

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



03
SEPTEMBER



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

आलोस हक्सले:

“

इस दुनिया में केवल एक ही
कोना है जिसे सुधारने का
आप पक्का दावा कर सकते हैं,
और वह हैं आप खुद।

”



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. जिला निर्यात केंद्र (DEH) पहल
2. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य ✓

Economy
→ I.R.

PI 13

Polity

THE HINDU

SL स्यातपथीग



Economy

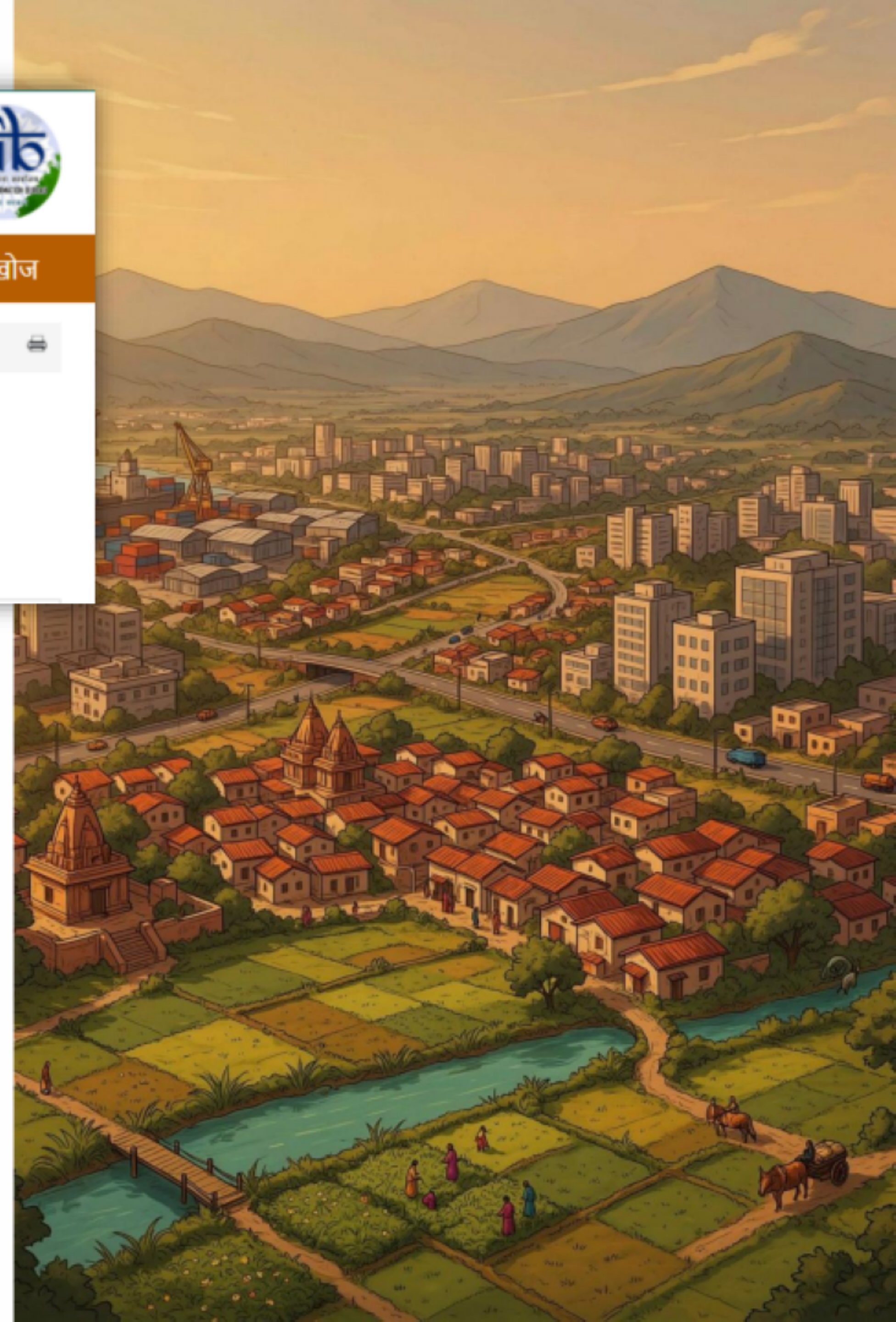
ज़िला निर्यात केंद्र

हर जिले का भारत के निर्यात केंद्र के तौर पर रूपांतरण

Posted On: 02 SEP 2026 11:38AM

2017

2026





चर्चा में क्यों?

पारंपरिक रूप से भारत का निर्यात कुछ चुनिंदा औद्योगिक केंद्रों और बंदरगाह शहरों तक ही सीमित रहा है, जिसके कारण छोटे शहर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और दूरदराज के जिले अपनी भारी क्षमता के बावजूद वैश्विक व्यापार के नक्शे से अछूते रह गए थे। इस ऐतिहासिक असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 'जिला निर्यात केंद्र' (District as Export Hub - DEH) पहल की शुरुआत की गई है।



'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' (ODOP) के विचार पर आधारित यह पहल प्रत्येक जिले को केवल उत्पादन इकाई के बजाय एक सक्रिय 'निर्यात नियोजन केंद्र' के रूप में परिवर्तित करती है। वर्ष 2024-25 में भारत का कुल वस्तु एवं सेवा निर्यात 825.25 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के उच्चतम स्तर पर पहुँच गया है और 2025-26 में इसके 863.11 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुँचने का अनुमान है। इस तेज गति को और अधिक समावेशी, विकेंद्रीकृत और वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने में DEH एक रीढ़ की हड्डी की तरह कार्य कर रहा है।

825.25B

2024-25 निर्यात (USD)

वस्तु एवं सेवा निर्यात का उच्चतम स्तर

863.11B

2025-26 अनुमान (USD)

अनुमानित निर्यात लक्ष्य

770+

जिले कवर

जनवरी 2026 तक DEH के अंतर्गत



DEH का वैचारिक विकास और ओडीओपी से जुड़ाव

जिला निर्यात केंद्र (DEH) की कहानी 'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' (ODOP) योजना से शुरू होती है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रत्येक जिले से एक विशिष्ट स्थानीय उत्पाद की पहचान कर उसकी ब्रांडिंग और प्रचार करना था।

व्यापक दृष्टिकोण

विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (DGFT) के वाणिज्य विभाग के तहत DEH इस स्थानीय पहचान को वैश्विक बाजारों से जोड़ता है।

वित्तीय ढांचा

DEH को एक अलग वित्तपोषण योजना के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि एक समन्वय ढांचे (Coordination Framework) के रूप में अभिकल्पित किया गया है। यह कई चल रही केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं की निधियों का अभिसरण (Convergence) कर जमीनी स्तर पर निर्यात और रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करता है।

विस्तार

जनवरी 2026 तक यह पहल देश भर के 770 से अधिक जिलों को कवर कर चुकी है, जो इसके व्यापक एकीकरण को दर्शाती है।

बहु-स्तरीय संस्थागत संरचना

DEH केंद्र, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर एक सुदृढ़ त्रि-स्तरीय समन्वय प्रणाली के माध्यम से संचालित होता है:

राष्ट्रीय स्तर ✓

वाणिज्य विभाग समग्र नीतिगत दिशा-निर्देश तय करता है, जबकि DGFT इसका कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी करता है।

राज्य स्तर

राज्य निर्यात संवर्धन समितियाँ (SEPCs) कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करती हैं और विभिन्न विभागों के बीच तालमेल बिठाती हैं।

जिला स्तर

जिला निर्यात संवर्धन समितियाँ (DEPCs) स्थानीय स्तर पर निर्यात संभावनाओं की तलाश करती हैं और बाधाओं को दूर करती हैं।

मार्च 2026 तक 590 जिलों के लिए 'जिला निर्यात एक्शन प्लान' (DEAP) के मसौदे तैयार हो चुके हैं, जिनमें से 249 को औपचारिक रूप से अपनाया जा चुका है।



उत्पाद मानचित्रण (Product Mapping) और स्थानीय विविधता

DEH स्थानीय उत्पादों और जीआई (GI) टैग वाली वस्तुओं की पहचान कर लक्षित रणनीतियाँ तैयार करता है। विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रमुख जिलों में चिन्हित कुछ प्रमुख उत्पाद इस प्रकार हैं:

जिला	राज्य	प्रमुख उत्पाद / शिल्प
साबरकांठा	गुजरात	सिरेमिक और टाइलें, आलू
अरावली	गुजरात	खनिज, कृषि-प्रसंस्करण, कांच और टाइलें
जलगांव	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव केला, जलगांव भरित बैंगन
आगर मालवा	मध्य प्रदेश	संतरा
बस्तर	छत्तीसगढ़	बस्तर लोहे का शिल्प, चावल, ज्वार, मक्का
जामतारा	झारखंड	बांस का शिल्प, काजू



ई-कोसिस्टम का सुदृढ़ीकरण और डिजिटल निर्यात

केवल उत्पादों की पहचान पर्याप्त नहीं है, बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों और रसद (Logistics) की चुनौतियों से निपटना भी आवश्यक है:

वैश्विक मानक अनुपालन

DEH गुणवत्ता मानकों, परीक्षण सुविधाओं, पैकेजिंग और प्रमाणन के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाता है।

डिजिटल और कूरियर सहयोग

अमेज़ॅन, शिपरोकेट और डीएचएल जैसे ई-कॉमर्स दिग्गजों के साथ साझेदारी से एमएसएमई को किफायती कूरियर विकल्प मिलते हैं। इसके अलावा, डाक घर निर्यात केंद्र छोटे पैमाने के निर्यातकों के लिए दस्तावेजीकरण और कम लागत वाली डाक सेवाएँ सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं।

क्षमता निर्माण

DGFT के क्षेत्रीय प्राधिकरण ECGC, FIEO, MPEDA, MSME मंत्रालय, इंडिया पोस्ट और एक्जिम बैंक जैसे साझेदारों के साथ मिलकर प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित कर रहे हैं।

विशेष रणनीतिक साझेदारियाँ (GRID कार्यक्रम)

चुनिदा जिलों में निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को गति देने के लिए DGFT ने एक्जिम बैंक के साथ साझेदारी की है। इसके तहत एक्जिम बैंक के विकास के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर पहल (GRID) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत छह जिलों—अनंतपुर, रायपुर, सोलन, तिरुप्पुर, कानपुर और कोल्हापुर—का चयन किया गया है। यह पहल क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट बाधाओं को दूर कर निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाती है।



इसके अतिरिक्त, 1 जून 2026 से शुरू किए गए परिणाम-उन्मुख और नृणवद्ध दृष्टिकोण के तहत 27 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के जिलों में नए निर्यातकों के पंजीकरण और जीआई उत्पादों के संवर्धन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

चुनौतियाँ और आगे की राह

यद्यपि DEH ने विकेंद्रीकृत व्यापार को नई गति दी है, फिर भी कुछ व्यावहारिक चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं:

लॉजिस्टिक्स और कोल्ड-चेन की कमी

दूरदराज के ग्रामीण जिलों में आधुनिक भंडारण, परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं और कोल्ड-चेन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का अभाव अभी भी एक बड़ी बाधा है।



वैश्विक अनुपालन और वित्तीय साक्षरता

छोटे कारीगरों और एमएसएमई में जटिल अंतरराष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मानकों, डिजिटल भुगतान सुरक्षा और विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय नियमों को लेकर जागरूकता की कमी है।

बाजार की अनिश्चितता

वैश्विक भू-राजनीतिक तनावों और माल दुलाई दरों में उतार-चढ़ाव से स्थानीय उत्पादकों को बचाए रखने के लिए निरंतर वित्तीय सुरक्षा और संस्थागत समर्थन की आवश्यकता है।

निष्कर्ष

'जिला निर्यात केंद्र' (DEH) पहल भारत के आर्थिक परिदृश्य में एक पैराडाइम शिफ्ट (विशिष्ट बदलाव) का प्रतीक है।



यह महानगरों पर आर्थिक निर्भरता को कम कर देश के हर कोने को वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला (Global Value Chain) का हिस्सा बना रही है।
केंद्र, राज्यों और जिलों के बीच मजबूत समन्वय, डिजिटल एकीकरण और जमीनी स्तर पर क्षमता निर्माण के बल पर यह पहल भारत को 1
ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के निर्यात लक्ष्य और 'विकसित भारत 2047' के आत्मनिर्भर दृष्टिकोण की ओर अत्यंत मजबूती से अग्रसर कर रही है।

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा अभ्यास प्रश्न

यह पहल  शुद्ध
ले कापके जिले का उत्पाद बनाएँ

प्रश्न: 'जिला निर्यात केंद्र' पहल के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह पहल 'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' के विचार पर आधारित है और प्रत्येक जिले को एक 'निर्यात नियोजन केंद्र' के रूप में परिवर्तित करती है।
2. DEH को एक अलग ~~केंद्रीय वित्तपोषण योजना~~ के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है, जो विशेष रूप से केवल अंतरराष्ट्रीय सॉल्यूटिव्स के लिए धन आवंटित करता है। ~~✗~~
3. विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय ने इस पहल के तहत चुनिंदा जिलों में निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को गति देने के लिए एक्जिम बैंक के 'GRID' (विकास के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर पहल) कार्यक्रम के साथ साझेदारी की है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a)

केवल 1 और 2

(b)

केवल 2 और 3

(c)

केवल 1 और 3

(d)

1, 2 और 3

मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न

Yi-HW
Youtube CB

प्रश्न: भारत के पारंपरिक निर्यात प्रारूप में महानगरों और औद्योगिक समूहों की केंद्रीयता को बदलते हुए, 'जिला निर्यात केंद्र' पहल किस प्रकार समावेशी आर्थिक विकास और विकेंद्रीकरण को बढ़ावा दे रही है? इसके समक्ष मौजूद प्रमुख संरचनात्मक और व्यावहारिक चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए भारत के 1 ट्रिलियन डॉलर के निर्यात लक्ष्य में इसकी भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Can jurists be appointed as Supreme Court judges?

Why has the provision allowing distinguished jurists to be appointed as SC judges remained unused?

Aaratrika Bhasumik

The story so far:

Supreme Court judge Justice Ujjal Bhuyan on Sunday questioned why a constitutional provision allowing a "distinguished jurist" to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court has remained unused for more than 75 years. Addressing the 13th convocation of National Law University, Delhi's LL.M. programme, Justice Bhuyan pointed out that Article 124(3) of the Constitution permits the appointment of a person who, in the President's opinion, is a "distinguished jurist" as a Supreme Court judge. However, no legal academic has so far been elevated to the top court under this provision.

What does the Constitution stipulate?

Article 124(3) of the Constitution lays down three routes through which a

person may qualify for appointment as a Supreme Court judge – a person must have served as a High Court judge for at least five years, practised as an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years, or be, in the opinion of the President, a "distinguished jurist".

The provision, however, does not define who qualifies as a "distinguished jurist" or prescribe any minimum period of professional experience for such a person. Its inclusion as a separate category nevertheless indicates that the framers contemplated a route to the Supreme Court beyond the conventional pathways of judicial service and legal practice, potentially opening the door to eminent legal scholars and academics.

What do Constituent Assembly debates reflect?

The "distinguished jurist" category was added to the list of persons eligible for

appointment to the Supreme Court in the draft Constitution. The Constituent Assembly debates reflect that this was intended to bring diversity in professional backgrounds among those appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Moving the amendment on May 24, 1949, Constituent Assembly member H.V. Kamath said it sought "to open a wider field of choice" for Supreme Court appointments. He noted that persons with "outstanding legal and juristic learning" were "not necessarily confined to judges or advocates", pointing to the selection of judges of the International Court of Justice on similar terms.

The Constituent Assembly debates also referred to the appointment of Felix Frankfurter to the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Frankfurter, who had been a professor at Harvard Law School for 25 years, as an Associate Justice of the U.S.

Supreme Court. Justice Frankfurter went on to become a noted advocate of the doctrine of judicial restraint – the principle that courts should respect the domain of the elected legislature and the executive, and exercise restraint in interfering with their decisions.

Assembly member M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar cited Justice Frankfurter's appointment as a "novel experiment" that had worked well, noting that legal expertise was not confined to practising lawyers or judges.

Can a 'distinguished jurist' be appointed as a High Court judge?

The Constituent Assembly had also considered allowing "distinguished jurists" to be appointed as High Court judges. On June 7, 1949, Professor Shibban Lal Saksena moved an amendment proposing their inclusion among those eligible for appointment to a High Court. The proposal, however, was not accepted.

Nearly three decades later, the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, enacted during the Emergency, amended Article 217, which lays down the qualifications for appointment as a High Court judge. The amendment allowed a person who was, in the opinion of the President, a "distinguished jurist" to be appointed to a High Court. The provision came into force in January 1977 but was omitted by the Constitution (Forty-fourth

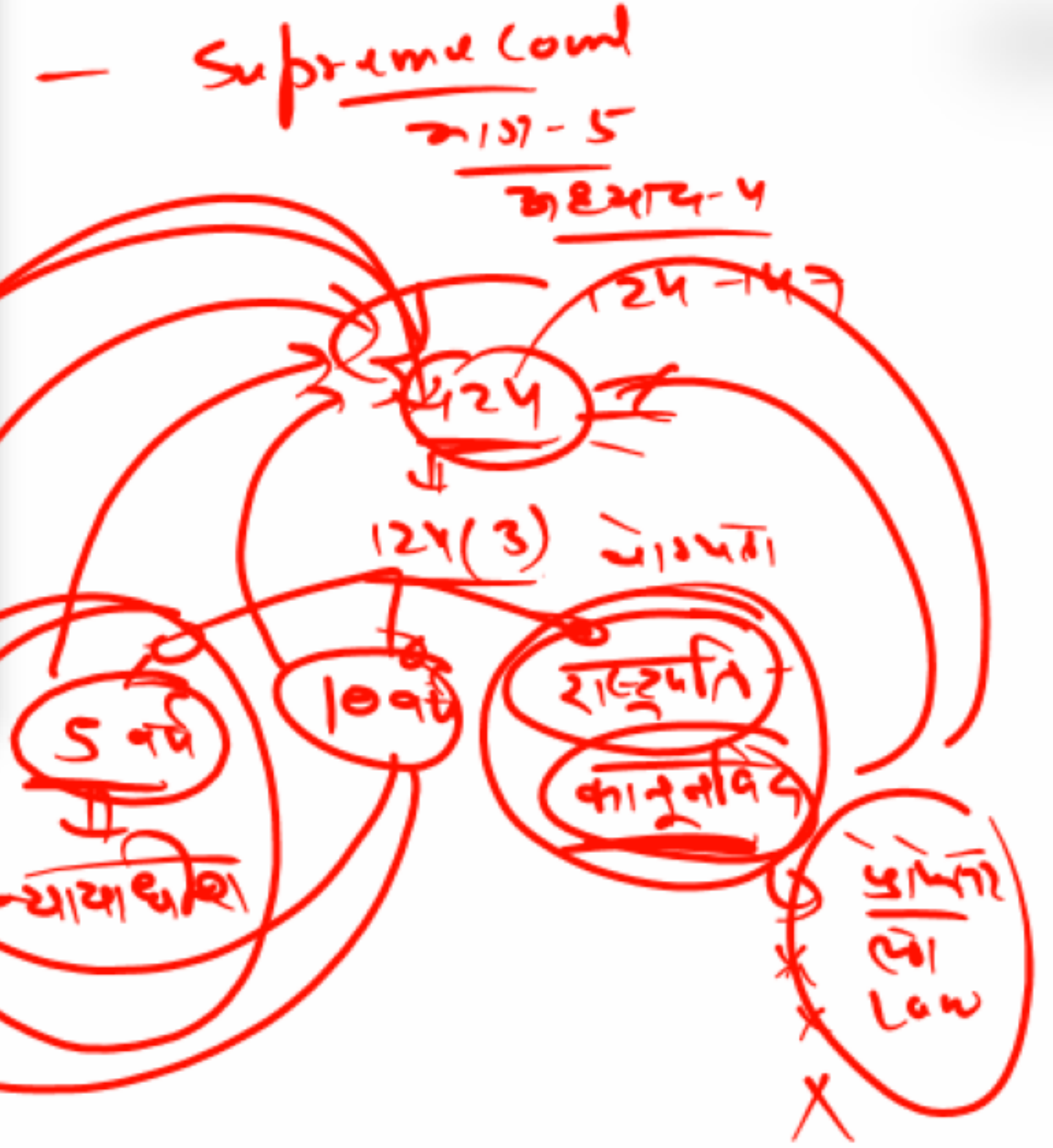
Amendment) Act, 1978.

What limits the use of this provision?

Despite being part of the Constitution since its inception, the provision has never been invoked. Supreme Court judges have overwhelmingly been appointed from among High Court judges, with only 11 advocates directly elevated from the Bar.

The appointment process itself may also help explain why the provision has remained unused, since a jurist would first have to be recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium. Legal scholar Upendra Baxi, whose possible appointment to the court never materialised, described the provision as a "dead issue" in a 2015 interview with LiveLaw.

Another concern is that legal academics may lack courtroom and procedural experience. However, full-time law teachers themselves face restrictions on practising as advocates. Under Rule 49 of the Bar Council of India Rules, an advocate who takes up full-time salaried employment must cease to practise while such employment continues. In 2019, the Consortium of National Law Universities sought a relaxation of this restriction to allow full-time faculty to practise in court and bridge the divide between "law in books" and "law in action".



सुप्रीम कोर्ट में "प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविद्" (Distinguished Jurist) की नियुक्ति

1. चर्चा क्यों शुरू हुई?

- सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज जस्टिस उज्ज्वल भूयान (Justice Ujjal Bhuyan) ने नेशनल लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी (NLU) दिल्ली के दीक्षांत समारोह में सवाल उठाया कि संविधान में प्रावधान होने के बावजूद पिछले 76 वर्षों में किसी भी लीगल प्रोफेसर या कानूनविद को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज नहीं बनाया गया है।

- 2. संविधान क्या कहता है? (Article 124(3))** संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124(3) के अनुसार, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज बनने के लिए 3 रास्ते हैं:
 - कम से कम **5 साल** तक किसी हाई कोर्ट का जज रहा हो।
 - कम से कम **10 साल** तक किसी हाई कोर्ट में चकील रहा हो।
 - या राष्ट्रपति की राय में एक **"प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविद्" (Distinguished Jurist)** हो।
- संविधान में **"प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविद्"** शब्द की कोई स्पष्ट परिभाषा या अनुभव की समय-सीमा तय नहीं की गई है।

3. संविधान सभा की बहस

- **24 मई 1949:** एच.वी. कामथ ने इस प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव रखा था ताकि जजों की नियुक्ति में केवल वकीलों और जजों तक सीमित न रहकर विविधता लाई जा सके।
- **अमेरिका का उदाहरण:** संविधान सभा में अमेरिकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज फेलिक्स फ्रैंकफर्टर (Felix Frankfurter) का उदाहरण दिया गया था, जो हार्वर्ड लॉ स्कूल में 25 साल तक प्रोफेसर रहे थे और जिन्हें राष्ट्रपति एफ.डी. रूजवेल्ट ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज नियुक्त किया था।

4. क्या हाई कोर्ट के लिए ऐसा प्रावधान है?

- मूल संविधान में हाई कोर्ट के लिए ऐसा नियम नहीं था।
- 1976 में 42वें संविधान संशोधन के तहत अनुच्छेद 217 में यह जोड़ा गया था, लेकिन 1978 में 44वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा इसे हटा दिया गया।

5. यह प्रावधान लागू क्यों नहीं हो पाया?

- **कॉलेजियम प्रणाली:** जज बनने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट कॉलेजियम की सिफारिश जरूरी होती है, लेकिन कॉलेजियम ने हमेशा हाई कोर्ट के जजों और वकीलों को ही प्राथमिकता दी (बार से केवल 11 वकील सीधे पदोन्नत हुए हैं)।
- **कोर्टरूम अनुभव की कमी:** कानूनी शिक्षाविदों (Academics) के पास अदालती कार्यवाही और प्रक्रियात्मक अनुभव (Procedural Experience) की कमी मानी जाती है।
- **बार काउंसिल के नियम (Rule 49):** बार काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के नियम 49 के तहत, यदि कोई व्यक्ति पूर्णकालिक (Full-time) प्रोफेसर या वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी बनता है, तो वह अदालत में वकालत नहीं कर सकता।

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124(3) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रपति की राय में एक 'प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविद्' (Distinguished Jurist) को सीधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। ✓
2. संविधान में 'प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविद्' बनने के लिए न्यूनतम ~~15~~ वर्षों के शिक्षण या शोध अनुभव की शर्त रखी गई है। ✗
3. भारत के न्यायिक इतिहास में अब तक केवल तीन 'प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविदों' को इस प्रावधान के तहत नियुक्त किया गया है। ✓

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. 1, 2 और 3
- D. केवल 1 और 2

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 124(3) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रपति की राय में एक 'प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविद्' (Distinguished Jurist) को सीधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किया जा सकता है।
2. संविधान में 'प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविद्' बनने के लिए न्यूनतम 15 वर्षों के शिक्षण या शोध अनुभव की शर्त रखी गई है।
3. भारत के न्यायिक इतिहास में अब तक केवल तीन 'प्रतिष्ठित कानूनविदों' को इस प्रावधान के तहत नियुक्त किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

- A. केवल 1
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. 1, 2 और 3
- D. केवल 1 और 2

- मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न
- 'भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 124(3)(c) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विद्वतापूर्ण विविधता लाने की मंशा रखता है, फिर भी यह एक मृतप्राय प्रावधान बना हुआ है।' व्याख्या कीजिए। (150 शब्द / 10 अंक)

Youtube Home
→

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

UN sets pathway to tackle 'inevitable breach' of the 1.5°C global warming limit

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Warning that a possible breach of the 1.5 degrees Celsius global warming limit will bring irreversible ecological losses that no adaptation initiatives could undo, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on Wednesday, for the first time, set out a detailed "overshoot, peak, and decline" pathway.

The pathway projects a trajectory where the world overshoots the 2015 Paris Agreement's central goal of limiting the rise in average global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels – which a UNEP report said was now unavoidable. The pathway seeks to hold peak temperatures after the overshoot as low as possible and then bring it back down below the limit by 2100.

The report, *Limiting Overshoot*, said global warming would cross 1.5 degrees Celsius "in the next few years". Even a scenario in which every country delivers on its national climate plan and net-zero target puts peak warming at 1.8 degrees Celsius, it said. According to the report, current policies point to a rise of about 2.6 degrees Celsius by 2100 with a range of 1.9–3.6 degrees Celsius.

"Overshoot, peak, and decline", the report said, "is by no means an acceptable or preferred pathway; it is simply the best remaining option". "This summer's scorching heat, raging wildfires, and deadly floods are a warning of



what lies ahead. We must make the overshoot as small and short as possible," UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said in a statement.

The diplomatic grounds for that framing were laid at the 30th UN Climate Change Conference, COP30, held in 2025 in Brazil's Belém, where the consensus "Global Mutirão (collective effort)" decision became the first COP text to concede that a temporary overshoot of the 1.5 degrees Celsius limit was likely, given how fast the remaining carbon budget was being spent.

Compounding costs

Given that cuts alone will no longer suffice, a steep scaling up of nature-based removals such as large reforestation programmes was needed, COP30 CEO Ana Toni said.

The UNEP report suggested that time spent above 1.5 degrees Celsius carries compounding costs such as faster sea-level rise,

coral reef collapse, glacier loss exceeding a quarter of global mass by 2100, declines of up to 14% in global food production by 2050 without effective adaptation, and rising odds of irreversible tipping points in the West Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets, the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation and the Amazon.

Moreover, it gets harder to roll back the effects of a tonne of emitted carbon. The report said every five years of continued high emissions adds roughly 0.1°C to peak warming. Reversing that same 0.1°C afterwards means pulling about 220 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide back out of the atmosphere over and above whatever is still being emitted.

The report, in a first for the UN, placed significant stress on methane, which contributes about 0.5°C of warming. Cutting it is described as the most effective way to slow warming in the near term.

Ecology & Environment
UN - UNEP
↳ Report

YouTube Homework

- UNEP

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

UN - UNEP

- रिपोर्ट का शीर्षक: Limiting Overshoot
- जारी करने की तिथि: 2 सितंबर 2026
- जारीकर्ता संस्था: संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (UNEP)

1.5°C की सीमा का उल्लंघन (Crossing the 1.5°C Limit)

- अनिवार्य उल्लंघन: रिपोर्ट स्पष्ट करती है कि वैश्विक तापमान का पूर्व-औद्योगिक स्तर से 1.5°C से अधिक बढ़ना अब तय है और यह अगले कुछ वर्षों में ही घटित होगा।
- तापमान का शिखर (Peak Warming): सबसे सकारात्मक परिदृश्य में भी तापमान वृद्धि 1.8°C तक पहुंचेगी, जबकि वर्तमान नीतियों के तहत यह 2.6°C तक पहुंच सकती है।

'ओवरशूट, पीक एंड डिक्लाइन' मार्ग

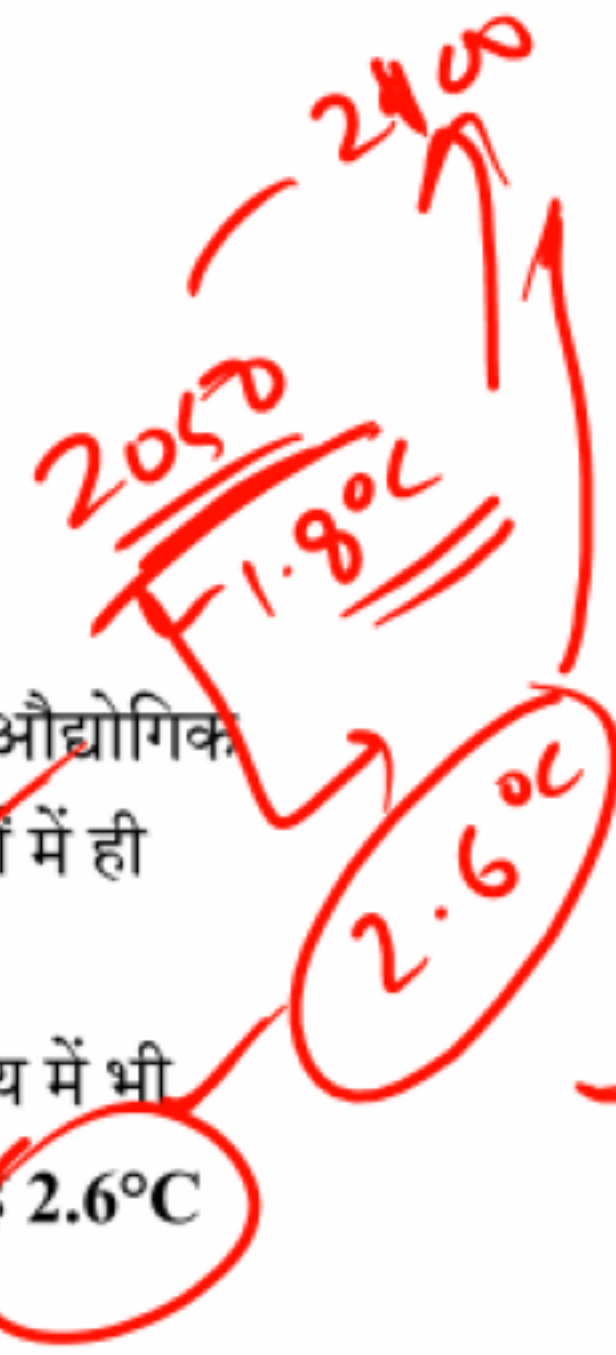
- नया दृष्टिकोण: UNEP ने पहली बार एक रणनीतिक ढांचा प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य तापमान को 1.5°C से ऊपर जाने देना, उसे न्यूनतम स्तर पर रोकना (Peak), और फिर घटाकर (Decline) पुनः 1.5°C से नीचे लाना है।
- समय और तीव्रता कम करना: मुख्य चुनौती अब यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि यह 'ओवरशूट' कम से कम समय और कम से कम तापमान वृद्धि के साथ समाप्त हो।

गंभीर जोखिम और अपूरणीय क्षति

- टिपिंग पॉइंट्स (Tipping Points): तापमान में अस्थायी वृद्धि से भी ग्लेशियरों के पिघलने, अमेज़न वर्षावनों के विनाश और समुद्री धाराओं के टूटने जैसी अपरिवर्तनीय प्राकृतिक तबाही का जोखिम बढ़ जाता है।
- खाद्य और आर्थिक संकट: प्रभावी अनुकूलन के बिना 2050 तक वैश्विक खाद्य उत्पादन में 14% तक की गिरावट आ सकती है।

मुख्य सिफारिशें

- मीथेन उत्सर्जन में कटौती: अल्पकालिक तापमान वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए मीथेन (Methane) उत्सर्जन में त्वरित कटौती को सबसे प्रभावी तरीका बताया गया है।
- नेट-नेगेटिव उत्सर्जन (Net-Negative Emissions): केवल नेट-जीरो पर्याप्त नहीं होगा; वातावरण से CO₂ निकालने की तकनीकों (Carbon Dioxide Removal - CDR) को बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करना अनिवार्य होगा।



2070

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Q. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए:
उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

रिपोर्ट (Report)	जारीकर्ता संस्था (Organization)
1. ग्लोबल एनवायरनमेंट आउटलुक (Global Environment Outlook)	संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (UNEP)
2. एमिशन गैप रिपोर्ट (Emissions Gap Report)	विश्व मौसम विज्ञान संगठन (WMO) → UNEP
3. अडैप्टेशन गैप रिपोर्ट (Adaptation Gap Report)	संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (UNEP)

- (a) केवल एक
- (b) केवल दो**
- (c) सभी तीन
- (d) कोई भी नहीं

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

SC orders oversight of Bar Council decisions

Advocate Manan Mishra is only pro tem chief of lawyers' body, the Supreme Court emphasises

Court directs BCI to consult Attorney-General, Solicitor-General on policy issues until elections

Petitioners raised allegations against BCI Pearl First Trust in which Mishra is 'managing trustee'

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday made it clear that senior advocate Manan Kumar Mishra is serving only as the "pro tem" chairperson of the Bar Council of India (BCI) until fresh elections are held and directed the apex lawyers' body to consult the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General before taking any major policy decisions in the interim.

The hearing before a three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant saw petitioners, including young lawyers, raise allegations, including the formation of the BCI Pearl First Trust in 2020 in which Mr. Mishra, also a BJP Rajya Sabha member, and other BCI office-bearers are "permanent managing trustees"; a "tie-up" between the Trust and the Goa government to set up a university on 56 acres of

land in the State; "jolting" expenditures on felicitations "running into crores"; and an extension of the tenure of BCI chairperson/vice-chairperson to five years.

Justice Joymalya Bagchi, part of the Bench, said the top court did not want to encourage "shadow-boxing" around these allegations, but would certainly intervene to "maintain the institutional integrity and credibility" of the BCI till the next bar body elections.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mishra and the current office-bearers would continue pro tem to ensure the BCI's day-to-day functioning.

"You are a pro tem chairperson. Your term is co-terminus with the elections. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, as permanent ex-officio members of the BCI, would be given prior notice by you and invited to participate in any decision-making process having a policy

Under scrutiny

The BCI chief, Manan Kumar Mishra, recently earned public ire with an attempt to ban the enrolment of NALSAR graduates

Allegations raised by petitioners in SC:

- Extension of the tenure of the BCI chairperson and vice-chairperson to five years

- Formation of the BCI Pearl First Trust in which Mr. Mishra and other BCI office-bearers are "permanent managing trustees"

- Tie-up between the Trust and the Goa government to set up a university on 56 acres of land in the State

- "Jolting" expenditures on felicitations "running into crores"



The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, as permanent ex-officio members of the BCI, would be given prior notice by you and invited to participate in any decision-making process having a policy impact

JUSTICE JOYMALYA BAGCHI

impact... After all, the Attorney-General is as much a member of the BCI as the chairperson is," Justice Bagchi observed.

NALSAR controversy

Mr. Mishra, as the head of the BCI, had recently earned public ire with an aborted attempt to ban the professional enrolment of the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research's (NALSAR) batch of 2026. The students had objected to having CJI Kant over for their convocation.

They had dissented against the CJI's oral remarks, terming youths as "cockroaches" and "parasites". Students of other premier National Law Universities, like those in Delhi and Bengaluru, too had expressed solidarity with their NALSAR counterparts.

Significantly, questions had cropped up on whether Mr. Mishra had acted on his own. Even CJI Kant had backed the students' right to protest. Mr. Mishra eventually had to issue an apology.

Senior advocate Gopal Sankaranarayanan questioned the constitution of the Pearl First Trust and the self-assignment of BCI members as trustees "in perpetuation". He said the financial assets and incomes of the earlier BCI Trust were transferred to the new Trust.

"Even after the expiry of their tenures, these people would continue to be permanent managing trustees," he submitted.

"Can elected members become permanent trus-

tees beyond their capacity?" Justice Bagchi questioned.

Senior advocate Madhavi Divan said the financial expenditures pulled out from BCI records were "jolting".

Concentration of power

Senior advocate Shobha Gupta, also for petitioners, said what has been seen over the years was "concentration of powers".

Ms. Gupta, along with advocates Deepak Prakash and Sriram Parakkat, questioned the "uninterrupted continuity" of Mr. Mishra for more than 12 years as the BCI chairperson since November 2014.

"The current term as chairperson of BCI started from April 17, 2025. In view of the mandate of Rule 12 (2), Chapter I, Part II of the Bar Council of India Rules, the maximum period of tenure of Chairperson of BCI is two years, but a gazette notification of April 21, 2025 notified the tenure of

chairperson and vice-chairperson till April 16, 2030," she submitted.

Senior advocates Manind Singh and Guru Krishnakumar, appearing for the BCI, said they welcomed the direction to take the concurrence of the highest law officers in policy matters.

The court further directed the Chief Justices of High Courts to complete the co-option of two women members to State Bar Councils within a fortnight. Following which, State Bar Councils must notify their new composition within a week.

The court paved the way for time-bound elections to the central and State-level bar bodies.

It ordered that the newly constituted State Bar Councils must elect their chairperson, vice-chairperson, other office-bearers and one representative to the BCI within three weeks of notification of their composition.

YouTube Homework

AGI

SG

BCI

SBC

एडवोकेट एम - 1961

महान्यायवादी - अनुच्छेद 165 का 1

अनुच्छेद 165 का 1

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

INBRIEF



Aero India 2027 to be held in Bengaluru from February 8

Aero India, Asia's largest air show and among the world's premier aerospace and defence exhibitions, will return for its 16th edition at Air Force Station, Yelahanka, in Bengaluru from February 8 to 12, 2027. Exhibitor registrations are scheduled to begin on September 3, 2026. A major attraction of the event will be aerial displays by the Indian Air Force and participating international flying teams. Aero India 2027 is being organised by the Department of Defence Production under the Ministry of Defence.

Aero India - 2027

→ एर्रो इंडिया का 16वाँ संस्करण
दुनिया के एर डिफेंस - यहाँ

→ 8-12 - February - 2027
→ Bengaluru -

16th edition



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Pichavaram mangroves valued at ₹2,485 crore: study

K.C. Deepika
BENGALURU

How valuable are mangroves? A recent study of the Pichavaram mangrove ecosystem in Tamil Nadu estimated its total economic value (TEV) at ₹2,485.38 crore, with a per hectare value of ₹1.83 crore, reflecting the ecological, economic, and social benefits it provides.

The Pichavaram Mangrove Forest is deemed one of the most ecologically significant coastal wetland ecosystems in India and plays a vital role in supporting biodiversity conservation, fisheries productivity, coastal protection, climate regulation,

blue carbon sequestration, and livelihood security for coastal communities.

"Mangrove ecosystems provide a wide range of provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural ecosystem services that contribute significantly to ecological sustainability and human well-being. Despite their importance, many ecosystem services remain undervalued in conventional development planning because several ecological benefits are non-market in nature and are not reflected in market transactions," says the study "Economic valuation and blue carbon assessment of ecosystem services (ESV) in the Pichavaram



Green gold: Pichavaram Mangrove Forest is a highly significant coastal wetland ecosystem in India. FILE PHOTO

Mangrove Forest".

The study, by M. Balasubramanian, Associate Professor, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, was funded by

the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Forest Genetics Division, Coimbatore. It was based on primary and secondary data; primary information was collected from 302 households across five mangrove-de-

pendent villages: MOK Thittu, Kalaigai Nagar, Chinnavaikal, Patriadi, and Mudasalodai.

Carbon sink

"The blue carbon assessment highlights the critical role of the Pichavaram mangroves as a significant natural carbon sink and a valuable climate regulation asset," says the study.

The analysis further revealed that mangrove sediments constitute an even more substantial carbon reservoir. The average soil organic carbon stock of 251.14 tonnes of carbon per hectare was estimated to generate an economic value of ₹90.24 lakh per hectare, resulting in a total soil

organic carbon value of ₹1,224.63 crore. When vegetation and soil carbon pools are combined, the total blue carbon asset value of the Pichavaram Mangrove Ecosystem is estimated at ₹1,612.40 crore.

The study recommends the integration of ecosystem service valuation into coastal development planning and environmental decision-making, the recognition of mangroves as key nature-based solutions for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and the development of blue carbon financing mechanisms, carbon credit programmes, and Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes.

YouTube Homework

- Sundarban Mangroves
- HARA Mangroves

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



प्रमुख बिंदु

- **भौगोलिक स्थिति:** यह दो प्रमुख नदियाँ—वेल्लार (Vellar) और कोलेरून (Coleroon) के एस्टुअरी (मुहाने) के बीच स्थित है।
- **वैश्विक महत्व:** यह भारत और दुनिया के सबसे बड़े मैंग्रोव इकोसिस्टम में से एक है। यह लगभग 1,478 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है और इसमें 4,000 से अधिक छोटे-बड़े जलमार्ग (कनाल) हैं।
- **रामसर साइट (Ramsar Site):** इसे वर्ष 2022 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का आर्द्रभूमि (Ramsar Site No. 2482) घोषित किया गया था।
- **प्राकृतिक जैव-सुरक्षा कवच (Bio-Shield):** यह तटीय क्षेत्र सुनामी और चक्रवात जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से तटरेखा की रक्षा करता है। 2004 की सुनामी के दौरान इसने आसपास के क्षेत्रों में तबाही के प्रभाव को काफी कम कर दिया था।
- **जैव विविधता (Biodiversity):** यहाँ 200 से अधिक पक्षी प्रजातियाँ (जैसे स्पॉट-बिल पेलिकन, फ्लेमिंगो, एग्रेट्स) और कई प्रकार की समुद्री जीवन प्रजातियाँ पाई जाती हैं।
- **पर्यटन (Ecotourism):** यहाँ बोटिंग (Row boats और Motor boats) की सुविधा है, जहाँ पर्यटक पानी में गहराई तक फैली मैंग्रोव की जड़ों के बीच से होकर गुजरते हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



'Bihar's concerns on Ganga treaty will be considered'

External Affairs Minister writes to JD(U) MP Sanjay Jha after he complained that treaty between India and Bangladesh had 'negatively impacted' Bihar; Jha has said pact should not be renewed

Nistula Hebbar
Kallol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

India will decide on the renewal of the 1996 Ganga Water Treaty while keeping Bihar's interests in consideration, stated External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar in a recent letter to Janata Dal (United) MP Sanjay Jha who had called upon the government not to renew the treaty, asserting that it had "negatively impacted" the State.

The India-Bangladesh Ganga Water Treaty will expire on December 31, 2026. Renewal of the treaty is one of the major items on this year's diplomatic calendar of the two countries.

Responding to Mr. Jaishankar's letter dated August 28, Mr. Jha expressed the hope that the Government of India will factor in Bihar's interests "fully and fairly" while going ahead with the treaty. "Bihar is not seeking a favour. We are asking only for what our own scientific assessment establishes, so that 13



The treaty has contributed to silt accumulation upstream of the Ganga, the JD(U) leader has said. ANI

crore people are not left short of water for drinking, irrigation and industrial supply for another 30 years," Mr. Jha said.

Consultations held

In the letter to Mr. Jha, Mr. Jaishankar said: "We fully understand your concerns regarding the Ganga Water Treaty. I would like to bring to your attention that under the leadership of the Jal Shakti Ministry, inter-ministerial consultations involving relevant stakeholders have taken place to ensure broad-based consultation on the future of

the treaty." He added that an authorised representative of the Government of Bihar participated in the inter-ministerial consultations held on August 22, 2023, October 30, 2023, March 15, 2024, and on May 31, 2024.

"The government will take the appropriate decision while keeping these factors in focus," said Mr. Jaishankar regarding the renewal of the treaty.

Earlier Mr. Jha, who was the Bihar Water Resources Minister from 2021 to 2024, had strongly opposed the renewal of the

treaty, arguing that it had hurt Bihar's interests. In his remarks to *The Hindu*, he had described the treaty, which was signed during the first prime ministerial tenure of Sheikh Hasina in 1996, as a remnant of the 'Gujral Doctrine' era that projected a generous image of India but did not serve Bihar's interests.

Mr. Jha had said that "if you look at the data in the last 30 years of the treaty being in place, you can clearly see that the interests of Bihar have been negatively impacted", and argued that India should allow the treaty to expire.

Apart from objection from Mr. Jha, the treaty is also in focus because of the lack of top-level political meetings between India and Bangladesh. India and Bangladesh were in talks for a New Delhi visit by Prime Minister Tarique Rahman, but the talks broke down over a virtual press conference by deposed Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at the Foreign Correspondents Club in New Delhi on August 5.

पि-एच
रिपब्लिकन पोलिटिकल - 1960

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



भारत-बांग्लादेश गंगा जल संधि (Ganga Water Treaty)

- भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच गंगा नदी के पानी के बंटवारे को लेकर 12 दिसंबर 1996 को नई दिल्ली में एक ऐतिहासिक द्विपक्षीय समझौता हुआ था। इसे 'Ganga Water Sharing Treaty' कहा जाता है।

मुख्य बिंदु:

- हस्ताक्षरकर्ता: भारत के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री एच. डी. देवगौड़ा और बांग्लादेश की प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना।
- उद्देश्य: शुष्क मौसम (1 जनवरी से 31 मई के बीच) के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल के फरक्का बैराज (Farakka Barrage) पर गंगा नदी के पानी का न्यायसंगत बंटवारा करना।

जल बंटवारे का नियम:

- यदि फरक्का पर जल प्रवाह 70,000 क्यूसेक या उससे कम है, तो दोनों देश 50-50% पानी साझा करते हैं।
- यदि प्रवाह 70,000 से 75,000 क्यूसेक के बीच है, तो बांग्लादेश को 35,000 क्यूसेक मिलेगा और शेष भारत को।
- यदि प्रवाह 75,000 क्यूसेक से अधिक है, तो भारत को 40,000 क्यूसेक मिलेगा और बाकी बांग्लादेश को जाएगा।

संधि की अवधि और समाप्ति

31 December 2026

- समाप्ति वर्ष: यह संधि 2026 में समाप्त (Expire) हो रही है।
- समय-सीमा: यह 30 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए लागू की गई थी (1996 से 2026 तक)।
- नवीनीकरण (Renewal): दोनों देशों के बीच आपसी सहमति से इसे आगे बढ़ाने या नवीनीकृत (Renew) करने का प्रावधान है, जिस पर दोनों देशों के बीच चर्चा प्रक्रियाधीन है।

Maternity leave can't lead to loss of role or career prospects, says Delhi HC

Soibam Rocky Singh
NEW DELHI

The Delhi High Court has ruled that a woman returning from maternity leave at a private company is ordinarily entitled to resume her previous position and cannot be placed at a professional disadvantage by reducing her responsibilities, managerial authority or prospects of career advancement.

Justice Sachin Datta, in the August 31 judgment, held that the protection under Section 12 of the Maternity Benefit Act is not limited to safeguarding continuity of employment or wages.

The Court held that if a woman's previous post is no longer available for bona fide and demonstrable organisational reasons, she must be placed in a position as nearly equivalent as possible in terms of pay,



The court said that a woman should not be at a professional disadvantage upon her return.

grade, status, responsibilities, managerial authority and prospects of advancement.

The court was dealing with a petition by chartered accountant Rakhi Bisht, who alleged that she was sidelined by a private company after returning from maternity leave. Ms. Bisht went on maternity leave in December 2023 while working as Manager, Accounting, and supervising a team.

Advocate Parul Singh,

representing her, alleged that on her return, she was told that her earlier position was no longer available and was assigned to the Treasury department. She said that the new role was substantially inferior.

"In the present case, the petitioner [woman] does not seek to enforce any term of her employment contract; rather, she seeks to enforce Section 12 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, which imposes an obligation upon every employer to whom the Act applies and which remains unaffected by the terms of the employment contract between the parties," the Court said. Justice Datta further held that a woman seeking an adjustment in her duties, working hours, workplace or role because of post-maternity circumstances should not be treated as having waived her statutory protection.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय (Delhi High Court) ने मातृत्व लाभ (Maternity Relief) और कामकाजी महिलाओं के अधिकारों को लेकर कई ऐतिहासिक फैसले दिए हैं, जिनमें **राखी बिष्ट बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया (2026)** केस सबसे प्रमुख है।

दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट का महत्वपूर्ण फैसला

- पद और जिम्मेदारी की सुरक्षा (Right to Reinstatement):**
 - कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट किया कि मैटर्निटी लीव से लौटने के बाद महिला को उसी पद और पुरानी जिम्मेदारियों (Managerial Role & Responsibilities) पर बहाल किया जाना अनिवार्य है।
 - केवल वेतन और पदनाम (Designation) बनाए रखना काफी नहीं है; यदि महिला के अधिकार, टीम/सुपरवाइजरी भूमिका या करियर ग्रोथ में कटौती की जाती है, तो इसे **भेदभाव** माना जाएगा।
- मातृत्व करियर में बाधा नहीं (Motherhood vs Career):**
 - अदालत ने टिप्पणी की कि गर्भावस्था या मातृत्व अवकाश के आधार पर किसी महिला को पेशेवर नुकसान पहुंचाना या डिमोशन देना असंवैधानिक है।

अनुबंध (Contractual) और एड-हॉक कर्मचारियों का अधिकार:

- दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने पूर्व निर्णयों (जैसे *रहमत फातिमा मामला*) में यह स्थापित किया है कि अनुबंध (Contract) या एड-हॉक आधार पर काम करने वाली महिलाओं को भी **26 सप्ताह का मातृत्व अवकाश पाने का पूरा अधिकार** है। अनुबंध की अवधि समाप्त होने के आधार पर मातृत्व लाभ से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता।

क्रेच (Creche) और केंद्र सरकार को निर्देश:

- हाईकोर्ट ने केंद्र सरकार को अगले 6 महीनों के भीतर कार्यस्थल पर क्रेच सुविधाओं की कार्यक्षमता, स्तनपान सहायता (Lactation Support) और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के लिए स्पष्ट नियम बनाने का निर्देश दिया।

संवैधानिक प्रावधान

- अनुच्छेद 14 (समता का अधिकार):** यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि लैंगिक आधार पर कार्यस्थल पर कोई भेदभाव न हो।
- अनुच्छेद 15(3) (विशेष प्रावधान):** राज्य को महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए विशेष कानून और नीतियां बनाने का अधिकार देता है।
- अनुच्छेद 21 (प्राण और दैहिक स्वतंत्रता/गरिमापूर्ण जीवन):** गरिमापूर्ण जीवन और आजीविका का अधिकार प्रदान करता है, जिसमें मातृत्व के दौरान स्वास्थ्य और रोजगार सुरक्षा शामिल है।
- अनुच्छेद 42 (DPSP - नीति निर्देशक तत्व):** यह राज्य को निर्देश देता है कि वह काम की न्यायसंगत और मानवोचित दशाओं को सुनिश्चित करे तथा 'प्रसूति सहायता' (Maternity Relief) के लिए उपबंध करे।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



कानूनी प्रावधान (Legal Provisions)

- मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम, 1961 (Maternity Benefit Act - 2017 संशोधन के साथ):
 - धारा 5: 10 या अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले प्रतिष्ठानों में महिलाओं को 26 सप्ताह (6 महीने) का सवेतन मातृत्व अवकाश प्रदान किया जाता है।
 - धारा 12: मातृत्व अवकाश के दौरान या उसके कारण किसी महिला कर्मचारी को बर्खास्त करना, पदमुक्त करना या उसकी सेवा शर्तों में प्रतिकूल बदलाव करना अवैध है।
 - धारा 11A: 50 से अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले संस्थानों में क्रेच (Creche) सुविधा अनिवार्य है।
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 (Code on Social Security): यह मातृत्व लाभों को और अधिक व्यापक बनाकर असंगठित और अनुबंधित क्षेत्रों पर भी लागू करने का ढांचा प्रदान करती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Reducing India's exposure to U.S. tariff risks

The U.S. Senate recently passed the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026, imposing sanctions and authorising additional tariffs and other restrictions related to Russia. Most concerning is a provision authorising tariffs of up to 100% on countries among the five largest importers of Russian crude oil or natural gas if they knowingly make new purchases after enactment. Though it still awaits House approval, enactment could have serious implications for India's economic interests.

The Russian oil dilemma

India has diversified its energy supplies in recent years to reduce its crude import bill and gain strategic advantage amid global uncertainty, driving a sharp rise in Russian crude imports. Before the Russia-Ukraine conflict, Russian crude accounted for just 2% of India's imports; it is now roughly half.

In 2026 alone, imports nearly doubled from 4.54 MMT in January to 8.96 MMT in May. While



Himanshu Jaiswal

Consultant at the Centre for Social and Economic Progress, New Delhi

The Lindsey O. Graham Act puts India under pressure, but export diversification and domestic reforms can cushion shocks

the strategy has helped secure supplies, it carries diplomatic costs, particularly in managing ties with the United States, which seeks to strongly discourage these imports. The U.S. Russia Sanctions Act reflects this pressure.

On July 24, before the bill's introduction, the U.S. imposed forced-labour tariffs on 60 countries, including India, under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, imposing an additional 10% tariff, a replacement of the expired 10% duty under Section 122, on India. If the Russia Sanctions Act becomes law, India's cumulative tariff could reach 110%, making it one of the most heavily tariffed countries. Such high tariffs could affect India's price competitiveness in the U.S., a major export market, leading to economic losses. China's cumulative tariff could reach 112.5%, as both countries are major importers of Russian crude.

Trade simulations and results

To analyse the trade dynamics and possible way forward for India, two global trade simulations were conducted using the GTAP dataset and model, a global general equilibrium model that captures global linkages and country-level shocks. The first (sanction scenario) models a 110% U.S. tariff on India, with other countries facing forced-labour tariffs and China facing 112.5%. The second (diversification scenario) applies the same tariffs while India pursues export diversification, proxied by a full India-European Union free trade agreement (FTA).

The simulation results suggest that the proposed U.S. sanctions could have adverse consequences for the Indian economy. Under the sanction scenario, India's welfare declines by nearly \$47 billion, while GDP, output, domestic demand, exports, and imports all contract. Aggregate exports fall by 5.1% and imports by 5.2%, reflecting disrupted trade flows and weaker

economic activity. The results indicate that a prolonged tariff-based confrontation with the U.S. could impose substantial costs on India's growth and trade performance.

The picture changes considerably when India responds through export diversification. With a functional India-EU FTA, the economy turns around despite the same tariff environment. Welfare improves by \$26.3 billion, GDP turns positive, and sectoral output and domestic demand recover by around 1%. Aggregate exports increase by 3.1%, while imports rise by a moderate 2.6%, indicating stronger production and trade integration with alternative markets.

The findings suggest that even if India continues procuring crude from Russia to strengthen its energy security, the adverse economic effects of U.S. tariffs can be mitigated to a large extent through export diversification. The India-EU FTA, used here as a proxy for diversification, demonstrates that India must increasingly look beyond the U.S. and expand its presence in alternative markets, even as the U.S. remains one of its largest export destinations.

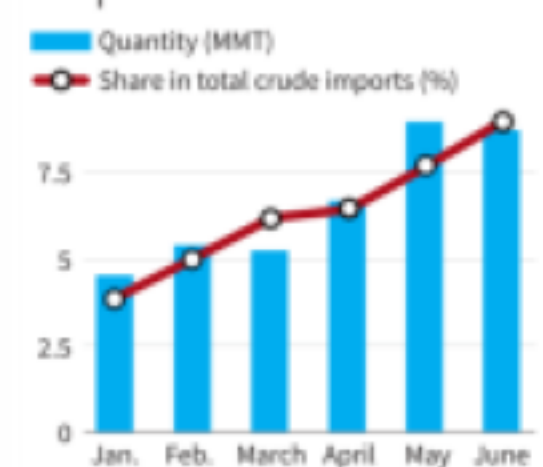
The strategy to pursue

However, diversification is not a panacea. It depends on the ability of other markets to absorb additional Indian exports. Without adequate external demand, diversification may remain limited.

Therefore, export diversification must be complemented by sustained domestic reforms, including trade facilitation, removal of non-tariff barriers, improved logistics and standards, and movement up the goods quality ladder. Such a strategy would not only enhance India's resilience to future geopolitical shocks but also strengthen its long-term export competitiveness.

The views expressed are personal

India's crude import from Russia



Source: Department of Commerce, Govt. of India

Impact of tariffs and export diversification

	Sanction scenario	Diversification scenario
Welfare (\$ billion)	-46.6	26.3
Change in GDP (%)	-0.02	0.01
Sectoral output (%)	-1.9	1.2
Domestic demand (%)	-1.8	1
Aggregate export (%)	-5.1	3.1
Aggregate import (%)	-5.2	2.6

Source: Writer's analysis using GTAP

YouTube Homework

- India-US

✓ Tariff

वैश्वीकरण का आधार अधिनियम - 1974

Section - 301

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Mental health must anchor public health

India stands at a defining moment in its journey towards the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**. Under the Healthcare for All pillar, the government has rightly prioritised strengthening **Ayushman Bharat**, expanding primary healthcare, reducing out-of-pocket expenditure, and promoting preventive care. Yet there is one element that cuts across all these ambitions and determines their success: **mental health**.

Mental health is not a niche concern; it influences educational attainment, workforce participation, social cohesion, and physical health outcomes. A healthier and more productive India cannot be built without placing mental well-being at the centre of public health.

Major implications

The scale of the challenge is substantial. Mental illness affects one in seven Indians, with nearly 200 million people living with a **diagnosable mental health condition**. The contribution of mental disorders to India's total disease burden has doubled over the past three decades. Yet the national treatment gap remains 84.5%, meaning that more than four out of five people who need care do not receive it. The reasons are well known. India has only 0.3 psychiatrists per 1,00,000 population, alongside significant shortages in clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and psychiatric nurses. These shortages are the result of decades during which mental health received insufficient attention, both in India and globally.

Mental disorders significantly increase the risk



Indu Bhushan
Founding CEO of India's National Health Authority and Ayushman Bharat



Anisha Padukone
CEO of The Live Love Laugh Foundation

If India is to become a truly developed nation by 2047, mental health must move from the margins of public policy to its centre

of chronic diseases, while chronic diseases in turn increase the risk of mental illness. More than 60% of people attending primary care facilities have a diagnosable mental disorder. Rates of anxiety and depression are substantially higher among people living with diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS. Ignoring mental health, therefore, undermines efforts to control non-communicable diseases and reduce healthcare expenditure.

The economic implications are equally compelling. A 2025 modelling study by researchers from ICIMER and NIMHANS estimated that integrating universal depression screening into India's primary healthcare system could generate net savings of ₹291 billion to ₹482 billion annually, equivalent to as much as 0.32% of GDP. Mental health is not a social welfare issue alone – it is also a human capital investment and an economic growth strategy.

The encouraging news is that India has already built many of the foundations required for transformation. More than 1.73 lakh sub-centres and primary health centres have been converted into Ayushman Bharat Arogya Mandirs, with mental healthcare included among the essential service packages. The District Mental Health Programme now covers more than 90% of districts. Tele-MANAS, launched in 2022, has expanded across all States and Union Territories.

Three main priorities

The task now is not to start from scratch. It is to build on this foundation at scale.

First, one must empower

frontline health workers to become the backbone of community mental healthcare. India's one million ASHA workers represent the world's largest community health workforce. Evidence from Madhya Pradesh and other States demonstrates that, with appropriate training and supervision, ASHAs can successfully identify, support, and refer individuals with common mental disorders. Expanding this model through validated screening tools, digital learning platforms, and performance-linked incentives could expand access to care.

Second, India must invest more systematically in community-based care. Models such as Zimbabwe's Friendship Bench, Atmiyata in India, and programmes implemented by The Live Love Laugh Foundation demonstrate that trained community workers can bridge the gap between awareness and treatment, particularly in rural and underserved populations. These approaches improve access and reduce costs, and deserve wider adoption and funding. Third, the country must fully realise the promise of financial protection. Extending outpatient mental health benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and strengthening the implementation of insurance parity as per the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, would make mental healthcare affordable for millions who currently go without care.

If India is to become a truly developed nation by 2047, mental health must move from the margins of public policy to its centre.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- भारत में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य (Mental Health) एक गंभीर और तेजी से उभरती हुई चुनौती है, जिस पर हाल के वर्षों में नीतिगत और सामाजिक स्तर पर ध्यान बढ़ा है।

भारत में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की वर्तमान स्थिति

- उच्च प्रसार (High Prevalence):** राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (NMHS) के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत में लगभग 10-12% आबादी किसी न किसी प्रकार की मानसिक स्वास्थ्य स्थिति (जैसे अवसाद, चिंता, या तनाव) से प्रभावित है।
- उपचार में बड़ा अंतर (Treatment Gap):** देश में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपलब्धता और मांग के बीच लगभग 70% से 80% का बड़ा अंतर है। यानी अधिकांश लोगों तक समय पर पेशेवर मदद नहीं पहुंच पाती।
- संसाधनों की कमी:** भारत में प्रति 1,00,000 आबादी पर मनोचिकित्सकों (Psychiatrists) और मनोवैज्ञानिकों (Psychologists) की संख्या 1 से भी कम है, जो वैश्विक मानकों से काफी कम है।
- सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रह (Social Stigma):** जागरूकता की कमी और सामाजिक झिझक के कारण लोग मानसिक बीमारियों पर खुलकर बात करने या डॉक्टर के पास जाने से कतराते हैं।

सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम एवं पहल

- राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम (NMHP):** 1982 में शुरू किए गए इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल स्तर पर ही मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना है। इसके तहत जिला मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम (DMHP) संचालित किया जाता है।

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 (MHCA 2017):

- यह कानून हर नागरिक को सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पाने का कानूनी अधिकार (Right to Mental Healthcare) प्रदान करता है।
- इसके तहत आत्महत्या के प्रयास को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर (Decriminalized) कर दिया गया है।
- इसमें मरीजों की गरिमा, गोपनीयता और एडवांस डायरेक्टिव (अपनी देखभाल के फैसले खुद चुनना) का अधिकार शामिल है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



टेली-मानस (Tele-MANAS):

- अक्टूबर 2022 में शुरू की गई 'राष्ट्रीय टेली मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यप्रणाली' (Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States) एक 24x7 मुफ्त टेली-काउंसलिंग सेवा है।
- इसके टोल-फ्री नंबर (14416 या 1800-891-4416) पर कॉल करके देश के किसी भी हिस्से से बहुभाषी पेशेवर मानसिक सहायता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।
- ~~मनोहित (Manochit/Manodarpan)~~ पहल: शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई 'मनोदर्पण' पहल का उद्देश्य कोविड के बाद से छात्रों, शिक्षकों और परिवारों को मानसिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक सहायता प्रदान करना है।
- आयुष्मान भारत एवं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र: आयुष्मान भारत - स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण केंद्रों (HWCs) में अब मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के साथ एकीकृत किया जा रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Forex swap rakes in over \$136 bn

रु. 51

According to RBI data, this includes \$1,27,226 mn via FCNR(B) deposits, \$5,260 mn through OFCBS and \$3,891 mn via ECBs; central bank may prioritise closing its short forward dollar positions with the FCNR(B) deposits received, say insiders

Lalatendu Mishra
Ashokamithran
MUMBAI

Foreign exchange inflows via foreign currency non-resident (Bank) FCNR(B) deposits, overseas foreign currency borrowings (OFCBs) and external commercial borrowings (ECBs) under the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) swap facility have crossed \$136 billion, surpassing all projections.

A total of \$1,36,377 million has been mobilised, as per data released by the RBI. This includes \$1,27,226 million through FCNR (B) deposits, \$5,260 million through OFCBS and \$3,891 million through ECB.



Cushioning impact: The RBI has already begun absorbing rupee liquidity to ensure call rates did not fall below policy rate. REUTERS

The RBI had introduced a special USD-INR forex swap facility covering these instruments on June 8 this year to deal with forex outflows due to high oil prices and flight of capital owing to exit of Foreign

Portfolio Investors (FOIs) from the stock market.

The central bank may prioritise closing its \$137 billion short forward dollar positions with the FCNR (B) deposits received, according to experts and in-

dustry insiders. "The RBI has an outstanding short forward position of \$137 billion. If the regulator decides not to roll over the outstanding positions, the rupee liquidity will be absorbed from the banking system and RBI may use the excess forex reserves generated from the FCNR (B) scheme for delivering the dollars," said Shashi Dhar, Chief General Manager of Treasury & Global Markets at Bank of Baroda.

Short forward dollars are currency derivative contracts, wherein the RBI commits to sell dollars at a future date at a predetermined rate. This is used to defend the rupee without drawing down spot reserves immediately.

The central bank had already begun absorbing rupee liquidity to make sure call rates did not fall below policy rate, Mr. Dhar said.

Mr. Dhar further informed that liquidity was at ₹6.5 lakh crore and the RBI might absorb some of this to make sure short-term money supply did not feed into inflation and to keep the borrowing cost aligned with policy rate.

Meanwhile, banks may be inclined to use this to "bolster their asset-side books and reduce their dependence on wholesale deposits in the immediate term," he said, adding that in the long term, they could use the excessive liquidity to fund credit growth.

YouTube Homework

Forex

विदेशी मुद्रा बाजार

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **FCNR(B) का क्या अर्थ है?** FCNR(B) का पूर्ण रूप **Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) अकाउंट** है। यह एक विशेष प्रकार का फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट (FD) खाता होता है, जिसे अनिवासी भारतीय (NRIs) भारतीय बैंकों में खोल सकते हैं।
- इसकी मुख्य विशेषता यह है कि इसमें जमा राशि **विदेशी मुद्रा** (जैसे अमरीकी डॉलर, पाउंड, यूरो आदि) में रखी जाती है। इससे जमाकर्ता को भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर (Exchange Rate) में उतार-चढ़ाव या गिरावट के जोखिम का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता और मूलधन व ब्याज दोनों **टैक्स-फ्री (Tax-Free)** होते हैं।

RBI द्वारा जारी हालिया डेटा और जमा राशि में वृद्धि

- भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) द्वारा जारी प्रोविजनल डेटा के अनुसार, FCNR(B) जमाओं में रिकॉर्ड वृद्धि देखी गई है:
- **कुल जमा राशि:** 31 अगस्त 2026 तक FCNR(B) के तहत कुल जमा राशि बढ़कर **\$127.23 बिलियन** (लगभग **\$127 बिलियन**) पहुँच गई है।
- **अचानक बड़ा उछाल:** जून 2026 से शुरू हुई इस योजना के तहत केवल अगस्त महीने में ही भारी वृद्धि देखी गई, जहाँ 21 अगस्त से 31 अगस्त के बीच मात्र 10 दिनों में **\$61.8 बिलियन** से अधिक का नया जमा आया।
- **ओवरऑल फॉरेक्स इनफ्लो:** FCNR(B), ECBs और OFCBs तीनों माध्यमों को मिलाकर कुल विदेशी मुद्रा प्रवाह **\$136.38 बिलियन** तक पहुँच गया है।

इस भारी वृद्धि (Surge) के प्रमुख कारण

- ✓ **RBI की विशेष स्वैप सुविधा (Special Forex Swap Facility):**
 - RBI ने **8 जून 2026** को बैंकों के लिए एक विशेष USD-INR स्वैप विंडो खोली थी। इसके तहत RBI ने बैंकों के लिए **मुद्रा हेजिंग लागत (Currency Hedging Cost)** को खुद वहन किया।
 - इससे बैंकों का जोखिम और लागत घट गई, जिससे वे NRIs को एफडी पर **6% से 7.1%** तक की आकर्षक ब्याज दरें देने में सक्षम हुए (जो सामान्य से 150-200 bps अधिक थी)।
- ✓ **NRIs के लिए आकर्षक अवसर:**
 - अमेरिका और पश्चिमी देशों में ब्याज दरों के रुझान को देखते हुए भारतीय बैंकों द्वारा दी जा रही उच्च, स्थिर और टैक्स-फ्री रिटर्न दरों ने NRIs को भारत में डॉलर जमा करने के लिए आकर्षित किया।
- **समय-सीमा पहले समाप्त करने की घोषणा:**
 - जब योजना में उम्मीद से कहीं ज्यादा (अभूतपूर्व) रिस्पॉन्स मिलने लगा, तो RBI ने FCNR(B) जमा जुटाने की विंडो की अंतिम तिथि को 30 सितंबर से घटाकर **31 अगस्त 2026** कर दिया। इस घोषणा के कारण निवेशकों ने 31 अगस्त से पहले तेजी से अपना पैसा डिपॉजिट किया।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



इसका प्रभाव क्या होगा?

- **विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार (Forex Reserves) मजबूत:**
इस भारी इनफ्लो से भारत के कुल फॉरेक्स रिजर्व को बड़ा सहारा मिला है।
- **बैंकिंग सिस्टम में लिक्विडिटी:** भारतीय बैंकिंग प्रणाली में लगभग ₹6.65 से ₹7.7 लाख करोड़ तक की अतिरिक्त नकदी (Liquidity) आई है, जिससे बैंकों की फंडिंग लागत घटेगी।
- **रुपये को मजबूती:** विदेशी मुद्रा के बड़े प्रवाह ने अमेरिकी डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये की अस्थिरता को नियंत्रित करने में मदद की है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Trump pledged fiscal restraint; now debt tops \$40 tn as borrowing cost up

Debt surpasses \$40 trillion in first 19 months of Trump's second term; Trump's second-term tax and immigration law adds \$4.7 trillion in debt, CBO says; looming fiscal crisis will create headaches for future lawmakers, budget experts say; demographic shifts have also strained the budget

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reuters
WASHINGTON

Donald Trump returned to the White House promising to get the United States' financial house in order by slashing the scope of the federal government, ending costly "forever wars" and spurring economic growth to tame spiralling deficits.

Instead, the national debt has surged past \$40 trillion in the first 19 months of his second term. Federal spending has grown, not shrunk. The six-month-old Iran war has become an expensive stalemate. And the cost of servicing the U.S. debt, meanwhile, has grown as yields on some U.S. bonds hit their highest levels in nearly two decades.

Looming fiscal crunch

The result, budget experts say, is a looming fiscal crunch likely to force Congress and a future president to take politically unpopular steps to either raise taxes or trim the social safety net, potentially including Social Security.

"There is no scenario in which one could look at the record of President Trump in both this term and the previous term, and declare it a fiscal success," said Maya MacGuineas,



Debt reaches record: Total U.S. National Debt Surpassed \$40 trillion for the first time. REUTERS

president of the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, a centrist Washington think tank. "The way we got here was not his fault, but the fact that we are here and lawmakers have not done anything to improve it is all of their fault, with the president clearly being central and creating the agenda."

The debt surpassed \$40 trillion just ahead of the upcoming November midterm elections that will determine if Republicans keep control of Congress for the second half of Trump's final term. While voters may not focus on the issue until the country's fiscal problems translate into benefit cuts or tax hikes, the fallout hits them just the same in the form of high mortgage in-



Debt surpassed \$40 tn ahead of the upcoming November midterm polls that will determine if Republicans keep control of Congress for the second half of Trump's final term

terest rates that track yields on government debt and inflation outpacing wage hikes.

Mounting debt

Trump has driven up spending across his two terms. His first-term tax cuts added \$8.4 trillion in debt, according to the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget. His second-term tax and immi-

gration law added another \$4.7 trillion, according to the Congressional Budget Office, lawmakers' non-partisan bookkeeper.

White House spokesman Kush Desai said Trump was the "first president to seriously take on pervasive waste, fraud, and abuse across the federal government," and cut spending by firing thousands of federal workers and eliminating "wasteful programmes."

Trump and Congressional Republicans did shrink the annual deficit in 2025, but by a marginal amount, even as the overall debt continued to grow.

Deficit expansion

Both parties share responsibility. Tax cuts under Republican presidents Ro-

onald Reagan and George W. Bush widened deficits, as did Bush-era wars. Democrats Barack Obama and Joe Biden increased spending through stimulus packages after the 2008 financial crisis and COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. President Bill Clinton, a Democrat, posted modest annual surpluses in his second term during a period of strong economic growth and reforms to entitlement programmes in compromise legislation with a Republican-controlled Congress.

Demographic shifts have also strained the budget. As the 'baby boom' generation born in the years after World War Two retires, the trust funds behind Social Security and Medicare are running thin and payroll tax revenue falls short of covering future benefits.

Previous generations of Republicans have called for overhauling entitlements, but Trump has led his party to buck conservative orthodoxy, creating new safety-net-style programmes such as government-backed investment accounts for newborns.

His administration has shifted the U.S. revenue structure, in part by raising tariffs and cutting corporate tax rates, further toward taxing workers and households and away from businesses and investors. It has made government

revenue more dependent on a type of taxation that commands a shrinking portion of economic output amid global financial shifts and a rapidly retiring workforce.

And it has tilted tax burdens increasingly toward low- and middle-income households over the highest earners, according to Congressional budget officials.

"You now have Republicans becoming very fond of alternative ways of raising more taxes to avoid politically difficult entitlement reforms," said Romina Boccia, director of budget and entitlement policy at the conservative Cato Institute.

Counting on growth

Conservatives have long held that lower tax rates and less government oversight spur investment and growth, generating more tax revenue and easing the cost of anti-poverty programmes and outpacing the debt, a strategy reiterated by Trump.

"The growth will take care of that very easily," Trump said en route to a political rally on August 21. From the Oval Office, he said his policies could increase the country's economic output to 20% annually, a feat accomplished only once since 1947, as the economy roared back to life in the third quarter of 2020 when COVID-19 shutdowns ended.

U.S. President suggests renaming Strait of Hormuz as 'Trump Strait'

हार्डि जलडमरूमध्य

Trump claims the vital waterway is under U.S. control despite ongoing conflict with Iran; it follows other renaming efforts, including 'Gulf of America', 'Lake America', and naming initiatives such as 'Trump Gold Card', 'Trump Rx' drug-sales website

Agence France-Presse
WASHINGTON

President Donald Trump on Wednesday suggested renaming the Strait of Hormuz as "Trump Strait," asserting U.S. control of the vital waterway even as fighting raged there with Iran.

It is the latest in a series of geographical name changes floated by Mr. Trump, and comes after he claimed U.S. sovereignty over the strait that Tehran has effectively shut for six months.

"Now that we have it under U.S.A. control, should we change the name Hor-



Iranians drive past a billboard featuring Donald Trump and the Strait of Hormuz, erected on Valiasr Square in Tehran. AFP

muz Strait to TRUMP STRAIT??? Like America itself, it would be 'hotter' than ever before!" Mr. Trump said on his Truth Social network.

The White House later posted a map of the Gulf on social media with the waterway marked "Trump Strait".

"It's got a nice ring to it,"

the White House post added.

The 80-year-old President's call to unilaterally rename an international body of water after himself comes despite the fact that the six-month-old war with Iran shows no sign of ending.

Since returning to office last year, Mr. Trump has made a string of similar renaming suggestions which started out as apparent attempts to troll his adversaries, but then came to fruition.

Last week, the 80-year-old Republican signed an order renaming Lake Ontario as "Lake America" amid a trade war with

neighbouring Canada.

Mr. Trump also renamed the Gulf of Mexico as the "Gulf of America" on his first day back in the White House in January 2025. Neither Mexico nor Canada have accepted the changes.

Mr. Trump additionally reverted the name of Denali, North America's highest peak, to its former moniker Mt. McKinley.

The President has also gone on a spree of renaming things after himself, including the Kennedy arts centre in Washington, a peace institute, a "Trump Gold Card" for immigration and a "Trump Rx" drug-sales website.

Air Force veteran appointed first Ram Temple Trust CEO

Air Vice-Marshal Jitendra Mishra (retd) served in IAF for 31 years; Mahesh Bhagchandka, Madan Mohan Pandey, Nirmala Yadav named trustees; move comes amid allegation of donation theft

Ishita Mishra
NEW DELHI

The Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust on Wednesday appointed Air Vice-Marshal Jitendra Mishra (retd) as its first chief executive officer.

The appointment came at a time when the Trust is strengthening its administrative structure amid allegations of theft of donations at the Ram Temple in Ayodhya.

The appointment was announced after a meeting of the Trust at the Maniram Das Chawani in Ayodhya, where the trustees also filled three vacant positions on the Board.

The vacancies arose following the resignations of senior Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) leader and general secretary Champat Rai, and trustee Anil Mishra. They quit in July after the embezzlement allegations surfaced.

The third vacancy arose after the death of trustee Vimlendra Pratap Mishra, a member of Ayodhya's erstwhile royal family.

According to a commu-



Air Vice-Marshal Jitendra Mishra (retd) was awarded the Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal and was also a part of Operation Sindoor. PTI

niqué issued by the Trust, Air Vice-Marshal Mishra was appointed following the recommendations of a committee constituted to select the CEO.

The process involved scrutinising about 5,585 applications, and interviewing hundreds of candidates over a period of nearly two months.

Air Vice-Marshal Mishra served in the Indian Air Force for 31 years, holding positions across different departments and gaining extensive leadership experience, the Trust said.

It added that the new CEO was also awarded the Sarvottam Yudh Seva Me-

dal, one of the highest military decorations for distinguished service in wartime. He was also part of Operation Sindoor.

'Unaware of selection'

He had not been aware of his selection prior to the announcement made to the media on Wednesday, Air Vice-Marshal Mishra told *The Hindu*.

"I also got to know about my selection through television. I am elated," he said.

The trustees also appointed three new members – Mahesh Bhagchandka, Madan Mohan Pandey, and Nirmala Yadav – to fill

the vacant positions. Mr. Bhagchandka is associated with Ashok Singha Foundation, while Mr. Pandey is an advocate.

Ms. Yadav will be the first woman to hold a trusteeship in the Trust.

Swami Govind Dev Giri will continue as the Trust's general secretary, while Mr. Bhagchandka will take charge as treasurer. The Trust's annual accounts for 2025-26 have also been approved.

Financial details

The Trust recorded a total income of about ₹237 crore, and expenditure of about ₹99 crore during the financial year. It also incurred about ₹425 crore in capital expenditure on construction and related works. As of March 31, the Trust had total funds of about ₹1,882 crore.

The VHP hailed the appointment of the CEO. VHP president Alok Kumar described Air Vice-Marshal Mishra as a senior and respected personality, adding that his extensive experience would help the Trust function more effectively and transparently.

Overview

- DEH
- Appointment of Judges
- UNEP Report ✓
- SC & BCI
- Aero India summit
- Pichavaram Mangroves
- India-Bangladesh Ganga water Treaty
- Maternity Benefits
- America New Act
- Mental Health
- Forex Swape
- National Deficit of USA
- Trump Strait
- New CEO Ram Temple

— 124(3)(4) :-

Thank You

Result Mitra