

**MUST  
HAVE  
PDF**

# DAILY

## CURRENT AFFAIRS

### USEFUL FOR UPSC | TGPSC | APPSC

**03<sup>RD</sup> SEPTEMBER 2026**

#### Headlines:

- SC Oversight of Bar Council of India
- Climate Change Overshoot: UNEP's "Overshoot, Peak and Decline" Pathway
- Pichavaram Mangroves: Economic Valuation and Blue Carbon
- India-China Border Talks: "Early and Substantial Harvest"
- Reducing India's Exposure to U.S. Tariff Risks



सत्यमेव जयते



[WWW.VISHNUIAS.COM](http://WWW.VISHNUIAS.COM)



<https://t.me/vishnuiasmentor>

 **9000400939**

## 1. SC Oversight of Bar Council of India

GS Paper: GS-II – Polity & Governance

Why in News?

- The Supreme Court clarified that Manan Kumar Mishra is only the “pro tem” Chairperson of the Bar Council of India (BCI) until fresh elections are held.
- It directed the BCI to give prior notice to and involve the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in major policy decisions during the interim period.

Background

- The BCI is a statutory body constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961, responsible for regulating the legal profession and legal education.
- Petitions before the Supreme Court raised concerns over the continuation of the present BCI leadership, extension of the tenure of its office-bearers and certain financial and institutional decisions.
- Rule 12(2) of the BCI Rules provides for a two-year tenure for the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Key Directions of the Supreme Court

- **Pro tem status:** Existing office-bearers can continue temporarily to ensure the BCI's day-to-day functioning until fresh elections.
- **Policy oversight:** Major policy decisions must involve the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, who are ex-officio members of the BCI.
- **Timely elections:** Steps must be taken to facilitate the constitution of State Bar Councils and election of BCI representatives.
- **Institutional integrity:** The intervention is aimed at preserving the credibility and institutional integrity of the BCI.

Significance

- **Accountability:** Prevents temporary arrangements from becoming a means of indefinite continuation in office.
- **Democratic functioning:** Reinforces the importance of periodic elections and representative governance.
- **Checks concentration of power:** Wider consultation can prevent unilateral decisions on matters having long-term institutional implications.
- **Judicial oversight:** Highlights the judiciary's role in ensuring that statutory bodies function within their legal and institutional framework.
- **Public confidence:** The credibility of professional regulatory institutions is essential for maintaining trust in the legal system.

## Challenges

- Prolonged transitional arrangements can weaken the representative character of the institution.
- Concentration of decision-making powers may raise concerns regarding institutional accountability.
- Conflict-of-interest concerns may arise when office-bearers are involved in decisions having significant financial or institutional implications.
- Weak electoral accountability can affect the legitimacy of professional regulatory bodies.
- Excessive judicial intervention may also raise concerns about institutional autonomy.

## Way Forward

- Ensure timely elections to BCI and State Bar Councils in accordance with the statutory framework.
- Establish clear limits on the powers of pro tem office-bearers, restricting them primarily to routine administration.
- Strengthen financial transparency, disclosure and independent auditing of institutional expenditure.
- Institutionalise consultative decision-making for major policy and financial matters.
- Develop stronger conflict-of-interest and ethics safeguards for office-bearers.
- Maintain a balance between regulatory autonomy, democratic accountability and judicial oversight.

## 2. Climate Change Overshoot: UNEP's "Overshoot, Peak and Decline" Pathway

### GS Paper: GS-III – Environment & Ecology

#### Why in News?

- The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has outlined an "overshoot, peak and decline" pathway, recognising that global warming is likely to temporarily exceed the 1.5°C threshold in the coming years.
- The pathway seeks to minimise the magnitude and duration of the overshoot and eventually bring global temperatures back below 1.5°C by 2100.

#### Key Findings

- **1.5°C threshold:** Global warming is projected to temporarily exceed 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in the coming years, creating an overshoot scenario.
- **Current policies:** Existing policies could lead to around 2.6°C warming by 2100.

- **Full implementation:** Even if countries implement their NDCs and net-zero commitments, peak warming could reach around 1.8°C.
- **Implementation gap:** The projections highlight the gap between climate commitments and actual emission reductions.

### Paris Agreement Context

- The Paris Agreement seeks to hold the rise in global average temperature to well below 2°C, while pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- The 1.5°C goal is therefore a long-term temperature objective, and a temporary overshoot does not mean that the Paris Agreement objective becomes irrelevant.

### What is Climate Overshoot?

- Climate overshoot refers to a period during which global temperatures temporarily exceed a specified threshold, followed by a possible decline below that threshold.
- UNEP considers overshoot neither acceptable nor desirable, but the best remaining pathway under current emission trajectories.

### Implications

- **Irreversible losses:** Prolonged warming can cause biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, sea-level rise and damage to climate-sensitive systems.
- **Adaptation limits:** Some impacts may become irreversible, exceeding the capacity of adaptation measures.
- **Tipping-point risks:** Prolonged warming can increase the risk of potentially irreversible changes in ice sheets, glaciers, coral reefs and forest ecosystems.
- **Carbon removal:** Returning temperatures below 1.5°C may require carbon dioxide removal, alongside deep and sustained emission reductions.
- **Mitigation urgency:** Every fraction of avoided warming can reduce climate risks and the scale of future adaptation requirements.

### India's Relevance

- India faces significant risks from heatwaves, extreme rainfall, glacier loss, sea-level rise and agricultural stress.
- The issue reinforces the need to balance development, energy security and climate action, while seeking greater climate finance and technology transfer for developing countries.

### Way Forward

- Strengthen the ambition and implementation of NDCs.
- Accelerate the transition towards renewable and low-carbon energy.
- Protect and restore forests, wetlands and other natural carbon sinks.
- Scale up climate finance, technology transfer and international cooperation.

- Prioritise rapid emission reductions rather than excessive reliance on future carbon-removal technologies.

### 3. Pichavaram Mangroves: Economic Valuation and Blue Carbon

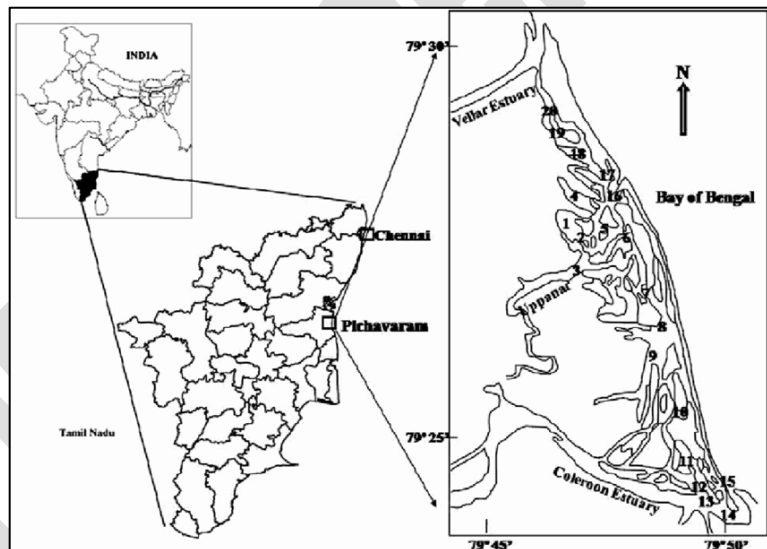
**GS Paper: GS-III – Environment & Ecology**

**Why in News?**

- A recent study estimated the Total Economic Value (TEV) of the Pichavaram Mangrove Forest in Tamil Nadu at ₹2,485.38 crore, highlighting the ecological, economic and social benefits of mangrove ecosystems.
- The study estimated the blue-carbon asset value of the ecosystem at ₹1,612.40 crore, underlining its significance as a natural carbon sink.

**Key Findings**

- **Total Economic Value:** ₹2,485.38 crore, equivalent to around ₹1.83 crore per hectare.
- **Geographical setting:** Pichavaram, near Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, comprises mangrove vegetation associated with the Vellar-Coleroon estuarine system.
- **Soil carbon stock:** The study estimated an average soil organic carbon stock of 251.14 tonnes per hectare, highlighting mangrove sediments as important long-term carbon reservoirs.
- **Soil carbon value:** Estimated at ₹1,224.63 crore.
- **Blue-carbon asset:** Vegetation and soil carbon pools together account for an estimated ₹1,612.40 crore.
- The study was based on primary and secondary data, including a survey of 302 households across five mangrove-dependent villages.



**Key Concepts**

- **Blue Carbon:** Carbon captured and stored by coastal and marine ecosystems, particularly mangroves, tidal marshes and seagrass meadows.

- **Total Economic Value (TEV):** Captures both use values—direct and indirect benefits—and non-use values, including existence and bequest values.

### Ecosystem Services

- **Provisioning:** Fisheries and other biological resources supporting coastal livelihoods.
- **Regulating:** Carbon sequestration, climate regulation, coastal protection and erosion control.
- **Supporting:** Habitat provision, nutrient cycling and biodiversity conservation.
- **Cultural:** Recreation, tourism and educational benefits.

### Significance

- **Climate mitigation:** Mangroves store carbon in both vegetation and sediments.
- **Climate adaptation:** Provide nature-based solutions (NbS) against cyclones, coastal flooding and erosion.
- **Livelihood security:** Support fisheries and income of coastal communities.
- **Economic valuation:** Makes often-overlooked non-market ecosystem services visible in development planning and environmental decision-making.
- **Natural infrastructure:** Mangroves can complement—and in some contexts reduce dependence on—costly grey infrastructure for coastal protection.

### Challenges

- Coastal development and habitat conversion
- Pollution and aquaculture-related pressures
- Climate change and sea-level rise
- Undervaluation of non-market ecosystem services
- Restoration challenges: Mangrove restoration can fail when local hydrology, tidal flows, species suitability and sediment dynamics are ignored.

### Way Forward

- Integrate ecosystem-service valuation into coastal development planning.
- Promote blue-carbon financing, carbon-credit programmes and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).
- Strengthen community-based mangrove conservation and restoration.
- Adopt site-specific, hydrology-based restoration rather than plantation-focused approaches.
- Recognise mangroves as natural infrastructure for climate resilience and disaster-risk reduction.

## 4. India–China Border Talks: “Early and Substantial Harvest”

### GS Paper: GS-II – International Relations

#### Why in News?

- The 25th round of Special Representatives (SR) talks between India’s NSA Ajit Doval and China’s Foreign Minister Wang Yi was held in Beijing on August 25, 2026.
- The two sides issued an eight-point outcome and consensus, including discussions on an “Early and Substantial Harvest” concerning boundary delimitation and border management.

#### Four Sectors of India–China Boundary

- The boundary is conventionally discussed across the Western, Middle, Eastern and Sikkim sectors, each involving distinct territorial and strategic issues.
- The Western Sector includes areas such as Ladakh/Aksai Chin, while the Eastern Sector includes Arunachal Pradesh.

#### What is “Early and Substantial Harvest”?

- It refers to pursuing early and substantive progress on portions of the boundary where convergence between the two sides is relatively greater, without necessarily waiting for a final settlement of the entire boundary.
- An Expert Group on Boundary Delimitation and a Working Group on Border Management, under the WMCC, are expected to advance these discussions.
- Their immediate task is to finalise their respective Terms of Reference (ToR).

#### Existing Framework

- The 2005 Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles provides the broad framework for resolving the India–China boundary question.
- It envisages a package settlement covering all sectors rather than treating individual sectors in isolation.

#### Key Outcomes

- Reaffirmed commitment to maintaining peace and tranquillity along the border.
- Agreed to strengthen existing diplomatic and military mechanisms for managing border situations.
- Agreed on additional military meeting points and border military hotline channels in the Eastern and Middle Sectors.
- Continued cooperation on trans-border rivers, including hydrological data sharing and relevant MoUs.
- Progress also noted in border trade and Kailash-Manasarovar pilgrimage.

- Boundary settlement ≠ border management: Confidence-building measures and LAC management can reduce tensions but do not constitute a final settlement of the boundary dispute.

### Strategic Significance

- **Crisis management:** Better communication can reduce misunderstandings and accidental escalation along the LAC.
- **Confidence building:** Hotlines and meeting points strengthen military-to-military communication.
- **Strategic geography:** The Doklam Plateau–Chumbi Valley–Siliguri Corridor linkage makes the eastern sector particularly sensitive for India's national security.
- **Water security:** Dialogue on trans-border rivers is significant for systems such as the Brahmaputra/Yarlung Tsangpo and Sutlej.

### Key Concerns

- **Piecemeal settlement:** Partial agreements could leave strategically important and contentious sectors unresolved.
- **Implementation gap:** Agreement on mechanisms does not automatically translate into substantive boundary delimitation.
- **Strategic asymmetry:** Incremental arrangements must not create unilateral strategic advantages.
- **Framework consistency:** Any delimitation process should remain aligned with existing bilateral agreements, particularly the 2005 framework.

### Way Forward

- Pursue incremental progress while retaining the objective of a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable boundary settlement.
- Strengthen CBMs, military communication and verification mechanisms.
- Maintain negotiations within the framework of existing bilateral agreements.
- Expand cooperation on border trade, pilgrimage and transboundary water management.
- Avoid premature concessions: Incremental agreements should not compromise India's territorial claims or long-term strategic interests.

## 5. Reducing India's Exposure to U.S. Tariff Risks

**GS Paper: GS-III – Indian Economy; GS-II – International Relations**

### Why in News?

- The U.S. Senate passed the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act, 2026, which could enable additional tariffs of up to 100% on countries that knowingly purchase Russian crude oil or natural gas, subject to the legislation's conditions.
- If enacted, the measure could significantly affect India's export competitiveness in the U.S. market, given India's substantial imports of Russian crude.

### India's Russian Oil Dilemma

- Energy-cost advantage: Discounted Russian crude can help reduce India's import costs, diversify supplies and strengthen energy security.
- Geopolitical cost: Continued purchases could expose Indian exports to secondary tariff/sanction risks, creating a trade-off between energy security and market access.
- India's high dependence on imported crude oil makes energy diversification important for reducing external vulnerabilities.

### India's Policy Dilemma

- India must balance affordable and diversified energy supplies with maintaining access to key export markets.
- Excessive dependence on either a single energy supplier or a single export market can increase external-sector vulnerability.

### Potential Economic Impact

- Higher U.S. tariffs could reduce the price competitiveness of Indian exports, affecting export growth, production and employment.
- Trade restrictions may disrupt global value chains, investment decisions and supply chains.
- Trade simulation: A GTAP-based scenario in the study indicates substantial welfare and trade losses under a high-tariff scenario, while export diversification through an India–EU FTA significantly mitigates these adverse effects.
- External-sector resilience: A diversified export basket and wider market access can reduce vulnerability to country-specific tariff shocks and geopolitical disruptions.

### Export & Market Diversification

- Diversification should cover markets, products and global value chains.

- FTAs with major economies can expand market access and reduce excessive dependence on individual destinations.
- India should move towards higher-value and technology-intensive exports to strengthen competitiveness.

### Challenges

- Alternative markets may not immediately absorb exports displaced from the U.S.
- Non-tariff barriers, quality standards and logistics constraints can restrict market diversification.
- Continued dependence on imported energy leaves India exposed to geopolitical and global price shocks.

### Way Forward

- Accelerate export-market and product diversification.
- Effectively implement and leverage FTAs with major economies.
- Improve trade facilitation, logistics, standards compliance and port infrastructure.
- Move up the manufacturing and value chain.
- Diversify energy suppliers while accelerating renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Strengthen trade finance, export insurance and alternative payment/invoicing mechanisms to reduce transaction risks from geopolitical restrictions.
- Maintain strategic autonomy through balanced engagement with the U.S., Russia, EU and other major partners.

**UPSC CSE 2027/28 ANTHROPOLOGY TEST SERIES (333 PROGRAM)**

**FEATURES:**

- VALIDITY: 9 MONTHS
- 333 QUESTIONS & MODEL ANSWERS WILL BE PROVIDED
- TOTAL TESTS: 12 - IN UPSC FORMAT (3 SECTIONAL + 9 FULL LENGTH)
- ONE-STOP SOLUTION PAPERBACK BOOKS + CLASS NOTES PDF (COMPLETE ANTHROPOLOGY BOOK + PYQ WITH MODEL ANSWERS PAPER 1 AND PAPER 2)
- EVALUATION WITHIN 5 DAYS BY VISHNU VARDHAN SIR
- 1000+ MODEL ANSWERS & 1500+ CASE STUDIES
- LIVE DISCUSSION OF EACH TEST, ONE-TO-ONE SESSION AFTER EVALUATION BY VISHNU SIR
- ANTHROPOLOGY VALUE-ADDED CONTENT
- DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

**BATCH STARTS FROM 14TH SEPTEMBER 2026**

**VISHNU VARDHAN SIR**  
Anthropology Expert  
10+ Years of experience

**REGISTER NOW**  
CALL US: 9000400939 | VISIT: WWW.VISHNUIAS.COM

**ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగం సాధించడం మీ లక్ష్యమా?**

**మీ కోసం VISHNU IAS ACADEMY**

**UPSC - CIVIL SERVICES IAS/IPS**  
**APPSC/TGPSC GROUP I & II**  
**DEGREE + IAS**

**Till now 154+ UPSC Ranks**  
**Till now 157+ APPSC / TGPSC Ranks**  
**FROM OUR ACADEMY**

**VISHNU VARDHAN SIR**  
DIRECTOR, VISHNU IAS ACADEMY

**ADMISSIONS OPEN**

**CONTACT US :**  
**9000400939 / 9000350939**  
**WWW.VISHNUIAS.COM** ASHOK NAGAR, HYDERABAD

### FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA



**Telegram**



**Whatsapp**



**Instagram**



**Youtube**