



KAVISH IAS

— Converting Possibilities into Reality —

KAVISH INFORMIX

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

🎯 PRECISE | 🧠 RELEVANT | ⌚ EXAM FOCUSED

STAY AHEAD. STAY INFORMED. STAY READY.

TODAY'S DATE



15 SEPTEMBER 2026

---TUESDAY----



Kolkata Topper

VAISHNA BISWAS

AIR - 367 | CSE 2025

★ OUR PROVEN LEGACY ★

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



YOUR
DREAMS.

OUR
MISSION.

TOGETHER,
WE ACHIEVE
THE EXTRA
ORDINARY.

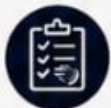


Converting Possibilities into Reality

PRELIMS MAINS | INTERVIEW



DAILY CURATED
NEWS



EXAM ORIENTED
ANALYSIS



SMART NOTES &
INFOGRAPHICS



BOOST YOUR
PREPARATION

“INFORMED TODAY, EMPOWERED TOMORROW.”

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS-

1. India–MERCOSUR Sign First Additional Protocol on Electronic Certificates of Origin
2. Consumer Price Index (CPI) – August 2026
3. Quantum Computing: New Method to Combat Decoherence
4. Hindi Diwas and India's Language Question

1. India–MERCOSUR Sign First Additional Protocol on Electronic Certificates of Origin

Source: Provided article

Subject: International Relations | International Trade | Trade Facilitation

Why in News?

India and MERCOSUR signed the First Additional Protocol to their Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), enabling acceptance of electronic Certificates of Origin. The move is aimed at promoting paperless trade, modernising customs procedures and reducing transaction costs.

Key Highlights

- The Protocol facilitates acceptance of electronic Certificates of Origin for trade between India and MERCOSUR.
- Electronic Certificates of Origin will have the same legal validity as paper certificates.
- It amends Article 16 of Annex III, which deals with Rules of Origin, under the existing PTA.
- The initiative will simplify verification and reduce bureaucratic procedures in bilateral trade.
- It supports digitalisation of trade documentation and modern customs practices.
- The Protocol strengthens the institutional framework for India–MERCOSUR trade and economic cooperation.

Current Trade Coverage

The agreement is relatively narrow, covering only a small fraction of total trade categories (tariff lines).

Feature	Details
Tariff Lines Covered	India offers concessions on 452 items; MERCOSUR offers concessions on 450 items.
Concession Range	Typically 10% to 20% duty reduction, with a few items reaching 100% (duty-free).
Major Indian Exports	Organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, essential oils, plastics, machinery, and textiles.
Major MERCOSUR Exports	Meat products, inorganic chemicals, raw hides/skins, leather, and electrical equipment.

Recent Developments (2024–2026)

As of **September 2026**, India and MERCOSUR have officially launched negotiations to significantly expand the scope of the PTA to turn it into a more comprehensive economic partnership.

- **Bilateral Trade Status:** Total trade between India and the bloc reached approximately **\$21 billion in 2025**.
- **Expansion Scope:** Negotiations are underway to include more goods, services, and investments. The goal is to address high non-tariff barriers and logistical costs.
- **Digital Integration:** In **April 2026**, both sides adopted the **First Additional Protocol** to facilitate the use of **electronic Certificates of Origin (e-CoO)**. This move aims to reduce transaction costs and processing times through paperless trade documentation.

India–MERCOSUR PTA

- The India–MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement was signed in 2004.
- It provides preferential tariff concessions on:
 - 450 tariff lines by India.
 - 452 tariff lines by MERCOSUR.
- The new Protocol builds upon the existing PTA by improving trade facilitation and documentation procedures.

Significance

- Promotes paperless and digitally enabled international trade.
- Reduces transaction costs and time involved in customs clearance.
- Makes origin verification more efficient.
- Can facilitate greater utilisation of preferential tariff benefits under the PTA.
- Strengthens India's economic engagement with South American markets.

UPSC Value Addition

- **Certificate of Origin:** A trade document certifying the country in which goods were produced or manufactured. It is used to determine eligibility for preferential tariff treatment under trade agreements.
- **Rules of Origin:** Criteria used to determine the economic nationality of a product, particularly for applying preferential tariffs under trade agreements.
- **MERCOSUR:** A South American regional economic integration bloc. Its principal founding members are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

UPSC Prelims Practice

Consider the following statements:

1. A Certificate of Origin is used to determine the origin of goods for international trade purposes.
2. Rules of Origin can determine whether goods qualify for preferential tariff treatment.
3. The India–MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement was signed in 2004.
4. The First Additional Protocol replaces the India–MERCOSUR PTA entirely.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only.

UPSC Mains Practice

“Digitalisation of trade documentation can significantly improve trade facilitation and reduce transaction costs.” Discuss in the context of the India–MERCOSUR First Additional Protocol. (150 words)

2.Consumer Price Index (CPI) – August 2026

Source: National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

Why in News?

India's retail inflation, measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the new base year 2024=100, stood at 4.82% in August 2026. Food inflation, measured through the Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI), rose to 5.95%.

Key Highlights

- CPI inflation: 4.82% in August 2026.
- Food inflation (CFPI): 5.95%.
- Rural CPI inflation: 5.23%.
- Urban CPI inflation: 4.31%.
- Combined CPI inflation increased from 4.45% in July 2026 to 4.82% in August.
- Food inflation increased from 5.52% in July to 5.95% in August.
- The NSO under MoSPI collects price data for compiling CPI.
- CPI data collection covered 1,407 urban markets, including online markets, and 1,465 villages across States and UTs.
- The response rate was 100% for both rural and urban markets.

Major Price Movements

Items with high inflation	Inflation
Silver jewellery	107.11%
Ginger	73.82%
Onion	48.27%

Items with low/negative inflation	Inflation
Tomato	-31.09%
Potato	-13.14%
Motor car and jeep	-6.72%

Major Types of CPI in India

CPI is not a single index; it is calculated for different segments of the population to capture their specific spending habits

Type of CPI	Releasing Authority	Purpose / Usage
CPI (Rural, Urban, Combined)	NSO, MoSPI	Headline Inflation ; used by RBI for inflation targeting.
CPI for Industrial Workers (IW)	Labour Bureau	Used for Dearness Allowance (DA) calculation for govt employees.
CPI for Agricultural Labourers (AL)	Labour Bureau	Used for fixing minimum wages in the agriculture sector.
CPI for Rural Labourers (RL)	Labour Bureau	Tracks cost of living for rural labor households.

CPI vs. WPI: A Critical Comparison

Understanding the difference is essential for GS Paper 3.

- **Level of Inflation:** CPI measures inflation at the **retail level** (what you pay); WPI measures it at the **wholesale/producer level**.
- **Composition:** CPI gives the highest weight to **Food**; WPI gives the highest weight to **Manufactured Products**.
- **Services:** CPI covers services; WPI does not.
- **Agency:** CPI is released by the **National Statistical Office (NSO)** under MoSPI; WPI is released by the **Office of Economic Adviser** under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Significance

- Rising food inflation remains an important driver of overall retail price pressures.
- Rural inflation being higher than urban inflation indicates greater price pressure in rural consumption baskets.
- Changes in CPI directly influence the assessment of retail inflation and monetary-policy conditions.

UPSC Prelims Practice

Consider the following statements:

1. CPI measures changes in retail prices faced by consumers.
2. CFPI is used to measure food inflation.
3. The CPI series mentioned in the release uses 2024 as its base year.
4. CPI data are collected only from urban markets.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only.

UPSC Mains Practice

“Food inflation has a significant bearing on overall retail inflation and household welfare in India.” Discuss the implications of rising food prices for monetary policy and rural households. (150 words)

3.Quantum Computing: New Method to Combat Decoherence

Source: Physical Review A; Raman Research Institute

Why in News?

Scientists at the Quantum Information and Computing (QuIC) laboratory of the Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bengaluru, have developed a “single-shot operation” to improve the stability of quantum states. The technique uses the timing of an operation as a new control parameter to delay decoherence and prevent entanglement sudden death.

Key Highlights

- The RRI team developed a method to control the degradation of fragile quantum states.
- The technique involves a single, precisely timed operation rather than repeated corrective interventions.
- It can delay decoherence and potentially prevent sudden loss of quantum entanglement.
- The research was led by Urbasi Sinha and published in Physical Review A.
- Conventional approaches often rely on repeated corrective operations, which can be resource-intensive and may themselves introduce errors.
- The research demonstrates that timing can itself act as a control resource for managing quantum states.

RRI BREAKTHROUGH

TIMING CONTROLS QUANTUM STABILITY

Ri
RAMAN
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE
BENGALURU

MEMORY ANCHOR
1 SHOT

Single-shot operation
controls decoherence



BEFORE
Rapid Decoherence



AFTER
Stabilized State



THE PROBLEM

Quantum states are fragile



 **Decoherence:** states disintegrate on interaction

 **Entanglement sudden death:** entanglement vanishes abruptly

THE SOLUTION

New control parameter:
Timing



 Precise timing delays decoherence & prevents entanglement sudden death

THE IMPACT

 Enhances stability of quantum states

 Reduces need for repetitive corrections

 More reliable quantum computing

 Published in Physical Review A (APS)

Quantum Computing Challenge

- Quantum computers exploit quantum properties such as superposition and entanglement to process information.
- Quantum states are highly sensitive to interactions with the external environment.
- Decoherence causes these quantum states to lose their quantum properties, reducing computational reliability.
- Entanglement sudden death refers to the abrupt disappearance of entanglement before the system undergoes complete normal decoherence.
- Improving control over these processes is essential for building stable and reliable quantum processors.

Significance

- Offers a potentially simpler approach to protecting quantum states.
- May reduce the need for repeated corrective interventions.
- Timing-based control can complement existing approaches such as improved materials, better quantum gates and error-correction protocols.
- Provides a proof of concept for improving the reliability of quantum information processing.

UPSC Prelims Practice

Consider the following statements regarding quantum computing:

1. Decoherence results from interaction of quantum states with their external environment.
2. Quantum computers exploit phenomena such as superposition and entanglement.
3. Entanglement sudden death refers to the abrupt disappearance of quantum entanglement.
4. The RRI method relies exclusively on repeated corrective interventions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only.

UPSC Mains Practice

“Decoherence remains a major challenge to the practical realisation of reliable quantum computing.” Explain how timing-based control of quantum states can contribute to overcoming this challenge. (150 words)

4.Hindi Diwas and India's Language Question

Source: The Hindu

Why in News?

Hindi Diwas is observed on September 14, marking the day in 1949 when the Constituent Assembly adopted the Munshi-Ayyangar formula to resolve the contentious language question. The compromise made Hindi the official language of the Union while allowing continued use of English.

Key Highlights

- On September 14, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted the Munshi-Ayyangar formula.
- Hindi was designated as the official language of the Union, not as the “national language”.
- English was permitted to continue for official purposes for 15 years after commencement of the Constitution.
- The language provisions were incorporated in Part XVII, Articles 343–351 of the Constitution.
- The debate reflected a conflict between demands for Hindi and concerns of non-Hindi-speaking regions about linguistic diversity and national unity.
- Jawaharlal Nehru recognised the practical difficulties of immediately replacing English with Hindi.
- The formula, named after K.M. Munshi and N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, represented a consensus-based compromise rather than a simple majority decision.

Constitutional & Legislative Context

- Part XVII deals with the official language of the Union and related language provisions.
- The Eighth Schedule initially recognised 14 languages and provided constitutional recognition to linguistic diversity.
- The Official Languages Act, 1963 provided for the continued use of English alongside Hindi for official purposes.
- The continuation of English followed intense language-related tensions and protests in several non-Hindi-speaking regions during the 1960s.

- The language settlement illustrates India's approach of balancing linguistic aspirations with national unity and administrative practicality.

Significance

- Hindi became an official language of the Union, but India did not adopt a single national language.
- The compromise helped accommodate competing linguistic aspirations within the constitutional framework.
- Continued use of English provided administrative continuity and helped address concerns of non-Hindi-speaking regions.
- The issue demonstrates the importance of consensus and accommodation in managing India's linguistic diversity.

UPSC Value Addition

- Article 343: Provides for Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union and deals with the continued use of English.
- Articles 344–351: Contain constitutional provisions relating to the official language, regional languages, linguistic minorities and development of Hindi.
- Eighth Schedule: Contains the constitutionally recognised languages; it currently includes 22 languages.
- Hindi Diwas: Observed annually on September 14.

UPSC Prelims Practice

Consider the following statements:

1. Hindi is the national language of India.
2. September 14 is observed as Hindi Diwas.
3. Article 343 deals with the official language of the Union.
4. The Official Languages Act was enacted in 1963.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (b) 2, 3 and 4 only.

UPSC Mains Practice

“The constitutional settlement on language reflects India’s model of accommodation rather than linguistic uniformity.” Discuss with reference to the Constituent Assembly debates and the Munshi-Ayyangar formula. (150 words)

