



KAVISH IAS

— Converting Possibilities into Reality —

KAVISH INFORMIX

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

🎯 PRECISE | 🧠 RELEVANT | ⌚ EXAM FOCUSED

STAY AHEAD. STAY INFORMED. STAY READY.

TODAY'S DATE



17 SEPTEMBER 2026

---THURSDAY----



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.

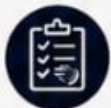


Converting Possibilities into Reality

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. Chhattisgarh: From Red to Green through Ease of Doing Business Reforms
2. Pygmy Hog
3. Carbon Credits for Sustainable Farming
4. India Electric Mobility Index 2025
5. India's Net Zero Portal and NAPCC Dashboard

1.Chhattisgarh: From Red to Green through Ease of Doing Business Reforms

Source: The Hindu

Why in News?

Chhattisgarh topped the NITI Aayog ranking for Regulatory Ease and Institutional Environment among 17 large States in July. The State's reforms in business approvals, land allotment, digital governance and regulatory simplification are helping attract new investments, including in AI data centres and semiconductor-related industries.

Key Highlights

- Industrial Development Policy 2024–30, unveiled in November 2024, focuses on digital land allotment and streamlined government services.
- 1,548 acres of industrial land have been brought under fully digital allotment.
- Automatic mutation has been enabled for 2.5 lakh land records.
- 279 minor business-related provisions have been decriminalised.
- A second Jan Vishwas legislative edition was enacted from January 2026.
- The Ease of Doing Business Act introduced:
 - Risk-based classification of permissions.
 - Deemed approvals.
 - Self-certification for eligible low-risk units.
 - Certification by licensed professionals in specified cases.
- Udyam Aakanksha registration reduced required fields from 126 to 54, simplifying registration for MSMEs.
- OneClick single-window system integrates 186 services across 10 departments with real-time application updates and geo-tagged inspections.
- New investments include an AI Data Centre Park and a Disaster Recovery Data Centre Campus, with investment proposals exceeding ₹8 lakh crore.

Impact on Former Maoist-Affected Areas

- Applications from Sukma, Dantewada and Kondagaon have increased by 102%.
- The trend indicates greater participation of businesses from regions previously affected by Left-Wing Extremism.
- Simplified approvals and digital services aim to reduce administrative barriers and encourage local enterprise.

Other Reforms

- Small businesses with 20 or more employees can register from home through simple intimation without application scrutiny or inspection, as specified in the source.
- New power connections can be obtained through self-certification and an instant online estimate, eliminating site inspections and contractor test reports.
- Certain businesses, including restaurants, can operate round the clock, with provisions permitting women to work all shifts subject to safety guidelines.
- Reduced approval times, NOCs, construction permits and utility-connection procedures lower compliance and exit costs for businesses.

Significance

- Demonstrates how regulatory simplification and digital governance can support industrialisation.
- Can improve the business environment for MSMEs and larger investors.
- Digital land and approval systems can reduce delays and administrative discretion.
- Greater economic activity in former Maoist-affected areas can contribute to livelihood creation and broader development.

UPSC Prelims Practice

Q.Consider the following statements regarding Chhattisgarh's recent business reforms:

1. The Ease of Doing Business Act introduced risk-based classification of permissions.
2. The OneClick system integrates services across multiple departments.
3. The Udyam Aakanksha registration form was simplified for enterprises.
4. The reforms rely exclusively on physical inspections for approval of industrial units.

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

Q. "Regulatory simplification and digital governance can become important instruments of industrial development in regions affected by prolonged conflict." Discuss with reference to Chhattisgarh's recent reforms. (150 words)

2. Pygmy Hog

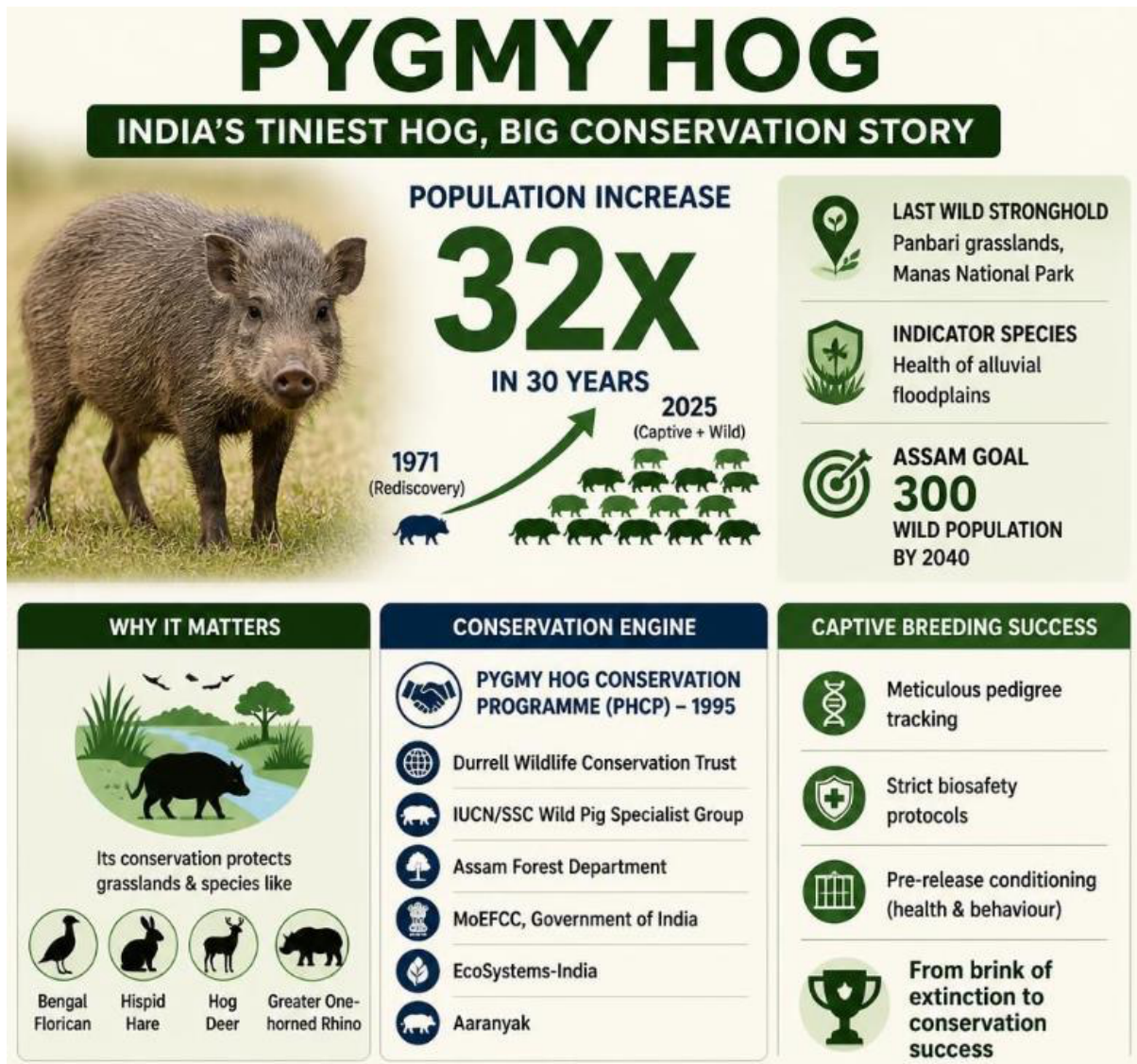
Source: The Hindu

Why in News?

- Conservation efforts for the pygmy hog (*Porcula salvania*) have highlighted the degradation of India's alluvial floodplains.
- A captive breeding programme in Assam has increased the pygmy hog population by nearly 32 times over three decades.
- The species was once believed to be extinct but was rediscovered in 1971 near Barnadi Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam.
- The Pygmy Hog Conservation Programme (PHCP), launched in 1995, is a major initiative for its conservation.

About / Key Facts

- The pygmy hog is the **world's smallest wild suid** and acts as an **indicator species of healthy alluvial grasslands and floodplains**.
- It depends on **dense grasslands** for feeding, shelter and reproduction.
- The last known natural population, estimated at around **250 individuals in early 2025**, occurs in the **Panbari grasslands of Manas National Park**.
- The PHCP involves organisations including the Assam Forest Department, MoEFCC, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, IUCN/SSC Wild Pig Specialist Group, Aaranyak and EcoSystems-India.



- Major threats include:
 - Conversion of grasslands for agriculture and tea plantations.
 - Flood-control infrastructure and alteration of natural flood cycles.
 - Spread of invasive plants.
 - Unscientific burning of grasslands.
- Conservation of pygmy hog habitat also benefits species such as the Bengal florican, hispid hare, hog deer and greater one-horned rhinoceros.
- Reintroduction efforts have established a self-sustaining population in Orang National Park, estimated at 200–250 wild-born individuals.
- Conservation Status: IUCN – Endangered (EN); Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 – Schedule I.

- Assam aims to increase the wild pygmy hog population to 300 by 2040, alongside restoration of fragmented grasslands and buffer zones around protected areas.

3. Carbon Credits for Sustainable Farming

Source: The Hindu

Why in News?

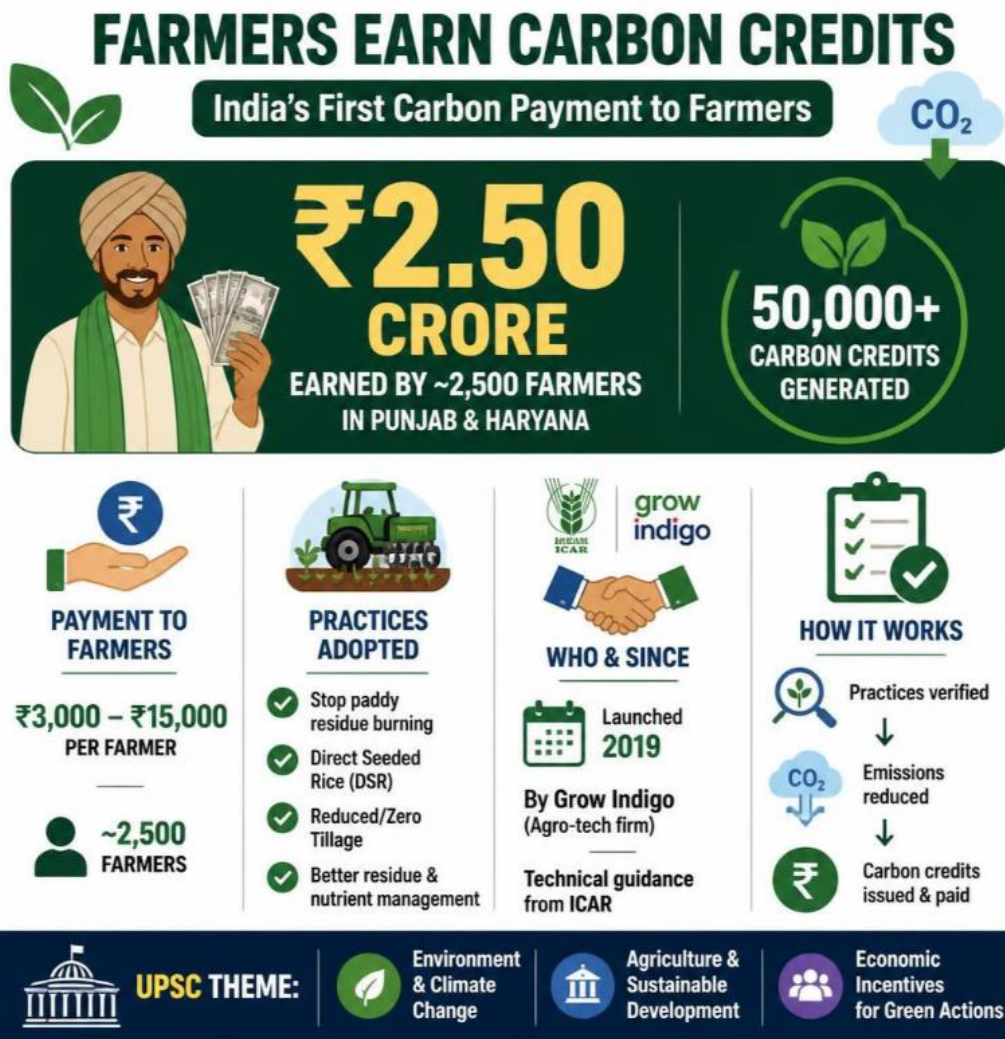
In a first for India, around 2,500 farmers in Punjab and Haryana received about ₹2.5 crore in carbon-credit payments for adopting agricultural practices that reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and improve soil and water conservation.

Key Highlights

- Around 2,500 farmers received carbon-credit payments ranging from ₹3,000 to ₹15,000 per farmer.
- More than 50,000 carbon credits were generated through improved agricultural practices.
- Practices included:
 - Stopping paddy-residue burning.
 - Direct Seeded Rice (DSR).
 - Reduced or zero tillage.
 - Improved residue management.
 - More efficient fertiliser use.
- The initiative was launched by Grow Indigo in 2019 with technical guidance from ICAR.
- An MoU between ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Ludhiana and Grow Indigo supports technical collaboration and farmer assistance.
- Payments are based on verified carbon credits attributed to individual farmers for changed practices, rather than simply on the area of farmland.
- The programme aims to create an economic incentive for sustained adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

Technology & Carbon Credit Generation

- Satellite and remote-sensing technologies are used to monitor agricultural practices.
- Geo-fencing helps verify the location and implementation of interventions.
- Soil sampling is used to assess changes in soil organic carbon.
- The approach links measurable reductions in emissions or improvements in carbon storage with financial incentives for farmers.



Significance

- Provides farmers with an additional income stream for environmentally beneficial practices.
- Creates incentives to reduce paddy residue burning, an important source of air pollution in north India.
- Reduced tillage and improved residue management can support soil health and resource conservation.

- Demonstrates how carbon markets can potentially connect climate mitigation with agricultural livelihoods.
- Punjab's separate agroforestry carbon-credit scheme, launched in August 2024, provides another example of incentivising climate-friendly agricultural practices.

UPSC Prelims Practice

Q.Consider the following statements regarding the carbon-credit initiative for farmers:

1. Payments are linked to verified carbon credits generated through changes in agricultural practices.
2. Satellite and remote-sensing technologies can be used to monitor such agricultural practices.
3. Direct Seeded Rice was among the practices adopted under the initiative.
4. The payments are determined solely on the basis of the total acreage owned by each farmer.

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

Q."Carbon markets can create economic incentives for farmers to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices." Discuss the opportunities and challenges of using carbon credits in India's agriculture sector. (150 words)

4.India Electric Mobility Index 2025

Source: NITI Aayog

Why in News?

Delhi has topped the **India Electric Mobility Index (IEMI) 2025** for the development of its electric-mobility ecosystem and promotion of EV adoption. Maharashtra and Karnataka are the only large states among the top three performers.

Key Highlights

- IEMI is a **composite index** developed by **NITI Aayog in collaboration with WRI India**.
- It assesses the state-level progress of India's e-mobility ecosystem.
- **Top performers:**
 - Delhi – **84**
 - Maharashtra – **78**
 - Karnataka – **73**
- **Madhya Pradesh** recorded significant improvement, moving from **23rd to 7th rank**.
- The index evaluates three major dimensions:
 - **Transport Electrification Progress** – measures market absorption and consumer acceptance.
 - **Charging Infrastructure Readiness** – assesses preparedness of charging infrastructure.
 - **EV Research and Innovation Status** – measures progress in EV-related research and innovation.

Important Findings

- **Transport Electrification Progress** carries the highest weightage of **50%** in the index.
- **Karnataka** recorded the highest nationwide score in **Charging Infrastructure Readiness – 97**.
- **Delhi** secured the highest score in **EV Research and Innovation Status – 94**.
- Eight large states are categorized as “**frontrunners**”, with scores of **50–64**.
- Seven states are categorized as “**emerging performers**”, with scores of **35–49**.

UPSC Value Addition

Dimension	What it assesses
Transport Electrification Progress	Market absorption and consumer acceptance of EVs
Charging Infrastructure Readiness	Availability/readiness of EV charging ecosystem
EV Research & Innovation	Progress in EV-related research and innovation

UPSC Prelims Practice

Q.Consider the following statements regarding the India Electric Mobility Index (IEMI) 2025:

1. It was developed by NITI Aayog in collaboration with WRI India.
2. Transport Electrification Progress has the highest weightage in the index.
3. Karnataka recorded the highest score in Charging Infrastructure Readiness.
4. Delhi recorded the highest score in EV Research and Innovation Status.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation: All four statements are supported by the given source. Transport Electrification Progress carries 50% weightage; Karnataka scored 97 in Charging Infrastructure Readiness, while Delhi scored 94 in EV Research and Innovation Status.

UPSC Mains Practice

Q.“State-level policy, charging infrastructure and consumer acceptance are critical to accelerating electric mobility in India.” Discuss the major challenges and opportunities in developing an EV ecosystem across Indian states. (150 words)

5.India's Net Zero Portal and NAPCC Dashboard

Source: PIB

Why in News?

- Union Minister of State **Kirti Vardhan Singh** launched India's **Net Zero Portal** and **NAPCC Dashboard** on **World Ozone Day, September 16, 2026**, in Mumbai.
- The initiatives aim to improve **transparency, coordination and monitoring** of India's climate action.

Net Zero Portal:

- Provides a national platform for Indian entities to make **voluntary Net Zero commitments** and disclose their progress.
- Allows entities to report **GHG emissions**, declare Net Zero targets and submit **annual progress updates**.
- Encourages reporting of **Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions**, while **Scope 3 reporting is voluntary**.
- Entities can outline Net Zero pathways through **clean energy transition, energy efficiency and carbon removals**.
- Successful declarations receive acknowledgement from **MoEFCC**, creating a consolidated repository of voluntary climate actions.

NAPCC Dashboard:

- Provides a consolidated digital view of the **implementation and progress of National Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
- Supports **inter-ministerial coordination** and evidence-based assessment of climate actions.
- Helps identify **sectoral progress and implementation gaps** and links domestic climate action with India's **international climate commitments**.