DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS - 27.11.2026

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Director,
Department of Employment and Training.

TamilNadu Highlights

Tamil Nadu Introduces 15 Days of Paternity Leave for Government Employees

Context

- **Honorable Chief Minister C. Joseph Vijay** announced **15 days of paternity leave** for **married male employees** of the **Tamil Nadu government**.

Key Provisions

- **Duration: 15 days**.
- **Eligibility: Married male employees** of the **State government**.
- **When it can be taken:**
  - Up to **15 days before the child's birth**, or
  - Within **6 months** of the **date of birth**.

Paternity vs Maternity Leave (TN Government)

Leave	Employees	Duration
Maternity leave	Female employees	**365 days**
Paternity leave	Male employees	**15 days**

Objectives

- **Maternity leave:** Shows the importance given to **motherhood** and the **child's welfare**.
- **Paternity leave:**
  - Helps fathers **share family responsibilities**.
  - Makes sure fathers are **involved in raising the child**.

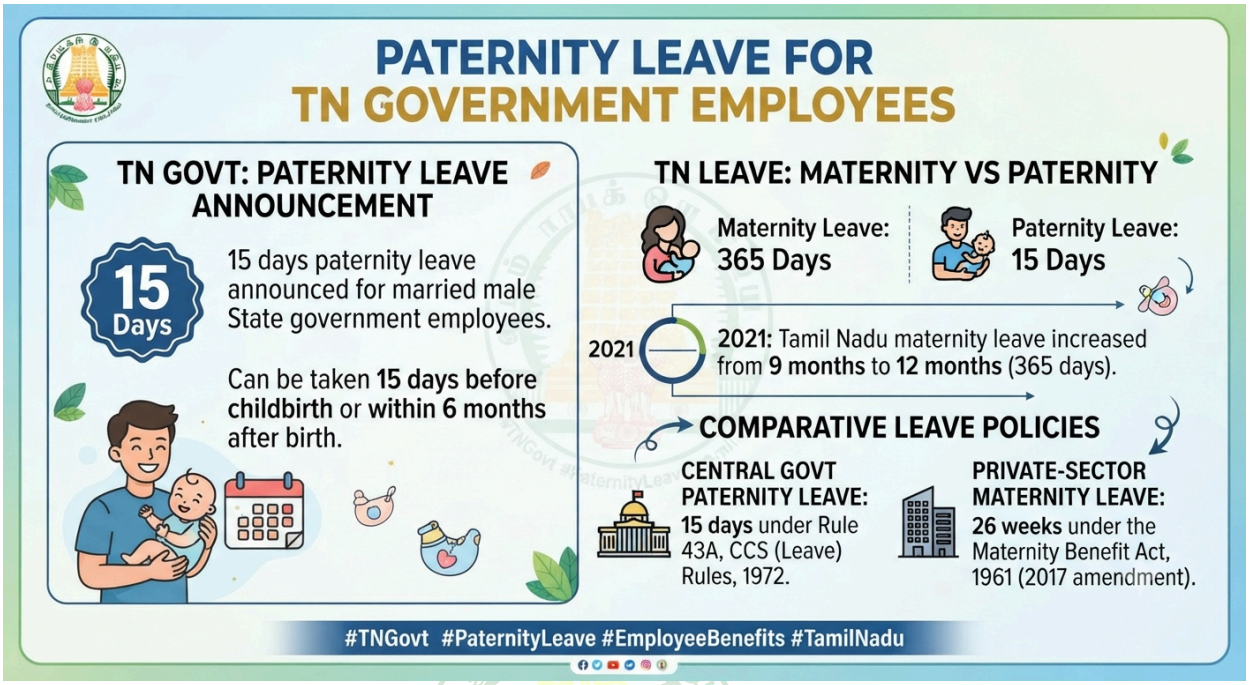
Reactions

- **Doctors:**
  - The father's role continues after delivery, which builds **parent-child bonding**.
  - Fathers' support lets mothers rest and helps prevent problems such as **post-partum depression**.
- **Employee associations:**
  - The **Tamil Nadu Government Employees' Association** and the **Tamil Nadu Village Administrative Officers' Association** welcomed the decision.
  - It helps employees who **work away from their families**.

Do You Know?

- Tamil Nadu's **maternity leave** for government employees was raised from **9 months to 12 months (365 days)** in **2021**.

- **Central Government employees** already get **15 days of paternity leave** under **Rule 43A of the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972**.
- **Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:** Its **2017 amendment** raised **paid maternity leave** in the **private sector** to **26 weeks**.



National Highlights

IIT Delhi–Abu Dhabi: First Graduating Batch

Context

- **Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Khaled bin Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan** received **IIT Delhi–Abu Dhabi's first batch** of **17 M.Tech graduates** (**Energy Transition and Sustainability**).

About

- **IIT Delhi's first international campus**, and the **second IIT campus abroad** (after **IIT Madras Zanzibar**).
- **Setup:**
  - **Tripartite MoU (July 2023): Ministry of Education**, **IIT Delhi** and **Abu Dhabi's Department of Education and Knowledge**.
  - **Classes began: January 2024 (M.Tech)**.
  - **Permanent campus:** Inaugurated in **September 2024**.
- **Origin:** The **India–UAE Virtual Summit (February 2022)**, under the **Comprehensive Strategic Partnership**.
- **First Convocation: 19 November 2026**.

Key Features

- **Six Programmes:**
  - **Four B.Tech: Computer Science**, **Chemical**, **Energy**, **Electrical**.
  - **M.Tech** and **Ph.D.**
- About **300 students** from **13 nationalities**; admission through **JEE (Advanced)** and **CAET**.
- **Placements: 11 of 17** M.Tech graduates joined **ADNOC**; **all 17** were placed in the **Gulf**.
- **Research: Clean energy**, **green hydrogen**, **carbon capture**, **AI**.

Do You Know?

- **IIT Madras Zanzibar (Tanzania)** – the **first IIT abroad (2023)**.
- **Tamil Nadu link: IIT Madras** set up the **Zanzibar campus**.

Topic: Science & Technology

68th TOP500 Supercomputer List: China's LineShine Tops, India's Shakti Cloud 35th

Context

- The **TOP500 Project** released the **68th edition** of its list of the **world's 500 most powerful supercomputers** on **16 November 2026**.
- **Event: SC26** (**International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis**), **Chicago, USA**.

Key Rankings

Rank	System	Country	Performance
1	**LineShine**	**China**	**2.198 exaflops**
12	**HANGANG** (highest new entry)	**South Korea**	**342.6 petaflops**
35	**Shakti Cloud**	**India**	—

About the Ranking

- **Frequency: Twice a year (June and November)**, alongside major international **supercomputing conferences**.
- **Benchmark: High Performance Linpack (HPL)**, a portable version of **LINPACK** that measures **distributed-memory computing performance**.

LineShine

- **Installed by: Shenzhen Cloud Computing Centre**, **National Supercomputing Centre, Shenzhen, China**.

- **Hardware: Processors and networking equipment made in China**.

New Entrants

- Only **27 new systems** joined, the **lowest number in TOP500 history**.
- The **computing power needed to enter** the list rose by **7.3%** since **June 2026**.

Do You Know?

- **TOP500:** The list was first published in **1993**.
- **1 exaflop** = **1,000 petaflops** = **10^{18} calculations per second**.
- **Chennai** is one of **India's major data-centre hubs** because it has **undersea cable landing stations**. Data centres like these are the base for **cloud supercomputers** such as **Shakti Cloud**.

PSLV-N1 – India's First Industry-Built PSLV

Context

- **ISRO Chairman V. Narayanan** said **PSLV-N1**, **India's first industry-manufactured PSLV**, will target its **maiden launch** in **Q1 2027**.

About

- A **fully industry-built PSLV-XL**, marking the shift from **government-led assembly** to **private manufacturing**.
- **Builders:** A **HAL–L&T consortium**, under a **September 2022** contract from **NewSpace India Limited** (**₹860 crore** for **five PSLV-XL rockets**).
- **Aim: More frequent launches**, freeing ISRO to focus on **research** and **deep-space missions**.

Key Features

- **End-to-End Industry Role:** The consortium handles **procurement, integration and testing** itself.
- **Four Stages: Alternating solid and liquid stages**, plus **six strap-on boosters**.
- **Capacity:**
  - **1,750 kg** to **Sun-Synchronous Polar Orbit**.
  - **1,425 kg** to **Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit**.
- **Upgrades: Third-stage quality improvements** after the **PSLV-C61** and **PSLV-C62 failures**.
- **PSLV Record:**
  - Launched **Chandrayaan-1**, **Mangalyaan** and **Aditya-L1**.
  - **434 foreign satellites** from **34 countries**.
- **First Payload: EOS-10**, plus **commercial payloads**.

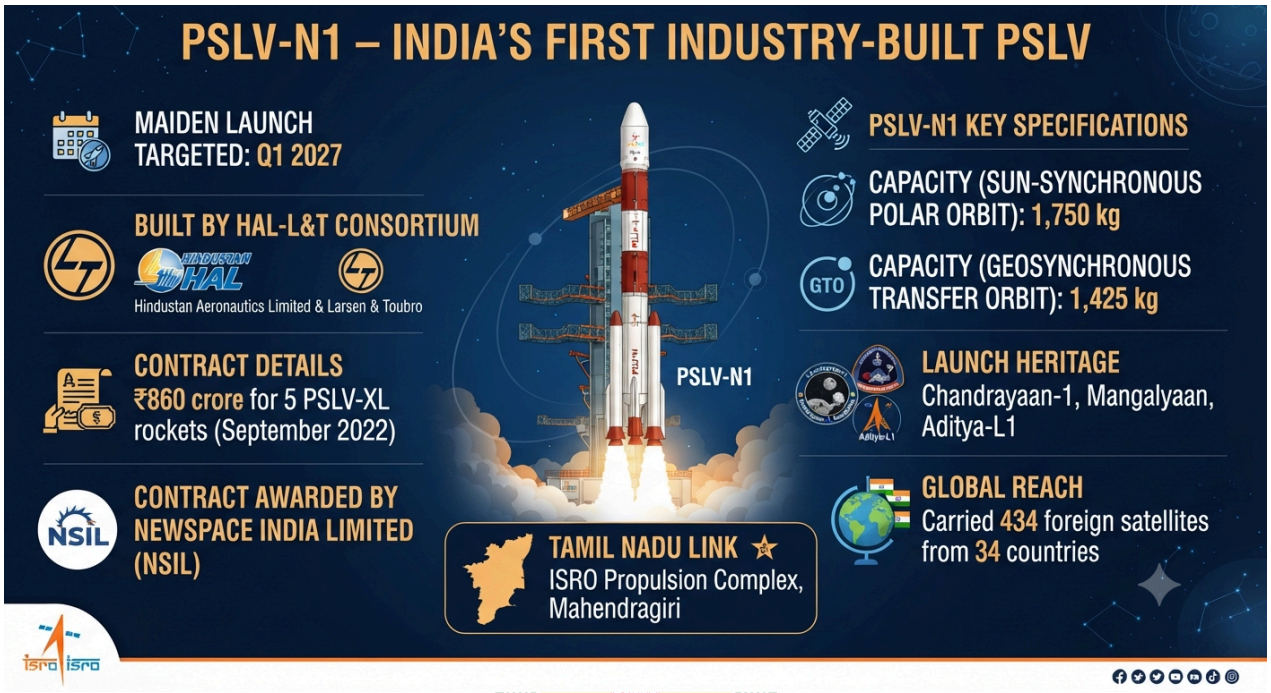
Significance

- Advances the **2020 space reforms**.

- Supports a **$40–45 billion space economy** goal within a decade.

Do You Know?

- **PSLV** – ISRO's **"workhorse"**; first launched in **1993**.
- **PSLV third stage (PS3) static test:** Covered on **15 November**.
- **Tamil Nadu link:** The **ISRO Propulsion Complex (Mahendragiri, Tirunelveli)** tests **PSLV liquid stages**.



Topic: Economy

Construction and Infrastructure Equipment (CIE) Manufacturing Ecosystem Scheme

Context

- The **Union Cabinet** approved the scheme with **₹11,000 crore** for **FY 2026–27 to 2033–34**.
- It was announced in the **Union Budget 2026–27**.

About

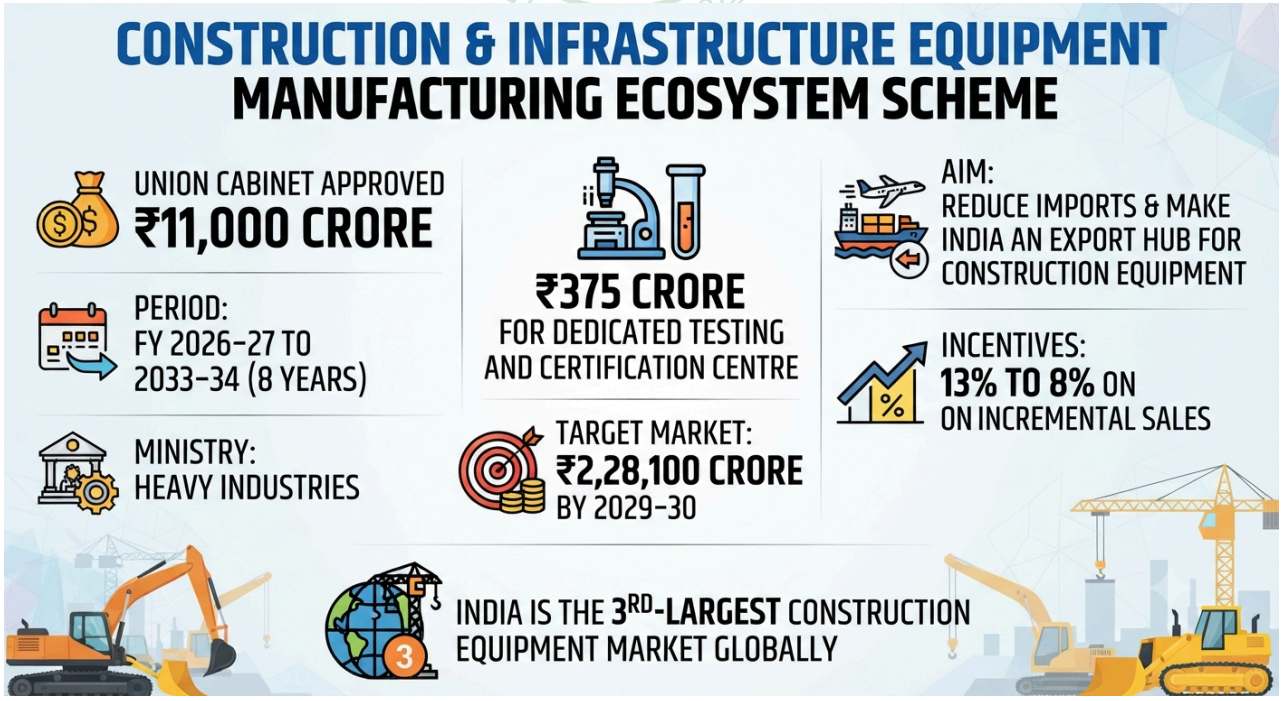
- **Ministry: Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI)**.
- **Aim:**
  - Cut **import dependence**.
  - Make India a **hub for exporting construction equipment**.
- **Market projection: ₹2,28,100 crore** by **FY 2029–30**.

Key Features

- **Timeline (8 years):**
  - **2 years** to set up plants.
  - **5 years** of **incentive payments**.
  - **1 final year** to settle the last claims.
- **Incentives:** Graded from **13% down to 8%** on **incremental sales**.
- **Who can apply: Original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)** and **component makers**.
- **Target equipment: Ship-to-shore cranes**, **tunnel boring machines**, **hydraulic excavators** and **off-highway trucks**.
- **Testing facility:** Up to **₹375 crore** as **Viability Gap Funding** for a dedicated **CIE testing and certification centre**.

Do You Know?

- **National:**
  - India is the **3rd-largest construction equipment market** in the world.
  - **Ministry of Heavy Industries** also runs the **FAME scheme (EVs)** and the **PLI for Auto and Auto Components**.
  - **Viability Gap Funding (VGF):** A **government grant** that makes infrastructure projects that are **economically justified but not commercially viable** workable.
  - **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:** Announced in **May 2020**.



- **Tamil Nadu:**
  - The **Chennai–Sriperumbudur–Oragadam belt** is a major **automobile and heavy-engineering hub**.
  - **Chennai** is called the **"Detroit of Asia"**.

Topic: Defence

Exercise SURYAKIRAN XX (India–Nepal)

Context

- The **20th edition** of the **India–Nepal joint military exercise** is being held at the **Nepal Army Battle School, Saljhandi, Nepal**.
- **Dates: 25 November – 8 December 2026**.

About

- **Type: Annual, battalion-level exercise**. It is held in **India and Nepal by turns**.
- **Started: 2011**.

Focus Areas

- **Counter-insurgency** and **counter-terrorism** in **mountain and jungle terrain**, under a **UN Chapter VII mandate**.
- **Heliborne operations** and **surveillance**.
- **Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)**.

Do You Know?

- **National:**
  - **India–Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship:** Signed in **1950**.
  - **Border states with Nepal (5): Uttarakhand**, **Uttar Pradesh**, **Bihar**, **West Bengal** and **Sikkim**.
  - The two **army chiefs** are made **honorary Generals** of each other's army, a long-standing tradition.

Exercise	Partner Country
Suryakiran	Nepal
Mitra Shakti	Sri Lanka
Sampriti	Bangladesh
Nomadic Elephant	Mongolia
Yudh Abhyas	USA

Ekuverin	Maldives
Garuda Shakti	Indonesia
Dharma Guardian	Japan

- **Tamil Nadu:**
  - **Defence Services Staff College (DSSC), Wellington (Nilgiris)** trains officers from **India** and **friendly foreign countries**.
  - The **Madras Regiment**, the **oldest infantry regiment** of the **Indian Army**, has its **Regimental Centre** at **Wellington**.

India's Strategic Shift Toward Asymmetric Deterrence

Context

- Fresh **Chinese transgressions** in **Arunachal Pradesh** and continued **LAC militarisation** have renewed calls for **asymmetric deterrence** instead of trying for **military parity with China**.

About Asymmetric Deterrence

- Instead of matching **China's huge spending** and **Tibetan infrastructure**, India should:
  - Use its **geographic edge** in the **Indian Ocean**.
  - Deploy **cost-effective precision strikes** and **unmanned systems**.
  - Harden **grey-zone defences**.
  - Complete pending **military reforms**.

Changing Chinese Threat

- **Grey-Zone Probing:**
  - **Border intrusions**, **dual-use villages**, **place-renaming** and **cyber operations**.
  - **628 Xiaokang border villages**, about **450** of them opposite **India's Northeast**.
- **China–Pakistan Collusion: Live intelligence** and **BeiDou support** to Pakistan during **Operation Sindoor (May 2025)**.
- **Shifting Global Equations:**
  - **US–China stabilisation** and **US tariff friction** (**50% tariffs on India in 2025**).
  - The **US will not fight India's continental battles**.
- **Nuclear Build-Up:** About **620 warheads (2026)**, projected **1,000+ by 2030**; an **early-warning counterstrike posture** weakens China's **No First Use** pledge.

Growing Military Asymmetry

- **Tibetan Logistics:**
  - **Lhasa–Nyingchi railway**.

- Planned **Sichuan–Tibet** and **Xinjiang–Tibet** lines.
- **G695 Aksai Chin highway** by **2035**.

- **Air Power:**
  - **J-20 stealth fighters** at **Hotan** and **Damxung**.
  - The **IAF** has about **29 squadrons**, against **42 sanctioned**.
- **Spending Gap:**

Item	China	India
Defence spend (2025)	**$336 billion**	**$92.1 billion**
R&D (% of GDP)	About **2.6%**	About **0.7%**

- **Navy:** The **PLA Navy** has **370+ ships and submarines**.

Chinese Vulnerabilities

- **Leadership Purges:**
  - **100+ generals removed** since **2023**, including **CMC Vice Chairman Zhang Youxia** and **Joint Staff Chief Liu Zhenli (2026)**.
  - The **7-member Central Military Commission** is left with just **2 members**.
- **Incomplete Jointness:** Frequent reshuffles in its **five theatre commands**, including the **Western Theatre** (facing India).
- **Western Pacific Focus: Taiwan** and the **US** remain China's **core priority**.
- **Indian Ocean Chokepoints: Distance**, **lack of bases** and the **Malacca Strait**.

India's Challenges

- **Delayed Theatre Commands:** Still pending, **seven years** after the **Chief of Defence Staff** post was created.
- **Land-Border Focus:**
  - **Defence spending** is about **2% of GDP – ₹7.85 lakh crore** in **2026–27**.
  - This starves the **Navy** and **Air Force**.
- **No Published National Security Strategy**; **Agnipath manpower gaps** (partly eased by the **November 2026 two-year service extension**).
- **Technology Dependence:** On **Chinese supply chains** and **foreign AI**.

Do You Know?

- **Galwan Valley Clash: 15 June 2020**.
- **Vibrant Villages Programme (2023):** Develops **border villages** in **Arunachal, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal and Ladakh**.
- **India's Nuclear Doctrine (2003): No First Use** and **Credible Minimum Deterrence**.

Topic: Art and Culture

Bali Jatra Festival 2026 (Odisha)

Context

- **President Droupadi Murmu**, at **Bali Jatra 2026** in **Cuttack**, urged youth to draw on **India's maritime heritage** and strengthen ties with **Indonesia**.

About

- **"Bali Jatra"** means **"Voyage to Bali."**
- An **annual festival** commemorating the **ancient sea voyages** of **Odisha's merchants (Sadhabas)** to **Southeast Asia**, especially **Indonesia**.
- **Where:** On the **Mahanadi**, in **Cuttack**.
- **When:** From **Kartik Purnima**, the traditional start of **sailing season**.

Key Features

- **Maritime Heritage:** Recalls **Kalinga traders' voyages** to **Bali, Java, Sumatra** and **Sri Lanka**.
- **Boita Bandana: Floating miniature boats** of **paper and banana stems**.
- **Fair: Handlooms, handicrafts, folk dances, cuisine**.
- **2026 Edition: Indonesian troupes**, plus an **Odisha Festival in Bali**.



Do You Know?

- **Kalinga** was called the **"Lord of the Seas."**
- **Konark Sun Temple** – shaped as a **chariot**; a **UNESCO site**.
- **Tamil Nadu link:**

- The **Cholas (Rajendra Chola I, 1025 CE)** led **naval expeditions** to **Srivijaya (Sumatra/ Malaya)**.
- **Tamil traders' links** with **Southeast Asia** go back to the **Sangam age**.

Topic: Awards

National Gopal Ratna Award 2026

Context

- The **Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying** announced the **National Gopal Ratna Award 2026** winners, chosen from **1,583 applications**.

About

- One of **India's highest honours** in **livestock and dairy**.
- Instituted under the **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** (launched **December 2014**).
- Conferred **annually since 2021**, through the **awards.gov.in** portal.

Categories

- **Best Dairy Farmer** rearing **indigenous cattle/buffalo breeds**.
- **Best Dairy Cooperative / Milk Producer Company / Dairy FPO**.
- **Best Artificial Insemination Technician**.
- Each category has **1st, 2nd, 3rd ranks**, plus a **Special Award** for the **North Eastern Region and Himalayan States**.

Prizes

- **Categories 1 and 2: ₹5 lakh**, **₹3 lakh**, **₹2 lakh**, plus a **certificate and memento**.
- **Special Regional Award: ₹2 lakh**.
- **Artificial Insemination Technicians: Certificate and memento only (no cash)**.

2026 Winners (First Prize)

Category	Winner
Best Dairy Farmer	**Muralidharan Nair (Keralam)**
Best Dairy Cooperative	**TND 93 Thatchur MPCS (Tamil Nadu)**
Best AI Technician	**Subhankar Nandi (West Bengal)**
NER/Himalayan Special	**Sagar Singh Rawat** (farmer); **Chak Devia Dairy Cooperative** (cooperative); **Sudhesh Kumar** (technician)

Do You Know?

- **National Milk Day: 26 November** (**Dr. Verghese Kurien's birth anniversary**).

- India is the **world's largest milk producer**.
- **Tamil Nadu link:**
  - A **Tamil Nadu cooperative** won **first prize**.
  - **Aavin** – the **Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation (1981)**.
  - **Native Tamil Nadu cattle breeds** include **Kangayam**, **Umblachery**, **Bargur**, **Pulikulam**, **Alambadi**.

Topic: Environment

End-of-Life Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2026

Context

- The **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change** notified the **Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Amendment Rules, 2026**.
- **Clarification: Closure-linked Extended Producer Responsibility liabilities** apply only to **automakers permanently shutting down**.

About

- Amends the **End-of-Life Vehicles Rules, 2025** (effective **1 April 2025**), under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**.
- **Aim:**
  - Ease the **financial burden** on **active automakers**.
  - Ensure **genuine scrapping**.
  - Streamline **enforcement** by the **Central Pollution Control Board**.

Key Features

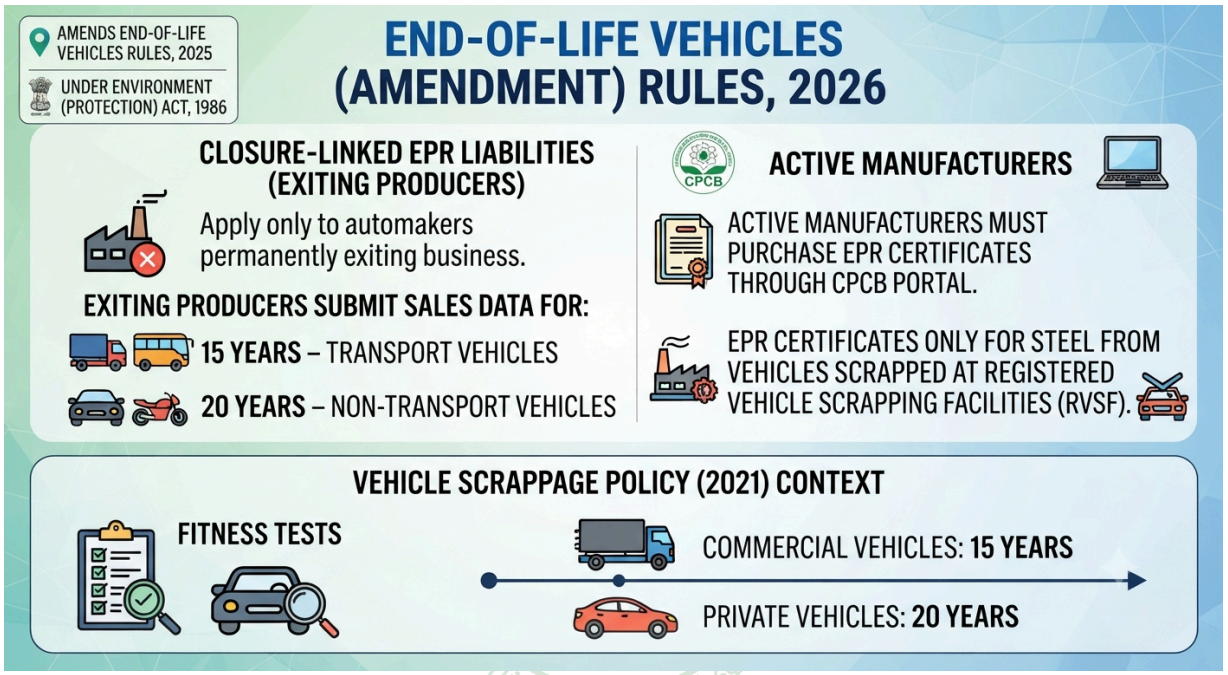
- **Rule 4(6) – Closure-Linked Liability: Unfulfilled EPR liabilities** are assessed only for **producers exiting**. **Active firms** need **no upfront provisioning**.
- **Exiting Producers:** Must submit **sales data** for the past **15 years (transport)** or **20 years (non-transport)** vehicles.
- **Rule 9(2) – Scrapping Facilities Only:** Only **steel** from vehicles scrapped at **Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities** qualifies for **EPR certificates**.
- **Annual Targets:** Active makers must buy **EPR certificates** via the **CPCB portal**.
- **Dropped from the Draft:**
  - **Insurers' duty** to send **total-loss vehicles** for scrapping.
  - **Mandatory recycled steel content** in new vehicles.
  - Expanding **EPR** to **tyres, batteries, e-waste, plastics, used oil** (these stay under **separate rules**).

Significance

- Clarifies **accounting** under **Ind AS 37** for automakers.
- Prevents **misuse of industrial scrap** for **credits**.

Do You Know?

- **Vehicle Scrappage Policy (2021):**
  - **Fitness tests** at **Automated Testing Stations**.
  - **Unfit vehicles: commercial at 15 years, private at 20 years**.



Topic: Important Days

Constitution Day (Samvidhan Diwas) – 26 November 2026

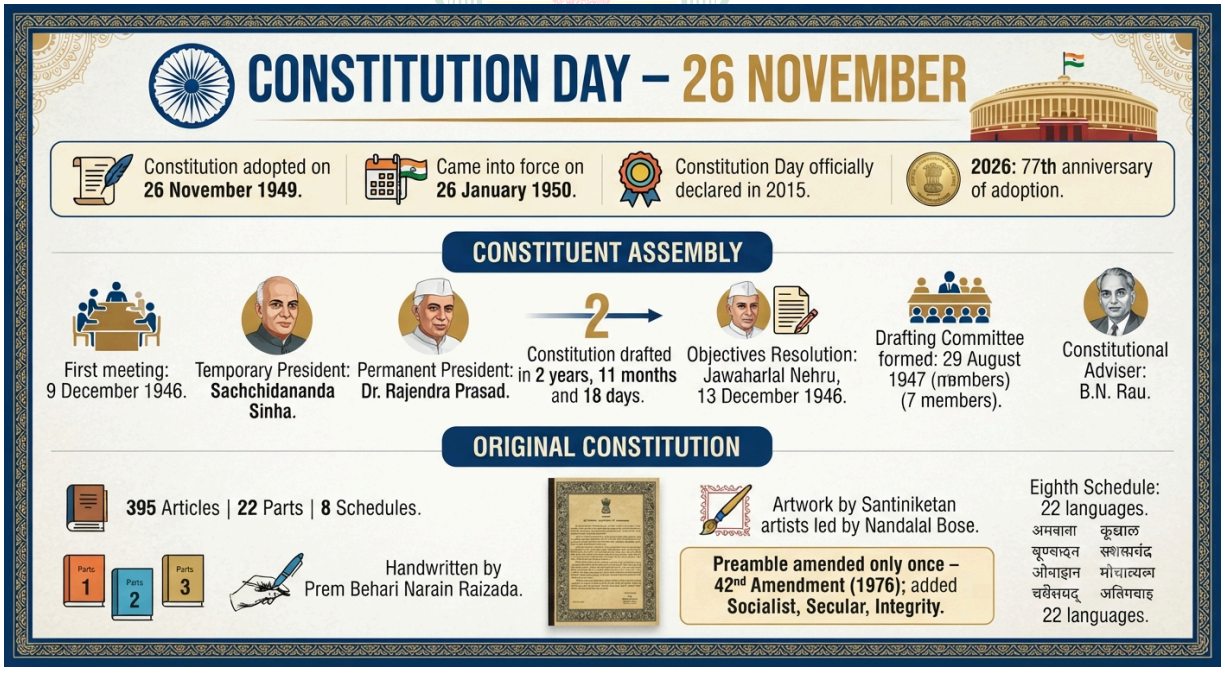
Context

- **Constitution Day** was celebrated across India on **26 November 2026**.
- **Why this date:** The **Constituent Assembly** adopted the **Constitution of India** on **26 November 1949**.
- **Aim:** To remember the **values in the Constitution** and **every citizen's duty** to uphold them.

Do You Know?

- **National:**
  - **Constitution Day** was declared in **2015**, the **125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**. Before that, **26 November** was observed as **National Law Day**.
  - **Adopted: 26 November 1949**. **Came into force: 26 January 1950 (Republic Day)**. **2026** is the **77th anniversary** of its adoption.

- **Constituent Assembly:**
  - First met on **9 December 1946**, with **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** as **temporary President**.
  - **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** became its **permanent President**.
  - Drafting took **2 years, 11 months and 18 days**.
- **Objectives Resolution:** Moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru** on **13 December 1946**. It later became the basis of the **Preamble**.
- **Drafting Committee:** Set up on **29 August 1947**, with **7 members**.
- **Constitutional Advisor: B.N. Rau**.
- **Original Constitution:**
  - **395 Articles, 22 Parts, 8 Schedules**.
  - It was **handwritten** by **Prem Behari Narain Raizada**.
  - Its pages were decorated by artists of **Santiniketan** led by **Nandalal Bose**.
- **Preamble:** Amended **only once**, by the **42nd Amendment (1976)**. It added **"Socialist"**, **"Secular"** and **"Integrity"**.
- **Eighth Schedule:** Lists the **22 Scheduled Languages**.
- **MyBharat (Mera Yuva Bharat):** A **youth platform** under the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**, launched on **31 October 2023**.



- **Tamil Nadu:**
  - **Drafting Committee members from Madras:**
    - **Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar**

- **N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**
- **T.T. Krishnamachari**, who joined later in place of **D.P. Khaitan**

- **Ammu Swaminathan** was one of the **15 women members** of the **Constituent Assembly**, from **Madras**.
- **State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan (1951):** This case led to the **First Constitutional Amendment (1951)**, which added **Article 15(4)**.
- **Tamil** was the **first language** declared a **Classical Language** in India (**2004**).

International Highlights

Proposed 25% U.S. Tariff on Indian Goods (Section 301)

Context

- The **Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)** proposed a **25% tariff** on **Indian goods**.
- **Basis:** A **Section 301 investigation** into **"structural excess manufacturing capacity"** in **14 major economies**. Of the **16 investigations** started in **March 2026**, **14** found against the country.

Key Points

- **Second-highest rate:** India's **25%** is second only to **Vietnam (35%)**.
- **Lower rate with a deal:** If India signs a **reciprocal trade agreement**, the rate drops to **17%**.
- **No stacking:** The new duty will **not be added** on top of the existing **10% Section 301 forced-labour duty** or the **50% Section 232 steel and aluminium tariffs**.
- **Timeline:**
  - **Written comments** close on **5 January 2027**.
  - **Public hearings** start on **25 January 2027**.

Proposed Tariff Rates

Country / Group	Proposed Rate
Vietnam	35%
India	25% (17% with a deal)
China, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Singapore	Up to 20%
Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand	18%
EU, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Switzerland	15%

US Allegations

- **Sectors named: Pharmaceuticals**, **medical devices**, **steel**, **solar energy** and **ICT**.

- **Main claims:**
  - **State-backed industrial expansion**.
  - **Weak labour protections**.
  - **Financial repression**.
  - **Barriers to market access**.
  - Use of **inputs and FDI** from **non-market economies**.

Legal Framework

Law	Provision
Section 301, Trade Act, 1974	Lets the **USTR** impose **tariffs** against **"unfair" trade practices**
Section 232, Trade Expansion Act, 1962	Tariffs on **national security grounds** (**50% on steel and aluminium**)
Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act, 2026	Up to **100% secondary tariffs** on large buyers of **Russian oil** (currently **paused**)

Impact on India

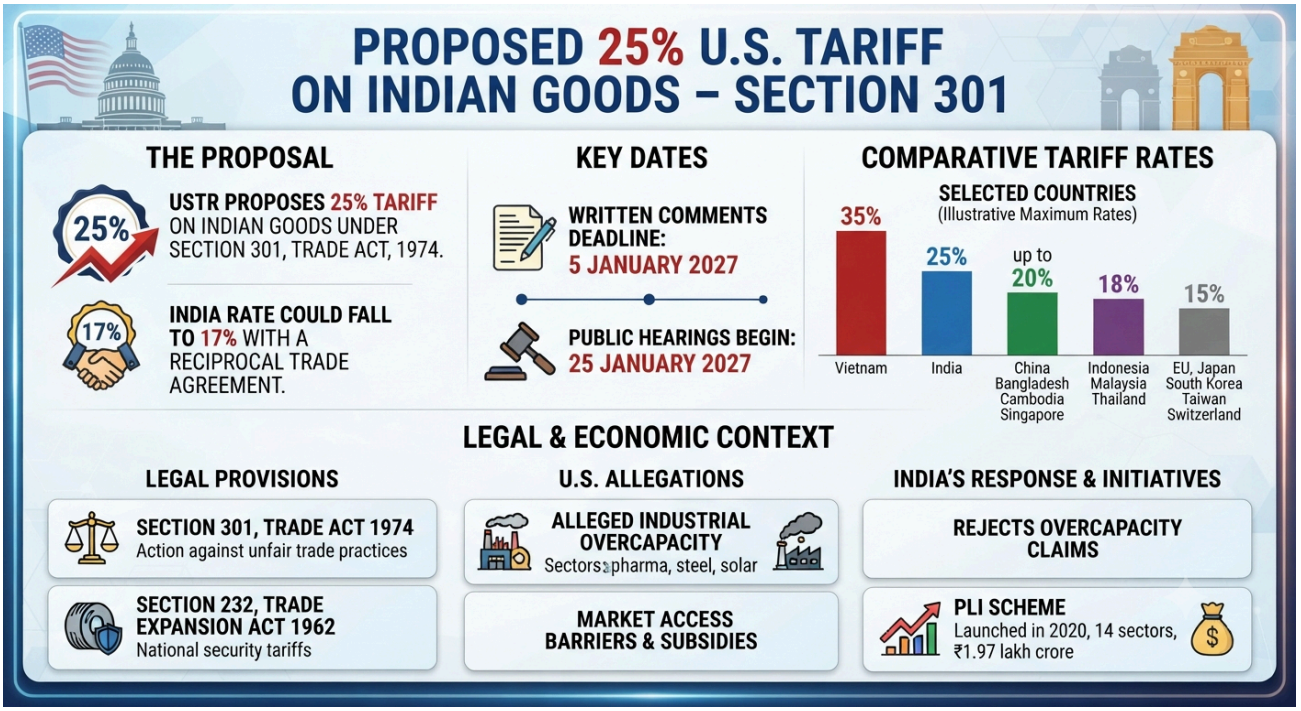
- Lower **export competitiveness** for **pharma**, **engineering goods**, **textiles**, **solar modules** and **electronics**.
- Pressure to finish the **India–US Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA)**.
- Challenges India's **PLI scheme** and **import-substitution policies**.

Way Forward

- Conclude a **balanced BTA**.
- Give **data-based replies** at the **USTR hearings**.
- **Diversify export markets: EU**, **UK**, **EFTA**, **ASEAN** and the **Middle East**.

Do You Know?

- **National:**
  - The **USA** is **India's largest export destination**.
  - **"Mission 500":** India and the US aim to reach **US$500 billion** in **bilateral trade** by **2030**.
  - **PLI Scheme:** Launched in **2020**. It covers **14 sectors** with an outlay of about **₹1.97 lakh crore**.
  - **WTO:** Set up in **1995**. Headquarters: **Geneva**. India is a **founding member**.
- **Tamil Nadu:**
  - **Tiruppur** is **India's knitwear export hub** and is highly exposed to **US tariffs**.
  - Tamil Nadu is a leading exporter of **electronics (Sriperumbudur–Oragadam)** and **auto components (Chennai)**.


PROPOSED 25% U.S. TARIFF ON INDIAN GOODS – SECTION 301
THE PROPOSAL
25%
USTR PROPOSES 25% TARIFF ON INDIAN GOODS UNDER SECTION 301, TRADE ACT, 1974.
17%
INDIA RATE COULD FALL TO 17% WITH A RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT.
KEY DATES
WRITTEN COMMENTS DEADLINE: 5 JANUARY 2027
PUBLIC HEARINGS BEGIN: 25 JANUARY 2027
COMPARATIVE TARIFF RATES
SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Illustrative Maximum Rates)
35%
Vietnam
25%
India
up to 20%
China Bangladesh Cambodia Singapore
18%
Indonesia Malaysia Thailand
15%
EU, Japan South Korea Taiwan Switzerland
LEGAL & ECONOMIC CONTEXT
LEGAL PROVISIONS
SECTION 301, TRADE ACT 1974
Action against unfair trade practices
SECTION 232, TRADE EXPANSION ACT 1962
National security tariffs
U.S. ALLEGATIONS
ALLEGED INDUSTRIAL OVERCAPACITY
Sectors: pharma, steel, solar
MARKET ACCESS BARRIERS & SUBSIDIES
INDIA'S RESPONSE & INITIATIVES
REJECTS OVERCAPACITY CLAIMS
PLI SCHEME
Launched in 2020, 14 sectors, ₹1.97 lakh crore