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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

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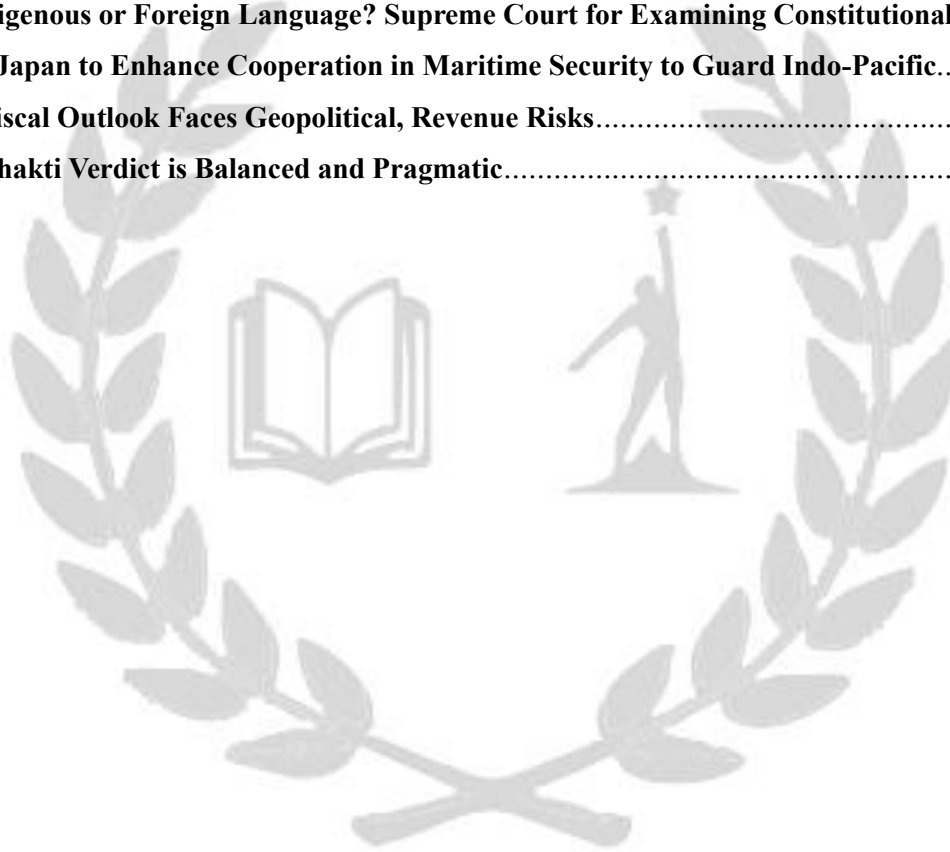
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VIDHVATH IAS ACADEMY



1. Supreme Court Verdict on 'Industry' Definition under Industrial Relations Code, 2020

Key Highlights & Summary

- A nine-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, held that the expansive 1978 definition of 'industry' will not apply to the new Industrial Relations Code (IRC), 2020.
- The ruling overrules the precedent set in the 1978 *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. R. Rajappa* case, which broadly extended labor protections across diverse sectors.
- Under Section 2(p) of the IRC, 2020, the interpretation of 'industry' will now be based strictly on its own text and context, starting from a clean slate without past burdens.
- The court clarified that the prospective application of the 'refined' triple test means the 1978 judgment's triple test will continue to apply to pending industrial disputes.
- The 1978 verdict had previously brought educational institutions, hospitals, and municipalities within the ambit of 'industry,' granting workers broad collective bargaining rights.
- The new ruling safeguards the legislative intent of the IRC, 2020, balancing employee protections with administrative flexibility and functional autonomy of institutions.

Essential Definitions

- **Triple Test (1978 Framework):** A judicial test establishing that any systematic activity, organized by cooperation between employer and employee for producing goods or services to satisfy human wants, constitutes an 'industry'.
- **Industrial Relations Code (IRC), 2020:** A modern labor law code consolidating the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and Trade Unions Act, 1926 to streamline labor compliance and disputes.
- **Sovereign Functions:** Core state functions such as defense, law and order, and administration of justice that remain exempt from the purview of labor laws.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Section 2(j) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:** The historic provision under which the expansive judicial interpretation of 'industry' was originally carved out.
- **Section 2(p) of Industrial Relations Code, 2020:** The updated statutory definition defining 'industry' independently from legacy judicial interpretations.
- **Article 19(1)(g):** Guarantees the right to practice any profession, trade, or business, balancing economic freedom with reasonable regulations.
- **Article 21 & Article 39(e):** Encompasses worker rights to fair working conditions, livelihood, and health protection under Directive Principles of State Policy.



Conclusion

The Supreme Court's verdict marks a major shift towards textual interpretation of labor laws in India, insulating statutory codes like the IRC, 2020 from historical judicial expansions while keeping legacy protections intact for pending litigation.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Governance, Statutory Bodies, Indian Constitution (Judicial Precedents, Separation of Powers, and Directive Principles of State Policy).
- **GS Paper III:** Indian Economy (Labor Reforms, Ease of Doing Business, and Employment Relations under the Code on Industrial Relations).

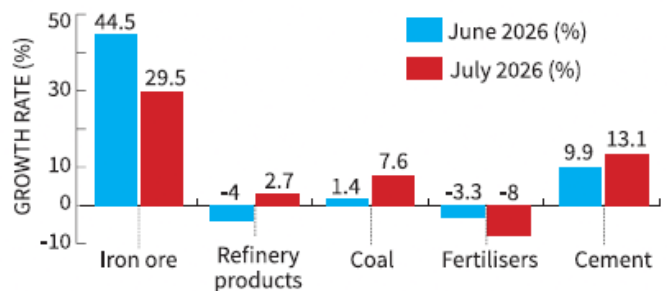
2. Core Sector Growth Slows to 5.4% in July 2026 as Fertilizer, Oil Output Falls

Key Highlights & Summary

- Growth in India's core industrial sectors slowed to 5.4% in July 2026 compared to 6% in June, driven by sharp decelerations in fertilizers, iron ore, and steel output.
- Fertilizer production experienced a major contraction of 8% in July 2026, dropping sharply from a contraction of 3.3% in June, primarily owing to deficient and patchy monsoon rainfall leading to reduced crop sowing.
- Output in natural gas and crude oil sectors continued to contract, while steel sector growth fell to 2.9% in July, marking its lowest expansion rate in 14 months.
- Despite the overall deceleration, July's 5.4% growth rate remained the second-fastest core industrial growth recorded in seven months.
- Coal sector output reached an 11-month high growth rate of 7.6% in July 2026, benefiting significantly from a low base effect due to a 12.3% contraction in July of the previous year.
- Cement production accelerated to 13.1% in July 2026, rising from 9.9% in June, demonstrating ongoing momentum in construction activities.

Sliding down

Core sector growth slowed to 5.4% in July 2026 compared with 6% in June. Iron ore, refinery products see biggest shifts



Essential Definitions

- **Index of Core Industries (ICI):** A monthly macroeconomic indicator compiled by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) that measures the production performance of key foundational industries.
- **Base Effect:** The distortion in economic growth metrics caused by comparing current figures to exceptionally high or low numbers from the corresponding period of the previous year.
- **Index of Industrial Production (IIP):** A comprehensive economic index that measures short-term volume changes in the manufacturing, mining, and electricity sectors.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 307 of the Constitution:** Empowers Parliament to appoint an authority for carrying out the purposes of interstate trade and commerce, linking macroeconomic stability with national economic integration.
- **Collection of Statistics Act, 2008:** The legal enactment providing the statutory basis for government bodies to collect, compile, and publish industrial and macroeconomic performance data.
- **Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961:** Mandates the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to collect industrial statistics and monitor key sectors.

Conclusion

The July 2026 core sector data highlights a domestic economic recovery that remains uneven, influenced by seasonal monsoon deficits and persistent contraction in upstream energy sectors. While low base effects temporarily mask structural slowdowns in key inputs like steel and fertilizers, sustaining aggregate industrial output will require targeted infrastructure investments and stabilized agrarian demand.

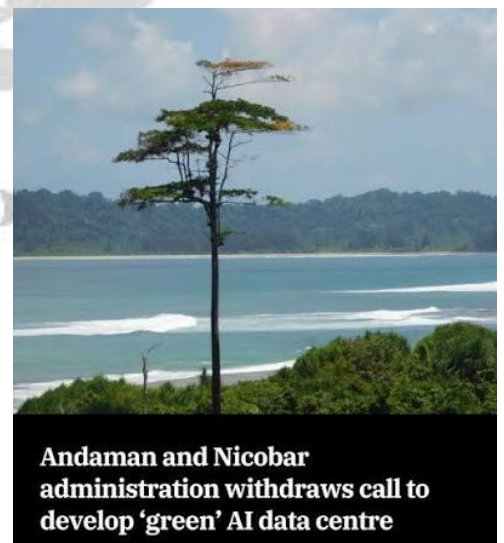
UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development, and employment (Industrial policy, IIP components, and core sector dynamics).
- **GS Paper III:** Major crops, cropping patterns, and direct and indirect farm subsidies (Interlinkage between monsoon performance, fertilizer output, and agricultural input availability).

3. EoI for Green AI Data Centre in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Withdrawn

Key Highlights & Summary

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration has abruptly withdrawn an Expression of Interest (EoI) that sought feasibility proposals for establishing a private sector-led green artificial intelligence (AI) data centre.
- Issued on August 10 and cancelled shortly after due to undisclosed administrative reasons, the proposal aimed to deploy off-shore and marine data infrastructure around Little Andaman and Great Nicobar Island.
- Local indigenous Nicobarese populations on Great Nicobar Island were reportedly not informed or consulted regarding the data centre deployment, sparking concerns over tribal rights and land use consent.
- The draft master plan released for the island's comprehensive infrastructure development lacks any mention or integration of a green AI or data infrastructure vertical.
- The sea zones originally identified for the facility overlap with critical ecology, including wildlife corridors at Gandhi Nagar Bay and agricultural or biodiversity areas around Anderson Bay.
- The withdrawal occurs amid ongoing public protests by residents against a broader 91,000-crore mega infrastructure project slated for Great Nicobar Island.





Essential Definitions

- **Green AI Data Centre:** A digital processing facility engineered for high-density computing that prioritizes renewable energy, efficient direct-to-chip or submerged ocean cooling, and minimal carbon footprint.
- **Expression of Interest (EoI):** An initial open solicitation process utilized by public authorities to assess market interest, institutional capability, and technical feasibility before launching a formal tender.
- **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** Tribal communities categorized by declining or stagnant populations, low levels of literacy, pre-agricultural technology levels, and extreme economic backwardness.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 244 & Fifth/Sixth Schedule Principles:** Outlines special administrative protocols for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes to protect indigenous land, autonomy, and cultural heritage from external encroachment.
- **Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006:** Mandates mandatory free, prior, and informed consent from Gram Sabhas before altering forest land or traditional tribal habitats for non-forestry development.
- **Environment Protection Act, 1986 & CRZ Notification, 2019:** Regulates industrial activities along coastal zones and island ecosystems to prevent environmental degradation and safeguard marine biodiversity.

Conclusion

The sudden withdrawal of the data centre proposal highlights the complex trade-offs between expanding frontier digital infrastructure and preserving fragile island ecosystems alongside indigenous tribal rights. Moving forward, sustainable regional development requires transparent stakeholder engagement, rigorous environmental impact assessments, and strict adherence to statutory tribal safeguards.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Statutory Bodies, Constitutional Frameworks, and Polity (Governance models in Union Territories, Scheduled Area rights, and Article 244 compliance).
- **GS Paper III:** Environment, Security, and Science & Technology (Coastal Zone Regulation, infrastructure development versus ecological conservation, and digital technology infrastructure).

4. T.N. CM Seeks Fair, Equitable Treatment of Southern States

Key Highlights & Summary

- Addressing the 31st Southern Zonal Council meeting chaired by Union Home Minister Amit Shah at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister C. Joseph Vijay advocated for fair, equitable fiscal treatment respecting state autonomy.
- Emphasized that southern states account for over 30% of India's GDP and asked the upcoming Finance Commission to balance fiscal need with regional economic performance.
- Demanded legislative assurances from the Center to ensure well-performing states are not penalized through reduced parliamentary representation during post-census delimitation.



- Stressed the strict implementation of Supreme Court verdicts and tribunal awards regarding riparian rights in inter-state river management disputes like Cauvery and Mullaperiyar.
- Reiterated Tamil Nadu's long-standing demand for exemption from the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), advocating admission to state medical courses based strictly on Class XII marks.
- Proposed joint Southern initiatives, including common economic-logistics corridors, maritime economy integration, and coordinated inter-state enforcement against narcotics trafficking.

Essential Definitions

- **Cooperative Federalism:** A structural framework where Central and State governments collaborate dynamically to address collective national objectives and resolve inter-state administrative or territorial disputes.
- **Delimitation:** The process of redrawing boundaries of parliamentary or assembly constituencies based on demographic changes reflected in official census data.
- **Fiscal Devolution:** The statutory distribution and assignment of Central tax revenues and financial grants to state governments to enable regional development.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 263:** Empowers the President to establish Inter-State Councils to inquire into, discuss, and advise upon inter-state disputes and policy coordination.
- **Sections 15-22 of States Reorganisation Act, 1956:** Provides the statutory basis for establishing Zonal Councils as advisory forums for regional cooperation.
- **Article 262:** Governs the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers or river valleys through parliamentary enactments like the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.
- **Article 82 & Article 170:** Mandates the readjustment of parliamentary and assembly constituency allocation following every census, currently capped under the 84th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Conclusion

The dialogue at the 31st Southern Zonal Council brings key federal questions to the fore, underscoring the delicate balance needed between rewarding state performance in population control and maintaining equitable national representation and fiscal distribution.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Indian Constitution, Polity, and Governance (Inter-State Relations, Zonal Councils under Article 263/Statutory framework, Delimitation, and Inter-State Water Disputes).
- **GS Paper III:** Indian Economy and Issues Relating to Planning & Fiscal Federalism (Finance Commission devolution criteria, GST architecture, and inter-state logistics corridors).



5. Odisha Forms Panel to Examine Relocation of Villages from Satkosia Tiger Reserve

Key Highlights & Summary

- The Odisha government has constituted a high-level inquiry committee, headed by the Revenue and Disaster Management Secretary, to examine the relocation of villages from the Satkosia Tiger Reserve (STR).
- The panel was formed following allegations by local residents that they were forcibly evicted from their ancestral lands despite coexisting harmoniously with wildlife for decades.
- The committee is mandated to verify compliance with statutory provisions, including the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Forest Rights Act, 2006, and National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) guidelines.
- Scrutiny will focus on beneficiary identification, exclusion/inclusion errors, assessment of differential compensation, restoration of rights, and livelihood support, excluding Raiguda village which followed proper protocols.
- The committee has been directed to identify officials responsible for procedural irregularities or violations and recommend departmental and criminal action against them.
- Satkosia Tiger Reserve faces severe conservation challenges; its tiger population dropped from 12 in 2007 to just one in 2018-19, recording zero tigers in the 2022 census.



Essential Definitions

- **Critical Tiger Habitat (Core Area):** Designated zones under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, required to be kept inviolate for tiger conservation without compromising tribal and forest dweller rights.
- **Voluntary Relocation Package:** Statutory rehabilitation options offered to forest dwellers, comprising financial compensation or alternative land resettlement with basic civic amenities.
- **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):** A statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change constituted under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, for tiger conservation management.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Section 38V):** Regulates tiger reserve notification and mandates that relocation from core areas must be voluntary, based on informed consent and settled forest rights.
- **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA):** Mandates Gram Sabha consent and completed recognition of forest rights prior to any modification or resettlement from protected forest areas.
- **Article 21 & Article 48A:** Balances the fundamental right to life and livelihood of indigenous communities with the state's Directive Principle to protect environmental and wildlife ecology.



Conclusion

The inquiry into village relocations at Satkosia Tiger Reserve highlights the persistent challenge of balancing wildlife conservation with indigenous rights. Ensuring procedural compliance under the Forest Rights Act and NTCA guidelines remains critical to preventing forced evictions and ensuring sustainable, rights-based conservation strategies.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Governance, Statutory Bodies, and Human Rights (Implementation of FRA 2006, tribal rights protection, accountability mechanisms, and administrative compliance).
- **GS Paper III:** Environment, Biodiversity, and Conservation (Wildlife Protection Act 1972, NTCA protocols, Critical Tiger Habitats, and human-wildlife conflict dynamics).

6. UGC Equity Rules Being Reconsidered: Centre to SC

Key Highlights & Summary

- The Union Government informed the Supreme Court that it is reconsidering the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2026.
- Notified on January 13, 2026, the equity regulations were stayed by the Supreme Court on January 29, which invoked Article 142 to revive the 2012 regulations until further orders.
- A three-judge bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant asked the UGC to file a comprehensive counter-affidavit within four weeks regarding the batch of petitions.
- The primary legal challenge targets Regulation 3(1)(c), which defines caste-based discrimination as discrimination on the basis of caste or tribe against members of SCs, STs, and OBCs.
- Petitioners contend that Regulation 3(1)(c) excludes general category students and faculty from protection against caste-based harassment, creating an unequal classification.
- The Supreme Court flagged concerns that the 2026 framework was "prima facie vague," lacked mechanisms to penalize false complaints, and omitted ragging from its scope.



Essential Definitions

- **University Grants Commission (UGC):** A statutory body constituted under the UGC Act, 1956, responsible for the coordination, determination, and maintenance of standards of university education in India.
- **Regulation 3(1)(c):** A specific clause defining caste-based discrimination strictly as acts directed against SC, ST, and OBC community members.
- **Equal Opportunity Cell (EOC):** An institutional mechanism within higher education institutions mandated to oversee anti-discrimination policies and ensure inclusive academic environments.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 14:** Guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws, prohibiting arbitrary classification that lacks a rational nexus to the statutory objective.
- **Article 15(1) & 15(4):** Prohibits state discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, while permitting special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes.
- **Article 142:** Grants the Supreme Court extraordinary power to pass decrees or orders necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it.
- **UGC Act, 1956 (Section 12):** Empowers the Commission to perform functions and frame regulations necessary for promoting and coordinating university education and maintaining standards.

Conclusion

The Centre's decision to review the 2026 UGC Equity Regulations highlights the complex challenge of drafting affirmative anti-discrimination frameworks without violating formal principles of legal equality under Article 14. Achieving inclusive higher education requires balanced, precise regulations that address systemic disadvantages while protecting all campus stakeholders against arbitrary misuse.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Indian Constitution and Governance (Fundamental Rights under Articles 14 and 15, statutory regulatory bodies like UGC, judicial review, and Article 142 powers).
- **GS Paper II:** Social Justice (Issues relating to the development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Education, SC/ST/OBC welfare, and campus equity mechanisms).

7. RWAs a Barrier: Govt May Let High-Income Households Compile Own Spending Data

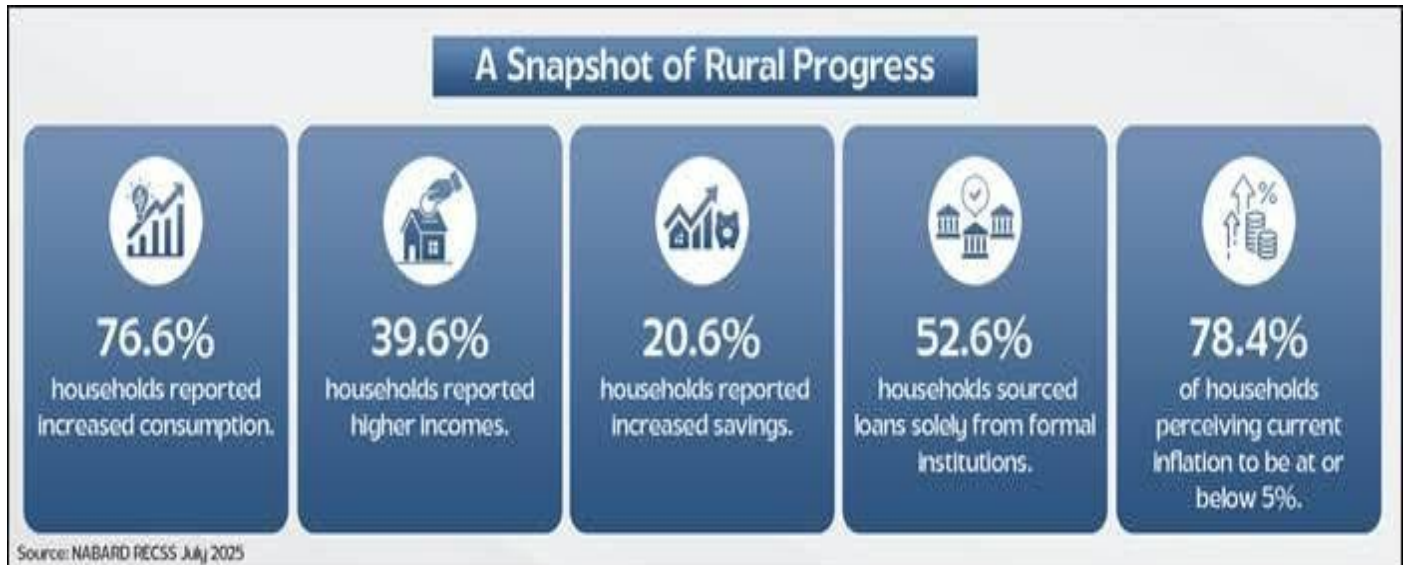
Key Highlights & Summary

- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) plans to adopt "diary-based data collection" for high-income households in gated communities for the upcoming Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) starting mid-2027.
- Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) restricting entry to survey staff and rising non-response rates among affluent urban households have prompted MoSPI to pilot self-reporting mechanisms.
- Data shows urban non-response rates rose sharply to 9.8% in the 2022-23 HCES, compared to 2.8% in the 75th NSS round, with non-response among the most affluent urban residents reaching 11%.
- Under the diary method, selected households will record their monthly expenditures on 405 goods and services via an online portal or logbook as transactions occur.
- The diary approach minimizes memory-based "recall errors," which frequently affect traditional door-to-door field interviews.
- MoSPI faces the methodological challenge of stitching together disparate data sets gathered through traditional interviews and self-reported online diaries.



Essential Definitions

- **Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES):** A quinquennial survey conducted by the



National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to evaluate household spending patterns, calculate poverty estimates, and adjust Consumer Price Index (CPI) weights.

- **Recall Error:** A measurement bias in survey methodologies caused by respondents inaccurately recalling past expenditure details over a specific reference period.
- **Non-Response Bias:** Statistical distortion that occurs when individuals who decline or are unable to participate in a survey systematically differ in key characteristics from those who do.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Collection of Statistics Act, 2008:** Statutory framework empowering the central and state governments to collect socioeconomic statistics and mandating data privacy and security for survey respondents.
- **Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Act, 2017:** Extended statistical data collection powers across administrative regions while reinforcing data protection standards for individual information.
- **Article 21 (Right to Privacy):** Constitutional mandate ensuring citizens' informational privacy, which informs voluntary data recording protocols in statistical collection.

Conclusion

MoSPI's proposed shift toward diary-based self-reporting addresses urban access limitations and reduces recall error, though integrating self-reported metrics with field-surveyed data requires rigorous statistical calibration to maintain survey integrity.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Indian Economy and Issues Relating to Planning, Mobilization of Resources, and Growth (National statistical organization, CPI revision, poverty estimation frameworks, and data quality issues).
- **GS Paper II:** Governance and Transparency (Role of statutory data collection agencies, policy formulation based on statistical evidence, and public trust in official statistics).



8. Union Cabinet Clears High Court Bench for Ladakh

Key Highlights & Summary

- The Union Cabinet, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, approved the establishment of a permanent sitting bench of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh in the Union Territory of Ladakh.
- Announced by Union Home Minister Amit Shah, the move aims to significantly improve access to justice for residents living in geographically challenging and remote areas of Ladakh.
- The new bench becomes the third location of the common High Court, which currently operates out of principal sittings in Srinagar and Jammu.
- Ladakh Lieutenant Governor Vinai Kumar Saxena welcomed the decision as a historic step toward ensuring timely judicial delivery and legal services.
- The decision addresses a long-standing regional demand for localized judicial infrastructure, reducing travel time and costs for litigants.
- The announcement coincides with ongoing deliberations between the Ministry of Home Affairs and local representatives, including the Leh Apex Body and Kargil Democratic Alliance, regarding constitutional safeguards.



Essential Definitions

- **High Court Bench:** A permanent or circuit sitting of a High Court established away from its principal seat to hear cases arising within a designated territorial jurisdiction.
- **Access to Justice:** A fundamental legal principle ensuring that every citizen has practical, affordable, and timely access to judicial forums and legal remedies.
- **Union Territory (UT) Administration:** A administrative governance model wherein the central government directly administers a region through an appointed Lieutenant Governor under Article 239 of the Constitution.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 241:** Authorizes Parliament by law to constitute a High Court for a Union Territory or declare any court in such territory to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of the Constitution.
- **Article 214 & Article 230:** Governs the organization of High Courts and empowers Parliament to extend or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court to or from any Union Territory.
- **Section 75 of J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019:** Provides the statutory basis for the common High Court of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, including provisions for sittings across both Union Territories.

Conclusion

The establishment of a High Court bench in Ladakh marks a significant development in judicial administration, bringing higher judiciary services directly to the high-altitude region and reinforcing institutional governance alongside regional development initiatives.



UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Indian Constitution, Judiciary, and Governance (Structure and jurisdiction of High Courts, judicial access in Union Territories, Article 241, and Union Territory administration under Article 239).
- **GS Paper II:** Governance and Federal Issues (Center-State/UT relations, institutional outreach in border regions, and administrative mechanisms for regional safeguards).

9. English Indigenous or Foreign Language? Supreme Court for Examining Constitutionality

Key Highlights & Summary

- The Supreme Court questioned the legal classification of English as a "non-indigenous" or non-native language under the CBSE's three-language policy framed under the National Education Policy (NEP).
- A three-judge bench, headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, noted that given the deep historical roots of English in Indian society, its constitutionality under school curricula warrants judicial examination.
- The court asked CBSE whether the implementation for current Class 6 students could be deferred to next year, citing gaps in infrastructure and teacher readiness across schools.
- Additional Solicitor General Aishwarya Bhati clarified that English holds official constitutional status and cannot be treated as a purely foreign language, though it differs from native regional tongues.
- Bench members expressed reservations over terms like "native," suggesting "indigenous" is more appropriate while warning that colonial terminology obscures the contemporary linguistic realities of India.
- The Supreme Court highlighted structural asymmetries between CBSE and State Board schools, emphasizing the severe shortage of B.Ed-qualified teachers for languages like Sanskrit.



Essential Definitions

- **Three-Language Formula:** A foundational pedagogical framework in India mandating school students to learn three languages, including at least two native Indian languages (*Bhartiya Bhashas*).
- **Official Language:** A language designated by constitutional or statutory authority for administrative, judicial, and legislative functions within a jurisdiction.
- **National Education Policy (NEP):** A comprehensive policy framework designed to guide the development and regulation of primary, secondary, and higher education systems in India.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 343:** Designates Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union, while permitting the continued usage of English for official administrative purposes.



- **Official Languages Act, 1963:** Section 3 provides for the continued use of English for official Union communications and transactions alongside Hindi.
- **Article 29 & Article 30:** Guarantees fundamental rights to minorities to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture, alongside establishing educational institutions.
- **Article 350A:** Mandates states to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court's judicial inquiry underscores the delicate balance between promoting native Indian languages under national education reforms and acknowledging the entrenched administrative and social role of English. Addressing compliance delays and teacher training shortages remains essential for a seamless rollout.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Indian Constitution and Governance (Language policies, Fundamental Rights under Articles 29 and 30, Directive Principles, and official language provisions).
- **GS Paper II:** Social Justice and Education (Implementation challenges of NEP, educational infrastructure, and linguistic rights in school curricula).

10. India and Japan to Enhance Cooperation in Maritime Security to Guard Indo-Pacific

Key Highlights & Summary

- Indian Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and Japanese counterpart Shinjiro Koizumi signed a Memorandum of Arrangement on Maritime Security Cooperation in New Delhi to boost Indo-Pacific stability.
- The agreement strengthens ties between the Indian Navy and the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force across Maritime Domain Awareness, Search and Rescue, and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief.
- Both nations strongly opposed unilateral attempts to alter the status quo by force or coercion and committed to protecting critical Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs).
- The ministers agreed to advance reciprocal ship-repair facilities and leverage India's defense production capabilities under the "Make in India" initiative.
- Cooperation will expand through the Indo-Pacific Logistics Network (IPLN) to assist partner nations during natural disasters, with a tabletop exercise scheduled for September.
- Both sides reaffirmed commitment to bilateral military exercises, including 'Dharma Guardian' (Army), 'JAIMEX' (Navy), and the upcoming 'Veer Guardian 26' (Air Force).



Essential Definitions

- **Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs):** Primary maritime routes used for trade, logistics, and naval operations connecting strategic global ports.



- **Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA):** The effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact security, safety, economy, or environment.
- **Indo-Pacific Logistics Network (IPLN):** A collaborative regional framework aimed at coordinating transportation, personnel, and humanitarian supplies during natural disasters and emergencies.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **UNCLOS (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea), 1982:** Defines international legal principles governing territorial waters, EEZs, and the freedom of navigation and overflight in international waters.
- **Article 51 of the Constitution:** Directs the State to promote international peace, security, and foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
- **Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA):** The bilateral defense logistics agreement enabling reciprocal access to military supplies, services, and base support between India and Japan.

Conclusion

The signing of the Memorandum of Arrangement on Maritime Security Cooperation deepens the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership. By improving logistics coordination, defense co-production, and maritime domain awareness, both nations reinforce a rule-based order in the Indo-Pacific region.

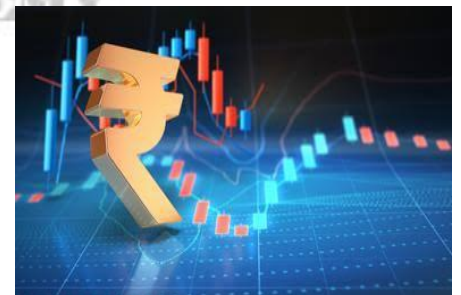
UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Bilateral, regional, and global groupings and agreements involving India and affecting India's interests (India-Japan relations, Quad framework, SAGAR vision, and UNCLOS compliance).
- **GS Paper III:** Security challenges and their management in border and coastal areas; role of defense manufacturing under 'Make in India' and military logistics partnerships.

11. Centre's Fiscal Outlook Faces Geopolitical, Revenue Risks

Key Highlights & Summary

- Controller General of Accounts (CGA) data shows the Centre's gross tax revenues (GTR) grew by only 3.7% in Q1 2026-27 due to subdued personal income tax (PIT) and GST receipts following 2025-26 tax rate rationalizations.
- West Asian geopolitical conflicts and volatile global crude oil prices led to excise duty cuts on retail fuel, causing Union excise duty collections to contract by 22.4% in Q1 2026-27.
- To offset tax shortfalls, the government introduced the Health Security and National Security (HSNS) Cess from February 1, 2026, increased windfall taxes on fuel exports, and raised import duties on precious metals.
- Non-tax revenue buffers, supported by strong RBI dividend transfers, contributed 37% of net revenue receipts in Q1, helping absorb a 37.4% surge in major subsidies.
- First-quarter tax devolution to states contracted by 19.5%, though overall assignment is expected to align with the Sixteenth Finance Commission's (FC16) 41% divisible pool mandate.





- First-quarter fiscal deficit stood at 18.2% of the annual budget target, with full-year fiscal deficit and debt-to-GDP ratios projected near 4.6% and 55.8%, respectively.

Essential Definitions

- **Gross Tax Revenue (GTR):** The total tax collection realized by the Central Government before deducting tax devolution shares distributed to state governments.
- **Implicit Price Deflator (IPD):** A comprehensive measure of inflation calculated as the ratio of Nominal GDP to Real GDP, reflecting economy-wide price adjustments.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** The excess of total government expenditure over total non-borrowed receipts, indicating the borrowing requirements of the government for the fiscal year.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 270:** Governs the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
- **Article 271:** Empowers Parliament to levy surcharges or cesses for Union purposes, which remain outside the shareable pool of Central taxes distributed to States.
- **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003:** Mandates statutory targets for limiting fiscal deficit, controlling public debt, and maintaining macroeconomic stability.

Conclusion

Despite revenue compression from tax rationalizations and geopolitical oil price shocks, central finances remain broadly anchored by robust non-tax receipts and RBI dividends. Sustaining long-term fiscal consolidation will require steady tax buoyancy and prudent subsidy management.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Indian Economy and Issues Relating to Planning, Mobilization of Resources, Growth, and Fiscal Federalism (GTR trends, FRBM compliance, Cesses, and Fiscal Deficit target management).
- **GS Paper II:** Constitutional Bodies and Federal Relations (Article 270 devolution, Sixteenth Finance Commission framework, and Centre-State financial relations).

12. The Vanashakti Verdict is Balanced and Pragmatic

Key Highlights & Summary

- In *Vanashakti vs Union of India* (July 29, 2026), the Supreme Court clarified environmental clearance (EC) rules, reiterating that prior EC remains a mandatory statutory requirement.
- The Court held that project proponents who started operations without prior EC cannot seek regularization under expired 2017 notifications or the struck-down 2021 Office Memorandum.
- A distinction was established between administrative office memorandums, which cannot override prior EC mandates, and statutory notifications issued under parent environmental acts.
- The judgment recognized that the Central Government retains statutory power under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, to frame fresh mechanisms if necessary in public interest.
- The Court noted that wholesale demolition of investment-heavy, environmentally acceptable projects may not serve public interest, leaving room for a structured statutory solution.



- Any potential future regularization scheme must remain a strict one-time opportunity featuring comprehensive environmental damage assessments, remediation, and strict compensation conditions.

Essential Definitions

- **Environmental Clearance (EC):** A mandatory statutory procedure under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification requiring projects to obtain environmental approval before starting construction or operations.
- **Post-Facto Clearance:** The legal regularization of industrial or development projects that commenced operations without securing prior environmental clearance.
- **Office Memorandum (OM):** An administrative directive issued by an executive ministry to provide guidance, which cannot legally supersede statutory rules or parent legislative acts.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (Section 3):** Grants the Central Government statutory power to take all necessary measures for protecting and improving environmental quality.
- **EIA Notification, 2006:** The primary statutory framework mandating prior environmental clearance for specified developmental and industrial categories.
- **Article 21 & Article 48A:** Balances the right to a clean environment under the fundamental right to life with the Directive Principle guiding the State to protect and improve the environment.
- **Precautionary Principle & Polluter Pays Principle:** Core principles of environmental jurisprudence requiring environmental risk prevention and complete financial restoration by violators.

Conclusion

The *Vanashakti* verdict balances environmental law enforcement with economic pragmatic realities, barring arbitrary administrative exemptions while preserving statutory room for a transparent, one-time regulatory framework with strict environmental safeguards.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment (EIA norms, *Vanashakti* precedent, and post-facto regularization jurisprudence).
- **GS Paper II:** Statutory, regulatory, and quasi-judicial bodies; executive administrative delegated legislation versus statutory notifications.