

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

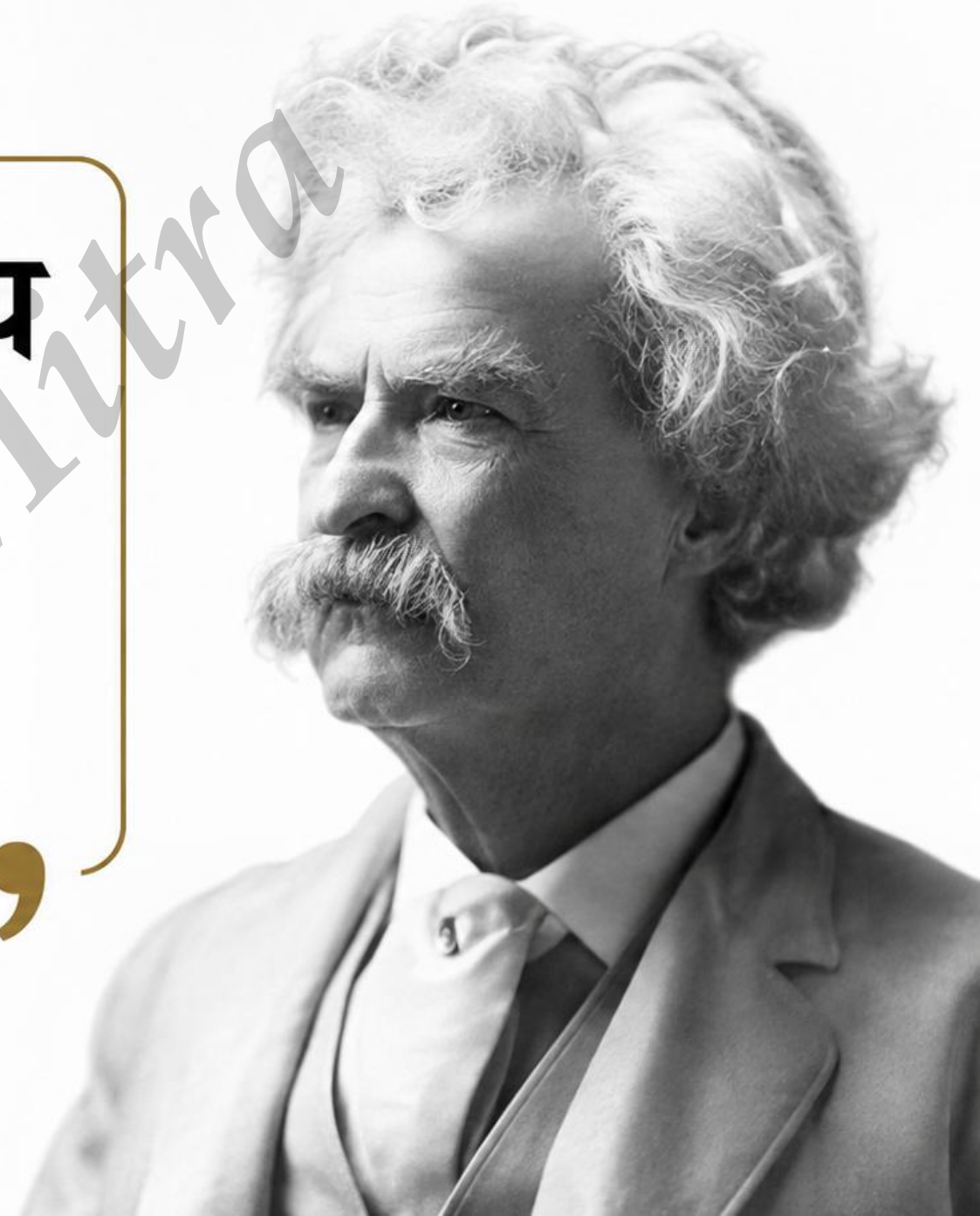


“

सफलता का रहस्य
शुरुआत
करने में है।

”

- मार्क ट्वेन -
(Mark Twain)



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. 'पुनर्योजी कृषि' (Regenerative Agriculture)
2. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Result Mitra

'पुनर्योजी कृषि' (Regenerative Agriculture)





चर्चा में क्यों

भारतीय कृषि ने विगत दशकों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि दर्ज की है। वित्त वर्ष 2016 से वित्त वर्ष 2025 की अवधि के दौरान कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों ने 4.45 प्रतिशत की दशकीय वृद्धि हासिल की है, जो पिछले कई दशकों में सर्वाधिक है।

हालाँकि, सघन कृषि पद्धतियों, रसायनों के अत्यधिक उपयोग, असंतुलित सिंचाई और जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण मृदा की उपजाऊ क्षमता में गिरावट आई है।

पुनर्योजी कृषि: मूल सिद्धांत

(A) अवधारणा

इस पृष्ठभूमि में, केवल कृषि उत्पादन को बनाए रखना पर्याप्त नहीं है, बल्कि पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को पुनः जीवित करना आवश्यक है। यहीं पर 'पुनर्योजी कृषि' (Regenerative Agriculture) की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है।

पुनर्योजी कृषि खेती का एक ऐसा समग्र और भविष्योन्मुखी दृष्टिकोण है, जो मृदा के स्वास्थ्य को बहाल करने, जैव-विविधता को बढ़ाने और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सुदृढ़ता को मजबूत करने पर केंद्रित है।

सतत कृषि बनाम पुनर्योजी कृषि

जहाँ सतत कृषि का मुख्य ध्यान वर्तमान पारिस्थितिकीय स्थिति को "बनाए रखने" पर होता है, वहीं पुनर्योजी कृषि एक कदम आगे बढ़कर क्षरित हो चुकी मृदा और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को "सक्रिय रूप से सुधारने और पुनर्जीवित करने" पर बल देती है।

(B) पुनर्योजी कृषि के 6 कोर सिद्धांत

मृदा में न्यूनतम हस्तक्षेप

जुताई को कम से कम करना ताकि मृदा की जैविक संरचना बनी रहे।

बारहमासी फसलों की सजीव जड़ों की सुरक्षा

वर्ष भर जड़ों की मौजूदगी से मृदा अपरदन रुकता है और सूक्ष्मजीव सक्रिय रहते हैं।

मृदा आवरण बनाए रखना

आवरण फसलों और मल्टिचिंग के माध्यम से मिट्टी को हमेशा ढक कर रखना।

पशुधन का एकीकरण

फसल प्रणाली के साथ पशुपालन को जोड़कर प्राकृतिक खाद और पोषक चक्र को चक्रित करना।

पुनर्योजी कृषि के कोर सिद्धांत (जारी)

रासायनिक इनपुट का सीमित उपयोग

संश्लेषित उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों पर निर्भरता न्यूनतम करना।

जैव-विविधता में वृद्धि

बहु-फसली और फसल चक्र के माध्यम से कीट-परागणक संतुलन स्थापित करना।

पुनर्योजी कृषि की विभिन्न पद्धतियाँ एवं कार्यप्रणाली

(A) जल एवं संसाधन दक्षता

सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई: ड्रिपर, स्प्रिंकलर और फॉगर प्रणालियों के ज़रिए सीधे पौधों की जड़ों तक जल पहुँचाना, जिससे जल बर्बादी कम होती है और 'पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप' का लक्ष्य हासिल होता है।

कृषि मशीनीकरण: सटीक उपकरणों के प्रयोग से बीज, उर्वरक और ईंधन की खपत में दक्षता आती है, जिससे कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी होती है।



(B) मृदा एवं पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन

सटीक नाइट्रोजन प्रबंधन: नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड के उत्सर्जन को रोकने के लिए यूरिया की गहरी प्लेसमेंट और लीफ कलर चार्ट (LCC) का उपयोग।

प्राकृतिक खेती: देशी गाय के उत्पादों से निर्मित बीजामृत, जीवामृत, घनजीवामृत, नीमास्त्र और दशपर्णी जैसे खेत पर तैयार जैविक इनपुट का प्रयोग।

मृदा आवरण एवं हरी खाद

ग्रीन मैन्यूरिंग

पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर फसलों को उगाकर मिट्टी में मिलाना।

कवर क्रॉपिंग

मुख्य फसल के बाद मिट्टी को नंगा न छोड़कर आवरण फसलें उगाना।

मल्लिचिंग

जैविक अवशेषों से मिट्टी को ढककर नमी और तापमान नियंत्रित करना।



एकीकृत एवं जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि प्रणालियाँ

एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली: फसल उत्पादन के साथ-साथ पशुपालन, मत्स्यपालन, बागवानी और मधुमक्खी पालन का एकीकरण, जिससे जोखिम कम होता है और आजीविका विविध बनती है।

कृषि-वानिकी: फसलों के साथ बारहमासी और फलदार वृक्ष लगाना। यह बंजर भूमि के पुनरुद्धार, अतिरिक्त आय और कार्बन सिंक निर्माण में सहायक है।

जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि: समुदाय आधारित बीज/चारा बैंक, जल साझा समूह और संतुलित उर्वरक प्रयोग द्वारा जलवायु झटकों के प्रति सहनशीलता बढ़ाना।

पुनर्योजी कृषि के बहुआयामी लाभ

पर्यावरणीय परिणाम

- **मृदा स्वास्थ्य:** मृदा जैव पदार्थों में वृद्धि।
- **जलवायु कार्बन:** कार्बन प्रच्छादन के माध्यम से SDG 13 में योगदान।
- **जल एवं मृदा संरक्षण:** जल धारण क्षमता में सुधार तथा मृदा अपरदन पर रोक।
- **पारिस्थितिक संतुलन:** परागणकों और मृदा सूक्ष्मजीवों के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण का निर्माण।

आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक परिणाम

- **लागत में कमी:** रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों की इनपुट लागत में भारी कमी।
- **आय एवं उपज स्थिरता:** शुद्ध कृषि आय में वृद्धि और पैदावार में स्थिरता।
- **रोजगार सृजन:** कृषि, सलाहकारी और पारिस्थितिक प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में नए अवसरों का निर्माण।
- **सुदृढ़ता:** बाजार के उतार-चढ़ाव और जलवायु झटकों से निपटने की क्षमता में सुधार।



पुनर्योजी कृषि को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकारी पहलें एवं प्रगति

भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से पुनर्योजी पद्धतियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है:

राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (NMNF - 2024)

उद्देश्य

प्राकृतिक खेती हेतु एक अनुकूल सपोर्ट इकोसिस्टम बनाना।

वित्तीय सहायता

प्रति किसान 1 एकड़ भूमि पर 2 वर्षों के लिए ₹4,000 प्रति वर्ष का आउटपुट-आधारित प्रोत्साहन।

ढाँचा

10,000 बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर (BRCs) की स्थापना और कम्युनिटी रिसोर्स पर्सन का प्रशिक्षण। 18.19 लाख किसान शामिल।

सरकारी योजनाएँ (जारी)

परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (PKVY - 2015)

उद्देश्य: जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देना, जैविक प्रमाणन और बाजार लिंक प्रदान करना।

वित्तीय सहायता: 3 वर्षों में ₹31,500 प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता।

पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप (PDMC - 2015-16)

उद्देश्य: सूक्ष्म सिंचाई (ड्रिप व स्प्रिंकलर) के ज़रिए जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाना।

सहायता: छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को 55% और अन्य किसानों को 45% सब्सिडी।

प्रगति (मई 2026 तक):

- 109 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि आच्छादित।
- ₹26,325 करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी।

सरकारी योजनाएँ (जारी)

कृषि-वानिकी पर उप-मिशन (PM-RKVY के अंतर्गत पुनर्गठित)

उद्देश्य: गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री हेतु नर्सरियाँ स्थापित करना और कार्बन मार्केट हेतु परियोजनाएँ बनाना।

सहायता: सरकारी एजेंसियों को 100% और निजी लाभार्थियों को 50% क्रेडिट-लिंकड सहायता।

मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना (SHC - 2015)

उद्देश्य: 12 मुख्य पैमानों (मैक्रो/माइक्रो न्यूट्रिएंट्स व भौतिक-रासायनिक गुण) पर मिट्टी की जाँच कर फसल-विशिष्ट उर्वरक सलाह देना।

प्रगति (मार्च 2026 तक):

- 25.89 करोड़ मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जारी किए गए।

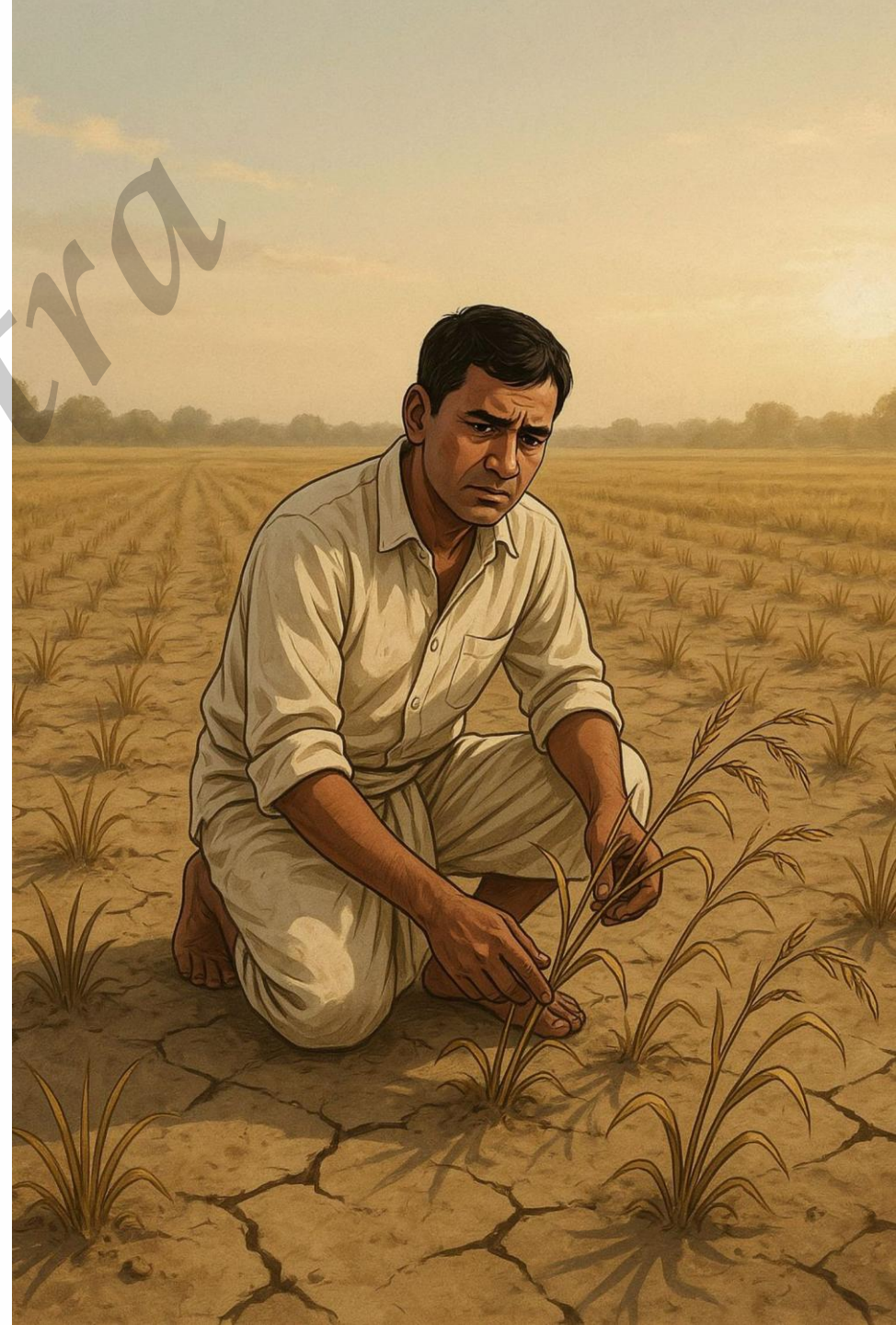
चुनौतियाँ

संक्रमणकालीन उपज घाटा

रासायनिक कृषि से पुनर्योजी कृषि में स्विच करते समय शुरुआती 1-2 वर्षों में उपज में मामूली गिरावट आ सकती है, जिससे छोटे किसान घबराते हैं।

जागरूकता एवं प्रशिक्षण का अभाव

खेत स्तर पर जैविक इनपुट (जीवामृत आदि) तैयार करने के लिए कुशल मार्गदर्शन की निरंतर आवश्यकता है।



प्रमाणन और बाजार लिंक की कठिनाई एवं आगे की राह

पुनर्योजी उत्पादों के लिए प्रीमियम मूल्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सुलभ प्रमाणन प्रणाली की कमी।

आगे की राह

1 प्रोत्साहन सुरक्षा चक्र

प्राकृतिक खेती में परिवर्तन के दौरान होने वाले संभावित शुरुआती नुकसान की भरपाई हेतु 'डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर' का विस्तार किया जाए।

2 कार्बन क्रेडिट मार्केट का विकास

कृषि-वानिकी और मृदा कार्बन संचयन करने वाले किसानों को स्वैच्छिक कार्बन बाजार से जोड़कर अतिरिक्त आय का स्रोत बनाया जाए।

3 कृषि सखियों और KVKs का सुदृढ़ीकरण

ग्रामीण स्तर पर 70,000+ प्रशिक्षित कृषि सखियों के माध्यम से 'लैब टू लैंड' दृष्टिकोण को गति दी जाए।

UPSC 2020

भारत के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से किसे/किन पर्यावरण-अनुकूल कृषि का अभ्यास माना जाता है?

1. फसल विविधीकरण
2. फलीदार फसलों का सघनीकरण
3. टेन्सीओमीटर का उपयोग
4. लंबवत खेती / वर्टिकल फार्मिंग

नीचे दिए गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

(A) केवल 1, 2 और 3

(B) केवल 3

(C) केवल 4

(D) 1, 2, 3 और 4

UPSC Mains Practice Question (GS Paper-3)

- **प्रश्न:** "पारंपरिक और हरित क्रांति-आधारित कृषि पद्धतियों से मृदा स्वास्थ्य, जैव विविधता और जलवायु सहनशीलता पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है। इस संदर्भ में, 'पुनर्योजी कृषि' (Regenerative Agriculture) भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा और टिकाऊ कृषि विकास सुनिश्चित करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है? इसके सफल क्रियान्वयन के प्रमुख साधनों एवं चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।" (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farmers' body terms NCDC (Amendment) Act an onslaught on federal rights of States

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Samyukt Kisan Morcha (SKM) on Monday said the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2026 is an onslaught on the federal rights of States. The umbrella organisation of farmer groups, in an official statement, alleged that the new law would divert resources from the priority sector of agriculture and agriculture-based rural industrial and infrastructure development. It also alleged that the new law was framed to suit the “corporate model of urban-centric development”.

The Parliament of India passed the NCDC (Amendment) Bill, 2026, in August to amend the NCDC Act of 1962, expanding the financial and operational scope of the statutory corporation. Citing the Constitution's Seventh Schedule, the SKM said “cooperation”



The law also does away with the old rule that required eligible industrial and village cooperatives to be based only in rural areas. FILE PHOTO

was in the State list, and the NCDC (Amendment) Act, 2026, is a “naked intrusion” by the Union government into the powers of the States. “As per International Cooperative Alliance principles, autonomy and independence are basic principles of cooperation along with democratic control. The law, which permits NCDC to directly intervene in the cooperative societies and take their shares openly, violates the basic principles of cooperation and facilitates centralisation of power into the

hands of the Union government,” the SKM’s statement read.

The SKM argued that by directly extending financial aid to cooperative societies, the NCDC would centralise cooperative institutions under the power of the Union government for political dominance over States. “This reflects the authoritarian character of the corporate class fully endorsed by BJP-RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh) combine,” the statement added.

The SKM said the Supreme Court, through an

order in 2021, had stated that the Union government has limited powers to intervene in cooperative societies that are under State governments. The new amendment had been brought to nullify the apex court’s order, it added.

The law also does away with the old rule that required eligible industrial and village cooperatives to be based only in rural locations. “Cooperatives are the soul of rural India and are capable of bringing widespread developments in the villages. The NCDC (Amendment) Act permits its operations to extend to non-agricultural sectors and abolish the stipulation of developing industries in the rural regions... means the resources meant to use for agriculture and rural industrial and infrastructure expansion will be diverted for urban-centric development suitable for corporate development model,” the statement read.

YouTube Homework

- Monsoon Session

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2026** राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1962 में संशोधन करने के उद्देश्य से संसद द्वारा पारित किया गया है। यह कानून सहकारिता मंत्रालय (Ministry of Cooperation) के तहत NCDC के वित्तीय और परिचालन दायरे को व्यापक बनाने के लिए लाया गया है।

1. NCDC संशोधन अधिनियम, 2026 के मुख्य प्रावधान (Key Features)

- **प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता (Direct Financing):** पहले NCDC मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय स्तर या एक से अधिक राज्यों में काम करने वाली सहकारी समितियों को सीधे वित्तीय मदद (ऋण/अनुदान) देता था, जबकि राज्य स्तरीय समितियों को राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से फंड भेजा जाता था। अब यह अधिनियम NCDC को किसी भी प्राथमिक या राज्य-स्तरीय सहकारी समिति/इकाई को सीधे ऋण और अनुदान प्रदान करने का अधिकार देता है।
- **खाद्यान्न (Foodstuffs) की परिभाषा का विस्तार:** कानून में 'खाद्यान्न' के दायरे को बढ़ाकर इसमें प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य (Processed Food) और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित अन्य खाद्य वस्तुओं को शामिल किया गया है। इससे फूड-प्रोसेसिंग से जुड़ी सहकारी समितियों को वित्तीय सहायता मिलना आसान होगा।
- **शेयर पूंजी में भागीदारी (Equity Participation):** केंद्र सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति से NCDC अब सहकारी विकास में लगी संस्थाओं की शेयर पूंजी (Share Capital) में सीधे भाग ले सकेगा।
- **ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की शर्त का हटना:** कुटीर, ग्रामीण और संबद्ध उद्योगों से जुड़ी सहकारी समितियों के लिए अब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित होने की अनिवार्यता को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
- **क्रेडिट सूचना साझाकरण (Information Sharing):** NCDC को ऋण जोखिम प्रबंधन के लिए रिजर्व बैंक (RBI), बैंकों और केंद्र सरकार के साथ वित्तीय व साख संबंधी जानकारी एकत्र और साझा करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



2. इस अधिनियम का विरोध / चिंताएँ क्यों जताई जा रही हैं?

- यद्यपि सरकार का लक्ष्य सहकारी क्षेत्र को मजबूत करना है, लेकिन विपक्ष और राज्य स्तर के हितधारकों द्वारा निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं पर चिंताएँ जताई जा रही हैं:
- **संसदीय संघवाद पर प्रभाव (Impact on Federalism):** भारतीय संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, एक ही राज्य तक सीमित 'सहकारी समितियाँ' राज्य सूची (State List - Entry 32) का विषय हैं। केंद्र द्वारा NCDC के जरिए राज्यों की समितियों को सीधे फंड देने से राज्यों की भूमिका उपेक्षित होने और वित्तीय विकेंद्रीकरण प्रभावित होने की आशंका है।
- **राज्य सरकारों की निगरानी में दोहराव (Overlapping Regulation):** सहकारी समितियों का पंजीकरण, ऑडिट और नियमन राज्य सरकारों के अधीन होता है। NCDC की सीधी वित्तीय फंडिंग से दोहरी निगरानी प्रणाली (Dual Oversight) की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है, जिससे प्रशासनिक जटिलताएं बढ़ेंगी।
- **राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप की आशंका:** आलोचकों का तर्क है कि राज्य सरकारों को बाईपास करके सीधे प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों (जैसे PACS) को फंड आवंटित करने से केंद्र सरकार का राज्य-स्तरीय सहकारी राजनीति पर सीधा प्रभाव स्थापित हो सकता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Prelims Practice Question (वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न)

- Q. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह अधिनियम NCDC को राज्य सरकारों को दरकिनार करते हुए किसी भी प्राथमिक या राज्य-स्तरीय सहकारी समिति को सीधे ऋण और अनुदान प्रदान करने की अनुमति देता है।
2. इस संशोधन द्वारा औद्योगिक वस्तुओं और कुटीर उद्योगों से जुड़ी सहकारी समितियों के लिए 'ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थित होने' की अनिवार्य शर्त को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
3. NCDC सहकारिता मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक वैधानिक निकाय (Statutory Body) 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

Mains Practice Question (मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न)

प्रश्न:

- "राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 भारत के सहकारिता क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में एक प्रगतिशील कदम है, फिर भी यह भारतीय संघवाद (Federalism) के सिद्धांतों से टकराता प्रतीत होता है।" समीक्षा कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Stone quarries and crushers in the vicinity put Assam's semiconductor plant at risk

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

Dust-producing stone quarries and crushers in the vicinity could cripple Assam's semiconductor unit, a signature pet project of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, before it can start, an environmental activist has warned.

The ₹27,000 crore Tata Semiconductor Assembly and Test (TSAT) facility is being developed in Morigaon district's Jagiroad, about 55 km east of Guwahati. It is a major component of India's chip-making ambitions and is linked to the vision of building a self-reliant ecosystem under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM).

Over 60% of the work at the TSAT facility, coming up where a unit of the Hin-



Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma inspecting progress of the semiconductor project at Jagiroad near Guwahati. FILE PHOTO

dustan Paper Corporation once stood, is complete.

According to the ISM guidelines, a semiconductor plant requires ISO Class 1 to 5 vibration-damped cleanrooms to prevent microscopic dust contamination, and millions of gallons of ultra-pure water daily for wafer-rising, chemical processing, and cooling.

However, stone quarries

and crushers within a 5 km radius of the facility have reportedly been covering the Jagiroad area with a blanket of dust. Local organisations said excavation and blasting carried out in the hills of Sonaikuchi Reserve Forest (near the semiconductor plant) have caused flash floods and threatened public health.

Raising concerns over

the potential impact of dust and pollution on Assam's flagship industrial project, Golaghat district-based environmental activist Rohit Choudhury urged the State government to enforce restrictions on polluting industries and activities within a 15-km radius of the TSAT facility.

RTI response

In a letter to the Assam Chief Secretary on August 22, he cited an RTI reply from the State's Industries, Commerce, and Public Enterprise Department and an earlier government directive to argue that exemption granted to pre-existing and pipeline polluting industries could undermine the very objective of protecting the proposed Ratan Tata Electronic City at Jagiroad.

YouTube Homework

- ISM 1.0 & 2.0

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- आसाम के मोरीगांव (Morigaon) जिले के जागीरोड (Jagiroad) में बन रहा सेमिकंडक्टर प्लांट भारत के प्रौद्योगिकी और औद्योगिक परिदृश्य के लिए एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है।

1. सेमिकंडक्टर प्लांट के बारे में प्रमुख तथ्य

- डेवलपर व निवेश:** टाटा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स (Tata Semiconductor Assembly and Test - TSAT) द्वारा ₹27,000 करोड़ के निवेश से इसे स्थापित किया जा रहा है।
- योजना (ISM):** यह भारत सरकार के **India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)** का एक प्रमुख हिस्सा है।
- स्थान:** यह प्लांट पूर्ववर्ती 'हिंदुस्तान पेपर कॉर्पोरेशन' (HPC) की बंद पड़ी जागीरोड पेपर मिल की जमीन पर बनाया जा रहा है।
- क्षमता व रोजगार:** यहाँ प्रतिदिन लगभग 4.83 करोड़ सेमिकंडक्टर चिप्स का उत्पादन होगा, जिससे लगभग 15,000 प्रत्यक्ष और 11,000–13,000 अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार मिलने की उम्मीद है।

2. इस परियोजना से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दे व चुनौतियाँ (Key Issues & Challenges)

- सेमिकंडक्टर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग बेहद संवेदनशील (Precision-Driven) प्रक्रिया होती है। इस प्लांट को लेकर निम्नलिखित व्यावहारिक, पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक चुनौतियाँ सामने आई हैं:

पर्यावरणीय एवं धूल प्रदूषण का खतरा (Air Pollution & Mining):

- सेमिकंडक्टर असेंबली के लिए अत्यधिक साफ वातावरण (Cleanrooms) की आवश्यकता होती है, जहाँ हवा में धूल के सूक्ष्म कण (Microscopic Dust) बिल्कुल नहीं होने चाहिए।
- प्लांट से 5 किमी के दायरे में स्थित पत्थर खदानों (Stone Quarries) और क्रशरों से उड़ने वाली धूल से प्लांट के संचालन को बड़ा जोखिम है।
- हालांकि राज्य सरकार ने 15 किमी के दायरे में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले नए उद्योगों को प्रतिबंधित किया था, लेकिन पुरानी/मौजूदा खदानों को छूट मिलने के कारण पर्यावरणविद् और स्थानीय संगठन इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



भूकंपीय एवं खनन संबंधी कंपन (Vibration Risks):

- आसपास के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों (जैसे सोनाईकुची रिजर्व फॉरेस्ट) में होने वाले डायनामाइट ब्लास्टिंग और खनन से ज़मीन में कंपन (Vibrations) उत्पन्न होते हैं।
- नैनामीटर स्तर की माइक्रोचिप मैनुफैक्चरिंग मशीनों के लिए न्यूनतम ग्राउंड वाइब्रेशन अनिवार्य होता है, अन्यथा चिप डिजाइन खराब होने का जोखिम रहता है।

जंगली हाथियों का प्रभाव (Human-Wildlife Conflict):

- जागीरोड क्षेत्र के आसपास वन्यजीव गतिविधियाँ रहती हैं। निर्माण कार्य के दौरान हाथियों की आवाजाही से ज़मीन में होने वाले कंपन और सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार और टाटा द्वारा विशेष 'एलीफेंट-प्रूफ बैरियर' (Elephant-Proof Barrier) का निर्माण कराया जा रहा है।

सैटेलाइट टाउनशिप को लेकर स्थानीय विरोध (Land & Ethnic Protests):

- प्लांट के आसपास प्रस्तावित सैटेलाइट टाउनशिप (Satellite Township) के सर्वे का विरोध स्थानीय तिवा (Tiwa) और बोडो (Bodo) समुदायों द्वारा किया गया, जिसके कारण राज्य सरकार को भूमि सर्वे का काम अस्थायी रूप से रोकना पड़ा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



भारत में इंडिया सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन (ISM)

1. गुजरात (Gujarat)

- गुजरात भारत के मुख्य सेमीकंडक्टर हब के रूप में उभरा है, जहाँ कुल 5 प्रमुख प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत हैं:

Tata Electronics & PSMC (धोलेरा):

- प्रकार: Commercial Semiconductor Fab (भारत का पहला व्यावसायिक चिप निर्माण प्लांट)
- अनुमानित निवेश: ₹91,526 करोड़

Micron Technology (साणंद):

- प्रकार: Memory Chip Assembly & Testing (ATMP/OSAT)
- अनुमानित निवेश: ₹22,516 करोड़

CG Power + Renesas + Stars (साणंद):

- प्रकार: OSAT Facility (ऑटोमोटिव व औद्योगिक चिप्स)
- अनुमानित निवेश: ₹7,584 करोड़

Kaynes Semicon (साणंद):

- प्रकार: OSAT Unit (ऑटोमोटिव एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स चिप्स)
- अनुमानित निवेश: ₹3,307 करोड़

Suchi Semicon (सूरत) / Crystal Matrix (धोलेरा):

- प्रकार: OSAT एवं कम्पाउंड सेमीकंडक्टर फैब इकाइयाँ

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



2. असम (Assam)

- **Tata Semiconductor Assembly & Test - TSAT (जागीरोड, मोरीगांव):**
 - प्रकार: Advanced OSAT/ATMP Facility (पूर्वोत्तर का पहला बड़ा पैकेजिंग एवं टेस्टिंग प्लांट)
 - अनुमानित निवेश: ₹27,120 करोड़

3. उत्तर प्रदेश (Uttar Pradesh)

- **HCL Group & Foxconn Joint Venture (जेवर / नोएडा - YEIDA):**
 - प्रकार: Display Driver IC (DDIC) एवं Power Management OSAT Unit
 - अनुमानित निवेश: ₹3,706 करोड़

4. ओडिशा (Odisha)

- **SiCSem / Archean Group (इन्फो वैली, भुवनेश्वर):**
 - प्रकार: Silicon Carbide (SiC) Compound Semiconductor Fab एवं 3D Packaging
 - अनुमानित निवेश: ₹2,067 करोड़

5. पंजाब (Punjab)

- **Semi-Conductor Laboratory - SCL (मोहाली):**
 - प्रकार: सरकारी अनुसंधान एवं विकास (R&D) व फैब्रिकेशन सुविधा (आधुनिकीकरण जारी)

6. तमिलनाडु (Tamil Nadu)

- **Polymatech Electronics (कांचीपुरम / चेन्नई):**
 - प्रकार: Opto Semiconductor & Chip Packaging Unit

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



UPSC Prelims 2026 Question

Q. निम्नलिखित में से भारत के सेमीकंडक्टर संयंत्रों और उनके स्थानों का कौन-सा युग्म सही सुमेलित नहीं है?

- A. सीजी पावर एंड इंडस्ट्रियल सॉल्यूशंस प्रा. लिमिटेड (रेनेसास इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और स्टार्स माइक्रोलॉक्ट्रॉनिक्स के सहयोग से) : गुजरात
- B. टाटा सेमीकंडक्टर असेंबली एंड टेस्ट प्रा. लिमिटेड : असम
- C. एचसीएल-फॉक्सकॉन जॉइंट वेंचर इंडिया चिप लिमिटेड : मध्य प्रदेश
- D. सिकसेम (SicSem) प्रा. लिमिटेड : ओडिशा

Denial of nod for U.S. trip an insult to Telangana: Revanth

Move reflects discrimination against State, he says, adds that it was an effort to rob investments from Telangana in favour of Gujarat; the CM denies reports of plan to meet New York Mayor

R. Ravikanth Reddy
HYDERABAD

Telangana Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy on Monday termed the Centre's refusal to grant political clearance for his proposed visit to the U.S. an insult to Telangana.

He alleged that the decision reflected discrimination against the State, and was an effort to rob investments from Telangana in favour of Gujarat.

The Ministry of External Affairs, which had been approached by the State government for clearance for the Chief Minister's official visit to the U.K. and the U.S., approved only the U.K. leg of the tour.

The MEA cited denial of

 If the Gujarat Chief Minister can travel to the U.S. and Canada to promote Vibrant Gujarat 2047, why was the visit of the Telangana Chief Minister denied when it was proposed for similar purposes

REVANTH REDDY
Telangana Chief Minister



clearance from the "political angle."

Mr. Reddy said the State government had provided detailed information to the Centre about the purpose and objectives of his proposed foreign visit. "If the proposal of a Chief Minister is rejected without properly reviewing the infor-

mation, can such a decision be taken without the knowledge of the Prime Minister," he asked presspersons here after his return from the U.K. leg of the trip on Monday.

He questioned the Centre's approach by citing the foreign visits of Gujarat Chief Minister Bhu-

pendra Patel. "If the Gujarat Chief Minister can travel to the U.S. and Canada to promote Vibrant Gujarat 2047, why was the visit of the Telangana Chief Minister denied when it was proposed for similar purposes under Telangana Rising 2047," he asked.

Rejecting rumours of his scheduled meeting with New York Mayor Zohran Mamdani, Mr. Reddy said no such appointment was fixed. "Mr. Mamdani is not an antisocial element. He is an elected mayor," the Chief Minister added.

Mr. Reddy said Telangana should not be treated as a lesser State. He added that his government would continue with Telangana Rising 2047 programme.

‘Won’t allow unauthorised entry in Haryana govt. schools’

The Hindu Bureau
GURUGRAM

Haryana Education Minister Mahipal Dhanda on Monday said unauthorised entry will not be allowed in government schools in the State. His remarks came after Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) activists visited government schools in several villages in the State over the past two weeks as part of its ‘School Thik Karo’ campaign. They alleged deficiencies in infrastructure, cleanliness, availability of teachers, and quality

of midday meals.

‘National heritage’

Addressing reporters in Hansi, Mr. Dhanda termed government schools a “national heritage” and said the “safety of students cannot be compromised for political publicity”. He said anyone visiting a government school should do so in coordination with members of the panchayat and the school management committee (SMC).

“The sarpanch is there, elected representatives of the panchayat are there.



Mahipal Dhanda

There is an SMC in all schools. Anyone visiting must take along SMC and panchayat members,” the Minister said, adding that responsibility would be fixed if disturbances occur

on the school premises during such visits.

Mr. Dhanda said people with genuine complaints about a government school should first approach the sarpanch and other responsible authorities.

CJP national core committee member Sudhir Sangwan told *The Hindu* that the group had so far visited 16 to 17 schools across districts such as Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri, and Fatehabad.

He claimed that a teacher was suspended in Bhiwani after a CJP activist

raised concerns over the quality of foodgrains supplied for the midday meal. He added that CJP activists plan to visit 100 more schools in the State over the next fortnight, with the objective of highlighting shortcomings and demanding greater accountability and better execution.

‘Invited by villagers’

Reacting to the Minister’s remarks, Mr. Sangwan said CJP activists entered schools only after they were invited by villagers who wanted improve-

ments in their schools.

He questioned the effectiveness of the SMCS, saying though they were set up to function as watchdogs, their members were often inactive or lacked the capacity to monitor schools effectively.

Mr. Sangwan also shared on X an order issued by the Hansi district administration restricting unauthorised entry into schools and criticised the move as an attempt to prevent people from documenting the condition of government schools.

- Rajasthan
- Haryana
- Uttar Pradesh

YouTube Homework

Home Minister directs police chiefs to detect and deport illegal immigrants

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Monday directed the security agencies to take strict measures against infiltration, asking the police chiefs to detect and deport illegal migrants. He was inaugurating the two-day National Security Strategies Conference-2026 (NSSC).

On Tuesday, the conference will discuss information warfare and its implications on national security and the need for a bio-security framework.

The Home Minister said an AI-based analysis of information available on Multi Agency Centres (MAC) platforms should be done to create standard operating procedures (SOPs) to counter various national security challenges;



Union Home Minister Amit Shah during the inauguration of the 9th National Security Strategies Conference on Monday. ANI

es. The conference held in hybrid format was attended by over 850 participants from across the country. Union Home Secretary Govind Mohan, Intelligence Bureau Director Mahesh Dixit, and heads of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) attended the conference in Delhi.

Directors-General of Police of States and Union Territories, young police

officers working at the cutting-edge level, and domain experts from specialised fields joined the conference through virtual mode, the Union Home Ministry said.

National security

On the first day of the conference, discussions focused on critical aspects of national security, including response to counter-

terrorism challenges; fusion, analysis and operationalisation of intelligence through MAC; vision document on narcotics control; detection and deportation of illegal migrants; policy framework to combat cybercrime; and proxy warfare by Pakistan.

For effective tackling of terrorism and radicalisation, Mr. Shah emphasised on training for implementation of the Ministry's PRAHAAR scheme, expediting trials by bringing back fugitives, using the trial in absentia provisions and undertaking comprehensive and integrated approach while investigating Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) cases.

Second day of the conference will focus on the threat landscape from sub-aerial systems and formulating countermeasures.

- PRAHAAR Scheme
- BRICS NSA Summit

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **9th National Security Strategies Conference- 2026 (NSSC 2026)** का आयोजन नई दिल्ली में हाइब्रिड फॉर्मेट में किया गया है। यह सम्मेलन देश की आंतरिक और बाह्य सुरक्षा से जुड़ी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने वाला एक प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय मंच है।

NSSC 2026 की मुख्य बातें (Key Highlights):

- **आयोजन व प्रतिभागी:**
 - इसका आयोजन इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो (IB) और गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा किया गया।
 - इसमें केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री, गृह सचिव, इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के निदेशक, राज्यों व केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के पुलिस महानिदेशक (DGPs) और 850 से अधिक सुरक्षा अधिकारी व विशेषज्ञ शामिल हुए।

एआई (AI) और इंटेलिजेंस फ्यूजन:

- गृह मंत्रालय ने **मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर (MAC)** प्लेटफॉर्म पर मौजूद डेटा का **AI-आधारित विश्लेषण** करने के निर्देश दिए हैं ताकि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए नई SOPs बनाई जा सकें।

घुसपैठ और अवैध प्रवासन पर सख्त रुख:

- अवैध प्रवासियों की पहचान करने और उन्हें वापस भेजने (Detect & Deport) के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंसियों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

आतंकवाद व कट्टरपंथ के खिलाफ रणनीति:

- UAPA मामलों की एकीकृत जांच, भगोड़ों को वापस लाने, 'Trial in Absentia' का उपयोग करने और गृह मंत्रालय की **PRAHAAR योजना** के तहत प्रशिक्षण पर जोर दिया गया।

प्रमुख चर्चा विषय:

- साइबर क्राइम, पाकिस्तान प्रायोजित प्रॉक्सी वॉर।
- नारकोटिक्स नियंत्रण, बायो-सिक्योरिटी (Bio-security) फ्रेमवर्क।
- ड्रोन व सब-एरियल सिस्टम से जुड़े खतरे और 'ब्लू इकोनॉमी' (Blue Economy) की सुरक्षा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Invisible actors

The ECI must stop filing of bulk applications for deletion of voters

The Election Commission of India (ECI)'s Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls has seen allegations of bulk filing of applications seeking to delete voters' names from draft lists using Form 7 in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and, more recently Uttarakhand. Ground reports by *The Hindu* from Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat noted that these forms were often filed in bulk fraudulently using names of people who were unaware of the filing. In several instances, hundreds of objections were filed under a single person's name. Form 7 is filed to object to an existing name – or to request its deletion – on the electoral rolls for reasons such as death, shifting, or ineligibility. The ECI's Booth Level Officer or the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) has to conduct an inquiry on the application and issue a notice to the voter before taking any action. While Booth Level Agents (BLA) of political parties can file up to 10 Form 7s a day, totalling 30, there is no limit on how many forms an individual registered as a voter from the same constituency can submit. To prevent misuse, the ECI has said that if a person files more than five objections, it will trigger a mandatory review by the ERO to ensure the legitimacy of the claims.

The Opposition parties have alleged that the form was being misused through "systemic and coordinated efforts" to delete names of eligible voters and embolden the BJP's efforts to wrongly gain electoral advantage. In the case of Uttarakhand, the Congress has alleged that the manner in which the bulk forms were submitted online pointed to "institutional" access being granted to some in the process. These parties have also sent delegations and submitted representations to the ECI. What is important to note is that in most cases, voters were unaware that applications for deletion of their names had been filed at all, leaving it to workers of political parties active in the constituency to bring it to their notice. According to ECI data, for the third phase of the SIR covering 16 States/three Union Territories there are 3,42,409 BLAs of political parties for an electorate of 36,73,87,831 or one BLA for approximately 1,073 voters. These numbers include agents from ruling and Opposition parties. In such a situation, it is incumbent upon the ECI to step in and protect the voting rights of an individual rather than leave it to the grassroots strength of political parties. The ECI should thus take immediate steps to address this concern. Abnormal patterns should be investigated and the process should be monitored, with a uniform, country-wide Standard Operating Procedure, requiring verification of identity and constituency of the objector and the following of due process before any elector is deleted pursuant to a Form 7.

- ECI
- SIR
- Form No. 7
- Issues

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Perfect host

India was successful as a host of badminton World Championships

The 2026 BWF World Championships in New Delhi marked the rise of France as an on-court force and of India as a capable host. Alex Lanier's triumph in singles, and Thom Gicquel and Delphine Delrue's in mixed doubles, were the first golds in France's history. It was just over three months ago that the European nation finished a worthy runner-up to China in the Thomas Cup, the de facto World Cup in badminton. The Worlds success has established France as a serious contender in a sport otherwise dominated by Asian countries. In fact, Lanier is just the third non-Asian this century – after Spain's Carolina Marin and Denmark's Viktor Axelsen – to win the singles gold at the World Championships. The 21-year-old did that at a spruced-up Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, which was in the dock earlier in January when pigeons and monkeys intruded into the arena during the India Open. The massive facelift ensured that the marquee event's return to India after 17 years would be long remembered. An Se-Young will also go back with happy memories after reclaiming the women's singles crown from three-time titlist Akane Yamaguchi. The victory extended the 24-year-old reigning Olympic champion's stellar 2026, during which she has won an Uber Cup gold medal, and the individual and team trophies at the Badminton Asia Championships.

For India, the competition was the 12th straight edition where it secured at least one medal, with Gayatri Gopichand and Treasa Jolly bagging a bronze in women's doubles. The performance is the latest in a series of good outcomes for Indian badminton after an ordinary 2025, where Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty's World Championships doubles bronze was the best result. This year, Lakshya Sen reached the All England Open final, and Ayush Shetty at the Badminton Asia Championships. P.V. Sindhu's victory at the Japan Open Super 750 last month was only her second Tour title in the last four years, and there were also triumphs for Satwiksairaj and Chirag at Singapore Open Super 750, and for Devika Sihag, Tanvi Sharma and Ashmita Chaliha at the Super 300 level. Yet, the feeling is unmistakable that India should have done better at a home World Championships, with Lakshya's second-round defeat to the unheralded American teenager Garret Tan the most disappointing. There is no questioning the 25-year-old's capability; he is a World Championships bronze medallist, a two-time All England finalist and finished an agonising fourth at the Paris 2024 Olympics. But no Indian men's singles player has won an elite BWF Super 1000-level title since K. Srikanth in 2017. A swift end to this drought is essential for the overall health of the sport.

YouTube Homework

- Women Hockey World Championship

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- BWF विश्व बैडमिंटन चैंपियनशिप 2026 का आयोजन हाल ही में भारत में संपन्न हुआ है।
- आयोजन और स्थान
- स्थान: इंदिरा गांधी इंडोर स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली (भारत)।
- तारीख: 17 अगस्त से 23 अगस्त 2026 तक।

मुख्य बातें और रिकॉर्ड्स

- फ्रांस का ऐतिहासिक प्रदर्शन:** फ्रांस के अलैक्स लैनियर ने इतिहास रचते हुए देश का पहला पुरुष एकल विश्व चैंपियनशिप खिताब जीता। इसके साथ ही मिश्रित युगल में भी जीत हासिल कर फ्रांस ने बैडमिंटन इतिहास में नया कीर्तिमान रचा।
- दक्षिण कोरिया का दबदबा:** एन से-यंग ने महिला एकल का खिताब अपने नाम किया, जबकि महिला युगल में दक्षिण कोरिया ने 31 साल के लंबे इंतजार के बाद विश्व स्वर्ण पदक जीता।
- भारत का प्रदर्शन:** भारत की महिला युगल जोड़ी **ट्रीसा जॉली और गायत्री गोपीचंद** ने शानदार प्रदर्शन करते हुए **कांस्य पदक (Bronze Medal)** अपने नाम किया।

चैंपियनशिप का परिणाम (विजेता सूची)

इवेंट (Category)	स्वर्ण पदक (Winner)	रजत पदक (Runner-up)
पुरुष एकल (Men's Singles)	अलैक्स लैनियर (Alex Lanier) — फ्रांस	कोडाई नाराओका (Kodai Naraoka) — जापान
महिला एकल (Women's Singles)	एन से-यंग (An Se-young) — दक्षिण कोरिया	अकाने यामागुची (Akane Yamaguchi) — जापान
पुरुष युगल (Men's Doubles)	लियांग वेई केंग और वांग चांग — चीन	गोह ज़े फेई और नूर इज़ुद्दीन — मलेशिया
महिला युगल (Women's Doubles)	बाएक हा-ना और ली सो-ही — दक्षिण कोरिया	लियू शेंग शू और तान निंग — चीन
मिश्रित युगल (Mixed Doubles)	थॉम जिचकेल और डेलिफ़न डेलरू — फ्रांस	फेंग यान झे और हुआंग डोंग पिंग — चीन

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Labour rights beyond the shadow of BWSSB

On August 20, 2026, the Supreme Court of India delivered its judgment on the Reference made on the correctness of the judgment in *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board vs A. Rajappa* (BWSSB), 1978, particularly the test for determining whether an activity falls within the definition of “industry” under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes (ID) Act, 1947. A brief history of the Reference. In *State of U.P. vs Jai Bir Singh* (2005), 5 SCC 1, a five-judge Bench referred the seven-judge Bench decision in BWSSB for reconsideration. A seven-judge Bench was constituted and, by order dated January 2, 2017, referred the matter to a nine-judge Bench. By order dated February 16 2026, the nine-judge Bench framed four questions concerning the correctness of the test in BWSSB, the impact of the 1982 Amendment and the Industrial Relations Code (IRC), 2020, whether government welfare activities count as “industrial activities,” and the scope of “sovereign functions” under Section 2(j). By the time the questions were framed, the IRC, 2020 had been brought into force from November 21, 2025, also repealing the ID Act, 1947. By virtue of this repeal, the Reference had effectively been rendered otiose. Even so, the nine-judge Bench proceeded to hear the matter.

Judges and reactions

Of the nine judges, Justice D. Datta and Justice U. Bhuyan held that “the reference requires no answer”. Justice B.V. Nagarathna found the exercise “unnecessary and only academic in nature”. Justice P.S. Narasimha held that “an authoritative interpretation of the definition industry’ was compelling at the time of the Reference”, but “such a determination has now become unnecessary, with the repeal of the said provision.”.

Importantly, even the opinion written by the Chief Justice of India (CJI) for four judges acknowledges this. Even as it sought to re-formulate the Triple Test laid down by BWSSB, it describes its reformulation of the Triple Test as merely “hypothetical”, and expressly states that it will not apply to any pending case. The ID Act has been repealed, and there can be no future cases under it either. Even the reformulated test framed by four judges was prospective and would not alter pending disputes, which would continue to be governed by the BWSSB framework, and since the ID Act, 1947 has been repealed, there can be no future cases under it.

The four questions framed on February 16, 2026 concern only Section 2(j) of the ID Act. The interpretation of Section 2(p) of the IRC was not before the Court.

The CJI, writing for four judges, recognises that the IRC “is an independent legislative enactment and must be interpreted on its own terms, having



V. Gopala Gowda

Former Judge of the Supreme Court of India



Maitreyi Krishnan

Practising advocate

regard to its text, scheme, and object”. At the same time, the same opinion says, in view of the reformulated Triple Test in their opinion, the principles laid down in BWSSB shall not be regarded as the “sheet anchor for the interpretation of the IRC should such a question arise in the future”. While on the one hand it refuses to construe a provision, in the same breath it rules on how BWSSB, as a precedent, may not be used to construe it. This in itself is a form of construing it, and is an attempt to police the tools available for a future interpretive exercise.

Justice Narasimha also says that it is important to ensure that the interpretation of the definition of “Industry” under the IRC “is not burdened by the existing interpretations” under the ID Act, 1947. Justice Nagarathna’s opinion on this issue is important. While affirming the judgment in BWSSB, she recognised that the extent to which its reasoning carries over to the interpretation of “industry” under the IRC is to be tested by comparing the actual text of the two provisions. Such a comparison can be meaningfully undertaken only in a case arising under Section 2(p), and not in the abstract.

The interpretation of the definition of industry under the IRC cannot be seen in abstract and would have to be understood in light of the rich jurisprudence that has developed with BWSSB and after.

The importance of BWSSB

There is a deeper thread – an anxiety about the judgment in BWSSB, which needs to be addressed. This anxiety is what gave rise to the Reference itself. The five-judge Bench in *Jai Bir Singh* (2005) questioned the correctness of BWSSB, observing that its “worker-oriented approach” was “unmindful of the interests of the employer or owner of the industry”.

This finds an echo in the CJI’s opinion. Having hypothetically reformulated the tests in BWSSB, and having stated that BWSSB shall not be regarded as the sheet anchor for the interpretation of the IRC, the opinion of the CJI, for four judges, speaks of the judgment finally lifting a “burden” and permitting the law to “move forward unencumbered”.

This again finds echo in the judgment of Justice Narasimha, who states that the interpretation of the definition of “industry” under the IRC, 2020 “must be freed of the bondage of ratio” in BWSSB. In this light, it is essential to recognise what “burden” of BWSSB causes such anxiety.

There can be no dispute about the asymmetry between capital and labour, or the imbalance in their respective bargaining power. Justice Bagchi recognises this when he reminds us that one must always “bear in mind that a workman seldom enters the field of negotiation as an

equal....” The Constitution recognises this, with Article 42 requiring the state to secure “just and humane conditions of work,” while Article 23 prohibits “traffic in human beings”, “begar, and other forms of forced labour”. The conditions that necessitated these protections have simply changed form.

Labour legislation recognised this extreme imbalance and sought to ensure a modicum of bare protection. This is not a “pro-worker” understanding of the law, but just a check against the imbalance tilting toward the employer. The fact that such bare protection is described as “pro-worker” says less about the protection than about where the baseline has been unfortunately naturalised. While the freedom to dismiss without explanation is part of the ordinary run of business, a requirement to explain is called a burden. The warning of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar rings true – liberty from the control of the state is another name for “the dictatorship of the private employer”.

The 13-judge Bench decision in *Kesavananda Bharati* (1973) recognised that justice, social, economic and political, formed part of the Constitution’s basic structure. The underlying inequality between employer and workman has not narrowed since 1947. In fact, the policy of “ease of doing business” has widened it. This is exactly why the social justice vision of Part IV of the Constitution calls for more protection now, not less.

The issue of labour rights

The ID Act, 1947 – to maintain industrial peace – provided basic protections and a forum for adjudicating disputes, where the labour courts and tribunals have been given wide powers to adjudicate on the same. To be excluded from its definition of “industry” is to be excluded from that bare minimum protection, and from the remedy available under it. The significance of BWSSB’s definition of “industry” lay in ensuring that this protection reached everyone the Act was meant to cover, rather than excluding workers from the one recourse the law offered them.

Given the overarching objective of industrial peace, there was never a reason to treat BWSSB’s interpretation as a burden rather than as the Act doing precisely what it was designed to do. The anxiety surrounding it has always rested on the same premise: an eagerness to remove workers from the protection of the law.

As the ID Act stands repealed and the IRC takes its place, it is necessary to return to the promise of social justice in the Constitution. The labour codes that have replaced the ID Act, including the IRC, are built on a premise of exclusion – narrowing who falls within the protection of the law – and will have to answer to that mandate.

The top court’s treatment of BWSSB highlights the enduring anxiety over the scope of labour protection

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **Industrial Disputes Act 1947**
- **Section 2 (j)**
- **Supreme Court Judgement – 1978 (Seven Judges Bench)**
- **Triple Test**
- **IRC – 2020, Section 2 (p)**
- **Supreme Court Judgement (Nine Judges Bench)**

The fact is youth unemployment has a household cost

India's youth unemployment crisis is usually told through a single statistic: how many young people cannot find work. The latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS 2025) reports an unemployment rate of 14.8% among 18-29 year-olds, rising to 29.4% among those who are tertiary educated (with a diploma, graduate or post-graduate levels). The broader picture is larger than the unemployment rate alone suggests. Unemployment as a measure captures only those people who are not working but are actively seeking or available for work. It excludes those outside the labour force, including those who may have stopped looking for work, a group that may include many young women. Against the narrower measure of unemployment, the broader picture is considerably larger: 40.1% of tertiary-educated youth are neither in employment, education nor training, commonly referred to as NEET. Among tertiary-educated young women who are NEET, 74.7% are outside the labour force – neither working nor classified as unemployed because they are not seeking or available for work.

A framing that misses another issue

Unemployment is only the most visible part of a wider problem of educated young people remaining outside employment. And for those who are looking for work, the wait can be long. Examination paper leaks, recruitment delays and debates over India's demographic dividend have kept the spotlight firmly on young jobseekers.

Yet, this framing misses an important question. Unemployment is rarely experienced by individuals alone. Behind every unemployed graduate is often an entire household that financed the degree, adjusted its spending and continues to support a young adult's job search. Looking at youth unemployment through the household rather than the individual raises a



Gargi Sridharan

Economist



Basit Abdullah

Assistant Professor
at the Institute of
Management
Technology,
Hyderabad

Unemployment
among educated
youth in India
extends beyond
jobseekers,
placing
prolonged
financial
pressure
on families

different question: what happens to families when an educated young adult cannot find work? How households experience that unemployment may depend not only on the absence of work, but also on how long the search lasts and on the resources families have to sustain it.

The households that invested in education

Around 15.4% of Indian households have a tertiary-educated young adult (18-29 years). These are households that have invested in higher education in the expectation that it would provide a pathway to secure employment and upward mobility. Yet, one in five households is supporting at least one unemployed tertiary-educated young adult (20.8%). The household consequences are measurable. Compared to households without any educated unemployed youth, those with unemployed youth spend, on average, ₹1,087 less per month on consumption overall, and ₹710 less per household member.

On average, these households have only 1.5 earning members, compared with two in households without an unemployed educated youth. For 14.4% of them, there is no active earning member at all, while 39.5% depend on a single earner. And in nearly two-thirds (62.5%), no one in the household has a regular salaried job.

The pressure on households becomes more serious when unemployment persists. Nearly three in five (58%) unemployed tertiary-educated youth have been searching for work for more than a year. Close to three in 10 (28.9%) have been unemployed for more than two years. A household supporting an unemployed graduate for a few months faces a different pressure than one financing a job search stretching across one or two years. Extended unemployment depletes savings, reduces consumption, and forces

difficult choices about what employment the young adult should accept.

The data show a clear pattern: the ability to sustain prolonged job search is associated with household earning capacity. For someone in a household surviving on one earner or without a regular salary, the pressure to start earning is likely to arrive much sooner. What looks like the duration of an individual's unemployment, therefore, is also a measure of how long a family must sustain the wait. These families must push their unemployed youth toward immediate employment, even if it means accepting positions far below their qualifications. The choice is not between a 'good job' and 'bad job.' It is between 'any job' and economic insecurity.

The policy question

Current employment policy largely treats youth joblessness as an individual problem, addressed through apprenticeships, skilling and hiring incentives. The evidence here suggests that the consequences of unemployment extend beyond the individual jobseeker to the household supporting them. The length of the transition from education to work also matters, because someone is financing that wait. Recruitment delays, prolonged selection processes and extended job searches impose very different costs on a household with several earners than on one relying on a single income or without a regular salaried worker. Therefore, employment policy needs to pay greater attention to how long young people remain unemployed, and to the economic circumstances of the families supporting them during that period. Reducing avoidable delays in entry into work is not only a labour-market concern; it can also reduce the strain that prolonged unemployment places on households.

The views expressed are personal

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (PLFS - Periodic Labour Force Survey) 2024-25 / 2025

PLFS (2024-25) के मुख्य आंकड़े

सूचकांक (Indicator)	समग्र (Overall)	ग्रामीण (Rural)	शहरी (Urban)
बेरोजगारी दर (Unemployment Rate - UR)	3.1%	2.4%	5.0%
महिला बेरोजगारी दर (Female UR)	3.0%	2.1%	6.7%
पुरुष बेरोजगारी दर (Male UR)	3.2%	2.6%	4.4%
श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (LFPR)	60.1%	63.5%	51.4%
श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (WPR)	58.2%	62.0%	48.8%

Did Press Note 3 relaxations help attract more FDI?

The Centre says that 29 FDI projects worth ₹4,895.65 cr. had been reported to it under the revised framework

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan

The story so far

The Union government on Friday said that India had received foreign direct investment (FDI) worth ₹4,895 crore over just the last few months, from companies that have benefitted from recent relaxations made to India's FDI rules.

The aim of the relaxations was precisely to ease the flow of investments that had earlier been locked out of India.

What was the earlier rule?

The Union government had issued Press Note 3 in April 2020, in which it amended India's FDI policy. The existing rule at the time stated that any entity of Bangladesh and Pakistan could invest in India only after securing Government approval. Press Note 3 widened this stipulation to

include any country that shared a land border with India. So, this included Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan.

The popular perception is that the government took this decision as a result of border clashes between India and China at Galwan.

However, Press Note 3 was issued in April 2020, before those clashes took place in May.

The reason the change was made was to prevent hostile takeovers of companies ailing due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

India and a few other countries had noticed that, early on in the pandemic, Chinese companies were buying up majority stakes in companies in the countries whose stock prices had plummeted due to the pandemic. The FDI restriction was aimed at curbing this.

While the origin of the rule was not directly linked to the border clashes, its

extension over the years was certainly a result of the frigid relationship between India and China.

What was the relaxation?

In March 2026, the Centre eased the Press Note 3 restrictions somewhat. It said that FDI from entities would be allowed in India through the automatic route, without needing express government approval, if these entities had less than 10% stake based in countries that share a land border with India.

In other words, companies that had minority and non-controlling stakes held by these land-border countries could invest in India through the easier route.

The government did this because it said that a lot of investment into India had been held up because even companies that had tiny stakes owned by Chinese entities faced stricter restrictions on their investments into India.

"It is expected that the new guidelines will provide clarity and ease of doing business in India, and facilitate investments which can contribute towards greater FDI inflows, access to new technologies, domestic value addition, expansion of domestic firms and integration with global supply chain," the government had said in March when it eased the rules.

What has been the benefit?

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry said on Friday that a total of 29 FDI projects worth ₹4,895.65 crore had been reported to it under its revised framework up to August 10, 2026.

It added that these investments span a range of sectors, including information technology, artificial intelligence, information and communication, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, data centres and transport services, among others.

Further, the investments have come from several countries, including Mauritius, the U.S., the Republic of Korea, Japan, Singapore, Luxembourg, and the Cayman Islands.

In relative terms, this investment amount is not all that significant. For instance, it amounts to less than 1% of the total FDI India received in 2025-26. But it is still early days, and for India and FDI, every little bit helps.

THE GIST

YouTube Homework

• FDI

▼ The Union government had issued Press Note 3 in April 2020, stipulating that any country sharing a land border with India could invest in the country only after securing Government approval.

▼ In March 2026, the Centre eased the Press Note 3 restrictions somewhat. It said that FDI from entities would be allowed in India through the automatic route, without needing express government approval, if these entities had less than 10% stake based in countries that share a land border with India.

- Press Note 3 – April 2020
- Cancel – March 2026

U.S. administration proposes \$1.03 lakh fee for H-1B visas

Press Trust of India
WASHINGTON

The U.S. on Monday proposed a \$103,265 fee for all H-1B visa cap-subject applications, including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) said.

The new proposal came a month after a federal appeals court rejected a plea to stay a district judge's order overturning the [Donald] Trump administration plan to charge a \$1,00,000 fee for H-1B visa applications.

"...DHS proposes to implement the USD 103,265 amount as a separate, additional H-1B fee rather than combining it with the existing H-1B petition fee," the notice said.

It said the fee would apply only to H-1B cap-subject petitions, including those eligible for the advanced degree exemption, but not to cap-exempt filings.

The proposed fee is specifically to recover the interagency costs described in this rule and having a standalone fee is intended to facilitate tracking, allocation, and reporting of the associated revenue, the DHS said.

The U.S. Congress set the current annual regular cap for the H-1B category at 65,000, commonly known as the "regular cap". It also set aside 20,000 additional H-1B visas for workers who hold a Master's degree or higher from a U.S. college, commonly called the Master's cap.

- **H-1B वीजा** एक नॉन-इमिग्रेंट (गैर-आप्रवासी) कार्य वीजा है, जो अमेरिकी कंपनियों को आईटी, फाइनेंस, इंजीनियरिंग और विज्ञान जैसे तकनीकी या विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों (Specialty Occupations) में विदेशी कुशल श्रमिकों को रोजगार देने की अनुमति देता है। भारतीय आईटी पेशेवरों और कंपनियों (जैसे TCS, Infosys, Wipro आदि) द्वारा इस वीजा का सबसे अधिक उपयोग किया जाता है।

Trump's Kim gambit deepens doubts among Asian allies over U.S. reliability

U.S. moves in favour of North Korea and China raise concerns about erosion of U.S. deterrence against threats they pose; it scales down South Korea drills, puts arms sales to Taiwan on hold; Japan fears hike in cost for hosting U.S. forces, and India is 'very, very cautious' about defence deals with U.S.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reuters

TOKYO/TAIPEI/NEW DELHI

Donald Trump's olive branch to North Korea's Kim Jong Un at the expense of a long-standing ally comes at a pivotal moment for U.S. security ties in Asia, as partners from Japan to India reassess how much they can rely on Washington. The U.S. President's abrupt decision to cut back military drills with South Korea last week, which he described as hostile to Pyongyang, has reinforced fears that Mr. Trump's unpredictability could strain alliances that have long maintained peace in the region, government officials and security experts said.

Japan worries it too could find itself in Mr. Trump's cross-hairs as it embarks on thorny security negotiations; Taiwan is warily watching an upcoming summit between Mr. Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping; and India is growing less certain of its place in Washington's strategic calculus.

"The decision will certainly fuel growing doubts in the region about U.S. security commitments," said Jeremy Chan, a senior analyst with political risk consultancy Eurasia Group and former U.S. diplomat in Japan and China. Adding to the anxiety, the U.S. can-

celled another military exercise with South Korea scheduled for next month, Seoul said on Monday, after Washington cited constraints on U.S. forces due to the Iran war.

Mr. Trump has been frustrated by the failure of U.S. allies to support the war and made it clear that many of them must spend more on their own defence, a White House official said when asked about such concerns. He is eager to restart talks with North Korea and secure a win on the international stage to counter his unpopular conflict with Iran, according to a person briefed on discussions between U.S. and South Korean officials.

'Extremely troubling'

Mr. Trump's push to meet Mr. Kim – which has so far drawn a frosty response from Pyongyang – could backfire and embolden nuclear-armed North Korea, said Tsunori Onodera, an influential Japanese lawmaker and former Defence Minister. Such a prospect is "extremely troubling" for Tokyo, he said on a Fuji TV news programme last Thursday. Despite Mr. Trump's overtures, Pyongyang fired a volley of ballistic missiles off its east coast earlier that day, triggering alerts in neighbouring South Korea and Japan.

What worries Japanese officials more is Mr. Trump's approach as Tokyo embarks on talks with Washington over how



Shifting strategy: A file photo of U.S. President Donald Trump with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un at the demilitarised zone in Panmunjom separating the two Koreas in June 2019. REUTERS

much it should pay towards the cost of hosting U.S. forces, America's largest overseas deployment.

Japan is bracing for the possibility that Mr. Trump could, with little warning, demand a sharp hike that would be politically difficult to swallow, said a senior Japanese government official, requesting anonymity due to the sensitivity of the matter.

Mr. Trump could also wield upcoming U.S. military exercises with Japan in October as leverage, analysts say.

The drills, known as Keen Sword, may already be smaller than their 2024 iteration because of the diversion of U.S. assets and personnel to the conflict with Iran. That shift – which recently saw America's only forward-deployed

aircraft carrier in Asia, the USS George Washington, depart for West Asia to relieve the beleaguered USS Abraham Lincoln – has stirred concern that U.S. deterrence against China is being eroded.

During a visit to Asia this month, Pentagon policy chief Elbridge Colby said working with allies to ensure combat readiness along the so-called first island chain that runs from Japan through the Philippines is a priority for Washington.

Nowhere are concerns about China's growing military pressure more acute than in Taiwan, the democratically governed island claimed by Beijing.

Mr. Trump has held up approval of a \$14 billion package of arms sales to Taipei in order to maintain

warm relations and a fragile trade truce with China's Xi.

As Mr. Trump prepares for his latest round of summitry with Mr. Xi in Washington next month, officials in Taipei say they expect Washington will at the very least carve up the arms sales into smaller chunks to try and avoid upsetting Beijing too much.

Domingo Yang of the Taiwan Defence Ministry's think tank, the Institute for National Defence and Security Research, says there is a distinction between Mr. Trump's rhetoric and actual U.S. behaviour, noting U.S. intelligence sharing, training and patrols with Taiwan remain substantial. A U.S. Navy aircraft transited the Taiwan Strait on Friday in a move the United States de-

scribed as demonstrating its "commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific."

India 'cautious'

Mr. Trump's latest actions have also rocked confidence in India, where the U.S. risks squandering years of efforts to draw New Delhi closer as a counterweight to Russia and China, security analysts say. It also comes after the Pentagon's decision in June to rename its Asia military headquarters to Pacific Command from Indo-Pacific Command, a move some analysts say is a sign India is no longer as strategically important to Washington.

The Pentagon denied any such shift. But Mr. Trump's steep tariffs on Indian exports and repeated claims that he had mediated an India-Pakistan ceasefire had already exasperated New Delhi. Officials there are now "very, very cautious" about committing to long-term defence deals with Washington, according to two Indian sources with knowledge of the matter.

"The latest decision only reinforces President Trump's transactional view of foreign affairs and serves as a reminder that differences over specific policies, even among allies, can carry costs for the broader bilateral relationship," said Pearl Pandya, analyst at Armed Conflict Location & Event Data, a conflict monitoring group.

Overview

- **Regenerative Agriculture**
- **NCDC (Amendment) Act 2026**
- **Semiconductor Plants**
- **Foreign Trip of Chief Minister of Telangana**
- **Student Protest – “School Thik Karo Abhiyaan”**
- **9th NSSC 2026**
- **ECI – SIR & Form-7**
- **BWF World Badminton Championship**
- **Labour Reform – Judgement of SC**
- **PLFS 2025**
- **Press Note 3 & FDI**
- **F 1B Visa**
- **USA-North Korea**

Thank You
Result Mitra