

UPSC Daily News Analysis - 2025-04-13

India Polity and Governance

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC SURVEY 2024-25

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2097921>

Summary: The Economic Survey 2024-25 emphasizes systematic deregulation under Ease of Doing Business 2.0 to encourage the growth of India's SME sector (Mittelstand). It also notes steady agricultural growth in the first half of FY25, with Q2 recording a growth rate of 3%.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy, Government Policies and Economic Development. The emphasis on Ease of Doing Business 2.0 and SME sector growth is important for understanding government's strategy for economic development. The agricultural growth figures are relevant for analyzing the performance of the agricultural sector.

RBI Bulletin (March 2025): Navigating the Trade Deficit, Exports, and Economic Shifts

Source: <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2025/mar/doc2025320523401.pdf>

Summary: The RBI Bulletin for March 2025 highlights the Indian economy's resilience and robust growth amidst global trade tensions and geopolitical uncertainties.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy and International Trade. It highlights the resilience of the Indian economy in the face of global challenges, which is important for assessing India's economic performance and policy effectiveness.

Factsheet Details: Government of India

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/FactsheetDetails.aspx?Id=149194>

Summary: The Factsheet details that India's economy is showing strong growth, supported by robust consumption and government spending, despite global economic uncertainties. Government spending on infrastructure projects is supporting economic momentum. India's growth remains stable at 6.5%, supported by strong domestic demand.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy and Government Policies. It highlights the role of government spending and domestic demand in driving economic growth, which is important for understanding the drivers of India's economic performance.

India Economy and Development

Reserve Bank of India - RBI Bulletin

Source: <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BSViewBulletin.aspx?Id=21929>

Summary: The RBI Bulletin suggests that if India sustains 13.3% growth in exports of goods and services, their share in GDP could increase from 22.8% in 2022-23 to 30.5% by 2047-48. With sustained average annual real GDP growth of 7.6%, India could become a developed country by 2047. Higher growth in labour quality and capital would further aid this journey.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy, Economic Planning, and International Trade. It provides insights into the potential for India's economic growth and development, highlighting the importance of exports, human capital, and productivity.

Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy - Reserve Bank of India

Source: <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/AnnualPublications.aspx?head=Handbook+of+Statistics+on+Indian+Economy>

Summary: The RBI's Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy provides various tables on key economic indicators, including Consumer Price Index, Wholesale Price Index, RBI's liabilities and assets, savings deposits, open market operations, and sales/purchases of US dollars.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy and Statistics. It provides a valuable source of data for analyzing various aspects of the Indian economy, including inflation, monetary policy, and banking.

Annual Report - Reserve Bank of India

Source: <https://rbi.org.in/scripts/AnnualReportPublications.aspx?Id=1402>

Summary: The RBI's Annual Report indicates that the rate of gross domestic investment moderated marginally to 32.2% in 2022-23 from 32.4% in the preceding year. Real gross value added (GVA) expanded by 6.9% in 2023-24, propelled by the industrial and services sectors, while agriculture tapered.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy and Economic Growth. It provides insights into investment trends and the performance of different sectors of the economy.

Centre may revisit rural infrastructure fund allocation during half ...

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/economy/centre-rural-infrastructure-fund-allocation-mgnrega-nabard-rural-jobs-growth-agriculture-rural-economy-11744285497794.html>

Summary: The agriculture sector is projected to rebound to 3.8% growth in FY25 after hitting a seven-year low growth of 1.4% in FY24, averaging 4.2% growth over the past five years.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy and Agriculture. It provides insights into the performance and prospects of the agricultural sector, which is crucial for

rural development and overall economic growth.

Trade minister Goyal bats for sustainable, earthquake-resistant ...

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/industry/infrastructure/piyush-goyal-earthquake-resistant-infrastructure-sustainable-government-initiatives-natural-disasters-11744539279158.html>

Summary: Trade Minister Goyal highlighted government initiatives like 20 smart industrial cities, enhanced tourism infrastructure across 50 destinations, and 100 new industrial hubs, which will drive India's growth.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy and Infrastructure Development. It highlights government's focus on infrastructure development as a key driver of economic growth.

India must necessarily develop broad, diverse set of energy ...

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/india-must-necessarily-develop-broad-diverse-set-of-energy-relationships-jaishankar/articleshow/119353621.cms>

Summary: External Affairs Minister Jaishankar stated that India aims to establish diverse energy partnerships, including renewable energy and small modular reactors. India's embassies are actively supporting business interests amid global challenges.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy, International Relations, and Energy Security. It highlights India's strategy for diversifying its energy sources and promoting its business interests in the global arena.

Economic Survey 2024-25

Source: <https://prsindia.org/files/policy/policycommitteereports/EconomicSurvey-2024-25.pdf>

Summary: The Economic Survey 2024-25 notes elevated trade and geopolitical uncertainties. To reinforce medium-term growth potential, India needs to improve its global competitiveness through structural reforms and deregulation. Retail inflation decreased from 5.4% in 2023-24 to 4.9% in 2024-25 (April-December) due to reduction in input prices.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy, Government Policies and Economic Development. It highlights the need for structural reforms and deregulation to enhance India's global competitiveness and manage inflation.

Committee Reports - PRS Legislative Research

Source: <https://prsindia.org/policy/report-summaries/economic-survey-2024-25>

Summary: Industrial growth declined to 3.6% in the second quarter of 2024-25 due to factors such as slowdown in manufacturing exports due to intensified trade competition and industrial policies of major trading nations, and unprecedented levels of monsoon which slowed down activities such as mining and construction.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy and Industrial Development. It highlights the challenges faced by the industrial sector, including external competition and the impact of monsoon on economic activities.

Economic Survey Summary 2023-24

Source: <https://prsindia.org/files/policy/policycommitteereports/EconomicSurveySummary2023-24.pdf>

Summary: Factors affecting trade include trade costs, volatility in commodity prices, and changes in trade policies by major trading partners. The fiscal deficit of the central government has reduced from 6.4% of GDP in 2022-23 to 5.6% of GDP in 2023-24 due to strong growth in direct and indirect taxes.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Indian Economy, Government Policies and Fiscal Policy. It highlights the factors affecting trade and the government's efforts to reduce the fiscal deficit.

India Geography

Environmental issues in India - Wikipedia

Source:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_issues_in_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_issues_in_India)

Summary: India faces multiple environmental challenges, including air pollution, water pollution, garbage, domestically prohibited goods, and pollution of the natural environment. The situation was worse between 1947 and 1995.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Geography, Environment and Ecology. It highlights the key environmental challenges facing India, which are important for understanding the country's sustainable development goals.

Environmental degradation and economic growth: Investigating linkages ...

Source: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140988323002323>

Summary: A study found that carbon dioxide emissions negatively affect economic growth in high-emitting countries, including China, the United States, India, and Japan. However, the study found a negative correlation for India.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Geography, Environment and Ecology, and Indian Economy. It highlights the complex relationship between environmental degradation and economic growth, which is important for formulating sustainable development policies.

India's at-risk economy needs more natural climate solutions | World ...

Source: <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/08/india-economy-natural-climate-solutions/>

Summary: India needs to spend more than \$9 billion per year until 2030 to satisfy its climate abatement targets in the forestry sector alone. With public spending on forests averaging \$1.75 billion annually (2012-17), a greater contribution from the private sector and other stakeholders is needed.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Geography, Environment and Ecology, and Indian Economy. It highlights the need for increased investment in natural climate solutions, particularly in the forestry sector, to achieve India's climate goals.

India is a global warming 'hole,' and scientists aren't sure why

Source: <https://www.science.org/content/article/india-global-warming-hole-scientists-arent-sure>

Summary: A world map showing how 2024 temperatures deviated from a historical baseline indicated that many countries were colored deep red, denoting an increase of 1°C to 2°C.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Geography, Environment and Ecology. It highlights the impact of global warming on various countries.

Disaster-Related Preparedness in India / Sociology Optional Coaching ...

Source: <https://triumphias.com/blog/disaster-related-preparedness-in-india/>

Summary: India follows a structured approach to disaster management with policies and institutional frameworks. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is responsible for formulating policies and ensuring effective disaster preparedness.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Geography, Disaster Management, and Governance. It highlights the institutional framework for disaster management in India and the role of NDMA.

Reassessing the Green Revolution: India's Agricultural Transformation ...

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/agriculture/green-revolution-was-coined-57-years-ago-this-month-it-is-time-to-reassess-its-legacy>

Summary: M S Swaminathan spearheaded the scientific advancements to revolutionise India's agriculture sector during the Green Revolution. Backed by policy support, these transformations secured India's food future.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Geography, Agriculture, and History. It highlights the significance of the Green Revolution in transforming India's agriculture and ensuring food security.

India Environment and Ecology

MISHTI, Amrit Dharohar, PM PRANAM: Conservation initiatives in the ...

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-climate/mishti-amrit-dharohar-pm-pranam-governments-new-conservation-initiatives-8417929/>

Summary: The Finance Minister's budget speech introduced schemes and policies aimed at ecological conservation, including MISHTI, Amrit Dharohar, and PM PRANAM. These schemes target different environmental issues and are part of a larger "green push" with a focus on the environment and climate change.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Environment and Ecology and Government Policies. It highlights the government's commitment to ecological conservation and the various initiatives launched to address environmental challenges.

Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)

Source: <https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/programme-schemes/societal-development/mangrove-initiative-shoreline-habitats-tangible-incomes-mishti>

Summary: The MISHTI scheme is a government-led initiative aimed at increasing mangrove cover along the coastline and on saltpan lands. The scheme primarily focuses on the Sundarbans delta, Hoogly Estuary in West Bengal, and other bay parts of the country, but also includes other wetlands.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Environment and Ecology and Government Policies. It highlights the importance of mangrove conservation for shoreline protection and the government's efforts to promote mangrove restoration.

National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)

Source: <https://socialjustice.gov.in/schemes/37>

Summary: The National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE), formerly the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), is applicable from the year 2023-24. Scheme Guidelines for inclusion of Waste Pickers Component under NAMASTE are applicable from the year 2024-25.

Analysis: This is relevant to the UPSC syllabus under the topics of Social Justice, Government Policies, and Environment and Ecology. It highlights the government's efforts to eliminate manual scavenging and promote mechanized sanitation.

State of India's Environment 2025 Report | IASPOINT

Source: [<https://iaspoint.com/the->