The Atomic Energy Act 1962, so far kept the govt at the centre of running nuclear power stations. Given the strategic significance as well as safety concerns surrounding nuclear power, it was not felt safe to be kept in foreign or private hands that could shortchange profit motive for safety standards. Recall the Bhopal tragedy. Now imagine the same with radiation involved! It seems that the govt is considering overturning this ban on foreign investment in its nuclear power industry and allowing greater participation by domestic private firms. All in the name of clean energy. A long history of tragedies bear testimony to the fact that an expansion of nuclear energy is ill-advised. That too with private involvement is worrisome.
Day after Adani auditor resigns, SC says auditors liable for corporate fraud.

This week veteran journalist Paranjoy Guha Thakurta who in fact has been watching Adani closely for years (even at the cost of being hounded for the same) interviewed an accountant for one of the auditing firms (named in Hindenburg report) that resigned earlier this month as the auditor of Adani Total Gas. The accountant countered the accusations levelled by Hindenburg saying “there is no difference between an young age auditor or a veteran" implying that there is nothing unusual about such a small firm or young auditors being involved in the audit process. In fact a day after the resignation the Supreme Court gave a significant verdict that would make it difficult for auditors from getting away simply by resigning in case of enquiries regarding alleged corporate fraud. The verdict in fact paves the way for criminal action against the auditors for alleged abetment and collusion in corporate fraud.
Among the many reasons why BJP lost Karnataka assembly elections were concerns over poor implementation of welfare schemes. The high pitched polarising campaign of BJP around the hijab ban, prohibition on halal meat, scrapping of reservations for Muslims failed to deflect people’s attention from poor implementation of welfare schemes and allegations of serious corruption. Despite the party making various welfare scheme commitments in its election manifesto, such as providing three complimentary cooking gas cylinders and offering financial incentives for aspiring candidates preparing for exams like UPSC, reports from different areas indicated that the effective implementation and reach of these schemes were inadequate during the party's term in office. The prevalence of scandals like the 'cash for beds' scam during the pandemic and allegations that the party took 40% commission for awarding government contracts further contributed to public disillusionment with the saffron party in the state. The most crushing blow to the party was that citizens were able to see through and reject its hindutva politics.
Artificial intelligence helps us to save time and effort to the ridiculous extent where a lot of us may become free of any paid work responsibilities. For the banking sector AI taking up jobs is only one of the several dangers it poses. Using AI an intelligent technologist can manipulate data in such a way that they can get a loan so big that they will not be able to repay at all. Banks may have to write-off such loans. Using AI for advisory services, RBI officials can be misled by AI and make wrong decisions leading to the collapse of the economy. The privacy of citizens will be totally lost as the AI may have all the data of the customers. Even the foreign agencies that monitor and audit other firms, can use the data from RBI, leading to a total conflict of interest. They already have a poor track record in honesty. Thus, use of AI in the banking sector must follow thorough consultation and consent from bank employees and unions.