



NAMAN SHARMA
IAS ACADEMY

Daily

CURRENT AFFAIRS

 March 18th, 2026



 **Offline Centre Location:**
SCO 173-174, Sector 17C, Chandigarh



Index

- 1. SC allows 12 weeks' paid leave to all new adoptive mothers**
- 2. Cholesterol makes cells' nuclei squishy, helping melanoma spread**
- 3. India's West Asia reset, more sinned against than sinning**
- 4. A bit of a blur over India's new carbon credit plan**
- 5. India's overcrowded jails pose a serious health risk to inmates**
- 6. On scientific collaborations in BRICS**
- 7. Domestic LPG production up 38%, informs Centre**

1. SC allows 12 weeks' paid leave to all new adoptive mothers

Why in the News?

The Supreme Court of India delivered a landmark judgment on Tuesday, declaring that the protection of maternity leave for working women is a "basic human right." The Court struck down a provision in the law that denied 12 weeks of paid leave to mothers who adopt a child older than three months, extending this benefit to all new adoptive mothers. It also urged the government to legally recognise paternity leave as a social security benefit.



Background

- **The Legal Challenge:** The case was filed by Hamsaanandini Nanduri, who challenged a specific provision in the Maternity Benefit Act (later replaced by the Code of Social Security in November 2025).
- **The Discriminatory Provision:** The old provision (Section 60(4) of the 2020 Code) stated that only mothers who legally adopt a child below the age of three months were entitled to 12 weeks of maternity benefit.
- **The Problem:** The petitioner successfully argued that the legal adoption process itself is lengthy and typically takes over three months to complete. This made the provision practically useless ("otiose") for most adoptive mothers, as the child would already be over three months old by the time the adoption was finalised, disqualifying them from leave.

Feature

- **Maternity Leave as a Human Right:** The Bench, comprising Justice Pardiwala and Justice R. Mahadevan, held that maternity benefit is linked to a woman's ability to exercise

her "reproductive choices without fear of losing her employment" and ensures she is not excluded from the workplace due to motherhood.

- **Equality for Adoptive Mothers:** The Court observed that an adoptive mother has the same rights and obligations towards a child as a natural mother. Adoption was described as an "expression of reproductive autonomy." The bond in an adoptive family must be nurtured through time and caregiving, making leave just as essential.
- **Broader Social Impact:** The judgment highlighted the ripple effect of denying maternity benefits. It noted that without leave, a mother might be forced to return to work, potentially leaving the child in the care of an older sibling. "And if the older sibling happens to be a girl child, it would result in her being withdrawn from school, which reinforces the vicious cycle of gender inequality," the Court observed.
- **Call for Paternity Leave:** The Court urged the Union government to make specific legal provisions for paternity leave, emphasising that parenthood is not a solitary function. It stated that a child should not be deprived of a father's presence, nor a new mother of her partner's companionship, during the early stages of caregiving.

Challenge

The judgment addresses the challenge of outdated legal frameworks that fail to keep pace with the realities of modern family structures (like adoption) and the lengthy legal processes involved. It also highlights the societal challenge of preventing caregiving responsibilities from reinforcing gender inequality, particularly by forcing girl children into caregiving roles at the expense of their education.

Way Forward

- **Immediate Legal Effect:** The court's ruling immediately strikes down the discriminatory age limit, meaning all new adoptive mothers are now entitled to 12 weeks of paid leave.
- **Legislative Action Required:** The government is now pressed to amend the Code of Social Security to formally reflect this change.
- **Policy Development:** The Court's strong recommendation pushes the government to develop and enact specific legislation recognising and providing for paternity leave as a standard social security benefit.

Conclusion

This Supreme Court judgment marks a significant expansion of maternity rights in India, grounding them firmly in the principles of human rights and reproductive autonomy. By striking down a discriminatory clause, it ensures that adoptive mothers are not penalised by bureaucratic timelines. Furthermore, the Court's progressive call for paternity leave signals a shift towards a more equitable understanding of parenthood, recognising that the responsibility of caregiving, and the right to social security benefits associated with it, should be shared by both parents.

2. Cholesterol makes cells' nuclei squishy, helping melanoma spread

Why in the News?

A recent study led by scientists at the U.S. National Institutes of Health has uncovered a surprising new driver of cancer spread (metastasis): cholesterol in the membrane around the cell nucleus. The research explains how high cholesterol levels make the nucleus of a cancer cell "squishy" and

fragile, enabling it to squeeze through tight spaces and invade new tissues. It also identifies a specific protein, the lamin B receptor (LBR), as a key player in this process, opening up new possibilities for treatment.

Background

- **The Disease:** Melanoma is a dangerous form of skin cancer that begins in melanocytes (pigment-producing cells). Its deadliness comes from its ability to metastasise, or spread to other parts of the body.
- **The Mystery:** Scientists have long known that high cholesterol is associated with tumour development, but the specific mechanism linking cholesterol to cancer's physical ability to spread was not fully understood.
- **The Protein (LBR):** The lamin B receptor (LBR) is a protein in the inner nuclear membrane with a dual function: it helps attach DNA to the nucleus and plays a role in helping the cell make cholesterol. This link between LBR and cholesterol production was first discovered over 25 years ago in basic fungal research, long before its connection to cancer was known.



Feature

- **Squishy Nuclei:** The study found that when cholesterol levels in the nuclear envelope (the membrane surrounding the nucleus) are high, the nucleus becomes significantly easier to deform, or "squishier." This physical change is crucial because cancer cells must squeeze through tight gaps between other cells to spread.
- **Fragile Envelopes:** High cholesterol also makes the nuclear envelope more fragile and prone to small tears. These tears can damage the DNA inside, potentially leading to new mutations that make the cancer even more aggressive.
- **The Role of LBR:** In many melanoma samples, cells produced too much of the LBR protein. When LBR levels were high, cholesterol in the nuclear envelope rose, making the nucleus both squishy and fragile. Experimentally reducing LBR levels reversed this effect, making the nuclear envelope tougher.

Validation in Mice and Humans:

- In mice, tumours from cells with normal LBR showed more ruptured nuclear envelopes than those from cells where LBR was silenced.
- Analysis of patient data (TCGA-SKCM dataset) showed that melanoma patients with higher LBR expression in their tumours tended to have worse outcomes.

Challenge

The key challenge is finding a way to stop cancer cells from becoming more invasive and aggressive. This study highlights a specific biological pathway, the overproduction of LBR leading to high nuclear cholesterol, which directly contributes to metastasis. The challenge for researchers is to develop treatments that can safely and effectively disrupt this process in patients.

Way Forward

- **Targeting LBR:** The study suggests that the LBR protein could be a valuable "drug target." Developing therapies that inhibit LBR's cholesterol-making function could potentially slow or prevent the spread of melanoma and other cancers, such as breast and prostate cancer.
- **Repurposing Statins:** The findings help explain why people with melanoma who take statins (cholesterol-lowering drugs) tend to show slower cancer progression. This suggests that statins, or more targeted cholesterol-lowering strategies, could be explored further as a part of cancer treatment.
- **Early Detection:** LBR expression could potentially serve as a "prognostic indicator" to identify early-stage melanomas that are at high risk of becoming metastatic, allowing for more aggressive treatment sooner.

Conclusion

This research reveals a surprising physical mechanism of cancer spread: cholesterol makes the nucleus of a cancer cell squishy enough to invade other tissues. By identifying the LBR protein as the master regulator of this process, the study provides a compelling new target for drug development. It also validates the long-observed link between statin use and improved cancer outcomes. Perhaps most importantly, the discovery is a powerful example of how curiosity-driven, basic scientific research into questions like "how do fungi make sterols?" can, decades later, lead to critical insights for fighting deadly human diseases like melanoma.

3. India's West Asia reset, more sinned against than sinning

Why in the News?

India's diplomatic approach to West Asia has recently stirred domestic controversy. This analysis, written by a former Indian Ambassador, examines the "reset" in India's policy, particularly in the context of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Israel just before the latter launched a major military campaign against Iran. The piece argues that while the reset is strategically sound, its execution has been imbalanced and has left India exposed to criticism.

Background

- **Deepening Engagement (Past Decade):** India has significantly raised its diplomatic profile in West Asia. PM Modi has made numerous visits to all GCC countries, Israel (twice), the Palestinian Authority, and Iran. Key economic deals (CEPA) have been signed with the UAE and Oman, and negotiations are underway with the GCC and Israel.

- **Core Interests:** The Gulf region is India's largest socio-economic partner, with over \$160 billion in trade and a 10-million-strong diaspora. India's political gains include de-hyphenation from Pakistan and stronger security ties.
- **Regional Turmoil:** Since October 2023, West Asia has been in exceptional turmoil. The recent direct Iranian drone and missile attacks on GCC countries have shattered the perception of the Gulf as an oasis of stability and undermined confidence in the traditional U.S. security guarantee ("Pax Americana").

Feature

- **Prioritisation:** India has stopped trying to "balance" its public stance on controversial issues. It has conveyed "categorical support" to the security and stability of its GCC partners, prioritising their concerns.
- **Autonomy:** India's statements now reflect its own views without relying on "third-party citations," demonstrating growing confidence as a credible and autonomous power.
- **Realisation:** The author notes that policymakers have "finally realised which side of the bread is buttered," implying a strategic tilt towards the Gulf monarchies.



Challenge

The article outlines the main criticisms levelled against the policy shift:

- **Timing of Israel Visit:** The Prime Minister's visit to Israel (Feb 25-26), just before Tel Aviv's offensive against Iran (Feb 2,8), is seen as poorly timed.
- **Abandonment of Traditional Allies:** Critics accuse India of abandoning its traditional support for the Palestinians and Iran, calling it "immoral."
- **Loss of Autonomy:** Some allege that India is surrendering its sovereign autonomy to Western dictates.
- **Strategic Overreach:** There are fears that this activist policy could lead to overreach, exposing India to security threats and costly defence commitments.

Way Forward

- **Keep Options Open:** India must strive to keep its options more open in a notoriously mercurial region. The "Palestine Cause cannot be wished away forever."
- **Re-engage with Iran:** Iran remains strategically important as a neighbour to Pakistan and Afghanistan, a potential oil supplier, and a large market. India should not write it off.
- **Faster, More Nuanced Reactions:** India could have reacted faster to key developments (like the assassination of Iran's Supreme Leader) and used diplomatic language to express its views without damaging ties with the U.S. or Israel.

Leverage New Opportunities:

- **Security:** GCC states, disillusioned with the U.S. security guarantee, may seek to diversify partnerships. India should consider any such proposals carefully, based on a SWOT analysis.
- **Economic:** The GCC's image as a stable hub has been damaged. India should use "eco-diplomacy" to position itself as a viable alternative hub for capital and talent.

Conclusion

The article concludes that a dynamic foreign policy must be grounded in realism and national interest. India's West Asia policy is maturing, but it requires the right mix of balance, sensitivity, and agility. By quoting Lord Palmerston that nations have "no eternal allies" only "eternal interests," the author reinforces the need for India to navigate the region's complexities not with ideological rigidity, but with a flexible approach that can leverage emerging opportunities while mitigating risks.

4. A bit of a blur over India's new carbon credit plan

Why in the News?

A significant policy announcement in the Union Budget 2026 allocated a massive ₹20,000 crore for a "carbon credit programme." However, this has sparked widespread confusion and conflicting reports about the fund's true purpose. The debate centres on whether the money is for industrial carbon capture technology or a scheme to help farmers earn income from carbon credits.

Background

- **The Budget Announcement:** The Union Budget proposed a ₹20,000 crore outlay over five years for a carbon credit programme.
- **The Confusion:** Two competing narratives emerged:
 - **Industrial Focus:** The money is for deploying Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) technologies in "hard-to-abate" industries like steel, cement, and power.
 - **Agricultural Focus:** The money will enable farmers to earn carbon credits by adopting sustainable farming practices.
- **The Source Document:** The article clarifies that the budgetary provision is explicitly based on the "R&D Roadmap for CCUS," released by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) in December 2025

Feature

- **Target of the Fund (Smokestack):** According to the DST road map, the ₹20,000 crore is unequivocally earmarked for large-scale deployment of CCUS technologies in "hard-to-abate" industries (power, steel, cement, refineries, chemicals). These are point-source emitters where carbon can be captured from flue gases.
- **Agriculture is Excluded from CCUS:** The DST road map explicitly excludes agriculture from CCUS strategies. Agricultural emissions (methane, nitrous oxide) are diffuse and biologically mediated, not suited to the point-source capture technology that defines CCUS.
- **The Root of Confusion:** The author argues the confusion stems from the Budget's use of the broad term "carbon credit programme" while its detailed architecture (per the DST roadmap) is exclusively industrial. This has been conflated with the separate, growing reality of voluntary carbon markets for agriculture (soil carbon sequestration, biochar, agroforestry), which fall under Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR), not CCUS.



Challenge

The primary challenge is a policy communication gap. The government faces the task of clearly distinguishing between two distinct climate strategies to manage public and sectoral expectations:

- The ₹20,000 crore CCUS programme (funded, industrial, for preventing new emissions).
- A proposed agricultural carbon farming programme (unfunded by this outlay, for drawing down existing CO₂).

Conflating the two creates false hopes for a farmer's income stream that is not backed by this specific fund.

Way Forward

- **Clarify and Execute:** The government must clearly communicate that the ₹20,000 crore is for industrial decarbonisation (smokestack), a non-negotiable pillar for meeting net-zero goals.
- **Develop a Parallel Policy:** Simultaneously, the government should recognise the powerful opportunity in agriculture (soil). It needs to create a separate, well-designed policy and institutional framework for a trusted domestic carbon market that allows farmers to earn

from carbon sequestration. This would require its own funding and architecture, distinct from the CCUS initiative.

Conclusion

Budget 2026 has placed a firm ₹20,000 crore bet on decarbonising heavy industry through CCUS. The "farmer carbon credit" narrative, while not funded by this specific outlay, reflects a genuine and growing opportunity. The current confusion, born of conflation, highlights a pivotal moment for India's climate strategy. The path forward requires the government to clearly demarcate these two crucial fronts—smokestack and soil—and pursue both with clear, separate, and ambitious policies to forge a truly comprehensive and sustainable future.

5. India's overcrowded jails pose a serious health risk to inmates

Why in the News?

A recent and severe outbreak of the herpes simplex virus (HSV) at the Jalpaiguri Central Correctional Home in West Bengal has brought the dire conditions of India's overcrowded prisons into sharp focus. Between August 2025 and March 2026, 92 inmates were infected, and seven died. The incident highlights how overcrowding and poor healthcare infrastructure transform even common ailments into fatal public health crises.



Background

- **The Jalpaiguri Outbreak:** The jail, operating at 171% occupancy, saw an HSV outbreak turn fatal, with experts noting that in immunocompromised or overcrowded populations with poor care, the virus can lead to encephalitis.

- **Systemic Overcrowding:** This is not an isolated incident. According to the 2023 Prison Statistics of India, district prisons in West Bengal have occupancy rates exceeding 160%, with some facilities like the Kandi Sub-Jail historically reaching over 400%.
- **A Known Problem:** Courts have repeatedly stressed that prisoners do not lose the right to health. Despite this, the conditions in Indian jails have been a long-standing concern, marked by poor infrastructure and a general disregard for treating ailments until they become critical.

Feature

Communicable Diseases:

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** A 2023 study in The Lancet Public Health found prisoners in India are five times more likely to develop TB than the general population due to unventilated environments.
- **Skin Diseases:** In 2023, 30% of inmates in 10 Kerala prisons had skin diseases caused by humidity and lack of personal space.
- **HIV:** The India Justice Report 2025 notes HIV prevalence is significantly higher among inmates due to shared equipment and inadequate screening.
- **COVID-19:** Major outbreaks occurred in Nagpur and Indore central jails during the pandemic.

Infrastructure and Staffing Crisis:

- **High Occupancy:** Overcrowding makes basic hygiene and isolation impossible.
- **Vacant Posts:** The India Justice Report 2025 flagged a 43% vacancy rate for medical officers. The number of inmates per doctor is 2.6 times higher than the Model Prison Manual recommends.
- **Mental Health Neglect:** There are only 25 psychologists for India's 5.7 lakh inmates.

Challenge

The core challenge is the systemic failure to treat prisons as an extension of the public health system. Overcrowding clogs the system, while a massive shortage of medical staff prevents adequate screening and care. This is compounded by a large population of undertrials (who constitute the majority of inmates), whose prolonged detention due to a slow judicial process worsens the overcrowding. The situation creates a vicious cycle where poor health is both a cause and consequence of the prison environment.

Way Forward

- **Integrate Prisons into National Health Mission:** This would ensure a sufficient number of health workers are trained to manage and prevent outbreaks.
- **Enforce Standards:** Uniformly enforce the staffing and infrastructure standards outlined in the Model Prison Manual across all States.

Judicial Reforms to Reduce Overcrowding:

- Fast-track cases involving undertrials.
- Expand the use of bail and non-custodial alternatives for minor offences.
- Expedite the repatriation of foreign nationals.
- **Temporary Release:** As West Bengal demonstrated in 2020, temporarily releasing undertrials can provide immediate relief from critical overcrowding during health emergencies.

Conclusion

The HSV outbreak in Jalpaiguri is not an anomaly but a predictable consequence of a neglected system. India's overcrowded jails, with their poor infrastructure and critical shortage of medical staff, are breeding grounds for disease, turning common infections into fatal threats. Addressing this public health crisis requires more than just medical intervention; it demands a holistic approach that integrates prison health with the national health mission and, crucially, judicial reforms to decongest jails by rethinking the detention of undertrials. The right to health does not end at the prison gates, and the state has a constitutional obligation to ensure it is protected within them.

6. On scientific collaborations in BRICS

Why in the News?

As BRICS expands its membership and India assumes the presidency for 2026, the grouping's role in science, technology, and innovation (STI) is under the spotlight. At a time when global scientific collaboration is increasingly strained by geopolitical tensions and techno-nationalism, BRICS positions itself as a critical platform for the Global South to build shared capacities, reduce technological dependencies, and coordinate on emerging fields like artificial intelligence (AI).

Background

- **Evolution of STI Cooperation:** STI has been on the BRICS agenda since 2011, but it was formalised as a core strategic pillar with a 2015 memorandum of understanding. This provided the institutional framework for collaborative research.
- **Expanding Scope:** Cooperation has moved from early joint calls on fundamental science to include innovation, technology transfer, and socially relevant areas like health, energy, and water. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the focus on public health and digital health.
- **Institutional Framework:** The BRICS Ministers of Science, Technology, and Innovation meet annually. Lead agencies in each country (like the CSIR and DBT in India) coordinate calls for proposals and implement projects under the rotating presidency.
- **BRICS+ Expansion:** The grouping now includes new members such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, UAE, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Iran, making it a more inclusive but also more heterogeneous platform.

Feature

- **Priority Areas:** Joint research calls now focus on high-performance computing (HPC), advanced materials, ICT, space applications, biotechnology, and AI. The 2025 Declaration on AI elevated it to a central pillar of multilateral governance, aiming for an equitable and inclusive framework.

Key Initiatives:

- **BRICS Technology Transfer Centre (TTC):** Aims to create policy frameworks for cross-border technology commercialisation.
- **BRICS Institute of Future Networks:** Focuses on ICT and HPC.
- **China-BRICS Research Centre on New Quality Productive Forces:** Recently inaugurated in Beijing as a platform for academic exchange.
- **India's 2026 Presidency:** With the theme 'Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability', India has an opportunity to deepen partnerships and

leverage the expanded membership to address challenges like digital divides and climate resilience.

Challenge

- **Uneven Participation:** New members have shown inconsistent engagement. Of the newest members, only Egypt and Iran participated in the last call for proposals (December 2025).
- **Heterogeneity:** The expanded BRICS+ membership is highly diverse in economic development and scientific capacity, making it difficult to reconcile differing interests. Progress varies widely across fields; mega-science projects and ocean/polar research lag behind ICT.
- **Limited Funding & Scale:** Compared to programs like the EU's Horizon, BRICS funding is modest, and competition for it is intense. The gap in innovation indicators between BRICS nations (excluding China) and leading countries like South Korea remains wide.
- **Lack of Permanent Mechanism:** The current system, where the lead role rotates annually with the presidency, is not ideally suited for managing long-term, large-scale projects. There is no permanent secretariat to manage funds, monitor progress, or provide data-driven inputs.
- **Research Gap:** There is limited research into STI cooperation within BRICS itself, meaning policymaking lacks a robust evidence base.



Way Forward

- **Create a Permanent Mechanism:** Model a central body after the EU's Horizon Programme, establish a permanent Secretariat to manage funds, issue calls, monitor progress, and review outcomes, moving beyond the annual rotation system.
- **Launch Mega-Science Projects:** Develop a few long-term, large-scale science projects to foster deeper, sustained cooperation.
- **Expand the Framework's Scope:** Move beyond just funding projects to promoting research into the governance of STI and the impact of emerging technologies. This would

help build capacity for STI governance and ensure coherence in international treaty negotiations.

- **Strengthen National Innovation Systems:** A priority for the next decade should be assessing and strengthening the innovation systems of all BRICS+ members, with the potential to replicate these improvements across the broader Global South.

Conclusion

Scientific collaboration within BRICS has progressed significantly since 2015, evolving from basic science to addressing global challenges in health, energy, and AI. However, the current framework, hampered by rotating leadership, limited funding, and uneven participation from new members, may not be sufficient for future needs. As India chairs BRICS+ in 2026, it has a pivotal opportunity to lead a transition towards a more permanent, agile, and credible STI framework-one that can truly help shape a multipolar world order and reduce technological dependencies for the Global South.

7. Domestic LPG production up 38%, informs Centre

Why in the News?

The Union government announced a significant 38% increase in domestic LPG production following the issuance of supply maintenance orders. This development is crucial for India's energy security, as it reduces the country's daily dependence on imported LPG, particularly amidst potential geopolitical disruptions in the Persian Gulf region.

Background

- **India's LPG Consumption:** India's average daily LPG consumption is around 90,000 tonnes. The vast majority (85-90%) is used in households as cooking gas, making it a critical kitchen lifeline.
- **Previous Import Dependence:** Normally, this demand was met by a mix of 55,000 tonnes from imports and 35,000 tonnes from domestic production.
- **Geopolitical Context:** The article implies a supply concern, noting that LPG supplies were heavily reliant on the Persian Gulf and that about half a dozen LPG tankers bound for India were stranded west of the Strait of Hormuz.

Feature

- **Production Jump:** A 38% increase in domestic production means daily domestic output is now estimated at more than 48,000 tonnes.
- **Reduced Import Need:** By boosting domestic supply and potentially curbing commercial/industrial use, the daily import requirement has been effectively reduced from 55,000 tonnes to around 30,000 tonnes.
- **Impact on Supply Chains:** This increased self-reliance means that a single LPG cargo (like those from the tankers Shivalik and Nanda Devi) now covers three days of import requirements instead of two, providing a greater buffer.

Challenge

- **Supply Chain Dependence:** "There is no real substitute for Gulf LPG in the Indian market," according to energy analyst Manish Sejwal. While alternative sources exist, they involve longer shipping times and cannot provide immediate relief from a sudden supply shock.
- **Strategic Vulnerability:** Half a dozen LPG tankers carrying 3 lakh tonnes of LPG remain stranded west of the Strait of Hormuz, underscoring India's continued exposure to geopolitical tensions in the region.
- **Continuous Supply Cycle:** The Indian LPG system operates on a continuous supply cycle with little long-term storage, meaning any major disruption could quickly lead to shortages.

Way Forward

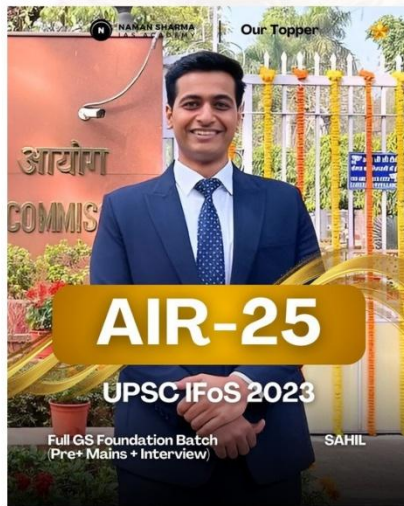
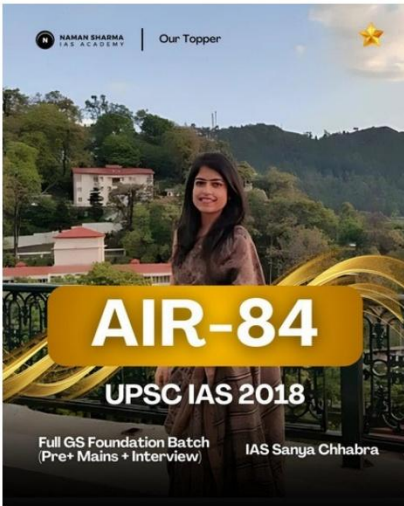
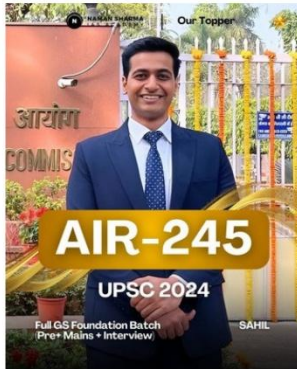
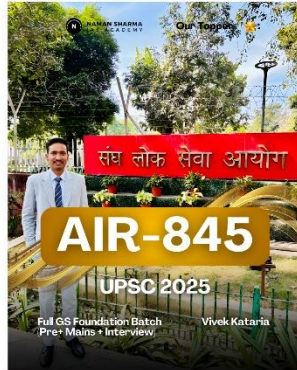
The government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to secure LPG supplies:

- **Boosting Domestic Production:** The 38% increase is the primary short-term measure to reduce import dependence.
- **Diversifying Sources:** The government is actively working to diversify its sources of LPG beyond the Persian Gulf to mitigate geopolitical risks.
- **Securing Shipping:** Ensuring the availability of Very Large Gas Carriers (VLGCs) is part of the logistics solution, with freight rates remaining stable and ships still arriving at ports like Visakhapatnam and Ennore.

Conclusion

The 38% jump in domestic LPG production is a significant step towards bolstering India's energy self-sufficiency and reducing its vulnerability to volatile international markets and geopolitical crises. While this increase provides a crucial buffer, reducing the daily import requirement from 55,000 to 30,000 tonnes, the challenge of long-term supply security remains. India's continued dependence on Gulf LPG and the lack of substantial storage mean that the government's twin strategy of further diversifying import sources and sustaining higher domestic output will be essential to ensuring that the kitchen lifeline remains secure for millions of households.

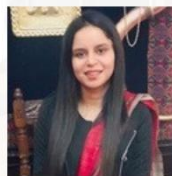
Our Recent Toppers



Vipin Kumar
AIR-4, HPAS 2022



Anshul Shandil
AIR-7, HPPCS 2019



Arshiya Sharma
AIR-3, HPPCS 2019



Kirti Sharma
AIR-35, PCS 2021



IPS Vineet Ahlawat
AIR-231, CSE 2020



SDM Himani Sharma
AIR-2, HPAS 2024



WhatsApp Now +91-843-768-6541



Offline Centre Location: SCO 173-174, Sector 17C, Chandigarh

Admissions Now Open!



**Saarthi for
UPSC 2027/28**

- ✓ 1/2/3 Years Course with Lifetime access
- ✓ Inclusive of Crash Course + Test Series
- ✓ Full Prelims + Mains
- ✓ Offline + Online + Hybrid Mode

Enroll Now

+91-8437686541
www.namaniasacademy.com

**Enroll
in just ₹2000**

- Mode: Offline/Hybrid/Online
- Medium: Hinglish (Notes in English)
- Timings:

Morning: 9 AM - 1 PM

Evening: 4 PM - 8 PM

Enrollment Process:

- Visit Our Website: **Naman IAS Academy**
- Call us at **+91-843-768-6541**
for Free Seminar

Free UPSC seminar

Saturday, 4PM



Offline Centre Location: SCO 173-174, Sector 17C, Chandigarh