework can facilitate deployment of SMRs.



Conventional Large Reactor

SMR



BARC is developing indigenous SMR designs.



Can enable faster deployment & industrial decarbonisation.



Target: at least five indigenous operational SMRs by 2033.



₹20,000 Cr

Nuclear Energy Mission for SMR development.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH-SOUTH TRANSPORT CORRIDOR

INSTC

It is a multimodal international transport corridor.

Uses combinations of sea, rail and road transport.



Connects India towards Central Asia, Eurasia and Northern/Western Europe.

Designed for more cost- and time-efficient freight movement.

ORIGIN



Established through an Inter-Governmental Agreement.



Agreement signed on 12 September 2000.

Founding Trio:



India + Iran + Russia



Objective: improve trade and transport connectivity along the corridor.



MEMBER COUNTRIES (13 Members)



India



Iran



Russia



Azerbaijan



Armenia



Kazakhstan



Kyrgyzstan



Tajikistan



Turkey



Ukraine



Belarus



Oman



Syria



Observer state:
Bulgaria



STRATEGIC GEOGRAPHY

TO EUROPE

Links India with the wider Eurasian economic space



TO RUSSIA

Connects to Eurasia



ALTERNATIVE ROUTE

Reduces dependence on routes passing through Pakistan



IRAN GATEWAY



TO CENTRAL ASIA

Better access to landlocked Central Asian states



CHINA'S BRI

Important comparative connectivity framework



India's crucial continental gateway

CONNECTIVITY ARCHITECTURE

Alternative to other Eurasian corridors

IMPORTANT ASSOCIATIONS



India - Iran - Russia

Founding Trio



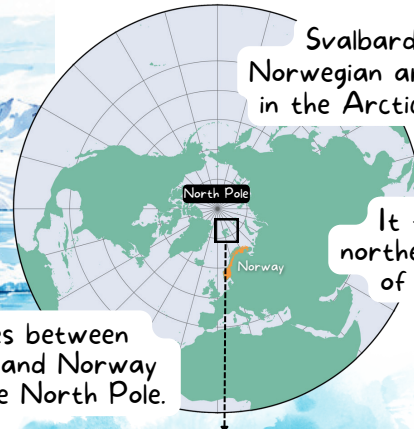
Azerbaijan

Important Eurasian Connectivity State

SVALBARD ARCHIPELAGO



Norway's Arctic Archipelago | Svalbard Treaty | India's Arctic Research



Svalbard is a Norwegian archipelago in the Arctic Ocean.

It forms the northernmost part of **Norway**.

Lies between mainland Norway & the North Pole.

SVALBARD TREATY



9 February 1920
Signed in Paris

→ **14 August 1925**
Entered into force



Norway's Sovereignty

Full and undivided sovereignty over Svalbard.

Legislates and administers the archipelago.

But subject to specific treaty conditions



Svalbard is treated as a demilitarised zone.
NO permanent military.

Spitsbergen is its largest island.

Spitsbergen

Nordauslandet

Edgeoya

Other major islands include Nordauslandet and Edgeoya.

STRATEGIC & SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE



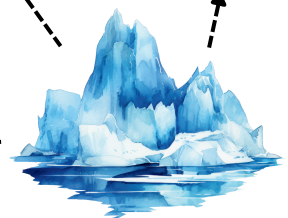
Svalbard provides access to the High Arctic environment.



Ny-Ålesund hosts several international polar research institutions.



Indian research covers glaciers, atmosphere, oceans and climate change.



Arctic warming makes Svalbard important for climate-system studies.

INDIA AND SVALBARD



British India signed the treaty in 1920.



India is a party to the Svalbard Treaty.

India began dedicated Arctic research in 2007.



HIMADRI

Ny-Ålesund on Spitsbergen.
Operational since 2008



NCPOR, under Ministry of Earth Sciences, coordinates Indian Arctic research.

NBM

NATIONAL BAMBOO MISSION

2006
Launched

2018
Restructured



It promotes holistic development of India's bamboo value chain.



NBM was brought under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

Current mission operates in 24 States, according to the supplied source.



Implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.



Restructured NBM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

WHAT DOES NBM SUPPORT?



Quality bamboo nurseries & planting material.



Expansion of bamboo cultivation.



Primary treatment, seasoning and preservation facilities.

Bamboo collection, aggregation and processing infrastructure.



Promotes entrepreneurship & reduces dependence on bamboo-product imports.



Market infrastructure and value-added product development.

2017 LEGAL REFORM — VERY IMPORTANT



Indian Forest Act, 1927 was amended in 2017.



Bamboo outside forest areas was excluded from definition of "tree"

No permit required for felling and transit outside forest



Bamboo inside forests - restriction continues.

FUNDING PATTERN



Ordinary States

Centre : State
60 : 40



NE/Hilly States

Centre : State
90 : 10



UTs

100%
Funding



Mission follows an area-based, regionally differentiated strategy.

PRELIMS BIOLOGY & GEOGRAPHY



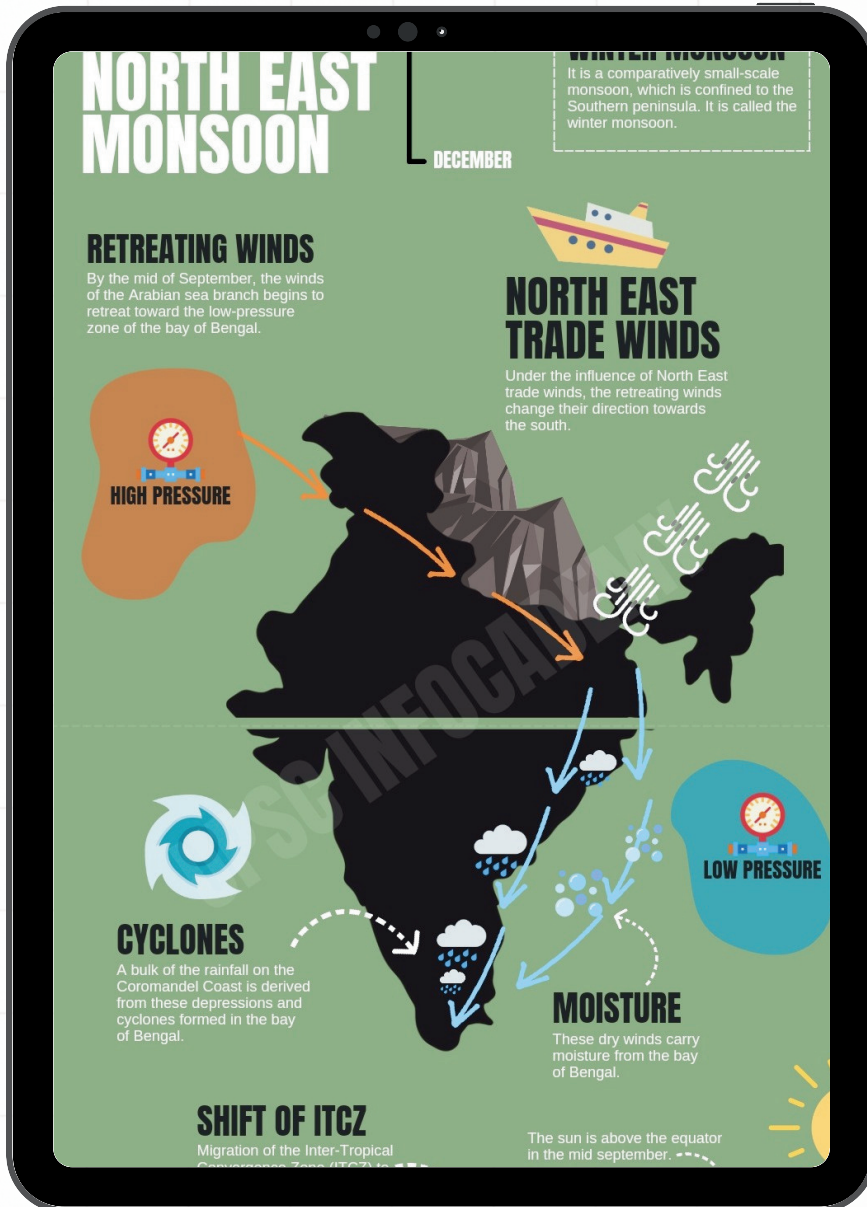
>50%

of India's bamboo grows in Northeast India



Madhya Pradesh has India's largest bamboo-bearing area.

GEOGRAPHY INFO-NOTES



STOP DOING

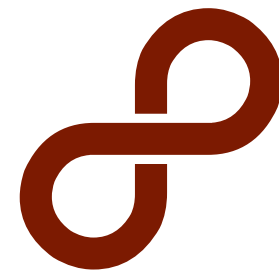
PhD

READ ONLY
ESSENTIAL

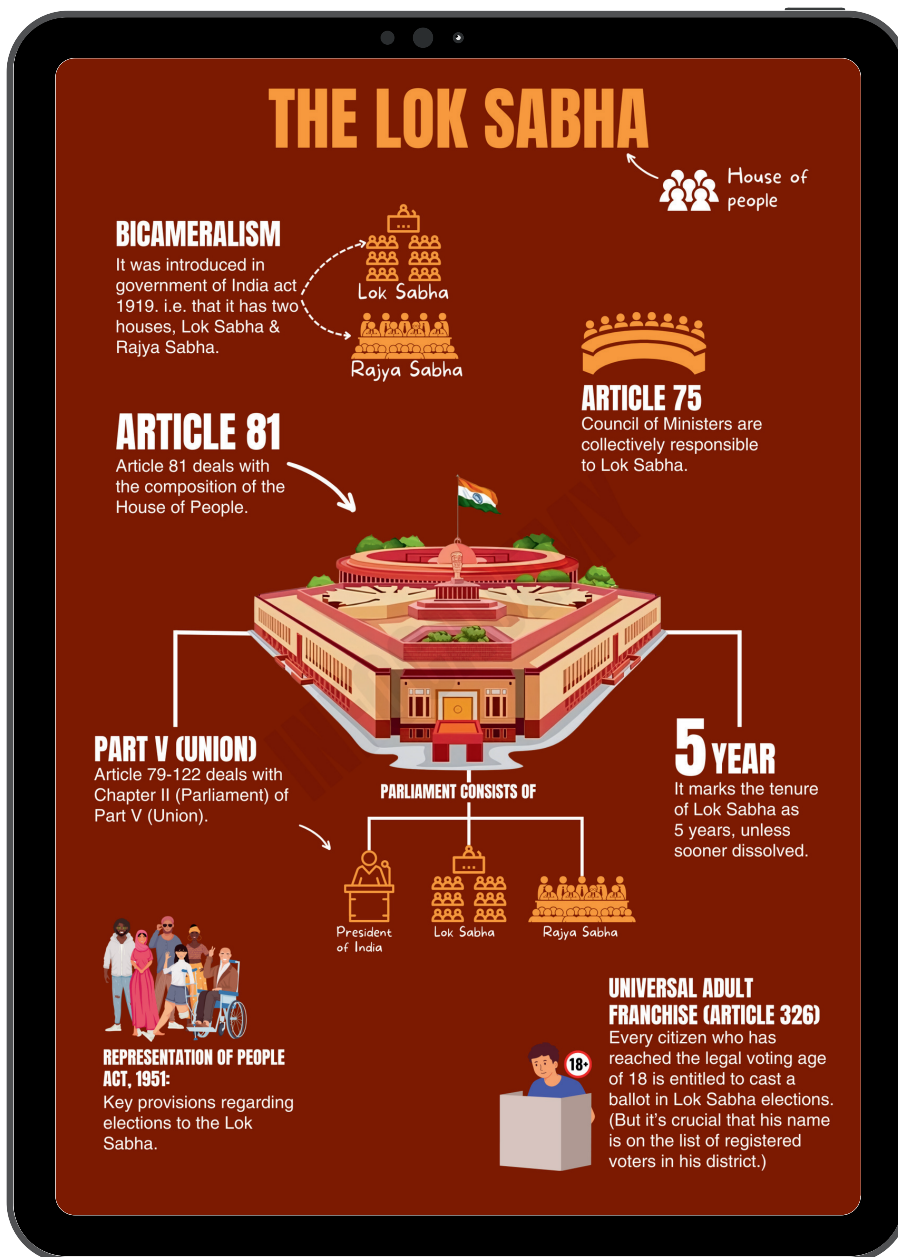
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TO GET INFO-NOTES

CLICK THE STORY

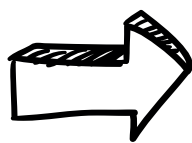
POLITY INFO-NOTES



LIFETIME
ACCESS
WITH UPDATES



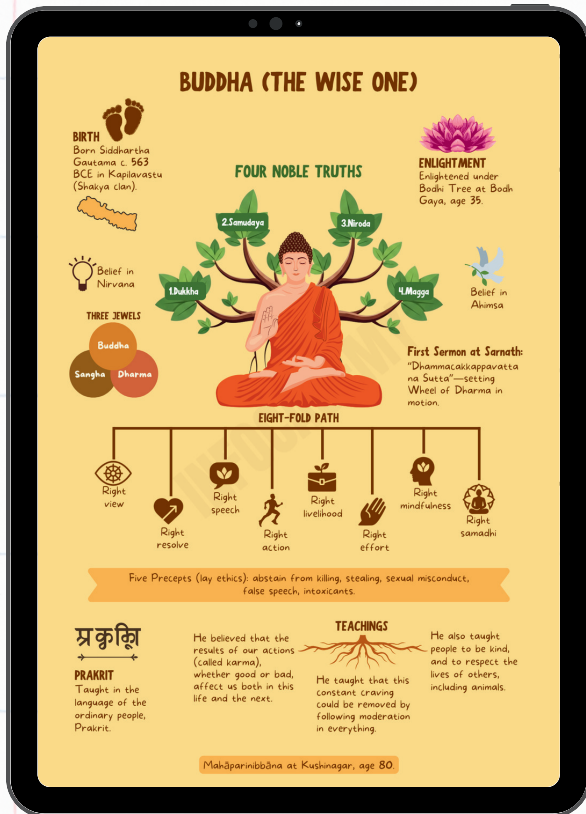
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JOIN THE INFO-NOTES TRIBE

INFO-NOTES



90% of the Static portion is covered.



History, Polity, Economy, Geography and Environment.



All topics will be covered in Infographic Format.



1000+ Slides

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