



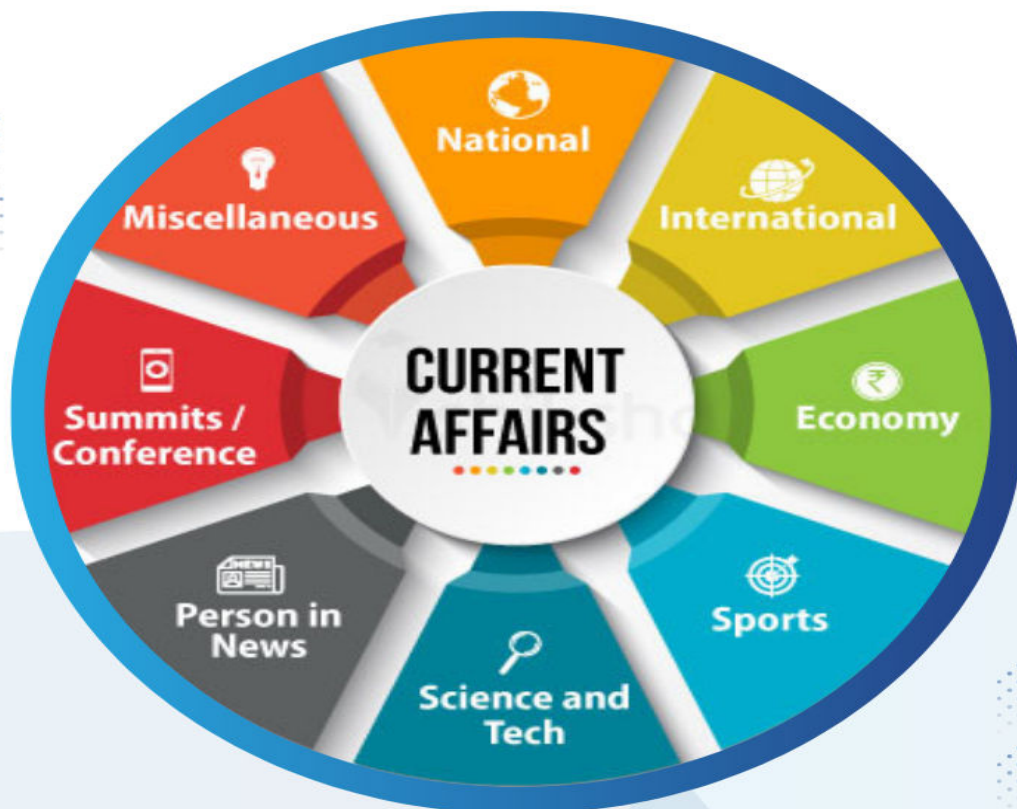
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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 22/07/2026 (WEDNESDAY)



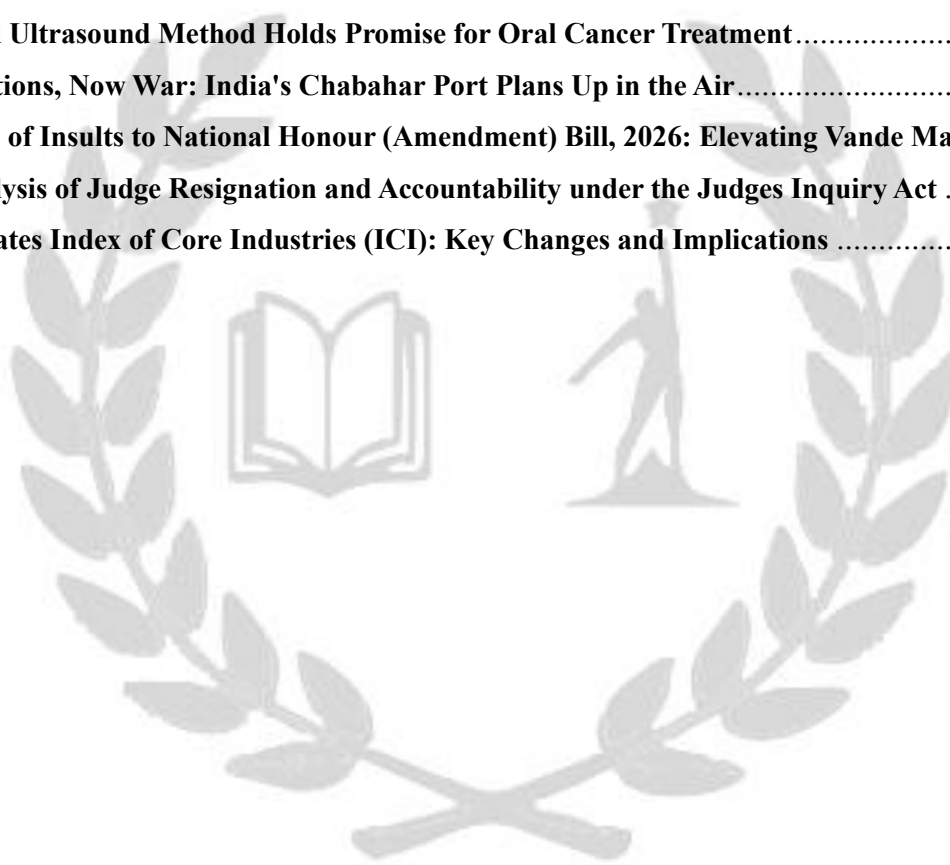
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Table of Contents

1. Geopolitical Escalation and Nuclear Proliferation Risks in West Asia	2
2. British-Indian Kanishka Narayan Named Britain's First Minister for AI.....	3
3. UN Report Exposes Tech-Driven Expansion of Transnational Crime Syndicates in Asia.....	4
4. Tamil Nadu Maintains Leadership in Female Labor Force Participation and Electronics Manufacturing ..	5
5. Jaishankar to Meet Quad Counterparts in Manila on Sidelines of ASEAN Meet	6
6. Madhya Pradesh Assembly Passes Landmark Uniform Civil Code Bill.....	7
7. Three Foreign Policy Lessons from 1991 for Managing Global Disruptions	8
8. Education's Declining Share in Union Budget Over Twelve Years.....	9
9. IISc's Novel Ultrasound Method Holds Promise for Oral Cancer Treatment.....	10
10. First Sanctions, Now War: India's Chabahar Port Plans Up in the Air.....	11
11. Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2026: Elevating Vande Mataram	12
12. Legal Analysis of Judge Resignation and Accountability under the Judges Inquiry Act	13
13. India Updates Index of Core Industries (ICI): Key Changes and Implications	14



VIDHVATH IAS ACADEMY



1. Geopolitical Escalation and Nuclear Proliferation Risks in West Asia

Key Highlights and Summary

- **US Threats on Pickaxe Mountain:** US President Donald Trump stated that American forces would soon strike the Pickaxe Mountain area, a deeply fortified underground site located near Iran's Natanz uranium enrichment complex.
- **Alleged Nuclear Transfer:** Intelligence assessments indicate that Iran may have transferred thousands of uranium-enrichment centrifuges into the tunnel complexes beneath Pickaxe Mountain to safeguard its nuclear infrastructure.
- **Underground Fortification:** Experts note that the facility is buried over 100 meters beneath solid rock, making it potentially resilient to conventional aerial bunker-buster munitions.
- **Regional Retaliation Warnings:** In response to the US warnings, Iran's Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters declared that any attack on its nuclear sites would provoke severe counter-strikes against US and allied interests across West Asia.
- **Broader Regional Conflict:** The ongoing confrontations coincide with escalating maritime blockades in the Red Sea, Houthi military actions, and diplomatic engagements involving Lebanon's leadership in Washington.



Essential Definitions

- **Pickaxe Mountain (Kuh-e Kolang Gaz La):** An underground Iranian facility near Isfahan province built to house advanced centrifuge manufacturing and potential uranium enrichment assembly lines.
- **Uranium Enrichment:** The process of increasing the proportion of the uranium-235 isotope to produce fuel for nuclear reactors or weapons-grade material.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):** An international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy, adherence to which remains a central point of contention in Iranian foreign policy.
- **UN Charter Article 2(4):** Prohibits member states from using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, forming the basis of international legal debates surrounding preemptive strikes.

Conclusion

The escalating threats against Iran's Pickaxe Mountain underscore the fragile security architecture of West Asia, highlighting the delicate balance between international non-proliferation goals and unilateral preemptive military measures.

UPSC Relevance

Highly relevant for **UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II)** under International Relations, covering bilateral and global groupings involving India, policies and politics of developed and developing countries affecting India's interests, and nuclear proliferation issues.



2. British-Indian Kanishka Narayan Named Britain's First Minister for AI

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Cabinet Elevation:** British Prime Minister Andy Burnham appointed Indian-origin Labour MP Kanishka Narayan as the United Kingdom's first dedicated Minister for Artificial Intelligence, elevating the portfolio to a cabinet-level position.
- **Historic Milestone:** Narayan, born in Bihar and elected in July 2024 as the Member of Parliament for the Vale of Glamorgan, previously made history as Wales' first ethnic minority MP.
- **Dual Institutional Role:** In his new capacity, Narayan serves jointly across the Cabinet Office and the Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade while regularly attending Cabinet meetings.
- **Strategic AI Vision:** The newly appointed minister has emphasized the transformative potential of artificial intelligence for national security, public service transformation, and reindustrialization, while balancing regulatory approaches to safeguard public trust.
- **Global Tech Context:** The appointment aligns with the UK's broader push to position itself as a major international hub for artificial intelligence alongside institutions like Google DeepMind while navigating European debates on technological sovereignty.



Essential Definitions

- **Minister for AI:** A designated ministerial office tasked with steering government policy, regulating technological frameworks, and fostering innovation and safety standards within the artificial intelligence sector.
- **Technological Sovereignty:** A nation's or region's ability to independently control, develop, and secure its critical technologies, digital infrastructure, and data without overreliance on foreign entities.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **UK Ministerial Code:** Governs the standards of conduct, accountability, and collective responsibility expected of ministers appointed by the Prime Minister within the British Parliamentary system.
- **Cabinet Government Convention:** The constitutional principle whereby executive policy decisions are collectively deliberated and formulated by senior ministers meeting in the Cabinet under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

Conclusion

The appointment of Kanishka Narayan as Britain's first Cabinet-level Minister for AI highlights the growing geopolitical and economic centrality of artificial intelligence governance in modern democratic states.

UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II & III) under International Relations (Indian Diaspora achievements globally) and Science & Technology (Policy, governance, and ethical dimensions of Artificial Intelligence).



3. UN Report Exposes Tech-Driven Expansion of Transnational Crime Syndicates in Asia

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Technological Expansion:** A report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reveals that Southeast Asia-based criminal syndicates are leveraging advanced technology, including generative AI, malware, and deepfakes, to build rapidly growing illicit economies extending far beyond Asia.
- **Massive Economic Losses:** Transnational cyber scams alone generated estimated combined economic losses ranging from \$88.3 billion to \$114.1 billion in 2025, underscoring the severe global scale of cyber-enabled financial fraud.
- **Diversification of Illicit Trade:** Criminal networks are increasingly fusing cyber operations with traditional trafficking, including human exploitation, wildlife smuggling, drug trafficking across the Sulu-Celebes maritime triangle, and forced labor in industrial-sized scam compounds.
- **Exploitation of Vulnerable Groups:** The report highlights a dangerous surge in AI-generated child sexual images, online gambling addiction among teens, and forced online criminal servitude distributed through encrypted communication platforms.
- **Global Security Challenge:** Law enforcement responses remain constrained by remote scam compounds in border regions of Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia, requiring coordinated cross-border strategies that integrate financial intelligence and cyber enforcement.

Essential Definitions

- **Transnational Organized Crime:** Self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate globally, transcending national borders to exploit illicit markets through violence, corruption, or commercial enterprise.
- **Generative AI:** Artificial intelligence technologies capable of generating text, images, videos, or audio simulations, which criminal networks increasingly manipulate to deploy sophisticated phishing and deepfake scams.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC):** The primary international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime, obligating member states to criminalize money laundering, corruption, and obstruction of justice.
- **Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA):** The domestic legal mechanism in India used to prevent money laundering and confiscate property derived from transnational criminal networks operating through digital and traditional financial systems.

Conclusion

The rapid integration of generative AI and digital infrastructure into transnational criminal operations poses an unprecedented threat to global security, necessitating robust international cooperation and unified cross-border legal frameworks.



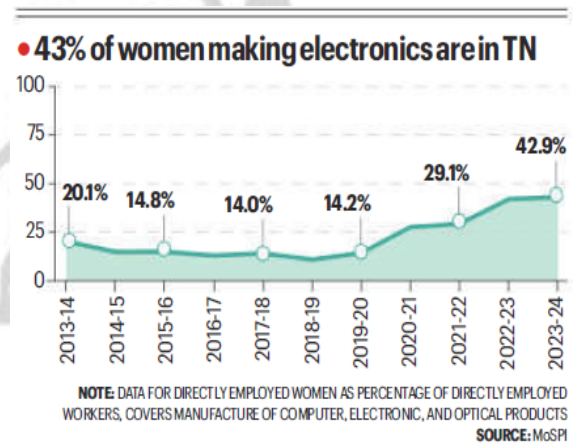
UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies III) under Security challenges, internal security threats, role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security, and challenges to cybersecurity.

4. Tamil Nadu Maintains Leadership in Female Labor Force Participation and Electronics Manufacturing

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Industrial Leadership:** Recent data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) highlights Tamil Nadu as the leading state in India for female labor force participation (FLFP) and women-led electronics manufacturing.
- **Dominance in Electronics:** Tamil Nadu accounts for 42.9% of all women directly employed in the manufacture of computers, electronics, and optical products nationwide, significantly outperforming other major industrial states.
- **Urban Center Rankings:** Major urban hubs in Tamil Nadu, particularly Coimbatore (41.3%) and Madurai (37%), rank among the top performers nationally for female workforce metrics, well above the urban India average of 27.7%.
- **Infrastructure Support:** State-backed initiatives, such as the establishment of women-only residential complexes and industrial hostels by the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT), have been pivotal in attracting and retaining female migrant labor.
- **Comparative Stagnation:** While states like Tamil Nadu successfully expanded formal manufacturing employment for women, other regions like Gujarat and Karnataka experienced stagnant or contrasting participation trends in high-tech sectors.



Essential Definitions

- **Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR):** The percentage of working-age women (aged 15 years and above) who are either currently employed or actively looking and available for work within the economy.
- **Formal Manufacturing Employment:** Jobs within registered factories and organized industrial units that generally offer structured wages, legal protections, and compliance with labor regulations.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Factories Act, 1948:** Regulates working conditions in Indian factories, containing specific provisions regarding the safety, welfare, working hours, and night-shift employment regulations for female workers.
- **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976:** Mandates the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature, forming a core legal pillar for gender parity in employment.



Conclusion

Tamil Nadu's strategic integration of industrial growth with targeted social infrastructure like safe housing serves as a replicable model for boosting female workforce participation and advancing women-led manufacturing across India.

5. Jaishankar to Meet Quad Counterparts in Manila on Sidelines of ASEAN Meet

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Manila Ministerial Engagement:** External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar is visiting Manila, Philippines, to attend the Quad Foreign Ministers Meeting along with broader ASEAN-led frameworks including the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN Regional Forum.
- **Maritime Year Significance:** The diplomatic outreach underlines India's Act East Policy, coming at a time when 2026 has been officially designated as the ASEAN-India Year of Maritime Cooperation.
- **Indo-Pacific Security Initiatives:** Discussions on the margins focus on operationalizing the Indo-Pacific Maritime Surveillance Corporation, expanding domain awareness, and advancing the Indo-Pacific Energy Security Initiative.
- **Navigating Geopolitical Gaps:** Amid evolving diplomatic dynamics involving the US, China, and regional partners, the Quad foreign ministers are addressing strategic alignments and charting the timeline for upcoming leadership summits.
- **ASEAN Chairship Theme:** The Philippines holds the ASEAN Chairship for 2026 under the theme Navigating Our Future, Together, focusing on regional peace, economic integration, and digital transformation.

Essential Definitions

- **Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue):** An informal strategic dialogue between India, the United States, Australia, and Japan aimed at ensuring a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region.
- **Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA):** The effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact security, safety, economy, or environment.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 51 of the Constitution of India:** Directs the State to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honorable relations between nations, and foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
- **UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):** The international legal framework governing all activities and uses of the oceans and seas, forming the basis for freedom of navigation in the Indo-Pacific.

Conclusion

External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar's participation in the Quad and ASEAN ministerial meetings in Manila reinforces India's commitment to multilateral diplomacy, regional stability, and maritime security in the Indo-Pacific corridor.



UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II) under International Relations, Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests, and policies of developed and developing countries.

6. Madhya Pradesh Assembly Passes Landmark Uniform Civil Code Bill

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Legislative Milestone:** The Madhya Pradesh Assembly passed the Madhya Pradesh Uniform Civil Code(UCC)Bill, 2026, by a voice vote amid vociferous protests from opposition legislators.
- **Scope and Inclusions:** The legislation establishes uniform civil regulations governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, and live-in relationships across the state while mandating the registration of marriages, divorces, and live-in partnerships.
- **Abolition of Certain Practices:** The bill explicitly criminalizes practices such as triple talaq and nikah halala, prohibits polygamy, and grants equal inheritance rights to all children irrespective of gender.
- **Exclusionary Provisions:** In strict adherence to constitutional safeguards, Scheduled Tribes covered under Articles 342 and 366(25) of the Constitution have been legally exempted from the purview of the legislation.
- **Political Polarization:** While the ruling administration hailed the bill as a historic step toward national unity and gender justice, the opposition criticized the timing, accusing the government of pushing an ideological agenda while sidelining pressing agrarian and economic issues.



Essential Definitions

- **Uniform Civil Code (UCC):** A proposal in India to formulate and implement personal laws that apply uniformly to all citizens irrespective of their religion, sex, gender, and sexual orientation.
- **Live-in Relationship:** A domestic cohabitation arrangement between two unmarried individuals, which the new legislation requires to be formally registered with designated state authorities.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 44 of the Constitution:** A Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) that directs the State to endeavor to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.
- **Article 25 and Article 26:** Guarantee freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice, and propagate religion, which frequently intersects with debates regarding personal laws and religious freedoms.

Conclusion

The passage of the Uniform Civil Code Bill in Madhya Pradesh marks a watershed moment in India's legal landscape, reflecting ongoing federal experimentation with personal law reforms while sharpening debates on federalism, secularism, and minority rights.



UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II) under Indian Constitution - historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions, and basic structure, alongside issues related to governance, social justice, and secularism.

7. Three Foreign Policy Lessons from 1991 for Managing Global Disruptions

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Historical Parallels with 1991:** Contemporary geopolitical shocks involving conflicts in West Asia and Ukraine mirror the profound economic and strategic disruptions India faced during the 1990s, including the Gulf War and the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- **Transient Nature of Stability:** The first core lesson emphasizes that no balance of power is permanent, as the predictable bipolar certainty of the 1980s vanished overnight, proving that systemic unpredictability is a permanent feature of international relations.
- **Avoiding Dogmatic Consensus:** The second lesson cautions against rigid foreign policy orthodoxies and sentimental attachments, urging policymakers to invest in deep regional specialization, diverse expertise, and institutional flexibility to anticipate alternative scenarios.
- **Primacy of Domestic Resilience:** The third and most critical lesson highlights that external shocks cannot be managed through diplomacy alone; just as sweeping domestic economic reforms rescued India in 1991, modern strategic survival requires robust internal economic and technological transformation.
- **Managing Current Volatility:** India is currently much better positioned than in 1991 due to a larger economy, expanded diplomatic leverage, and diversified partnerships, yet it must remain vigilant against mounting energy costs and supply chain vulnerabilities.

Essential Definitions

- **Strategic Autonomy:** A nation's ability to pursue independent foreign policy decisions and security interests without being overly dependent on or dictated by major global power blocs.
- **Balance of Power:** A stability model in international relations where security is secured when military power is distributed in a way that no single state is able to dominate all others.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 51:** Directs the Indian State to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honorable relations between nations, and foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in line with independent foreign policy.
- **Emergency Economic Powers:** Constitutional provisions under Article 352 and related legislative frameworks empowering the Union to manage extraordinary financial and supply disruptions during national security crises.

Conclusion

Drawing strategic wisdom from the structural shocks of 1991 demonstrates that India's external resilience is inextricably linked to its internal institutional adaptability, economic reforms, and pragmatic foreign policy choices.



UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II) under India and its neighborhood-relations, bilateral, regional and global groupings, and policies and politics affecting India's strategic interests.

8. Education's Declining Share in Union Budget Over Twelve Years

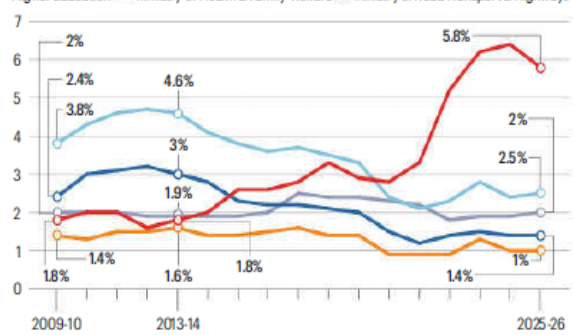
Key Highlights and Summary

- Budgetary Trend Analysis:** Over the past twelve years, the share of the Union Budget allocated to the Ministry of Education (formerly Ministry of Human Resource Development) witnessed a notable decline, falling from 4.6% in 2013-14 to 2.5% in 2025-26.
- Contrasting Sectoral Priorities:** In sharp contrast, capital investments in infrastructure grew significantly, with the share allocated to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways nearly tripling from 1.8% to 5.8% over the same period.
- Skill Development Allocations:** Despite the emphasis on the Skill India initiative and artificial intelligence integration, the budgetary share dedicated to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship remained minuscule, hovering around 0.05% to 0.06%.
- Systemic Examination Crises:** Widespread public scrutiny and protests at Jantar Mantar underscored administrative accountability issues, driven by recurring competitive examination paper leaks affecting millions of job aspirants over the past decade.
- Long-Term Human Capital Implications:** Economists and policy experts warn that sustained under-investment in public education risks compromising India's demographic dividend and long-term socio-economic productivity.

• WHERE THE GOVERNMENT CHOSE TO SPEND

The chart & tables show allocation to various ministries and departments as a % of total Union Budget

— Ministry of Education* — Department of School Education & Literacy — Department of Higher Education — Ministry of Health & Family Welfare — Ministry of Road Transport & Highways



Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

2015-16	0.06%
2016-17	0.08%
2017-18	0.10%
2018-19	0.11%
2019-20	0.09%
2020-21	0.07%
2021-22	0.06%
2022-23	0.03%
2023-24	0.07%
2024-25	0.06%
2025-26	0.05%

Essential Definitions

- Budget Allocation Share:** The proportion of total public expenditure assigned to a specific ministry or sector relative to the overall size of the Union Budget in a given financial year.
- Human Capital Formation:** The process of adding to the stock of human skills, education, health, and values through targeted public and private investments.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- Article 21A of the Constitution:** Guarantees the right to free and compulsory education for all children aged 6 to 14 years as a fundamental right following the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.
- Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 45):** Mandates the State to endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.



Conclusion

Rebalancing fiscal priorities to enhance public spending on education and institutional governance is critical for translating India's demographic transition into sustainable, high-quality human capital development.

UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II) under Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Education, Human Resources, and Governance issues involving transparency and accountability.

9. IISc's Novel Ultrasound Method Holds Promise for Oral Cancer Treatment

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Breakthrough Research:** Researchers from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in Bengaluru, in collaboration with M S Ramaiah Medical College, discovered potential applications of low-frequency ultrasound (LFU) mechanostimulation in treating oral cancer.
- **Vulnerability of Cancer Cells:** Using a 3D co-culture platform mimicking tumor environments, the study found that oral cancer cells are selectively vulnerable to LFU due to lower levels of the protein Tropomyosin 2.1, while normal cells remain largely unaffected.
- **Prevalence in India:** Given the widespread use of chewable tobacco products, oral cancer is a major health crisis in India, accounting for nearly 1/4 of all global cases with a lower five-year survival rate compared to developed nations.
- **Targeted Advantages:** Unlike High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (HIFU) which generates heat to burn cells or traditional surgical interventions, the non-invasive LFU approach minimizes thermal side effects and damage to healthy surrounding tissues.
- **Broader Therapeutic Potential:** The novel technique could eventually be expanded across other superficial cancers like breast cancer and melanoma, offering a cost-effective and easily monitorable treatment alternative.



Essential Definitions

- **Low-Frequency Ultrasound (LFU) Mechanostimulation:** A non-invasive therapeutic technique applying mechanical sound waves at low frequencies to selectively target and disrupt vulnerable cancer cells.
- **3D Co-culture Platform:** An advanced laboratory model that closely mimics the complex 3D architecture and microenvironment of actual solid tumors for testing medical interventions.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 21 of the Constitution:** Guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which the Supreme Court has interpreted to include the right to health, medical care, and access to affordable life-saving treatments.



- **National Health Mission (NHM) Framework:** The overarching national policy framework supporting affordable healthcare access, cancer prevention, and infrastructure upgrades across government medical institutions in India.

Conclusion

The innovative LFU mechanostimulation method developed by IISc marks a promising stride toward precision oncology, potentially revolutionizing oral cancer therapy and reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases in India.

UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies III & II) under Science and Technology (Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, biotechnology, and issues relating to intellectual property rights) and Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health.

10. First Sanctions, Now War: India's Chabahar Port Plans Up in the Air

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Geopolitical Vulnerability:** Recent military strikes and US sanctions targeting Iranian infrastructure have cast a shadow of uncertainty over India's strategic investments in the Chabahar Port.
- **Strategic Significance:** Chabahar serves as a vital alternative trade route for India to bypass Pakistan, providing direct access to Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC).
- **Long-Term Agreement Impact:** To ensure smooth operation despite sanctions, India had signed a landmark 10-year contract in May 2024 to equip and operate the Shahid Beheshti terminal, pre-paying its investment commitments to local entities.
- **Impact of Expiry Waivers:** The expiration of US sanctions waivers for Chabahar has restricted direct operational controls and tilted the regional balance toward competing projects like China's Gwadar Port.
- **Budgetary Repercussions:** Amid mounting geopolitical headwinds and the expiration of waivers, the Union Budget for 2026-2027 made no direct financial allocation for the Chabahar project, leaving its immediate future hanging in the balance.



Essential Definitions

- **Chabahar Port:** An oceanic port located on the Gulf of Oman in Iran's Sistan-Baluchistan province, jointly developed by India as a gateway to resource-rich landlocked Central Asian nations.
- **International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC):** A multi-modal transport network linking India, Iran, Russia, and Central Asia to facilitate freight transportation and reduce transit times.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 51 of the Constitution:** Mandates the Indian State to foster international peace and security, maintain respectful relations between nations, and encourage the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.



- **Sanctions Waiver Framework:** International legal mechanisms under US domestic legislation that permit targeted exemptions for projects serving essential humanitarian and regional economic needs in Afghanistan.

Conclusion

The compounding pressures of renewed conflict and expired sanctions waivers threaten India's decades-long connectivity planning, necessitating nimble diplomatic navigation to safeguard strategic assets in Iran.

UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II) under International Relations, India's bilateral and regional ties, and the impact of great power politics on India's strategic and economic infrastructure projects.

11. Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2026: Elevating Vande Mataram

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Legislative Amendment:** Union Home Minister Amit Shah introduced the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2026, in the Rajya Sabha during the Monsoon Session.
- **Equal Statutory Status:** The proposed legislation seeks to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, to extend statutory protection and equal status to the national song Vande Mataram alongside the national anthem Jana Gana Mana.
- **Criminalization of Disrespect:** Section 3 of the amended Act proposes making intentional prevention, disruption, or disrespect during the singing of Vande Mataram a punishable criminal offence carrying imprisonment of up to three years, a fine, or both.
- **Executive Guidelines and Stand-Attention Norms:** The Bill codifies previous Ministry of Home Affairs executive directives that recommend playing the national song on formal occasions, requiring audiences to stand at attention.
- **Constitutional and Legal Debate:** While the government stresses national unity and parity, legal experts highlight historical distinctions under Article 51A(a) and previous Supreme Court jurisprudence regarding freedom of speech, expression, and religious belief.



Essential Definitions

- **National Song:** Vande Mataram, a poem written in Sanskrit and Bengali by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, accorded historical significance as a rallying cry during India's freedom struggle.
- **Statutory Protection:** Legal safeguards provided through an enacted legislative act that attach penal consequences to violations or disrespect, distinguishing them from mere executive advisories.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971:** The central legislation that penalizes desecration of or disrespect to national symbols, including the Constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem.



- **Article 51A(a) and Article 19(1)(a):** Article 51A(a) establishes the fundamental duty of every citizen to respect the National Flag and National Anthem, while Article 19(1)(a) protects freedom of speech and expression, balanced by reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2).

Conclusion

The introduction of the 2026 Amendment Bill marks a significant legislative step in standardizing national symbols, bridging longstanding executive guidelines with formal statutory enforcement.

UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II) under Indian Constitution - Historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions, and basic structure, alongside fundamental rights and duties.

12. Legal Analysis of Judge Resignation and Accountability under the Judges Inquiry Act

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Parliamentary Consideration:** Parliament is set to examine the inquiry committee report concerning former High Court judge Yashwant Varma during the Monsoon Session following the discovery of burnt currency notes at his official residence.
- **Resignation Status:** Despite resigning on April 9, 2026, administrative lists by the Allahabad High Court and Union Department of Justice continued to list him as a sitting judge for months, creating confusion over his official status.
- **Power to Resign at Will:** Under constitutional provisions and Supreme Court precedent in *Union of India vs Gopal Chandra Misra* (1978), High Court and Supreme Court judges possess the right to resign at will without needing executive acceptance.
- **Lapse of Removal Proceedings:** Since Mr. Varma no longer holds office, the specific motion for his removal from judicial office has lapsed, raising questions regarding the legal survival and discussion of the inquiry committee report.
- **Loophole in Judicial Accountability:** Legal experts note that the unconditional power of judges to resign creates a loophole allowing individuals facing removal proceedings to evade public accountability and parliamentary scrutiny.



Essential Definitions

- **Resign at Will:** The constitutional privilege of specific high functionaries to resign immediately by submitting a signed letter without requiring acceptance by any external authority.
- **Judges Inquiry Act, 1968:** The statutory framework that regulates the investigation and proof of misbehaviour or incapacity of Supreme Court and High Court judges by a constituted committee.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 217(1)(a) of the Constitution:** Permits a judge of a High Court to resign their office by writing under their hand addressed to the President, taking effect automatically *ex proprio vigore*.



- **Judges (Inquiry) Rules and Act:** Governs the procedural mechanism for parliamentary investigation into judicial misconduct, though it remains silent on the fate of inquiries when a judge resigns mid-process.

Conclusion

The case of Justice Yashwant Varma highlights critical tensions between safeguarding judicial independence through the unhindered right to resign and plugging legislative loopholes that allow judges to bypass accountability.

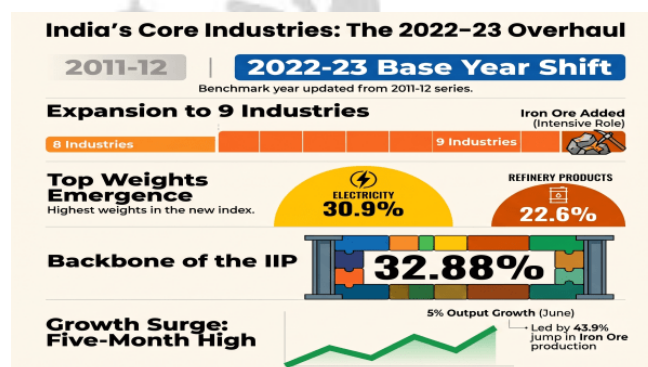
UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies II) under Indian Constitution - structure, organization, and functioning of the Judiciary, along with issues concerning transparency, accountability, and judicial ethics.

13. India Updates Index of Core Industries (ICI): Key Changes and Implications

Key Highlights and Summary

- **Base Year Revision:** The Union Government released an updated series of the Index of Core Industries (ICI), shifting the base year from 2011-12 to 2022-23 to reflect contemporary industrial activity.
- **Expansion of Sectors:** The number of core sectors has increased from eight to nine with the official inclusion of iron ore due to its intensive use in industrial production.
- **Weightage Realignments:** Significant weight adjustments occurred across sectors, with electricity increasing to 30.92% and downward revisions in coal to 5.59% and natural gas to 3.84%.
- **Methodological Refinements:** Steel production is now calculated on a gross output basis instead of net output, and coal calculations measure raw coal exclusively to eliminate double counting.
- **Impact on Growth Metrics:** While historical variations exist when comparing old and new series outputs, medium-term and long-term growth trends for 2025-26 show minimal net deviation.



Essential Definitions

- **Index of Core Industries (ICI):** A monthly economic indicator measuring output performance across key foundational infrastructure sectors in India's economy.
- **Base Year:** A reference benchmark year used to compare economic data and calculate real growth rates by removing the distortion of price inflation over time.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Collection of Statistics Act, 2008:** The statutory framework governing the collection, compilation, and dissemination of economic and industrial statistics by central and state authorities in India.
- **Allocation of Business Rules, 1961:** Empowers ministries such as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to track and publish key industrial indicators.



Conclusion

The update of the Index of Core Industries to a 2022-23 base year and the inclusion of iron ore enhance the accuracy of macroeconomic monitoring, providing policymakers with reliable data for infrastructure planning.

UPSC Relevance

Relevant for UPSC Civil Services Exam (Mains - General Studies III) under Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development, and industrial output tracking.

