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**India's Semiconductor
Mission**



Governors can't sit over Bills endlessly

Governors can't sit over Bills endlessly: SC judges

Three judges say that Governors could neither delay indefinitely the legislature's wisdom nor impede Constitution's functioning; T.N. says Governors 'cannot assume to be royalty in a Republic'

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

Three of the five judges on the Presidential Reference Bench on Tuesday orally observed along with the States of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal that Governors could not sit endlessly over Bills placed before them for assent.

Chief Justice of India B.R. Gavai and Justices Vikram Nath and P.S. Narasimha separately remarked that Governors could neither delay the wisdom of the legislature indefinitely nor impede the functioning of the Constitution. "No organ can impair the functioning of the Constitution," Justice Narasimha said.

Tamil Nadu, represented by senior advocates



A.M. Singhvi and P. Wilson, said Governors "cannot assume to be royalty in a Republic". Senior advocate Kapil Sibal, for West Bengal, submitted that high offices under the Constitution must work collaboratively and not combatively with each other.

"When the Constitution is clear that a Governor

should act with immediacy, why should he hold back Bills? There is a sense of urgency associated with the Governor's assent. Legislation is a sovereign act. It cannot wait," Mr. Sibal emphasised.

Mr. Singhvi said that Bills were meant to realise the felt necessity of the times.

Arlekar moves SC against CM's role in selecting V-Cs

NEW DELHI
Kerala Governor Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar on Tuesday urged the Supreme Court to exclude the State Chief Minister from the process to select the Vice-Chancellors for two State-run universities.

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Mr. Sibal argued that "absurdity" would follow if the court agreed with the Centre's argument that Governors had absolute power to withhold State Bills under Article 200 (Governors' power to assent to Bills).

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CONTEXT

- ❑ The Supreme Court Constitution Bench observed that fixing timelines for the President and Governors to act on Bills forwarded by legislatures would essentially amend the Constitution, since Articles 200 and 201 do not prescribe such limits.

Supreme Court Bench Observations

- ❑ **Constitution Bench Headed by CJI DY Chandrachud** (with Justices B.R. Gavai, Surya Kant, Vikram Nath, P.S. Narasimha, and A.S. Chandurkar).
- ❑ **CJI Gavai's View** Courts may fix timelines in **individual cases under Article 142** (complete justice), but a **straight-jacket formula** for Governors/President would intrude into **constitutional design**.
- ❑ **Justice Nath's Remark** Introducing timelines would require **amending the Constitution**, a process that demands careful consideration of diverse perspectives.
- ❑ **Justice Narasimha** Questioned feasibility, asking what happens if timelines are not followed.
- ❑ **Key Concern** Judicially enforcing timelines risks **curtailing executive discretion** envisaged under Articles 200–201.

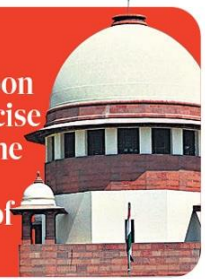
- ❑ **Union's Position** Timelines cannot be judicially imposed; remedy lies in **constitutional amendment**, not judicial directions.
- ❑ **Governor delays** often trigger political tussles between Centre and States.
- ❑ Judicial intervention must balance **federal structure, separation of powers, and legislative intent**, showcasing the interdisciplinary approach needed in constitutional matters .
- ❑ Debate reflects India's evolving **constitutional practice** on Centre–State relations

Unravelling the order: What the SC said on...

TOP COURT'S AUTHORITY

Apex court established its authority to review constitutional functions, defending its prescription of timelines. It said that such a measure balances the need for expedient decision-making with the right of states in a federal system to fulfil their mandate to voters.

“It is clear as a noon day, that no exercise of power under the Constitution is beyond the pale of judicial review.”



TIMELINE FOR PRESIDENT

It extended the timeline discipline to the central government and held that the President must decide within three months of receiving a bill from a governor. If there is any delay beyond this period, the President's office will be required to convey reasons to the state concerned.

“[We] prescribe that the President is required to take a decision on the bills reserved for his consideration by the Governor within a period of three months.”



GOVERNOR'S POWERS

Verdict clarified the constitutional role of governors, stressing that they must act on the advice of the council of ministers as they do not have discretionary powers under Article 200.



“Governor cannot be vested with such a power...which would enable him to collude with the Union cabinet and ensure the death of any and all legislation initiated by the state.”

GOING FORWARD...

- President can obtain SC's advisory opinion on a bill received from guv, which appears to be “patently unconstitutional”.
- States should consider entering into pre-legislation consultation with Centre before introducing bills that might require Presidential assent.
- Governors should respect the will of the people expressed through the legislature.

Understanding Articles 200 & 201

- **Article 200:** Deals with the **Governor's powers** regarding state Bills – assent, withholding, returning (except money Bills), or reserving for the **President's consideration**.
- **Article 201:** Provides the **President's options** – assent, withholding, or returning the Bill (if not a money Bill).
- **Constitutional Silence:** Neither Article 200 nor 201 prescribes a **timeframe** for action. This has led to **delays and controversies**, as Bills remain pending for months or years.
- **Judicial Scope:** Courts under **Article 226/32** can intervene in specific cases, but imposing a **general timeline** may exceed judicial authority and alter the **basic constitutional framework**.

First Made in India Vikram 32-bit chip

PM Modi receives first Made in India Vikram 32-bit chip

Utilised for space flights, it is an advanced, refurbished version of the indigenously designed 16-bit VIKRAM1601 microprocessor, used in the Avionics system of ISRO's launch vehicles

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Union Minister for Electronics & Information Technology Ashwini Vaishnaw presented Prime Minister Narendra Modi a memento containing the 'Made in India' Vikram 32-bit Processor Launch Vehicle Grade chip at the Semicon India 2025 on Tuesday.

The microprocessor chips were designed and developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Semiconductor Laboratory (SCL), Chandigarh.

Utilised for space flights, it is an advanced refurbished version of the indigenously designed 16-bit VIKRAM1601 microprocessor, which has been used

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Moment of pride: Union IT Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw presenting the memento to the PM at the Semicon India 2025 on Tuesday. PM Join FREE Telegram Channel <https://t.me/+jUYKq0AFHBAwMGQ1> in the Avionics system of ISRO's launch vehicles since 2009.

Other than the 'Made in India' chip, the memento also contained 31 more prototype chips created by academic institutions including IIT Jammu, IIT Roorkee, IIT Dhanbad, NIT

Durgapur, NIT Calicut and IIT Ropar, among others. In his address at the annual semiconductor conference, the Union Minister overseeing technology observed that in the three-and-a-half years since the inauguration of the Indian Semiconductor Mission

"the world is looking at India with confidence".

Elaborating on India's progress in the realm, Mr. Vaishnaw said construction of five semi-conductor units was going on at a rapid pace, with the pilot line of one unit completed.

Two more units are expected to start production "in a few months from now", he said. "Overall, foundation of the foundational industry is laid very well," he observed.

Pitching India as a potential manufacturing hub to the participants from the semiconductor ecosystem on Tuesday, Mr. Vaishnaw said, "In these uncertain times, you should come to India because our policies are stable, we have attempted to cover all important aspects of the manufacturing sector."

CONTEXT

- ❑ Prime Minister Narendra Modi received the first **Made in India Vikram 32-bit microprocessor chip** at Semicon India 2025.
- ❑ Developed by **ISRO's Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre** and **SCL Chandigarh**, it marks a major milestone in India's **semiconductor and space technology**.

About India's Indigenous Space Chip Development

- ❑ Union IT Minister **Ashwini Vaishnaw** presented the Vikram 32-bit processor chip to PM Modi as a memento, symbolizing India's progress.
- ❑ Jointly created by the **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre and Semiconductor Laboratory, Chandigarh**, demonstrating an interdisciplinary approach to innovation .
- ❑ It is a **refurbished, upgraded successor** of the 16-bit **VIKRAM1601 microprocessor** used in ISRO launch vehicles since 2009, showcasing continuous improvement .
- ❑ Showcases India's **indigenisation** in cutting-edge space electronics, reflecting the country's commitment .

6 REASONS WHY INDIA IS AN INVESTMENT HUB FOR SEMICONDUCTORS, AS PER PM MODI



- India's ambitious push for using tech to transform governance in all sectors
- India is investing in developing capabilities in 5G, IoT, clean energy technologies, data, AI, etc.
- India is headed for robust economic growth.
- India's semiconductors consumption is expected to cross \$80 billion by 2026; \$110 Billion by 2030.
- Undertaken wide ranging reforms for ease of doing business in India.
- Undertaken several measures towards transforming the Indian manufacturing sector.



Semiconductor Mission and Industry Push

- ❑ India launched the **Indian Semiconductor Mission** 3.5 years ago to build a strong ecosystem.
- ❑ Construction of **five semiconductor fabrication units** is ongoing; one pilot line is already completed.
- ❑ Two more units are expected to begin **production soon**, showcasing the country's commitment to continuous skill development and meaningful learning in the semiconductor sector .
- ❑ Minister highlighted India's **stable policies and comprehensive approach** to support global chipmakers.
- ❑ India projected as a **manufacturing hub** amid global uncertainties, leveraging its cultural diversity and local arts as a strength in the global market.

About India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)

The ISM was launched in 2021 under the aegis of the Ministry of Electronics and IT(Meity) as a comprehensive program for the development of sustainable semiconductor and display ecosystem in India

Aim

To provide financial support to companies investing in semiconductor, display manufacturing and design ecosystem. ISM aims to serve as the nodal agency for the efficient, coherent and smooth implementation of schemes.

Components

Scheme for setting up of Semiconductor Fabs and Display Fabs in India (fiscal support to eligible applicants for setting up of Semiconductor Fabs); Scheme for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics etc. Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme

About VIKRAM Processors & ISRO:

- **VIKRAM1601**: First indigenous 16-bit microprocessor by ISRO, operational since 2009 in **launch vehicle avionics**.
- **VIKRAM32**: Latest **32-bit launch vehicle grade chip**, advanced for **space missions**, showcasing India's progress in creative arts of technology and cognitive development in space science through art integrated education.
- **Institutions Involved**: Contributions from **IIT Jammu, IIT Roorkee, IIT Dhanbad, NIT Durgapur, NIT Calicut, IIT Ropar** in prototype designs, demonstrating collaborative learning across institutions and the integration of visual arts and folk arts in engineering education.
- **ISRO Role**: Through **VSSC**, ISRO leads India's space electronics self-reliance, emphasizing the importance of art education in technological fields and promoting active learning in space research through aesthetic development.
- **Strategic Importance**: Reduces dependence on foreign technology, strengthens **Atmanirbhar Bharat** in semiconductors, preserving India's cultural identity in high-tech sectors while fostering artistic expression and creative potential through art integrated education programs.

COP-30

COP-30 to focus on known solutions, says its President

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Instead of big-ticket announcements, the forthcoming edition of the UN climate summit is expected to focus on "well-known solutions", with the host country, Brazil, moving to cleave the "negotiations" aspect of climate talks from the "implementation" of agreements.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will hold its 30th Conference of Parties (COP-30) in November, in the Brazilian port city of Belem, a gateway to the Amazonian rainforest.

With U.S. President Donald Trump having withdrawn his country from the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement for the second time and casting global trade into flux with his tariffs, diplomats and seasoned climate negotiators said that this was a "difficult year and things could go bad" for the COP process. However, COP-30 president André Corrêa do Lago, a Brazilian Minister, insisted that there are also "grounds for optimism". Addressing a conclave organised here by the Council on Energy Environment and Water (CEEW), he said: "In the run-up to COP-30, we are trying to decouple the process of negotiation - and agreements



André Corrêa do Lago

like the UNFCCC are designed for negotiation - from that of implementation."

The typical process of climate negotiations in most COPs focusses on creating a "text", said Mr. Lago, noting that it was "horribly difficult" to assemble all countries and have them agree on one.

COP-21 Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement ironed out at COP-21 in 2015 is considered historic as it committed all countries, not just developed countries, to take action to contain greenhouse gas emissions to keep the increase in average global temperatures from exceeding 2 degrees Celsius and "as far as possible below 1.5C" by the turn of the century. However, scientific assessments suggest that the impact of all countries' current commitments, even if implemented, will still lead to an increase of more than 2.6 C.

CONTEXT

- ❑ The 30th UN Climate Summit (COP-30) will be hosted by **Brazil in Belem** this November.
- ❑ Its President, **André Corrêa do Lago**, has emphasized prioritizing **practical implementation and known solutions** over lengthy negotiations, amid global uncertainties and climate challenges.

Focus of COP-30: Shift from Negotiations to Implementation

- ❑ COP-30 aims to avoid grand but hollow declarations, emphasizing **action-oriented solutions** and hands-on learning experiences through project-based learning and art education programs.
- ❑ The host seeks to separate **negotiation processes** from **implementation mechanisms**, promoting active learning, cultural understanding, and interdisciplinary approaches to climate solutions.
- ❑ With political uncertainties like **US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement**, COP-30 faces a fragile environment, requiring critical thinking skills and creative expression through art-integrated methods.
- ❑ Despite challenges, COP-30 President André Corrêa do Lago projects hope for tangible outcomes through collaborative learning and innovative art-based solutions that support cognitive development.
- ❑ Greater stress will be on **executing existing climate commitments** rather than negotiating new pledges, emphasizing competency-based learning and 21st century skills through a cross-curricular pedagogical approach.

Challenges in Global Climate Negotiations

- ❑ Past COPs struggled to draft texts acceptable to all countries, highlighting the need for cultural awareness, appreciation, and emotional expression through arts to foster understanding.
- ❑ Negotiations often stall over **language and commitments**, requiring creative potential and innovative thinking fostered by art integration and constructivist learning methods.
- ❑ Events like the **U.S. withdrawal** have weakened multilateral progress, necessitating problem-solving skills and artistic development to overcome obstacles.
- ❑ Many pledges made remain **unfulfilled or partially implemented**, calling for meaningful learning and active participation through multidisciplinary approaches and art-integrated solutions.
- ❑ Climate change indicators highlight the need for **faster collective action** through holistic development approaches and cross-curricular pedagogical strategies that incorporate cultural heritage preservation.

Understanding Paris Agreement and Its Relevance

- **Historic milestone** – Adopted at **COP-21 in 2015**, it required **all countries**, not just developed ones, to cut emissions, promoting cultural diversity and aesthetic development through art integration.
- **Temperature targets** – Commitments aimed to limit global warming to **well below 2°C**, ideally **1.5°C**, requiring creative thinking and innovation through arts integration and interdisciplinary approaches.
- **Global responsibility** – It marked a **shift from differentiated to universal obligations**, emphasizing collaborative learning and constructivist approaches to climate action.
- **Implementation gap** – Current national pledges still project warming of **over 2.6°C**, highlighting the need for critical thinking skills and artistic solutions that support cognitive development.
- **Relevance for COP-30** – The summit will push countries to **translate commitments into action** in line with Paris goals, promoting hands-on learning, cultural understanding, and innovative art-based climate solutions that reinforce cultural identity.



Thank you

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