



Daily PIB Summary

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1. RAJYA SABHA CHAIRMAN'S RULING ON PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE



- The Chairman issued a ruling on **procedural aspects governing statements made by the Prime Minister in the House.**
- It clarified the **scope of discussion, interventions, and members' rights** during such statements.
- The ruling reinforces the **authority of the Chair in maintaining order and decorum.**
- It highlights the balance between **executive accountability and procedural discipline** in Parliament.
- The decision strengthens **institutional clarity on parliamentary practices.**
- It reflects the importance of **rules-based functioning in legislative proceedings.**
- The ruling has implications for **legislative oversight and democratic functioning.**

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Role of the Rajya Sabha Chairman

- The Chairman (Vice-President of India) presides over the Upper House and ensures **smooth conduct of proceedings.**
- Responsible for **interpreting rules and giving rulings on procedural matters.**

Prime Minister's Statements in Parliament

- Statements made by the Prime Minister are part of **executive communication to the legislature.**
- These may or may not be followed by discussions depending on **rules and Chair's discretion.**

Rules of Procedure

- Governed by **Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha.**
- The Chairman's ruling becomes an **important precedent** for future proceedings.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Procedural Clarification:** Defines rules regarding discussion on PM's statement.
- **Authority of Chair:** Reinforces the Chairman's power to regulate debates.
- **Legislative Discipline:** Ensures orderly functioning of the House.
- **Executive Accountability:** Balances discussion with procedural norms.
- **Precedent Value:** Rulings serve as guidance for future parliamentary conduct.
- **Institutional Integrity:** Upholds sanctity of parliamentary processes.

- **Way Forward:** Continued adherence to rules for effective democratic functioning.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Chairman of Rajya Sabha:** Vice-President of India (ex-officio).
- **Article 64:** Vice-President acts as Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- **Article 118:** Parliament may make rules for regulating its procedure.
- **Rules of Procedure:** Govern conduct of business in Rajya Sabha.
- **Ruling:** Decision by Chair on interpretation of rules – binding in House.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President of India acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
2. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha has the authority to interpret rules of procedure.
3. Rulings given by the Chairman have no relevance for future parliamentary proceedings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

2.INDIA ACHIEVES RECORD FERTILIZER PRODUCTION; INDIGENOUS UREA CAPACITY SURGES TO 283.74 LMTPA



AATMA-NIRBHAR
BHARAT

- India has achieved a **significant increase in domestic urea production capacity**, reaching **283.74 lakh metric tonnes per annum (LMTPA)**.
- The growth is driven by revival of **closed fertilizer plants and setting up of new units**.
- It reduces **import dependence**, especially for urea, a key agricultural input.
- The development strengthens **food security and agricultural productivity**.
- It aligns with **Atmanirbhar Bharat** by promoting domestic manufacturing.
- Improved availability of fertilizers ensures **timely supply to farmers** and stabilises prices.
- However, concerns remain regarding **subsidy burden and environmental impact of excessive urea use**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Importance of Urea

- Urea is the most widely used **nitrogenous fertilizer** in India.
- Essential for **crop growth and improving yields**.

Policy Push for Self-Reliance

- Government initiatives include **revival of sick fertilizer units** and promotion of **energy-efficient plants**.
- Neem-coated urea introduced to **reduce diversion and improve efficiency**.

Institutional Framework

- Managed by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
- The fertilizer sector is heavily regulated with **subsidy support**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Production Capacity:** Indigenous urea capacity reaches **283.74 LMTPA**.
- **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** Focus on reducing import dependence.
- **Plant Revival:** Closed units revived to boost domestic output.
- **Food Security:** Ensures adequate fertilizer supply for agriculture.
- **Subsidy Impact:** High fiscal burden due to fertilizer subsidies.
- **Environmental Concerns:** Overuse leads to soil degradation and water pollution.
- **Way Forward:** Promote balanced fertilization and alternative nutrients.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Urea:** Nitrogenous fertilizer widely used in agriculture.
- **LMTPA:** Lakh Metric Tonnes Per Annum (1 LMTPA = 0.1 million tonnes).
- **Neem-Coated Urea:** Reduces nitrogen loss and misuse.
- **Fertilizer Subsidy:** Government support to keep prices affordable.
- **NPK Balance:** Ideal nutrient ratio for sustainable agriculture.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Urea is a nitrogenous fertilizer widely used in Indian agriculture.
2. Increasing domestic urea production can reduce import dependence.
3. Neem-coated urea increases diversion of urea for non-agricultural purposes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

3.NHRC TAKES SUO MOTU COGNIZANCE OF DEATH OF SANITATION WORKERS IN CHHATTISGARH



- The NHRC initiated action on its own (suo motu) over the **fatal incident involving sanitation workers**, raising serious human rights concerns.
- The case highlights the continued prevalence of **hazardous manual cleaning practices**, despite legal prohibitions.
- It underscores issues of **worker safety, dignity, and implementation gaps in sanitation laws**.
- The incident reflects persistent challenges in **eradicating manual scavenging and unsafe sanitation work**.
- It raises concerns about **accountability of local authorities and contractors**.
- The development reinforces the need for **strict enforcement of safety protocols and mechanisation**.
- It has broader implications for **labour rights, social justice, and governance**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Manual Scavenging Issue

- Refers to manual handling/cleaning of **human waste in insanitary conditions**.
- Considered a violation of **human dignity and fundamental rights**.

Legal Framework

- **Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013** bans manual scavenging and hazardous cleaning of septic tanks without safety measures.
- Supreme Court has issued guidelines for **compensation and safety compliance**.

Role of NHRC

- National Human Rights Commission safeguards human rights and can take **suo motu action** in cases of violations.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Suo Motu Action:** NHRC intervenes without formal complaint.
- **Human Rights Concern:** Deaths highlight violation of dignity and right to life.
- **Legal Violation:** Contravention of 2013 Act banning hazardous sanitation work.
- **Worker Safety:** Lack of protective gear and mechanisation.
- **Accountability:** Responsibility of local bodies and contractors questioned.
- **Social Justice:** Reflects caste and occupational vulnerabilities.
- **Way Forward:** Strict enforcement, mechanisation, rehabilitation, and awareness.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **NHRC:** Statutory body established under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- **Suo Motu:** Action taken on its own without complaint.
- **2013 Act:** Bans manual scavenging and unsafe septic tank cleaning.
- **Fundamental Right:** Article 21 – Right to life and dignity.
- **Rehabilitation:** Provision for alternative livelihood to affected workers.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 bans hazardous cleaning of septic tanks without safety measures.
2. NHRC can take suo motu cognizance of human rights violations.
3. Manual scavenging is legally permitted under certain conditions in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

4. MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS ORGANIZES NATIONAL-LEVEL CSR CONCLAVE FOR TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT



- The conclave aims to **leverage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds** for targeted tribal welfare initiatives.
- It promotes **public-private partnerships** to address socio-economic challenges in tribal areas.
- Focus areas include **education, healthcare, livelihood generation, and skill development**.
- The initiative seeks to align CSR activities with **government schemes for better convergence and impact**.
- It strengthens efforts toward **inclusive growth and social justice**.
- The platform encourages corporates to adopt **sustainable and community-driven development models**.
- It reflects governance emphasis on **multi-stakeholder participation in development**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- Mandated under the **Companies Act, 2013** (Section 135).
- Requires eligible companies to spend **2% of average net profits** on social development activities.

- **Way Forward:** Strengthen monitoring, transparency, and outcome-based CSR utilisation.

Tribal Development in India

- Tribal communities face challenges like **poverty, limited access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure**.
- The government implements schemes for **livelihood, education, and welfare of Scheduled Tribes**.

Need for CSR Convergence

- CSR can complement government efforts by providing **additional resources and innovation**.
- Ensures **efficient utilisation and targeted intervention in underserved regions**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **CSR Conclave:** Platform for collaboration between corporates and government.
- **Focus Areas:** Education, health, livelihoods, skill development in tribal regions.
- **Public-Private Partnership:** Enhances impact through shared responsibility.
- **Policy Convergence:** Aligns CSR initiatives with government schemes.
- **Inclusive Growth:** Targets socio-economic upliftment of tribal communities.
- **Sustainability:** Encourages long-term, community-driven development models.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **CSR Law:** Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.
- **CSR Mandate:** 2% of average net profits of eligible companies.
- **Implementing Ministry:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- **Target Group:** Scheduled Tribes.
- **Key Areas:** Education, healthcare, livelihood, skill development.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure is mandated under the Companies Act, 2013.
2. CSR requires eligible companies to spend 2% of their average net profits on social activities.
3. CSR funds can only be used for environmental protection activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

5. GROWTH OF ELDERLY POPULATION IN INDIA



- India is witnessing a **demographic transition**, with a rising share of elderly population due to **increased life expectancy and declining fertility rates**.
- The trend is expected to significantly increase the **old-age dependency ratio**.
- It creates challenges for **healthcare infrastructure, pension systems, and social support mechanisms**.
- The shift necessitates **age-inclusive policies and geriatric care systems**.
- It also presents opportunities through the **“silver economy”**—elderly participation in economic and social activities.
- Urbanisation and nuclear families are weakening **traditional family-based support systems**.
- The issue has implications for **welfare governance, labour markets, and inclusive growth**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Demographic Transition

- Shift from **high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates**.

- Results in an **ageing population structure**.

Key Indicators

- **Life Expectancy:** Increasing due to better healthcare and nutrition.
- **Fertility Rate:** Declining, reducing proportion of young population.
- **Old-Age Dependency Ratio:** Ratio of elderly to working-age population.

Policy Framework

- **National Policy on Older Persons (1999):** Focus on welfare and security.
- **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007:** Legal support for elderly care.
- Schemes for **pensions, healthcare, and social assistance**.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Demographic Shift:** Increasing proportion of population aged 60+.
- **Healthcare Demand:** Rising need for geriatric care and chronic disease management.
- **Social Security:** Pressure on pension and welfare systems.
- **Family Structure Change:** Decline of joint family support systems.
- **Economic Opportunity:** Emergence of “silver economy”.
- **Challenges:** Loneliness, elder abuse, inadequate infrastructure.
- **Way Forward:** Strengthen healthcare, pensions, community support, and active ageing policies.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Elderly Population:** Persons aged **60 years and above** (India definition).
- **Old-Age Dependency Ratio:** Elderly (60+) to working-age population (15–59).
- **Life Expectancy:** Average number of years a person is expected to live.
- **2007 Act:** Legal framework for maintenance of senior citizens.
- **Silver Economy:** Economic opportunities related to the aging population.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC

MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. Increase in life expectancy contributes to the growth of the elderly population.
2. Declining fertility rates reduce the proportion of elderly in the population.
3. Old-age dependency ratio measures the ratio of elderly population to working-age population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)