WEEKLY PIB COMPILATION

22 Jun – 30 Jun 2026

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1. National

2 articles

Rajasthan-Haryana Sign Yamuna Water Project Agreement: 580 MCM via Underground Pipelines

29 Jun

- Rajasthan and Haryana signed an agreement on 29 June 2026 for the Yamuna Water Project: about 580 million cubic metres (MCM) of Yamuna water to Rajasthan each July-October through three underground pipelines.
- The project lets Rajasthan use its share under the 1994 Upper Yamuna MoU, drawing from the Western Yamuna Canal system; the framework was prepared with the Central Water Commission.
- Drinking water will reach Sikar, Churu and Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan and Bhiwani and Fatehabad in Haryana.
- The agreement covers cost-sharing, water release protocols, maintenance, monitoring and a dispute-resolution mechanism.

QUICK FACTS

Signed	29 June 2026, New Delhi, by the Rajasthan and Haryana governments in the presence of Union Home Minister Amit Shah and Jal Shakti Minister C.R. Patil
Water	~580 MCM to Rajasthan, July to October (monsoon months)
Conveyance	three underground pipelines, each over 3.6 m in diameter, running roughly 300 km from the Hathnikund area
Beneficiary areas	Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan's Shekhawati region); Bhiwani, Fatehabad (Haryana)
Legal basis	Rajasthan's allocation under the 12 May 1994 MoU on sharing the utilisable surface waters of the Upper Yamuna Basin
Technical framework	prepared by the two states with the Central Water Commission (CWC)
Covers	cost-sharing, water allocation, release protocols, O&M, monitoring, transparency and dispute resolution

– Surplus monsoon water is also to be stored in large ponds to recharge groundwater

Vision Document on Drug Control 2026-29 Released at 10th NCORD Apex Meeting

26 Jun

- At the 10th apex-level meeting of the Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) on 26 June 2026, Union Home Minister Amit Shah released the Vision Document on Drug Control (2026-2029) and the NCB Annual Report-2025.
- The three-year roadmap has four pillars: Enforcement, Intelligence and Operations; Precursor and Synthetic Drug Control; Demand and Harm Reduction; and Capacity Building, Coordination and Monitoring. Its operating mantra is 'Detect, Disrupt, Destroy'.
- NCB zonal offices at Jammu and Guwahati were e-inaugurated, and an Online Drugs Disposal Fortnight was launched to destroy 2,09,500 kg of narcotics worth Rs 6,000 crore.
- The Nasha Mukt Bharat Saptah (17-26 June 2026) drew over 1.31 crore participants and closed on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

QUICK FACTS

Event	10th apex-level NCORD meeting, New Delhi, 26 June 2026, chaired by Union Home Minister Amit Shah.
Released	'Vision Document on Drug Control (2026-2029)' and 'NCB Annual Report-2025'.
New NCB zonal offices	Jammu and Guwahati (e-inaugurated).
Online Drugs Disposal Fortnight target	2,09,500 kg of narcotics worth Rs 6,000 crore.
NCORD meetings held so far	15,876 district-level, 266 state-level, 7 Executive Committee, and 10 apex-level.
Asks made of States	make ANTFs full-time units, set up exclusive NDPS courts through the High Courts, make financial investigation mandatory in major NDPS cases, and appoint Special Public Prosecutors.
Nasha Mukt Bharat Saptah, 17-26 June 2026	1.31 crore+ participants; national event at Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar; MoUs signed with All World Gayatri Pariwar under NMBA and AVYAY.

- The plan is to be reviewed after one year, then reset for its final two years.

2. International

1 article

India-Seychelles: Extradition Treaty, Rs 1,250 Crore Credit Line, UPI MoU; Seychelles Joins CDRI

28 Jun

- Seychelles President Dr Patrick Herminie conferred the Presidential Distinction 'Guardian of the Blue Horizon' on PM Narendra Modi on 28 June 2026 — the first time the honour has been awarded.
- PM Modi's State Visit (27-29 June 2026) produced nine MoUs/agreements, including an India-Seychelles Extradition Treaty and a Rs 1,250 crore umbrella Line of Credit from the Export-Import Bank of India.
- NPCI International Payments Ltd signed an MoU with the Central Bank of Seychelles to deploy UPI, and HLL Lifecare will export generic medicines to Seychelles under the Janaushadhi scheme.
- Seychelles announced it is joining the India-led Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).
- Modi became the first Indian Prime Minister to address the National Assembly of Seychelles, in the year both countries mark 50 years of diplomatic relations.

QUICK FACTS

Visit	PM Modi's State Visit to Seychelles, 27-29 June 2026; talks with President Dr Patrick Herminie at State House, Victoria (Mahé) on 28 June
'Guardian of the Blue Horizon'	a Presidential Distinction of Seychelles, awarded for the first time, recognising Blue Economy, climate action and support for Small Island Developing States
Line of Credit	Rs 1,250 crore umbrella LoC between the Government of Seychelles and EXIM Bank, to carry out projects under the Special Economic Package
Seychelles' maritime domain	nearly 1.4 million sq km. INS Nilgiri was at Port Victoria at independence in 1976; INS Tarkash and INS Ikshak were there for the Golden Jubilee

- Seychelles became independent from the UK on 29 June 1976, and India established diplomatic relations the same day, so 2026 marks 50 years of both; a joint commemorative logo was launched
- PM Modi is the first Indian PM to address the National Assembly of Seychelles (an Extraordinary Sitting of the Eighth National Assembly, which has the country's first woman Speaker)
- Seychelles joins CDRI, the coalition PM Modi announced at the UN Climate Action Summit in 2019
- Modi's first visit to Seychelles was in 2015, the first Indian Ocean country he visited as PM

THE NINE MOUS AND AGREEMENTS

Agreement	Parties	Purpose
Extradition Treaty	Republic of India - Republic of Seychelles	Legal framework to extradite fugitives; tackle transnational crime
Umbrella Line of Credit (Rs 1,250 crore)	EXIM Bank - Government of Seychelles	Implement Special Economic Package projects
UPI deployment MoU	NPCI International Payments Ltd - Central Bank of Seychelles	Bring UPI to Seychelles; wider payments cooperation
Janaushadhi supply agreement	HLL Lifecare Ltd - Ministry of Health, Seychelles	Export affordable generic medicines and medical supplies
Diplomatic training MoU	SSIFS - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Diaspora, Seychelles	Exchanges, training, capacity building
Agriculture MoU + Work Plan 2026-2031	ICAR - Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Blue Economy, Seychelles	Joint research, training, technical study
Seafarers' certification MoU	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways - Seychelles Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation	Recognise Indian seafarers' training for Seychelles-flagged vessels
Outer space MoU	Government of India - Government of Seychelles	Satellite applications, space technology, capacity building
New Seychelles National Hospital MoU	Government of India - Government of Seychelles	Framework for preliminary preparations for the hospital

Source: PIB, List of Outcomes (PRID 2278656). Complete list.

3. Economy

5 articles

Nine Years of GST: 1.65 Crore Taxpayers; GSTAT Appeal Deadline Extended to 31 July 2026

30 Jun

- The Government extended the last date for filing appeals before the GST Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) under Section 112 of the CGST Act from 30 June 2026 to 31 July 2026; about 30,000 appeals were filed in the preceding 15 days alone.
- A PIB backgrounder marking nine years of GST (launched 1 July 2017) put registered GST taxpayers at 1.65 crore in May 2026, up from 66.5 lakh in 2017.
- Gross GST collections rose from about Rs 7.4 lakh crore in 2017-18 to about Rs 22.27 lakh crore in 2025-26; April-May 2026 brought about Rs 4.37 lakh crore.
- The Next-Gen GST reforms (GST 2.0), approved at the 56th GST Council meeting, moved rates mainly to two slabs of 5% and 18%, with a 40% rate on luxury and sin goods, from 22 September 2025.

QUICK FACTS

Registered taxpayers	66.5 lakh (2017) to 1.65 crore (May 2026).
GSTAT appeal deadline	30.06.2026 (notified 17.09.2025) extended to 31.07.2026; daily filings peaked at 5,500.
Dual GST	CGST + SGST on intra-state supplies; IGST on inter-state supplies, generally at twice the CGST/SGST rate.

- GST launched 1 July 2017 at a midnight function in Parliament's Central Hall; 1 July is observed as GST Day.
- GST subsumed 17 taxes and 13 cesses of the Centre and the States.
- It is a destination-based consumption tax, levied on 'supply' of goods or services rather than on manufacture, sale or service separately.
- Alcoholic liquor for human consumption is outside GST; GST on crude, petrol, diesel, natural gas and ATF applies only from a date the GST Council recommends.

Cabinet Adds Rs 30,000 Crore to NIIF, Taking Government Commitment to Rs 60,000 Crore

29 Jun

- The Union Cabinet approved an additional Government of India investment commitment of Rs 30,000 crore to the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), raising the total government commitment to Rs 60,000 crore.
- The money will seed NIIF Infrastructure Fund II, successor to NIIF's first flagship infrastructure fund, with a target corpus of close to Rs 30,000 crore.
- NIIF currently manages commitments of about Rs 40,000 crore and has returned close to Rs 12,000 crore to investors through exits.
- The Government holds 49% in NIIF; the rest comes from sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, multilateral banks (AIIB, NDB, ADB) and domestic institutions.

QUICK FACTS

Decision	Union Cabinet approved an additional Rs 30,000 crore GoI commitment to NIIF (announced 29 June 2026)
Total GoI commitment to NIIF now	Rs 60,000 crore
Use	NIIF Infrastructure Fund II, target corpus close to Rs 30,000 crore — transport, energy, digital, urban infrastructure, e-mobility
NIIF	India's 'Sovereign Anchored Fund', managed by National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited (NIIFL)
GoI share	49% — fixed; it may neither rise above nor fall below 49% in any NIIF fund

- Cabinet approved NIIF's creation on 29 July 2015; registered with SEBI as a Category II AIF on 28 December 2015

- Governing Council of NIIF is chaired by the Union Finance Minister
- NIIF's first infrastructure fund (Rs 16,000 crore) is India's largest domestic infrastructure fund

IIP Grows 5.1% in May 2026; MoSPI Replaces WPI With Output PPI as Deflator

29 Jun

- Industrial output (IIP) grew 5.1% year-on-year in May 2026, led by manufacturing (5.5%) and electricity & gas supply (9.9%); mining contracted 1.6%.
- MoSPI has dropped the Wholesale Price Index and adopted the Output Producer Price Index (PPI) as the deflator for IIP item groups reported in value terms — 234 of 463 item groups, 36.02% of the index weight.
- The entire IIP 2022-23 series has been re-released on the PPI basis, superseding the WPI-based version published on 1 June 2026.
- Capital goods led use-based growth at 12.9%; consumer durables grew 7.2%.

QUICK FACTS

IIP May 2026 (quick estimate)	5.1% growth; index 122.7 vs 116.7 in May 2025 (base 2022-23 = 100)
Sector growth	Mining & Quarrying -1.6%, Manufacturing 5.5%, Electricity & Gas Supply 9.9%, Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management 5.5%
New deflator	Output PPI replaces WPI for value-reported item groups — 234 of 463 item groups, 36.02% of weight
Reason given	finer price structure, international practice, Technical Advisory Committee recommendation, and a path to PPI-based volume estimates in quarterly GDP
Manufacturing	16 of 23 NIC 2-digit groups grew; top contributors motor vehicles (14.5%), electrical equipment (20.8%), basic metals (4.6%)

- Output PPI (base 2022-23) was released by DPIIT's Office of Economic Adviser on 15 June 2026
- New IIP series with base 2022-23 first released 1 June 2026, replacing base 2011-12
- IIP is released on the 28th of every month (lag cut from 42 to 28 days from April 2025); June 2026 data due 28 July 2026

USE-BASED CLASSIFICATION, MAY 2026

Category	Index May 2026	Growth over May 2025
Primary goods	119.6	2.6%
Capital goods	135.3	12.9%
Intermediate goods	123.1	5.8%
Infrastructure/construction goods	130.8	5.9%
Consumer durables	120.4	7.2%
Consumer non-durables	118.4	3.6%

Source: MoSPI quick estimates, 29 June 2026. Top three contributors to growth: intermediate, capital and primary goods.

MSME Sector Snapshot 2026: 31.1% of GDP, 8.7 Crore Udyam Registrations, CGTMSE Cover Doubled

26 Jun

- PIB's MSME backgrounder (January 2026 data): MSMEs contribute about 31.1% of GDP, 35.4% of manufacturing output and 48.58% of exports, employing over 38.9 crore people, second only to agriculture.
- Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform registrations crossed 8.7 crore as of June 2026; the revised MSME definition took effect on 1 April 2025.
- CGTMSE completed 25 years and its guarantee ceiling was doubled from Rs 5 crore to Rs 10 crore per borrower.
- PM Vishwakarma hit its 30 lakh registration target in two years instead of four; ASPIRE now runs 109 Livelihood Business Incubators across 27 States/UTs.
- Budget 2026-27 gave an additional Rs 2,000 crore to the Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund, which has invested Rs 2,851 crore in 761 MSMEs (May 2026).

QUICK FACTS

Sector share (January 2026 data)	~31.1% of GDP, 35.4% of manufacturing output, 48.58% of exports; 38.9 crore+ employed.
Revised MSME definition	Notification S.O. 1364(E) of 21 March 2025, effective 1 April 2025. Investment limits were raised 2.5x and turnover limits 2x.
CGTMSE	29.03 lakh guarantees worth Rs 3.77 lakh crore approved, 1 January-30 November 2025.
MSME Samadhaan (June 2026)	2,56,892 applications, claims of Rs 55,244.29 crore; 58,148 disposed of by MSE Facilitation Councils.
CHAMPIONS portal, 2025-26	39,494 grievances received, 39,387 resolved (99.72%). An Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Portal has also been launched for delayed payments.
MSME Sambandh (June 2026)	118 CPSEs procured Rs 31,443.32 crore in FY 2026-27; 54.51% from MSEs (29,769+ enterprises).
44th IITF 2025	the MSME pavilion's theme was 'Vibrant MSMEs, Viksit Bharat', and it won the Silver Medal in the 'Empowering India' category.

- Udyam Registration Portal (launched 1 July 2020) + Udyam Assist Platform (11 January 2023, built by SIDBI for informal micro units): 8.7 crore+ registrations by June 2026.
- Khadi and Village Industries sales crossed Rs 1.27 lakh crore in 2025-26.
- International MSME Day = 27 June (UNGA resolution A/RES/71/279, adopted 6 April 2017).

El Nino Kharif Plan: 315 Vulnerable Districts Identified as Monsoon Runs 43% Below Normal

23 Jun

- With the southwest monsoon about 43% below normal, the Centre identified 315 districts as potentially hit by weak rainfall: 111 high-priority (irrigation below 25%), 76 medium (25-50%) and 128 low-priority.
- ICAR and ICAR-CRIDA's District Agriculture Contingency Plans are to be turned into field action plans, with a push for short-duration crops, pulses, Shri Anna (millets) and oilseeds.
- An El Nino Monitoring Cell and a Crop Weather Watch Group were constituted in New Delhi; about 1% extra seed stock is reserved for districts that may need resowing.
- PMFBY, Kisan Credit Card and PM-KISAN are named as the three financial safety nets; the Kharif 2026 foodgrain target is about 176 million tonnes.

QUICK FACTS

Release date	23 June 2026; Agriculture Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan reviewed Kharif preparedness with state agriculture ministers, District Collectors, ICAR, ICAR-CRIDA and IMD.
Monsoon rainfall so far	about 43% below normal; IMD expected weak rain to continue through the week ending 2 July.

- 315 potentially affected districts, mostly across MP, Maharashtra, Gujarat, UP, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.
- Sowing advised only after 75-100 mm cumulative rainfall and adequate soil moisture, to avoid seed loss and resowing.
- 731 Krishi Vigyan Kendras are the main advisory link, alongside Agro-Meteorological Advisory Units; the first KVK opened at Puducherry in 1974.
- Reservoir storage deficits in some basins range from 20% to 60%; fodder is to be moved from surplus to deficit regions.
- Water-harvesting works under MGNREGA and VB-G RAM G are to be prioritised. The VB-G RAM G Act, 2025 comes into force on 1 July 2026, guarantees 125 days of wage work and repeals MGNREGA.

4. Polity & Governance

2 articles

Jan Vishwas Act 2026 Reforms Operationalised in Health: Minor Drug, Cosmetic, Food Offences Decriminalised

26 Jun

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare operationalised the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 changes to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, turning minor and procedural violations into administrative penalties.
- Section 29 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act was omitted, Section 28A violations and low-risk cosmetic lapses moved to adjudication, while spurious or adulterated cosmetics remain criminal offences.
- Under the FSS Act, jail for interfering with seized items was cut from six to three months, and the offence of obstructing a Food Safety Officer was dropped because the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita already covers it.
- FSSAI licensing rules now confine FIFO/FEFO stock rotation and record-keeping to food manufacturers; two draft Drugs Rules amendments ease shelf-life norms for imports and test-import permissions.

QUICK FACTS

Omitted	Section 29 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, which carried a fine of up to Rs 1 lakh for using a Government Analyst's report to advertise a drug or cosmetic.
New machinery	Adjudicating Authorities plus an Appeal Mechanism to decide the new administrative penalties.
Still criminal	offences involving spurious or adulterated cosmetics.
Draft G.S.R. 505(E), dated 22 June 2026	residual shelf life of imported drugs to be 12 months at import, replacing the 'more than 60%' rule, except for biologicals and radiopharmaceuticals.
Draft Form 11 reform	small-quantity imports of drugs for testing or analysis move to an acknowledgement-based prior intimation, not a licence.

- Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 = Act No. 8 of 2026; Presidential assent on 7 April 2026.
- It amends 784 provisions across 79 Central Acts run by 23 Ministries: 717 decriminalised for ease of doing business, 67 amended for ease of living.
- Health-sector changes announced as operationalised on 26 June 2026 cover the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Schedule H2 widened: QR code track-and-trace for vaccines, antimicrobials, NDPS and anti-cancer drugs

25 Jun

- The Health Ministry amended the Drugs Rules, 1945 (25 June 2026) to bring ALL vaccines, antimicrobials, NDPS-Act drugs and anti-cancer drugs under Schedule H2, which mandates a Bar Code/QR Code on the pack.
- Compliance is phased: vaccines, NDPS drugs and anti-cancer medicines from 1 July 2027; antimicrobials from 1 July 2028. Voluntary early adoption is encouraged.
- Schedule H2 (inserted in November 2022) had so far covered only the top 300 drug brands; the QR code must carry nine data elements, from the unique product identification code to excipient details.
- The measure targets spurious and substandard medicines, supports the fight against Antimicrobial Resistance, and aids the Nasha Mukt Bharat effort.

QUICK FACTS

Notified by	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare — amendment to the Drugs Rules, 1945 (framed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940).
New categories in Schedule H2	all vaccines, all antimicrobials, all narcotic and psychotropic drugs under the NDPS Act, 1985, and all anti-cancer drugs.
Deadlines	1 July 2027 (vaccines, NDPS drugs, anti-cancer drugs); 1 July 2028 (antimicrobials).
Where the code goes	primary packaging label; secondary label only if the primary lacks space.
Earlier coverage	top 300 pharmaceutical brands (Schedule H2 inserted by G.S.R. 823(E), 17 Nov 2022; in force 1 Aug 2023).
Separate earlier mandate	QR code on every level of packaging of all Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), G.S.R. 20(E) of 18 Jan 2022, in force 1 Jan 2023.
Regulator	Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), under DGHS, headed by the Drugs Controller General (India).

5. Science & Tech

1 article

World's First Cu-Cl Nuclear Hydrogen Facility Opens at FBTR, IGCAR Kalpakkam

26 Jun

- On 26 June 2026 the Department of Atomic Energy inaugurated the world's first hydrogen production facility based on the Copper-Chlorine (Cu-Cl) thermochemical cycle using nuclear process heat, at the Fast Breeder Test Reactor, IGCAR Kalpakkam.
- The process was developed indigenously by BARC, Mumbai, and the plant was built jointly by BARC and IGCAR as a technology demonstrator for scaling up nuclear-assisted hydrogen.
- It is a non-electric use of nuclear energy: reactor heat, not electricity, splits water into hydrogen, extending the fast-reactor stage of India's three-stage programme.
- It was inaugurated by Dr Ajit Kumar Mohanty, Secretary, DAE and Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.

QUICK FACTS

What	world's first Cu-Cl thermochemical hydrogen plant running on nuclear process heat (technology demonstrator).
Where	Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR), Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.
Technology owner	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai; plant engineered and commissioned jointly by BARC and IGCAR.
Why Cu-Cl	lower operating temperature (peak about 530 degrees C) and higher thermodynamic efficiency than competing thermochemical routes.

- Inaugurated 26 June 2026 by Dr Ajit Kumar Mohanty (Secretary, DAE and Chairman, AEC); IGCAR Director Sreekumar G. Pillai.
- FBTR is described by the release as India's only operating fast-reactor research facility, with more than four decades of operation.

6. Environment

2 articles

18 Years of Sariska Tiger Reintroduction: NTCA Road Map and First Project Cheetah Annual Report Released

28 Jun

- On 28 June 2026, Union Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav released the Road Map on Active Management of Tigers in India, a Booklet on Reintroduction and Recovery of Tigers, and the Annual Report of Project Cheetah (September 2024-December 2025), at an NTCA workshop in Alwar, Rajasthan.
- The workshop marked 18 years of tiger reintroduction in Sariska Tiger Reserve, which went from local extinction in 2005 to 56 tigers today. The Minister called it the world's first successful scientific reintroduction of tigers.
- The number of tiger reserves has grown from 46 to 58 over the past decade, and India met the St. Petersburg Declaration goal of doubling wild tigers by 2022.
- Reintroduction worked in Panna and Sariska with community support but failed in Satkosia (Odisha) without it.

QUICK FACTS

Event	NTCA national workshop 'Tiger Re-introduction: Opportunities & Challenges', Alwar, Rajasthan, 28 June 2026, held with the Government of Rajasthan
Why this date	the first tiger was translocated from Ranthambore to Sariska on 28 June 2008, India's first tiger reintroduction
Sariska	locally extinct in 2005 (poaching; loss confirmed in 2004), 56 tigers now; officials say it can now serve as a SOURCE population for other reserves
Three publications released	Road Map on Active Management of Tigers in India; Booklet on Reintroduction and Recovery of Tigers in India; Annual Report of Project Cheetah (Sept 2024-Dec 2025)
Tiger reserves	up from 46 to 58 over the past decade
Status of Tigers 2022	about 3,682 tigers (mean estimate), roughly 75% of the world's wild tigers
Prey augmentation	translocating gaur and barasingha to rebuild the prey base in tiger-deficient reserves

NBA Issues SOP for States to Identify and Notify Threatened Species under Section 38

26 Jun

- The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) released a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that States and UTs are to use to identify, assess and notify threatened species under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- So far, 159 plant and 173 animal species have been notified as threatened, covering 17 States and 3 UTs.
- State Biodiversity Boards and UT Biodiversity Councils will assess species and recommend them for notification; recovery plans, monitoring and periodic review follow.
- The SOP ties into the 2025 ABS Regulations, which treat Section 38 species differently for benefit-sharing, and into NBSAP 2024-2030 Target 4 on halting extinctions.

QUICK FACTS

Notified so far	159 plant species + 173 animal species, covering 17 States and 3 UTs.
SOP steps	scientific assessment, stakeholder consultation, validation, notification, conservation planning, monitoring, periodic review.
After notification	species recovery and conservation action plans.
Participants	local communities, BMCs, the Botanical Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India, academia and experts. Traditional knowledge is used alongside field evidence.
Drivers of threat named in the release	habitat degradation, overexploitation, pollution, invasive alien species, climate change.
India is one of 17 megadiverse countries	2.4% of the world's land holds 7-8% of recorded species.

- The NBA's SOP for Notification of Threatened Species under Section 38 is the first uniform procedure for States and UTs.

- Section 38 lets the Central Government, in consultation with the State, notify a species on the verge of extinction (or likely to become extinct) as threatened. Collection is then regulated or prohibited and the species is rehabilitated. The power can be delegated to States.

7. Schemes & Committees

5 articles

PMKSY at 10: 24.61 Million Hectares Irrigation Potential, 110.92 Lakh Ha Under Micro-Irrigation

30 Jun

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), launched 1 July 2015, has provided central assistance above Rs 64,407 crore, benefited over 27 million farmers and created or restored 24.61 million hectares of irrigation potential (as of August 2025).
- Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) has brought 110.92 lakh hectares under micro-irrigation since inception — about 7.98% of India's net sown area.
- PMKSY was continued for 2021-26 with an outlay of Rs 93,068.56 crore; Union Budget 2026-27 allocated Rs 6,587 crore.
- Modernization of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) was approved in 2025-26 as a sub-scheme of PMKSY-AIBP with an initial outlay of Rs 1,600 crore.

QUICK FACTS

Water-security strands	Jal Sanchay (rainwater storage) and Jal Sinchan (efficient water application).
PDMC subsidy on drip/sprinkler systems	55% for small and marginal farmers, 45% for others.

- Launched 1 July 2015 under the mottos 'Har Khet Ko Pani' and 'More Crop Per Drop'.
- Formed by amalgamating AIBP (then Ministry of Water Resources), the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (Department of Land Resources) and On-Farm Water Management (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).
- About 9.3 lakh farmers receive PDMC support every year.
- PDMC was a PMKSY component 2015-16 to 2021-22; from 2022-23 it runs under PM-RKVY.

Aarogya Setu 2.0, Unified Health Interface and Drug Registry Launched Under ABDM

29 Jun

- Union Health Minister J.P. Nadda launched Aarogya Setu 2.0 (the COVID-era app rebuilt as a national Personal Health Record app), the Unified Health Interface (UHI), a national Drug Registry, the Ayushman Sarathi PM-JAY WhatsApp chatbot and eSushrut@Clinic under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).
- Ten initiatives in all, also including the Ayushman App, National Health Claims Exchange (NHCX), Common LOINC Codes for India (CLCI) and Bharat Health Terminology Service (BHTS), developed under the National Health Authority (NHA) and NRCeS.
- ABDM has created over 90 crore ABHA accounts and linked more than 100 crore health records.
- UHI is ABDM's open-network service layer: patients and providers on different apps can discover and book each other through a common NHA Gateway; four services are live, including blood-bank discovery via e-RaktKosh.
- The Drug Registry, built with CDSCO and NRCeS on SNOMED CT, becomes ABDM's fourth core registry with 1,23,000+ branded drugs, 10,000+ generics and 29,000+ substances.

QUICK FACTS

ABDM's four core registries	ABHA (individuals), Healthcare Professionals Registry (HPR), Health Facility Registry (HFR), Drug Registry (medicines — new)
Aarogya Setu	launched 2 April 2020 by NIC/MeitY for COVID contact tracing; MeitY handed it to NHA; ~20 crore downloads
Ayushman Sarathi	PM-JAY WhatsApp chatbot, 24x7, on +91 72908 23838
eSushrut@Clinic	light cloud HMIS built by C-DAC; Rs 499/month for 5 users, Rs 299 after NHA's Rs 200 discount; free for first 3 months
AI initiatives cited	SAHI (Strategy for AI in Healthcare for India) and BODH (benchmarking platform with IIT Kanpur), launched February 2026 at India AI Impact Summit

- Launched 29 June 2026 by Union Health Minister J.P. Nadda, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- ABDM launched 27 September 2021; implemented by the National Health Authority (NHA)
- ABHA = Ayushman Bharat Health Account, a 14-digit digital health ID; 90 crore+ accounts, 100 crore+ records linked (June 2026)
- UHI runs on open protocols (Decentralized Health Protocol, from the Beckn family that also powers ONDC) via the ABDM Gateway

Anemia Mukt Bharat Becomes Abhiyaan: 7x7x7 Framework and T4 Strategy Released

29 Jun

- Anemia Mukt Bharat (2018) was formally renamed Anemia Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan as Health Minister J.P. Nadda released its Operational Guidelines at the 16th Central Council of Health and Family Welfare (CCHFW) meeting, Vigyan Bhawan, 29 June 2026.
- The 6x6x6 strategy becomes 7x7x7: Low Birth Weight babies (0-6 months) are the 7th beneficiary group, 'Eating Right' the 7th intervention, and a digital Monitoring and Evaluation framework the 7th institutional mechanism.
- T3 (Test, Treat, Talk) becomes T4 (Test, Treat, Talk, Track); focus shifts from prophylactic to therapeutic care, with intravenous iron (FCM, iron sucrose) for severe and non-responding pregnant and lactating women.
- Haemoglobin records from JANANI (pregnant women) and RBSK/U-WIN (children) will converge on one Anemia Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan Portal; 'Jan Bhagidari' community mobilisation launched.

QUICK FACTS

New name	Anemia Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan; approach widened to testing, therapeutic management, eating right and community involvement ('Jan Chetna')
6x6x6 -> 7x7x7	new beneficiary = LBW babies (0-6 months); new intervention = Eating Right; new mechanism = digital M&E
IV iron	Ferric Carboxymaltose (FCM) and iron sucrose for severe and non-responding pregnant/lactating women
Digital convergence	JANANI (pregnant women) + RBSK and U-WIN (children) -> unified AMB Abhiyaan Portal
Expected outcome	lower anaemia across the life cycle, and lower IMR and MMR; 'Whole of Government' convergence

- Released 29 June 2026 at the 16th CCHFW meeting, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi — marks eight years of the programme
- Anemia Mukt Bharat launched 2018 by MoHFW as the intensified form of the National Iron Plus Initiative (I-NIPI)
- T4 = Test, Treat, Talk, Track (earlier T3 had no 'Track')

SUMAN Roadmap 2030 Targets MMR Below 70 With Focus on 130 Districts in 13 States

29 Jun

- Health Minister J.P. Nadda launched the SUMAN Roadmap 2030 at the 16th Central Council of Health and Family Welfare conference on 29 June 2026, aiming to cut India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) below 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030 (SDG target 3.1).
- Time-bound interventions in 130 districts across 13 high-focus States, including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan; strategies for all States/UTs to reach universal coverage.
- High-risk pregnancies to be tracked through four stages; ASHAs to make bi-weekly home visits in the 8th and 9th months; Birth Waiting Homes, MCH Wings, obstetric HDUs and ICUs in hard-to-reach areas.
- Builds on Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN), launched 10 October 2019; India's MMR stood at 87 in 2022-24 (SRS).

QUICK FACTS

Goal	MMR below 70 per 1,00,000 live births by 2030; lower NMR and IMR; zero preventable maternal and newborn deaths
Coverage	130 districts in 13 high-focus States — Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
Four-stage high-risk pregnancy tracking	antenatal, third trimester, intrapartum, postnatal
New in climate terms	a climate-responsive action plan for heatwaves affecting pregnant women and newborns

- Launched 29 June 2026 at the 16th CCHFW conference; led by the Maternal Health Division, MoHFW, under the RMNCHA+N framework
- Parent scheme SUMAN (Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan) launched 10 October 2019 at the 13th CCHFW — free, assured care for pregnant women, mothers up to 6 months after delivery and sick newborns
- SSBSK (Samagra Shishu Bal Swasthya Karyakram) integrated for home-based care from birth to 36 months
- Monitoring through the JANANI portal; a centralised SUMAN Call Centre for grievances

SSBSK Launched: HBNC and HBYC Merged Into One Birth-to-36-Months Child Care Programme

29 Jun

- Health Minister J.P. Nadda launched the Samagra Shishu Bal Swasthya Karyakram (SSBSK) at the 16th CCHFW meeting on 29 June 2026 — one programme of home and community care for every child from birth to 36 months.
- SSBSK merges Home-Based Newborn Care (HBNC, 2011) and Home-Based Care for Young Child (HBYC, 2018); its motto is 'Pehle Teen Saal Sampoorna Dekhbhal'.
- Risk-stratified care: 'At-risk' newborns get up to 9 home visits in the first 42 days and 'At-risk' children up to 8 visits till 36 months, with joint ANM-CHO visits.
- New platforms: Well-Baby Sessions at every VHSND and a monthly Shishu Shivir at Ayushman Arogya Mandirs; post-partum maternal mental health screening by ASHAs.
- Digital tracking linked to JANANI, U-WIN, MPCDSR, RBSK 2.0 and POSHAN Tracker through ABHA and Baal-ABHA IDs.

QUICK FACTS

Age band	birth to 36 months — first 28 days (newborn survival) and first three years (brain development)
'At-risk' criteria	low birth weight, prematurity, delayed breastfeeding, discharge from newborn care units, malnutrition, recurrent illness, developmental delay
At-risk newborns	up to 9 home visits in 42 days; joint ANM + CHO visits on Day 3 and Day 7
At-risk children	up to 8 home visits till 36 months; joint ANM + CHO visits in the 3rd and 6th months
Frontline team	ASHA, ANM, Community Health Officer (CHO), Anganwadi Worker (AWW)

- Launched 29 June 2026, 16th Central Council of Health and Family Welfare meeting; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Merges HBNC (2011, newborns to 42 days) and HBYC (2018, children 3-15 months)
- Also covers urban slums and migrant settlements; flags excessive screen exposure as a risk to early brain development