



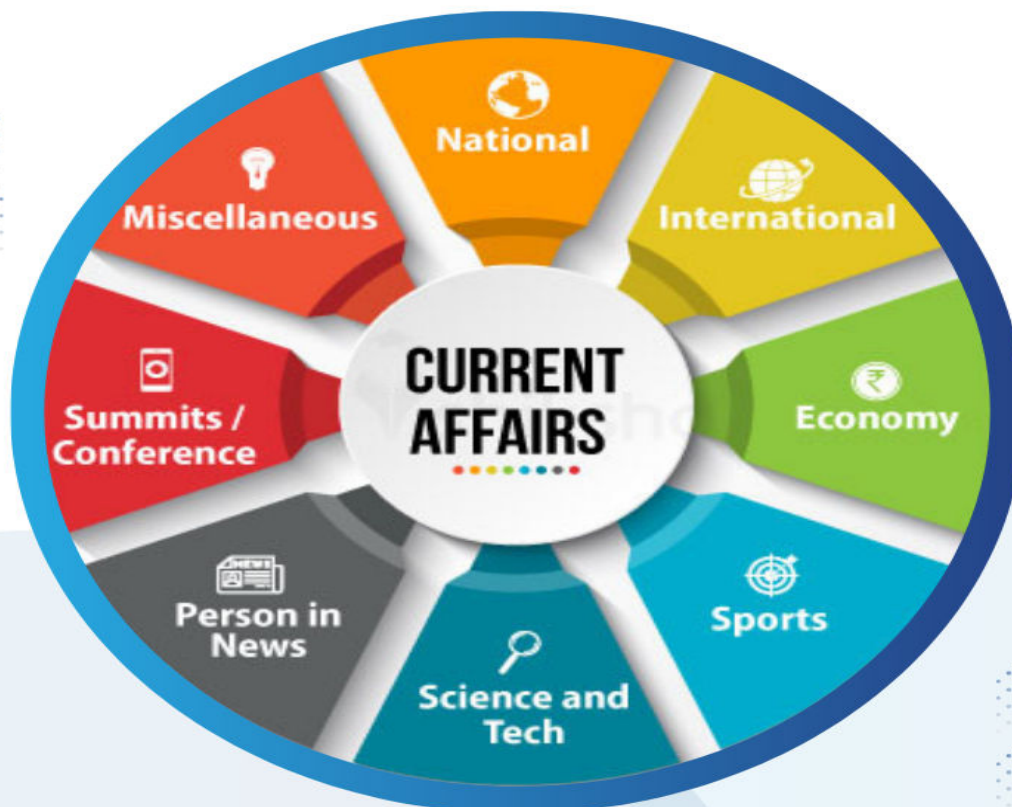
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VIDHVATH IAS KAS ACADEMY & STUDY CENTRE

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 02/09/2026 (WEDNESDAY)



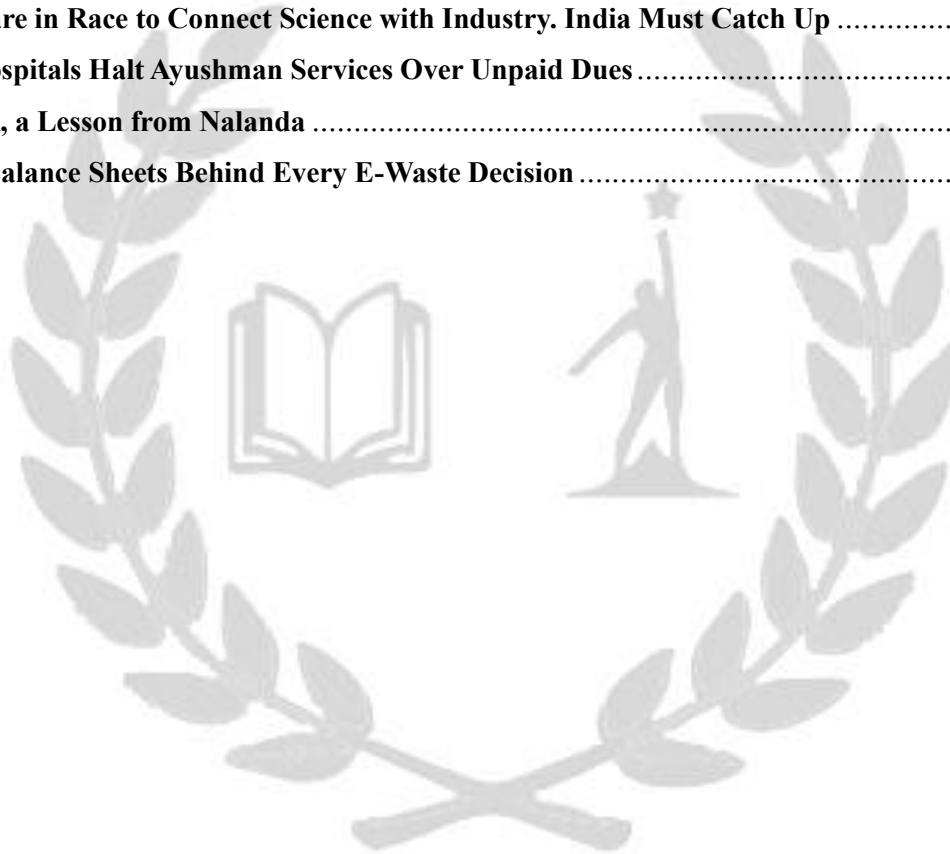
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VIDHVATH IAS ACADEMY



1. Evaluating the Extent of Indigenization in India's Defence Manufacturing Sector

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Sixth Positive Indigenization List (PIL):** The Ministry of Defence issued its sixth and largest PIL targeting over 400 items worth more than Rs 3,000 crore for local sourcing across Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private manufacturers.
- **Impact of 'SRIJAN' Procurement Portal:** Department of Defence Production (DoDP) data shows India procured over 15,700 items from domestic suppliers in five years through SRIJAN, generating Rs 10,000 crore in revenue for local vendors.
- **Proposed DAP Thresholds:** The draft Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) framework proposes mandating locally owned product design/patents and at least 60% domestic component value in future Centre procurement orders to insulate against geopolitical sanction risks.
- **Public and Private Ecosystem:** Key state-owned defense players (HAL, BEL, BDL, Mazagon Dock) and major private players (TASL, L&T, Mahindra Defence, Adani Defence) drive the transition toward localized assembly and manufacturing.
- **Global Benchmarking:** China leads domestic defense localization at 92% across aerospace, ballistics, and electronics (per ORF estimates), followed by Russia at 70% localization of finished defense equipment.
- **Export Trajectory and Trailing Capacity:** India's defense exports reached Rs 38,424 crore (\$4 billion) in 2025-26, representing substantial growth yet remaining at just over 2% of US defense exports (\$172.7 billion in 2025).

Essential Definitions

- **Positive Indigenization List (PIL):** An official Ministry of Defence roster listing defense equipment, sub-systems, and components barred from foreign import, compelling domestic sourcing.
- **SRIJAN Portal:** An online portal launched by the Department of Defence Production to facilitate vendor development and indigenization of imported defense items by local industries.
- **Indigenous Content (IC):** The proportion of an item's total cost derived from locally sourced materials, design, assembly, and sub-components.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020:** Regulates defense procurement, prioritizing categories such as Buy (Indian-IDDMM) to maximize indigenous design and manufacturing content.
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy in Defence:** Permits up to 74% FDI under the automatic route and up to 100% via the government route to foster technology transfer and domestic production facilities.
- **Article 51 of the Constitution:** Encourages international peace and security, supporting defense self-reliance to maintain sovereign autonomy in national security decisions.



- **Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017:** Provides legal backing to mandate minimum local content standards across government defense acquisitions.

Conclusion India's push for indigenization through PILs, the SRIJAN portal, and draft DAP guidelines marks a strategic pivot toward self-reliance in defense hardware. Achieving true autonomy requires bridging the gap between local assembly and high-end indigenous IP creation to enhance export competitiveness globally.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III (Internal Security, Economy, S&T):** Essential for topics covering indigenization of technology, defense sector reforms, manufacturing growth, and supply chain security.
- **Mains Application:** Offers structured data and comparative analytics on domestic defense production, global export comparisons, and industrial policy initiatives.

2. SCO Bishkek Declaration: Double Standards in Fight Against Terror Unacceptable

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Rejection of Double Standards:** At the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit in Bishkek, member states adopted the 'Bishkek Declaration', declaring that "double standards" in combating terrorism are unacceptable and calling for joint international action against cross-border terrorism under UN leadership.
- **Reaffirmation of Core Security Principles:** The declaration emphasized the inadmissibility of exploiting terrorist, separatist, and extremist groups for selfish geopolitical ends, recognizing the leading role of sovereign states and competent national authorities in countering security threats.
- **Middle East & Iran De-escalation:** Member states expressed deep concern over ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, condemned military strikes on Iranian territory causing civilian casualties and economic damage, and called for political-diplomatic resolution of regional tensions.
- **Condemnation of Sovereign Interference:** The grouping criticized attempts to discredit government bodies and structures of SCO member states, affirming that such actions undermine sovereign equality and principles of non-interference enshrined in the UN Charter.
- **Endorsement of Indian Initiatives:** The Bishkek Declaration reaffirmed India's G20 vision of "One Earth, One Family, One Future" and incorporated Indian proposals such as the SCO Young Scientists Forum and the SCO Civilization Dialogue Forum scheduled for autumn 2026.
- **Countering Western Criticism:** SCO leaders collectively rejected Western allegations of human rights violations against member states like China, Russia, and Iran, asserting the indivisibility and interdependence of human rights alongside respect for state sovereignty.



Essential Definitions

- **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO):** A Eurasian political, economic, international security, and defense organization established in 2001, comprising ten member states including India, China, Russia, and Pakistan.



- **Double Standards in Terrorism:** The selective application of anti-terrorism principles by states based on geopolitical self-interest, such as shielding cross-border state-sponsored terror proxies while condemning terrorism elsewhere.
- **RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure):** A permanent organ of the SCO tasked with coordinating member state efforts against the "three evils" of terrorism, separatism, and extremism.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **UN Charter Article 2(4) & 2(7):** Mandates non-interference in domestic affairs and prohibition of the threat or use of force against territorial integrity, central to the SCO declaration.
- **UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:** Serves as the international legal benchmark reaffirmed by the SCO for coordinated global anti-terror enforcement without double standards.
- **Article 51 of the Indian Constitution:** Directs the State to promote international peace and security, align with international law, and foster respect for treaty obligations.
- **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967:** India's primary statutory framework aligning national anti-terror legal structures with international commitments under multilateral platforms like the SCO.

Conclusion The 2026 Bishkek Declaration reinforces the SCO's posture as a non-confrontational multilateral platform advocating for a multipolar world order. By embedding strict anti-terror language and opposing double standards, the summit validates India's strategic push to hold state sponsors of cross-border terrorism accountable within regional security architectures.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II (International Relations & Groupings):** High relevance for examining the role of SCO, regional security architectures, India-Central Asia engagement, and multilateral security declarations.
- **GS Paper III (Internal Security & Terrorism):** Directly applicable to questions on cross-border terrorism, counter-terror legal frameworks, RATS mechanisms, and global anti-terror compliance.

3. Indus Waters Treaty: India Rejects Permanent Court of Arbitration Orders

Key Highlights & Summary

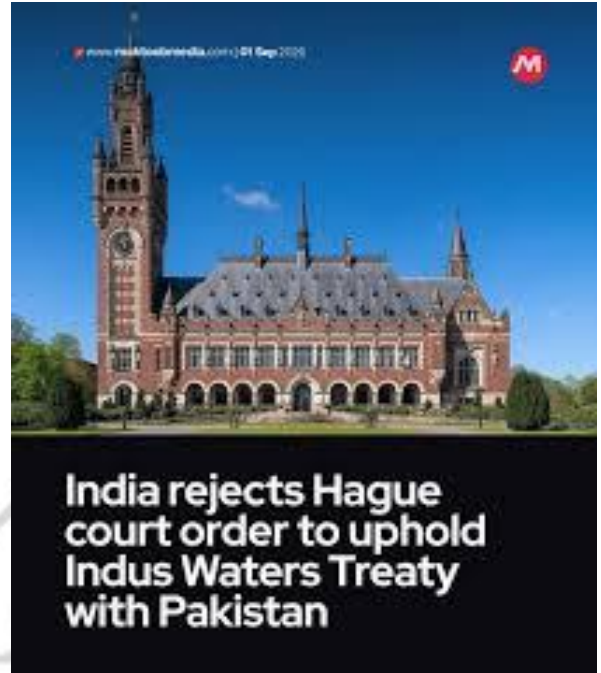
- **PCA Order Rejection:** India firmly rejected two latest orders by the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague, which declared that India's decision to put the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) in "abeyance" was impermissible and directed India to halt construction on the Ratle Hydroelectric Project.
- **Procedural Breach Allegation:** New Delhi has boycotted PCA proceedings for four years, maintaining that the court was constituted by the World Bank in direct violation of IWT provisions while a Neutral Expert process was simultaneously active.
- **Three-Tier Dispute Resolution:** The 1960 IWT establishes a strict hierarchy for resolving issues: any 'question' goes to the Permanent Indus Commission; unresolved issues become a 'difference' referred to a Neutral Expert; and only specific unresolved matters escalate to a Court of Arbitration.
- **Enforceability Deficit:** The PCA lacks structural enforcement mechanisms to execute its awards against India, though Pakistan is expected to leverage the rulings diplomatically at international platforms like the UN Security Council.



- **Strategic Shift by India:** India considers the IWT practically defunct, holding that abeyance prevents unilateral termination while disengaging from parallel resolution mechanisms and halting direct hydrological data exchanges via the Permanent Indus Commission.
- **Infrastructure Acceleration:** India is expediting eight power projects worth Rs 50,000 crore in Jammu & Kashmir on the Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to fully utilize its treaty-permitted non-consumptive water rights.

Essential Definitions

- **Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), 1960:** A water-distribution treaty brokered by the World Bank dividing the Indus system, allocating Eastern Rivers (Sutlej, Beas, Ravi) to India and Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) primarily to Pakistan.
- **Abeyance:** A state of temporary disuse or suspension of legal operation, invoked by India regarding the treaty framework.
- **Neutral Expert:** An independent technical expert appointed under the IWT framework to adjudicate specific technical 'differences' between the two nations.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), 1969:** Governs treaty interpretation, suspension, and material breach rules under customary international law.
- **Article 253 of the Indian Constitution:** Empowers Parliament to make laws executing international treaties, agreements, or conventions.
- **Entry 56, Union List (Seventh Schedule):** Grants the Central Government authority over the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
- **Customary International Water Law:** Principles governing non-navigational uses of international watercourses, balancing equitable utilization with territorial sovereignty.

Conclusion India's rejection of the Hague Court orders reflects a decisive shift toward bilateral realism in transboundary water management. By focusing on domestic infrastructure completion along the Western Rivers, India aims to maximize its legitimate water entitlements while resisting external judicial interventions outside treaty parameters.

UPSC Relevance

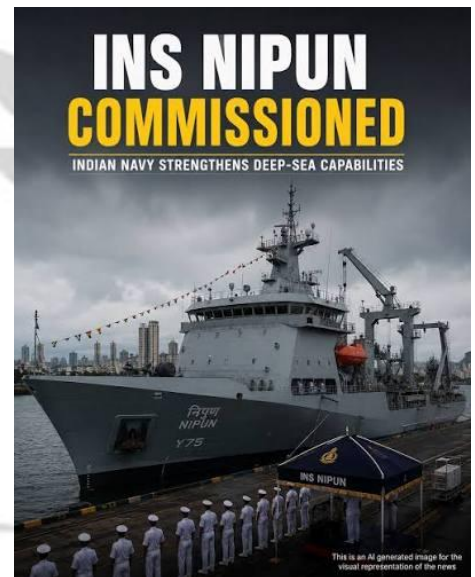
- **GS Paper II (International Relations):** Highly relevant for questions on India-Pakistan bilateral relations, international dispute resolution bodies, treaty compliance, and transboundary water diplomacy.
- **GS Paper III (Infrastructure & Security):** Important for analyzing hydroelectric infrastructure projects in Jammu & Kashmir, energy security, and regional resource management.



4. INS Nipun: Key Boost to India's Deep-Sea Capabilities

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Commissioning of INS Nipun:** The Indian Navy commissioned INS Nipun, the second Diving Support Vessel (DSV) of the Nistar class, in Mumbai, significantly augmenting the Western Naval Command's deep-sea diving, underwater intervention, and submarine rescue capabilities.
- **Indigenous Construction:** Designed and constructed by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd (HSL), Visakhapatnam under a 2018 contract, the 9,000-tonne vessel follows its sister ship, INS Nistar, which was commissioned in July 2025.
- **Replacement of Legacy Platforms:** INS Nipun replaces older Russian-origin submarine rescue vessels and reliance on shore-based facilities, overcoming legacy limitations in endurance, multi-domain operations, and long sea deployments.
- **Advanced Saturation Diving & Operational Features:** Equipped for deep-sea saturation diving, the vessel features a side diving stage, Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs) for underwater monitoring/salvage, and a self-propelled hyperbaric lifeboat for emergency crew evacuation.
- **Role as Submarine Rescue 'Mother Ship':** INS Nipun acts as a mother ship for Deep Submergence Rescue Vessels (DSRVs), allowing rapid deployment to evacuate trapped personnel from distressed submarines across the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).
- **Regional Strategic Impact:** The induction strengthens India's role as a Net Security Provider in the IOR, enhancing its capacity to provide submarine rescue assistance and maritime support to regional partner navies.



Essential Definitions

- **Diving Support Vessel (DSV):** A specialized naval platform designed to sustain complex underwater intervention, salvage, inspection, and diving operations for extended durations in deep waters.
- **Deep-Sea Saturation Diving:** A specialized diving technique allowing divers to live in pressurized environments onboard or underwater for long periods, enabling work at extreme depths without decompression delays.
- **Deep Submergence Rescue Vessel (DSRV):** A miniature submersible deployed from a mother ship specifically designed to dock with distressed submarines and evacuate crew members during deep-sea emergencies.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982:** Establishes international maritime legal rights regarding freedom of navigation, search and rescue (SAR) duties, and territorial sea regulations.
- **Article 51 of the Indian Constitution:** Directs the State to promote international peace and security, underpinning India's security cooperation and maritime diplomacy in the IOR.
- **Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) Mandate:** Operates under international SAR conventions, reinforcing India's commitments under the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) framework.



- **Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) / Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP):** Guided the indigenous contract awarded to HSL, supporting self-reliance (*Aatmanirbharta*) in defense manufacturing.

Conclusion The commissioning of INS Nipun represents a milestone in India's pursuit of indigenous defense manufacturing and deep-sea intervention readiness. By combining saturation diving infrastructure with DSRV support capabilities, the Indian Navy secures vital submarine rescue redundancy while cementing its strategic role in Indian Ocean maritime security.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III (Internal Security & Science & Technology):** Highly relevant for questions on defense indigenization, technology transfer, naval modernization, and security challenges in the Indian Ocean Region.
- **GS Paper II (International Relations):** Important for analyzing India's soft-power diplomacy, regional maritime partnerships, SAGAR initiative, and Net Security Provider posture in the IOR.

5. Distinguished Jurist: The Unused Route to Appoint an SC Judge

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Justice Bhuyan's Remark on Article 124(3):** Supreme Court Judge Justice Ujjal Bhuyan highlighted Article 124(3) as an "unused mandate" of the Constitution, emphasizing that appointing a "distinguished jurist" would diversify the Bench and strengthen public law adjudication.
- **Three Routes of SC Appointment:** Under Article 124(3), a person qualifies for SC judge appointment if they have been a High Court judge for 5 years, a practising HC advocate for 10 years, or are, in the President's opinion, a "distinguished jurist". While direct Bar elevations occur—such as Justice V. Mohana in June 2026—the jurist route remains completely unutilized.
- **Constituent Assembly Intent:** Introduced on May 24, 1949, via an amendment by H.V. Kamath, the clause aimed to broaden the pool beyond advocates to scholars, drawing parallels with International Court of Justice appointments and US Supreme Court academic elevations. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar accepted the principle while considering "eminent" as an alternative term.
- **Historical Attempt at High Court Level:** The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act added a similar provision to Article 217 for High Courts, but it was subsequently repealed by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- **Obstacles to Elevation:** Institutional factors including perceived lack of depth in legal academia, Bar Council rules barring full-time law professors from practising, and Collegium reliance on traditional judicial streams have rendered the clause dormant.
- **Judicial Perspectives:** Legal scholar Upendra Baxi noted that Presidents have failed to find jurists through this route, describing the provision as a "dead issue," whereas Justice Bhuyan urged active exploration by both the Collegium and the Executive.

Essential Definitions

- **Distinguished Jurist:** An eminent scholar, academic, or researcher engaged in deep legal study who possesses exceptional juristic learning without necessarily having courtroom advocacy experience.
- **Collegium System:** The judicial forum comprising the Chief Justice of India and senior SC judges that initiates appointments and transfers of judges in the higher judiciary.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 124(3)(c) of the Constitution:** Explicitly empowers the President to appoint a citizen who is a "distinguished jurist" as a Supreme Court Judge.
- **Article 217 (Historical Amendment):** Formerly contained a parallel provision for High Courts under the 42nd Amendment, later removed by the 44th Amendment.
- **Bar Council of India Rules:** Restricts full-time legal academics from active courtroom practice, creating institutional barriers for scholars entering judicial roles.

Conclusion The failure to appoint a distinguished jurist reflects a persistent reliance on conventional judicial pipelines. Activating Article 124(3)(c) would bridge the gap between academic legal scholarship and judicial decision-making, enriching constitutional jurisprudence and expanding the perspective of the apex bench.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II (Polity & Governance):** Highly relevant for questions on judicial appointments, constitutional provisions (Article 124), Supreme Court composition, and judicial reforms.
- **Mains Application:** Serves as strong analytical material for debates surrounding Collegium recommendations, legal academia's role in governance, and institutional diversity in the higher judiciary.

6. Why Risk-Monitoring in the Himalayas is Like Looking for ‘Needles in Haystacks’

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Glacial Detachment Trigger:** The Nepal flood disaster originated from a glacial detachment involving bedrock on the northern slopes of Langtang Lirung (a 7,000-plus-metre peak), creating a tipping point through climatic or geological shifts.
- **Cascading Hazard Chain:** The failure swept down the Lhende River to the Gyirong border facility within nine minutes, forming a temporary natural dam of ice, rock, and sediment that subsequently burst, destroying downstream hydropower projects and dams across Nuwakot district.
- **Rare Extreme Scale:** The surge produced a thousand-year-plus flood event with significant impacts extending over 100 kilometres downstream, registering as far as the India-Nepal border.
- **Monitoring Challenges in Unmapped Sites:** Over the past decade, almost all extreme Himalayan disaster events—with the exception of South Lhonak GLOF—originated from unmonitored sites lacking red flags, illustrating severe data sparsity in the region.
- **Non-Transferability of European Models:** AI training datasets or predictive models from the Alps or Norway cannot be directly applied to the Himalayas due to unique topographies, extreme elevation gradients, and contextual variances.
- **Three-Pillar Monitoring Strategy:** Effective hazard detection requires combining satellite remote sensing, fixed hydromet/seismic station networks, and localized community-based monitoring (incorporating traditional ecological knowledge from local herders).





Essential Definitions

- **Glacial Detachment:** A catastrophic structural failure where a portion of a glacier, including underlying bedrock and ice mass, breaks off rapidly and slides downslope.
- **Cascading Hazards:** A primary disaster event (such as a glacial collapse) triggering a succession of secondary hazards like landslide dams, GLOFs, and downstream flash flooding.
- **Data Sparsity:** A condition where inadequate ground-based stations or historical monitoring data limit the capacity to model and forecast natural hazards.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Disaster Management Act, 2005:** Provides India's statutory institutional mechanism for disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, and capacity building via NDMA and SDMAs.
- **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** Houses the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) to assess and monitor Himalayan ecological vulnerability.
- **Article 48A of the Indian Constitution:** Directs the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.
- **Article 51A(g) of the Indian Constitution:** Imposes a fundamental duty on citizens to protect and improve the natural environment, including rivers and lakes.

Conclusion The Langtang Lirung disaster demonstrates that effective Himalayan risk management cannot rely solely on space-based observation. Developing robust early warning systems requires integrating satellite data with dense hydromet networks and indigenous community knowledge across international borders in the fragile Himalayan arc.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III (Environment & Disaster Management):** Crucial for answering questions on Himalayan ecology, climate change impacts, GLOF dynamics, early warning systems, and disaster risk reduction frameworks.
- **GS Paper I (Physical Geography):** Highly relevant for geographic concepts involving glacial landforms, mass wasting, river dynamics, and fragile mountain ecosystems.

7. Economy is Resilient, the Road Ahead Will Be Less Forgiving

Key Highlights & Summary

- **First Quarter Outperformance:** India's Q1 GDP growth reached 7.8 per cent, surpassing the median forecast of 6.8 per cent by professional forecasters and the RBI's projection of 7 per cent, driven by robust industrial activity, consumption, goods exports, and public investment.
- **Automobile and Credit Growth:** Passenger vehicle, commercial vehicle, and two-wheeler sales grew by 26 per cent, 20.3 per cent, and 18.3 per cent respectively, while personal credit grew at 14.2 per cent, reflecting strong consumer demand.
- **Emerging Growth-Inflation Trade-off:** Crisil projects GDP growth to moderate to 7 per cent and inflation to rise to 5.1 per cent for 2026-27 due to external headwinds, base effects, and persistent supply-side risks.



- **Exogenous Vulnerabilities:** West Asia geopolitical conflicts (driving up freight and insurance costs) and tariff uncertainties with the US present external hurdles, while oil price volatility threatens the current account deficit.
- **Agricultural Resilience and Weather Risks:** Although net irrigated area expanded by 10 percentage points to 59 per cent over the past decade and non-crop GVA grew 6.5 per cent annually, El Niño conditions and monsoon deficits (14 per cent below LPA by August end) pose rabi production risks.
- **Strong Macroeconomic Buffers:** Robust corporate and banking balance sheets alongside foreign exchange reserves covering over nine months of imports provide stability, even as the balance of risks shifts toward potential monetary tightening.



Essential Definitions

- **Long Period Average (LPA):** The average rainfall recorded over a 50-year period, serving as the benchmark for evaluating monsoon performance across India.
- **Gross Value Added (GVA):** A measure of the total value of goods and services produced in an economy, calculated by deducting intermediate consumption from total output.
- **Core Inflation:** A measure of consumer price movement that excludes volatile food and energy components to reflect underlying long-term price trends.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 112 of the Constitution:** Mandates the presentation of the Annual Financial Statement, detailing capital expenditure allocations that spur public investment and growth.
- **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:** Governs the Flexible Inflation Targeting (FIT) framework, legally binding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to maintain price stability.
- **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003:** Sets statutory limits on fiscal deficits, ensuring macroeconomic stability while balancing growth-oriented public spending.

Conclusion India's short-term growth trajectory remains supported by domestic consumption, tax relief, and public capital expenditure. However, navigating the less forgiving economic environment ahead requires structural reforms to boost competitiveness, careful fiscal management, and active mitigation of climate and global geopolitical risks.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III (Indian Economy):** Directly relevant for topics on GDP growth metrics, monetary policy, inflation management, fiscal policy, and agricultural GVA components.
- **Mains Application:** Provides analytical data points for questions on domestic economic resilience versus external macroeconomic vulnerabilities, monsoon dependence, and supply chain disruptions.

8. Solution for Stubble Burning Lies Close to the Farm

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Evolving Market Value of Parali:** Paddy straw (*parali*), once treated as waste, now fetches Rs 1.5–2 per kg in parts of Punjab due to demand from thermal power plants, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) units, and pellet manufacturers.



- **Biochar as an In-Situ Agronomic Solution:** Biochar production offers a sustainable alternative to direct biomass combustion; roughly 100 kg of dry paddy straw yields around 30 kg of char, which locks carbon away for up to a century while enhancing soil water retention and nutrient efficiency.
- **Logistical and Economic Constraints:** Long-distance transportation of bulky, low-value crop residue consumes profit margins, forcing farmers to bear transport costs while centralized processing plants capture the value addition outside the village economy.
- **Decentralized Village-Scale Processing Model:** A localized, "flour mill" (*chakki*) model brings conversion technologies directly to farms, allowing raw straw to travel minimal distances and retaining economic benefits within rural communities.
- **Build-Operate-Transfer Framework for Community Assets:** Technology providers can establish and run village-scale biochar processing units before transferring operations to Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), or cooperatives.
- **Institutional Role of Panchayats and Government:** State support should focus on establishing quality standards, concessional financing, and training, while Gram Panchayats facilitate local land allocation and logistical coordination.

Essential Definitions

- **Biochar:** A stable, carbon-rich solid substance produced by heating organic biomass (such as crop residues) under oxygen-limited environments via pyrolysis.
- **Pyrolysis:** Thermal decomposition of biomass at elevated temperatures in the absence of oxygen, converting waste straw into biochar, bio-oil, and syngas.
- **Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Model:** A project delivery mechanism where a private entity builds and operates a processing facility for a specified period before transferring ownership to local institutions like FPOs or SHGs.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) Act, 2021:** Governs monitoring, policy formulation, and enforcement mechanisms to curb air pollution and stubble burning in the National Capital Region (NCR) and adjoining areas.
- **Article 48A of the Constitution:** Directs the State to protect and improve the natural environment, safeguard forests, and reduce environmental pollution.
- **Article 51A(g) of the Constitution:** Establishes a fundamental duty for citizens to protect and improve the natural environment, including soil and air ecosystems.
- **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:** Statutory legislation providing framework enforcement against open agricultural residue burning in notified control zones.

Conclusion Transitioning from penalizing stubble burning to decentralizing paddy straw value addition alters economic incentives for farmers. Developing village-scale biochar units managed by FPOs and Panchayats retains wealth within rural ecosystems, mitigates NCR air pollution, and repairs depleted soil health across the Indo-Gangetic plains.



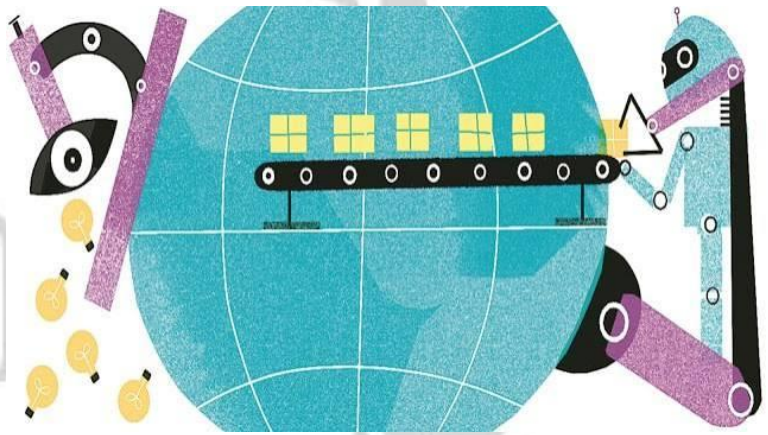
UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III (Environment, Agriculture & Pollution):** Direct relevance for topics covering agricultural residue management, air pollution control models, soil health rejuvenation, biochar applications, and rural technology adoption.
- **GS Paper II (Governance & Decentralization):** Highly applicable for questions on the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), FPOs, SHGs, and community-led sustainable development projects.

9. China, US are in Race to Connect Science with Industry. India Must Catch Up

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Global Science-Industry Fusion:** Major powers are competing to bridge knowledge creation and industrial output; China mobilizes "new quality productive forces" to transition from a manufacturing hub to a science superpower, while the US aims to reintegrate lost manufacturing back with its research ecosystem.
- **Role of Artificial Intelligence:** Both superpowers view AI not merely as a standalone technology, but as a core accelerator fusing with robotics, materials, energy, and biotech to transform the speed of scientific discovery and economic output.
- **India's R&D Investment Gap:** The Economic Survey 2025-26 estimates India's R&D expenditure at 0.64 per cent of GDP, significantly lower than China's 2.8 per cent and the US's 3.5 per cent; in PPP terms, India spends \$75 billion compared to China's \$786 billion and the US's \$782 billion.
- **Private Capital and Institutional Deficit:** Unlike early Indian pioneers (such as Jamsetji Tata and Sir Dorabji Tata who built foundational research bodies), modern domestic private capital rarely funds frontier research, while state-led scientific institutions lack structural reform.
- **Limitations of Technological Isolationism:** Extreme emphasis on "technological sovereignty" risks isolating India from international technology pipelines; India needs dual-track development combining deep global cooperation with domestic capacity building.
- **Strategic Imperative:** To avoid becoming a subaltern to foreign technological monopolies, India must reform its state-dominated research architecture and bridge universities, finance, laboratories, and factories.



Essential Definitions

- **New Quality Productive Forces:** A strategic economic posture driven by advanced scientific innovation, digital technology, high-efficiency manufacturing, and total factor productivity growth.
- **Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD):** The total financial investment made by a country toward research and experimental development within a given fiscal year.
- **Technological Sovereignty:** A policy objective seeking national self-reliance and independence from foreign control across critical technologies, supply chains, and infrastructure.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 51A(h) of the Constitution:** Imposes a fundamental duty on every Indian citizen to develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- **Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) Act, 2023:** Provides the statutory framework to seed, grow, and promote R&D across universities and research institutions while leveraging private sector funding.
- **Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (STIP):** The national strategic roadmap governing institutional research, technology commercialization, and public-private industry linkages.

Conclusion The race between the US and China underscores that technological leadership requires continuous integration of frontier research with scale manufacturing. India must urgently boost its R&D allocation, mobilize private capital investment, and reform legacy research bodies to build a resilient, industry-connected scientific ecosystem.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III (Science & Technology & Economy):** Directly applicable to questions on indigenization of technology, public vs. private R&D spending, research-industry linkages, ANRF execution, and global AI competitiveness.
- **GS Paper II (Governance & International Relations):** Relevant for analyzing international technology partnerships, national innovation policies, and strategic balance in the Indo-Pacific geopolitical landscape.

10. Private Hospitals Halt Ayushman Services Over Unpaid Dues

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Service Suspension by Empanelled Hospitals:** Empanelled private hospitals in Haryana suspended cashless treatment under the Ayushman Bharat scheme for 24 hours on Tuesday to protest against prolonged delays in clearing reimbursement claims.
- **Escalating Financial Burden:** According to the Indian Medical Association (IMA) Haryana chapter, private hospitals face around ₹1,200 crore in unpaid dues pending since January, severely disrupting working capital and operational feasibility.
- **Warning of Indefinite Withdrawal:** The IMA-Hospital Board of India warned that unless outstanding claims are permanently resolved, private healthcare providers will completely withdraw services from September 16.
- **Halt in Claim Submissions:** Highlighting the strike's impact, private facilities withheld around 2,500 daily routine claim filings to signal that healthcare delivery cannot function as uncompensated charity.
- **State Administrative Response:** State Health Department officials disputed complete service disruption claims and invited IMA representatives for formal talks with the CEO of the State Ayushman Health Protection Authority to address billing bottlenecks.





- **Systemic Claim Processing Delays:** While state authorities cite verification requirements, documentation gaps, and central fund release cycles as causes for extended timelines, empanelled providers point out that delayed payments violate prescribed reimbursement schedules.

Essential Definitions

- **Ayushman Bharat - PM-JAY:** A flagship National Health Protection Scheme providing health coverage up to ₹5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to vulnerable families.
- **Empanelled Healthcare Provider (EHCP):** A public or private hospital networked under PM-JAY to deliver cashless and paperless medical services to scheme beneficiaries.
- **State Health Agency (SHA):** The apex body responsible for implementing, managing, and clearing claim reimbursements under PM-JAY at the state level.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 21 of the Indian Constitution:** Encompasses the Right to Health and medical care as integral components of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
- **Article 47 of the Indian Constitution:** Imposes a Directive Principle of State Policy obligating the State to improve public health and raise levels of nutrition and standard of living.
- **Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010:** Regulates service standards, patient rights, and administrative obligations across healthcare facilities.
- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) under PM-JAY:** Prescribes statutory timeframes for claim verification, pre-authorization, and financial settlement to empanelled institutions.

Conclusion The impasse between empanelled private hospitals and state authorities underscores the operational vulnerabilities of public-private partnerships in healthcare. Ensuring timely claim settlements and maintaining transparent audit mechanisms are imperative to protect beneficiary access and preserve the credibility of universal health coverage frameworks.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II (Governance & Social Justice):** Highly relevant for questions on public health delivery systems, implementation challenges of Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY), public-private partnerships (PPP) in social welfare, and issues related to health sector financing.
- **Mains Application:** Provides analytical context for evaluating rights-based healthcare delivery versus institutional sustainability, health administration efficiency, and structural reforms in welfare schemes.

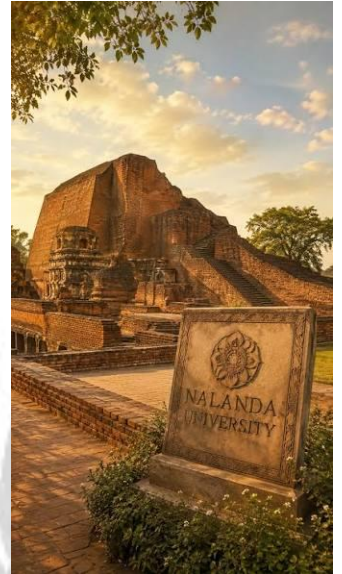
11. In Bishkek, a Lesson from Nalanda

Key Highlights & Summary

- **SCO Summit Strategic Context:** PM Narendra Modi's participation at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit in Bishkek occurs amid global instability, including the Ukraine war and West Asian conflicts involving US, Israel, and Iran.
- **Strategic Autonomy in Action:** India maintains balanced relations by engaging concurrently with leaders of Russia, China, Iran, and Central Asia without letting any single bilateral alignment dictate its broader foreign policy objectives.



- **Geopolitical Significance of Iran:** Pakistan denies India direct land transit access to Central Asia, making Iran critical to regional connectivity projects like the Chabahar Port and the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC).
- **The "Nalanda Approach" Soft Power:** Ancient Nalanda functioned as an Asian knowledge ecosystem; India can project non-coercive influence through university partnerships, joint research, scholar exchanges, and civilisational links.
- **Central Asian Strategic Alignment:** Central Asian Republics maintain ties with Russia and China while seeking wider partnerships, creating a natural opening for India to deepen economic, cultural, and educational engagements.
- **Multimodal Connectivity Imperative:** Reconnecting geographically proximate yet strategically isolated Central Asia requires strengthening Chabahar, INSTC, air corridors, and new multimodal trade routes.



Essential Definitions

- **Strategic Autonomy:** A nation's capacity to pursue its foreign policy goals and form issue-based alliances without being constrained by traditional superpower rivalries or bloc politics.
- **Nalanda Approach:** A diplomatic framework leveraging ancient civilisational memory, shared intellectual traditions, and soft power to foster voluntary regional cooperation without memories of historical domination.
- **INSTC (International North-South Transport Corridor):** A 7,200-km multi-mode ship, rail, and road route for moving freight between India, Iran, Azerbaijan, Russia, Central Asia, and Europe.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 51 of the Indian Constitution:** Directs the State to promote international peace and security, foster peaceful co-existence, and maintain just and honorable relations between nations.
- **UN Charter Principles on Sovereignty:** Guides India's adherence to multilateral rules, non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for territorial integrity within international forums like the SCO.
- **Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs):** Legal frameworks governing trade and investment protections for Indian infrastructure projects abroad, such as the Chabahar Port agreement in Iran.

Conclusion India's engagement at the Bishkek SCO summit demonstrates its ability to balance hard-headed strategic autonomy with civilisational diplomacy. By coupling hard connectivity corridors like INSTC with the intellectual soft power of the Nalanda Approach, India establishes a durable strategic footprint across Eurasia.

UPSC Relevance

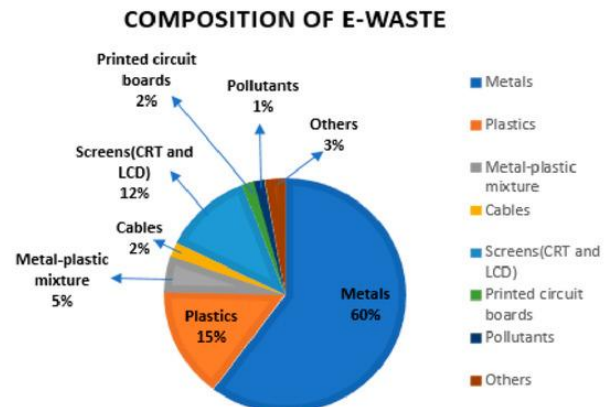
- **GS Paper II (International Relations):** Directly relevant to questions on SCO dynamics, India's Central Asia policy ("Connect Central Asia"), India-Iran strategic relations, INSTC, Chabahar Port, and strategic autonomy.
- **Mains Application:** Serves as analytical material for questions on soft-power diplomacy, civilisational outreach vs. hard infrastructure investment, and balancing major power relations in a multipolar world.



12. The Two Balance Sheets Behind Every E-Waste Decision

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Urban Mining Potential:** Discarded electronic equipment (computers, servers, networking devices) serves as a valuable mine containing critical minerals such as copper, aluminum, gold, silver, and palladium, which are essential for supply-chain resilience.
- **Dual Balance Sheet Concept:** Every e-waste decision creates two balance sheets: a short-term financial balance sheet reflecting immediate transaction costs or resale values, and a long-term strategic balance sheet measuring resource security, environmental sustainability, and industrial capability.
- **Flaws of Lowest-Cost Procurement:** Traditional public and private procurement models prioritize lowest visible acquisition/disposal costs (L1 principle) or maximum resale value, ignoring long-term liabilities like data breach risks, environmental degradation, and strategic mineral loss.
- **Imperative of Life-Cycle Costing:** Transitioning to life-cycle costing and value-based procurement turns procurement into an active tool of industrial policy, rewarding recycling efficiency, traceability, and technological capability.
- **Reform in EPR Framework:** Judging Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) compliance solely by the cheapest available certificate rewards lowest-cost operators rather than advanced recyclers capable of extracting strategic raw materials.
- **Economic Cost of Environmental Neglect:** Short-term savings achieved via unsafe e-waste handling convert into long-term public health costs, remediation expenditures, higher compliance burdens, and strategic dependence on foreign raw materials.



Essential Definitions

- **Urban Mining:** The process of reclaiming and recovering valuable raw materials, critical minerals, and precious metals from discarded electronic waste and end-of-life products instead of extracting virgin ore from nature.
- **Life-Cycle Costing (LCC):** An economic evaluation method that accounts for all costs associated with an asset over its entire life cycle, including acquisition, operation, maintenance, data security, and end-of-life disposal/recycling.
- **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR):** A policy approach under which producers are given significant responsibility—financial and physical—for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022:** Regulates the environmentally sound management of e-waste, mandates target-based EPR certificates, and restricts hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing.
- **National Mineral Policy, 2019:** Emphasizes domestic resource security, secondary scrap recycling, and sustainable management of critical and strategic minerals.

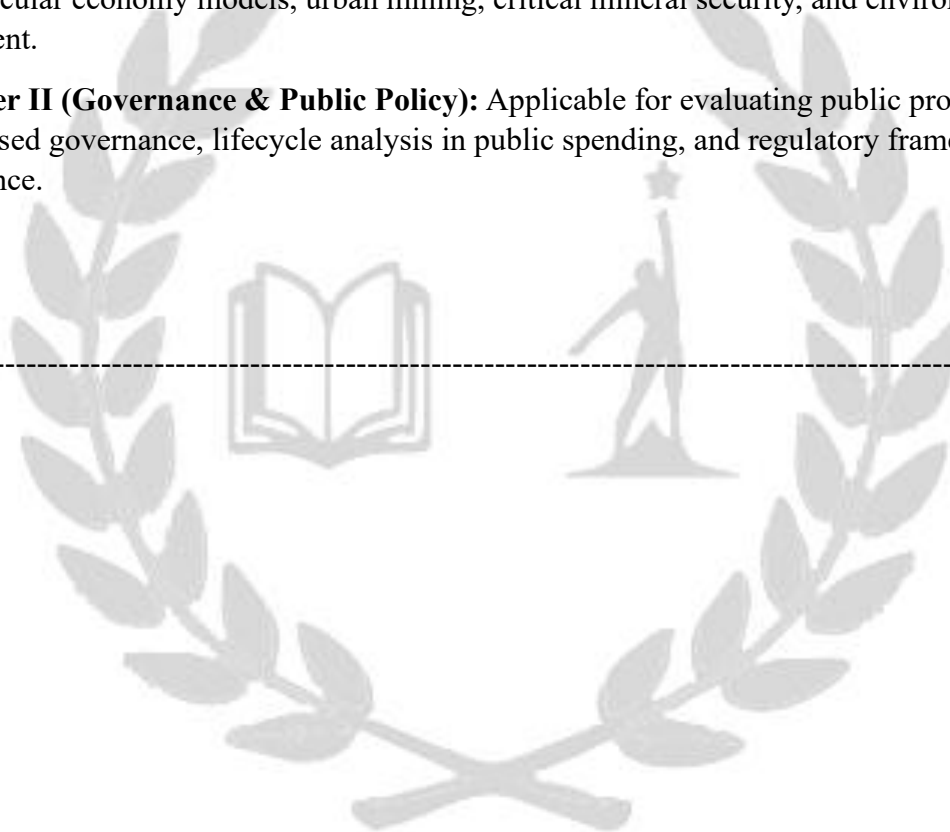


- **Article 48A of the Indian Constitution:** Directs the State to protect and improve the environment, safeguard natural resources, and minimize toxic industrial pollution.
- **Article 51A(g) of the Indian Constitution:** Casts a fundamental duty on every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment, including rivers, forests, and wildlife.

Conclusion Electronic waste must no longer be treated as a routine disposal burden or a mere source of immediate scrap revenue. Embracing value-based procurement, robust EPR enforcement, and urban mining infrastructure will protect domestic cybersecurity, secure critical mineral supply chains, and minimize long-term environmental liabilities.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III (Environment & Economy):** Highly relevant for questions on e-waste management rules, circular economy models, urban mining, critical mineral security, and environmental impact assessment.
- **GS Paper II (Governance & Public Policy):** Applicable for evaluating public procurement reforms, value-based governance, lifecycle analysis in public spending, and regulatory frameworks for EPR compliance.



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