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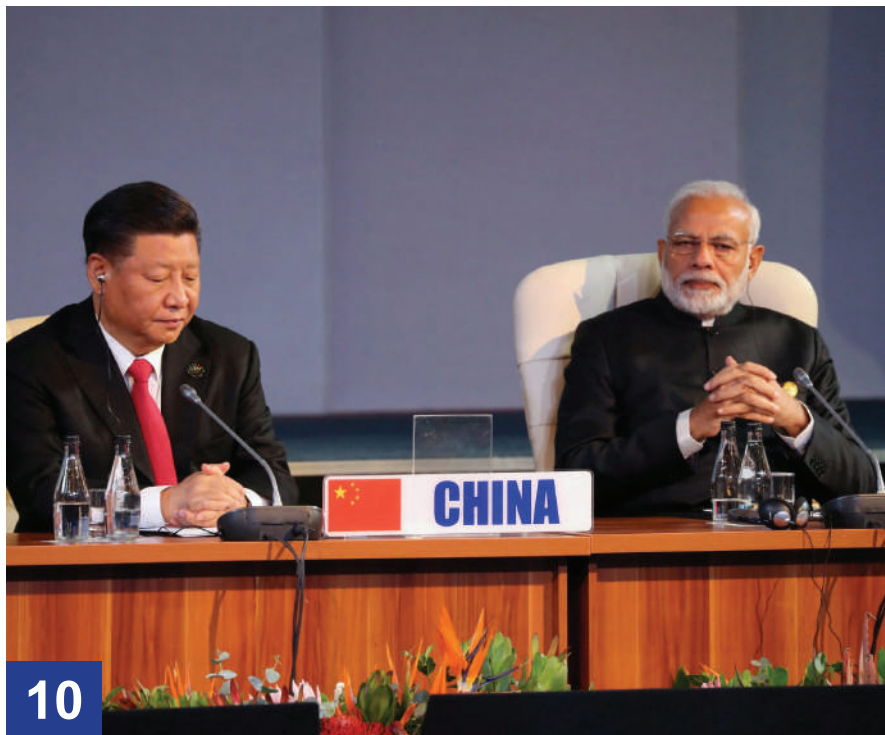
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CONTENT



India in the Indo Pacific: Balancing Power and Partnerships

Exploring India's strategic role in countering China's influence, strengthening ties with the U.S., Japan, and ASEAN, and shaping maritime governance.

Climate Diplomacy and Energy Security: India's Dual Challenge

How India navigates global climate commitments while ensuring domestic energy needs, and the governance reforms required to lead in renewables.





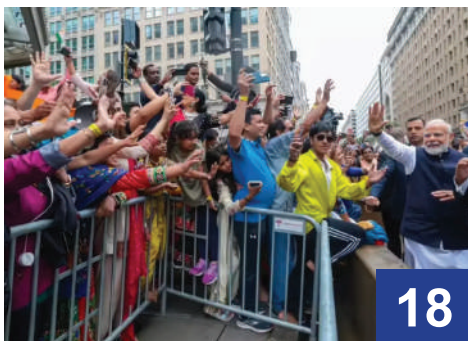
UN Security Council Reform: India's Bid for Global Leadership

Analyzing India's push for permanent membership, its diplomatic strategies, and what this means for global governance structures.



Neighborhood First Policy: Prospects and Pitfalls

Evaluating India's regional diplomacy in South Asia — successes, challenges with Pakistan and China, and opportunities with smaller neighbors.



Diaspora Diplomacy: Leveraging India's Global Community

How India uses its vast diaspora for economic, cultural, and political influence, and the governance mechanisms needed to sustain this soft power.



EU-India Trade Deal: Reshaping Global Supply Chains

With the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and the EU now on the cusp of finalization, this article would analyze how the pact could reconfigure global supply chains, reduce dependency on China, and strengthen India's role as a manufacturing hub. It would also explore how European companies benefit from access to India's growing market, while Indian exporters diversify beyond the U.S. and China.



The "Mother of All Deals": EU-India Pact and Its Geopolitical Ripple Effects

This piece would examine why the agreement is being called a historic mega deal, potentially impacting nearly a quarter of the world's GDP. It would cover how the pact influences climate governance, digital trade rules, and strategic alignments, positioning India and the EU as central players in a multipolar world.



India rise on the global stage



India's rise on the global stage is being shaped by a series of interconnected strategies that span security, diplomacy, climate, and trade. In the Indo-Pacific, India has become a central actor in balancing power dynamics. Its partnerships with the United States, Japan, and ASEAN are not simply tactical responses to China's assertiveness but part of a broader vision to shape maritime governance and ensure that the region remains open and multipolar. This balancing act requires India to maintain autonomy while building coalitions that enhance its influence.

Climate diplomacy adds another layer of complexity. India faces the dual challenge of meeting international climate commitments while ensuring domestic energy security for its vast population. The transition to renewable energy is not only a technological shift but also a governance reform imperative. India's credibility as a climate leader will depend on how effectively it can reconcile growth with sustainability, positioning itself as a model for other developing nations.

On the institutional front, India's push for reform of the UN Security Council reflects its ambition to reshape outdated global governance structures. The demand for permanent membership is not simply about recognition but about ensuring that international institutions reflect contemporary realities. India's growing economic and strategic weight strengthens its case, though entrenched resistance means progress will be gradual.

Closer to home, the Neighborhood First policy illustrates both promise and pitfalls. While India has made strides in engaging smaller South Asian neighbors, persistent tensions with Pakistan and China remain obstacles. The cred-

ibility of this policy depends on India's ability to deliver tangible benefits to its neighbors while managing disputes with larger rivals, reinforcing its role as a regional anchor.

India's diaspora adds another dimension to its diplomacy. With millions spread across the globe, the diaspora serves as a bridge for economic, cultural, and political influence. Harnessing this soft power requires institutional mechanisms that go beyond symbolism, ensuring sustained engagement that translates into strategic advantage.

Economically, the EU-India trade deal represents a watershed moment. It has the potential to reshape global supply chains, reduce dependency on China, and position India as a manufacturing hub. For Europe, access to India's market offers diversification, while for India, the agreement opens new pathways beyond traditional reliance on the U.S. and China. The pact, often described as a historic mega deal, carries ripple effects that extend into climate governance, digital trade rules, and strategic alignments. Together, India and the EU could emerge as central players in a multipolar world economy.

Taken together, these developments reveal a nation navigating multiple arenas with ambition and caution. India's rise is not about isolated victories but about harmonizing regional priorities with global aspirations. The coming decade will test whether India can transform opportunity into leadership—balancing power with partnerships, ambition with responsibility, and national interests with global stewardship.

Best regards

AJIT SINHA
Editor-in-Chief

Sahana: Progress through gradual approach

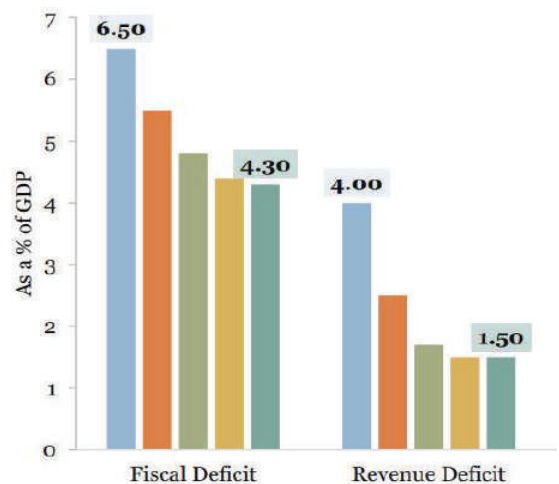
An Overview

By Ravi Kumar (Chartered Accountant)

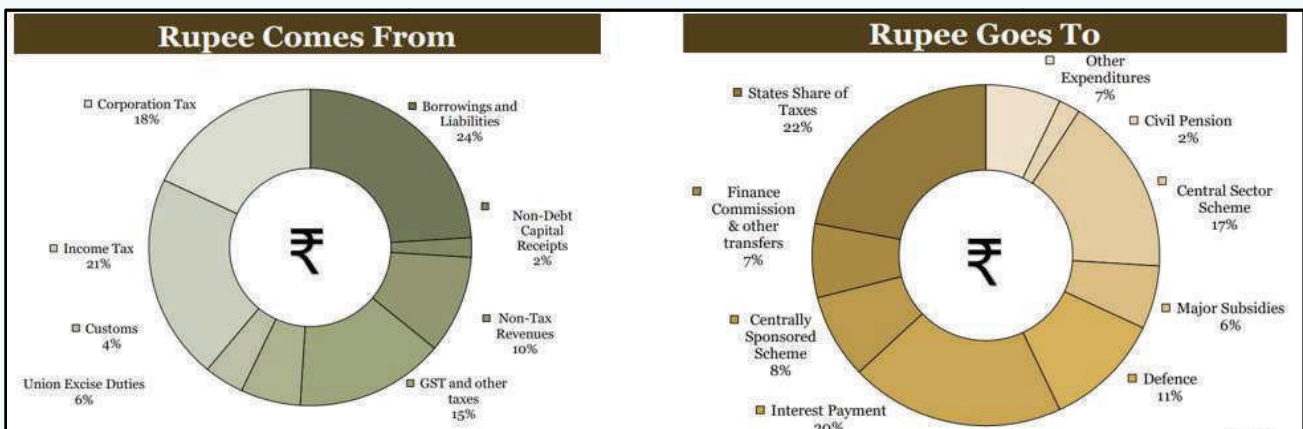


Opinions & Updates: Context: Amidst the global uncertainty, The Economic survey projects real growth rate of 6.8% to 7.2% for FY27 same as pre covid levels justified with capital market boost, private consumption at 61.4 along with investments at 29.9% share in nominal GDP. Fiscal deficit being at 4.3% as same as pre covid levels But in the context of a developing nation does this percentage act as good numbers for Viksit India 2047's holistic development. Being in an Emerging country with the Aim of Transform aspiration into achievement - the welfare state must act in the deficit context.

Building on a reform momentum of previous year, the Union Budget 2026-27 adopts a calibrated approach. The budget was focused on fine-tuning the existing frameworks aligning them with the proposed Income Tax Act, 2025 emphasizing clarity & compliance rationalization.



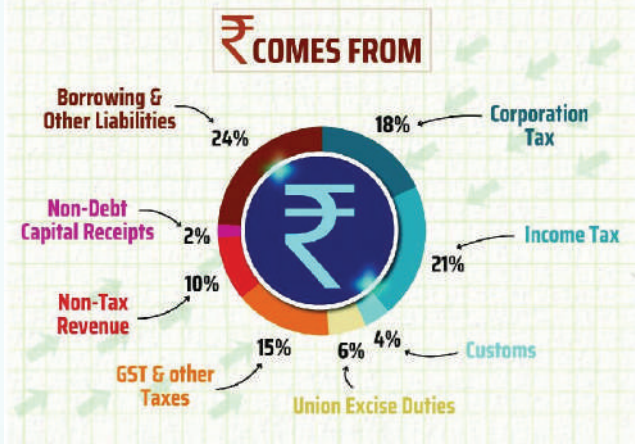
Credits: Key Features of Budget 2026-2027 pdf



Credits: Key Features of Budget 2026-2027 pdf

While conventional fiscal opinions prefer lower borrowing interest ratios, concern lies in how these fiscal resources are deployed. Despite revenue inflows comprising 21% from income tax, 24% from borrowings & 15% from GST, Nearly one-fourth of government income is borrowed, not earned. 20% of every rupee earned is absorbed in the payment of interest expenses. As a result, the fiscal headroom is limited (A large chunk is non-discretionary) & a significant portion of the remaining fiscal space is directed towards schemes & major subsidies rather than productive capital deployment. For an emerging economy with the aspirations of scaling 10 trillion market a shift towards outcome-linked funding for the sustainable growth. Long term growth depends on human capital in the current scenario for technology driven capabilities and relatively lower chunk of expenditure is done on the IT infrastructure, Scientific developments, education & healthcare creating the risk of loss of asset creation.

BUDGET 2026



Economic Survey 2026: Key Trends, Clear Insights

MACROECONOMIC SNAPSHOT



Fast-Growing Major Economy
Top global performer despite uncertainty

Lowest Global Inflation Shift
Core inflation at 4.6%. Negative food inflation in segments (pulses -15.1%).

FISCAL HEALTH & TAXATION

COVID Peak **9.2%**
Fiscal Deficit Tamed to 4.4%
Strong fiscal consolidation

59% DIRECT TAX SHARE (up from 52%)
Broadening the Direct Tax Base: Filers grew to 9.2 crore
0.8% Primary Deficit
Reduced reliance on new borrowing



EXTERNAL SECTOR & TRADE

8 Free Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)
Major deals in last 5 years

\$700 Billion+ Forex Reserves
Doubled in 10 years; covers 11.1 months of imports

#1 in Greenfield Digital Investment
\$1448 projects, outpacing competitors

SECTORAL PULSE

High-Tech Manufacturing Value
Up from 10% in 2020-21

7.2% Services Growth:
Outshines global (2%) and China (5%), driven by IT, medical tourism, real estate

60% Highway Network Expansion:
From 91,000 km to 1.44 lakh km; high-speed corridors tenfold

Agriculture Diversification:
Crops (-4%), Livestock (6.1%), Fishing (7.2%) as high-growth engines

SOCIAL PROGRESS & FUTURE TECH

37% Drop in Infant Mortality
Life expectancy rising to 70 years

Nuclear Energy as a Clean Pillar
Backbone of India's energy transition, 24/7 low-carbon power

3rd Largest AI Startup Ecosystem
890 Generative AI startups, positioning as a global hub

81% Rural Tap Water Coverage
15.76 crore rural households reached under Jai Jeevan Mission

Strategic Indispensability

Key highlights updates & opinions Continuity with a Corrective Lens.

Direct Taxes – Structural Shift with Income Tax Act, 2025

- Simplified language and structure
- Reduced litigation through integrated assessment and penalty proceedings
- Income Tax Act, 2025 with simplified rules and forms

Impact- This transition is particularly beneficial for corporates and salaried taxpayers by reducing interpretational disputes.

1. Salary Income & Individuals Tax payers

- Exemption of interest on compensation amount awarded by Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT)
- Supply of manpower services explicitly covered under “payments to contractors” aligning it with 1% or 2% TDS.
- TCS under Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS) for education & medical purposes reduced from 5% to flat 2% easing burden on individuals.
- TCS on sale of overseas tour programme packages reduced from 5% / 20% to a uniform 2%, with no threshold or amount-based condition.
- Time limit for filing revised returns extended from 31 December to 31 March with nominal fees.

Staggered ITR filing due dates:

- ITR-1 & ITR-2 (Individuals): 31 July
- Non-audit business & trusts: 31 August

2. Capital Gains – Investor focus

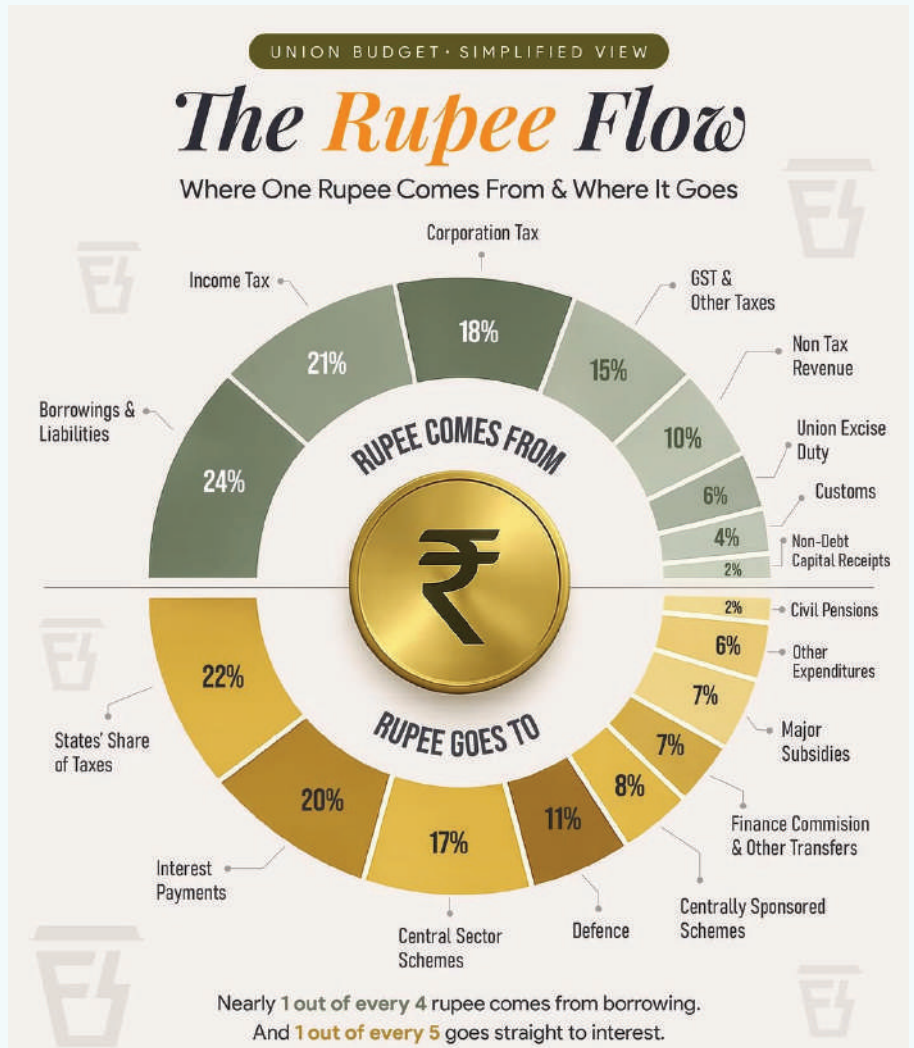
- Buyback taxed in the hands of shareholders. If Tax rate applicable: 22% where promoters are domestic companies and 30% for other shareholders, as applicable.

Securities Transaction Tax (STT):

- Futures STT increased from 0.02% to 0.05%
- Options STT increased to 0.15%
- Tax holiday up to 2047 to any foreign company who provides services by procuring data center services in India

3. Capital Gains – Immovable property.

- Compliance eased for purchase of



immovable property from non-residents - Resident individuals/HUFs not required to obtain TAN for TDS; deduction to be reported using PAN.

4. Corporate Taxation

- MAT reduced to 14% as final tax.
 - No MAT credit post 1 April 2026.
- Set-off of old MAT credit allowed only for companies shifting to new regime (limited to 25% of tax liability)

Indirect Taxes - Key Highlights:

- Customs duty on personal imports reduced from 20% to 10%.
- BCD exemption extended to capital goods used in manufacturing Lithium-Ion Cells for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), in addition to EV batteries.
- Basic Customs Duty exempted on import of sodium antimonate used in the manufacture of solar glass.
- Exemption on imports extended till 2035 and expanded to cover all nuclear plants, irrespective of capacity & on import of capital goods for processing critical minerals in India.

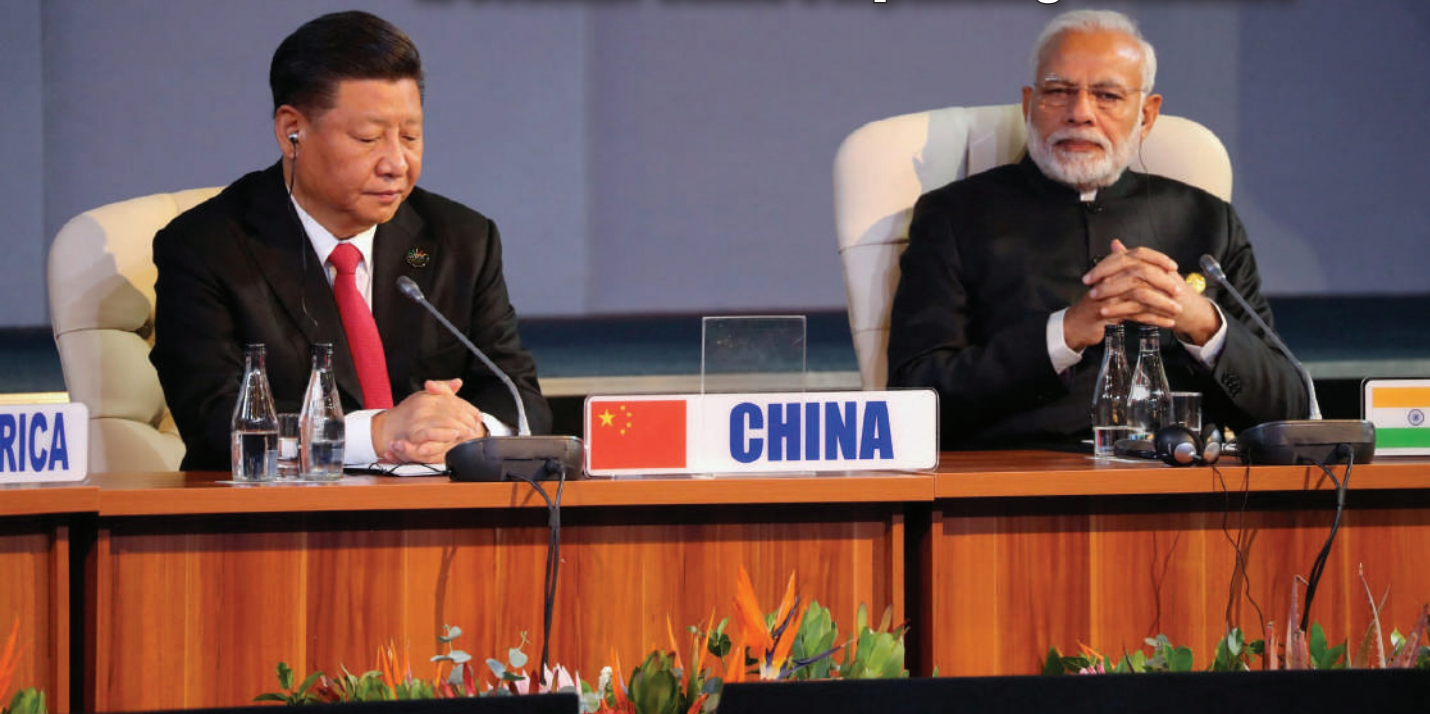
- Entire value of biogas excluded while computing Central Excise duty on blended CNG.
- BCD exemption on components and parts required for manufacture of civilian, training, and other aircraft.

Ease of doing business Highlights:

- Single digital window for cargo clearances across government agencies to be fully operational by end of FY, with 70% of interdicted cargo categories (food, drugs, plant, animal & wildlife products) onboarded by April 2026.
- Immediate customs clearance for goods with no compliance requirements, post online registration and duty payment.
- Customs Integrated System (CIS) to be rolled out within 2 years as a single, integrated, and scalable platform for all customs processes.

Conclusion -From a professional standpoint, Budget 2026-27 reflects simplification & structural compliance.

India's Strategies in Balancing Power in Asia to counter China's Expanding Influence



By Dr. Kirit Kumar Bhatt

The 21st century has increasingly been described as the “Asian century,” marked by rapid economic growth, shifting geopolitical alignments, and the resurgence of major regional powers. At the center of this transformation stands China, whose economic rise and strategic assertiveness have significantly altered the balance of power in Asia. As China expands its influence across political, economic, and military domains, regional states have been compelled to re-calibrate their strategies. Among them, India occupies a pivotal position. As Asia’s second-most populous country, a major economy, and an emerging military power, India plays a crucial role in balancing China’s growing influence. Through a combination of strategic partnerships, military modernization, economic initiatives, and diplomatic engagement, India seeks to preserve a multi-polar Asia and prevent regional dominance by any single power.

Historical Context of Sino-Indian Relations: India and China, two ancient civilizations, share a complex and often tense modern relationship. Diplomatic ties between the two countries were established in 1950, but relations deteriorated following the 1962 Sino-Indian War, which left deep mistrust. Although economic cooperation expanded in the

early 21st century, unresolved border disputes along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) have remained a persistent source of friction. The Doklam standoff in 2017 and the violent clashes in the Galwan Valley in 2020 underscored the fragility of the relationship and signaled a more competitive phase.

China’s rapid military modernization, territorial assertiveness in the South China Sea, and infrastructural projects under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) have heightened India’s concerns. Particularly sensitive is the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which passes through Pakistan-administered Kashmir—territory claimed by India. These developments have reinforced India’s perception of strategic encirclement and motivated it to adopt measures aimed at balancing China’s power.

Military and Strategic Balancing:

One of the most visible dimensions of India’s response to China is military preparedness. India has significantly enhanced infrastructure along the Himalayan border, improved logistics, and increased troop deployments in sensitive sectors. Investments in advanced weaponry, surveillance systems, and air capabilities reflect an effort to narrow the military asymmetry with China. Maritime strategy has become equally important. The Indian Ocean is a critical trade artery, and China’s expanding

naval presence in the region—often described as the “String of Pearls” strategy—has prompted India to strengthen its naval capabilities. By upgrading ports, expanding its submarine fleet, and conducting regular patrols, India aims to maintain dominance in its maritime neighborhood.

India’s participation in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) alongside the United States, Japan, and Australia marks a significant strategic development. While not a formal military alliance, the QUAD enhances cooperation on maritime security, infrastructure, cybersecurity, and supply chain resilience. Joint exercises such as the Malabar naval drills signal a commitment to ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific. Through such multilateral frameworks, India contributes to collective balancing without formally abandoning its long-standing policy of strategic autonomy.

Economic Strategy and Connectivity Alternatives: China’s economic influence in Asia has expanded dramatically through trade, investment, and infrastructure financing. The BRI has funded roads, ports, railways, and energy projects across Asia, Africa, and Europe. India, however, has declined to join the BRI, citing concerns over sovereignty, transparency, and debt sustainability.

Instead, India promotes alternative

connectivity initiatives. The International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) seeks to link India with Central Asia and Europe via Iran and Russia. More recently, the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) has been proposed as a complementary infrastructure network. These initiatives aim not only to enhance India's trade access but also to provide regional states with diversified options beyond Chinese-led projects.

India also seeks to position itself as an alternative manufacturing hub amid global efforts to reduce over-dependence on China. Programs such as "Make in India" and Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes encourage foreign investment and domestic industrial growth. Collaboration with Japan and Australia on supply chain resilience reflects India's broader strategy of integrating into global production networks while contributing to economic balancing.

However, India faces structural challenges. China's economy remains significantly larger, and trade imbalances persist. Despite political tensions, China continues to be one of India's major trading partners. Balancing economic competition with pragmatic engagement remains a delicate task for Indian policymakers.

Diplomatic Engagement and Regional Outreach: India's balancing role is not confined to military and economic domains; diplomacy forms a central pillar of its strategy. Through its "Act East Policy," India has strengthened ties with Southeast Asian nations and deepened engagement with ASEAN. These partnerships promote connectivity, trade, and maritime cooperation, reinforcing India's presence in the Indo-Pacific region.

In South Asia, India competes directly with China for influence. Beijing's investments in countries such as Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, and the Maldives have raised concerns in New Delhi about diminishing regional influence. India has responded by expanding development assistance, offering lines of credit, and participating in infrastructure projects across the region. The objective is not necessarily to exclude China but to prevent strategic imbalance and ensure that neighboring states retain diversified partnerships.

India also engages China within multilateral forums such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). This dual-track approach—competing strategically while cooperating

The Indo-Pacific Vision and Normative Influence:



The Indo-Pacific has emerged as the central theater of geopolitical competition in Asia. India's Indo-Pacific vision emphasizes inclusivity, freedom of navigation, respect for sovereignty, and adherence to international law. Unlike containment strategies of the Cold War era, India's approach advocates a multi-polar and rules-based order. India's soft power further strengthens its balancing role. As the world's largest democracy, India offers an alternative governance model in a region where authoritarian systems are prevalent. Cultural diplomacy, educational exchanges, and a vast diaspora enhance India's regional influence. Development partnerships—particularly in capacity-building, digital connectivity, and disaster relief—underscore India's image as a responsible stakeholder. India's leadership in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations in the Indian Ocean region has reinforced its reputation as a net security provider. Whether responding to natural disasters or providing vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic, India's initiatives have contributed to goodwill and regional trust.

diplomatically—reflects India's adherence to strategic autonomy. Rather than aligning exclusively with Western powers, India seeks flexibility, engaging multiple actors to maximize its options and influence.

Constraints and Strategic Dilemmas: Despite its growing influence, India's balancing role is constrained by several factors. First, the economic and military gap between India and China remains substantial. China's defense spending and technological capabilities outpace India's, limiting the scope of direct competition.

Second, India must manage a complex security environment that includes persistent tensions with Pakistan. The possibility of a two-front scenario complicates strategic planning and resource allocation. Third, India's commitment to strategic autonomy sometimes limits the depth of its partnerships. While cooperation with the United States and other QUAD members has intensified, India avoids formal alliances that might compromise its independent decision-making. Finally, regional states often prefer not to choose sides between India and China. Many Southeast Asian and South Asian countries seek economic benefits from China while maintaining security ties with India and other partners. India must therefore balance assertiveness with reassurance to avoid alienating potential partners.

Conclusion: India's role in balancing power in Asia is both significant

and evolving. Confronted with China's expanding economic, military, and diplomatic influence, India has adopted a multifaceted strategy that combines military preparedness, maritime security, economic alternatives, diplomatic engagement, and soft power projection. Rather than pursuing direct confrontation or rigid alliances, India emphasizes strategic autonomy and multi-polarity, seeking to ensure that Asia remains open, inclusive, and rules-based.

The trajectory of India's balancing role will depend on its ability to sustain economic growth, modernize its military, and deepen regional partnerships. While structural asymmetries with China persist, India's geographic position, demographic strength, democratic institutions, and expanding global partnerships position it as a key pillar in Asia's evolving balance of power.

In the broader geopolitical landscape, India does not aim to contain China outright but to shape an environment in which no single power dominates. By reinforcing regional stability, supporting diversified connectivity, and advocating adherence to international norms, India contributes to the maintenance of equilibrium in Asia. As great-power competition intensifies, India's strategic choices will remain central to the future architecture of Asian security and governance.

By-Dr. Kiritkumar Bhatt, Professor & Principal, Engineering College Tuwa, Godhara, Gujarat - 13

Climate Diplomacy and Energy Security: India's Dual Challenge



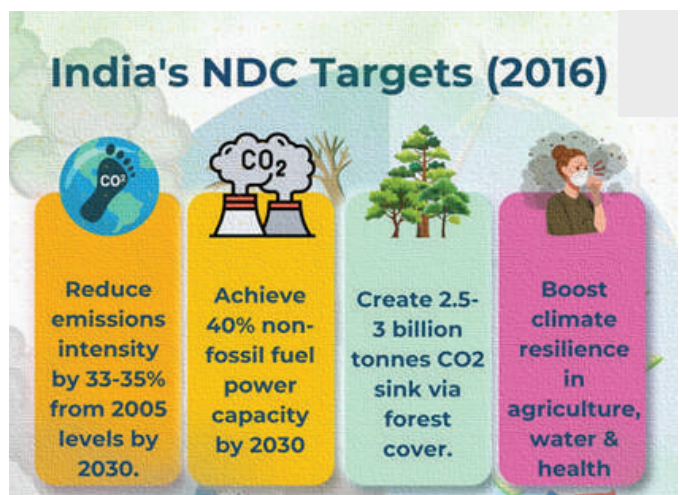
By Shreya Tiwari, Urvashi Sinha

Introduction: The Twin Imperatives of Our Time Indian position on the international climate debate is meant to evoke confidence among the policy makers by showing that there is a balanced position on the regulation of the fast growing economy faced with the increasing pressure of climate. The necessity of coordinating economic development, energy security, and risks management on a long-term basis affects the country climate policy due to the institutional and financial constraints, which are present currently. India has been pitiful in taking a moderate approach as opposed to radical transformation in a bid to balance developmental agenda and climate responsibility.

The problem of climate change in India is not a far-fetched one. Climate change is already taking its toll on the lives of the people, infrastructure, livelihood, and productivity due to heat-waves, floods, air pollution, alteration in rainfall patterns and droughts. These forces are accompanied by the slow rise in the energy demand as the industries enlarge, urbanisation is growing, and the population has access to electricity and clean cooking fuels. The fact that the governance of climate and energy in India is dealing with this twofold challenge is encouraging.

Climate Change as a Developmental Reality: Climate impacts in India and development are closely related. Heat waves can be deadly, lowering labour productivity and causing a strain on the health systems; floods also destroy infrastructure and disrupt the economic processes, and unpredictable weather conditions cause an instability in agriculture. These impacts make governments and households spending more and therefore climate risk is one of the major governance concerns.

The development of the state-level heat action plans, improved flood management, and climate-resistant agricultural projects are aimed to build a sense of trust and confidence among

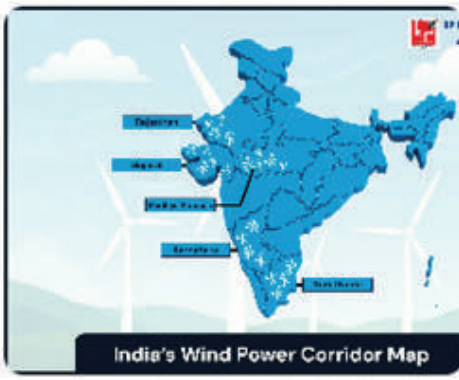
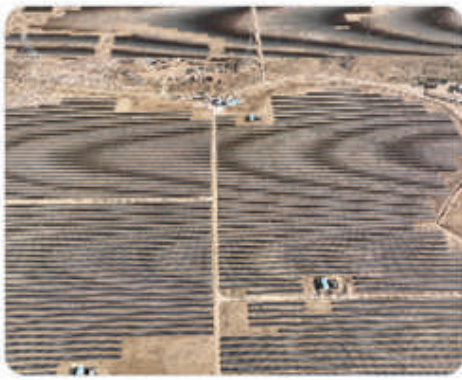


the environmental experts as it demonstrates the willingness to encompass climate concerns into the development policy. This approach suggests a shift to more coordination across and up and down the departments and government levels, and making climate adaptation the extension of development governance and not an independent environmental agenda.

Energy Demand and the Security Dilemma: India has already surpassed the third-rank in the world in terms of energy consumption, and the amount of energy per capita is very low as compared to the developed economies. Overall energy demand will keep increasing with increased incomes and access.

The major issue that policymakers must face is to make a transition to clean, safe, and cheap alternative energy sources. The sudden moves threaten with power interruptions and unstable prices that can destabilise the industry and put household budgets under pressure. Indian energy policy is therefore concerned with trade-offs of this type and the policy is gradually and predictively created.

Coal and the Logic of a Gradual Transition: The coal is still present in the Indian energy mix as a stabilisation factor in the system. It is a sure base-load power and supports the steel



and cement industries which are vital. The cost of coal to the environment is a well-known fact, but the fact that this energy source is still being used means that the grid is limited at the present time and must have coal supply that can be depended upon to offset peak demand times.

India has not sought to make sharp cuts, but rather implemented a gradual, incremental strategy of transition, introducing additional capacity to clean energy and keeping coal to maintain grid stability. The idea behind this strategy is to assure the international climate negotiators that India will be committed to energy security throughout the transitioning process.

Climate Commitments and the Question of Equity

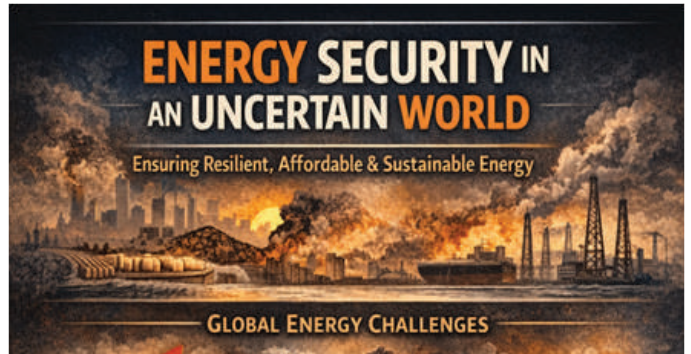
India has made their climate promises depending on intensity reduction in the emissions of the country, as opposed to absolute reduction of the emissions. To be more informative, involve concrete measurements, provide the progress reports, and the mechanisms, which are applied to measure them, so as to be transparent and accountable. India has surpassed the third rank in the world in terms of energy consumption, and the amount of energy per capita is very low as compared to the developed economies. Overall energy demand will keep increasing with the increased income and access.

A Decade of Climate Diplomacy: Key Conventions and Milestones: Climate diplomacy in India has changed over the past decade by participating in the international forums. The Paris Agreement (2015) was a breakthrough, and India undertook intensity-based targets, massive growth of renewable sources, and the increased carbon sinks. The further COPs strengthened the Indian position regarding climate finance, adaptation, and loss and damage. Another positive contribution to new coalitions and initiatives is that India has helped to build the new coalitions and initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance that has placed renewable energy at the forefront of development in relation to climate change. Debates on net-zero targets, fossil fuel phase-downs, and climate finance at COP26 and COP28 have in turn noted the consistent messaging of India on this matter: ambition must be consistent with feasibility and transitions must be fair and peaceful.

Renewables, Learning, and Implementation Capacity:

The focus of Indian energy has now shifted to renewable energy. The low-costs, competitive bids, and incentives of the policy have helped in the fast development of solar and wind capacity. Renewable energy at most destinations is already relatively cheap than new coal generation.

It is not just a shift of priorities because of climate goals but also an economic and strategic one. The institutional structures, including the national renewable energy missions, the government-business partnerships, and the capacity-building efforts may be more helpful in explaining the implementation ability of India and convincing the policy-makers that the mentioned approaches are not just theoretically feasible. However, despite being a part of the energy system in the short run, long-term trends will see more consumption of renewable energy



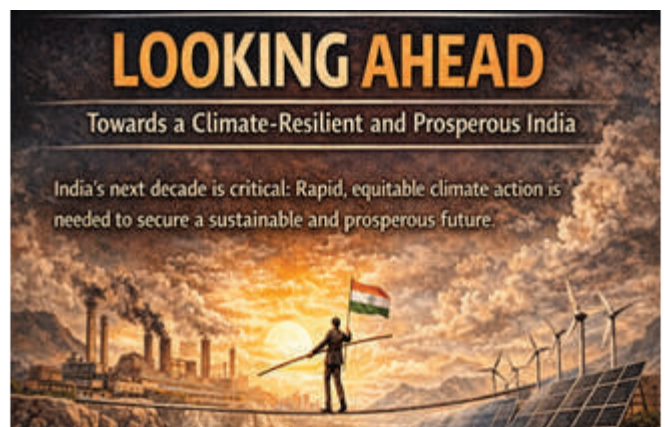
sources and storage facilities, as well as more resilient power infrastructure..

Energy Security in a Volatile Global Order: The recent developments in the world have brought out the shortcomings of imported energy. Its oil and part of its gas are mostly imported and therefore, diversification and development of its own capacity has become the strategic goals of India.

One of the responses to this has been the country bulking up of fuel reserves, development of biofuels, promotion of electric mobility and faster adoption of clean energy. The impact of these actions is twofold: it leads to enhanced energy security and reinforces climate goals, which enhances the concept of climate policy as a component of broader governance frameworks.

Conclusion: India's Pragmatic Path Forward: The climate policy in India does not have fast fix remedies. Rather, it is a form of governance that is premised on stability, institutional readiness and incrementalism. India is striking a balance when it comes to transition through actual fiscal, infrastructural, and administrative limitations by concentrating on economic stability and reducing the risk of climate change gradually.

The position of India considering the increasing global temperature is very relevant to other developing economies. The balanced approach of India proposes that climate responsibility and energy security do not have to be in conflict, and should be achieved in a balanced manner, with a policy that is thoughtful and context-sensitive.





UN Security Council Reform: India's Bid for Global Leadership

“A Seat at the Table, A Shift in the World”

By Ajit Sinha

The United Nations was born in 1945, in the aftermath of World War II, with the hope of preventing future conflicts and maintaining peace. At its heart lies the UN Security Council (UNSC), the body responsible for international peace and security. But the Council's structure reflects the world of 1945, not the world of today.

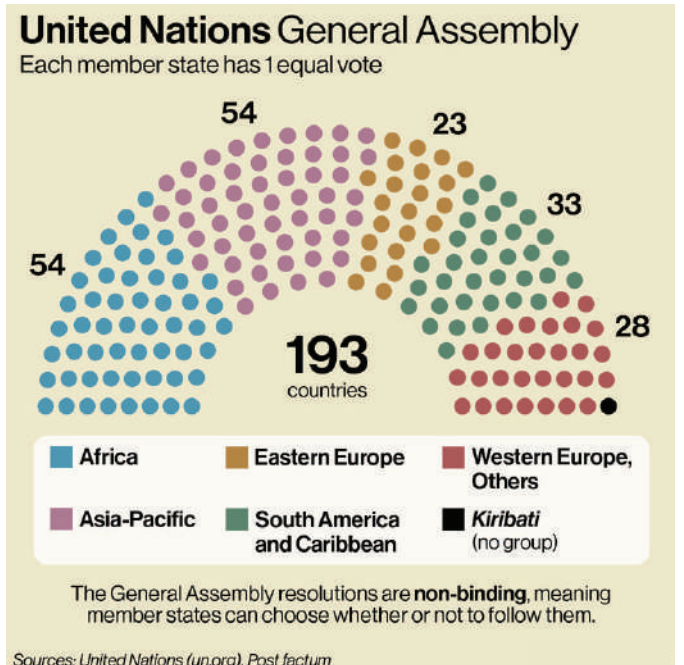
The five permanent members — the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China — were the victors of the war. They were given veto power, allowing them to block any resolution they dislike. This arrangement made sense at the time, but today it feels outdated. The world has changed dramatically: new powers have emerged, economies have shifted, and global challenges demand broader cooperation.

India's case of membership

India, the world's largest democracy and home to over 1.4 billion people, argues that it deserves a permanent seat. Its case is not just about national pride; it is about fairness, representation, and the need for a more effective UN.

India's argument rests on several pillars:

- **Population and Representation:** India represents one-sixth of humanity. Leaving such a large share of the world's people out of permanent decision-making is undemocratic.
- **Economic Strength:** India is now the fifth-largest economy, a



hub of technology, innovation, and growth. Its voice matters in shaping global economic rules.

- **Peacekeeping Contributions:** India has been one of the largest contributors to UN peacekeeping missions. Thousands of Indian soldiers have served under the UN flag, often in dangerous conditions, to protect civilians and maintain peace.
- **Diplomatic Leadership:** India has played a key role in climate negotiations, disaster relief, and South-South cooperation. Its leadership in the Global South makes it a natural candidate for a permanent seat.

India also points out that the current UNSC lacks balance. Africa and Latin America have no permanent representation.

Asia, despite being home to half the world's population, has only one permanent member — China. Adding India would correct this imbalance.

India is not alone in calling for reform. Alongside Brazil, Germany, and Japan, it forms the G4 group, which proposes expanding the Council to 25–26 members, including six new permanent seats. Two would go to Africa, two to Asia-Pacific (including India and Japan), one to Latin America, and one to Western Europe.

But reform is easier said than done. The biggest obstacle is the veto power. The current permanent members are reluctant to share or dilute their privileges. Russia and China, in particular, have resisted India's bid. China cites regional disputes and prefers to keep Asia's representation limited to itself.

Another challenge is building consensus among the wider UN membership. Reform requires agreement from two-thirds of the General Assembly and all five permanent members. This makes progress slow and frustrating.

Still, momentum is building. UN Secretary-General António Guterres has warned that the Council risks losing credibility if it does not adapt. Conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza have shown how paralysis undermines trust in the UN. Many countries now agree that reform is not optional — it is necessary.

If India were to gain a permanent seat, the implications would be significant:

- **Voice for the Global South:** India would bring perspectives from developing countries, ensuring that issues like poverty, climate justice, and equitable trade are not sidelined.
- **Stronger Legitimacy:** A reformed UNSC would better reflect today's realities, making its decisions more respected worldwide.
- **Global Leadership Role:** India would move from being a participant to a leader in shaping international norms. This would enhance its diplomatic influence and strengthen multilateralism.

But India must continue to build alliances, especially in Africa and Latin America, where support is crucial. It must also navigate tensions with China and persuade skeptical members that reform benefits everyone, not just India.

The road is long, but the stakes are high. Without reform, the UNSC risks becoming irrelevant. With reform, it can regain its role as the guardian of peace and security in the 21st century.

India's peacekeeping record offers a glimpse of what its leadership might look like. In Congo during the 1960s, Indian troops played a crucial role in stabilizing the country. More recently, India has contributed to missions in South Sudan and Lebanon. These experiences show India's willingness to shoulder responsibility for global peace.

Its climate diplomacy also signals how it might shape debates. India has consistently argued for "climate justice," insisting that developing nations should not bear the same burden as industrialized countries. If seated at the Council, India could push these principles into the heart of global security discussions.

The path to reform is long and uncertain. Entrenched interests, especially the veto power of the P5, remain the biggest obstacle. Yet the pressure is mounting. Without reform, the Council risks losing credibility. With reform, it could regain its role as the guardian of peace and security in the 21st century.

India's bid is more than a national ambition. It is a test of whether the UN can adapt to a changing world. If successful, the Council would not only gain India's voice but also signal a broader shift toward inclusivity and legitimacy.

Closing Thought: "India's inclusion would not solve all problems, but it would mark a decisive step toward a Council that reflects the world as it is — not as it was in 1945."

United Nations Security Council



The **5 permanent members** have a veto power.

● A **veto power** allows to block any proposed resolution.

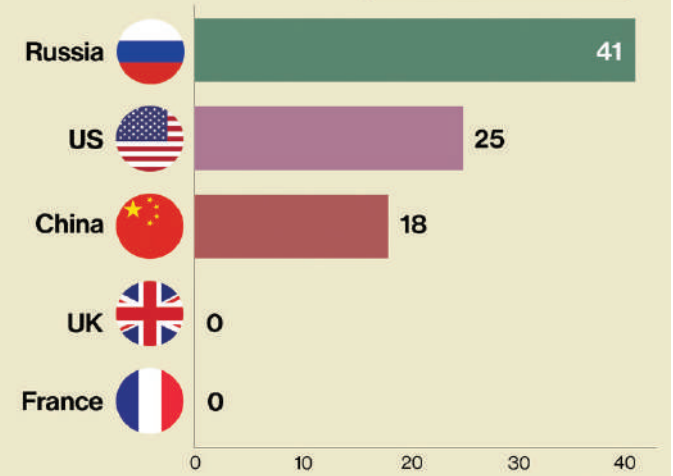
The **10 non-permanent members** are elected for 2 years by the General Assembly, following fixed regional quotas.



UN Security Council vetoes used

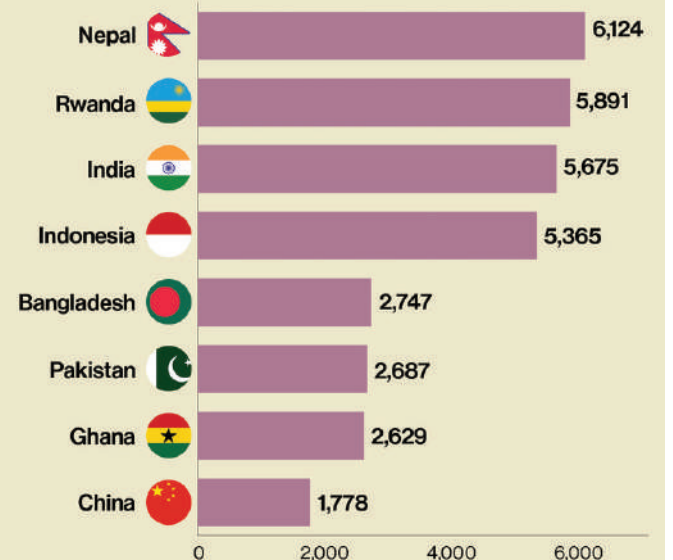
1991-2025

? **Veto power** allows to block any proposed resolution.



Top contributors of UN Peacekeepers

March 2025



Prospects and Pitfalls



By Raj Bhushan

When Narendra Modi assumed office in 2014, he sought to redefine India's foreign policy priorities by placing South Asia at the center of its diplomatic outreach. His Neighborhood First Policy was designed to project India as a benevolent regional leader, committed to fostering trust, connectivity, and prosperity among its immediate neighbors. Modi's invitation to all South Asian leaders to his swearing-in ceremony was emblematic of this vision, signaling India's intent to reset relations with respect, dialogue, peace, prosperity, and cultural exchange as guiding principles.

The policy has produced a mixed record. With Bhutan, India has enjoyed remarkable success. The relationship remains warm, built on mutual trust and cooperation in hydropower, infrastructure, and education. Similarly, ties with Sri Lanka and the Maldives have strengthened, especially as India stepped in with financial aid and security assistance during times of crisis. Nepal too has benefited from Indian investments in connectivity and trade, though occasional tensions over border disputes and perceptions of Indian interference have complicated the relationship.

Bangladesh represents both promise and challenge. India has supported Dhaka through infrastructure projects, energy cooperation, and trade facilitation. Yet unresolved issues such as the

Teesta river water-sharing dispute, border management, and the rise of Islamist politics have created friction. While the relationship remains cooperative, it is fragile, and Bangladesh's growing engagement with China adds another layer of strategic competition.

Pakistan has been the toughest neighbor to engage under this policy. The longstanding conflict over Kashmir, repeated incidents of cross-border terrorism, and deep mistrust between the two governments have prevented any meaningful progress. Modi's initial outreach, including his surprise visit to Lahore in 2015, was quickly overshadowed by subsequent terror attacks and military confrontations. Today, relations remain hostile, with dialogue virtually frozen.





China presents a different kind of challenge. Though not a South Asian neighbor in the strictest sense, its influence in the region makes it central to India's neighborhood strategy. The 2020 Galwan Valley clash marked a turning point, intensifying mistrust and hardening India's stance. While trade between the two countries continues, strategic rivalry dominates the relationship. China's Belt and Road Initiative has expanded its footprint in South Asia, from ports in Sri Lanka to infrastructure projects in Pakistan, directly competing with India's efforts to position itself as the region's reliable partner.

The prospects of the Neighborhood First Policy depend on India's ability to balance assertive security concerns with genuine economic and cultural cooperation. Regional connectivity projects—such as highways, railways, and energy

grids—could deepen integration and reduce dependence on external powers. India's soft power, through cultural exchanges, scholarships, and people-to-people ties, remains a valuable asset. Smaller neighbors often welcome India's support as a counterbalance to China, but they remain cautious of being overshadowed by India's size and influence.

The pitfalls are equally significant. Domestic politics in neighboring countries can derail cooperation, as seen in Bangladesh's volatile political climate or Nepal's frequent government changes. China's growing economic clout continues to challenge India's influence, while Pakistan's hostility shows little sign of easing. Above all, the trust deficit—rooted in historical disputes

and perceptions of Indian dominance—remains the biggest obstacle.

In conclusion, Modi's Neighborhood First Policy has been a bold attempt to reshape India's regional diplomacy. It has succeeded in building goodwill with Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives, but faltered with Bangladesh, Pakistan, and China due to unresolved disputes and strategic rivalries. The policy's future lies in India's ability to move beyond rhetoric and deliver tangible benefits to its neighbors, while simultaneously managing the geopolitical competition with China and the persistent hostility with Pakistan. Only then can India truly claim to be the region's benevolent leader and realize the vision of a peaceful, prosperous South Asia.





Diaspora Diplomacy: Leveraging India's Global Community

By Kavya Sinha

The narrative of the Indian diaspora has undergone a radical transformation over the last few decades, evolving from a story of "brain drain" into one of "brain gain" and strategic empowerment. With over 35 million people of Indian origin residing across nearly every corner of the globe, this community represents a unique demographic dividend that transcends national borders. India's diaspora diplomacy is not merely a byproduct of migration but a deliberate statecraft strategy designed to convert human capital into a multifaceted tool for economic, cultural, and political influence.

At the heart of this influence is an economic engine fueled by deep emotional and familial ties. India consistently leads the world in remittance inflows, which serve as a critical buffer for the country's current account balance and a lifeline for rural development. However, the modern economic relationship has matured beyond simple money transfers. The diaspora now acts as a bridge for the knowledge economy, where high-achieving professionals in Silicon Valley, London, and Singapore facilitate the flow of technology, venture capital, and managerial expertise back to India. This

"Indus" network of entrepreneurs and corporate leaders has been instrumental in placing India at the center of the global digital supply chain.

Culturally, the diaspora serves as a living laboratory for India's soft power. Through the global mainstreaming of practices such as Yoga and Ayurveda, and the widespread popularity of Indian cinema and cuisine, the community has effectively "branded" India as a civilization that is both ancient and aspirational. This cultural presence creates a favorable environment for Indian diplomacy, making foreign publics more receptive to India's geopolitical goals. The celebration of festivals like Diwali in the White House or 10 Downing Street is more than a gesture of inclusivity; it is a testament to the community's successful integration into the social fabric of host nations, which in turn grants India a "silent" vote in local politics.

Politically, the diaspora has transitioned from being a passive minority to a potent lobbying force. The rise of Indian-origin leaders to the highest offices in Western democracies provides New Delhi with unprecedented access to international decision-making circles. This "Citizen Ambassador" model was most notably demonstrated during the

advocacy for the US-India Civil Nuclear Deal, where the diaspora played a decisive role in shaping legislative outcomes. By acting as a pressure group, these communities help align the foreign policies of their host countries with India's national interests, particularly in areas of trade, security, and counter-terrorism.

To sustain this momentum, India has institutionalized a sophisticated governance framework. The introduction of the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) scheme was a landmark move that provided a legal bridge for the diaspora to maintain a permanent connection with their homeland without the need for dual citizenship. This is supported by digital grievance platforms like MADAD and e-Migrate, which ensure the welfare of the more vulnerable sections of the diaspora, particularly in the Gulf region. Furthermore, the biennial Pravasi Bharatiya Divas serves as a formal platform for the state to recognize the achievements of its global community and solicit their participation in national development goals like "Viksit Bharat."

As India continues its ascent as a leading global power, the challenge lies in maintaining the delicate balance between the diaspora's loyalty to their host nations and their affinity for India. Future gov-

ernance must focus on a more structured National Diaspora Policy that addresses the diverse needs of both high-skilled tech professionals and blue-collar workers. By treating the global Indian community as a permanent stakeholder in its growth story, India ensures that its influence is not just confined to its geography, but is felt wherever an Indian heart beats.

how recent changes in Western immigration policies might impact this diaspora-led diplomacy in the coming years?

As we move through 2026, the landscape of "Diaspora Diplomacy" is facing its most significant test yet. For years, India's global influence was bolstered by an ever-expanding overseas community. However, recent shifts in Western immigration policies—characterized by a turn toward protectionism and high-threshold "meritocracy"—are fundamentally altering the relationship between India and its global citizens. The most visible shifts are happening in the "Anglosphere" (the US, UK, and Canada), where a combination of housing crises and domestic political pressure has led to a tightening of the gates. In the United States, the H-1B visa program—historically the lifeblood of the Indian tech diaspora—has moved toward a wage-weighted selection system. By prioritizing higher-paid roles and significantly increasing filing fees (with a controversial \$100,000 employer fee upheld by courts in late 2025), the US is effectively filtering out entry-level Indian talent. This creates a "bottleneck" in the talent pipeline, potentially cooling the rapid exchange of knowledge that has driven the US-India tech corridor for decades. Canada, once the most welcoming destination for Indian students, has undergone an even more drastic recalibration. In 2025 and 2026, Ottawa implemented a 50% reduction in study permits for Indian students to alleviate pressure on national infrastructure. While Canada has introduced "Bill C-3" to make citizenship easier for overseas-born children of Canadians, the path for new migrants has become far more competitive. The message is clear: the focus is shifting from "mass mobility" to "targeted recruitment," forcing the Indian diaspora to become even more high-skilled to maintain its presence.

The United Kingdom has followed a similar path, increasing salary thresholds for Skilled Worker visas to over £41,000 and shortening the "Graduate Visa" route for non-PhD students. These measures are designed to reduce net migration, but they also risk thinning out the middle-class "connectors"—the professionals who

2ndview : India's diaspora diplomacy has long relied on the steady expansion of its global community. For decades, the movement of students, professionals, and workers across borders created a vast network that served as both an economic lifeline and a cultural bridge. But as we move into 2026, the ground beneath this strategy is shifting. Western immigration policies—once relatively open—are now tightening, and the consequences for India's global influence are becoming clear.

In the United States, the H-1B visa program has undergone a fundamental transformation. By prioritizing higher-paid roles and imposing steep employer fees, Washington has effectively narrowed the pipeline of Indian talent. This change risks slowing the flow of young professionals who once powered the US-India tech corridor, reducing the everyday exchanges of knowledge and expertise that made the partnership so dynamic. Canada, traditionally one of the most welcoming destinations for Indian students, has recalibrated its approach even more sharply. The halving of study permits in 2025 and 2026 reflects domestic pressures around housing and infrastructure. While Ottawa has eased citizenship rules for children of Canadians abroad, the path for new migrants has become far more competitive. The message is unmistakable: mass mobility is giving way to targeted recruitment. The United Kingdom has followed suit, raising salary thresholds for Skilled Worker visas and shortening the Graduate Visa route. These measures may succeed in reducing net migration, but they also risk thinning out the very professionals who act

staff multinational firms and act as cultural bridges between London and New Delhi. These policy shifts present a dual-edged sword for India's soft power. On one hand, the "creaming" of only the top talent could increase the per-capita influence and wealth of the diaspora, making them even more potent political lobbyists and investors. On the other hand, the rising "mobility friction"—exemplified by high visa rejection rates and increased xenophobia in some Western regions—threatens to demoralize the community. It may even prompt a "reverse brain drain,"

as cultural connectors—those who organize festivals, build community networks, and quietly reinforce India's soft power abroad. For India, these changes present a paradox. On one hand, the "creaming" of only the most skilled and highest-paid migrants could amplify the influence of those who remain, making them more effective lobbyists, investors, and leaders. On the other hand, the rising friction—visa rejections, xenophobia, and shrinking opportunities—threatens to demoralize the wider diaspora. The danger is that India's global community becomes smaller, wealthier, and more elite, but less diverse and less rooted in everyday cultural exchange. This moment demands a recalibration of India's diaspora diplomacy. The tools of the past—Overseas Citizenship of India cards, grievance platforms, celebratory events—were designed for a world of open borders. Today's reality requires a more assertive approach. India must negotiate mobility as part of its broader trade and technology agreements, ensuring that the "living bridge" of its diaspora does not collapse under the weight of protectionist policies. At the same time, it must protect vulnerable workers in regions like the Gulf, where restrictive systems can exacerbate exploitation. The future of diaspora diplomacy will not be measured simply by numbers. It will depend on India's ability to adapt, to safeguard its global citizens, and to leverage their influence in new ways. If managed wisely, the diaspora can remain a powerful force—smaller perhaps, but sharper, and still capable of carrying India's voice into the world's most important conversations.

where top talent chooses to stay in India or pivot toward new hubs in Europe or the Middle East.

Ultimately, India's diaspora diplomacy in 2026 must adapt from simply "celebrating" the diaspora to "protecting" and "negotiating" for it. The governance mechanisms of the past, like the OCI card, were built for a world of open borders. Today's world requires a more assertive diplomatic approach that links trade and technology agreements to the mobility of Indian people, ensuring that the "living bridge" does not become a closed gate.



EU-India Trade Deal: Reshaping Global Supply Chains and Governance

By Ajit Sinha

On January 27, 2026, the European Union and India are set to sign a landmark Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in New Delhi. This deal, nearly two decades in the making, is not just about tariffs and market access. It represents a deeper alignment of governance frameworks, regulatory standards, and strategic priorities between two of the world's largest democratic economies.

In an era of fractured geopolitics and fragile supply chains, the EU-India FTA signals a new model of values-based trade governance.

Why This Deal Matters Now

- **Geopolitical fragmentation:** Conflicts in Ukraine, the Red Sea, and Taiwan have exposed vulnerabilities in global supply chains.
- **Climate regulation:** The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and India's green transition goals demand harmonized standards.
- **Diversification:** Both parties seek to reduce dependence on China and build alternative trade corridors.

This agreement is a response to global uncertainty, embedding resilience and sustainability into trade governance.

The deal includes several govern-

ance-enhancing components:

Tariff reduction Boosts bilateral trade in goods, especially pharmaceuticals, textiles, and machinery
 Investment protection Establishes legal certainty for cross-border investors
 Geographical Indications (GIs) Protects cultural and regional products, enhancing intellectual property governance
 Digital trade and data flows Aligns standards on privacy, cybersecurity, and cross-border data governance
 Sustainability clauses Embeds climate and labor standards into trade enforcement mechanisms

Supply Chains: From Fragility to Resilience The EU-India trade deal arrives at a moment when global supply chains are under extraordinary strain. The pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and disruptions in the Red Sea have revealed how fragile the arteries of global commerce can be. For India, the agreement is not merely about selling more textiles or pharmaceuticals to Europe; it is about embedding itself into the very architecture of global production.

By opening European markets to Indian goods and services, the deal encourages companies to diversify sourcing away from East Asia, particularly China. Indian pharmaceutical firms, already among the largest suppliers of

generics worldwide, will find smoother pathways into European healthcare systems. Electronics and semiconductor ventures, supported by European investment and technology transfer, will begin to shift production bases toward India, creating a new geography of resilience. Green technologies — solar panels, hydrogen fuel, and advanced batteries — will form the backbone of a shared supply chain strategy, aligning India's manufacturing scale with Europe's climate ambitions.

Supply chains, once seen as neutral economic networks, are now understood as instruments of governance. They embody questions of trust, sustainability, and security. In this sense, the EU-India deal is not just trade policy; it is a deliberate act of supply chain governance, designed to make the arteries of commerce more transparent, more sustainable, and less vulnerable to geopolitical shocks.

Institutional Implications: Reforming from Within: Trade agreements of this scale inevitably reshape domestic institutions. For India, the FTA will accelerate reforms that have long been debated but often delayed. Regulatory harmonization with European standards will push Indian industries to adopt stricter product quality

norms, labor protections, and environmental safeguards. Customs modernization, with digitalized and transparent border procedures, will become a necessity rather than an aspiration.

The agreement also embeds dispute resolution mechanisms that strengthen the rule of law in trade and investment. Arbitration procedures and legal redress will give European investors greater confidence, while Indian firms will gain predictable frameworks for operating abroad. In effect, the deal acts as a governance catalyst, nudging India's institutions toward greater accountability and efficiency.

This is not a one-way street. Europe, too, will adapt. The EU must accommodate India's developmental priorities, recognizing that sustainability cannot be imposed uniformly but must be negotiated in ways that respect differing stages of economic growth. The institutional dialogue between Brussels and New Delhi will therefore become a laboratory for how diverse governance systems can converge without erasing their differences.

Global Impact: A Blueprint for Multipolar Governance: The significance of the EU-India trade deal extends far beyond the bilateral relationship. In a world where multilateral institutions like the WTO struggle to remain relevant, this agreement offers a blueprint for how governance can evolve in a multipolar age.

For the Global South, India's success in negotiating with Europe demonstrates that emerging economies can shape the rules of trade rather than merely follow them. It signals to Africa, ASEAN, and Latin America that partnerships with advanced economies can be built on principles of equity and sustainability. For climate governance, the deal sets a precedent by embedding environmental standards directly into trade enforcement, showing that economic growth and ecological responsibility can be intertwined.

Most importantly, the agreement rebalances global power. By deepening ties with Europe, India reduces its dependence on China and the United States, positioning itself as a central node in a new web of supply chains and governance frameworks. Europe, in turn, gains a partner that is not only a vast market but also a strategic ally in defending democratic values and open trade.

In this way, the EU-India FTA is

India-EU Seal Landmark Free Trade Agreement

16th India-EU Summit | 27 Jan 2026

25% of



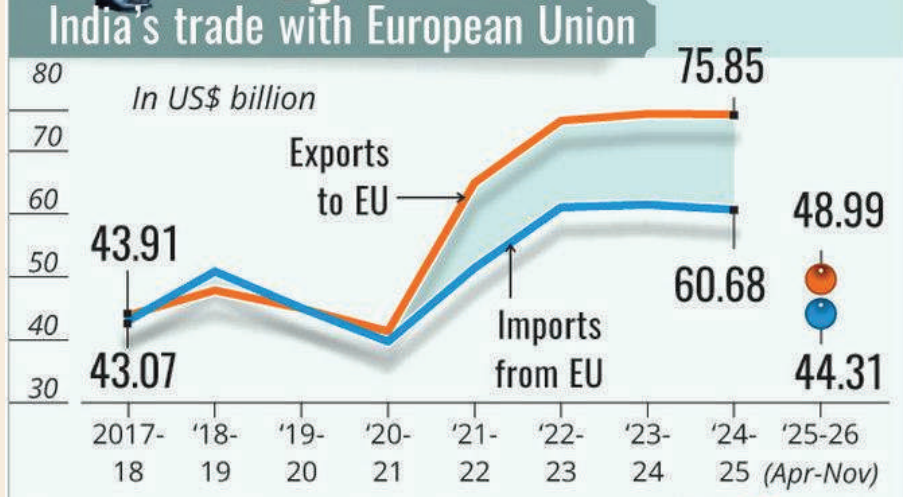
Global GDP

About 1/3



of World Trade

- 99%+ of Indian exports get preferential access to the EU
- US\$ 75 billion (₹6.41 lakh crore) exports poised for growth
- US\$ 33 billion labour-intensive exports get zero-duty access
- Boost to MSMEs, jobs, women, artisans & youth
- Strong market access in goods & services, with easier short-term movement of Indian professionals

more than a commercial pact. It is a declaration that governance in the 21st century must be resilient, inclusive, and sustainable. It is a reminder that trade is not just about goods crossing borders, but about institutions learning to cooperate, societies choosing to trust, and nations deciding to share responsibility for the future.

Historical Parallels: Continuity and Transformation: India's embrace of the EU-India FTA recalls earlier turning points in its economic history. In 1991, faced with a balance-of-payments crisis, India launched sweeping liberalization reforms that opened its economy to global markets. That moment marked India's entry into globalization, transforming it from a largely closed economy into one of the fastest-growing in the world. Similarly, Europe's creation of the single market in 1993 reshaped governance across the continent, harmonizing standards and removing barriers to trade among member states. Just as the single market was a govern-

ance project as much as an economic one, the EU-India FTA represents a new experiment in aligning institutions across continents.

The comparison is instructive. India's 1991 reforms were about survival and adaptation; the EU's single market was about integration and unity. The EU-India FTA combines both impulses: resilience in the face of global fragmentation, and integration across diverse governance systems. It is a reminder that trade agreements are not isolated events but part of a longer story of how nations reinvent themselves to meet the demands of history.

Closing Thought: The EU-India trade deal is more than a commercial pact. It is a declaration that governance in the 21st century must be resilient, inclusive, and sustainable. It is a reminder that trade is not just about goods crossing borders, but about institutions learning to cooperate, societies choosing to trust, and nations deciding to share responsibility for the future.

The “Mother of All Deals”: EU-India Pact and Its Geopolitical Ripple Effects

By Ajit Sinha

When European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stood beside Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to announce the conclusion of negotiations on the EU-India free trade agreement, she called it “the mother of All Deals.” The phrase was not hyperbole. This pact, years in the making, is set to reshape the global economic and geopolitical landscape by linking two of the world’s largest democratic markets. It is not merely a trade agreement—it is a strategic alignment, a climate-conscious framework, and a geopolitical signal to rivals and allies alike.

A Long Road to Agreement: The EU and India first attempted to negotiate a trade pact in the mid-2000s, but talks stalled over disagreements on tariffs, intellectual property, and labor standards. For years, the negotiations languished, overshadowed by India’s focus on the United States and Asia-Pacific partners, and by Europe’s preoccupation with Brexit and internal economic challenges. What changed was the convergence of global shocks: the COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions, and the U.S. tariff escalation of 2025, which hit Indian exporters hard. Suddenly, both Brussels and New Delhi saw urgency in diversifying trade relationships.

The breakthrough came in 2026 after marathon rounds of negotiation. India agreed to lower tariffs on European automobiles, wines, and luxury goods, while the EU opened its markets to Indian textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and IT services. Beyond tariffs, the pact includes provisions on sustainability, digital trade, and intellectual property, reflecting the EU’s insistence on embed-



ding climate and ethical standards into trade deals.

Economic Stakes: The numbers are staggering. The EU is India’s third-largest trading partner, accounting for nearly 11% of its total trade, while India ranks as the EU’s tenth-largest partner. With the pact, trade volumes are expected to surge by at least 50% in the next five years. For India, this means greater access to high-value European markets, particularly for its burgeoning pharmaceutical and IT sectors. For Europe, it means tapping into India’s

fast-growing middle class, projected to reach 600 million people by 2030.

The pact also promises to accelerate India’s integration into global supply chains. European companies, wary of overdependence on China, see India as a viable alternative for manufacturing and sourcing. Already, firms in sectors ranging from semiconductors to renewable energy are exploring joint ventures and investments. For India, this could catalyze its “Make in India” initiative, boosting domestic manufacturing and job creation.

Sustainability and Standards: One of the most distinctive features of the pact is its emphasis on sustainability. The EU insisted on binding commitments to reduce carbon emissions, adopt cleaner technologies, and enforce labor rights. For Indian industries, this presents both a challenge and an opportunity. Compliance with EU standards will require significant investment in cleaner production methods, but it also opens doors to technology transfers and green financing from European partners.

This aspect of the deal reflects Europe's broader strategy of using trade as a lever for climate action. By embedding sustainability into agreements, the EU hopes to set global norms. For India, aligning with these standards enhances its credibility as a responsible global actor and strengthens its case for climate financing and technology support.

Geopolitical Ripple Effects: The pact's significance extends far beyond economics. It is a geopolitical statement at a time of shifting global alignments. For the EU, deepening ties with India is part of its Indo-Pacific strategy, aimed at counterbalancing China's growing influence. For India, the deal signals a pivot toward Europe as a reliable partner, especially after tensions with the U.S. over tariffs and technology restrictions.

China is likely to view the pact as a strategic setback. For years, Beijing has sought to dominate Asian trade networks through initiatives like the Belt and Road. The EU-India deal offers an alternative model—one based on democratic values, sustainability, and balanced reciprocity. It also strengthens India's hand in regional geopolitics, positioning it as a bridge between developed and developing economies.

The United States, meanwhile, faces a dilemma. Having imposed tariffs that pushed India closer to Europe, Washington risks losing influence in South Asia. Analysts suggest the U.S. may need to recalibrate its trade stance toward India to avoid being sidelined. The pact could even spur renewed efforts for a trilateral framework involving the U.S., EU, and India, though such an arrangement would require delicate diplomacy.

Strategic Benefits for India: For India, the pact delivers multiple strategic benefits. First, it secures access to high-value European markets, boosting exports and diversifying trade away from overdependence on the U.S. and China. Second, it opens avenues for



technology transfer, particularly in renewable energy, advanced manufacturing, and digital infrastructure. Third, it enhances India's bargaining power in global trade forums, allowing it to position itself as a leader among emerging economies.

The pact also strengthens India's domestic agenda. By attracting European investment, it supports job creation and industrial growth. By aligning with EU sustainability standards, it accelerates India's transition to a greener economy. And by deepening ties with Europe, it enhances India's strategic autonomy, reducing vulnerability to external shocks.

Strategic Benefits for the EU: For Europe, the pact is equally transformative. It diversifies supply chains, reducing reliance on China and mitigating risks of geopolitical disruption. It expands Europe's consumer base, tapping into India's growing middle class. And it strengthens Europe's role in global climate action, with India committing to greener trade practices.

The pact also enhances Europe's geopolitical standing. By partnering with India, the EU signals its commitment to the Indo-Pacific, a region increasingly central to global power dynamics. It also demonstrates Europe's ability to forge major trade deals independently of the U.S., reinforcing its strategic autonomy.

Challenges and Risks: Despite the optimism, challenges remain. Ratification by the European Parliament could take at least a year, delaying implementation. Indian industries may struggle with compliance costs, particularly small and medium enterprises. Politically, both sides must manage domestic opposition—European farmers wary of Indian agricultural imports, and Indian producers concerned about competition

from European luxury goods.

There are also risks of geopolitical backlash. China may respond with trade measures or intensified efforts to woo European partners. The U.S. may pressure India to limit concessions to Europe. And within India, there may be resistance to adopting stricter labor and environmental standards.

Global Implications: The pact's ripple effects extend across the globe. For developing nations, it offers a model of balancing growth with sustainability. For multilateral institutions, it sets new norms for trade agreements. For global supply chains, it introduces resilience by diversifying production away from single-country dependence.

The pact could also reshape alliances. If successful, it may inspire similar agreements between Europe and other Asian democracies, such as Japan or South Korea. It may also encourage India to pursue deeper ties with African nations, leveraging its partnership with Europe as a template.

Closing Thought: The EU-India pact is rightly called the "Mother of All Deals." It is more than a free trade agreement—it is a strategic alignment, a climate-conscious framework, and a geopolitical signal. By linking two vast markets, it promises to redefine global commerce and geopolitics in the coming decade. Its success will depend on how both sides manage domestic challenges, implement sustainability commitments, and leverage the pact to build a more resilient and balanced global trade order.

For India, it marks a coming of age as a global economic power. For Europe, it represents a bold step toward strategic autonomy. For the world, it is a reminder that trade is never just about goods and services—it is about values, alliances, and the future of global order.

Trump, Dollar Devaluation, and the Global Gold Revolution: A New Economic Drama

The world economy feels like it's standing at a crossroads. With Donald Trump back in the White House, the dollar—the currency that has long been the backbone of global trade—is suddenly under scrutiny. Trump has never hidden his preference for a weaker dollar, believing it makes American exports more competitive. But this strategy carries consequences far beyond U.S. borders.

A deliberate devaluation might help American manufacturers in the short run, yet it risks shaking the very foundation of the dollar's role as the world's reserve currency. For decades, nations have trusted the dollar as the ultimate safe bet. If that trust falters, central banks and investors will look elsewhere. And increasingly, their eyes are turning to gold.

Gold is staging a comeback, not just as a hedge against inflation but as a symbol of independence. Countries like China, Russia, and India have been quietly stockpiling reserves, signaling a shift away from reliance on the dollar. In this “gold revolution,” the metal is more than a commodity—it's a statement of sovereignty. By anchoring



trade and reserves in gold, nations are carving out space in a financial system long dominated by Washington.

This movement hints at a multipolar future. Instead of one currency dictating the rules, we may see a patchwork of regional currencies, digital assets, and gold-backed trade systems. Such a world would be more fragmented, but also less vulnerable to the whims of a single nation's policies.

The geopolitical implications are enormous. Countries weary of U.S. sanctions and dollar dominance are finding common cause, forming new

alliances that could reshape the balance of power. If the dollar continues to weaken, gold could reclaim its place at the center of global finance, echoing the era before Bretton Woods when it was the ultimate measure of value. Trump's economic gamble may therefore spark something larger than intended. By weakening the dollar, he could accelerate a worldwide shift toward gold, fueling a revolution in how nations trade, invest, and safeguard their wealth. The stage is set for a new chapter in global economics—one where gold, not the dollar, shines brightest.

DRDO's LR-AShM: India's New Symbol of Hypersonic Power

In the world of defense technology, speed is everything. India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has unveiled a weapon that embodies this principle—the Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile (LR-AShM). Sleek, fast, and devastatingly precise, it is more than a missile; it is a declaration of India's arrival in the hypersonic age.

Picture the Indian Ocean at dawn. A warship cuts through the waves, bristling with radar and defense systems. Suddenly, a missile streaks across the sky at hypersonic speed—faster than Mach 5—leaving defenders with barely a moment to react. That missile is the LR-AShM, designed to pierce through the most advanced naval shields and strike with unerring accuracy.

For India, this weapon is not just about military might. It is about self-reliance. For decades, India depended heavily on foreign imports to arm its



forces. The LR-AShM, born from indigenous research and engineering, signals a turning point. It tells the world that India is no longer content to follow—it is ready to lead in the race for next-generation defense technologies.

Strategically, the missile strengthens India's hand in the Indo-Pacific, a region where maritime power defines influence. With China expanding its naval reach and global powers recalibrating their presence, India's ability

to project hypersonic strength adds a new layer to the balance of power. It is a deterrent, a shield, and a sword rolled into one. But beyond geopolitics, the LR-AShM carries a sense of pride. It is a symbol of India's technological confidence, a reminder that innovation can be as powerful as firepower. In the unfolding drama of global defense, this missile is India's bold new character—a hypersonic force rewriting the script of maritime security.

Budget 2026 and the Rising Burden of Domestic Debt

India's Budget 2026 arrives at a time when the country's economic ambitions are colliding with the realities of mounting domestic debt. While the government continues to emphasize growth, infrastructure expansion, and welfare spending, the shadow of rising liabilities is becoming harder to ignore.

Domestic debt—borrowings from within the country through bonds, securities, and loans—has steadily increased over the past decade. In 2026, this burden has reached a point where it directly shapes fiscal policy. Servicing debt consumes a significant portion of government expenditure, leaving less room for fresh investments in social programs, education, and healthcare.

The challenge is twofold. On one hand, borrowing is necessary to fund ambitious projects and maintain momentum in sectors like renewable energy, defense, and digital infrastructure. On the other, excessive reliance on debt risks crowding out private investment and raising inflationary pressures. The government must walk a fine line between stimulating growth and ensuring fiscal sustainability.

Budget 2026 reflects this balancing



act. While allocations for infrastructure and welfare remain strong, there is a clear emphasis on fiscal discipline. Measures to broaden the tax base, improve compliance, and attract foreign investment are being positioned as ways to ease the debt load. At the same time, policymakers are exploring innovative financing models, including public-private partnerships, to reduce dependence on borrowing.

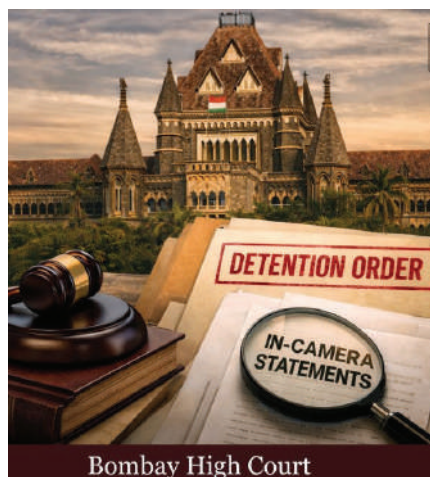
For ordinary citizens, the implications are tangible. Rising debt often translates into higher interest rates,

tighter credit conditions, and potential cuts in subsidies. The government's ability to manage this burden will determine whether India can sustain its growth trajectory without slipping into a cycle of debt dependency. In essence, Budget 2026 is not just about numbers—it is about choices. India stands at a crossroads where fiscal prudence must meet developmental ambition. How the country manages its growing domestic debt will define not only the health of its economy but also the confidence of its people in the years ahead.

Bombay High Court's Landmark Ruling: Constitutional Questions on 'Protective Custody' of Trafficking Survivors

The Bombay High Court has delivered a judgment that could reshape the way India treats survivors of human trafficking. At the heart of the case lies the practice of placing victims in so-called "protective custody"—a system intended to shield them from further exploitation but one that often ends up restricting their liberty.

The Court raised a fundamental constitutional question: can the state justify confining survivors, even under the guise of protection, without violating their right to life and personal freedom under Article 21 of the Constitution? The ruling underscores that protection cannot come at the cost of autonomy. Survivors of trafficking, the judges noted, are not criminals; they are victims of crime. To treat them as detainees' risks compounding their trauma rather than alleviating it.



This decision is significant because it challenges a long-standing tension in India's legal framework. Protective custody has often been used as a default response, but critics argue it

blurs the line between care and control. The Court's intervention signals a shift toward a more rights-based approach, where rehabilitation, counseling, and empowerment replace confinement as the tools of protection.

The judgment also carries broader implications for India's justice system. It forces policymakers to rethink how laws balance state responsibility with individual rights. By questioning the constitutionality of protective custody, the Court has opened the door to reforms that could ensure survivors are treated with dignity, not suspicion.

In essence, the Bombay High Court's ruling is not just about trafficking victims—it is about the meaning of freedom in a constitutional democracy. It reminds us that protection must empower, not imprison, and that justice must heal, not harm.

Space Travel and the Challenges to the Human Body

Space exploration has always been a symbol of human ambition, but behind the romance of rockets and distant planets lies a stark reality: the human body is not naturally built for space. Every journey beyond Earth's atmosphere brings with it a series of physiological and psychological challenges that scientists and astronauts must confront.

One of the most immediate effects of space travel is microgravity. In the absence of Earth's pull, muscles weaken and bones lose density, leading to conditions similar to accelerated aging. Astronauts must exercise rigorously to counteract these effects, yet even with precautions, long missions can leave lasting impacts on their physical health.

Another challenge is radiation exposure. Outside the protective shield of Earth's atmosphere and magnetic field, astronauts are vulnerable to cosmic rays and solar radiation. Prolonged exposure increases the risk of cancer and other illnesses, making radiation shielding one of the most critical aspects of spacecraft design.

The human body also struggles with fluid distribution in space. Without gravity, fluids shift toward the upper body, causing facial puffiness, vision problems, and increased pressure on the brain. These changes may seem minor at first, but over time they can



perfect cognitive performance and overall well-being.

Beyond the physical, space travel poses psychological challenges. Isolation, confinement, and the absence of natural rhythms like day and night can strain mental health. Astronauts must adapt to living in close quarters, often for months, with limited contact with family and friends. Maintaining morale and mental resilience becomes as important as physical fitness.

Looking ahead to missions to Mars and beyond, these challenges grow even more daunting. Journeys lasting

years will push the limits of human endurance. Scientists are exploring solutions ranging from advanced exercise regimes and medical monitoring to artificial gravity and improved shielding technologies.

Space travel is not just a test of engineering—it is a test of biology. Each mission teaches us more about the resilience and fragility of the human body. As humanity prepares for deeper exploration, the greatest frontier may not be the stars themselves, but the challenge of keeping our bodies and minds strong enough to reach them.

Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) Safety Technology: Driving Toward a Safer Future

The automobile industry is undergoing a quiet revolution, and at its center is Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) communication technology. This innovation allows cars to “talk” to each other on the road, sharing critical information in real time to prevent accidents and improve traffic flow. At its core, V2V technology uses wireless signals to transmit data such as speed, direction, and location between vehicles. Imagine two cars approaching an intersection from different directions. Even before the drivers see each other, their vehicles exchange information, alerting them to a potential collision. This split-second warning can make the difference between a safe stop and a devastating crash. The promise of V2V lies in its ability to reduce human error, which remains the leading cause of road accidents worldwide. By creating a network of connected vehicles, the system can anticipate risks far beyond



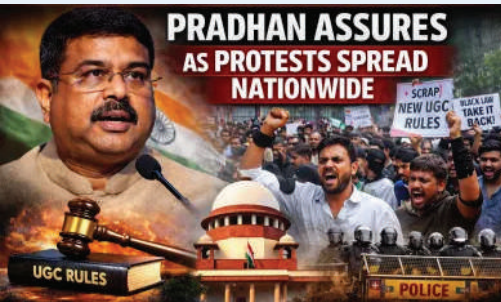
the driver's line of sight—whether it's a sudden brake ahead, a car hidden around a curve, or a vehicle merging unexpectedly. Beyond safety, V2V has broader implications for urban mobility. With cars constantly communicating, traffic management could become more efficient. Congestion might ease as vehicles coordinate lane changes and speed adjustments. Emergency services could benefit too, with ambulances and fire trucks signaling their presence to surrounding vehicles, clearing paths more quickly. However, challenges

remain. The technology requires widespread adoption to be effective, meaning both new and old vehicles must be equipped or retrofitted. Cybersecurity is another concern—ensuring that communication networks remain secure from hacking or misuse is critical. Policymakers and manufacturers will need to work hand in hand to set standards and build trust among consumers.

In many ways, V2V safety technology represents the next step toward autonomous driving. It is not about replacing the driver but about empowering them with information that no human senses could provide. As India and the world move toward smarter cities and connected infrastructure, V2V stands as a cornerstone of safer, more intelligent transportation.

The road ahead may still be long, but with vehicles learning to speak the same language, the journey promises to be far safer than ever before.

Protests Across Nationwide Called on February 1st 2026 Over UGC Regulations



The UGC Regulations 2026, issued on January 13, have triggered nationwide protests and a Bharat Bandh call on February 1, with critics alleging the rules are discriminatory and exclude general category students from protection. Several PILs have been filed in the Supreme Court, while the Union Education Ministry has said a clarification will be issued soon amid rising protests across major education centers.

Delhi Metro Gates, Roads To Be Closed For Beating Retreat Rehearsals

DELHI: The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) announced that the exit gates of Udyog Bhawan and Central Secretariat metro stations facing Rafi Marg will remain closed for four hours on January 29. The specific gates will remain closed from 2 pm to 6 pm. The DMRC on January 28 issued a statement informing about the restrictions at the two metro stations. The metro authorities said the decision has been taken due to security arrangements for the Beating Retreat Ceremony 2026.

Massive Avalanche Hits Kishtwar Valley In J&K Day After High-Intensity Snowstorm in Sonamarg

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: A massive avalanche hit the Kishtwar valley in Jammu and Kashmir a day after a high-intensity snowstorm impacted Sonamarg, triggering panic among residents in the remote Warwan valley area. The avalanche descended from higher reaches due to heavy snowfall, damaging grazing grounds and seasonal shelters. Authorities have issued advisories urging locals to stay away from avalanche-prone zones as severe weather continues. No injuries or casualties have been reported so far.

Western Disturbance to Bring Rain, Snowfall in North India This Weekend

A fresh Western Disturbance will impact the Western Himalayas from January 31 to February 2, bringing heavy rainfall and snowfall on February 1, according to the IMD. The system is also expected to cause light to moderate rain over northwest and central India, along with dense fog during mornings and nights across northwest, central, and eastern regions until February 2. In the past 24 hours, dense to very dense fog with visibility below 50 meters was reported in Punjab, Haryana, and West Uttar Pradesh, with fog also observed in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha. Cold to severe cold day conditions prevailed in Himachal Pradesh, while hailstorms were reported in isolated areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Delhi.

Chennai Power Cut on January 29: Shutdown in Multiple Areas Announced By TANGEDCO



CHENNAI: On January 29, the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO) has announced a scheduled power shutdown in multiple areas of Chennai from 9 am to 2 pm for maintenance work. Several localities such as Madhavaram and Vadaperumbakkam will experience electricity supply interruption, with power expected to be restored once the work is completed.

Tamil Nadu Weather Update: IMD Issues Rain Alert For These Coastal Districts Till Feb 2

TAMIL NADU: The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has issued a rain alert for coastal districts of Tamil Nadu through February 2, with showers likely to continue and possibly lead to lower temperatures and water-logging in key areas including Chennai. Residents are advised to expect rainfall and related disruptions over the next few days as weather systems bring moisture to the region, and authorities are cautioning people to stay updated with forecasts.

Bihar: Bomb Threat Email Triggers High Alert at Siwan Civil Court, Security Tightened

PATNA: On January 28 Panic gripped the administration in Bihar's Siwan after a bomb threat was received at the Siwan Civil Court via an unknown email ID, warning that the court premises would be blown up by 12 p.m. Following the threat, the district administration and police swung into action, placing the entire area on high alert. Considering the gravity of the situation, Siwan Superintendent of Police (SP) Puran Kumar Jha and District Magistrate Vivek Ranjan Maitreya reached the court premises and personally monitored the security arrangements.

19 People, Including 4 Policemen, Injured In Clash With Cops During Saraswati Idols Immersion In Ramgarh

JHARKHAND: A violent clash broke out during a Saraswati idol immersion procession in Ramgarh district, Jharkhand, leading to stone-pelting between a group of locals and the police. The incident occurred as authorities tried to control the crowd, resulting in at least 19 people being injured, including 4 policemen, and tension in the area. Police have arrested several people and filed FIRs against many involved to restore order and prevent further violence.

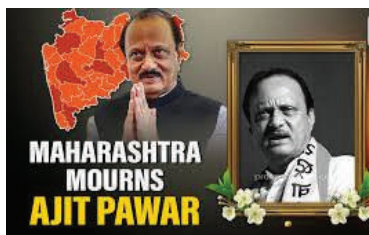


Pune Rickshaw Drivers to Halt Services to Pay Tribute to Ajit Pawar On January 29

PUNE: The decision to suspend auto-rickshaw services for the day has been taken unanimously by the Pune District Auto-Rickshaw Drivers-Owners Association and all auto-rickshaw unions in Pune city, as a mark of respect and to offer a heartfelt tribute to Ajit Pawar. All auto-rickshaw services will remain shut from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm on January 29.

Maharashtra Declares Three-Day Mourning on Passing of Deputy CM Ajit Pawar

MAHARASHTRA: Deputy Chief Minister Ajit Pawar has died in a plane crash, prompting the Maharashtra government to declare a three day state mourning from January 28 to January 30, 2026. As part of the observance, schools across Maharashtra were closed on January 28 and the national flag will be flown at half mast, though regular operations are expected to resume after the mourning period. The announcement reflects widespread grief across the state following the tragic loss of the senior political leader.



will be flown at half mast, though regular operations are expected to resume after the mourning period. The announcement reflects widespread grief across the state following the tragic loss of the senior political leader.

New Traffic Rules in Mumbai to Cut Congestion from February 1

MUMBAI: Mumbai Traffic Police will ban heavy vehicles from entering the city during peak hours starting February 1 to reduce congestion and improve road safety. Heavy vehicles will be restricted from 8 am–11 am and 5 pm–9 pm, while South Mumbai will have stricter rules, banning all heavy vehicles from 7 am to 12 midnight, except those carrying essential goods. Entry in South Mumbai will be allowed only between 12 midnight and 7 am.

Bomb Threat Triggers Security Alert At Ahmedabad Rural Court

AHMEDABAD: An anonymous bomb threat received at the Ahmedabad Rural Court on 28 January 2026 triggered panic and a major security alert, with fire department vehicles, police and emergency teams rushing to the site to conduct thorough searches of courtrooms, parking areas and sensitive spots; many lawyers, litigants and staff were evacuated as a precaution, and while authorities are trying to trace the source of the threat and investigate who is responsible, no suspicious device has been found so far and strict security protocols continue to be followed.

Mumbai Traffic Advisory: Heavy Vehicles Restricted On Borivali East Roads For Three Months



MUMBAI: To ease traffic congestion and reduce the risk of accidents, the Mumbai Traffic Police have imposed temporary restrictions on the movement of heavy vehicles and private water tankers on select narrow roads in Borivali East. The decision was announced through a notification issued on Wednesday by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Western Suburbs. The restrictions will remain in force on a trial basis for three months, till April 28.

Nifty Above 25,300, Sensex Surges 487 Pts as Metals, Media, Oil & Gas Rally

Indian equity indices ended on strong note with Nifty above 25,300 on January 28. At close, the Sensex was up 487.20 points or 0.60 percent at 82,344.68, and the Nifty was up 167.35 points or 0.66 percent at 25,342.75.

Measles Cases in South Carolina Rise by 89 To 789, State Health Department Says

UNITED STATES: Measles cases in South Carolina have risen by 89 to a total of 789 confirmed infections, marking one of the largest states level outbreaks in recent U.S. history. The outbreak, which started in October and is mainly centered in Greenville and Spartanburg counties, could last for weeks or months due to lagging vaccination rates, health officials warned. More than 550 people are in quarantine, and a small number are in isolation, with many cases linked to unvaccinated individuals



Nipah Virus Fears Trigger Airport Checks Across Asia After India Confirms Two Cases



BANGKOK/SINGAPORE: India has confirmed two cases of the deadly Nipah virus in West Bengal that were detected since late December. In response, several Asian countries including Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, Nepal and China have stepped up airport screenings, health surveillance and travel check to prevent any possible spread, although no cases have been reported outside India. Indian officials say the outbreak is under timely containment with ongoing monitoring and precautionary public health measures in place.

Silver Glitters To Record Rs 3.85 Lakh/Kg; Gold Storms Rs 1.71 Lakh/10g

Silver prices in India hit a record high of ₹3.85 lakh per kg as demand stayed strong, while gold climbed to a fresh peak of ₹1.71 lakh per 10 grams in bullion markets on January 28, 2026. The rally was driven by weaker US dollar trends, strong global buying, and safe haven demand amid geopolitical and economic uncertainties. Both metals have continued rising, marking sustained bullish momentum in the precious metals market.

Further Rain Warnings Issued for Ireland as Clean Up Under Way at Flood-Hit Town

IRELAND: New rain warnings have been issued as communities hit by heavy flooding earlier in the week assess the damage. Met Eireann has issued a Status Yellow rain warning for counties Dublin, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Wicklow, and Waterford which will be in effect all day January 29. The Irish forecaster warned that heavy rain, combined with saturated grounds and high river levels, could lead to more flooding.

Deadly Winter Storm Grips US As Deep Freeze Continues, Hudson River Fills with Ice



UNITED STATES: A severe winter storm sweeping from the Deep South to the Northeast US has caused at least 38 deaths, widespread power outages, and major travel disruptions. The storm brought heavy snow, freezing rain, and extreme cold, with fatalities linked to hypothermia, accidents, carbon monoxide poisoning, and snow removal injuries.

Best Practices

Centre for CSR & Sustainability Excellence



As India shifts gears of development and strives to transform itself from an emerging economy to a developed one, the burden of growing disparity between industrial profits and overall human development index continues to become a hurdle. Mrs. Stuti Bhushan CEO - Aayam, Chairman - Centre for CSR & Sustainability Excellence Yet favorably, with the new Companies Act in place, profit-making corporations now have an opportunity to play an instrumental role to overcome the social development concerns. "What we take from the community, we must give back to it.' Today, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is no longer a matter of mandate, but an affair of commitment that companies behold towards the society at large.

It marks the best time for social interventions to take place, and an opportunity for the country to create a sustainable future for our youth. Evidently, India has emerged as the country with the youngest population with 65% below the age of 35. The CSR mandate is a trigger for the private sectors and gives a chance to contribute towards social welfare.

The Programme implementation under CSR mandate, requires close coordination between the government, civil society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders. Seemingly, a corporation's social responsibility cannot be limited to allocating fund or just introducing a project, the focus on Social Impact is equally important with a timely social audit. Since the year 2022, our organization is thoroughly working in the social development sector and has fairly

understood the various complexities that exist in the socio-economic paradigm of the world's largest democracy. We are effective in revamping the entire value chain of social interventions by studying the ground-level needs. Owing to our thorough understanding, our organisation is proficient to translate opportunities into intended positive outcomes through enduring partnerships among businesses and civicbodies. At Aayam, we realise the approach towards addressing the social challenges with cost-effectiveness and time-orientation. Certainly, there is an immense growth potential in this sector, both quantitatively and qualitatively. What



is important is that the commitment, even if they are minuscule, are undertaken and directed towards a positive and realistic impact which is contributions of women in our society. As we reflect on the progress, we have made towards gender equality, we must also recognize the challenges that still exist. One of the most significant challenges facing women is access to healthcare & It is crucial. AAYAM prioritize the health and well-being of women, particularly those from marginalized communities. This includes ensuring access to reproductive health services, maternal healthcare, and addressing the high rates of gender-based violence that affect women's physical and mental health.

Moreover, AAYAM must focus on providing women with opportunities to build sustainable livelihoods. Women are often underrepresented in the workforce and face wage discrimination, making it difficult for them to support themselves and their families. AAYAM must strive to create an environment that empowers women to pursue their career aspirations, whether it is through entrepreneurship or by working in traditional industries.

In addition to healthcare and livelihood, education is another critical area where women face challenges. Ensuring access to education for women is not only a matter of basic human rights but also essential for their economic and social empowerment. We must work towards providing quality education to women and girls, particularly in marginalized communities, to break the cycle of poverty and enable them to make informed decisions about their lives.

In conclusion, let us renew our commitment to achieving gender equality in all spheres of life. We must work together to remove barriers and create a world where women can live healthy, prosperous, and fulfilling lives. We owe it to the women in our lives, and we owe it to ourselves as a society.



आयाम परिवर्तन

एक नई पहचान

Reg.No-1872/2023-24, Pan. No-AAKTA4592K, IN-DL65535473656518V

आयाम परिवर्तन और यशोदा हॉस्पिटल ने निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य जांच शिविर का सफल आयोजन किया

आयाम परिवर्तन ने दिव्यांग बच्चों को बॉट कैंबल, कौशल सॉल्वन कार्यालया का आयोजन किया

बच्चों को शिक्षा के माध्यम से जागरूक करने के लिए आयाम परिवर्तन ने 'बच्चों के लिए' नामक पुस्तक का शुभारंभ किया

आयाम परिवर्तन ने 'बच्चों के लिए' नामक पुस्तक का शुभारंभ किया

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आयाम परिवर्तन ने गाजियाबाद में 27 सितंबर को अपना स्थापना दिवस मनाया

संबंधों का पौधा प्रेम रूपी खाद से ही पनपता है: प्रवीण बत्रा

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राजनगर एक्सटेंशन में शत प्रतिशत मतदान को लेकर स्वयंसेवियों को दी अलग अलग टावर को दी जिम्मेदारी: प्रवीण बत्रा, स्तुति भूषण

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