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## 1 Teesta River (Source: The Hindu)

- It is a trans-Himalayan River flowing through the Indian states of Sikkim and West Bengal, and Rangpur in Bangladesh.
- Originates as Chhombu Chhu from a glacial lake Khangchung Chho in Sikkim.
- It is a right bank tributary of the **Brahmaputra River (Jamuna in Bangladesh)**.
- It has a total length of about 309 kilometres.
- The main tributary is the Rangeeta River

### Teesta Treaty:

- In 2011, a draft agreement was proposed where India would get 42.5% and Bangladesh 37.5% of Teesta's water during the dry season.
- Implementation was halted due to objections from West Bengal.

## 2 Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) (Source: The Hindu)

*It is a permanent intergovernmental organization of oil-exporting countries.*

### Formation

- It was established in 1960 by the five founding members Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

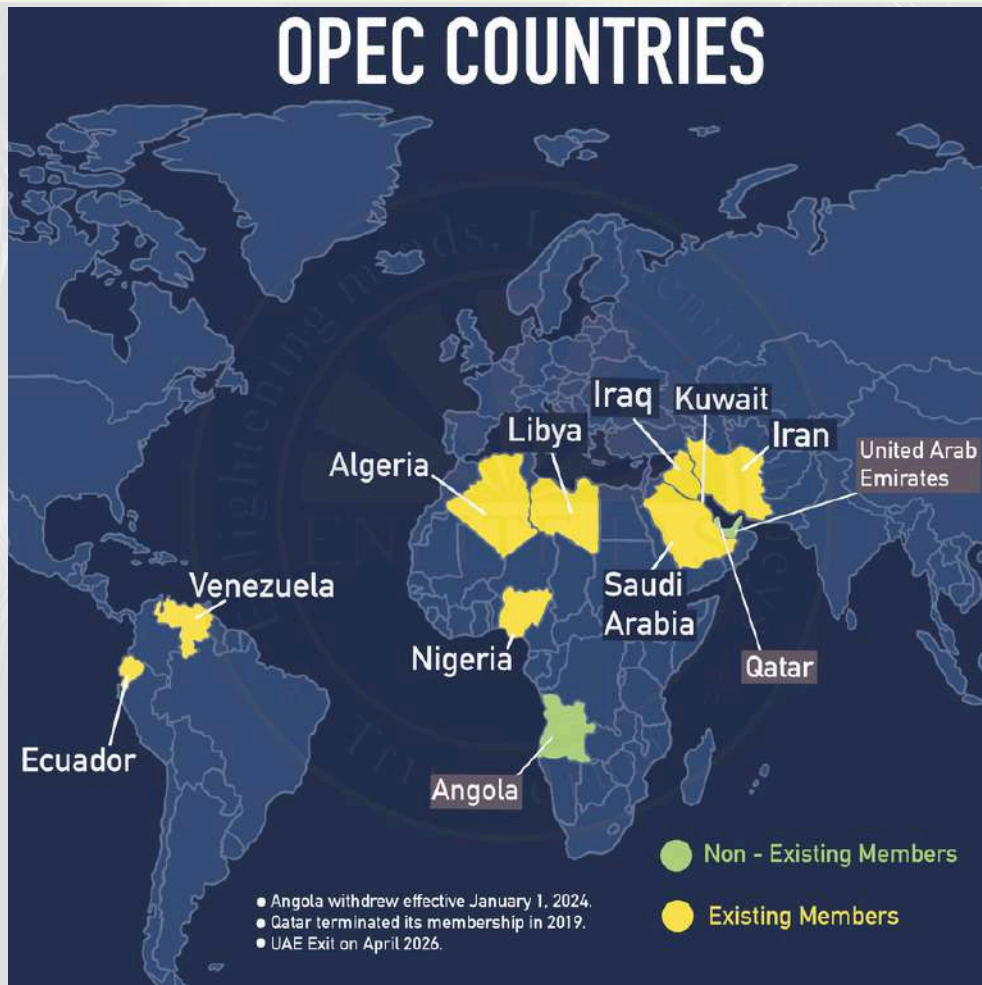
### Headquarters

- Vienna, Austria.

### Mission

- To coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries.
- Ensure the stabilization of oil prices in the international oil markets, with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations.

### Members





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## OPEC+

- It is a group of oil exporters consisting of 23 member countries that meet regularly to decide how much crude oil to sell on the world market.
- It comprises 13 OPEC countries plus Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mexico, Malaysia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Oman.

## **3 National Emergency (Article 352) (Source: The Hindu)**

### Conditions

- The President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
- It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.

### Type of National Emergency

- **External Emergency:** When a national emergency is declared on the grounds of 'war' or 'external aggression', it is known as 'External Emergency'
- **Internal Emergency:** When it is declared on the grounds of 'armed rebellion', it is known as 'Internal Emergency'.

### Parliamentary Approval and Duration

- Both houses of parliament must approve the proclamation of emergency within one month of its issue.
- Suppose the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved, or the dissolution takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation. In that case, the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.
- If approved by both houses, the Emergency continues for 6 months and can be extended to an indefinite period with the approval of the Parliament for every six months.



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## **Revocation of Proclamation**

- A proclamation of Emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval.

## **Majority Needed**

- **Approval:** Need special majority
- **Revocation:** Simple majority

## **Effects of National Emergency**

- **Effects on the Centre-State relations**
  - **Executive:** Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on 'any' matter
  - **Legislative:** The parliament becomes empowered to make laws on the state list.
  - **Financial:** The president can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the centre and the states.
- **Effect on the life of the Lok Sabha and the State Assembly**
  - The life of the Lok Sabha may be extended beyond the normal term for one year at a time, but this extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
  - This provision is also applicable in the case of the Legislative Assembly in the same way.
- **Effect on Fundamental Rights**
  - **Suspension of Article 19**
    - As per Article 358, when a proclamation of National Emergency is made, fundamental rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended, and they will automatically be revived after the expiry of the emergency.
    - The 44th Amendment Act laid out that Article 19 can only be suspended when the National Emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression and not in the case of armed rebellion.
- **Suspension of other Fundamental Rights**
  - Under Article 359, the President is authorised to suspend, by order, the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. Thus, remedial measures are suspended and not the Fundamental Rights.
  - The 44th Amendment Act mandates that the President cannot suspend the right to move the court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.



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### **Do You Know?**

- The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the declaration of a National Emergency immune to judicial review. But this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.
- 44th Amendment of the Indian Constitution removed the term internal disturbance and added armed rebellion