

BJP National Executive Council Meeting: Highlights

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Introduction

Bharatiya Janata Party's national executive meeting was held on **07th November, 2021** at the **NDMC Convention Centre in New Delhi** to discuss the forthcoming Assembly elections in five states and other current issues.

About the meeting

- i. **First meeting** of the BJP national executive after the **2019 Lok Sabha Polls**.
- ii. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss recent **by-election results** and decide on a **strategy** for the next **Assembly elections**.
- iii. At the NDMC convention centre, only **124 senior BJP leaders** were present.
- iv. All BJP-ruled state chief ministers and deputy chief ministers, as well as BJP state unit presidents and other senior state leaders who are members of the national executive, were **virtually present** at the meeting from their respective state headquarters.
- v. In honour of all individuals who died as a result of the **Covid** pandemic, a **condolence resolution** was passed.
- vi. An **exhibition** was also held at the venue to highlight all the **BJP's policies and programmes**.
- vii. **Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Gujarat** are the seven states that will hold **Assembly elections in 2022**.

Modi-led party's first hybrid meeting

- o According to **BJP's IT Cell chief Amit Malviya**, the BJP's National Executive meeting in the national capital was the party's **first "hybrid" meeting**.

- The first meeting of its kind, with some leaders in attendance and others coming from all over the country.
- A **digital signature** was used by everyone to confirm their **attendance**.
- Those who couldn't make it to Delhi were connected via a **two-way communication system**, and some of the virtual participants even delivered speeches.
- Only 124 members were present in Delhi on Sunday, with the rest, including Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister **Yogi Adityanath**, who presented the political resolution while participating from Lucknow, other party CMs, state unit chiefs, and other senior leaders, including veterans **L.K. Advani** and **Murli Manohar Joshi**.
- The summit was attended by **342 members** of the BJP's national executive committee, the party's apex policy-making body.

Political resolution

- i. Yogi Adityanath, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, has moved a political resolution that covers **18 major topics**.
- ii. The resolution suggested by Adityanath was **passed** in the meeting, according to Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, who spoke to the media thereafter.
- iii. **Why did Adityanath get the responsibility of proposing the resolution?** - Yogi Adityanath is a senior BJP official. He is the Chief Minister of the country's largest state, and he formerly served in Parliament, and he did a fantastic job of helping individuals during the Coronavirus outbreak. So why shouldn't he be asked to move a resolution?" Nirmala Sitharaman remarked.
- iv. **Coronavirus** - The resolution stated that India's image on the world stage had improved in the area of vaccination. The administration was also lauded for completing 100 crore vaccination shots.
- v. **Amrit Tattva** - The resolution applauds the Prime Minister's commitment to the environment, citing his five-point plan of "amrit tattva" (nectar elements) while presenting the "National Statement" at the COP-26 summit in Glasgow.

- vi. The resolution also highlighted '**One Nation, One Ration Card**' and the fast-paced growth in **J&K** following the repeal of Article 370.
- vii. It also noted the **PM Anna Yojana**, which gave free food grain to **80 crore people**.
- viii. **Employment and No Corruption** - The resolution also discussed how the youth are being employed under various Union government programmes, how there is no corruption because of Direct Benefit Transfer, how every household has toilets, and the impact it has had on Indian women.
- ix. **Benefits to farmers** - It also highlighted the government's efforts to assist farmers. According to the report, the Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana remitted Rs 1.53 lakh crore directly to farmers' bank accounts, hiked MSP by 1.5 times, and issued Kisan Debit Cards.
- x. **Opportunism and Extreme Hate** - The resolution also blamed the opposition for "opportunism" and behaving with "extreme hate" in their actions, while forecasting a major win for the BJP in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, and Manipur, citing the state governments' development efforts and the party's organisational strength. According to the resolution, India is setting new worldwide standards of success under Modi, but the opposition is acting entirely out of "extreme hatred," stating that it is attempting to sabotage the COVID-19 immunisation campaign by fabricating conspiracies and spreading misinformation.
- xi. The Modi government has **restored** India's faith in governance and improved the country's **international image**. India has taken an active part in **foreign policy** and made sure that its voice is heard.
- xii. **K Annamalai, the president of the Tamil Nadu BJP**, seconded Adityanath's resolution, which was also supported by **Union ministers G Kishan Reddy of Telangana and Ashwini Viashnaw of Odisha**.
- xiii. **Remarkable performance in Assembly polls** - It stated that the BJP's commendable performance in assembly elections in five states, Bihar, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, and West Bengal, as well as several bypolls and local elections, demonstrated that the party's governments and bodies had fulfilled people's expectations.
- xiv. The resolution also **chastised** Bengal's ruling **Trinamool Congress (TMC)** for allegedly "**sponsoring violence**" against BJP activists in the state, promising to seek justice through legal methods.

- xv. Six BJP leaders spoke on the political resolution, namely tourism minister **G Kishan Reddy**, Manipur CM **N Biren Singh**, sports minister **Anurag Thakur**, Goa CM **Pramod Sawant**, railway minister **Ashwini Vaishnaw** and Uttarakhand CM **Pushkar Singh Dhami**.

BJP's eyes on campaigns for upcoming state polls

- A presentation on the **upcoming assembly elections** was given by the chief ministers and state BJP presidents of four poll-bound states: **Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, and Manipur**.
- The **BJP's Punjab president, Ashwani Sharma**, made a similar presentation, announcing that the party will run in all **117 seats** in the state's 2022 elections.
- Home minister Amit Shah also spoke publicly, encouraging party workers to form committees in all of the country's **1.04 million polling booths by December 25**, with a focus on states where elections are scheduled for next year.
- The **saffron party** is on the **rise**, with **poll victories** in all **five poll-bound states** and similar predictions in other media surveys.
- By **April 6, 2022**, the party must appoint "**panna pramukhs**" at all of these booths.
- **Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Gujarat** are the seven states that are slated to go to polls
- According to reports, the BJP is making **headway in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, and Manipur** by forming **pro-poor and development-oriented governments**. The BJP is focusing on the development projects that its governments are undertaking as well as expanding the party's organisation.
- **JP Nadda's Point of View**
 - ✓ JP Nadda, the BJP's president, advised party members to form a "**party committee**" for each polling station. He also requested that greater arrangements be made for PM Narendra Modi's outreach programme **Mann Ki Baat** to be aired at each booth.

- ✓ The BJP's chief also congratulated the party for increasing its vote share in recent elections.
- ✓ Nadda appealed to **Sikhs**, who make up the majority in election-bound Punjab, by listing a number of measures taken by the Modi government to help the community, including **expediting prosecution of 1984 riots suspects, facilitating foreign grants to gurudwaras, and exempting langars from the Goods and Services Tax review.**
- ✓ He also mentioned the **Centre's policies** in the **health** and **agriculture** sectors.
- ✓ On BJP's growth in **West Bengal**, Nadda stated if one appears at its increase withinside the state from the political science angle then there can be only a few parallels of it in Indian political history.
- ✓ Nadda stated that if one looks on the **BJP's vote percentage** withinside the **2014** meeting elections and the **2016** assembly elections in **West Bengal** and compares them with the **2019** Lok Sabha polls and **2021** meeting polls, it indicates **massive increase of the BJP withinside the country.**

Statement by Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman:

- **COVID:** While applauding India's impressive vaccination efforts, we recall how the opposition parties had raised numerous issues about the government's vaccine efforts from the beginning.
- **FOOD PROGRAMME:** Govt. came up with a plan to feed 80 crore people for free for eight months within 48 hours of announcing the lockdown.
- **JAMMU AND KASHMIR:** We also talked about how elections for Block Development Councils and District Development Councils were held in J&K after Article 370 was repealed, and how people are willing to participate in democratic processes.


- **PM- CARES for Children:** The 'PM-CARES for Children' orphaned children's programme demonstrated how the Prime Minister and our government care for the next generation and children.
- **JAN AUSHADHI YOJANA:** The Jan Aushadhi Yojana has made affordable medications available to the poor and middle classes. In addition, approximately 75,000 health and wellness centres have been established.

In J&K, the BJP vows a new age of peace and progress

- In **Jammu and Kashmir**, a chapter of "security, peace, and development" has commenced, according to the BJP resolution, noting that **2081** people died in **terror incidents** between **2004** and **2014**, while the **Congress-led UPA** was in power, and **239** civilians died between **2014** and **21**.
- It also addressed the **union territory's development initiatives** and the completion of local body elections. It also praised the Modi government's emphasis on digitalization and transparency for delivering "**corruption-free**" governance.
- Jammu & Kashmir's **Industry Promotion Scheme**, worth **Rs 28,400 crore**, was inaugurated in **January 2021**. In addition, **54 projects** worth **Rs 56,201 crore** have been proposed.

Conclusion

To conclude, the BJP's National Executive Council meeting and resolutions exhibit that the party is firmly behind Narendra Modi and is largely reliant on him, and that it will approach the 2022 assembly elections by maximising the use of its electoral machinery (and authority) to reap political benefits. It has major ramifications for the opposition parties. They must band together and reach a pre-election agreement to field common candidates, rather than electing the BJP on their own, as this would be to the BJP's benefit. 18 points resolution preferred by the National Executive COUNCIL OF THE BJP, clearly state that



the future policy making will continue to be focused towards the poor and downtrodden people of the society.

Introduction

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous Intergovernmental Organisation established in 1974 in Paris, France. IEA mainly focuses on its energy policies which include economic development, energy security and environmental protection. These policies are also known as the 3 E's of IEA. India became an Associate member of IEA in March 2017, but it was in engagement with IEA long before its association with the organization. Recently, India has inked a Strategic Partnership Agreement with the IEA to strengthen cooperation in global energy security, stability, and sustainability.

Context

Recently, the International Energy Agency (IEA) has released the India Energy Outlook 2021 Report which explores the opportunities and challenges ahead for India as it seeks to ensure reliable, affordable and sustainable energy for a growing population. The report examines pathways out of the crisis that emerged from the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as longer-term trends, exploring how India's energy sector might evolve to 2040 under a range of scenarios.

Highlights

Third Largest Energy Consumer by 2030:

- India will make up the biggest share of energy demand growth at 25% over the next two decades, as it overtakes the European Union as the world's third-biggest energy consumer by 2030. Presently, India is the fourth-largest global energy consumer behind China, the United States and the European Union.
- India's energy consumption is expected to nearly double as the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expands to an estimated USD 8.6 trillion by 2040 under its current national policy scenario.
- Prior to the global pandemic, India's energy demand was projected to increase by almost 50% between 2019 and 2030, but growth over this period is now closer to 35%.

Industrialisation is a Major Driving Force

- Over the last three decades, India accounted for about 10% of World Growth in Industrial Value-added [in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms].
- By 2040, India is set to account for almost 20% of Global Growth in Industrial value-added, and to lead global growth in industrial final energy consumption, especially in steelmaking.

Reliance on Imports

- India's growing energy needs will make it more reliant on fossil fuel imports as its domestic oil and gas production has been stagnant for years despite government policies to promote petroleum exploration and production and renewable energy.
- Rising oil demand could double India's oil import bill to about USD 181 billion by 2030 and nearly treble it to USD 255 billion by 2040 compared with 2019.

Oil Demand

- India's oil demand is seen rising by 74% to 8.7 million barrels per day by 2040 under the existing policies scenario.
- A five-fold increase in per capita car ownership will result in India leading the oil demand growth in the world.
- Its net dependence on oil imports - taking into account both the import of crude oil and the export of oil products - increases to more than 90% by 2040 from the current 75% as domestic consumption rises much more than production.

Gas Demand

- India will become the fastest-growing market for Natural gas, with demand more than tripling by 2040.
- Natural gas import dependency increased from 20% in 2010 to almost 50% in 2019 and is set to grow further to more than 60% in 2040.

Coal Demand

- Coal currently dominates India's electricity sector, accounting for over 70% of overall generation.
- Coal demand is seen rising to 772 million tonnes in 2040 from the current 590.

Renewables Energy Resources Demand

- India's share in the growth in renewable energy is the second largest in the world, after China.

Other Important Observations

- i. India's future prosperity will hinge on affordable, clean, and reliable energy
- ii. India has a wide range of possible energy futures before it
- iii. Covid-19 will leave lasting scars
- iv. India's size and dynamism will keep it at the heart of the global energy system
- v. The Indian electricity sector is on the cusp of a solar-powered revolution
- vi. Rising demand for air-conditioning pushes up the peak in power demand
- vii. India requires a massive increase in power system flexibility
- viii. As solar takes power, the focus for coal switches to industry
- ix. Oil continues to dominate a fast-growing transport sector in the STEPS
- x. India's building spree will shape its energy use for years to come
- xi. Today's clean energy momentum enables India to outperform its Paris pledges
- xii. The path to a "gas-based economy" is not fully mapped out
- xiii. India's faces energy security hazards ahead
- xiv. Booming industry and transport push up CO₂ emissions and harm air quality



Conclusion

As the world seeks ways to accelerate the pace of transformation in the energy sector, India is in a unique position to pioneer a new model for low-carbon, inclusive growth. If this can be done, it will show the way for a whole group of energy-hungry developing economies, by demonstrating that robust economic expansion is fully compatible with an increasing pace of emissions reductions and the achievement of other development goals.

India is already a global leader in solar power, and solar combined with batteries will play a massive part in India's energy future. But India will need a whole host of technologies and policies to chart this new path.

As new industrial sectors emerge and clean energy jobs grow, India will also need to ensure that no one is left behind, including in those regions that are heavily dependent on coal today.