

**30– 10 – 2022**

**News:** Is the world's climate action plan on track?

- Leaders from around 200 countries will gather in the Egyptian city of Sharm El-Sheikh from November 6 – 18 for the 27<sup>th</sup> round of the Conference of Parties, or COP27, to deliberate on a global response to the increasing threat of climate change.
- The annual summit comes at a crucial juncture against the backdrop of global inflation, energy, and food and supply chain crisis, fuelled by an ongoing war in Ukraine and exacerbated by extreme weather events, with data showing that the world is not doing enough.
- At COP27, negotiations are likely to focus on efforts to decarbonise, finance climate action measures and other issues related to food security, energy and biodiversity.

### **India's stand**

- India is one of the 197 countries that have promised to limit the increase to no more than 1.5°C by 2030.
- It is also working on a long term roadmap to achieve its target of net zero emissions by 2070.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi had committed at the Glasgow summit that the country would get its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030, meet half of its energy requirement from renewable sources and reduce carbon emissions.
- India is the third largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world.
- Though India updated its climate pledges in line with commitments made at the previous summit, experts have slammed New Delhi for not setting ambitious targets.
- The Climate Action Tracker, an independent analysis that tracks government climate action classifies India's action as "highly insufficient".
- It says India's continued support to the coal industry undermines a green recovery.
- India had previously come under intense criticism over its stand to "phase down" coal power, instead of phasing it out, at COP26.
- "While stronger on paper, India will already achieve these targets with its current level of climate action and the new targets will not drive further emissions reductions," the tracker notes.

## News: Doctrine of Pleasure

### Story so far

- Kerala Governor Arif Mohammed Khan and the State government have major differences over multiple issues.
- The latest controversy has arisen after he sought the resignation of several vice-chancellors following a Supreme Court judgment setting aside the appointment of the Vice Chancellor of a technology university.
- As fallout of comments made by the State's Finance Minister, K. N. Balagopal, the Governor has also sought his dismissal from his Cabinet, declaring that he has withdrawn the pleasure of having him in the Council of Ministers.

### Doctrine of Pleasure

- The pleasure doctrine is a concept derived from English common law, under which the crown can dispense with the services of anyone in its employ at any time.
- In India, Article 310 of the Constitution says every person in the defence or civil service of the Union holds office during the pleasure of the President, and every member of the civil service in the States holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.
- However, Article 311 imposes restrictions on the removal of a civil servant.

- It provides for **civil servants** being given a reasonable opportunity for a hearing on the charges against them.
- There is also a **provision to dispense with the inquiry** if it is not practicable to hold one, or if it is not expedient to do so in the interest of national security.
- In **practical terms**, the pleasure of the President referred to here is that of the Union government, and the Governor's pleasure is that of the State government.
- Under **Article 164**, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor; and the other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the CM's advice.
- It adds that **Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor**.
- In a **constitutional scheme** in which they are appointed solely on the CM's advice, the 'pleasure' referred to is also taken to mean the right of the Chief Minister to dismiss a Minister, and not that of the Governor.