# KAVISH IAS

— Converting Possibilities into Reality —


# KAVISH INFORMIX

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**PRECISE | RELEVANT | EXAM FOCUSED**

STAY AHEAD. STAY INFORMED. STAY READY.

**TODAY'S DATE**

**14 AUGUST 2026**

**---FRIDAY-----**

*Kolkata Topper*

**VAISHNA BISWAS**

**AIR - 367 | CSE 2025**

## ★ OUR PROVEN LEGACY ★

**YOUR DREAMS. OUR MISSION.**

TOGETHER, WE ACHIEVE THE EXTRA ORDINARY.

**OUR UPSC TOPPERS 2023**

IPS LAXMAN PRATAP
RANK - 597
FORMER ASST. COMMANDANT IN BSF
CITY COLLEGE KOLKATA

**OUR UPSC TOPPERS 2024**


IRS SARLA JAKHER
AIR 593
CITY COLLEGE KOLKATA


IRS TANMAY
AIR 346
IIT KHARAGPUR



- DAILY CURATED NEWS
- EXAM ORIENTED ANALYSIS
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- BOOST YOUR PREPARATION

— "INFORMED TODAY, EMPOWERED TOMORROW." —

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*UPSC MAINS SPECIFIC*

## 1.NITI Aayog Report: India as a Global Manufacturing Hub

### Why in News?

NITI Aayog released the first volume of its report **"Key Sectors to Position India as a Global Manufacturing Hub,"** recommending cluster-based manufacturing, lower costs, and deeper domestic value addition to help India emerge as a global manufacturing leader by 2047.

### Manufacturing Sector

- Transforms raw/intermediate goods into finished products; spans automobiles, pharma, textiles, chemicals, electronics, machinery, food processing, metals
- GVA share stable at **17–18%** (real terms); GVO share around **38%** (Economic Survey 2025-26)
- Broader secondary sector (manufacturing + construction + utilities) = **25.8% of GVA** in 2024-25, growing **8.0%**
- Share in total employment declined from **12.13% (2017-18)** to **11.44% (2023-24)** (MoSPI)

### About the Report

- **12 shortlisted sectors** for global leadership by 2047: Electronics, Telecom equipment, Solar PV, Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Automotive, Defence & drones, Steel, Capital goods, Textiles, Food processing, Leather & footwear
- This volume covers **4 sectors**: Chemicals, Textiles, Telecom & Network Equipment, Solar PV
- **Methodology (4 phases):** shortlisting by market size/growth → assessing potential, competitiveness & strategic relevance → benchmarking global best practices → sector-specific recommendations and roadmap

### Sector-Wise Findings

**Chemicals** — Led by petrochemicals/organic chemicals; priority import-substitution items: phenol, methanol, acetic acid; aim is to conserve forex and stabilise supply

**Textiles** — ~2% of GDP, 11% of manufacturing GVA, 9% of merchandise exports; 2nd-largest employer (45+ million people); $37.7 billion exports (FY2025); target $100 billion by 2029-30 via man-made fibre-led growth; needs skilling and migrant-worker welfare measures

**Telecom & Network Equipment** — World's 2nd-largest market (1.2+ billion subscribers, ~85% teledensity); National Telecom Policy 2025 targets doubling GDP contribution and exports, creating 1 million jobs by 2030; focus on localisation and domestic component manufacturing

**Solar Photovoltaic** — 106 GW installed (Mar 2025); needs ~174 GW more for the 2030 target of 280 GW; market growing at 17–20% CAGR; risk — **US took 97%** of solar module exports (2019-20 to 2025-26); recommends moving upstream into polysilicon/wafers

**Cross-Cutting Recommendations**

Cluster-based manufacturing with shared infrastructure • Reduce import dependency via incentives/VGF • Deepen domestic value addition • Promote JVs and tech transfer • Raise labour productivity through skilling • Diversify exports via balanced FTAs

**Policy Shift: Profit over GDP Share**

NITI Aayog VC **Ashok Lahiri** noted that India isn't chasing China's scale directly, but economies of scale/scope matter. Private investment must lead, with government removing bottlenecks. **Investment follows profit** — the real goal is building productive capacity and global market presence, not just raising manufacturing's GDP share.

### Significance

Offers an evidence-based sector-prioritisation framework; shifts focus from subsidy-led to profit-led investment; promotes clusters to fix industrial fragmentation; flags export concentration risk (esp. solar); links manufacturing to youth employment generation.

## 2.Constitutional Limits on Arrest

### Why in News?

The Supreme Court, in **Vihaan Kumar v. State of Haryana (2025)**, reinforced safeguards against arbitrary arrest, holding that every arrested person must be properly and meaningfully informed of the grounds of arrest — reaffirming protections under **Articles 21 and 22**.

### Vihaan Kumar Judgment: Key Holdings

- Not informing the arrested person of grounds of arrest violates **Article 22(1)** and **Section 50 CrPC** (now **Section 47 BNSS, 2023**)
- Informing only relatives, or giving ambiguous records, does **not** satisfy the constitutional requirement — information must reach the arrested person directly, in an understandable manner
- If the initial arrest is unconstitutional, all **subsequent remand orders** are also rendered illegal
- Arrest memo must record the **time of arrest** (Article 22(2), Section 57 CrPC → Section 58 BNSS)

- Arrested person must be produced before a magistrate **within 24 hours** (excluding travel time)
- Court condemned degrading custodial treatment, affirming **right to dignity under Article 21**, and directed procedural reforms

## Arrest vs. Detention

- **Detention:** Temporary hold for investigation; person not charged with any offence
- **Arrest:** Formal police custody based on probable cause of an offence
- Both governed by **Article 22**
- **Non-cognisable offences** (e.g., simple hurt, defamation) — arrest needs a warrant
- **Cognisable offences** (e.g., murder, rape) — arrest can be made without a warrant

## Arnesh Kumar Guidelines (2014)

Laid down to prevent misuse of arrest powers:

- Arrest should be the **exception**, not the norm, for offences punishable with less than 7 years' imprisonment
- Police must assess necessity of arrest under **Section 41 CrPC** (now **Section 35 BNSS**) before acting
- Routine arrests made merely because the power exists are **impermissible**
- Prosecuting on frivolous/false allegations amounts to abuse of process, violating natural justice

## Constitutional Framework: Article 22

Key safeguards for arrested persons:

- Right to be informed of grounds of arrest
- Right to consult and be defended by a lawyer of choice
- Right to be presented before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours

**Preventive Detention** — these safeguards do **not** apply here. Draws from **Regulation 14-B of the British Defence of the Realm Act, 1914**. Can continue up to **3 months**; extension beyond that needs approval from an **Advisory Board**.

**The 'Golden Triangle' — Maneka Gandhi Case (1978)**

Linked **Articles 14, 19, and 21**:

- **Article 14** (equality before law) — source of substantive natural justice, antithesis of arbitrariness

- **Article 19(1)** — incorporates procedural natural justice
- **Article 21** (right to life and personal liberty) — draws upon both

Any arbitrary exercise of arrest/detention power thus violates this Golden Triangle, reaffirming that personal liberty is embedded in India's natural justice framework.

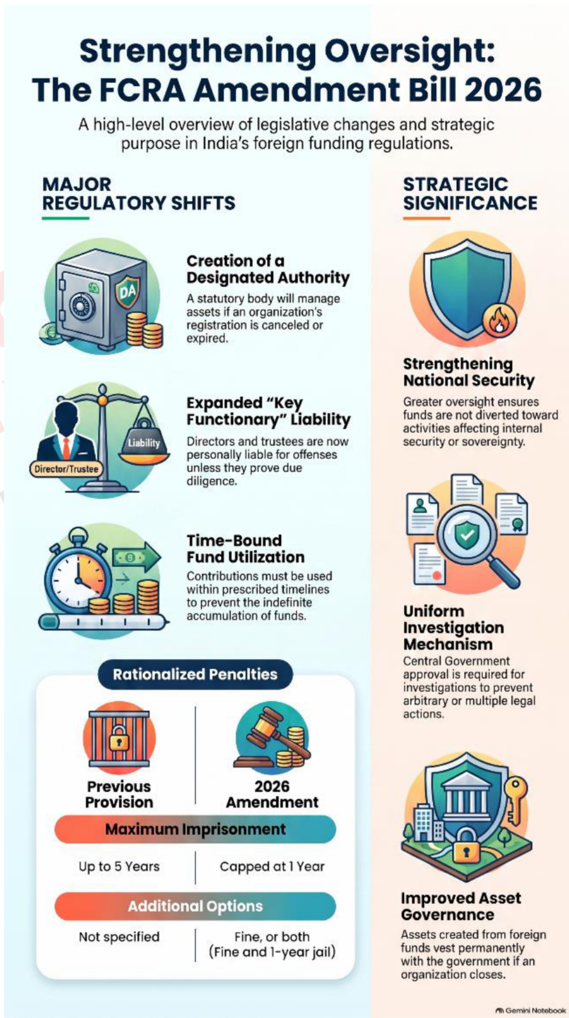
## Conclusion

Through *Vihaan Kumar* and *Arnesh Kumar*, the judiciary reinforces that arrest is not routine police power but a **constitutional act demanding accountability** — safeguarding India's democratic promise of liberty against arbitrary state action.

# 3.FCRA Bill and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)

## Why in News?

The Lok Sabha referred the **Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2026** to a **Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)**, amid objections over provisions like the **retrospective vesting of foreign-funded assets** in a government-designated authority — reviving debate on how effective parliamentary committees really are when the ruling party holds a majority within them.




## Purpose of Parliamentary Committees

Address Parliament's limited time to examine complex legislation. Smaller committees can spend more time on a Bill, question officials, hear experts/stakeholders, and scrutinise provisions clause by clause. As per Rajya Sabha's literature, their philosophy is: **influence, not control; advise, not command; criticism, not obstruction; scrutiny, not initiative; accountability, not prior approval.**

## Types of Parliamentary Committees

- **Department-related Standing Committees** — ongoing scrutiny of ministries
- **Financial Committees** — scrutinise government expenditure
- **Select Committees** — formed by one House for a specific Bill

- **JPC** — members from both Houses, formed for a specific Bill/issue

Committees can call for persons, papers, and records, and take evidence — but recommendations are **not binding** on government.

## The Central Limitation: Ruling Party Majority

JPC membership reflects party strength in Parliament, so the ruling party/alliance usually holds a majority and the chairperson comes from government benches, with a casting vote in case of a tie. Yet Opposition isn't powerless — it can demand witnesses, question officials, put evidence on record, propose changes, and **file dissent notes**. The real test is whether Opposition input actually changes the law.

## Have JPCs Actually Changed Laws? — Yes, by Modification

- **Stock Market Scam JPC (2001-02):** Recommendations on SEBI–exchange coordination; government acted on 236 recommendations
- **Pesticide Residues JPC (2004):** Flagged unsafe pesticide levels in soft drinks, leading to stricter safety standards
- **Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022:** Recommendations on Cooperative Election Authority largely incorporated
- **Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021:** Core approach retained but with added safeguards/clarifications
- **FRDI Bill, 2017:** JPC scrutiny of "bail-in" provisions contributed to the Bill's eventual **withdrawal**

## When Opposition Dissent Didn't Prevail

- **Personal Data Protection Bill JPC:** Government exemptions retained despite surveillance concerns; 2019 Bill withdrawn, replaced by a 2022 law that still kept broad exemptions
- **Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016:** JPC retained the Bill's core objective despite Opposition concerns on religious criteria and Assam/secularism implications; 2019 Act followed the same approach
- **2G JPC:** Broadly defended government's telecom allocation position; outcome shaped more by **CAG findings** and **Supreme Court's licence cancellation** than by the JPC itself

**Takeaway:** Partisan tilt in JPCs isn't unique to any one government — when an issue is politically central, the ruling side's majority tends to prevail.

## Has the Committee System Weakened Over Time?

Share of Bills referred to committees (PRS Legislative Research):

- 14th Lok Sabha (2004-09): ~60%
- 15th Lok Sabha (2009-14): ~71%
- 16th Lok Sabha (2014-19): ~25%
- 17th Lok Sabha (2019-24): ~16%

Pattern: routine scrutiny has declined, even as JPCs are increasingly reserved for especially contentious Bills.

## Conclusion

JPCs rarely overturn a government's core legislative intent, but they consistently force explanation, modification, and public scrutiny — a meaningful check even within majoritarian limits. Given the overall decline in committee referrals, the FCRA Bill's JPC referral is a notable, if modest, reaffirmation of deliberative process over numerical dominance.

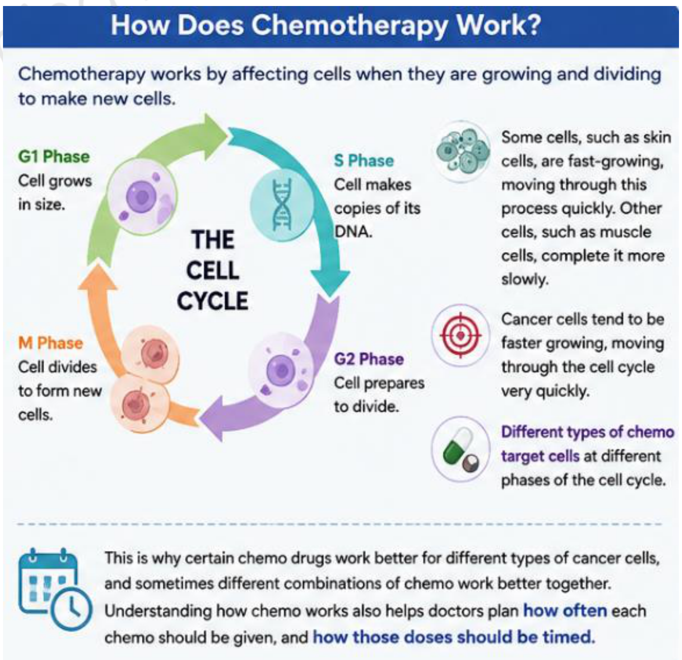
# 4.Why Vital Chemotherapy Drugs Are in Short Supply in India?

## Why in News?

India is facing a **critical nationwide shortage** of two life-saving chemotherapy drugs — **cisplatin and carboplatin** — due to soaring platinum raw material costs and supply chain disruptions, disrupting cancer treatment across the country.

## Key Highlights

- Cisplatin and carboplatin are platinum-based chemotherapy drugs, essential for treating ovarian, lung, and head-and-neck cancers, among others
- Shortage driven by: soaring global platinum prices, shipping disruptions via West Asia, and domestic price caps that made production unviable.
- NPPA temporarily raised ceiling rates for these drugs by 50% in June to incentivise domestic manufacturing



- Treatment interruptions and delays reported nationwide, especially in private hospitals.

## Detailed Insights

- Global platinum prices more than doubled, making production of these price-controlled drugs financially unviable for generic manufacturers
- Geopolitical conflicts and shipping constraints in West Asia further restricted raw material imports
- Government hospitals with multiple procurement channels were relatively insulated; private facilities and some state hospitals faced severe shortages
- Delays/substitutions with less effective regimens risk compromising treatment outcomes, especially in curative-intent cancers
- Experts recommend: strategic reserves of essential cancer medicines, diversifying domestic manufacturing, and strengthening API supply chains

## WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML)

First published in **1977**; serves as a global guide for prioritising health needs. Updated **every two years**.

- **Latest update (September 2025):** 24th WHO EML and 10th EML for Children (EMLc) released
- **2025 key additions:** GLP-1 receptor agonists (Semaglutide, Tirzepatide) for type 2 diabetes/obesity; cancer immunotherapies like Pembrolizumab for metastatic cervical/lung cancers; medicines for rare conditions such as cystic fibrosis and haemophilia
- **Total count:** Over **520 medicines** for adults in the 2025 list

**Key Fact:** WHO EML uses the **AWaRe classification** (Access, Watch, Reserve) for antibiotics, to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

## National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) – India

India's primary tool for **"Health for All"** through drug price regulation and procurement.

- **Governing body:** Prepared by the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** via an expert committee
- **Regulatory link:** NLEM-listed drugs automatically fall under **Schedule I of the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013**
- **Pricing authority: NPPA** fixes the "ceiling price" for these drugs

**Common Trap:** NLEM is prepared by the **Health Ministry**, but price regulation is implemented by the **NPPA**, which functions under the **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers** — don't confuse the two roles.

### Selection Criteria for NLEM

1. **Essentiality** — must address priority healthcare needs of the majority
2. **Safety & Efficacy** — unequivocal evidence of clinical benefit required
3. **Cost-effectiveness** — total treatment cost considered, not just unit price
4. **Regulatory approval** — must be licensed/approved by the **DCGI**

**Current Status (2026)**

- Last comprehensive overhaul: NLEM 2022, covering 384 drugs
- WHO updated its list in 2023 and 2025, but India's NLEM hasn't seen a major revision since 2022 — prompting calls to add newer cancer and diabetes treatments