

A group of graduates silhouetted against a sunset sky, celebrating and throwing their caps. The scene is captured from a low angle, showing the graduates' figures against the bright, orange and yellow light of the setting sun. Many graduates have their arms raised, and several caps are seen flying through the air, creating a sense of joy and accomplishment. The overall mood is one of triumph and hope.

**“Just believe in
yourself. Even if you
don’t, pretend that you
do and, at some point,
you will.”**

– Amanda Gorman

Important Issues of the Day

- **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) – Page No. 1, GS 3**
- **Gaganyaan – Page No. 5, GS3**
- **The other side of sport – Page No.6 , GS 3**
- **A respite – Page No.6 , GS 2**
- **Jan Vishwas 2.0 – Page No. 6, GS 2,3**
- **India's textile – Page No. 7, GS 3**
- **Mount Semeru - Prelims**

As West Asia war halts, MPC keeps repo rate unchanged at 5.25%

Lalatendu Mishra

MUMBAI

Hours after U.S. President Donald Trump announced on social media about the conditional temporary ceasefire in West Asia, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) unanimously voted to hold the repo rate at 5.25%. It also decided to continue with the neutral stance.

Later, addressing a press conference, Reserve

Bank of India Governor Sanjay Malhotra said that the ceasefire, to some extent, has been taken into account in the monetary policy decision.

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- **Under Section 45ZB of the amended (in 2016) RBI Act, 1934, the central government is empowered to constitute a six-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). Objective: Further, Section 45ZB lays down that “the Monetary Policy Committee shall determine the Policy Rate required to achieve the inflation target”. The decision of the Monetary Policy Committee shall be binding on the Bank.**
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- **Composition: Section 45ZB says the MPC shall consist of 6 members:**
- **RBI Governor as its ex officio chairperson,**
- **Deputy Governor in charge of monetary policy,**
- **An officer of the Bank to be nominated by the Central Board,**
- **Three persons to be appointed by the central government.**

Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)? (2017)

1.It decides the RBI's benchmark interest rates.

2.It is a 12-member body including the Governor of RBI and is reconstituted every year.

3.It functions under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

Accommodative:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ An accommodative stance means the central bank is prepared to expand the money supply to boost economic growth.▪ The central bank, during an accommodative policy period, is willing to cut the interest rates. A rate hike is ruled out.▪ The central bank typically adopts an accommodative policy when growth needs policy support and inflation is not the immediate concern.
Neutral:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A 'neutral stance' suggests that the central bank can either cut rate or increase rate.▪ This stance is typically adopted when the policy priority is equal on both inflation and growth.▪ The guidance indicates that the market can expect a rate action on either way at any point.
Hawkish Stance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A hawkish stance indicates that the central bank's top priority is to keep the inflation low.

Q. If the RBI decides to adopt an expansionist monetary policy, which of the following would it not do? (2020)

1. Cut and optimise the Statutory Liquidity Ratio

2. Increase the Marginal Standing Facility Rate

3. Cut the Bank Rate and Repo Rate

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Unmanned space mission launch date to be out soon

The Hindu Bureau

BENGALURU

The launch date of the first uncrewed mission of Gaganyaan will be announced soon, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Chairperson V. Narayanan said on Wednesday.

The HLVM3 G1/OM1 mission, which is the first uncrewed mission of Gaganyaan, was scheduled to be launched in the first quarter of 2026. However, it has been delayed. “Before going for the crewed mission, three uncrewed missions are targeted. Right now, we are working on the first uncrewed mission. All activities are going well,” he said.

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- **The year 2025 saw 315 successful space launches globally, with about 4,651 objects placed in orbit. According to the Indian Space Situational Assessment Report (ISSAR) for 2025 released on Wednesday, a maximum number of payloads were deployed during 2025.**
- **The report stated that 4,651 objects were launched to orbits and 1,911 re-entered the atmosphere with a net annual growth of 74.5%.**

- **With regard to the Indian space assets in 2025, eight satellites were launched and four rocket bodies were placed in orbit. The report said that 12 Indian objects re-entered the atmosphere.**

- In total, there are 86 Indian satellites in orbit of which 27 are operational, 23 are defunct (still in orbit), and 36 decayed.**

- **Among the Indian rocket bodies, three Launch Vehicle Mark-3 (LVM-3) are still in orbit and five are decayed; four Small Satellite Launch Vehicles are decayed; four Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicles (GSLV) are in orbit and 10 have decayed, and 42 Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles (PSLV) are in orbit and 19 have decayed.**

Mains Question

“From Aryabhata satellite to human spaceflight missions, India’s space journey is a story of technological self-reliance.”

Elaborate.

“आर्षयट्ट उपग्रह से लेकर मानव अंतरिक्ष ममशन तक, भारत की अंतरिक्ष रात्रा तकनीकी आत्मननभरयता की कहानी है।”

ब्राख्रा कीजिए।

The other side of sport — mastering manufacturing

Page No.6 , GS 3

To say that sports is an emotion in India is an understatement. Although cricket takes up most of the mindshare, the sports ecosystem in India is evolving rapidly with athletes such as Neeraj Chopra and Lakshya Sen bringing attention to the diversity in sports in the right manner. But besides viewership and athletes, the sports ecosystem comprises several key players that keep the growth engine running. One such important, but rather overlooked, component is that of sports goods manufacturing.

Sports equipment manufacturing, a highly labour-intensive sector, plays a significant role in the economics of sport. NITI Aayog and the Foundation for Economic Development (FED) have recently released a report on 'Realising the export potential of the sports equipment manufacturing market in India' that details the state of affairs. Culturally, India interacts heavily with sports, but the country contributes only about 0.5% to the nearly \$50 billion global trade in sports equipment. This under-representation is not due to the absence of legacy or capability. Rather, it points to structural issues in the industry that have significantly hampered its ability to reach its full potential.

Diverse manufacturing landscape

India's manufacturing footprint in sports equipment is geographically concentrated and operationally fragmented. Production still primarily hinges on old, well-established centres such as Jalandhar (Punjab) and Meerut (Uttar Pradesh), which together hold more than an 80% share of domestic output. The sports equipment industry in India is small in terms of production volume and is largely dominated by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in labour-intensive segments such as stitched balls, cricket gear, protective accessories and entry-level fitness equipment. If, on the one hand, this artisanal skill level has sustained the industry for a long time, on the other hand, it has restricted scaling, the adoption of new technologies, and the emergence of internationally recognised brands.

One key characteristic of the sector is the high level of diversity in sports equipment manufacturing compared to other sectors. Raw materials, machinery and the techniques of making footballs, for example, are entirely different from the ones required for making hockey sticks or golf shafts. This vast range of differences makes effective policy design exceedingly difficult and often leads to generic interventions that overlook category-specific realities.

To understand the right ways to compete at a global level, we first need to find out what makes local manufacturers inherently less cost-effective.



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Critical structural problems are preventing India's sports equipment industry from reaching its full potential

As per the report, industry data show that Indian firms encounter on average a 15% cost disadvantage when compared to their peers in China and Pakistan. For example, a football produced in India might cost ₹100, while competing countries might be able to produce it for only ₹85-₹87. This gap, which is a result of factors such as higher input prices, inefficient logistical planning, and limited economies of scale, greatly reduces export competitiveness and impacts the pricing power that companies have.

The core issues

Making high-performance sports equipment requires feature-specific items such as specialised polymers, performance fabrics, carbon composites and precision tooling. The issue is that not all of these are produced domestically, and those that are made locally are manufactured on an extremely limited scale. Moreover, import duties on such components, as well as on advanced manufacturing machinery, drive up production costs. For MSMEs which function with extremely low margins, these additional levies essentially hinder the possibility of investing not only in technology upgrades but also in product diversification.

Issues related to ease of doing business aggravate the problem. Manufacturing is mainly concentrated in the northern parts of India, which leads to extremely high logistics costs when exporting goods through distant ports. On top of that, rising land prices, fragmented industrial infrastructure, and industrial delays on account of compliance are some of the other factors that keep on eroding operational efficiency. As these challenges are structural rather than cyclical, smaller firms with weak financial strength are most affected.

Another problem is certification and standards compliance. Globally traded sports equipment must meet the very stringent performance standards laid down by international federations. India lacks certified production facilities that meet international standards for most sports categories; therefore, manufacturers must have their products validated by European labs.

Testing expenses can range from ₹5 lakh to ₹50 lakh per stock keeping unit (SKU) which is an enormous amount for an MSME. Apart from the direct monetary costs, a prolonged certification process also delays market launches, which in turn discourages experimentation and, consequently, impedes innovation.

There are many reasons why the sports sector in India is not expanding rapidly, one of which is demand side problems. India has, by and large, failed to create sports brands with worldwide appeal, similar to those for cricket equipment, that could command premium pricing. The main reasons for the lack of organic global demand for

Indian sports equipment are low marketing investments, few international brand partnerships, and the absence of long-term, athlete-brand relationship-driven demand. Hence, most domestic firms today focus on contract manufacturing at the lowest-value end of the spectrum, whereas they should be aiming for original brand ownership.

Reform, support, upgrade

Addressing these issues is complex and requires a balanced approach. The report outlines a clear pathway with key recommendations. First, rationalise import duties on specialised raw materials and advanced machinery to regain price competitiveness. Second, provide targeted fiscal support, such as export-linked incentives, offsetting certification costs, and aiding participation in international trade platforms. Third, India should leverage its advantage in industries such as technical textiles, footwear production, plastics processing, and light engineering alongside sports goods clusters to enable rapid technological upgrades, increase production scale, and shift toward higher-value, performance-oriented equipment.

In the medium term, India must also establish internationally recognised testing and certification centres, which reduce compliance costs, facilitate quicker time-to-market for new innovations, and showcase India's intent to be a standards-setting player rather than just a supplier.

Finally, by investing in local raw materials, especially advanced composites and performance fabrics, India can gradually reduce imports and improve supply availability. On the demand side, relying solely on contract manufacturing is insufficient; building strong domestic brands is essential. A unified national campaign involving top athletes, sports federations, industry bodies, and government departments can help showcase Indian sports equipment globally.

Utilising strategic procurement methods linked with India's forthcoming international sporting events can generate a short-term demand uplift while also promoting domestic production to global buyers.

For long, India has supplied sports goods mainly through indirect global value chains. The next decade offers a chance to change this. With growing domestic sports activity, a reshaping of global supply chains, and opportunities from hosting major international events, the ingredients for change exist. What is lacking is a strategic, well-executed plan to shift from scattered traditional production to large-scale, advanced manufacturing. If India seizes this opportunity, it could become a key player in the global sports economy and set new trends in how sports are played worldwide.

- **But besides viewership and athletes, the sports ecosystem comprises several key players that keep the growth engine running. One such important, but rather overlooked, component is that of sports goods manufacturing. Sports equipment manufacturing, a highly labour-intensive sector, plays a significant role in the economics of sport. NITI Aayog and the Foundation for Economic Development (FED) have recently released a report on 'Realising the export potential of the sports equipment manufacturing market in India' that details the state of affairs. Culturally, India interacts heavily with sports, but the country contributes only about 0.5% to the nearly \$50 billion global trade in sports equipment.**
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- **labour-intensive segments such as stitched balls, cricket gear, protective accessories and entry-level fitness equipment.**

- **Manufacturing is mainly concentrated in the northern part of India, which leads to extremely high logistics costs when exporting goods through distant ports.**

Mains Question

“Sports in India is not merely a recreational activity but a tool for social inclusion and nation-building.”

Elaborate with suitable examples.

“भारत में खेल केवल मनोरंन का साधन नह ं बजकक सामाजिक समावेशन और राष्ट्र-ननमाणय का माध्म है।”

उदाहरण सहहत स्पष्ट कीजिए।

A respite

The U.S. should not allow Israel to sabotage the ceasefire with Iran

After demanding Iran's unconditional surrender and threatening to erase its civilisation, U.S. President Donald Trump, on April 8, agreed to a two-week ceasefire and to hold direct talks with Tehran on the basis of its 10-point peace formula. Iran has said that it will honour the truce and allow the "safe passage" of vessels through the Strait of Hormuz. This war need not have been launched in the first place. The U.S. and Iran had held multiple rounds of talks and Omani and British officials said that a deal was within reach. But Mr. Trump, aided and abetted by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, ordered the bombing of Iran on February 28, killing its Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, and several others. Mr. Trump gravely miscalculated Iran's response; it regionalised the conflict by attacking U.S. bases across the Gulf and dragged the global economy into it by taking control of the Strait. True, the U.S. and Israel pulverised Iran over the past 40 days. Yet, the U.S. did not have an easy option to reopen the Strait. Remarkably, Mr. Trump's central demand to end the war was for Iran to reopen the Strait that was open before he launched the war.

On day 1 of the war, Mr. Trump set several

On day 1 of the war, Mr. Trump set several sweeping objectives, including destroying Iran's missile capabilities, its navy, nuclear programme and pursuing regime change. None has been met. The war has pushed up oil, gas and food prices, aggravating economic woes worldwide. In Iran's latest 10-point proposal, Tehran has reaffirmed its control over the Strait of Hormuz, demanded a removal of all sanctions and guarantees against future aggression. Far from weakening Iran, the U.S.-Israel war has left it strategically stronger in an increasingly fragile region. If Mr. Trump has realised, even belatedly, the scale of his misjudgement, it is good news for West Asia. Pakistan deserves credit for its constructive diplomatic efforts that helped bring the two sides closer. But the ceasefire is only a beginning. Wide gaps remain between the U.S.'s 15-point proposal and Iran's 10-point formula. Iran and Pakistan say the truce applies on all fronts, including Lebanon. Mr. Netanyahu, while welcoming the ceasefire, has ruled out any halt to Israeli attacks in Lebanon. For peace and stability in the region, Israel and its militarism must be reined in. Finally, Mr. Trump must realise that his incendiary rhetoric, his vulgarism and genocidal threats are not just a disgrace to the office he holds but also counterproductive in international diplomacy. He should watch his words and focus on securing a durable peace if he wants to escape the mess he has put himself in.

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Jan Vishwas 2.0 is all about trust-based compliance

Page No.6 , GS 3

The passage of the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2026 by Parliament reflects a conscious and forward-looking policy choice by the Government of India to recalibrate the balance between enforcement and facilitation, and to embed trust as a central pillar of the regulatory framework. The reform signals a clear departure from over-reliance on criminal sanctions toward a more proportionate, predictable, and facilitative approach to compliance.

In recent years, the decriminalisation of minor business-related offences has emerged as a core element of India's reform agenda. The underlying objective has been consistent: to rationalise compliance requirements, enhance ease of doing business and foster a regulatory culture that promotes voluntary compliance rather than fear-driven adherence. Excessive criminalisation of technical and procedural lapses had created compliance anxiety, discouraged entrepreneurship, and diverted administrative and judicial resources from more serious violations.

A journey of reform

This reform journey began with the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, which decriminalised minor offences by amending 183 provisions across 42 Central Acts administered by 19 Ministries and Departments. By replacing criminal penalties for technical and procedural non-compliances with civil penalties or administrative measures, it significantly reduced the compliance burden on businesses and citizens, improving both ease of doing business and ease of living.

Building on this foundation, the 2026 Bill, commonly referred to as the Jan Vishwas 2.0, represents a decisive scale-up of this reform effort. The Bill proposes amendments to 784 provisions across 79 Central Acts administered by 23 Ministries and Departments, including the decriminalisation of 717 provisions. It also rationalises the statute book by removing obsolete and redundant offences, thereby



Chandrajit Banerjee

Director General,
The Confederation of
Indian Industry (CII)

Driven by clarity and proportionality, Jan Vishwas 2.0 will help shift Indian businesses toward a trust-based compliance culture

strengthening the coherence and credibility of India's overall regulatory architecture.

Extensive engagement between government, industry bodies, experts and other stakeholders has helped identify provisions where criminal liability was disproportionate to the nature of the offence. Such sustained dialogue has been critical in ensuring that regulatory objectives are preserved even as enforcement mechanisms are made more facilitative. Going forward, continued consultation will remain essential to keep regulation aligned with evolving economic realities.

A process of engagement

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has shaped this reform agenda through sustained, evidence-based policymaker engagement. Industry representations consistently highlighted a large number of statutory offences related to minor and procedural lapses – delays in filings, documentation gaps or clerical errors – that did not warrant criminal prosecution. The CII has emphasised that decriminalisation of such offences strengthens compliance rather than diluting enforcement.

The CII's advocacy has gone beyond decriminalisation alone. A persistent industry recommendation has been to move away from court-imposed 'fines' toward a system of regulatory 'penalties' administered by executive authorities, with clear rules, proportionality, and time-bound resolution. The CII has also stressed the need for the retrospective application of decriminalisation reforms, covering cases currently pending in criminal courts. The Jan Vishwas 2.0 seems to address these long-standing concerns very well.

At a broader level, the Jan Vishwas 2.0 reflects a fundamental shift in regulatory philosophy, from criminalisation to trust, proportionality and economic efficiency. It recognises that most technical or procedural violations occur without *mala fide* intent and are better resolved through civil or administrative mechanisms. The reform explicitly retains stringent enforcement for

serious offences where public interest, safety, environmental protection or national priorities are involved. The amendments span key sectors such as exports, textiles, the environment, and transport, and introduce graded enforcement mechanisms, including warnings and lower penalties for first-time or minor violations. Such measures should reduce regulatory uncertainty and boost confidence, especially for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) facing high compliance burdens.

Reduces 'court congestion'

These reforms could significantly help India's overburdened judiciary. With nearly 50 million cases pending in courts – many for minor procedural or technical violations – shifting such matters out of criminal courts can reduce congestion and improve efficiency. Government indications, post the passing of the Bill in Parliament, suggest many pending minor cases may be reviewed for closure under the revised framework.

The Bill also advances trust-based regulation by introducing tools such as improvement notices and proportionate penalties for first-time contraventions. This approach recognises the reality that most businesses and citizens act in good faith and comply more effectively in a regulatory environment that is clear, predictable and fair.

The success of the Jan Vishwas 2.0 will depend on effective implementation. Strengthening institutional capacity for administrative adjudication, ensuring uniform enforcement practices, and issuing clear guidance to regulated entities will be critical to realising the full benefits of the reform for industry and citizens.

By decisively moving towards a trust-based, proportionate and growth-oriented framework, The Jan Vishwas 2.0 has the potential to create a more predictable, transparent and investor-friendly environment. Ultimately, the reform reinforces a simple yet powerful principle: compliance works best when driven by clarity, proportionality, and – above all – trust.

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The thermal cost of India's textile surge

Page No.7 , GS 3

India is currently winning the global trade shuffle. As political instability rocks traditional hubs such as Bangladesh, international buyers are pivoting toward Indian textile clusters. But as factories in Tiruppur and Bengaluru take on these surge orders, they are walking into a thermodynamic crisis they haven't budgeted for.

The crisis is personal before it is industrial. A textile worker in Tamil Nadu loses 50% of her work capacity on a 40°C afternoon; and as she does not have any sick leaves or cooling breaks, she also loses 50% of her day's wages. She absorbs the cost of a warming planet so that global supply chains remain 'efficient.' However, the biology of labour is hitting a wall, and India's textile industry is quietly cracking under the weight.

The crisis of productivity

Between 2001 and 2020, India lost an estimated 259 billion labour hours annually due to heat stress, a productivity haemorrhage exceeding \$600 billion each year. In 2024 alone, that loss spiked to as high as 247 billion hours.

The productivity crisis is no longer a theoretical risk; it is a mechanical and biological reality crippling India's industrial heartlands. In the manufacturing hubs of Palghar, Maharashtra, factory owners report production capacity dropping by up to 50% as extreme heat triggers hazardous conditions that jeopardise both man and machine. Intense temperatures often restrict operations to just four hours daily, as heat becomes unbearable for the workforce. It also increases the likelihood of workplace injuries and serious health conditions, including heatstroke and dehydration. Industrial equipment, designed for more temperate baselines, frequently overheats, leading to sudden operational shutdowns and technical failures that derail tight production schedules. This physical collapse of the shop floor is mirrored in Karnataka's textile



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factories, where, indoor temperatures routinely exceed 35-40°C, far above the permitted threshold of 30°C. At these extremes, the "human engine" throttles down as a matter of survival. International studies confirm that at 33-34°C, a worker's capacity is effectively halved.

As per research published in the *Journal of Political Economy* in 2021, annual output falls by 2% per degree Celsius. On individual hot days, the decline reaches 4%. For India's textile industry, which employs 45 million people and controls 39% of global cotton cultivation, this crisis has led to operational collapse.

The supply chain trap

Global brands impose strict delivery deadlines and heavy financial penalties for delays. Yet, workers cannot be pushed beyond physiological limits. Thus, factory managers face an impossible choice: ignore worker collapse to meet a shipment, or face financial ruin. As orders shift to India due to regional and political instability, hubs such as Tiruppur are being crushed by a "thermodynamic bottleneck" where surge orders collide with record-breaking heat. This creates a regressive tax on the poor, disguised as a weather problem. While global brands insulate themselves by diversifying sourcing – shifting orders to Vietnam or Mexico – local factory owners lack the bargaining power to renegotiate terms and the burden is pushed downward. Ultimately, the cost is absorbed by the millions of informal workers who have no safety net; when a factory floor becomes a furnace, they don't just lose productivity, they lose their daily wages. History has shown that when disruption strikes, workers pay the price; for example, during COVID-19, brands cancelled \$2.8 billion worth of orders from Bangladesh in March 2020 alone, affecting approximately 1.2 million workers.

By 2030, India is projected to lose 5.8% of its daily working hours to extreme heat, the

equivalent of 34 million full-time jobs. The supply chain will not break gradually; it will break when orders simply cannot be met because the human element has reached its thermal limit.

The way forward

India has a choice. It can either continue to externalise the cost of a warming planet onto workers, or the country can systematically transit to a climate-smart supply chain. This requires action on five fronts: first, policymakers must recognise heat stress as a supply chain risk and integrate climate-heat projections into industrial policy and trade agreements. Second, industrial clusters must adopt mandatory heat-action plans with enforceable temperature thresholds, cooling breaks, and worker health assessments. Third, financing mechanisms must be reformed. Banks must incorporate climate risk into loan assessments, and governments must offer concessional credit lines supporting investments in cooling systems, water management, and heat-resilient technologies. Fourth, labour protection codes must be strengthened to address heat stress explicitly. Workers must have guaranteed access to clean drinking water, and shaded rest areas. Fifth, innovation must be driven through targeted R&D grants for wearable cooling technologies, heat-tolerant cotton varieties, and energy-efficient manufacturing processes. And finally, international buyers must bear part of the adaptation cost, through fairer pricing and longer lead times. For decades, the global fashion industry has operated on a convenient lie: that the 'cost of production' is a static number on a spreadsheet. This number was artificially deflated by a climate we took for granted. The physics of thermoregulation will not bend to profit margins. If heat stress remains invisible in boardrooms, India's workers will pay in lost wages and shortened lives.

Views expressed are personal.

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Mount Semeru



- **Mount Semeru, also known as Mahameru (The Great Mountain), is an active stratovolcano (composite volcano). It is characterized by its steep profile and periodic, explosive eruptions. It is the highest peak on the island of Java and a sacred site in local culture.**

Location:

- **Island: East Java, Indonesia.**
- **Geographic Coordinates: It is part of the Tengger Massif, a volcanic complex that includes the famous Mount Bromo.**
- **Tectonic Setting: Located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, where the Indo-Australian Plate subducts beneath the Sunda plate (which is part of Eurasian Plate).**

- **Summit:** The highest point is called Mahameru. The active crater, Jonggring Seloko, is located southeast of the summit.

- Eruption Style:** It is known for its Vulcanian and Strombolian activity, frequently emitting small ash explosions every 15–30 minutes, interspersed with massive, deadly eruptions.
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Lahar Risk: Due to high rainfall in Indonesia, the accumulated ash on its slopes often mixes with water to create lahars (volcanic mudflows) that race down river channels.

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- **Pyroclastic Flows:** The volcano often generates hot avalanche clouds which are fast-moving currents of hot gas and volcanic matter that can reach speeds of over 100 km/h.
- **Height:** Rising 3,676 metres above sea level, it dominates the landscape of East Java.