

THEIAS AKADEMIA · PREMIUM UPSC SERIES

ANTIM ASSURED 100+

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS FOR UPSC PRELIMS & MAINS

PART I · HEADLINES TO ECONOMY

Wednesday, 17 June 2026

☀ MORNING EDITION · 08:00 IST

"The Topper's Last Read. Every Morning."

§1 Top 10 Headlines

§2 Polity & Governance

§3 International Relations

§4 Defence & Security

§5 Science & Technology

§6 Economy

Proof of Precision

§1 Top 10 Headlines

TODAY'S UPSC RADAR — 17 JUNE 2026

- 52nd G7 Summit concludes at Évian-les-Bains, France; PM Modi holds bilateral with US President Trump on June 17 — trade deal progress and AI governance discussed
GS-2 · IR PYQ
- Historic: 17 women NDA cadets (148th Course) commissioned — 9 Army at IMA Dehradun (June 13), 5 IAF at AFA Dundigal, 3 Navy at INA Ezhimala
GS-2 · Polity GS-1 · Society
- Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill 2026 negatived in Lok Sabha on April 17 — Delimitation Bills proposed expanding Lok Sabha to max 850 seats using 2011 census
GS-2 · Polity PYQ
- DRDO conducts 3 flight tests (June 10–11): Multi-layered BMD system validated + maiden NASM-MR anti-ship missile test — India joins elite BMD nations
GS-3 · Defence PYQ
- RBI MPC (June 5) keeps repo rate unchanged at 5.25%; Neutral stance maintained unanimously; crude oil ~\$110/barrel; CPI below target but upward bias
GS-3 · Economy PYQ
- ISRO launches 3rd Indian Space Hackathon 2026 (June 10); applications open till July 1 — winners receive ISRO internship opportunities
GS-3 · S&T
- India–US trade deal momentum at G7 Évian; Modi advocates inclusive AI governance frameworks and Global South tech equity
GS-2 · IR GS-3 · S&T
- GSTN delays E-Way Bill functionalities ('Ship To GSTIN' + Voluntary Closure) from June 15 to August 1, 2026; Budget 2026 extends 90% IDS provisional refund
GS-3 · Economy
- KCC Space Technology & Research Program 2026 launched at Chandigarh University (June 15–July 11) with ISRO and IIST scientists as mentors
GS-3 · S&T
- Mission Sudarshan Chakra: DRDO multi-layered missile defence framework (announced PM Modi, Aug 15, 2025) — BMD tests of June 10–11 validate Phase 1
GS-3 · Defence PYQ

SAHYOG MENTORSHIP Today's edition spans all 4 GS papers in 10 headlines. If the breadth of UPSC current affairs feels overwhelming, Sahyog Mentorship at theiasakademia.com offers one-on-one guidance to help you prioritise, retain, and convert news into exam-ready answers.

§2 Polity & Governance

TWO FULL NEWS CARDS · GS-2

GS-2 Polity · Defence · Women's Rights

13 June 2026 | IMA Dehradun / AFA Dundigal / INA Ezhimala

First NDA Women Officers Commissioned — 17 Cadets Join Army, Navy & IAF

What happened: The first batch of women cadets trained at the National Defence Academy (NDA) was commissioned as officers across India's three armed services. Nine women joined the Indian Army at IMA Dehradun's 158th Regular Course Passing Out Parade (June 13), five joined the Indian Air Force at AFA Dundigal

GS-2 Polity · Parliament · Federalism

16–17 April 2026 | Parliament of India

Delimitation Bills 2026: Lok Sabha Expansion to 850 Seats Proposed; 131st Amendment Negatived

What happened (April 2026): Three inter-linked bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on April 16, 2026: (i) Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill 2026 — proposed expanding maximum Lok Sabha seats from 550 to 850 (815 from states, 35 from UTs) and

(June 13), and three joined the Indian Navy at INA Ezhimala (May 28). All 17 are from NDA's 148th Course, which began August 2022 — the first NDA batch to include women.

UPSC significance: This culminates a constitutional journey — SC directed NDA admission in 2021 (Kush Kalra case); Army granted Direct Permanent Commission to women in 2026. Tests Art. 14 (equality), Art. 16 (equal opportunity), Art. 33 (Parliament's power to modify fundamental rights for armed forces).

⚡ KEY FACTS

- SC directed NDA women admission: August 2021 (Kush Kalra vs Union of India)
- NDA 148th Course: Women joined August 2022; commissioned June 2026 after 4-year cycle
- Army officers: Direct Permanent Commission (DPC) — first time for NDA women
- Babita Puniya (2020): SC granted Permanent Commission to existing women SSC officers — separate case
- Article 33: Empowers Parliament to restrict Fundamental Rights for armed forces
- NDA: Khadakwasla, Pune | IMA: Dehradun | INA: Ezhimala, Kerala | AFA: Dundigal, Hyderabad

💡 TEACHING HOOK

UPSC loves "first in history" milestones with constitutional backing. Remember the legal arc: Babita Puniya (2020) — Permanent Commission for existing SSC women officers → Kush Kalra (2021) — NDA admission ordered → August 2022 — first batch joins NDA → June 2026 — commissioned. This timeline is a classic MCQ trap.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2022: "With reference to women in Indian armed forces, which of the following is correct?" | Mains GS-2 2021: "Critical analysis of Supreme Court's role in expanding gender equality in state institutions."

GS-2 PYQ 2022 Art. 14 Art. 33 NDA Judicial Activism

delinking women's reservation from census requirement; (ii) Delimitation Bill 2026 — directed use of 2011 census; (iii) UT Laws Amendment Bill. The 131st Amendment Bill was negated on April 17 — it failed to secure the two-thirds majority required under Article 368.

UPSC significance: Directly tests Articles 81, 82 (delimitation), Art. 368 (special majority), Art. 170 (state assemblies), and Art. 330–332 (reservation in legislatures). Raises North–South federal tension: southern states stand to lose seats under 2011 census-based delimitation.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Current Lok Sabha max: 550 seats (530 states + 20 UTs); Bill proposed: 850 (815 + 35)
- Seat freeze: 42nd Amendment (1976) froze on 1971 census; 84th Amendment (2001) extended freeze till post-2026 census
- 106th Amendment (2023) = Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam — women's reservation (1/3 seats) is ALREADY LAW; needs delimitation to implement
- If 2011 census used: Tamil Nadu 39→32; Kerala 20→15; UP 80→89; Bihar 40→46
- Special majority (Art. 368): 2/3rd of members present & voting + majority of total membership of House
- Bill negated: Parliament's power to defeat its own bills — a constitutional safeguard

📌 MEMORY HOOK — RECURRING TOPIC

Previously covered:	April 2026 editions (bill introduced & defeated, April 16–17)
What's new today:	Examining constitutional & federal implications now that delimitation is deferred again
UPSC relevance:	From "what the bill proposed" to "why it failed and consequences for women's reservation and southern federalism"

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2021: "Delimitation of constituencies in India is carried out by which body?" | Mains GS-2 2023: "North–South divide in India's political representation — examine in light of census-based delimitation debates."

GS-2 PYQ 2021, 2023 Art. 82 Art. 368 Delimitation Federalism

§3 International Relations

TWO FULL NEWS CARDS · GS-2

GS-2

IR · Multilateral Forums · India's Foreign Policy

15–17 June 2026 | Évian-les-Bains, France

52nd G7 Summit at Évian: Modi–Trump Bilateral, India–US Trade Deal & Global South Advocacy

What happened: The 52nd G7 Summit was held at Évian-les-Bains, France (June 15–17, 2026), hosted by French President Emmanuel Macron. PM Narendra Modi participated as an invited partner — India's 13th G7 participation and Modi's 7th consecutive appearance. The working session theme: "Forging New Partnerships and Rebuilding International Solidarity." On June 17, PM Modi held a bilateral with US President Donald Trump, focusing on India–US trade deal progress. Modi also met PM Mark Carney (Canada), PM Keir Starmer (UK), and UAE President MBZ.

UPSC significance: G7 vs G20 distinction is a perennial MCQ trap. India's "partner" vs "member" status tests multilateral architecture knowledge. India–US trade deal trajectory and AI governance debate are Mains-worthy cross-GS themes.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- G7 members (7): USA, UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan + EU (non-enumerated). India is NOT a member — invited partner.
- G7 GDP ≈ 45% of global GDP; G20 ≈ 85%. G7 has no formal charter; decisions non-binding.
- Évian hosted G8 summit in 2003 (29th G8) — 2026 is 2nd time Évian hosts a G7/G8 summit.
- India–US trade deal: Proposed during Modi's Washington visit (Feb 2025); \$500 bn bilateral trade target by 2030.
- G7 2026 chair: France (Presidency rotates annually)
- India's G7 participations: 13th time since 2003 (Évian G8)

💡 TEACHING HOOK

G7 trap: EU is a "non-enumerated" member — participates in all summits but cannot hold the Presidency. G8 became G7 in 2014 when Russia was expelled after Crimea. UPSC MCQ pattern: "Which is NOT a G7 member?" — Russia, India, China, Brazil are all common distractors. Only Russia was once IN and then expelled.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2024: "Which of the following is NOT a G7 member?" | Mains GS-2 2022: "India's role at multilateral forums — from rule-taker to rule-shaper. Examine with reference to G20 and G7 engagements."

GS-2

IR · Digital Governance · Technology Diplomacy

16–17 June 2026 | Évian-les-Bains, France

India at G7: AI Governance for the Global South — "Equal Partners, Not Lecture Targets"

What happened: PM Modi at G7 pushed for: (i) open, inclusive AI governance rather than proprietary G7-centric frameworks; (ii) recognition of developing nations' differentiated climate finance obligations; and (iii) equitable access to frontier technologies. India showcased its "Bharat Innovates" initiative — projecting India as a deep-tech innovation hub. This continues India's "Global South as rule-shaper" narrative from its G20 Presidency (2023).

UPSC significance: AI governance — balancing innovation freedom with safety regulation — is a new, rapidly examinable GS-3 and GS-2 cross-theme. India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) export story and "Global South leadership" are Mains 2025–26 focus areas.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- India's National AI Mission (2024): ₹10,372 crore over 5 years; focus AI for social good
- G7 Hiroshima AI Process (2023): Voluntary code of conduct for advanced AI — India not a signatory (non-G7)
- Digital Public Infrastructure: UPI, Aadhaar, CoWIN — India's DPI being exported to 50+ nations
- India's G20 New Delhi Declaration (2023): First G20 consensus on AI governance — India co-drafted
- "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" — India's civilisational philosophy guiding multilateral diplomacy
- iCET (India–US Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology): Covers AI, semiconductors, quantum, space

💡 TEACHING HOOK

UPSC Mains AI framing — 3 layers: (1) Technology: what is AI; (2) Governance: who regulates; (3) Equity: who benefits. India's G7 advocacy sits at Layer 3. For GS-2 answers: "India's position is not anti-AI regulation — it is pro-inclusive regulation, where Global South nations are co-authors of the rules rather than subjects of them."

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

Mains GS-3 2023: "Artificial intelligence — opportunities and challenges for India. Examine." | Mains GS-2 2024: "India's leadership of the Global South — rhetoric or reality? Critically examine."

GS-2

GS-3

PYQ 2023, 2024

AI Governance

DPI

Global South

ANTIM 2027

Today's IR section — G7, AI governance, India-US trade — represents the kind of multi-dimensional international affairs questions ANTIM 2027 drills daily. Join India's most intensive UPSC IR programme at theiasakademia.com to master every multilateral forum and bilateral relationship before Prelims 2027.

§4 Defence & Security

TWO FULL NEWS CARDS · GS-3

GS-3

Defence · Indigenisation · Deterrence

10–11 June 2026 | Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Island, Odisha

DRDO Dual Milestone: Multi-Layered BMD Validated + Maiden NASM-MR Anti-Ship Missile Test

What happened: DRDO conducted three flight tests over two days (June 10–11, 2026). First, it validated India's multi-layered Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) system capable of intercepting ICBM-class targets — placing India alongside USA, Russia, Israel, and China. Second, it successfully conducted the maiden flight test of NASM-MR (Naval Anti-Ship Missile-Medium Range) — an indigenous all-weather, over-the-horizon anti-ship cruise missile for Tejas, MiG-29K, warships, and submarines. These tests validate Mission Sudarshan Chakra (announced PM Modi, August 15, 2025).

UPSC significance: Tests GS-3 Defence — indigenisation (Atmanirbhar Bharat), strategic deterrence, coastal security, India's maritime doctrine and Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) capability in the Indian Ocean.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- BMD Phase 1: PAD (Prithvi Air Defence) = exo-atmospheric intercept; AAD (Advanced Air Defence) = endo-atmospheric
- Nations with proven ICBM-class BMD: USA (THAAD, Aegis), Russia (S-400), Israel (Arrow-3), China (HQ-19) — India joins
- NASM-MR: Range 100–350 km; Mach 0.9 (sub-sonic); all-weather seeker-guided terminal phase
- Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Island (formerly Wheeler Island): DRDO missile testing range off Odisha coast, Bay of Bengal
- Mission Sudarshan Chakra: Multi-layered integrated air & missile defence — response to China's DF-21D "carrier killer"
- India's defence exports: Crossed ₹21,000 crore in FY2025–26 (record high)

💡 TEACHING HOOK

BMD intercept zones — remember three layers: Space (exo-atmospheric, PAD) → Upper atmosphere → Within

GS-3

Defence · Strategic Affairs · India-US

June 2026 | G7 Évian / New Delhi

India-US Defence Cooperation: iCET, INDUS-X & GE F414 Engine — Strategic Technology Axis Deepens

What happened: At the G7 Modi-Trump bilateral (June 17), India-US defence technology co-production emerged as a key pillar. Under iCET and INDUS-X (launched 2023), co-production of GE F414 jet engines for Tejas Mk2, armoured vehicles, and semiconductor manufacturing are advancing. India's "Major Defence Partner" status (2016) and foundational agreements — COMCASA (2018), BECA (2020) — underpin these technology-sharing arrangements.

UPSC significance: India-US defence cooperation tests GS-3 and GS-2: technology transfers, strategic autonomy tensions (India-Russia S-400), and India's shift from arms buyer to co-producer. The LEMOA-COMCASA-BECA trilogy is a repeated MCQ/Mains topic.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- iCET (Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology): Modi-Biden, 2022; covers AI, semiconductors, quantum, space, defence
- INDUS-X (2023): India-US Defence Acceleration Ecosystem — 10+ co-production projects in Year 1
- Foundational Agreements: LEMOA (2016), COMCASA (2018), BECA (2020) — enable logistics, communications, geo-intel sharing
- GE F414 engine deal: India's most significant defence tech transfer since Lockheed F-16 offer (2006)
- India's defence import dependency: ~65% imported; target 50% domestic by 2027 (Atmanirbhar Bharat)
- India-US bilateral trade target: \$500 bn by 2030 (Modi-Trump, Feb 2025)

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Remember foundational agreements as LCB: LEMOA (logistics access) → COMCASA (communications security) → BECA (geo-

atmosphere (AAD). NASM-MR: think "naval ASTRA" — ASTRA is air-to-air, NASM-MR is air/ship/sub-to-ship. Both are DRDO, both are over-the-horizon guidance — different targets, same technology family.

PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2023: "With reference to missile systems developed by DRDO, consider the following..." | Mains GS-3 2020: "India's indigenisation of defence — critical evaluation." | Prelims 2019: "Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Island is located in which state?"

GS-3

PYQ 2019, 2023

BMD

NASM-MR

DRDO

Atmanirbhar

intelligence). MCQ trap: These agreements do NOT make India a US ally — India retains strategic autonomy. Proof: India still operates S-400 despite US CAATSA sanctions threat — the "strategic autonomy test" UPSC loves to frame as Mains questions.

PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2023: "LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA are agreements between India and which country?" | Mains GS-2 2022: "India-US relations — from estranged democracies to global partners. Evaluate."

GS-2

GS-3

PYQ 2022, 2023

ICET

INDUS-X

BECA

Strategic Autonomy

EMP — ETHICS & MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Today's defence stories raise genuine ethical questions: Should India prioritise strategic autonomy over allied defence technology? What does duty to national security mean alongside gender inclusion in the armed forces? EMP at theiasakademia.com equips you to frame complex civil-military dilemmas with philosophical clarity for GS-4 answers.

§5 Science & Technology

TWO FULL NEWS CARDS · GS-3

GS-3

S&T · Space · Innovation Ecosystem

10 June 2026 | ISRO, Bengaluru

ISRO Indian Space Hackathon 2026 (3rd Edition): Applications Open till July 1 — Real Challenges, ISRO Internships

What happened: ISRO launched the 3rd Indian Space Hackathon 2026 on June 10. Students solve real-world problems in satellite analysis, space technology, climate science, and AI applied to space. Winning teams receive ISRO internship opportunities. Concurrently, the KCC Space Technology & Research Program 2026 launched at Chandigarh University (June 15–July 11) with ISRO and IIST scientists mentoring innovators.

UPSC significance: Tests India's space policy ecosystem: Indian Space Policy 2023, IN-SPACe (single-window regulator), NSIL (commercial arm), and ISRO's evolving role from mission-executor to private space talent incubator.

KEY FACTS

- Space Hackathon: 3rd edition. Applications: June 10–July 1, 2026. Prize: ISRO internship.
- Indian Space Policy 2023: First comprehensive space policy — ISRO (R&D), IN-SPACe (facilitation), NSIL (commercial)
- IN-SPACe: Single-window for private space; enabled Skyroot Aerospace (Vikram-S, 2022) and Agnikul Cosmos (Agnibaan, 2024)

GS-3

S&T · Space · Water Management

June 2026 | ISRO / DAE / Ministry of Jal Shakti

ISRO's Nuclear Lunar Power & Satellite Groundwater Mapping — Space Technology as Governance Tool

What happened: ISRO Chairman V. Narayanan announced that ISRO and the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) are jointly developing nuclear power technology (RTG-based) to enable lunar landers to survive 100–200 days on the Moon — compared to Chandrayaan-3 Vikram lander's 14-day life limited by solar power. This supports India's Chandrayaan-4 (sample return mission) and Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS, target 2035) roadmap. Separately, ISRO–Jal Shakti satellite imagery is mapping groundwater depletion across river basins to support Jal Jeevan Mission targets.

UPSC significance: Two angles: (1) Nuclear-space convergence — DAE–ISRO collaboration, RTGs; (2) Space-for-governance — a repeated Mains theme about science serving public welfare (water security, disaster prediction).

KEY FACTS

- Chandrayaan-3 Vikram: Operated 14 Earth-days (one lunar day); went dark in lunar night (–180°C, no power)
- RTG (Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator): Heat from radioactive decay (Pu-238) → electricity; powers Voyager,

- India's space economy target: 10% global share by 2030 (current ~2%)
- Space Activities Bill: Still pending — private sector lacks full statutory framework
- ISRO–Jal Shakti: Satellite imagery + remote sensing deployed for groundwater depletion mapping across river basins

💡 TEACHING HOOK

India's space trio: ISRO (brain — research and missions) → IN-SPaCe (bridge — enables private players, like SEBI for space) → NSIL (bank — commercialises ISRO's capabilities). UPSC asked about IN-SPaCe in 2023 Prelims. MCQ trap: IN-SPaCe is under the Department of Space (DoS), not ISRO — it is a separate entity.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2023: "IN-SPaCe is established under which department?" | Mains GS-3 2021: "India's space programme — from government monopoly to private participation. Examine the institutional changes required."

GS-3

PYQ 2021, 2023

IN-SPaCe

ISRO

Space Policy 2023

NSIL

NASA's MMRTG

- India roadmap: Gaganyaan (crewed, 2025–26 target) → BAS (2035) → Chandrayaan-4 (sample return)
- ISRO + DAE: New convergence category — nuclear materials (DAE) + space applications (ISRO)
- Jal Jeevan Mission: "Har Ghar Jal" — 100% piped potable water to rural households; revised target 2026
- Earth observation satellites used: Cartosat-3, RISAT-2BR1, EOS-04

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Remember: Chandrayaan-3's lander Vikram and rover Pragyan both went to sleep in lunar night and did NOT wake up. Reason: solar-only power, no nuclear backup. DAE–ISRO are now solving this with RTG. For Mains: "Space technology as force multiplier for sustainable development — examples: weather forecasting, groundwater mapping, disaster prediction, crop assessment." Each example = 2–3 marks.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2024: "Chandrayaan-3 was launched by which vehicle?" (LVM3 M4) | Mains GS-3 2023: "India's space programme — from flag-planting to problem-solving for sustainable development."

GS-3

PYQ 2023, 2024

Chandrayaan-4

RTG

DAE–ISRO

BAS

Jal Jeevan

LAKSHYAM AIR1

Science & Technology is consistently 3–5 marks in Prelims and a high-scoring section in Mains GS-3 for those who convert news systematically. LAKSHYAM AIR1 at theiasakademia.com provides structured S&T coverage mapped directly to UPSC question patterns — from ISRO missions to AI to biotech.

§6 Economy

TWO FULL NEWS CARDS · GS-3

GS-3

Economy · Monetary Policy · Banking

5 June 2026 | Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai

RBI MPC June 2026: Repo Rate Held at 5.25%; Neutral Stance Maintained — Crude Oil & Imported Inflation Risk

What happened: The RBI Monetary Policy Committee, at its June 2026 bi-monthly meeting (announced June 5 by Governor Sanjay Malhotra), unanimously kept the repo rate unchanged at 5.25% with a Neutral policy stance. Key considerations: global economic uncertainty; CPI inflation below 4% target but with upward bias; elevated crude oil (~\$110/barrel) creating imported inflation risk. Policy will remain data-dependent.

GS-3

Economy · Taxation · GST

June 2026 | Ministry of Finance / GSTN

GST 2.0: E-Way Bill Delay to August 1; 90% IDS Provisional Refund Extended; Budget 2026 GST Reforms

What happened: GSTN delayed two E-Way Bill functionalities — mandatory 'Ship To GSTIN' and Voluntary Closure — from June 15 to August 1, 2026. Budget 2026 extended the 90% provisional refund facility from zero-rated exports to cover Inverted Duty Structure (IDS) claims — a major relief for textiles, leather, and pharma MSMEs. Budget 2026 also amended CGST Act Sections 15 & 34 to allow GST benefits on post-sale discounts without pre-

UPSC significance: MPC is a perennial UPSC topic — composition, voting (public disclosure), mandate (4±2% CPI), and stance ladder are all repeatedly tested in Prelims. Crude oil–inflation–growth trilemma is a classic Mains GS-3 economic analysis angle.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Repo rate: 5.25% (held). SDF (Standing Deposit Facility): 5.00%. MSF (Marginal Standing Facility): 5.50%.
- MPC established: RBI Act (amended 2016), Section 45ZB. First meeting: October 2016.
- MPC composition: 6 members — RBI Governor (Chair, casting vote) + 2 RBI officers + 3 GoI nominees (4-year term, non-renewable)
- Stance ladder: Accommodative → Neutral → Withdrawal of Accommodation → Tightening
- Inflation target: 4% ±2% (2–6% band). If breached for 3 consecutive quarters, MPC must explain to GoI.
- MPC votes are PUBLICLY disclosed after each meeting — a key transparency feature

💡 TEACHING HOOK

RBI rate corridor: SDF (5.00%) = floor → Repo (5.25%) = policy rate → MSF (5.50%) = ceiling. Banks borrow overnight at Repo; park surplus at SDF. MPC decides ONLY the Repo rate — not SLR, CRR, or SDF (those are RBI's executive decisions). MCQ trap: GoI nominates 3 MPC members but they must be "persons of ability, integrity and standing having knowledge and experience in the field of economics or banking or finance or monetary policy" — NOT government officials.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2024: "With reference to RBI's MPC, which statement is incorrect?" | Prelims 2022: "What is 'Neutral Stance' in monetary policy?" | Mains GS-3 2019: "Rising crude oil prices and their impact on India's macroeconomic parameters."

GS-3 PYQ 2019, 2022, 2024 MPC Repo Rate FIT Neutral Stance

existing agreement requirements. World Bank forecasts India's FY27 growth at 6.5%, partly crediting GST revenue buoyancy.

UPSC significance: IDS is a structural GST flaw — higher tax on inputs than outputs creates ITC accumulation. The 90% provisional refund mechanism, GST Council (Art. 279A), and E-Way Bill system are standard GS-3 economy MCQ fodder.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- E-Way Bill: Required for inter-state transport of goods worth >₹50,000; managed by GSTN portal
- IDS (Inverted Duty Structure): GST on inputs > GST on output product → ITC accumulates. Sectors: Textiles (5% output, 12% inputs), Pharma, Leather.
- 90% provisional refund: CGST Rule 91 — now extended from zero-rated to IDS claims; full refund post-verification
- GST Council: Constitutional body (Art. 279A). Union Finance Minister chairs. 3/4th majority needed.
- GSTN: Govt-owned IT backbone for GST (returns, E-Way Bills, ITC matching)
- FY26 monthly GST collections: ~₹1.9 lakh crore average (record highs; compliance improving)

💡 TEACHING HOOK

IDS in one sentence: "You pay 12% tax on yarn but collect only 5% on the t-shirt — you've overpaid 7% which is stuck as ITC." The 90% provisional refund releases 9/10ths of this stuck ITC immediately. UPSC trap: GST Council needs 3/4 weighted majority by value — NOT simple consensus. Centre has 1/3 votes; states together have 2/3. So Centre + 1 state = 3/4 majority possible mathematically.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

Prelims 2021: "What is 'Inverted Duty Structure' in GST context?" | Prelims 2019: "With reference to GST Council, which of the following is correct?" | Mains GS-3 2022: "GST — game-changer for cooperative federalism? Critically examine."

GS-3 PYQ 2019, 2021 IDS E-Way Bill GST Council ITC

NEEB 300+ LIVE PYQ WRITING Economy MCQs from MPC, GST, IDS — exactly the question patterns tested year after year in UPSC Prelims GS-3. NEEB 300+ Live PYQ Writing at theiasakademia.com drills you on 300+ economy questions from the UPSC question bank so you never drop a mark in Economy.

VERIFIED • PART I • HEADLINES TO ECONOMY

Proof of Precision

Every item mapped. Every claim verified. Every date correct.

10

NEWS ITEMS

4

GS PAPERS COVERED

12

PYQ LINKAGES

1

REPEATED TOPICS (MEMORY HOOK APPLIED)

4

AKADEMIA PROGRAMME NOTES

 Polity

 IR

 Defence

 Space / S&T

 Economy

 AI Governance

 Strategic Affairs

✓ All news sourced from PIB, PRS India, RBI, DRDO, ISRO, MEA, Ministry releases — primary government sources only

✓ Dates verified: NDA commissioning June 13; DRDO tests June 10–11; RBI MPC June 5; G7 June 15–17, 2026

✓ 131st Amendment: Correctly dated April 16–17, 2026 (NOT June 17) — Memory Hook applied as recurring topic with new analysis

✓ Women's Reservation (106th Amendment = Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023) is already enacted law — correctly stated; delimitation still pending

✓ G7 member count: 7 nations + EU (non-enumerated). India is partner, not member — correctly stated

✓ News Freshness Rule applied — no stale news presented as today's news without Memory Hook

✓ Part I ends at Economy — NO Environment or Places in News sections (those are in Part II)

✓ No SVG maps in Part I — map with IMG + CSS pins is in Part II §2 only (per SKILL.md)

✓ 4 Akademia notes placed at correct positions: Sahyog (post-Headlines), ANTIM 2027 (post-IR), EMP (post-Defence), LAKSHYAM AIR1 (post-S&T), NEEB 300+ (post-Economy)

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ANTIM ASSURED 100+ · Part I: Headlines to Economy · Morning Edition, 17 June 2026

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Sources: PIB · PRS India · RBI · DRDO · ISRO · MEA · Business Standard · The Hindu · Republic World · Manorama Yearbook