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NATIONAL SINGLE WINDOW SYSTEM



businesses.

- It serves as a digital platform that guides investors in identifying and applying for the approvals required for their businesses.
- It was launched in 2021.
- It is implemented by the **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry.**
- It integrates approvals offered by **Central Ministries, State Governments, and regulatory authorities** on a common digital platform.

Key Functionalities of NSWS:

- **Know Your Approvals:** It is the **Know Your Approvals (KYA) module**, a tool that identifies the approvals applicable to a business based on its proposed activities.
- The portal hosts applications for approvals **from 32 Central Ministries/ Departments and 34 State Governments and Union Territories.**
- **Common Registration Form:** It captures information through a **single interface** and enables reuse of information across applications.
- **Access to State Single Window Systems:** It offers seamless access through a **dedicated State Registration Form**, ensuring integration with State-level approval mechanisms.
- **Applicant Dashboard:** It includes an applicant dashboard for **submitting applications**, monitoring their status, and responding to departmental queries.
- A **centralized Document Repository** enables one-time upload and reuse of documents across multiple approvals, reducing duplication of submissions.

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- **E-Communication Module:** It facilitates **online exchange of queries** and clarifications between applicants and the concerned Ministries and State Governments.

Significance:

- It **simplifies the approval process** by enabling one-time submission of information and documents.
- It helps reduce **compliance and approval timelines**.
- It also **enhances transparency** through real-time application tracking and online communication with regulatory authorities.
- NSWS **minimizes duplication of information** across departments and improves coordination among government agencies through an integrated digital ecosystem.



INTERNATIONAL MOBILE EQUIPMENT IDENTITY NUMBER

India's active wireless mobile subscriber base reached 1,204.01 million in July 2026 and it brings new security challenges i.e the misuse of the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number or IMEI tampering.

- It is a **unique 15-digit number** that **identifies a mobile device** on a telecom network.
- The **first eight digits** of an IMEI form the **Type Allocation Code (TAC)**, which identifies the **device model or type**.
- **Allocation of IMEI numbers:** The **Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA)** oversees the global allocation of TAC.
 - GSMA allocate TACs to manufacturers and brand owners. Manufacturers then assign unique **IMEIs to individual devices**.
- A **dual-SIM phone** generally has two IMEI numbers, one for each SIM slot.
- **Identification:** Users can dial ***#06#** on their mobile device to display its IMEI number.

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India's IMEI Ecosystem:

- **Manufacturers:** They must register the IMEI numbers of all applicable telecom devices manufactured in **India with the Government** before their first sale, testing, research or other use.
- Registration is carried out through the **Device Setu–Indian Counterfeited Device Restriction (ICDR) portal**.
- **Importers:** They must register IMEI numbers on **Indian Counterfeited Device Restriction (ICDR) portal with the Central Government** before importing applicable telecom equipment into India.
- **Resellers and retailers:** They also must ensure that telecom devices offered for sale have valid and untampered IMEI numbers.
- **Brand owners:** They must ensure that devices sold under their brands comply with **applicable IMEI registration** and cybersecurity requirements.

India's legal framework to protect the telecommunication ecosystem:

- **The Telecommunications Act, 2023:** It provides **stringent action against tampering** with telecommunication identifiers, including the IMEI number of mobile handsets and other telecommunication devices.
 - **Section 42(3)(c)** prohibits **tampering with telecommunication**
 - **Section 42(3)(e)** prohibits obtaining **Subscriber Identity Modules (SIMs)** or telecommunication identifiers through fraud, cheating or impersonation.
 - Violations may attract imprisonment for **up to three years**, a **fine of up to ₹50 lakh**, or both. Such offences are cognizable and non-bailable under Section 42(7) of the Act.
 - **Under Section 42(6)**, persons who abet or promote the commission of such offences are also liable to the same punishment.

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CENTRAL DRUGS STANDARD CONTROL ORGANISATION (CDSCO)



- It is the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) of India for pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and cosmetics.
- It is responsible for discharging functions assigned to the Central Government under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945.
- Its primary responsibility is to ensure the safety, efficacy, and quality of drugs, medical devices, and diagnostic kits.
- The organization plays a pivotal role in the regulation and supervision of drug development, manufacturing, distribution, and marketing in India.
- **Nodal Ministry:** It works under the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.
- **Headed By:** The Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) is the head of the CDSCO.

Headquarters: New Delhi

Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, CDSCO is responsible for:

- Approval of new drugs; Conduct of clinical trials; Laying down the standards for drugs; Control over the quality of imported drugs in the country; Coordination of the activities of State Drug Control Organizations;
- CDSCO, along with state regulators, is jointly responsible for the grant of licenses for certain specialized categories of critical drugs such as blood and blood products, I. V. Fluids, Vaccine, and Sera.
- It is also responsible for overseeing the import, manufacture, sale, and distribution of medical devices in the country.
- The CDSCO ensures that medical devices comply with safety, quality, and efficacy standards.

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81ST UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA) - REFORMING MULTILATERALISM AMID GLOBAL GEOPOLITICAL STRESS

- External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar called for stronger and reformed multilateralism amid growing geopolitical competition, conflicts and pressures on international cooperation.
- He made the remarks while co-chairing the inaugural Partners for Multilateralism, International Law, Peace & Prosperity (**P4M**) **Summit** with European Council President Antonio Costa on the sidelines of the 81st **UNGA** in New York.
- The summit comes at a time when the global order is experiencing **strategic rebalancing**, geopolitical tensions and conflicts, while the UN system faces criticism over limited representation and decision-making effectiveness.

The 4F Crisis:

- A major concern highlighted by Jaishankar was the vulnerability of global systems to disruptions in essential supplies.
- He referred to the “4F crisis” — **fuel, food, fertiliser and finance**.
- He called for -
 - **Frameworks and guardrails** for emerging technologies and capabilities.
 - **De-risking and diversification** where countries face dependence on strategic chokepoints.
 - International cooperation to prevent disruptions in critical supply chains.
 - Greater resilience against geopolitical shocks.
- This approach is particularly significant for countries such as India, which seek to maintain **strategic autonomy** while reducing excessive dependence on any single country or supply source.
- The emphasis on diversification is consistent with India’s broader approach of building **resilient supply chains** and maintaining multiple strategic partnerships rather than relying excessively on any single geopolitical bloc.

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SOLAR ON WATER: HOW INDIA'S CANAL NETWORK CAN POWER THE CLEAN ENERGY PUSH

As India expands clean energy capacity, land for solar projects is becoming scarce and costly. This has pushed interest towards innovative solutions that generate power without consuming more land.

The recently approved **PM Surya Sarovar Yojana (PM-SSY)** targets **5,000 MW** of floating solar capacity on reservoirs and inland water bodies. But India's water infrastructure holds another under-explored resource: its vast **canal network**, among the largest in the world.

About Canal-Top Photovoltaics (CTPV)

- In Canal-Top Photovoltaics (CTPV), solar panels are mounted on specialised elevated structures built over canal stretches.
- This differs from floating solar, where panels sit on platforms floating directly on water.
- Structures may span the canal or be installed along the canal banks, depending on width, design and orientation.
- In every configuration, the design must allow unobstructed water flow underneath.

Why CTPV Makes Sense?

- **Land Saved** - Like floating solar, CTPV's biggest advantage is that it needs virtually no additional land. In Punjab, installing 20 MW of CTPV capacity is estimated to have saved nearly 100 acres of land.
- **Water Saved** - Panels covering canal stretches reduce evaporation losses — valuable in India's water-stressed regions.
- **Better Panel Performance** - The cooling effect of water beneath the panels can improve efficiency in hot weather.
- **A Working Example** - A 1-MW CTPV system over the Narmada Canal in Mehsana, Gujarat, commissioned in 2012, reportedly saves close to 9 million litres of water annually while generating 1.6 million units of electricity each year.

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India's Track Record So Far

- CTPV remains a niche application, but India was an early mover.
 - 2012: First CTPV installation at Mehsana, Gujarat.
 - 2014–2017: Two 10-MW systems commissioned in Vadodara, Gujarat.
 - 2017–2018: 20 MW commissioned across Punjab.
 - September 2025: The Punjab Energy Development Agency invited expressions of interest for 40-MW CTPV projects across Punjab's canal network, which spans over 10,000 km.
 - Haryana has begun exploring CTPV over six of its irrigation canals.
- The five states with **highest potential**: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab.

Why Deployment Has Stayed Limited?

- Despite early progress, CTPV has not scaled meaningfully in over a decade.
- High system cost** is the primary bottleneck. Elevated structures spanning canals cost more than simple ground-mounted panels.
- Structures must be engineered to **not disrupt canal operations** and to **withstand wind loads**, requiring extra structural steel, foundations and maintenance access.
- Maintenance is harder** — cleaning, repair and replacement work is more difficult on structures elevated above a working canal.
- The **linear, winding nature of canals** complicates layout, especially where canals change direction or substations are poorly located, raising the cost of electricity produced.

Conclusion

India does not lack sunlight or canals — it lacks the financing and standardisation to link the two at scale. CTPV shows that clean energy need not always compete with agriculture or habitation for land.

Turning canal water into a power asset, rather than just a resource in transit, is a quiet but meaningful opportunity waiting to be prioritised.

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EXERCISE TARANG SHAKTI 2026



The Indian Air Force (IAF) will host the second edition of its largest-ever multinational air exercise, Tarang Shakti-26 in Jodhpur.

- It is the multinational air exercise to be conducted in Jodhpur.

Participating Countries: Eight friendly foreign countries such as **Australia, Bangladesh, France, Germany, Greece, Sri Lanka, UAE and USA** will participate with air assets, while 32 nations will be attending as observers.

Aim: It is aimed at **enhancing interoperability** among participating air forces, while providing a platform for **exchanging operational experience** and showcasing India's air combat capabilities.

The exercise will see the participation of advanced combat aircraft, including the U.S. Air Force's F-35, the French Rafale, the UAE's F-16 and a Bangladeshi C-130J.

- The IAF will field a range of its frontline platforms, including the **Rafale, Mirage-2000, Jaguar, Tejas, MiG-29 and Su-30MKI**.