WEEKLY PIB COMPILATION

01 Jun – 07 Jun 2026

UPSC EDITION

17 key articles · 5 categories · 7 days

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Tap a category to jump to it.

1. Economy

8 articles

LPG at Rs 942, Ujjwala at Rs 642: Saudi CP Up 46%, Under-Recovery Rs 700 per Cylinder

07 Jun

- A domestic 14.2 kg LPG cylinder now costs Rs 942 in Delhi. Ujjwala (PMUY) households pay an effective Rs 642 after a Rs 300 DBT, while supplying the cylinder at import parity costs over Rs 1,600.
- The Saudi Contract Price for the 50:50 propane-butane blend rose about 46%, from US$542.50/t in February 2026 to US$790/t in June, after the Strait of Hormuz was closed in late February.
- Cumulative under-recovery on domestic LPG reached Rs 60,000 crore by the end of FY 2025-26, up from Rs 41,338 crore a year earlier. The Union Cabinet has approved Rs 30,000 crore in compensation to the marketing companies.
- About 54% of India's LPG consumption was routed through Hormuz. Domestic LPG output was raised by over 60% (about 32 to 52 TMT) and sourcing was widened to the US, Canada and Algeria.

QUICK FACTS

Domestic 14.2 kg cylinder	Rs 942 for a general consumer in Delhi; effective Rs 642 for a PMUY beneficiary
PMUY support	Rs 300 per cylinder by DBT, which the release applies to the first four refills a year (about what a typical Ujjwala household uses)
Import-linked cost of a domestic cylinder	over Rs 1,600, leaving an under-recovery of about Rs 700 per cylinder
Commercial 19 kg cylinder in Delhi	Rs 3,113.50 (about Rs 164/kg) after five increases, against about Rs 66/kg for households

- Released by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, 7 June 2026
- The Rs 642 Ujjwala price is about a 60% discount to the international price; the Rs 942 price is about a 45% discount
- India used to import 60% of its LPG. About 54% of consumption came through the Strait of Hormuz
- OTP-based delivery verification was raised to about 90% to stop domestic LPG being diverted to commercial use
- LPG is a mixture of propane and butane, sold in India under the Indian Standard IS 4576

PRICE OF A 14.2 KG CYLINDER: INDIA VS OTHER MARKETS

Market	Price per 14.2 kg cylinder (Rs)	Ujjwala consumer pays less by
India (Ujjwala, effective)	642	—
Pakistan	1,046	about 39%
Nepal	1,207	about 47%
Bangladesh	approx. 1,225	about 48%
Sri Lanka	1,241	about 48%
United States	approx. 1,755	about 63%
Australia	approx. 1,765	about 64%
Canada	approx. 2,411	about 73%

Source: PIB release of 7 June 2026, citing government sources and national regulators.

Ease of Doing Business Backgrounder: 2.23 Lakh Startups, ULPIN on 36 Crore Parcels

07 Jun

- A PIB Backgrounder of 7 June 2026 brings together India's Ease of Doing Business reforms, from starting a business to credit, tax and insolvency.
- Startup India has gone from 502 recognised startups in 2016 to over 2.23 lakh by March 2026, with 23.3 lakh direct jobs. About 48% of them have at least one woman director or partner.

- ULPIN, the 14-digit 'Aadhaar for land', had been assigned to over 36 crore land parcels in 29 States/UTs by November 2025. Cadastral maps are digitised for 97.37% of the country.
- PARIVESH brought the average environmental clearance down to 64 days in 2025-26, against a stipulated 105. Under the amended consent guidelines, a Consent to Operate now stays valid until it is cancelled.
- Ranks: 63rd in the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 (142nd in 2014); 41st in IMD World Competitiveness 2025; 38th of 139 in the Logistics Performance Index 2023.

QUICK FACTS

Doing Business Report 2020 (World Bank)	India rose from 142nd (2014) to 63rd (2019), a gain of 79 places. The World Bank discontinued the report on 16 September 2021 over data irregularities and replaced it with B-READY in 2024
IMD World Competitiveness Ranking	India 43rd (2021) -> 41st (2025). The 2025 edition covered 69 economies and Switzerland came first. IMD is based in Lausanne
World Bank Logistics Performance Index 2023	India 38th of 139, up from 54th in 2014
World Bank GovTech Maturity Index	India in Group A in 2020, 2022 and 2025
GST taxpayers	about 60 lakh (2017) -> over 1.64 crore (April 2026)

- PIB Backgrounder released 7 June 2026
- Four Labour Codes in force from 21 November 2025, replacing 29 central laws

G-Secs Made Tax-Free for Foreign Investors; Fully Accessible Route Widened to 15-40 Year Bonds

06 Jun

- The Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2026, promulgated on 5 June 2026, makes interest and capital gains on Government Securities tax-free for Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs/FPIs) for income arising on or after 1 April 2026.
- Until now FPIs paid 20% on G-Sec interest, up to 30% on short-term and 12.5% on long-term capital gains under Section 210 of the Income-tax Act, 2025.
- The Fully Accessible Route (FAR) now covers new 15-, 30- and 40-year G-Secs and Sovereign Green Bonds of FAR-eligible tenors.
- Under the General Route, the short-term, concentration and security-wise limits are gone; the overall caps stay at 6% of Central and 2% of State Government Securities.
- FPIs held G-Secs worth Rs 3,75,171 crore on 12 May 2026, only 3.34% of the Rs 112.42 lakh crore outstanding stock.

QUICK FACTS

Instrument	Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2026, promulgated 5 June 2026; effective for income arising on or after 1 April 2026.
Exempted	interest on G-Secs, and capital gains on their sale, transfer, exchange or redemption, earned by FIIs (including SEBI-registered FPIs). The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) gets the same exemption.
LTCG holding period on G-Secs	more than 12 months if listed, more than 24 months if unlisted.
FAR additions	new issuances of 15-, 30- and 40-year G-Secs, plus Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrBs) of FAR-eligible tenors.
General Route	short-term, concentration and security-wise limits removed. The 'General' and 'Long-Term' FPI categories are merged into one limit each for G-Secs and SGSs.
Unchanged	overall FPI limits of 6% of outstanding Central G-Secs and 2% of State Government Securities.

- Old tax on FPIs (Section 210, Income-tax Act, 2025): interest 20%; STCG up to 30%; LTCG 12.5%.

Provisional Estimates FY2025-26: Real GDP Grows 7.7%, Q4 at 7.8% on New 2022-23 Base

05 Jun

- MoSPI's Provisional Estimates put India's real GDP growth for FY2025-26 at 7.7% (up from 7.1% in 2024-25), with real GDP at Rs 323.12 lakh crore
- Q4 (January-March 2026) real GDP grew 7.8%; real GVA grew 7.9% both in Q4 and for the full year
- Nominal GDP reached Rs 346.36 lakh crore, growing 8.9%
- These are the first Provisional Estimates on the new national accounts series with base year 2022-23, which replaced 2011-12 on 27 February 2026
- The Second Advance Estimate of February 2026 had put FY2025-26 growth at 7.6%; it has now been revised up to 7.7%

QUICK FACTS

Released	5 June 2026 by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) — Provisional Estimates (PE) of annual GDP for FY2025-26 plus Q4 (Jan-Mar) estimates
Real GDP FY2025-26	Rs 323.12 lakh crore, growth 7.7% (2024-25 First Revised Estimate: Rs 299.89 lakh crore, growth 7.1%)
Nominal GDP FY2025-26	Rs 346.36 lakh crore, growth 8.9%
Real GVA FY2025-26	Rs 294.91 lakh crore, growth 7.9% (7.3% in 2024-25); nominal GVA growth 9.1%
Q4 FY2025-26	real GDP Rs 87.77 lakh crore, growth 7.8%; real GVA growth 7.9%; nominal GDP growth 9.1%
Provisional Estimates of GDP	the annual figure compiled at the end of the financial year by aggregating all four quarterly estimates; it supersedes the Advance Estimates and is itself later revised
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)	household consumption spending — the largest expenditure-side component of GDP
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	spending on fixed assets such as buildings and machinery — the investment component of GDP

- Constant prices are now 2022-23 prices — the new series with base year 2022-23 was released on 27 February 2026, replacing base year 2011-12

E85 high-ethanol fuel goes on sale at 48 PSU outlets for flex-fuel vehicles

05 Jun

- E85 fuel (80-85% ethanol, 14-19% petrol) went on retail sale on 5 June 2026 at 48 public-sector OMC outlets, for flex-fuel vehicles only.
- It is priced about Rs 20 a litre below petrol; outlets are to rise to 500 by December 2026 and about 5,000 by December 2027.
- The ramp-up is meant to lift India's aggregate ethanol blending to nearly 26% by 2030-31, beyond the E20 level already reached.
- Blending rose from 1.53% in 2014 to 20%, met five years ahead of the 2030 target, saving over Rs 1.84 lakh crore in foreign exchange.

QUICK FACTS

Rollout path	48 PSU OMC outlets (June 2026) -> 500 (Dec 2026) -> about 5,000 (Dec 2027).
Price	nearly Rs 20/litre cheaper than conventional petrol.
Target	aggregate ethanol blending of nearly 26% by 2030-31.
Blending	1.53% (2014) -> 20% now; E20 met five years ahead of the 2030 deadline.
Gains so far	over Rs 1.84 lakh crore forex saved; about 302 lakh tonnes of crude imports substituted.

- E85 = 80-85% ethanol + 14-19% petrol; designed only for flex-fuel vehicles (FFVs), not ordinary petrol vehicles.
- Launched 5 June 2026 (World Environment Day) by Petroleum Minister Hardeep Singh Puri at an IndianOil outlet in New Delhi.
- FFVs on E85 cut lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions by about 61% vs petrol vehicles; ethanol's Research Octane Number (RON) is about 108.
- The Minister urged States to adopt enabling taxation for E85 fuel and flex-fuel vehicles.

Farm sector in figures: record 150.18 Mt rice, Rs 1.40 lakh crore budget, MSP 2026-27

05 Jun

- Rice output hit a record 150.18 million tonnes in 2024-25, making India the world's largest rice producer; foodgrains reached 357.73 Mt.
- The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare budget is Rs 1,40,528.78 crore for 2026-27, against Rs 27,663 crore in 2013-14.
- PM-KISAN has paid over Rs 4.28 lakh crore in 22 instalments to more than 9.44 crore farmer families.
- PMFBY claims of Rs 1.96 lakh crore were paid to about 24.31 crore farmers up to 31 December 2025.
- Ragi recorded the highest MSP growth since 2014-15 (236%); paddy (common) MSP for 2026-27 is Rs 2,441 per quintal.

QUICK FACTS

Agriculture and allied sectors	about 18% of GVA; GVA Rs 20.9 lakh crore (2014-15) -> Rs 48.7 lakh crore (2023-24), CAGR 8.83% at current prices.
Foodgrains	265.05 Mt (2013-14) -> 357.73 Mt (2024-25). Record rice 150.18 Mt, wheat 117.94 Mt, maize 43.40 Mt, oilseeds 42.99 Mt (all 2024-25).
Horticulture	369.05 Mt in 2024-25, about 37% of crop-sector gross value of output.
Edible oil import dependence	63.2% (2015-16) -> 56.25% (2023-24).
Procurement	1,229.2 Mt (2014-2026) vs 698.7 Mt (2004-2014); MSP value Rs 26.32 lakh crore vs Rs 7.41 lakh crore.
Kisan Credit Card	7.81 crore operative accounts (2024-25); Rs 10.20 lakh crore outstanding (March 2025). Ground-level credit: Rs 28.67 lakh crore (2024-25).
Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	Rs 84,202 crore sanctioned for 1.68 lakh projects, mobilising Rs 1.33 lakh crore (March 2026).
e-NAM	1,656 mandis, 1.80 crore farmers, 4,724 FPOs (March 2026). 10,000 FPOs registered (Feb 2026).

MSP 2026-27 VS 2014-15

Crop	MSP 2014-15	MSP 2026-27	Growth
Kharif crops			
Paddy (Common)	1,360	2,441	79%
Paddy (Grade A)	1,400	2,461	76%
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,530	4,023	163%
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,550	4,073	163%
Bajra	1,250	2,900	132%
Maize	1,310	2,410	84%
Ragi	1,550	5,205	236%
Tur (Arhar)	4,350	8,450	94%
Moong	4,600	8,780	91%
Urad	4,350	8,200	89%
Groundnut-in-shell	4,000	7,517	88%
Soyabean (Yellow)	2,560	5,708	123%
Sunflower Seed	3,750	8,343	122%
Sesamum	4,600	10,346	125%
Nigerseed	3,600	10,052	179%
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3,750	8,267	120%
Cotton (Long Staple)	4,050	8,667	114%
Rabi crops			
Wheat	1,400	2,585	84%
Barley	1,150	2,150	87%

Crop	MSP 2014-15	MSP 2026-27	Growth
Gram	3,175	5,875	85%
Masur (Lentil)	3,075	7,000	128%
Rapeseed/Mustard	3,100	6,200	100%
Safflower	3,050	6,540	114%
Commercial crops			
Jute	2,400	5,925	147%
Copra (milling)	5,550	12,027	117%
Copra (ball)	5,830	12,500	114%

Source: PIB Backgrounder 'Empowering India's Annadatas', 5 June 2026. Highest growth: Ragi 236%, Nigerseed 179%, Jowar (Hybrid) 163%; Jute 147%, Masur 128%.

IIP rebased to 2022-23: first new-series print shows 4.9% growth in April 2026

01 Jun

- MoSPI moved the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) base year from 2011-12 to 2022-23. The first new-series print puts April 2026 growth at 4.9%.
- Sector growth in April 2026: manufacturing 6.2%, electricity and gas 4.9%, water supply-sewerage-waste 6.6%, mining -5.1%.
- Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management is a new sector in the index. Gas supply, minor minerals and rare earth minerals are now covered too.
- The basket grows to 1,042 products in 463 item groups (from 839 items in 407 groups), compiled under NIC 2025.

QUICK FACTS

April 2026 index 118.9, against 113.4 in April 2025 (4.9% growth).

- Base revised 2011-12 to 2022-23. The Technical Advisory Committee on the revision (TAC-IIP) released its report on 25 May 2026.
- 17 of 23 NIC 2-digit manufacturing groups grew. The top contributors were motor vehicles (12.7%), electrical equipment (19.2%) and machinery n.e.c. (12.9%).
- Mining is now split into fuel, metallic (incl. rare earths) and non-metallic (incl. minor) minerals. Electricity is split into renewable and non-renewable generation.
- Items added include stents, vaccines, CCTV cameras, magnetic-stripe cards and aircraft/spacecraft parts. Kerosene, CFLs, sewing machines and printing machinery were dropped.
- Item groups reported in value terms rose from 109 to 234. They are still deflated by WPI; Output PPI will be used once it proves stable.
- 16 source agencies, including new ones such as IREL (India) Limited. Closed factories can now be substituted mid-series.
- Old and new series are linked at sector level by a geometric-mean linking factor. The May 2026 IIP is due on 29 June 2026.

SECTOR WEIGHTS: OLD VS NEW SERIES

Sector	Base 2011-12	Base 2022-23	Growth, April 2026
Mining & Quarrying	14.372	11.053	-5.1%
Manufacturing	77.633	76.062	6.2%
Electricity (& Gas Supply in new series)	7.995	10.865	4.9%
Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management	— (new sector)	2.020	6.6%

Source: MoSPI release, 1 June 2026. New-series electricity splits into renewable 2.332 and non-renewable 7.839, with gas supply at 0.694.

CGA provisional accounts: Centre meets 4.4% fiscal deficit for FY 2025-26; April 2026 accounts out

01 Jun

- The Controller General of Accounts published the provisional (unaudited) Union accounts for FY 2025-26 on 1 June 2026: receipts Rs 33,85,982 crore (99.4% of RE), expenditure Rs 49,05,151 crore (98.8% of RE).
- The gap, the fiscal deficit, works out to Rs 15,19,169 crore, meeting the 4.4%-of-GDP target.
- States received Rs 13,92,971 crore as tax devolution, Rs 1,06,086 crore more than in 2024-25.
- Interest payments of Rs 12,42,575 crore took about a third of revenue spending; capital spending was Rs 10,69,119 crore.
- April 2026 accounts: receipts 5.8% and spending 10.8% of BE 2026-27, with capital spending front-loaded at Rs 1,89,831 crore.

QUICK FACTS

FY26 fiscal deficit	Rs 15,19,169 crore (expenditure minus non-debt receipts) = 4.4% of GDP, equal to both BE and RE.
FY 2026-27 BE fiscal deficit target	4.3% of GDP; debt-to-GDP 55.6% (BE 2026-27) vs 56.1% (RE 2025-26).
CGA	T.C.A. Kalyani, 1991-batch ICAS, 29th CGA, in office since 1 September 2025.

- Released by the CGA, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance: FY 2025-26 provisional accounts and the April 2026 monthly account.
- Receipts reached 99.4% of RE; spending 98.8% of RE.
- Provisional accounts are unaudited; the CAG audits them later.

2. Banking & Finance

1 article

FEMA NDI Rules Amended: Foreign Individuals Get PIS Route; FAR Opened to 15, 30, 40-Year G-Secs

05 Jun

- DEA notified the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2026, letting any individual Person Resident Outside India invest in listed Indian equity via the Portfolio Investment Scheme — earlier open only to NRIs/OCIs
- The per-individual limit rises from 5% to 10% of a company; the aggregate limit for all individual PROIs from 10% to 24%
- The Fully Accessible Route now includes new 15-, 30- and 40-year G-Secs and Sovereign Green Bonds of FAR-eligible tenors
- Under the General Route, the short-term, concentration and security-wise limits are removed; overall caps of 6% (Central G-Secs) and 2% (State securities) stay
- FPIs' interest and capital gains on G-Secs are exempt from income tax from 1 April 2026; the same relief applies to the Bank for International Settlements

QUICK FACTS

Instrument	Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2026, notified by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)
Persons Resident Outside India (PROI)	a FEMA term covering every non-resident; individual PROIs other than NRIs/OCIs can now use the Portfolio Investment Scheme
PIS limits	individual 5% -> 10% of a listed company; all individual PROIs together 10% -> 24%
General Route	three restrictions removed — short-term investment limit, concentration limit, security-wise limit; 'general' and 'long-term' sub-limits merged
Overall General Route caps retained	6% of outstanding Central G-Secs, 2% of State Government Securities
Tax	FPI interest and capital gains on G-Secs exempt w.e.f. 1 April 2026; same exemption for the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

- Announced 5 June 2026 by the Ministry of Finance; the equity change implements a Union Budget 2026-27 announcement
- FAR expanded to new issuances of 15-, 30- and 40-year G-Secs and to Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrBs) in FAR-eligible tenors

3. Environment

4 articles

Surha Tal in Ballia Becomes India's 100th Ramsar Site

05 Jun

- Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary (Surha Tal) in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, is India's 100th Ramsar site — Wetland of International Importance
- The Prime Minister marked India's century of Ramsar sites on World Environment Day, 5 June 2026
- Surha Tal is a freshwater wetland of 3,432.93 hectares in the middle Ganga basin, declared a bird sanctuary by Uttar Pradesh in 1991
- Uttar Pradesh now has 13 Ramsar sites; India's first two, Chilika and Keoladeo, were listed in 1981

QUICK FACTS

Site	Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary, also called Surha Tal — Ballia district, eastern Uttar Pradesh
Status	India's 100th Ramsar site (Wetland of International Importance), hailed by the PM on 5 June 2026
Type	natural perennial freshwater lake in the middle stretch of the Ganga river basin, formed from a Ganga meander and fed by inflow channels
Area	3,432.93 hectares (about 34.3 sq km)
Biodiversity	221 plant, 66 fish, 7 reptile and 3 amphibian species; winter home to migratory and resident waterbirds

- Declared a bird sanctuary by the Uttar Pradesh government in 1991
- Threatened species recorded include the common pochard (IUCN Vulnerable) and the fishing cat (IUCN Vulnerable)
- Uttar Pradesh's Ramsar tally rises to 13; Tamil Nadu has the most Ramsar sites of any state

UTTAR PRADESH'S 13 RAMSAR SITES

Site	Year listed
Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora stretch)	2005
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	2019
Sarsai Nawar Jheel	2019
Sandi Bird Sanctuary	2019
Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	2019
Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary	2019
Saman Bird Sanctuary	2019
Sur Sarovar	2020
Haiderpur Wetland	2021
Bakhira Sanctuary	—
Patna Bird Sanctuary	—
Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary	—
Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary (Surha Tal)	2026

Listing years as recorded on the Ramsar list; '—' where the year could not be verified.

NBA launches VCS-I-ABS benefit-sharing certification; India's biodiversity framework and figures

05 Jun

- On World Environment Day 2026 the National Biodiversity Authority unveiled the Voluntary Certification Scheme – Incentivisation for Access and Benefit Sharing (VCS-I-ABS), the first such scheme among CBD Parties.

- The NBA also released 'Looking at Digital Sequence Information through an Indian Lens' and launched its revamped website.
- India has over 2,76,653 Biodiversity Management Committees and 2,72,648 People's Biodiversity Registers under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- Between 2017 and 2026, 12,830 ABS approvals were issued; about Rs 145 crore had reached beneficiaries by May 2026, benefiting around 11,000 BMCs.

QUICK FACTS

VCS-I-ABS	voluntary certification that rewards businesses complying with Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS); developed by MoEFCC, NBA and the Quality Council of India with UNDP, backed by BIOFIN.
NBA publication	'Looking at Digital Sequence Information through an Indian Lens'.
Three-tier governance	NBA (national) -> State Biodiversity Boards / UT Biodiversity Councils -> Biodiversity Management Committees (local).
ABS	12,830 approvals (2017-2026); ~Rs 145 crore released to beneficiaries by May 2026, ~11,000 BMCs benefited.
Section 39 of the BD Act	20 national repositories designated, plus 2 more notified; anyone discovering a new taxon must deposit voucher specimens.
Forest and tree cover	8.27 lakh sq km (25.17% of area); 1,134 protected areas over 1,87,592 sq km; tigers 2,226 (2014) -> 3,682.

- Unveiled 5 June 2026 by the NBA (Chairperson: Virendra Tiwari); World Environment Day 2026 theme: 'Inspired by Nature. For Climate. For Our Future'.
- Over 2,76,653 BMCs and 2,72,648 People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs); national campaign to digitise PBRs into ePBRs.

India's green transformation: 12-year environment record from forest cover to NDC targets

04 Jun

- A PIB backgrounder consolidates 12 years of environment data: forest and tree cover is 8.27 lakh sq km, 25.17% of India's area (ISFR 2023), and forests store 30.43 billion tonnes of carbon.
- Ramsar sites rose from 26 in 2014 to 99 by April 2026; tiger reserves from 46 to 58; tigers from 2,226 (2014) to 3,682 (2022); Asiatic lions from 523 (2015) to 891 (2025); cheetahs in India now number 53.
- Solid-waste processing rose from 17% (2014) to over 77% (2024); the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 replace the 2016 Rules and mandate four-stream segregation.
- NDC: the 33-35% emissions-intensity cut (vs 2005) was reached 11 years early and the 40% non-fossil capacity goal 9 years early; non-fossil sources were 52.57% of installed capacity by February 2026.
- Green India Mission had released Rs 1,019.26 crore to States by March 2026; 626 Nagar Vans/Vatikas have received Rs 557.62 crore.

QUICK FACTS

Frame	'Vishwaas, Nirman, Jan Kalyaan' — three pillars: ecological capability, national capacity, global credibility
Mangrove cover	4,628 sq km (2013) to 4,992 sq km (2023)
Ganga surveys	3,037 gharials in 22 rivers; 6,327 Gangetic dolphins across 8,507 km of 28 rivers
Project Dolphin (15 Aug 2020)	Gangetic and Indus dolphins recognised as distinct species under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam (2024)	262.4 crore saplings by December 2025, tracked on the Meri LiFE portal
EPR (Mar 2026)	4,574 registered recyclers; 417.57 lakh MT processed, 341.93 lakh MT under EPR certificates
Disaster	NDMP 2016 (revised 2019); CAP-based alert system sent 4,500+ crore messages; 28,000-glacial-lake database

- ISFR 2023 (18th edition, Forest Survey of India, released 21 Dec 2024): forest cover 7.15 lakh sq km (21.76%) + tree cover 1.12 lakh sq km (3.41%)
- Blue Flag beaches (Foundation for Environmental Education, Denmark; 33 criteria): 8 in 2020 to 18 in 2025-26

- Dumpsite Remediation Accelerator Programme (Nov 2025): target zero dumpsites by October 2026; 1,138 dumpsites already remediated

Cabinet clears Rs 9,585-crore NCRPB scheme to replace BS-IV and older trucks, buses in Delhi-NCR

03 Jun

- The Union Cabinet approved a two-year scheme, funded through the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) under MoHUA, to replace BS-IV-or-older trucks and buses registered in Delhi-NCR with BS-VI (or stricter) or electric vehicles (3 June 2026).
- Total outlay is Rs 9,585 crore, of which Rs 5,041 crore comes from the Centre and an estimated Rs 1,601 crore from State tax concessions.
- About 2.07 lakh owners — 1.91 lakh trucks and 16,329 buses — across Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh stand to benefit.
- BS-III and older vehicles must be scrapped at a Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility; BS-IV vehicles may be scrapped or sold outside NCR in non-NCAP towns.
- Benefits include 5% interest subvention for five years, fuel vouchers up to Rs 4,800 a month, State tax waivers and an 8% OEM discount; an Empowered Committee under the Cabinet Secretary will monitor it.

QUICK FACTS

Decision	Union Cabinet, chaired by the PM, 3 June 2026 — a two-year enrolment scheme for replacing old trucks and buses in Delhi-NCR.
Funding route	National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; implemented by MoRTH and MoPNG with Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
Outlay	Rs 9,585 crore in all — Rs 5,041 crore Central share + ~Rs 1,601 crore State tax concessions.
Coverage	~2.07 lakh owners (1.91 lakh trucks, 16,329 buses); government vehicles excluded.
Target fleet	BS-IV or earlier -> replaced by BS-VI-or-stricter or electric vehicles registered within NCR.
Delhi-specific rule	Light Goods Vehicles bought under the scheme must be electric; buses must be BS-VI CNG or electric.

- Central benefits run for five years from registration of the new vehicle, beyond the two-year enrolment window.

4. Schemes & Committees

2 articles

India's Health Transformation: Ayushman Bharat, PM-ABHIM and Disease-Elimination Figures

06 Jun

- A PIB backgrounder published 12-year health figures: 44.14 crore Ayushman Cards, 12.03 crore hospitalisations and treatment worth Rs 1,80,435 crore under AB-PMJAY.
- 1.86 lakh+ Ayushman Arogya Mandirs now provide primary care; PM-ABHIM (Rs 64,180 crore, 2021-26) is building 744 integrated public health labs and 631 critical care blocks.
- ABDM counts 20.49 crore ABHA app registrations; U-WIN has registered 11.87 crore children and 3.96 crore pregnant women.
- Disease-control gains: malaria mortality down 78%; kala-azar under 1 case per 10,000 in 633 endemic blocks; Japanese Encephalitis fatality down from 17.6% (2014) to 7.1% (2024).

QUICK FACTS

AB-PMJAY	launched 23 September 2018 at Ranchi. It gives Rs 5 lakh cover per family per year to about 12 crore families (roughly the poorest 40%) and is implemented by the National Health Authority.
AB-PMJAY so far	36,218 hospitals empanelled (19,659 public, 16,559 private); about 40,000 claims a day across more than 1,900 packages.
Ayushman Vay Vandana (29 October 2024)	covers every citizen aged 70 and above, whatever their income. 1.20 crore enrolled; 13.84 lakh treatments worth Rs 3,000 crore (5 June 2026).
Jan Aushadhi	18,000+ Kendras sell generics 50-90% below market price.
Capacity	12 new AIIMS functional since 2014; medical colleges more than doubled; 47 crore+ telemedicine consultations.
NSO 2025 survey (1.39 lakh+ households)	outpatient care at government facilities is free; about half of hospitalised patients paid under Rs 1,100.
National Health Policy, 2017	raise public health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025.

Women-Led Development 2014-2026: MMR Falls to 88, Institutional Births Reach 90.6%

02 Jun

- A PIB Backgrounder of 2 June 2026 tracks the shift from 'women's welfare' to 'women-led development' across 2014-2026, scheme by scheme across a woman's life cycle.
- Maternal Mortality Ratio fell to 88 per lakh live births (SRS 2021-23) from 130 (2014-15); NFHS-6 (2023-24) puts institutional births at 90.6% and first-trimester antenatal care at 76.2%.
- PMMVY had enrolled 4.92 crore beneficiaries and paid Rs 20,150 crore by 30 April 2026; female share of school enrolment rose from 32% (2014-15) to 48%.
- Women hold about 46% of elected Panchayati Raj seats (over 14.5 lakh); the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 provides 33% reservation in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

QUICK FACTS

Release	PIB Backgrounder 'From Welfare to Women-Led Development', 2 June 2026, covering 2014-2026
MMR	88 per lakh live births (SRS 2021-23, Office of the Registrar General of India, MHA), down from 130 (2014-15); SDG 3.1 target is below 70 by 2030
NFHS-6 (2023-24)	conducted by MoHFW with IIPS Mumbai as nodal agency; national fact sheets released 29 May 2026
Sex ratio	NFHS-5 recorded 1,020 women per 1,000 men, against 943 in Census 2011
PCPNDT Act	enacted 1994 as the PNDT Act; amended and renamed in 2003 to ban pre-conception sex selection too
Gender Inclusion Fund	an NEP 2020 provision for equitable quality education of girls and transgender students
Mission Shakti (since April 2022)	two verticals — Sambal (safety: One Stop Centres, 181 helpline, Nari Adalat) and Samarthya (empowerment: PMMVY, Palna creches, Shakti Sadan, Sakhi Niwas)

5. Agreements & MoUs

2 articles

India and UK Launch Critical Minerals Global Supply Chain Observatory in New Delhi

04 Jun

- The India-UK Critical Minerals Global Supply Chain Observatory (GSCO) was launched in New Delhi on 4 June 2026 by Coal and Mines Minister G. Kishan Reddy and UK Foreign Secretary Yvette Cooper.
- It is a joint initiative of TEXMiN, IIT (ISM) Dhanbad and the University of Cambridge: a data platform that tracks global critical-mineral supply chains and flags supply risks.
- Announced at the India-UK Prime Ministers' engagement in October 2025, it was formalised by a Research Collaboration Agreement in March 2026 and supports the National Critical Mineral Mission.
- On the same day PM Modi met Cooper and said the India-UK Vision 2035 would continue to guide the partnership.

QUICK FACTS

Launched	4 June 2026, New Delhi, by G. Kishan Reddy (Union Minister of Coal and Mines) and Yvette Cooper (UK Foreign Secretary)
Partners	TEXMiN (Technology Innovation in Exploration & Mining Foundation), IIT (ISM) Dhanbad and the University of Cambridge
Function	monitor global critical-mineral supply chains, spot supply risks and disruptions, and produce market intelligence for policymakers, industry and researchers
Origin	announced at the India-UK PMs' bilateral engagement in October 2025 with £1.8 million under the UK-India Technology Security Initiative, billed as the world's first UK-India Critical Minerals Supply Chain Observatory
Formalised	Research Collaboration Agreement, March 2026; TEXMiN to set up a satellite campus at IIT (ISM) Dhanbad
Policy anchor	supports the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) and the India-UK Technology Security Initiative
Same day	PM Modi met Cooper and said India-UK Vision 2035 would keep guiding the partnership

India-Oman CEPA enters into force: 99.38% of India's exports get duty-free access

01 Jun

- The India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) entered into force on 1 June 2026. It was signed in Muscat on 18 December 2025.
- Duty-free access now covers 99.38% of India's exports to Oman by value (98.08% of Oman's tariff lines), against 15.33% under MFN tariffs.
- India is only the second country, after the United States, to have a comprehensive bilateral trade pact with Oman.
- Oman opened 127 services sub-sectors and raised the Intra-Corporate Transferee (ICT) ceiling from 20% to 50%.
- Dairy, cereals, fruits, vegetables, edible oils, oilseeds, rubber, leather and spices are kept out of India's market-access offer.

QUICK FACTS

Signed	18 December 2025, Muscat. In force: 1 June 2026.
Pharma	products approved by USFDA, EMA, UK MHRA or TGA get Omani marketing authorisation within 90 days without inspection. Where an inspection is needed, the target is 270 working days.

- Oman is India's second-largest trading partner in the Gulf. Bilateral trade was USD 11.18 bn in FY 2025-26, up from USD 10.61 bn in FY 2024-25.
- Oman's only earlier comprehensive bilateral trade pact is the US-Oman FTA, in force since 1 January 2009.
- All of India's zero-duty concessions apply from day one. They cover gems and jewellery, marine products and engineering goods, where Oman's duties had been up to 5%.

- India liberalised 77.79% of its tariff lines, covering 94.81% of imports from Oman by value. Tariff Rate Quotas and Minimum Import Prices protect sensitive products.
- Oman will mandatorily accept Export Inspection Council (EIC) certificates and recognise India's NPOP organic and halal certification.
- A Social Security Agreement is to be negotiated later, to avoid dual contributions by Indian workers.