AGNIRA MUN 2026 - LOKSABHA

BACKGROUND GUIDE

AGENDA 1:

“Discussing the practical viability of NEET Examination with special focus on revamping the examinations for professional courses in India..”

AGENDA 2:

Deliberation upon utilising renewable sources of energy as an alternative to the utilisation of oil, Petroleum and natural gas and making India self reliant.

A Letter from The Executive Board

Greetings Members!

It is our utmost pleasure as the executive board to welcome you all to the LOKSABHA being simulated by AGNIRA MUN 2026. This committee, unlike many other Indian committees seen across various MUNs, is different from many other simulations.

We as the Executive Board expect delegates to come up with new and interesting ways of approaching the agenda rather than just representing their politician or their party policy outright. The Executive Board urges the delegates of this committee to not just be the politician you are assigned to but be the best version of the politician. We expect each and everyone of you who is present here to come up with solutions which will make you stand out in the committee.This Background Guide is being provided to give you the understanding of the agenda and what the executive board expects from the delegates in the committee.

This document should just serve as a starting point to your research and should provide you with ideas on where you focus your research. The delegates should not limit their research to the areas shown in this background guide but should go outside this document and bring forth new information to the committee. Quoting just legal frameworks or articles is not something we as the Executive Board are looking for but it is about how well you analyze and interpret the law into your own wordsand use it for your political gain.In this simulation the executive board will encourage you to be active as much as possible throughout the committee, listening to fellow delegates' speeches and pointing out errors or using their own speeches against themselves.

We also request the delegates to treat your fellow delegates with utmost respect at all times and not to interrupt any delegate during their speech. A gentle reminder to all the delegates is that at the end of the day this LOKSABHA is an educational simulation and the executive board is certain that all of you will leave this MUN with information you did not know before entering and we are confident you will have an experience which stands out.

Thank you. Jai Hind!

Regards,

Naman Vankdari - Speaker

Aashrith Sharma - Deputy

Speaker Pranavi Betapudi -

Scribe

Introduction

The NEET exam is a crucial gateway to seek admission for various medical colleges across the country. As one of the most competitive and significant examinations in the country, NEET plays a vital role in shaping the future of healthcare professionals. However, the integrity of the 2026 NEET examination was seriously compromised due to a major paper leak incident that shook the confidence of candidates, educators, and the public. The leak not only questioned the fairness of the exam but also highlighted significant vulnerabilities in the examination process.

The 2026 NEET paper leak, which affected thousands of candidates, exposed systemic flaws in the administration and security of national level examinations. This incident prompted widespread outrage, leading to legal actions and public debates on how such breaches could occur in an examination of this scale. The consequences of this breach go beyond just the immediate disruption it caused; they raise concerns about the long term impact on the credibility of public examinations in India.

In response to the growing demand for stricter measures to prevent such incidents in the future in 2024 after the leak of 2024 NEET paper, the Indian government enacted the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024, also known as the Anti Paper Leak Law. This Act aims to address the loopholes that allowed the NEET paper leak to happen and to establish a robust legal framework to safeguard the integrity of public examinations. The Act introduces stringent penalties for those involved in unfair means, including paper leaks, impersonation, and other forms of cheating, thereby reinforcing the legal mechanisms available to combat such malpractices.

The integrity of examinations at the national level, like the NEET, must be maintained. These exams not only decide the fate of a candidate personally but relate to the quality of education and professional standards in the country at large. Illicit entry of the candidate into a medical profession kills the very spirit of merit based education. It goes on to lower the standards of healthcare services because unmeritorious people might be given such important responsibilities. Other than this, such incidents really damage public trust in the educational system, so the vibes that come out of it will eventually impact societal welfare.

The leakage of the NEET 2026 paper has once again raised a warning bell to the lapses that the Indian education system has in maintaining the sanctity of its examinations.

What is NEET?

The NTA was established by the Ministry of Education (formerly MHRD) as an independent, autonomous, and self sustained premier testing organization. It was set up under the Societies Registration Act (1860) to relieve bodies like the CBSE from the burden of conducting entrance exams.

While the NTA handles the execution of the exam (registration, center allocation, paper conduction, and processing results), it follows the core guidelines, syllabus, and eligibility rules laid down by the National Medical Commission (NMC) and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

NEET UG is the sole gateway for admissions into MBBS, BDS, BAMS, BYNS, BUMS, and BSMS courses across India.

The Effects of Systematic failure on students

The laterally downward cascading effect of a national examination paper leak does not cease at administrative tragic chaos or statistical wince iness. Internally, it interferes with the life of almost 2.4 million bright young aspirants yearly. For millions of middle class and rural families, NEET preparation goes beyond a mere exam, but a coffering's worth of poverty. With students spending an unbelievable 2 5 years in coaching hubs like Kota in Rajasthan alone, getting cut off from the normal youth for one dream, this is like a cruel emotional shock, accompanied with a burning burnout and a chronic anxiety social brain diseases when the high stakes are lost or stuck in a legal maze.

This lies at the root of the socio economic mobility or paralysis of the nation. For a lot of lower income and certain sections, medicine is the only path to socioeconomic mobility. Once the merit has been replaced and siphoned off to some of the wealthy 'buyers', who can afford to pay 30 50 lakh rupees for illicitly leaked papers, the larger social dynamism crumbles due to the cancellation of a modern meritocracy based on work ahead of money.

Compounding this crisis is the destructive cycle known as the "Dropper" phenomenon. Because NEET is a single window, high stakes examination held only once a year, a compromised testing process leaves zero room for immediate recourse. Exceptional, high performing students who are victims of a flawed system are

frequently forced to sacrifice another year of their youth to become "droppers." This compels them to retake an exam they had already mastered, trapping an entire generation of bright young minds in an endless loop of redundant preparation and creating an immense, accumulating backlog of deeply stressed youth.

The Public Examination Act,2024.

The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 is a central Indian law aimed at stopping cheating, question paper leaks, and organized malpractice in important government recruitment and entrance exams. It was enacted on February 12, 2024, and officially took effect on June 21, 2024. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions manages the Act through the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). This law is serious since it is cognizable, non bailable, and non compoundable. This means the police can arrest without a warrant, bail is not automatically available, and the crime cannot be settled privately.

The Act lists fifteen specific unfair practices under Section 3 that aim for monetary or wrongful gain. These practices include leaking question papers or answer keys, working together to leak them, unauthorized access to or possession of question papers or OMR sheets, providing answers by unauthorized people during exams, helping candidates without approval, tampering with answer sheets or OMRs, changing assessments except for genuine errors, breaching Central Government security rules, altering short listing or merit list documents, deliberately violating security measures, interfering with computer systems, manipulating seating or exam date arrangements, threatening or restraining exam authority personnel, creating fake websites to cheat, and holding fake exams or issuing fake admit cards or offer letters. Conspiracy to support unfair means is also banned under Section 4.

Penalties under the Act differ based on the type of offence. For general unfair means, imprisonment lasts from three to five years, with a fine up to ₹10 lakh. Offences by service providers can result in a fine up to ₹1 crore, recovery of exam costs, and a four year ban from conducting exams. If a director or senior management member is involved with consent, imprisonment can range from three to ten years, accompanied by a ₹1 crore fine. Organized crime involving a group, exam authority, service provider, or institution can lead to five to ten years in prison and a minimum fine of ₹1 crore. Institutional organized crime also results in attachment and forfeiture of property plus recovery of exam costs. Additional penalties include imprisonment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 for not paying fines. Until BNS is in effect, the Indian Penal Code applies.

Investigations and inquiries under Section 12 need a Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Commissioner of Police as the minimum rank for the investigator. The Central Government can assign investigations to any Central Investigating Agency, such as the CBI. No offence occurs if the accused can prove they acted with due diligence. Service providers must immediately report unfair means to the police and the examination authority under Sections 6 to 8. Not reporting is itself an offence. Service providers cannot change exam centers without permission from the examination authority. If a director consents to an offence, that director is personally responsible.

The Act offers important protections for specific groups. Candidates and students are not liable under this Act and only fall under current administrative rules of examination authorities. Public servants are protected from legal actions for actions taken in good faith under Section 14. The Act supplements other laws without overriding them, and it takes precedence over conflicting laws under Section 15.

Landmark cases and judgements

1. Vanshika Yadav v. Union of India (Supreme Court, 2024)

***What Happened*:** This was the anchor case that challenged the validity of the NEET UG 2024 exam following widespread public protests, irregular scores, and localized leaks in Bihar and Jharkhand. Petitioners demanded a complete cancellation and re conduct of the test for all 23 lakh students.

Case Description: The Supreme Court officially recognized that a paper leak had occurred in Hazaribagh and Patna but ultimately refused to order a nationwide re test. Led by Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, the bench relied heavily on data analytics from IIT Madras and a report by the CBI. The Court established the "Systemic vs. Isolated Breach" standard, ruling that a full cancellation is a disproportionate remedy unless the entire examination database is corrupted beyond repair. Because the local leaks could be traced to a specific geographic cluster and the beneficiaries could be isolated from honest students, the Court chose to protect the academic calendar.

2. ***Federation of All India Medical Association (FAIMA) v. National Testing Agency & Ors. (Supreme Court, 2026)***

What Happened: This case was filed following the sudden cancellation of the May 3, 2026 NEET UG exam. Medical associations moved the Supreme Court to demand a permanent judicial oversight committee to strip the NTA of its unmonitored powers.

Case Description: Represented by Advocate Tanvi Dubey, FAIMA argued that a pattern of recurring leaks constituted a direct assault on the fundamental rights of over 22 lakh medical aspirants. The petitioners brought evidence that "guess papers" circulated on encrypted platforms like Telegram and WhatsApp hours before the exam matched over 100 questions from the final paper. The Supreme Court bench, led by Justices P.S. Narasimha and Alok Aradhe, slammed the NTA for its institutional "ad hocism" and noted that the trauma extends beyond individual students to entire families. The Court directed the Ministry of Human Resource Development to step in directly and file an institutional roadmap. This litigation forced the NTA to submit structural compliance affidavits, layout multi layer authentication rules for the June 2026 re test, and fast track a transition toward digital question locking and a complete Computer Based Test (CBT) model.

3. ***United Doctors Front v. Union of India & Ors. (Supreme Court, 2026)***

What Happened: Triggered alongside the 2026 leak investigations, this specific public interest litigation directly challenged the legal and operational existence of the National Testing Agency (NTA), calling for its dissolution.

Case Description: The petitioners approached the Apex Court arguing that the NTA lacked both the intellectual and technological infrastructure required to securely manage high stakes, million plus candidate examinations. The case spotlighted massive gaps in the implementation of the Dr. K. Radhakrishnan High Powered Committee recommendations that were supposed to be active after 2024. During the hearings, the CBI revealed that active NTA appointed subject experts—including a Pune based school headmistress and coaching institute owners—were compromised and leaking physics and chemistry questions directly from the secure draft pools. The Supreme Court used this case to state that accountability cannot remain generic; individual shoulders must bear criminal liability. The court rejected the NTA's status as an unaccountable independent body and demanded a permanent, expert driven oversight framework under direct ministerial control, laying the groundwork for a structural overhaul of central exam execution.

Other Examinations Recruitment Controversies

1. The SSC CGL Remote Hacking & Leak Scandals

What Happened: The Staff Selection Commission's Combined Graduate Level (SSC CGL) exam which recruits for high level central government roles like Income Tax and CBI inspectors has faced major, repeating controversies over systemic paper leaks and digital hacking networks.

In addition to historical paper leaks that sparked massive street protests, the exam faced a major technical evolution in fraud during recent online Computer Based Test (CBT) cycles. Rogue examination centers and organized syndicates managed to bypass the secure central servers by installing unauthorized remote access software (such as TeamViewer or custom background malware) onto the local laboratory nodes. This allowed outside "solvers" sitting in hidden rooms or hotels miles away to take over candidate computer screens and solve the test questions in real time. The commission has had to deploy advanced digital footprints tracking and debar hundreds of candidates over high tech network tampering.

2. The Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) NTPC Row

What Happened: The Non Technical Popular Categories (NTPC) exams, which attract well over 1.2 crore applicants for central railway jobs, faced severe administrative disruptions and widespread student unrest over structural mismanagement and flawed result parameters.

The controversy exploded after the Railway Recruitment Boards released the Tier 1 screening results. Candidates discovered a massive technical anomaly: instead of selecting individual, unique students for the next round, the automated filtering system shortlisted the same high scoring candidates across multiple pay level lists. This meant a single person was taking up 4 to 5 spots, effectively locking out hundreds of thousands of other eligible aspirants. This error, combined with a sudden, unannounced decision to insert a second tier exam layer years after the initial notification, led to immense anger. It triggered massive multi state protests, railway track blockages, and violent clashes before the Ministry of Railways suspended the tests and set up an emergency committee to fix the grading system.

3. The UGC NET Digital Leak

What Happened: In June 2024, the Ministry of Education completely canceled the University Grants Commission National Eligibility Test (UGC NET) just 24 hours after more than 9 lakh candidates had taken it across the country.

The exam is used to select college professors and award prestigious research fellowships. Immediately after the exam wrapped up, the central anti cybercrime coordination unit (I4C) under the Ministry of Home Affairs flagged that the question paper had been compromised. Investigators discovered that the complete test paper had been leaked onto the Dark Web and circulated extensively on encrypted Telegram channels nearly 48 hours before the actual test started. Because the digital spread made it impossible to contain, the central government scrapped the entire cycle and handed the criminal probe over to the CBI.

Agenda 2 :

Deliberation upon utilising renewable sources of energy as an alternative to the utilisation of oil, petroleum and natural gas and making India self reliant.

We need to understand that this agenda is not purely an environmental issue, rather it is a debate about **economic sovereignty, energy security, and macroeconomic stability**. India imports over 85% of its crude oil and nearly 50% of its natural gas. This heavy reliance on fossil fuel imports drains foreign exchange reserves, inflates the current account deficit, and leaves the Indian economy highly vulnerable to global supply chain shocks and geopolitical volatility (such as conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe). Transitioning to renewables is the absolute core of the *Atmanirbhar Bharat* (Self Reliant India) mission in the energy sector.

1. Political Background & Geopolitical Imperatives

India is the world's third largest energy consumer. The aggressive political push toward renewables is driven by three intersecting pressures:

Import Substitution: India's oil import bill regularly exceeds $100 billion annually. Every megawatt of domestic solar, wind, or green hydrogen produced directly reduces the trade deficit and strengthens the Indian Rupee.

Global Climate Leadership: At the UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow, India shifted from a defensive climate posture to an offensive one by committing to the **"Panchamrit" (Five Nectar Elements)**. Key targets include reaching 500 GW of non fossil energy capacity by 2030, meeting 50% of energy requirements from renewables by 2030, and achieving net zero emissions by 2070.

Geostrategic Positioning: By co founding the **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** and launching the **Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA)** at the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India is actively attempting to position itself as a rule maker and technology exporter in the global energy transition, rather than just a consumer.

2. Historical Evolution of India's Energy Transition

Understanding the institutional buildup is crucial to show depth and prove that India's renewable energy ambitions are not a sudden reaction, but a decades long evolution. India was actually the first country in the world to establish a dedicated government ministry for alternative energy.

Institutional Genesis 1982: The Government of India establishes the Department of Non Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) to explore alternatives to coal and oil.

First Dedicated Ministry 1992: DNES is upgraded into a full fledged Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources (MNES).

Energy Conservation Act 2001: Enactment of the law creating the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), setting the stage for national demand side energy management.

The Electricity Act 2003: A watershed legislation that legally mandates state regulators to promote renewable energy integration into the grid.

Modern Identity 2006: MNES is officially renamed the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

International Solar Alliance 2015: India and France jointly launch the ISA at COP21 in Paris, headquartered in Gurugram, India.

Panchamrit Targets 2021: India announces its aggressive 2030 renewable targets and 2070 Net Zero goal on the global stage at COP26.

Carbon Market Legalized: 2022 Parliament passes the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, laying the legal foundation for India's domestic carbon trading scheme.

3. Constitutional & Legal Framework

Energy and electricity in India operate under a complex federal structure, which often leads to friction between the Central and State governments.

Constitutional Provisions

Provision	Significance for Renewable Energy
Article 48A	A Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) explicitly directing the State to protect and improve the environment.
Article 51A(g)	A Fundamental Duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment.
Seventh Schedule (List III)	**Entry 38** places "Electricity" in the Concurrent List. Both Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws, requiring heavy Centre State coordination.

Key Statutes & Acts

1. **The Electricity Act, 2003:** This is the foundational framework for India's power sector. **Section 86(1)(e)** is highly relevant for your debate—it mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to promote the generation of electricity from renewable sources. It also birthed the concept of **Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs)**, legally forcing state distribution companies (DISCOMs) to buy a minimum percentage of their power from renewable sources.
2. **The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (and 2022 Amendment):** The 2022 amendment is a major talking point for debaters. It officially empowers the Central Government to specify a carbon credit trading scheme, mandates the use of non fossil sources for specific heavy industries (like green hydrogen in fertilizer and oil refining), and brings large residential buildings under strict energy conservation building codes.
3. **Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024–2026:** Recent regulatory pushes focus on streamlining "Open Access," which allows large industrial consumers to bypass state

monopolies and buy green power directly from renewable energy developers. These rules also aim to fix the poor financial health of state DISCOMs, which is historically the biggest bottleneck to renewable energy deployment in India.

4. Landmark Judicial Precedents

In India, environmental jurisprudence heavily shapes energy policy. The Supreme Court has increasingly intervened to balance rapid renewable infrastructure expansion with ecological conservation.

M.K. Ranjitsinh & Ors. v. Union of India (April 2024)

This is the **most critical and recent judicial precedent** your debaters should reference.

- **The Context:** The case originally dealt with the protection of the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard (GIB) in Rajasthan and Gujarat, whose habitat was being crisscrossed by overhead transmission lines built for massive solar and wind parks.
- **The Ruling:** In a watershed moment for Indian constitutional law, a three judge bench led by former Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud formally recognized the **"Right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change"** as a distinct fundamental right, flowing from Article 21 (Right to Life) and Article 14 (Right to Equality).
- **The Balancing Act:** Crucially for your debate agenda, the Court lifted a blanket ban on overhead power lines in the region. The bench stated that the transition to renewable energy is essential to combat climate change, noting that this is not a binary choice between species conservation and development, but a "dynamic interplay." This judgment gives constitutional backing to India's aggressive renewable energy rollout.

Historical Context: *M.C. Mehta* & *Virender Gaur* Cases

Debaters can trace the 2024 climate right back to the 1980s and 90s, where the Supreme Court first interpreted the "Right to Life" under Article 21 to include the right to live in a clean and healthy environment.

5. High Level Committee (HLC) Reports & Institutional Analysis

Government and think tank reports provide the quantitative data needed to argue the feasibility of replacing oil and gas.

- **Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Optimal Generation Mix 2029 30 Report:** The CEA explicitly outlines that to integrate variable renewable energy (like solar and wind) into the grid without collapsing it, India needs massive investments in Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Pumped Hydro Storage. Debaters must note that

renewables cannot replace the "baseload" stability of natural gas without large scale storage.

- **NITI Aayog Reports on Electric Mobility and Battery Swapping:** NITI Aayog's frameworks heavily emphasize that reducing oil dependency requires a complete overhaul of the transport sector (which consumes the most imported petroleum). Their push for a unified Battery Swapping Policy is designed to make EV adoption cheaper for two wheelers and three wheelers, which form the backbone of Indian mobility.
- **CEEW (Council on Energy, Environment and Water) 2025 Analysis:** Recent independent analyses highlight that while the Central government has committed massive funds to Green Hydrogen, State level incentives (via tariff waivers and capital subsidies in states like Odisha, Maharashtra, and Gujarat) actually embed over
  ₹5 lakh crore in support. This highlights the crucial role of state governments in achieving energy sovereignty.

6. Major Government Policies and Missions

To achieve self reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat), the government has deployed a multi pronged policy approach aimed at both domestic manufacturing and demand creation.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM)

- **The Goal:** Launched in 2023 with an initial outlay of ₹19,744 crore, this is India's silver bullet for "hard to abate" sectors (like steel, fertilizers, and oil refineries) that currently rely heavily on natural gas and petroleum.
- **The Target:** Produce 5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of green hydrogen annually by 2030.
- **The Mechanism:** The **SIGHT Programme** (Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition) provides direct financial incentives for domestic electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production. By early 2026, competitive bidding under SIGHT successfully drove down the price of green ammonia, making it increasingly viable to substitute imported fossil fuel based fertilizers.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes

- **The Problem:** Transitioning from Middle Eastern oil to solar power doesn't make India self reliant if it simply ends up importing all its solar panels and batteries from China.
- **The Solution:** The PLI schemes for **High Efficiency Solar PV Modules** and **Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage** provide thousands of crores in incentives to companies that manufacture these components domestically, ensuring supply chain security.

Grassroots & Decentralized Energy Schemes

- **PM KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan):** Aims to "de dieselize" the agricultural sector by replacing millions

of diesel water pumps with standalone solar pumps, directly cutting rural petroleum consumption.

- **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana:** A massive push to install rooftop solar systems across millions of households, decentralizing energy production and reducing the burden on state grids.

7. Current Affairs & Macroeconomic Reality (2025–2026)

The 2026 Strait of Hormuz Oil Shock

In early 2026, geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East led to the temporary closure of the Strait of Hormuz, triggering what the International Energy Agency (IEA) called the largest supply disruption in the history of the global oil market.

The Economic Impact on India:

- **Price Surge:** The Indian crude oil basket skyrocketed to over $150 a barrel in March 2026.
- **Fiscal Drain:** The Indian government was forced to slash excise duties on petrol and diesel to shield consumers. This resulted in an estimated revenue loss of over ₹1.1 lakh crore ($12 billion) for the exchequer.
- **Forex Depletion:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had to spend nearly $46 billion of its foreign exchange reserves to stabilize the depreciating Rupee, while India's oil import bill surged by 70% in the first two months of FY27 alone.

Debate takeaway: This crisis is the ultimate proof that importing oil is a profound national security risk. True self reliance is impossible as long as India's energy prices are dictated by Middle Eastern conflicts.

The 2026 Renewable Milestones

While the fossil fuel sector faced a crisis, India's domestic renewable capacity saw unprecedented growth:

- As of June 2026, India's total non fossil fuel capacity reached **297.36 GW**, retaining its position as the third largest globally (behind China and the USA).
- Solar capacity officially crossed the **160 GW** milestone, driven heavily by utility scale projects and decentralised rooftop solar.
- The domestic manufacturing ecosystem matured rapidly. Solar module manufacturing capacity surged past 170 GW, heavily reducing dependence on Chinese imports, directly aided by the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

8. Debate Strategies & Core Arguments

To excel in this committee, delegates must anticipate counter arguments. Here is how both sides can structure their cases.

Arguments FOR the Agenda (Accelerating Renewable Transition)

1. **Macroeconomic Sovereignty:** Every gigawatt of renewable energy installed directly cuts down the $100+ billion annual oil import bill. Transitioning to renewables stops the drain on India's foreign exchange reserves and shields domestic inflation from global crude price volatility.

2. **The "Stranded Assets" Argument:** Investing further in fossil fuel infrastructure (like new coal plants or oil refineries) risks creating "stranded assets." As global carbon taxes (like the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) take effect, Indian exports produced with fossil fuels will become uncompetitive globally.
3. **Job Creation & Tech Leadership:** The transition is an economic engine. Sectors like Green Hydrogen, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), and EV manufacturing are creating millions of high skilled domestic jobs, transforming India from a technology importer to an exporter.

Arguments AGAINST (or urging a Cautious, Phased Transition)

Note: In a debate, delegates shouldn't argue "against" renewables, but rather argue that oil and gas cannot be aggressively phased out without jeopardizing grid stability and economic growth.

1. **The Baseload & Intermittency Problem:** Solar and wind are variable (the sun sets, the wind stops). Without massive, economically viable Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) which India is currently struggling to scale affordably the power grid requires the stable "baseload" power that only coal and natural gas can currently provide.
2. **The China Dependency Trap:** Transitioning away from Middle Eastern oil only to become entirely dependent on Chinese solar panels, lithium ion battery cells, and critical minerals (like cobalt and rare earth metals) is not true self reliance. It simply trades one geopolitical vulnerability for another.
3. **Fiscal Reality of State DISCOMs:** The state owned distribution companies (DISCOMs) are heavily in debt. Forcing them to buy expensive new renewable infrastructure or upgrade transmission lines for green energy integration pushes them closer to bankruptcy, which could collapse the rural power supply.

9. Key Terminology for Debaters

Term	Definition for Debate Context
Green Hydrogen	Hydrogen produced by splitting water using renewable electricity. Essential for decarbonizing heavy industries like steel.
Grid Parity	The point when an alternative energy source costs the same or less than electricity generated from traditional fossil fuels.
Intermittency	The unpredictable nature of renewable sources (e.g., solar not generating at night), requiring gas or coal to act as backups.

Energy Trilemma	The difficult balance between Energy Security, Energy Equity (affordability), and Environmental Sustainability.

“ The ACT text is given below please refer to it for further research and make sure the sections are clearly examined and understood for better understanding in the committee and proceedings of the committee for extensive debate and discussion.”

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