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July 22, 2026 – Dinamani Newspaper – Tit bits

1. U.S. President Donald Trump ordered a 50% tariff on most imports from Canada, alleging that the Canadian Government has unfairly discriminated against American automobiles, alcoholic beverages, and dairy products by imposing unjustified tariffs.
 - i. Earlier, in February, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Trump's use of economic emergency powers to impose tariffs on several countries were invalid. Following this ruling, Trump invoked Section 338 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1930 to authorize the new tariffs.
 - ii. Section 338 empowers the U.S. President to impose additional tariffs of up to 50% on imports from countries that discriminate against U.S. trade or impose unreasonable trade barriers.
 - iii. The new tariff will come into effect after 30 days, providing both countries time to hold fresh trade negotiations.
 - iv. However, products considered essential to the U.S. economy—including energy products, potash, fisheries, and critical minerals—have been exempted from the 50% tariff.
2. Indian-origin politician Kanishka Narayan (36) has been appointed as the Minister for Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Cabinet led by newly appointed British Prime Minister Andy Burnham.
 - i. Another Indian-origin minister, Lisa Nandy, has retained her responsibilities as Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and has additionally been assigned the Digital Services portfolio. Her father hails from Kolkata.
3. The Government of Nepal has withdrawn the 3% tax imposed on the private education and healthcare sectors following widespread public protests.

4. A 24-member Indian team will participate in the Senior World Fencing Championships to be held in Hong Kong.
5. Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman stated that the value of the Indian Rupee against the U.S. Dollar is determined solely by market conditions.
- (i) In a written reply in the Rajya Sabha, she stated:
- Neither the Central Government nor the Reserve Bank of India determines what the Rupee's exchange rate against the Dollar should be.
 - The Rupee's value is entirely determined by market demand and supply.
6. The Central Government informed the Rajya Sabha that India's Debt-to-GDP ratio declined to 58.2% during FY 2025–26.
- i. It stood at 58.5% in FY 2024–25.
 - ii. The Debt-to-GDP ratio compares a country's total public debt with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
 - iii. According to the written reply by Minister of State for Finance Pankaj Chaudhary:
 - As of 31 March 2026, the Central Government's total debt stood at ₹201.17 lakh crore (provisional estimate).
 - This corresponds to a Debt-to-GDP ratio of 58.2%.
 - iv. After the COVID-19 pandemic, the Debt Servicing Ratio (interest payments as a share of revenue receipts) declined from 41.6% in FY 2020–21 to 37.6% in FY 2025–26 (provisional), indicating improved fiscal capacity to service debt.
 - v. The 2026–27 Union Budget projects:
 - Fiscal Deficit: ₹16.96 lakh crore
 - Effective Capital Expenditure: ₹17.15 lakh croreThis indicates that Government borrowing is primarily being utilized for asset creation.
 - vi. Increased Capital Expenditure
 - Central Government debt is projected to reach ₹228.27 lakh crore in FY 2027, compared to an estimated ₹211.06 lakh crore in FY 2026.
 - Between FY 2021 and FY 2026, the Government incurred ₹44.03 lakh crore in capital

expenditure.

- Higher capital spending has strengthened infrastructure in roads, railways, urban infrastructure, energy, and digital connectivity.
- This has improved logistics efficiency, employment generation, and private investment.
- The Special Assistance Scheme for Capital Investment continues to support infrastructure development in States and Union Territories.
- Programmes such as PM Gati Shakti, the National Logistics Policy and the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan Portal are also being implemented.

7. The Central Government informed the Lok Sabha that Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been established in seven major cities to combat cybercrime.

- According to Minister of State for Home Affairs Bandi Sanjay Kumar, under the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), JCCTs have been established in:
 - Mewat
 - Jamtara
 - Ahmedabad
 - Hyderabad
 - Chandigarh
 - Visakhapatnam
 - Guwahati
- These teams will work with state law enforcement agencies to prevent cybercrime.
- The I4C has also developed a portal named 'Samanvaya' for sharing, analysing, and storing cybercrime-related data.
- The portal helps identify cybercriminals' locations, infrastructure, and technical resources.
 - 29,837 cybercriminals have been arrested.
 - Action has been taken on 2.33 lakh complaints.
- As of 30 June this year, action taken through the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP) and the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) has helped protect ₹1,158 crore.

vi. Between 2021 and 2025:

- 65.89 lakh complaints involving cyber fraud worth ₹55,050 crore were received.
- 1.95 lakh FIRs/cases were registered.

vii. 'CyTrain' Learning Portal

- The Centre has developed the CyTrain online learning platform to strengthen cybercrime investigations.
- 1.63 lakh police and judicial officers have registered.
- 1.61 lakh certificates have been issued.
- According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), cybercrime complaints increased from 50,035 in 2020 to 1.01 lakh in 2024.

8. Responding to questions from MPs G. Selvam and Dr. Rani Srikumar, Union Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal stated that:

- Tamil Nadu's exports reached US\$58.90 billion during FY 2025–26.
- Tamil Nadu continues to rank third among Indian states in total exports.

9. The Central Government announced that India's installed renewable energy capacity has increased to 288.58 GW.

i. According to Minister of State for New and Renewable Energy Shripad Yesso Naik:

- Renewable energy capacity has increased from 76.38 GW in 2014 to 288.58 GW (as of June this year).

The renewable energy mix includes:

- Solar: 162.15 GW
- Wind: 57.44 GW
- Bioenergy: 11.75 GW
- Hydropower: 57.24 GW

As of 30 June, India's total non-fossil fuel-based electricity generation capacity stood at 297.36 GW, comprising:

- 288.58 GW Renewable Energy
- 8.78 GW Nuclear Power

Between 2014 and FY 2026, India's renewable energy sector attracted US\$45.72 billion

(approximately ₹4.40 lakh crore) in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

10. FIFA World Cup Winners by Country

In the 96-year history of the FIFA World Cup, only eight countries have won the tournament.

Country	Titles
Brazil	5
Germany	4
Italy	4
Argentina	3
France	2
Uruguay	2
Spain	2
England	1

All eight World Cup-winning nations are from Europe or South America.