

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS (DCA)

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Table of Content

Paid Menstrual Leave May Hurt Women's Careers: SC

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Bill, 2026

Push for India's Services Sector

Geodesy and India's Push for Scientific Self-Reliance

Seafarers Abandonment

NEWS IN SHORT

Kharg Island

Autonomous District Councils in Meghalaya

SWAMIH

National Chambal Sanctuary

International Solar Alliance Reflects Power of Global Partnership

KC-135 Stratotanker

Global Pandemic Agreement

Centre sets Aside ₹57,381 crore to Address Global Headwinds

PAID MENSTRUAL LEAVE MAY HURT WOMEN'S CAREERS: SC

Context

- The Supreme Court expressed **apprehensions that a law making paid leave during menstrual pain compulsory** may damage the careers of young women and deprive them of equal opportunities.

What is Menstrual Leave?

- Menstrual leave refers to paid or unpaid leave granted to women during menstruation when they experience health issues such as:
 - ♦ **Dysmenorrhea:** painful menstrual cramps
 - ♦ **Endometriosis:** a disorder where tissue similar to uterine lining grows outside the uterus

Highlights of the SC Judgement

- **Such a move** could create a **psychological barrier** among women that they are inferior to men as they can't work when they are menstruating.
- Chief Justice distinguished between **creating a legally enforceable statutory right and a spontaneous act or policy** from employers towards women employees.
- **The Court encouraged "voluntary" initiatives** in this regard by States like Odisha, Karnataka and Kerala, which gives leave to students in State-run universities and institutions up to 60 days' leave annually for menstrual pain.

Arguments in Favour of Paid Menstrual Leave

- **Promotes Gender-Sensitive Workplaces:** Recognises biological realities of women and promotes inclusivity and empathy in the workplace.
 - ♦ Moves beyond gender-neutral policies to gender-responsive labour reforms.
- **Aligns with Constitutional Principles:** Supports Article 42 of the Constitution of India, which directs the state to ensure just and humane conditions of work.
 - ♦ Also it resonates with provisions of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.
- **Improves Productivity and Well-being:** Allows women to rest during periods of pain or discomfort, leading to better overall performance and morale.
- **Health and Human Rights Perspective:** Upholds women's right to health, dignity, and bodily autonomy.

- **De-stigmatising Menstruation:** Recognising menstrual health in workplace policy can help break social taboos & promote gender equality.
- **Global Alignment:** Reflects global best practices, countries like Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Spain have similar policies.

Arguments Against

- **Risk of Workplace Discrimination:** Employers may become reluctant to hire or promote women, viewing them as less productive or more costly.
 - ♦ Could unintentionally reinforce gender bias rather than eliminate it.
- **Informal Sector Dominance:** Nearly 88% of India's workforce is in the informal sector, where formal leave policies are largely absent.
- **Implementation Challenges in the Private Sector:** Ensuring compliance and monitoring across diverse industries could be difficult.
- **Insufficient Scope and Uniformity:** One day per month may be inadequate for many women who experience severe menstrual disorders.
 - ♦ Lack of a national framework may create policy inconsistency across states and sectors.
- **Existing Employer Obligations:** Employers already bear responsibilities such as maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provisions, crèche facilities in certain establishments

Existing Menstrual Leave Policies in India

- India does not have a national law on menstrual leave, but some states have introduced policies.
 - ♦ Bihar was the first state to introduce menstrual leave (1992) for government employees.
 - ♦ Some companies have introduced voluntary menstrual leave policies like Zomato, Swiggy.

Way Ahead

- Women are striving for **equality in workplaces** and leadership roles, and the provision of menstrual leave **could potentially be used against them.**
- Recognising the **diverse nature** of menstrual experiences is essential.
 - ♦ Some argue for flexible work hours, work-from-home options, or better menstrual hygiene facilities at workplaces instead of fixed leave days.

- Tailoring support and being accommodative on a **case-by-case basis** promotes inclusivity, while also addressing the individual needs of those navigating their difficult menstrual cycle.

Source: TH

THE TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2026

Context

- **The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Bill, 2026** was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment.

Major Highlights of the Bill

- The Bill aims **to amend the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019**.
- **Definition of Transgender Person:** It seeks to **narrow the definition of “transgender person”** and clarifies that persons with different sexual orientations or self perceived sexual identities will not fall within the definition of transgender persons under the Act.
- **Changes To Recognition Of Gender Identity:** The District Magistrate will issue a certificate of identity after examining the recommendation of a designated medical board headed by a Chief Medical Officer or Deputy Chief Medical Officer.
- **The Bill also omits Section 4(2) of the 2019 Act**, which presently recognises the right of a transgender person to self perceived gender identity.
- **Changes To Procedure After Gender Reassignment Surgery:** A medical institution where a person undergoes gender reassignment surgery will be required to furnish details of the person to the District Magistrate and the designated authority.
- **Reconstitution Of National Council:** Representatives of State Governments and Union Territories will be nominated by the Central Government on a rotational basis from the North, South, East, West and North East regions.
 - ♦ Such representatives must not be below the rank of Director in the concerned Ministry or Department.
- **New Penal Provisions relating Forced Conversion And Exploitation:** Offences may attract rigorous imprisonment ranging from ten years to life and a minimum fine of 2 lakh.

- ♦ In cases involving children, the punishment may extend to life imprisonment with a minimum fine of 5 lakh.
- ♦ It also introduces offences for forcing persons or children to present themselves as transgender and engaging them in begging.

Need for the Amendments

- The amendment seeks to address difficulties that have arisen in implementing the 2019 Act due to vague and broad definitions of transgender persons.
- A precise definition is necessary to ensure that the protections under the Act reach those who face extreme social discrimination and to address serious offences involving abduction, bodily harm and forced assumption of transgender identities.

LGBTQIA+

- **LGBTQIA+** is an umbrella term for **lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual persons**, with ‘+’ representing other identities that are not specifically included in these letters.
- **Notably, LGBTQIA+** persons do not conform with traditional gender roles and expectations, display sex characteristics that do not fit the typical male or female binary, and their gender identities that differ from the sex they were assigned at birth.

India’s Position on LGBTQIA+ Rights

- **As per census 2011**, there were 4.87 lakhs persons in India who opted for **“other” in gender category**.
- **Decriminalisation: Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)** decriminalised consensual homosexual acts (Section 377 partially struck down).
- **Transgender Rights: NALSA v. Union of India (2014)** recognised the right to self-identify gender.
 - ♦ It recognises **transgender as the “third gender”** upholding their fundamental rights.
- **Constitutional Provisions:** Article 14 – Right to equality, Article 15 – No discrimination on grounds of sex and Article 21 – Right to life and personal liberty.
- **Legislation:** The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 provides legal recognition of transgender identity.

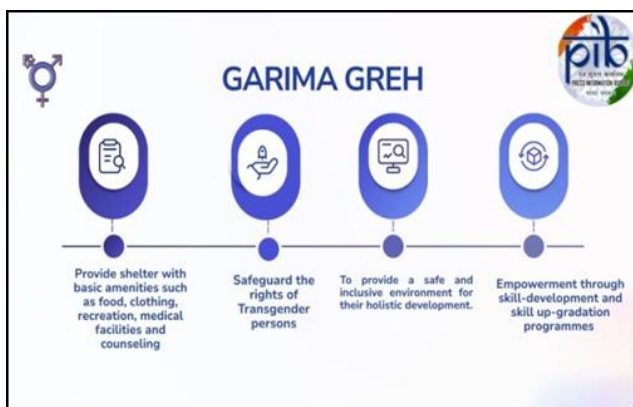
Challenges Faced by the Transgenders

- **Societal Issues:** Trans persons face deep-rooted societal prejudices, leading to **ostracisation from families and communities**.
- **Lack of Access to Education:** High school dropout rates due to bullying, harassment, and gender-based violence.

- **Barriers in Employment:** Trans persons face widespread discrimination in hiring and the workplace.
 - ♦ Often forced into informal, unsafe, and exploitative sectors, like begging or sex work, due to lack of opportunities.
- **Healthcare Exclusion:** They face lack of gender-affirmative healthcare, discrimination by medical staff, and unavailability of hormonal and surgical services in public hospitals.
 - ♦ High mental health burden due to social rejection and isolation.
- **Violence and Abuse:** Prone to verbal, physical, and sexual violence both in public and private spaces.
- **Political Underrepresentation:** Low political visibility and representation in mainstream parties and institutions.
 - ♦ Lack of policy-making participation hinders the articulation of their needs.

Government Initiatives

- **The National Portal for Transgender Persons,** launched in 2020, enables online applications for identity certificates and access to benefits.
- **The SMILE (Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) Scheme,** introduced in 2022, provides livelihood, skill training, and shelter support through Garima Greh centres and Ayushman Bharat TG Plus health coverage.



- **The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment** has issued "Equal Opportunities Policy for Transgender Persons" to ensure that the Transgender community has equal access to employment opportunities etc.
- **National Council for Transgender Persons:** It serves as a statutory body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to safeguard and promote the rights of transgender persons in India.

- ♦ The council also has five representatives of transgender community, representatives of NHRC and NCW, representatives of State Governments and UTs and experts representing NGOs.
- **Transgender Protection Cells and National Portal Integration:** Setting up district-level cells under District Magistrates to monitor offenses, ensure timely FIR registration, and conduct sensitisation programs, reinforcing legal protections.

Conclusion

- Recent years have witnessed significant legal and policy reforms for the transgender community in India.
- As India advances toward a more equitable future, ensuring that transgender persons live with dignity, autonomy, and opportunity remains central to its democratic and human rights commitments.

Source: TH

PUSH FOR INDIA'S SERVICES SECTOR

In Context

- India's services sector has emerged as one of the strongest performers of the economy, playing an increasingly important role in driving growth, productivity, and global integration.

India's Services Performance

- **GDP Contribution:** According to the World Bank, the share of **services in India's GDP rose to 49.9% in 2024**, which is about 1.5 percentage points above the pre-pandemic average, an increase greater than the global average and the majority of developed economies.
- **Exports:** India's services exports have maintained strong momentum in FY2025-26, supported by sustained global demand for Indian services.
 - ♦ Over the period April-January 2025-26, services exports are estimated at **USD 348.4 billion**.
 - ♦ **India's services exports share in GDP** averaged 9.7% during FY23-FY25, marking a notable rise from 7.4% in the pre-pandemic period.
- **Employment:** The services sector has also emerged as a major source of employment generation. It accounts for nearly **30% of total employment**.
 - ♦ Over the past six years, the sector added nearly 40 million jobs, in the post-COVID recovery period, highlighting its role as an important labour market shock absorber.

Sectoral Drivers of Services Exports

- According to the RBI survey, **India's software services exports grew 7.3% YoY** in FY25, with computer services making up **over two-thirds of software exports** and BPO remaining the largest ITES component.
- **Software services** account for over **40% of total services exports**, growing at 13.5% during FY23–FY25, while professional and management consulting grew 25.9%, increasing its share to 18.3%.
- Together, these segments now represent over 65% of services exports, reflecting India's strength in knowledge-intensive, cross-border services.



- India has become a **global hub for Global Capability Centres (GCCs)**, hosting over 1,700 centres employing 1.9 million professionals, growing at a 7% CAGR (FY20–FY25).
 - ♦ GCCs now handle **high-value functions** like product development, AI services, cybersecurity, analytics, and engineering, driving knowledge-intensive service exports.
- India is also leading in **cloud infrastructure and expanding digital capabilities**, with data centre capacity set to grow from 1.4 GW (2025) to 8 GW (2030).
 - ♦ Rising AI adoption, cloud usage, and innovation—including start-ups, venture funding, and generative AI patents—further reinforce its position as a major exporter of digitally enabled services.

Initiatives Taken

- The Union Budget 2026–27 proposes targeted tax reforms for IT services, incentives for cloud and data centres, simplified compliance, and trade facilitation to boost India's competitiveness in services trade.
- **Key measures include:**
 - ♦ **IT & ITES:** Tax incentives for foreign cloud providers using India-based data centres, 15.5% safe harbour margin, automated compliance, and fast-tracked Advance Pricing Agreements.



- ♦ **Care Economy:** Training 1.5 lakh multiskilled caregivers for geriatric and allied services to meet growing global demand.
- ♦ **AYUSH:** Expansion of global reach via three new All India Institutes of Ayurveda, upgraded WHO Traditional Medicine Centre, and improved certification labs.
- ♦ **Tourism & Medical Travel:** Development of five medical tourism hubs, 10,000 guides trained, 15 archaeological sites upgraded, a new Buddhist Circuit, trekking/hiking promotion, and high-speed rail connectivity to boost cultural and business tourism.

Challenges Facing the Sector

- **Employment Issues :** High GDP contribution but relatively lower job absorption compared to manufacturing.
- **Skill Gaps:** Shortage of advanced digital and managerial skills in emerging areas like AI, cybersecurity, and green finance.
- **Global Competition:** Rising competition from countries like the Philippines and Eastern Europe in outsourcing.
- **Regulatory Bottlenecks:** Complex compliance requirements in financial services and healthcare.
- **Regional Imbalances:** Services growth concentrated in urban hubs (Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Gurugram), leaving rural areas underserved.

Conclusion and Way Forward

- India's services exports have shown strong and consistent growth, becoming a key driver of the country's external sector performance.
- The Union Budget 2026-27 further supports this growth through targeted tax reforms, digital infrastructure incentives, skill development programs, and measures to enhance global competitiveness.

- To sustain long-term growth and achieve India's global services ambitions, addressing skill gaps, infrastructure limitations, and regulatory complexities will be essential.

Source : PIB

GEODESY AND INDIA'S PUSH FOR SCIENTIFIC SELF-RELIANCE

Context

- At the **first National Conference on Geodesy (GeodCon-26)**, the Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences highlighted the critical **role of National Geospatial Policy 2022**.
 - Geodesy is a science of measuring and understanding the Earth's shape, gravity field and spatial orientation.

About

- India's National Geospatial Policy 2022** seeks to make the country a global leader in geospatial tech by boosting innovation, data access, and infrastructure.
- Geospatial technology** covers tools like remote sensing, GIS, LiDAR, GPS, and internet mapping (e.g., Google Earth) to collect, analyze, and visualize Earth surface data for societal and analytical needs.
- The **term "geospatial"** relates to data linked with geographic locations, such as terrain, infrastructure, population, water bodies or environmental features.

Strategic Significance for Geospatial technology

- Governance:** Enables high-precision data for urban planning, land titling (SVAMITVA scheme), and smart city infrastructure.
- National Security:** Crucial for NavIC (India's GPS), missile guidance, border surveillance, and maintaining independent geodetic reference frames.
- Economic Growth:** Provides the "enabling layer" for logistics, precision agriculture (Agri-tech), and autonomous delivery startups.
- Disaster Resilience:** Vital for monitoring crustal deformation (earthquakes), sea-level rise, and predicting the path of cyclones.
- Scientific Research:** Supports tectonic plate monitoring, climate studies, and ocean floor mapping.

Government Initiatives Supporting Geospatial Technologies

- National Geospatial Policy (NGP) 2022:** A landmark reform that democratized data access,

removed restrictive licensing, and encouraged private sector participation.

- National Geospatial Mission (NGM):** Launched during 2025–26 to develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and datasets for governance and economic development.
- Operation Dronagiri:** Pilot initiative demonstrating real-world applications of geospatial technologies, including infrastructure planning and disaster management.
- Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) Network:** Developed by Survey of India, provides high-accuracy positioning services using GNSS technology.
- BISAG-N:** Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics provides map-based GIS solutions and satellite applications for governance and development.

Challenges and the Way Forward

- Despite the progress, the conference identified key areas for future focus:
- Capacity Building:** There is an urgent need for skilled manpower and "young scholars" to specialize in niche geodetic techniques.
- Sovereign Data:** Maintaining independent gravity models and reference frames is essential so India does not rely on foreign coordinates for critical defense or infrastructure projects.
- Integration of GeoAI:** Using Artificial Intelligence to process massive geodetic datasets for real-time applications.

Source: PIB

SEAFARERS ABANDONMENT

Context

- As the conflict in West Asia continues and ships remain stranded near the strategic Strait of Hormuz, industry stakeholders are warning of a rising risk of **seafarer abandonment**.

What is Seafarer Abandonment?

- Seafarer abandonment occurs when shipowners **fail to pay wages, provide supplies, or arrange repatriation**, leaving crews stranded on vessels or in foreign ports.
- Under the **Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) 2006**, abandonment includes failure to:
 - Pay wages for at least two months,
 - Provide basic maintenance and supplies, or
 - Arrange crew repatriation.
- Abandonment cases are common in busy maritime hubs such as Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, particularly around the **Persian Gulf region**.

Status of Abandonment

- International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) data shows **6,223 seafarers were abandoned across 410 ships in 2025**. By nationality, India recorded the highest number (1,125), followed by the Philippines, Syria, Indonesia and Ukraine.
- India is among the **top three suppliers of seafarers globally**. Maritime transport carries **90–95% of global trade by volume**, with more than **1.8 million seafarers** operating merchant ships worldwide.

Reasons Behind Abandonment

- Financial Stress:** Shipowners may abandon vessels due to high operational costs, volatile freight rates, debt, bankruptcy, or geopolitical conflict.
- Flag of Convenience (FOC):** The FOC system allows ships to register in countries with lenient regulations and lower taxes, weakening labour protections.
 - About **30% of the global merchant fleet** sails under FOC flags.
 - Nearly **90% of abandoned vessels in 2024** were registered under FOCs.
 - Panama recorded the highest abandonment cases among flag states in 2025.

Impacts

- Abandoned seafarers often face** loss of wages and heavy recruitment debts, shortage of food, fuel and drinking water & inability to disembark due to visa or port restrictions.
- The conflict has disrupted shipping near the **Strait of Hormuz**, through which nearly **one-fifth of global oil trade passes**.
- India imports nearly **90% of its crude oil**, with **46–55% sourced from West Asia**.
 - A **\$10 increase in oil prices** could widen India's **current account deficit by about 0.36 percentage points**.

Source: TH

NEWS IN SHORT

KHARG ISLAND

Context

- Recently, U.S. forces struck military targets at **Kharg Island** in Iran.

About Kharg Island

- Often referred to as the **"orphan pearl,"** Kharg Island is a small island in the **northeastern**

Persian Gulf, approximately 25 kilometres off the coast of **Iran's Khuzestan Province**.

- Despite its modest size, it is the single most important oil export terminal in Iran and one of the most strategically significant **energy chokepoints** in the world.
- Almost all Iranian crude destined for international markets is loaded here before passing through the **Strait of Hormuz** into global shipping lanes.



Do you know?

- Iran is the **third-largest producer in Organization Of The Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**, accounting for roughly 4.5% of global oil supply.
- The country produces about 3.3 million barrels of crude oil per day, in addition to around 1.3 million barrels per day of condensate and other liquid hydrocarbons.

Source: IE

AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCILS IN MEGHALAYA

Context

- The election to the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC) in Meghalaya has been postponed due to ongoing violence and disturbances in the West Garo Hills district.

About

- The Sixth Schedule (Articles 244(2) and 275(1))** of Constitution provides autonomous administrative arrangements for tribal areas in certain northeastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in Meghalaya** are special local self-governing institutions created under the **Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India** to protect the political, cultural, and economic rights of tribal communities.
 - These councils enjoy legislative, executive, judicial, and financial powers.

- **Objective:**
 - ♦ Protect tribal land and customs.
 - ♦ Provide self-governance to indigenous communities.
 - ♦ Prevent exploitation by external groups.

Autonomous District Councils in Meghalaya

- **Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC):** Based in Shillong, covering the Khasi Hills districts.
- **Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC):** Based in Tura, covering the five districts of the Garo Hills region.
- **Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (JHADC):** Based in Jowai, covering the Jaintia Hills districts.

Composition of ADCs

- **Structure:** Each council consists of **30 members**. These members are called Members of District Council (MDCs).
 - ♦ **29 members are elected** from territorial constituencies. **1 member** is nominated by the Governor.
 - ♦ These members are called Members of District Council (MDCs).
- **Tenure: 5 years** (similar to state legislatures), unless dissolved earlier.

Source: TH

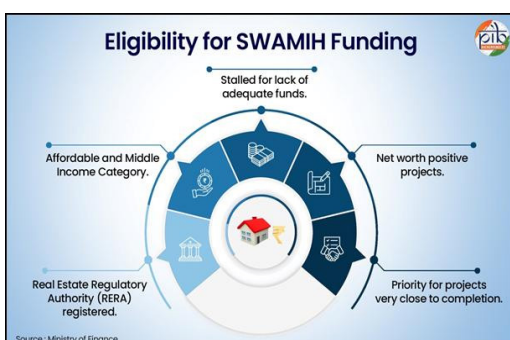
SWAMIH

Context

- The Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing Investment Fund (**SWAMIH**) has emerged as a key policy initiative for India's Housing Sector.

About

- Launched in **2019**, SWAMIH provides last-mile financing to housing projects affected by financial constraints.
- The fund is sponsored by the **Ministry of Finance**, Government of India, and is managed by SBICAP Ventures Ltd., a State Bank Group company.



- **Impact and Outcomes:** Over 58,596 homes completed so far under SWAMIH, with more than 1 lakh homes expected, benefiting over 2.38 lakh people.
 - ♦ Revival of projects has generated 30,000+ jobs and significant demand for construction materials.

Source: PIB

NATIONAL CHAMBAL SANCTUARY

In News

- Recently, the Supreme Court of India took suo motu cognisance to protect the **National Chambal Sanctuary** from rampant illegal sand mining that threatens the habitat of Gharial.

About National Chambal Sanctuary

- It is situated in a **large arc of the Chambal River**, covering nearly 1800 km across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- It is the first and **only tri-state riverine protected area** in India.
- It is a major habitat of the **critically endangered Gharial**.
- Besides Gharials, the sanctuary hosts a rich biodiversity of **Marsh Crocodile Muggers**, several species of freshwater turtles, including the endangered Red Crowned Roof Turtle, Smoothcoated Otters, Gangetic River Dolphins, Indian Skimmer, Black-bellied Tern, Sarus Crane and Black-necked Storks.

Source : TH

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE REFLECTS POWER OF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

In News

- Recently, the Government highlighted the growing global momentum behind solar energy and ISA's role in advancing the clean energy transition.

International Solar Alliance (ISA)

- It is a global initiative aimed at accelerating the adoption of solar energy and supporting the transition to cleaner and sustainable energy systems.
- It was jointly launched by India and France during the COP21 Paris Climate Conference 2015 under the leadership of Narendra Modi.

- It works through **four key pillars**: mobilising finance for solar projects, promoting innovation and digital capacity building, strengthening regional and country-level partnerships, and developing technology roadmaps and policy frameworks.

Progress and Achievements

- It has grown into a coalition of over 120 member countries, promoting international cooperation to expand solar energy, particularly in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Small Island Developing States to improve energy access and sustainable development.
- India's solar capacity has reached about 136 GW, supported by initiatives like PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana and PM-KUSUM.

Source : PIB

KC-135 STRATOTANKER

Context

- A **KC-135 Stratotanker refuelling aircraft** crashed in western Iraq during an ongoing military mission **Operation Epic Fury** (code name mission against Iran).

About KC-135 Stratotanker

- The KC-135 Stratotanker was built by **Boeing** in the **1950s and early 1960s**.
- It has been a backbone to the US military's air refuelling fleet, and critical in allowing aircraft to carry out missions without having to land.
 - They were used extensively in the **first Gulf War** to extend the range of fighter jets and bombers.
- It has a speed of 530 miles per hour at 30,000 feet (9,144 meters).

KC-135 Stratotanker

Refuelling aircraft that keeps bombers and fighter jets in the air



Source: TH

GLOBAL PANDEMIC AGREEMENT

In News

- India is pushing for a fair **benefit-sharing framework** for developing countries in the upcoming pandemic agreement negotiations in Geneva.

Global Pandemic Agreement

- It was adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2025.
- It seeks to establish a legally binding international framework to address global gaps and inequalities in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response.
- Its Pathogen Access and Benefit-Sharing (PABS) system is being negotiated to regulate how biological samples and genetic data are shared internationally.
- It is expected to be adopted by May 2026, will then be open for countries to sign and ratify, and will enter into force 30 days after 60 ratifications.

Source :TH

CENTRE SETS ASIDE ₹57,381 CRORE TO ADDRESS GLOBAL HEADWINDS

Context

- Centre has allocated 57,381 crore for an **Economic Stabilisation Fund** that would provide it fiscal space to address global headwinds.

About

- The total outlay for the fund is **one lakh crore rupees**, and in addition to the supplementary grants of over 42 thousand crore rupees, it would be added to this fund through **savings of other Ministries and departments**.
- This fund will allow India to respond to the recent **global crisis, unanticipated supply chain disruptions, and unexpected shocks** to sub-sectors of the economy.

About Supplementary Demands for Grants

- Definition:** It refers to an additional funding request made by the government when the allocated funds for a particular purpose in the annual budget are insufficient or when a need arises for unforeseen expenditure during the financial year.
 - It is governed under Article 115 of the Indian Constitution and requires the approval of Parliament and the necessary funds are drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI)

- **Types of Supplementary Grants:**

- ♦ **Supplementary Grant:** For additional funds over and above the amount approved in the annual budget.
- ♦ **Excess Grant:** Granted when money spent exceeds the amount sanctioned in the budget.
- ♦ **Token Grant:** A small sum (1) is sought for the Parliament's approval to reallocate funds within different heads of accounts.
- ♦ **Advances from Contingency Fund:** For meeting urgent, unforeseen expenditures, later regularized through supplementary grants.

Source: TH

