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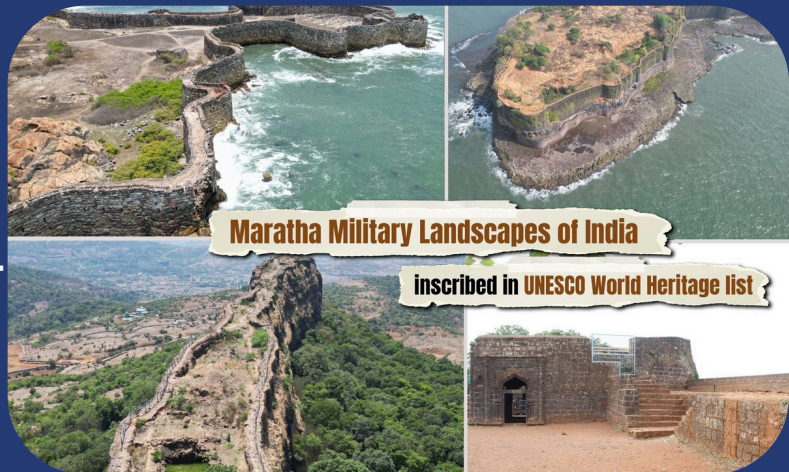
INDIA & WORLD

APSC PRELIMS 2026 & OTHER COMPETITIVE EXAMS



- SPORTS
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- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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 - INDIAN ECONOMY
- GOVT. SCHEMES & POLICIES



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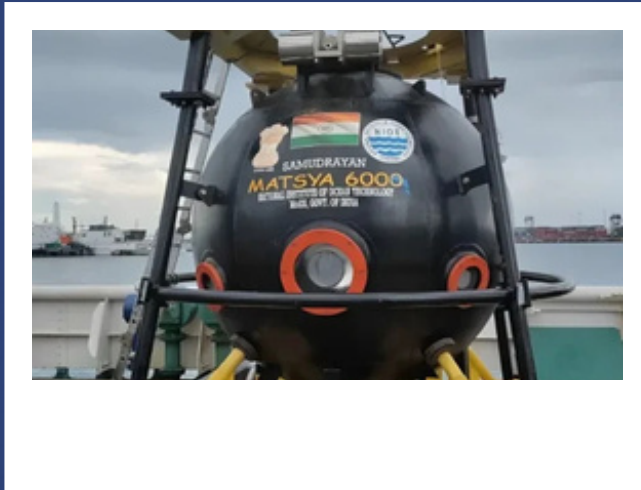
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Science And Technology 2025



- Space missions
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Science and Technology 2025

1.Space Missions in News

Nisar Mission: NISAR Mission is a joint Earth-observation project by **NASA and ISRO**.



- It will be the world's first dual-frequency radar imaging satellite.
- The L-band radar is provided by NASA and the S-band radar is developed by ISRO.
- The satellite launch vehicle :**GSLV Mk-II rocket from Sriharikota**.

•Its main purpose is to study climate change, natural disasters, and land-use changes.

Proba 3 Mission: The Proba-3 mission, a collaboration between ESA and ISRO, was launched on December 5, 2024, using ISRO's **PSLV-C59 (PSLV-XL) from Sriharikota**.

- The mission carries two satellites, the Coronagraph SC (CSC) and the Occulter SC (OSC), which fly 150 meters apart.
- The main objectives of Proba-3 are to **test precision formation flying, create an artificial solar eclipse, and study the solar corona, solar wind, and coronal mass ejections (CMEs)**.
- The spacecraft are equipped with key payloads including the ASPIICS coronagraph, DARA radiometer, and 3DEES spectrometer.
- In 2025, Proba-3 achieved the first-ever artificial eclipse in space and successfully released images of solar corona.

SpaDEX Mission It is a technology demonstration project developed by ISRO.

- Its aim is to **test docking and undocking capability between two spacecraft in orbit**.
- The mission will demonstrate refuelling, crew transfer, and future space station support.
- It is a step towards India's future space station and long-duration human spaceflight programs.
- The satellite for SpaDEX will be launched onboard a **PSLV rocket**

LUPEX Mission:Lunar Pole Exploration mission

Chandrayaan-5 also known as LUPEX mission, a collaboration **between ISRO and JAXA**, is planned for launch 2027-28 using **Japan's H3 launch vehicle**.

•Its primary objective is to **explore the Moon's South Pole**, focusing on investigating the quantity and quality of water ice and studying the lunar regolith and environment.

•The mission will include a lander and rover equipped with instruments for water detection, elemental analysis, and terrain mapping.

Gaganyaan Mission The Gaganyaan mission is **ISRO's first human spaceflight program**, aiming to send Indian astronauts to space.



•It will be launched using the human-rated LVM3 rocket, also known as **HLVM3**.The crew consists of four male astronauts along with **Vyom Mitra, a female humanoid robot** designed for human-robot interaction.

- The mission objectives include demonstrating human spaceflight and safe re-entry, testing life support systems and crew operations, and studying human-robot interactions through Vyom Mitra.

- This mission marks India as the fourth country to send humans into space.

- The Gaganyaan mission crew consists of four astronauts: **P Balakrishnan Nair, Ajit Krishnan, Angad Pratap, and S Shukla.**

Shukrayan 1 India's first mission to Venus, named **Shukrayaan-1** or the Venus Orbiter Mission (VOM), is a planned **orbiter mission** by ISRO scheduled for launch in March 2028.



- The mission aims to study Venus's atmosphere, climate dynamics, surface features, and geological activity, including volcanic processes.

- The spacecraft will carry a combination of Indian payloads and collaborative payloads developed with international partners such as Russia and Germany, along with one fully international payload.

- Additionally, Shukrayaan-1 will demonstrate new technologies for ISRO, including **aerobraking, which uses Venus's atmosphere to slow down and adjust the spacecraft's orbit**

Chandrayaan-4: It is India's fourth lunar mission planned for launch around **2027** and will be India's first lunar sample return mission.

- The mission aims to land on the Moon near the **Shiv Shakti point, the same area explored by**

Chandrayaan-3, and collect up to 3 kilograms of lunar regolith (soil and rock).

- The mission will involve **two launches of an LVM-3 launch vehicle** to place several modules (Ascender, Descender, Propulsion, Transfer, and Re-entry modules) in Earth orbit for assembly before the lander module attempts a soft landing on the Moon.

Axiom Mission 4 (Ax-4) was a private crewed spaceflight to the International Space Station (ISS) operated by Axiom Space in partnership with SpaceX and NASA.



- The mission launched on June 25, 2025, from Launch Complex 39A at NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida, using a **SpaceX Falcon 9 Block 5 rocket.**

- This launch placed the Crew Dragon spacecraft named Grace into low Earth orbit. The crew consisted of four astronauts-

PeggyWhitson(Commander,USA),Shubhanshu Shukla(Pilot,India),SławoszUznańskiWiśniewski (Mission Specialist, Poland), and Tibor Kapu (Mission Specialist, Hungary).

Mangalyaan-2 India's second Mars mission, is planned to launch no earlier than 2026 aboard the **LVM3 rocket.**

- Unlike the first mission, which was an orbiter,**Mangalyaan-2 aims to land on the Martian surface with a lander and rover.**it will analyze Mars' soil, study its geology, andprobe its climate to better understand the planet's formation and habitability.

NASA's Artemis II mission scheduled for launch no earlier than **April 2026**, will be the **first crewed flight of the Orion spacecraft and the second launch of the Space Launch System (SLS) rocket.**

- The mission will send four astronauts on a nearly 10-day journey around the Moon and back to Earth, following a free-return trajectory.
- Artemis II aims to test NASA's deep space exploration capabilities, including life support systems and navigation, while providing valuable experience for future lunar landings and missions to Mars.
- The crew will also conduct lunar science observations from orbit. This mission marks the first human flight beyond low Earth orbit since Apollo 17 in 1972.

Vikram S India's first privately developed rocket is the Vikram-S, created by the startup **Skyroot Aerospace.**



- It was successfully launched on November 18, 2022, from Sriharikota with the support of ISRO and IN-SPACe.
- Vikram-S is a suborbital single-stage rocket designed to test critical technologies for future private rockets. It reached a peak altitude of about 89.5 km and carried three payloads, including a student-developed payload.India's private space sector, making **Skyroot Aerospace the first Indian private company to reach space.**

Chang'e -6 Mission China became the first country to find and bring back rocks from the Moon's far side.

- The Chang'e-6 mission, launched by the **China National Space Administration (CNSA)**, successfully **collected around 1.9 kilograms of lunar soil and rock samples from the South Pole-Aitken basin**, the oldest and deepest impact crater on the Moon.

2.Samudrayan

About: Samudrayaan is India's first human deep-sea mission. It is a key component of the **Deep Ocean Mission.**

- The project aims to send **three humans in a manned submersible (Matsya-6000)** to a depth of **6,000 metres** in the ocean by 2027.



- Key Objectives:** Develop technologies for **deep-sea mining, submersibles, and ocean robotics.**

Matsya-6000: It is India's first self-propelled manned submersible. It is made of titanium-alloy in a spherical shape and can carry three aquanauts for 12 hours, with the capability to sustain them for up to 96 hours in emergencies.

Deep Ocean Mission :

Objective: Launched by Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) for a period of **5 years (2021-26)** to develop technologies for exploring and sustainably utilizing the deep ocean's living and non-living resources

It promotes **India's Blue Economy**, covering marine industries like fishing, shipping, biotechnology, and tourism

It supports climate change research and aligns with UN's 2021–2030 'Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development'

3. Project Sun Catcher

Google has announced **Project Suncatcher**, an ambitious research initiative to develop **AI-powered data centres in space**.

About Project Suncatcher:

- Project Suncatcher envisions **solar-powered satellites** hosting **AI data centres** in space to reduce Earth's energy and water consumption used for cooling terrestrial facilities.
- These orbiting data centres will use **free-space optical links** to transfer data at speeds of **tens of terabits per second**, forming a **distributed network** similar to satellite internet constellations like *Starlink*.
- The satellites will rely on **solar energy** and **optical data transmission** to function as a cohesive high-performance computing network.

4. BIRSA 101

Context: India has launched its first indigenous CRISPR-based gene therapy for Sickle Cell Disease, named BIRSA 101, marking a major milestone in affordable genomic medicine.

Developed by: CSIR-Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology (IGIB)

Named in honour of Birsa Munda, whose 150th birth anniversary was recently observed.

Objective:

To support India's mission of becoming **Sickle Cell-Free by 2047**, as envisioned by the Prime Minister.

- BIRSA 101 uses CRISPR technology like "**precise genetic surgery**" to edit defective genes inside the patient's cells.

- It corrects the mutation responsible for producing sickle-shaped red blood cells, thereby enabling normal haemoglobin production.

5. Diseases in news

Zombie Deer Disease

Context: Health officials in Florida have confirmed new cases of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)—popularly known as "Zombie Deer Disease"—marking the state's second detected instance of the fatal neurological infection in wild deer.

- A fatal neurological disorder that affects deer, elk, and moose, caused by abnormal prion proteins that damage the brain and nervous system.
- Classified under Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) — the same group as mad cow disease (BSE).

Marburg Virus Disease

- MVD is a severe and often **fatal hemorrhagic fever** caused by the **Marburg virus**, with high case fatality rates and no approved treatments currently available.
- Transmission:** It is transmitted from **fruit bats (*Rousettus aegyptiacus*) to humans**, and spreads through direct contact with bodily fluids of infected individuals.
- Symptoms:** MVD starts with high fever, severe headache, and malaise.
- As it progresses, it can cause severe bleeding, shock, and multi-organ failure, with death occurring **8-9 days** post-symptom onset.
- Diagnosis:** Diagnosis is confirmed through tests like **RT-PCR (Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction)**, and virus isolation, which require maximum biohazard containment.

Oropouche Virus Disease

- It is an emerging zoonotic arboviral disease caused by the **Oropouche Virus (OROV)**.

- It was first discovered in Trinidad and Tobago in 1955.

- **Transmission** : It is spread to humans through the bite of an **infected midge** (often through the bite of the *Culicoides paraensis* midge) or **mosquito**.

Rift Valley Fever

Context : World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) affecting Mauritania and Senegal in Western Africa.

RVF – It is a mosquito-borne viral zoonotic disease that primarily affects livestock but can also infect humans.

Caused by – Phlebovirus (Phenuiviridae family).

Rinderpest Disease

- It is also known as **cattle plague**, is a contagious viral disease affecting clovenhoofed animals (mainly cattle and buffalo).

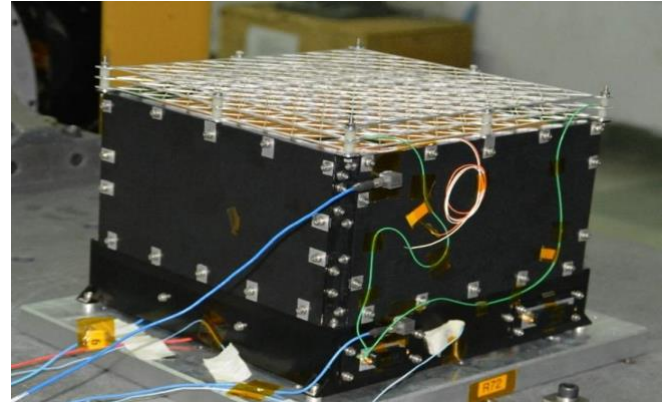
- It is caused by a **virus of the Paramyxoviridae** family, genus Morbillivirus.

6. Dust Experiment (DEX)

Context: ISRO has confirmed that an **interplanetary dust particle (IDP)** enters Earth's atmosphere roughly every 16 minutes, based on measurements from India's first cosmic dust detector Dust Experiment (DEX).

- **DEX** is India's first indigenously developed cosmic dust detector, designed to detect and measure high-speed interplanetary and orbital dust particles impacting Earth's upper atmosphere.

Developed by:



- Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
- Developed by Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad
- Flown aboard PSLV Orbital Experimental Module (POEM) of the PSLV-C58 XPoSAt mission.

Aim: To directly measure cosmic dust flux in Earth's atmosphere and generate mission-critical data for space environment monitoring, satellite safety, and future crewed deep-space missions.

- **IDPs** are microscopic fragments of comets, asteroids, and meteoroids that constantly rain onto planetary atmospheres and produce the "meteor layer", visible occasionally as shooting stars.

7. Hydrocracking Tech

It is a **catalytic process** widely used in refineries to **convert heavy oil fractions into high quality middle distillates and light products such as diesel, naphtha and LPG**.

In this process, high molecular weight molecules are broken to form lighter compounds.

8. Biomaterials

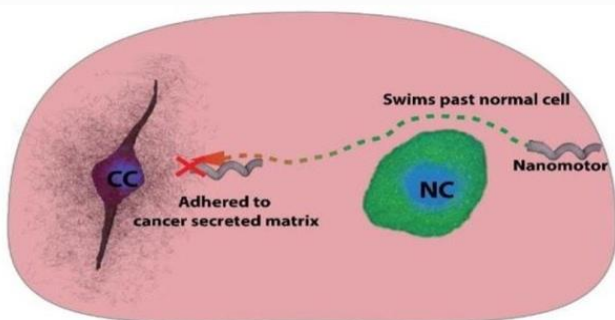
Context: India's focus on Biomanufacturing and Bio-foundry has reached a climax in early 2026 with the operationalization of massive **PLA (Polylactic Acid) facilities**.

- **Biomaterials** are **substances derived wholly or partly from biological sources (plants, fungi, bacteria)** or engineered using biological processes (fermentation) to replace or interact with conventional, petroleum-based materials.

- They are designed to be either chemically identical to existing materials or entirely novel with unique **biodegradable properties**.

9. Nanobots

- **Nanobots (nanorobots)** are microscopic machines at the nanometre scale designed to operate inside the human body for targeted drug delivery, diagnosis, imaging, and therapy, especially in hard-to-reach tissues like deep tumours.



- IISc's nanobots are **helical, bacteria-inspired nanoswimmers** that move like a **corkscrew or propeller**.

- A **magnetic component (iron)** allows external magnetic fields to **guide and steer** them precisely through blood, dense tissue, and even cells.

- Drugs are **coated on the surface or tip**, enabling **direct delivery to cancer cells** while sparing healthy tissue.

10. Microlensing

- Microlensing is a **method astronomers use to find planets far away from Earth**.

- **Working mechanism**

- It is based on **Einstein's theory of gravity**, which says that **massive objects like stars can bend light**.

- **Microlensing** occurs when a **star passes in front of another distant star** as seen from Earth.

- The **gravity of the front star bends and magnifies the light** from the background star.

- This **bending of light causes the star to appear much brighter** for a short period of time.

- When the **alignment is nearly perfect**, the **light forms a circular shape** called an **Einstein ring**.

- The **brightness** of the star **increases**, reaches a peak, and then slowly decreases over weeks or months.

- If the **lensing star has a planet**, the **planet's gravity also bends the light**.

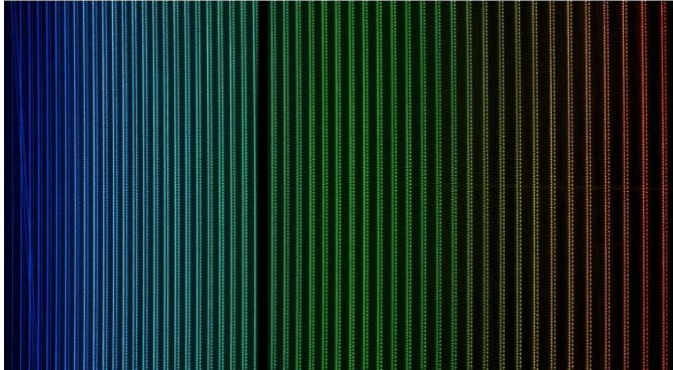
11. Frequency Comb

Context- Frequency combs were in the news due to their growing use in high-precision atomic clocks and advanced optical measurements.

- A frequency comb is a special type of **laser light** whose spectrum consists of a large

number of **evenly spaced, discrete frequencies, resembling the teeth of a comb.**

•Unlike a conventional laser that emits a single frequency (colour), a frequency comb emits multiple, precisely spaced frequencies with extremely high regularity.



Applications

- Calibration of atomic clocks** with extremely high accuracy.
- Precision spectroscopy and measurement of fundamental constants.**
- Detection of gravitational effects** on light frequencies (gravitational redshift).
- Advanced applications in **quantum optics, metrology, and space science.**

12. Ghost Pairing

•It is one of the **new phone hacking techniques**, where threat actors use social engineering and messenger apps such as WhatsApp and Telegram.

•WhatsApp ghost pairing uses the “Linked Devices” feature.

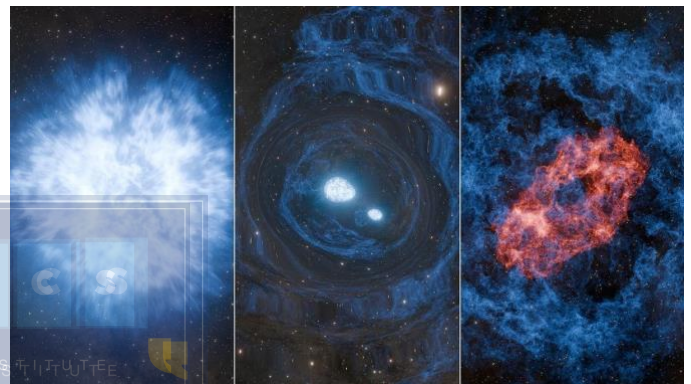
•**Process** - A scammer tricks a user into sharing a verification code or scanning a QR code, mostly through fake messages pretending to be support or known contacts.

•Once linked, the attacker’s device silently syncs with the victim’s WhatsApp.

13. Super Kilo Nova

Context : **Possible discovery of a superkilonova**, a rare and powerful cosmic explosion.

Kilonova: When two neutron stars collide, they eject heavy radioactive elements such as gold, platinum and neodymium, whose decay produces **optical and infrared emissions** known as a kilonova.



•**Superkilonova**: A superkilonova has an additional energy source, as it begins with a **supernova explosion** that forms **two neutron stars (instead of one)**.

•These neutron stars later **spiral inward and merge**, producing a kilonova. This results in a **stronger and more complex event**, with **both supernova and kilonova signatures**.

14. Annatto

News: CSIR–Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR–CFTRI), Mysuru



has undertaken four Grant-in-Aid projects on

annatto, including post-harvest technologies and Vitamin-E enriched annatto oil development.

About Annatto

•It is a natural food colouring and flavoring agent obtained from the **seeds of the achiote tree (Bixa orellana), native to the tropical regions of the Americas.**

•About **70% of natural food colors come from annatto.**

•It adds a yellow-orange color to foods like cheese, butter, yogurt, sausage, smoked fish, ice cream, and baked goods.

•The bold color comes from carotenoids, which are plant pigments that are found in the coating of the seed.

15. Jumping Genes

•Jumping genes are **segments of DNA that can move from one position to another within the genome.**

•They are scientifically known as **transposable elements.**

•They are **called jumping genes** because they can **change their location in the DNA sequence.**

•**Discovery of Jumping Genes:** Jumping genes were discovered by **Barbara McClintock** while studying maize plants.

•**Types of Jumping Genes:** There are **two main types** of jumping genes called **DNA transposons and retrotransposons.**

•Each type **moves in a different way within the genome.**

16. GLOW CAS 9

Context : Indian scientists have created a **glowing CRISPR protein** that can be observed in action within living cells. It is a groundbreaking development that could greatly enhance cancer treatment and other gene-based therapies.

•**Gene Therapy Implications:** GlowCas9 can aid in gene therapy by **improving the precision of homology-directed repair (HDR)**, which is essential for fixing hereditary mutations linked to diseases like sickle cell anemia and muscular dystrophy.

•**Applications in Crop Improvement:** The technology is also applicable to **plant systems, suggesting potential non-transgenic applications in crop improvement.**

17. GSAT – 7R

The **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** successfully launched **GSAT-7R (also known as CMS-03)**, India's **heaviest indigenously built advanced communication satellite**, from **Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota** marking a major boost to the country's **space capabilities and naval communications.**

About: The CMS-03 was successfully launched using the **Launch Vehicle Mark-3 (LVM3)** on its fifth operational flight (LVM3-M5).

•CMS-03 is a multi-band communication satellite that will provide services over a wide oceanic region including the Indian landmass.

•CMS-03, weighing about 4400kg, is the heaviest communication satellite launched to **Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO)**

18. Vikram 32

Context : At **Semicon India 2025**, the Prime Minister of India was presented with the **Made-in-India Vikram 32-bit Launch Vehicle Grade microprocessor**, marking a major milestone in **semiconductor self-reliance.**



•VIKRAM3201 was developed by ISRO's **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre** and **Semiconductor Laboratory (SCL)**, Chandigarh, along with **KALPANA3201**(32-bit microprocessor designed to work with open-source software tools.)

•It is an advanced **version** of the **16-bit VIKRAM1601**, used in **ISRO launch vehicle avionics since 2009**.

•It is designed for **spaceflight applications**, capable of withstanding extreme temperatures of -55°C to 125°C.

19. Animal Stem Cell BioBank

Context: Union Minister inaugurated India's first State-of-the-Art Animal Stem Cell Biobank and Laboratory at the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad.

What It Is? A cutting-edge facility dedicated to preserving, researching, and utilising animal stem cells for regenerative medicine, disease modelling, and reproductive biotechnology in livestock.

Aim: Enhance **veterinary health innovation** through regenerative medicine and cellular therapies.

20. Bharat Gen

Context : **Union Minister for Science & Technology** launched '**Bharat Gen**'—India's first indigenously developed, government-funded, **AI-based Multimodal Large Language Model (LLM)** for Indian languages, at the **BharatGen Summit**.

About Bharat Gen:

•Bharat Gen is a part of the **National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS)** and aims to create **AI that is ethical, inclusive, multilingual, and deeply embedded in Indian values and ethos**.

•It is implemented through the **Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH) Foundation** for IoT

(**Internet of Things**) and **IoE (Internet of Everything)** at IIT Bombay.

•The project integrates **text, speech, and image modalities, offering seamless AI solutions in 22 Indian languages**.

•It aims to transform sectors like **healthcare, education, agriculture, and governance** by delivering region-specific AI solutions.

21. Xinghuo

Context : China aims to construct the **World's First Hybrid Fusion-Fission Nuclear Plant, named Xinghuo**.

•The 100 MW project with a targeted Q factor greater than 30, could become a reality by 2030.

•The **Q factor** is the ratio of energy produced to energy consumed in heating the plasma inside the fusion reactor.

Nuclear Fission and Nuclear Fusion :

Fission: Splits heavy atomic nuclei into lighter ones, releasing energy and neutrons.

Fusion: Light atomic nuclei combines to form a heavier nucleus, releasing tremendous energy.

22. Dark Factories

Dark Factories - Also known as "lights-out" factories, they are fully automated manufacturing facilities where robots, AI, and IoT devices handle all production processes without human intervention.

Full Automation - Robots and AI-powered systems perform all tasks, from material handling to final assembly.

No Human Presence - Minimal or no human workers are needed on-site.

Advanced Technology Integration - These factories leverage the latest in robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), machine learning, and visual technologies.

23. Bollgard 3

•This **genetically modified (GM) cotton variety** is resistant to pests and was developed by **Monsanto** over a decade ago. It demonstrates exceptional resistance to insect attacks.



•The variety incorporates **three Bt proteins—Cry1Ac, Cry2Ab, and Vip3A**—which disrupt the gut function of pests, ultimately leading to their death. This, in turn, promotes healthier cotton growth and enhances yield.

•Farmers are advocating for the introduction of Bollgard-3, which is particularly effective against lepidopteran pests such as the pink bollworm.

24.Vibe Coding

Context : OpenAI co-founder Andrej Karpathy coined a new term called **“Vibe Coding”**.

Definition: Vibe coding is an intuitive, prompt-driven approach to software development, where users interact with **LLMs (Large Language Models)** like ChatGPT, Cursor, or Sonnet to generate and debug code without deep programming expertise.

•**Vibe coding** emphasizes **‘feeling the vibes’** over structured programming logic, making it especially suited for **low-risk, creative, or personal projects** where precision isn’t the primary concern.

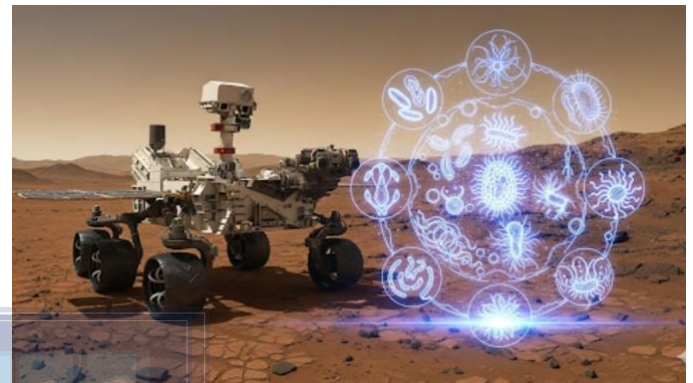
•**Working:** The user types a plain-language prompt describing the feature or tool they want.

•The AI generates code and suggests improvements or fixes.

•The user copies, pastes, and runs the code with minimal engagement in debugging or understanding.

25. Nasa’s Perseverance Rover

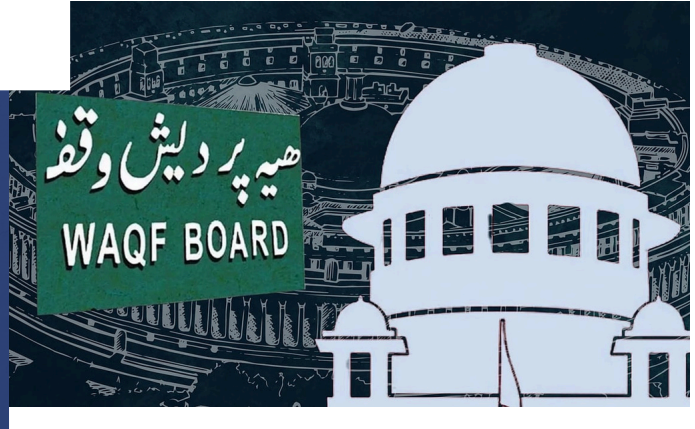
Context : **NASA’s Mars Rover Finds Strongest Hints of Ancient Life.**



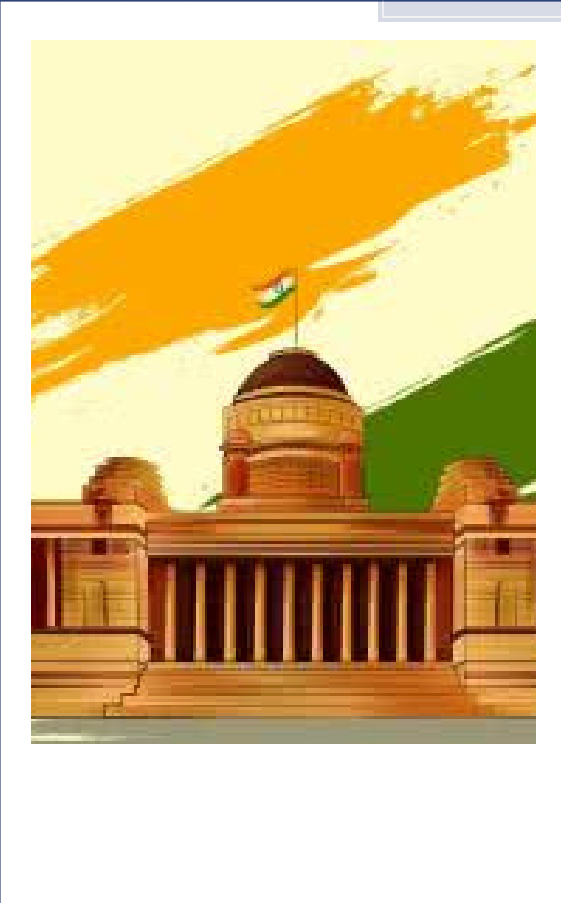
•**Rover:** NASA’s Perseverance (Mars 2020 mission).

•**Discovery:** Organic carbon + mineral deposits resembling microbial byproducts.

•**Sample Site:** Neretva Vallis, Jezero Crater (ancient river).



Indian Polity 2025



- WAQF
- AdHoc Judges
- Narco Test Analysis
- Removal of Judges
- Vice President
- Contempt of Court etc.....

Indian Polity

1. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK)

Context: The Union Cabinet has extended the tenure of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) until 2028.

Establishment and Status

- The **National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK)** was established in **1994** under the **National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993**.
- It was initially constituted for a **period of three years**.
- After the Act **lapsed in 2004**, the Commission has continued to function as a **non-statutory body**.
- It currently operates under the **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**, with its tenure extended periodically through government notifications.

Objectives

The Commission was created to **Safeguard the welfare and socio-economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis** (sanitation workers).

Functions

1. Monitoring of Laws

- Oversees the implementation of: *Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013*.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, particularly in

cases involving violence against Safai Karamcharis.

1. Eradication of Manual Scavenging

- a. Works towards the **complete elimination of manual scavenging**.
- b. Ensures **rehabilitation and alternative livelihood opportunities** for affected workers.

2. Policy Advisory Role

- a. Advises the **Central Government** on policies and measures concerning the welfare, dignity, and rights of Safai Karamcharis.

3. Monitoring Welfare Schemes

- a. Reviews the implementation of welfare schemes such as the **Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)**.

4. Grievance Redressal and Legal Support

- a. Provides **legal assistance** and addresses grievances related to exploitation, discrimination, and violation of rights of sanitation workers.

2. State Emblem of India

Context: The Union Home Ministry has instructed States to prevent misuse of the State Emblem, stressing that it is incomplete



without “Satyameva Jayate” in Devanagari script.

About state Emblem of India

- The **State Emblem of India** is an adaptation of the **Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath**.
- The original Lion Capital has **four Asiatic lions** standing **back-to-back** on a **circular abacus** placed over a **bell-shaped lotus**.
- The abacus features sculptures of a **lion, bull, horse, and elephant**, separated by **Dharma Chakras**.
- In the **State Emblem adopted on 26 January 1950**, **only three lions are visible**.
- The **Dharma Chakra** appears at the centre of the abacus, with a **bull on the right** and a **horse on the left**.
- The **bell-shaped lotus is omitted** in the State Emblem.
- Below the emblem is inscribed “**Satyameva Jayate**” in **Devanagari script**.
- “**Satyameva Jayate**”, the **National Motto of India**, is taken from the **Mundaka Upanishad**.

Law on the State Emblem of India:

- The **use of the State Emblem of India is regulated and restricted** under the **State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005**, and is permitted **only for authorized authorities and specified purposes**.

3. Chief Election Commissioner

Context: Gyanesh Kumar has been appointed as the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India**.



About Election commission of India

- **Article 324(2)** of the Indian Constitution provides that the **Election Commission of India (ECI)** shall consist of the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** and such number of **Election Commissioners (ECs)** as the **President may determine from time to time**.
- At present, the Election Commission comprises **three members: One Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners**
- The **Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India**, subject to the **law made by Parliament**.
- In **December 2023**, Parliament enacted the **Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023**, governing their **appointment process, service conditions, and tenure**.

Appointment Process of the CEC

- The **President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs)** on the

recommendation of a **Selection Committee**.

- The **Selection Committee** consists of:
- The **Prime Minister**,
- A **Union Cabinet Minister** nominated by the Prime Minister, and
- The **Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha** (or the leader of the largest opposition party).
- A **Search Committee**, headed by the **Union Law Minister**, prepares a **panel of eligible names** and submits it to the Selection Committee, ensuring a **structured and rigorous selection process**.

4. Ad-hoc Judges

Context: The Supreme Court has relaxed the conditions for appointment of ad-hoc judges laid down in the **2021 Lok Prahari judgment**.

High Court

- Who they are: Retired High Court judges temporarily appointed to clear case backlogs.
- Powers: They enjoy the same powers, privileges, and jurisdiction as regular High Court judges.
- Constitutional Provision:
 - Article 224A allows the Chief Justice of a High Court to recommend retired judges for temporary appointment.
 - Requires consent of both the retired judge and the President of India.

Supreme Court : Article 128 allows the Chief Justice of India, with the President's prior consent, to request a retired Supreme Court or High Court judge (qualified for SC appointment) to sit and act as a Supreme Court judge.

Conditions for Appointment of Ad-hoc Judges in High Courts

In the case of Lok Prahari vs Union of India (2021) – Supreme Court laid down the following “**trigger points**” for appointing ad-hoc judges:

1. **Vacancies exceed 20%** of the High Court's sanctioned strength.
2. Cases in a **specific category have been pending for more than five years**.
3. **Over 10% of the High Court's total cases** are pending for more than five years.
4. The **case disposal rate is lower than the rate of filing** of new cases (low case clearance rate).
5. The **number of ad-hoc judges** cannot exceed **10% of the sanctioned strength** of the High Court.

New Conditions:

- **Ad-hoc judges can now be appointed** even when judicial vacancies are **below 20%**.
- They will **hear only criminal appeals**.

5. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

Context: Women over 50 years of age are restricted from ART under the 2021 Act, and a **writ petition has been filed in the Meghalaya High Court** challenging this.

What is ART?

- **Medical procedures** that help individuals or couples **conceive a child** when natural conception is difficult.
- Involves **handling eggs, sperm, or embryos outside the human body** to facilitate pregnancy.

Common ART Procedures

1. In Vitro Fertilization (IVF)

- a. Eggs collected from the woman's ovaries.
- b. Fertilized with sperm in a laboratory.
- c. Embryo transferred into the woman's uterus.

2. Intrauterine Insemination (IUI)

- a. Sperm is placed directly into the uterus to improve fertilization chances.

3. Surrogacy

- a. Another woman carries and delivers a baby for the intended parents.

Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021

Objective

- Regulate **ART procedures** and ensure **safe, ethical, and transparent practices**.
- Supervision of:
 - a. **ART Clinics** – provide ART treatments and procedures.
 - b. **ART Banks** – collect, screen, and store gametes (sperm and eggs).

Key Provisions

1. Consent

- a. ART procedures require **written consent** from the **commissioning parties** and **donors**.

2. Rights of a Child Born Through ART

- a. A child born via ART is considered the **biological child of the commissioning couple**.
- b. **Donors have no parental rights** over the child.

3. Eligibility Criteria for Donors

- a. **Semen donors:** 21–55 years
- b. **Egg donors:** 23–35 years

Shortcomings of the Act:

1. Excludes **unmarried men, divorced men, widowed men, transgender persons, and homosexual couples** from accessing ART services.
2. Restricts ART for **couples unable to conceive for one year or more**.

6. Betting and Gambling: Constitutional Jurisdiction

Current Context:

- During **Question Hour in the Lok Sabha**, DMK MP **Dayanidhi Maran** asked if the Centre was **avoiding moral responsibility by not acting against online gaming**.
- **Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnav** responded that **betting and gambling fall under the State List** of the Constitution.

- **List II, Entry 34 of the Constitution** places **betting and gambling under State jurisdiction**.
- Therefore, **only State governments have the power to legislate** on this matter.

Online Gaming – Is it Gambling?

- With the rise of **IPL**, online gaming platforms like **Dream11** and **MyCircle11** have become very popular.
- Debate exists whether these are **mere games of skill** or **gambling**.
- **Banned States:** Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam classify such games as **gambling**.
- **Allowed States:** Other states permit these games.
- There is growing demand for a **nationwide ban** on such online gaming.

Supreme Court’s Definition of Gambling

- **Dr. K.R. Lakshmanan v. State of Tamil Nadu (1996):**
 - Gambling involves **games of chance**, not **games of skill** (dominant factor test).
 - **Horse racing and Rummy** are considered **games of skill**, hence not gambling.
- **2021 Ruling: Dream11 fantasy sports** recognized as a **game of skill**, making it **legal**.

7. APAAR ID System

Context: In January, **CBSE instructed schools to ensure 100% APAAR ID coverage**, which many

schools interpreted as mandatory, allegedly **coercing parents** to obtain the ID for their children.



~**Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID** is a **unique 12-digit ID** assigned to students across India.

- It aligns with the “**One Nation, One Student ID**” initiative under the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**.
- The APAAR ID acts as a **lifelong academic identifier**, **centralizing a student’s educational records, achievements, and credentials** on a **digital platform**.

Key Functionalities of APAAR ID

- **Comprehensive Academic Record:** Stores a student’s **curricular, co-curricular, and extra-curricular achievements**.
- **Integration with ABC and DigiLocker:** Links the **Academic Bank of Credits (ABC)** with **DigiLocker** for **verified storage and retrieval** of educational records.
- **Lifelong Academic Services:** Supports **admissions, scholarships, internships, skill certifications, job applications, and credit transfers**.

- **Secure Access:** All records are accessible via **DigiLocker**, with **Aadhaar-based authentication**.

8. Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025

Context: The **Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025** has received the **President's assent**, amending the **Waqf Act, 1995** to improve **regulation and management of Waqf properties**.

What is a Waqf Property?

A **Waqf** is a property donated by a Muslim for a **religious, charitable, or private purpose**. The **ownership is deemed to vest in God**, while the **income or benefits are used for the specified purpose**.

Here is a **clear, structured, and exam-ready rewrite** of the **Key Provisions of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025:**

Key Provisions of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025

1. Separation of Trusts from Waqf

- **Muslim-created trusts** governed by any law will **not be treated as Waqf**.
- This ensures **full control of individuals over their trusts**.

2. Eligibility to Create Waqf

- Only **practising Muslims for at least five years** can dedicate property as Waqf.
- **Existing registered Waqf properties will continue**, unless they are **disputed or identified as government land**.

3. Protection of Women's Inheritance

- **Women must receive their lawful inheritance** before a property is declared Waqf.
- Special safeguards exist for **widows, divorced women, and orphans**.

4. End of Arbitrary Property Declaration

- **Section 40 of the Waqf Act, 1995** has been **removed**.
- This prevents Waqf Boards from **unilaterally declaring any property as Waqf**.

5. Waqf Tribunals

- Each **Waqf Tribunal will have three members:**
 - A **District Judge**
 - A **State Government officer (Joint Secretary level)**
 - An **expert in Muslim law and jurisprudence**
- **Appeals can be filed in the High Court within 90 days** of the Tribunal's order.

6. Government Land Disputes

- Any **government land claimed as Waqf** will be investigated by an **officer above the rank of Collector**, preventing false claims.

7. Financial Reforms

- **Mandatory contribution of Waqf institutions to Waqf Boards reduced from 7% to 5%**.

- Institutions earning **more than ₹1 lakh annually** must undergo **state-appointed audits**.

8. Digital Governance

- A **centralised online portal** will manage Waqf properties.
- **Mutawallis** must register all property details on the portal for transparency.

9. Diverse Representation in Waqf Boards

- **Two non-Muslim members** will be included for inclusivity.
- Among Muslim members, **at least two must be women**.
- Representation from **Shia, Sunni, Bohra, Aghakhani, and OBC Muslim communities** is mandatory.

10. Application of Limitation Act

- The **Limitation Act, 1963** now applies to Waqf property disputes, fixing **time limits for filing cases** and reducing prolonged litigation.

11. Renaming of the Act

- The Act is renamed as **UMEED Act** (*Unified Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development*).

8.Limits on the Governor’s Powers

Context: The **Supreme Court** has prescribed **time limits for Governors to act on bills under Article 200** of the Constitution.

More in news

The **Supreme Court** invoked **Article 142** to prescribe **time limits** for Governors to act on State Bills to ensure **complete justice**.

Timeline for Governor’s Action

1. **Withholding assent or reserving a Bill for the President**
→ Must be done **within 1 month**.
2. **Returning a Bill with a message** (*when done against the advice of the Council of Ministers*)
→ Must be done **within 3 months**.
3. **Reserving a Bill for the President** (*when done against the advice of the State Council of Ministers*)
→ Must be done **within 3 months**.
4. **Granting assent to a re-presented Bill**
→ Must be done **within 1 month**.

Key Takeaways from *State of Tamil Nadu vs Governor of Tamil Nadu*

- The **Supreme Court** ruled that the Constitution does **not permit the Governor to exercise an “absolute veto” or “pocket veto.”**
- The phrase **“as soon as possible”** in **Article 200** highlights the **urgency** with which the Governor must act on a Bill.

Types of Veto Clarified

- **Absolute veto:** When the Governor **withholds assent** to a Bill passed by the State Legislature.

- **Pocket veto:** When the Governor keeps a **Bill pending indefinitely without taking any action.**

Limits on the Governor's Powers

- If a **Bill is re-presented without any changes**, the **Governor cannot reserve it for the President and must give assent.**
- The Governor **must act on the aid and advice of the State Council of Ministers** and has **no independent discretion** in normal cases.
- **Only exception:** Bills that affect the **powers of the High Court or the Supreme Court**, which may be reserved for the President under **Article 200.**
- The Court has laid down **clear timelines for the Governor's actions under Article 200** to ensure **speedy decision-making.**
- **Failure to follow these timelines** will make the Governor's **inaction open to judicial review.**

Assent to Bills under Article 200

When a Bill is presented to the Governor, he or she may:

- **Grant assent**
- **Withhold assent**
- **Reserve the Bill for the President's consideration**

Return for Reconsideration

- The Governor may return a **non-Money Bill** to the Legislature with

recommendations for reconsideration or amendments.

- If the Legislature **re-passes the Bill, with or without changes**, the Governor **must give assent.**

Reservation for the President

- The Governor may reserve a Bill for the **President's consideration** if it **affects or threatens the powers of the High Court.**

9.National Civil Services Day

- Celebrated **every year on 21 April** in India.
- Marks the day when **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** addressed civil service officers in **1947 at Metcalf House, Delhi.**
- He called civil servants the **"Steel Frame of India."**
- First official Civil Services Day was observed in **2006 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.**
- On this day, the **Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration** are given to civil servants for outstanding work.

National Panchayati Raj Day – 24 April

- Celebrated every year on **24th April** to honor India's **local self-government system.**
- **Historical basis:**
 - Panchayati Raj is the **oldest system of local governance** in India.

- The term “**Panchayat**” comes from ‘**Panch**’ (five) + ‘**Ayat**’ (assembly); ‘**Raj**’ means rule.
- These assemblies **settled disputes between individuals and villages.**
- **Constitutional Status:**
 - The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)** gave Panchayati Raj a **constitutional status.**
 - Came into effect on **24 April 1993.**
 - The **first National Panchayati Raj Day** was celebrated in **2010**, and it has been observed annually since then.

Current News (2025)

- At the **National Panchayati Raj Day event in Madhubani, Bihar, PM Modi:**
 - Paid **tribute to victims of the Pahalgam terror attack.**
- **Launched the Namo Bharat Train** from Jaynagar to Patna.
- PM Modi Was presented with a **traditional Madhubani painting.**

About Namo Bharat Train:

- Part of India’s **Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS)** – a **semi-high-speed regional rail network** connecting major urban centers.

Operational RRTS Corridors:

- **Ahmedabad – Bhuj Corridor**
- **Jaynagar (Nepal border) – Patna Corridor** (recently inaugurated)

10.Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) report

Context: The **Ministry of Panchayati Raj** released the **first Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) report for 2022–23**, in which **Gujarat emerged as the best-performing state**, followed by **Telangana.**

More about PAI

- **Launched by:** Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.
- **Purpose:** Measures **holistic progress and performance** of over **2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats.**
- **Structure:**
 - **Composite index** based on **9 themes of Localization of SDGs (LSDGs).**
 - Aligned with the **National Indicator Framework (NIF).**
- **Indicators:** Tracks **435 indicators** (331 mandatory + 104 optional) from **566 data points.**

11.Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ)

Current News: The **Supreme Court** has directed **NEERI** to **assess the impact of neighboring glass industries** on the Taj Mahal.

- In **M.C. Mehta vs Union of India (1996)**, the **Supreme Court** ordered the **Central Government** to protect the **Taj Mahal** from pollution.
- A **10,400 sq km area** around the Taj was demarcated as the **Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ).**

- **292 industries** in the zone were directed to **switch to natural gas** or **relocate**.
- The **TTZ includes** monuments like the **Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri** – three **UNESCO World Heritage Sites**.
- Named **Taj Trapezium Zone** because it is **shaped like a trapezoid** around the Taj.
- **Legal basis: Environment Protection Act, 1986.**

12. Supreme Court Ruling on Inclusive Digital Access

Context: The **Supreme Court** ruled in **Amar Jain v. Union of India** that **digital access to e-governance and welfare services** is part of the **right to life under Article 21**.

Key Highlights – Amar Jain v. Union of India

- **Inclusive eKYC:** Digital KYC norms must be revised to help **persons with facial disfigurement or visual impairment** access banking and e-governance services.
- **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2016):** Court issued **20 directions** to make eKYC accessible.
- **Principle of substantive equality:** Digital transformation must be **inclusive and equitable**.
- **Part of Article 21:** Right to **digital access** is part of the **right to life and liberty**.
- **State obligation:** Under **Articles 21, 14, 15, and 38**, the state must ensure **digital infrastructure for marginalized groups**.

Significance: Ensures access to **government schemes, online learning, financial services,**

and reduces the **digital divide**, promoting **inclusive development**.

13. 'Triple Test' for OBC Quota in Local Bodies

Context: The **Jharkhand government** has begun implementing **OBC reservation in local bodies**, having completed **data collection on OBC population** as the first step in the **“triple test.”**

'Triple Test' for OBC Reservation in Local Bodies

The Supreme Court, in **Vikas Kishanrao Gawali vs State of Maharashtra (2021)**, laid down the **'Triple Test'** to ensure that OBC reservation in local bodies is fair, evidence-based, and within constitutional limits.

The three steps are:

1. **Empirical Inquiry**
A dedicated commission must conduct a detailed study on:
 - a. The **social and educational backwardness** of OBCs, and
 - b. Their **representation in local bodies**.
2. **Quantification of Reservation**
Based on the commission's findings, the **exact percentage of OBC reservation** must be fixed separately for each local body.
3. **50% Reservation Limit**
The total reservation for **SCs, STs, and OBCs together must not exceed 50%** of the total seats, in line with constitutional principles.

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992)

- Created the **constitutional framework** for **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** and **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**.
- Made **reservations for SCs and STs mandatory** under **Articles 243D and 243T**.
- **Reservation for OBCs was left to the discretion of States**.
- OBC reservation in local bodies is **not compulsory**, but **States may provide it through legislation**.

14. Cashless Treatment Scheme for Road Accident Victims, 2025

Context: On **6 May 2025**, **MoRTH** notified the **Cashless Treatment Scheme for Road Accident Victims, 2025** to provide **immediate cashless medical care** to accident victims.

Key Features of the Cashless Treatment Scheme (2025):

- Provides **cashless medical treatment up to ₹1.5 lakh** per road accident victim.
- Coverage is available for **up to 7 days** from the date of the accident.
- Victims can be treated at a **nearby hospital or a designated hospital**.
- **No insurance or legal formalities** are required before starting treatment.
- **Hospitals must provide immediate care** and cannot delay treatment.
- **Non-designated hospitals** can provide **only emergency stabilisation**.
- The **National Health Authority (NHA)** will act as the **nodal agency** for implementation.

15. Right to Know

Context: The Supreme Court recently delivered a landmark judgment reaffirming that the public's **Right to Know** is an essential part of democratic governance and transparency in India.

Case on the "Right to Know"

- The Supreme Court set aside a Delhi High Court order that had asked the Wikimedia Foundation to remove a Wikipedia page related to a legal dispute involving the news agency ANI.
- The Court held that the takedown order was **disproportionate and excessive**.
- It reaffirmed that the **"Right to Know"** is a fundamental right protected under:
 - **Article 19(1)(a)** – Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - **Article 21** – Right to Life and Personal Liberty

Significance of the Right to Know

The Right to Know enables citizens to:

- Participate meaningfully in **public debate**
- Engage in **democratic decision-making**
- **Hold public authorities accountable**
- **Access justice** and protect their rights

16. Sikkim statehood day

Context: Sikkim is celebrating its **50th Statehood Day on 16 May 2025**, marking **50 years** since it became the **22nd State of India in 1975**.

Sikkim: From Kingdom to Indian State

- **Namgyal Dynasty Rule (1642–1975)**

- Sikkim was a **Buddhist kingdom** ruled by the Namgyal dynasty.
- **Protectorate Period**
 - Under British rule, Sikkim was a **British protectorate**.
 - After India's independence, Sikkim became an **Indian protectorate** under the **India–Sikkim Peace Treaty, 1950**.
 - India handled **defence, foreign affairs, and communications**.
- **Popular Protests (1973)**
 - People protested against the **Chogyal**.
 - They demanded **democracy and merger with India**.
- **Associate State (1974)**
 - Sikkim became an **Associate State of India** under the **35th Constitutional Amendment**.
 - This was a **unique status**, and the king retained special powers.
- **Full Statehood (1975)**
 - Continued protests led to the end of the monarchy.
 - The **36th Constitutional Amendment**:
 - Repealed the 35th Amendment
 - Abolished the monarchy
 - Made Sikkim a **full state of India**
 - Sikkim was added to the **First Schedule** as the **22nd State**.

17.SC Ruling on Age Bar

Context: The Supreme Court ruled that age limits under the **Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021** do

not apply retrospectively.

- Couples who initiated surrogacy before **25 January 2022** are exempt from these age restrictions.

About the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021

Objective:

- To regulate surrogacy practices in India, prevent exploitation, and allow only **ethical and altruistic surrogacy**.

Key

- Only **altruistic surrogacy** is permitted.
- **Commercial surrogacy is completely banned** and is a punishable offence.

Provisions:

Eligibility for Intending Couples:

- Must be **married Indian couples**.
- **Wife:** 23–50 years.
- **Husband:** 26–55 years.
- Must **not have any surviving biological or adopted child**.

Eligibility for Surrogate Mother:

- Must be a **married woman** with at least **one biological child** of her own.
- **Age limit:** 25–35 years.

Rights of the Surrogate Child:

- A child born through surrogacy is considered the **legal child of the intended couple** and enjoys **all rights equal to a natural-born child**.

18.Appointment of the Next Chief Justice of India

Context: The Union Government has requested the Chief Justice of India (CJI) to recommend his successor, following the established convention

of appointing the **senior-most judge of the Supreme Court** as the next CJI.

Appointment of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) and Judges

- Judges are appointed by the **President under Article 124(2)** of the Constitution.

- **Seniority:** The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is normally appointed as the next CJI.

- **Process:** Around one month before retirement, the Union Government asks the CJI to name his successor.

- **Recommendation:** The CJI forwards the name of the senior-most eligible judge to the Law Ministry.

- **Appointment:** After approval by the Prime Minister, the **President issues the formal appointment order.**

Appointment of Other Supreme Court Judges

- Other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the **Collegium**, which consists of the **CJI and four senior-most judges** of the Supreme Court.

Appointment of High Court Judges

- High Court judges are appointed by the **President under Article 217** on the recommendation of the **Collegium**, consisting of the **CJI and two senior-most Supreme Court judges.** The **Collegium System** evolved through the **Three Judges Cases (1981, 1993 and 1998)** to ensure the **independence of the judiciary** in judicial appointments.

19. Personality Rights

Context: The Delhi High Court upheld Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev’s personality rights and barred websites from using his image or voice through AI without consent.

Concept of Personality Rights

- Personality Rights protect an individual’s **identity**, including their **name, voice, image, signature, or any distinctive feature.**
- These rights are not expressly defined under any single Indian law but are derived from the **right to privacy** and the **right to publicity.**

Two Main Components

1. Right to Publicity

- a. Protects a person’s **image, likeness, or identity** from being used for **commercial purposes** without consent.
- b. Recognised under the **Trade Marks Act, 1999** and the **Copyright Act, 1957.**

2. Right to Privacy

- a. Protects individuals against the **unauthorised public use** of their personality.
- b. Based on **Article 21 of the Constitution** and the **Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (2017) Supreme Court judgment.**

20. Official Language

Context: On its 50th anniversary, the Department of Official Language highlighted the role of Indian languages in preserving cultural identity, calling language the **“soul of a nation.”**

About Official Language

- **Part XVII of the Constitution** deals with the official languages of India.
- **Article 343:** Hindi in the **Devanagari script** is the official language of the Union.
- **Official Language Act, 1963:** Permits the continued use of **English along with Hindi** for official purposes and parliamentary work.
- **Article 344:** Provides for the establishment of a **Commission and a Committee** on the official language.
- **Article 345:** Empowers States to adopt **any regional language or Hindi** as their official language.

21. Narco-analysis Test

Context: The Supreme Court has held that an accused has the right to **voluntarily undergo a narco-analysis test**, but **only with the permission of the court**.

More about the news: In *Amllesh Kumar v. State of Bihar*, the Supreme Court held that an accused may voluntarily opt for a narco-analysis test only at the stage of presenting their own evidence.

What is a narco-analysis test?

It involves administering drugs such as **sodium pentothal** to reduce a person's inhibitions, with the aim of making them **speak more freely** and disclose **concealed information or emotions**.

Involuntary narco-analysis tests violate:

- o **Article 20(3)** – Protection against self-incrimination.
- o **Article 21** – Right to life and personal liberty (as held in *Selvi v. State of Karnataka*).

- **Even when conducted voluntarily:**
 - o The results **cannot be directly admitted as evidence** in court.
 - o They **cannot form the sole basis for conviction** without independent supporting evidence (as clarified in the *Vinobhai and Manoj Kumar Soni* cases).
- An accused **does not have an absolute right** to undergo a narco-analysis test; it is subject to **court approval and the stage of the trial**.

22. Contempt of Court

Context: The Supreme Court clarified that laws enacted by Parliament or State Legislatures cannot be treated as acts of Contempt of Court (CoC).

More in the news

In *Nandini Sundar & Others vs. State of Chhattisgarh*, the Supreme Court held that:

- Enacting a law that contradicts earlier court orders **does not amount to Contempt of Court (CoC)**.
- The legislature has the authority to **alter the basis of a court judgment** or **validate a law struck down by the court** through proper amendments.

Definition:

Contempt of Court means **disobeying or showing disrespect to the court**, which **harms its authority and dignity**.

Legal Framework

- **Contempt of Courts Act, 1971**
- **Rules for Contempt of Supreme Court, 1975**

Related Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 129:** Declares the Supreme Court as a **court of record** with the power to **punish for contempt**.

Article 215: Grants High Courts for the same contempt of power.

- **Article 142:** Empowers the Supreme Court to pass any order necessary to ensure complete justice, including in contempt cases.

- **Article 19(2):** Allows reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech (Article 19(1)) on grounds such as contempt of court.

Types of Contempt

1. **Civil Contempt:** A Wilful disobedience of **court orders or promises made to the court**.
2. **Criminal Contempt :** Any act (spoken, written, or otherwise) that:
 - i. **Scandalises or lowers the court's authority**
 - ii. **Affects ongoing court proceedings**
 - iii. **Obstructs the justice process**

23. Article 143

Context: The Supreme Court sought its advisory opinion under Article 143 on the powers of the President and Governors over State Bills.

About **Article 143 (Advisory Jurisdiction)**

- Article 143 empowers the **President of India** to seek the **opinion of the Supreme Court** on questions of **law or fact of public importance**
This **advisory jurisdiction** is available

only to the President, and the opinion given by the Court is **not binding**.

Types of Questions Referred

- **Article 143(1):** The President may refer any question of **law or fact of public importance** that has arisen or is likely to arise. In such cases, the **Supreme Court may either give or decline to give its opinion**.

- **Article 143(2):** The President may refer disputes arising from any **pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, sanad, or similar instrument**. In these cases, the **Supreme Court is bound to give its opinion**.

24. Removal of Judges

Context: 145 MPs have moved an impeachment motion in Parliament against Justice Yashwant Varma of the Allahabad High Court over alleged judicial misconduct.

Constitutional provisions

- **Article 124(4):** Provides for the removal of **Supreme Court judges** on grounds of **proved misbehavior or incapacity**.
- **Article 124(5):** Empowers **Parliament** to lay down the procedure for investigating and proving misbehavior or incapacity of a Supreme Court judge. This procedure is prescribed under the **Judges Enquiry Act, 1968**.
- **Article 217(1)(b):** A **High Court judge** can be removed by the **President** in the same manner as a Supreme Court judge, as laid down in **Article 124(4)**.
- **Article 218:** Extends the provisions of

Articles 124(4) and 124(5) to High Court judges as well.

Steps in the Removal Process

- A removal motion signed by **100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha** is submitted to the **Speaker or Chairman**, respectively.
- If admitted, a **three-member inquiry committee** is constituted, consisting of a **Supreme Court judge, a Chief Justice of a High Court, and a distinguished jurist**.
- If the committee finds the judge guilty of **misbehavior or incapacity**, the motion is taken up by the **originating House**.
- The originating House must pass the motion with a **special majority** and forward it to the **other House**, which must also approve it with a **special majority**.
- After both Houses pass the motion, an **address is presented to the President** for removal, and this must be done **in the same session**.
- The **President then issues the order** for removal of the judge.

25. Vice President Submits Resignation to the President

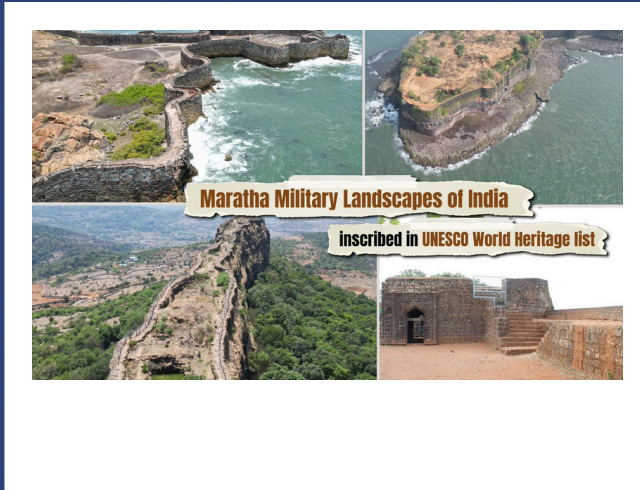
Context: Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar resigned from his office citing health reasons.

Important Articles Related to the Vice-President of India

- **Article 63:** Provides that there shall be a **Vice-President of India**.
- **Article 64:** The Vice-President serves as the **ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**.
- **Article 65:** The Vice-President performs the

functions of the **President when the office is vacant or when the President is unable to discharge duties**.

- **Article 66 (Election and Qualifications):**
 - o The Vice-President is elected by the **members of both Houses of Parliament** through **proportional representation**.
 - o **Qualifications:** Must be a **citizen of India, at least 35 years of age, and eligible to be a Rajya Sabha member**.
- **Article 67 (Term and Removal):**
 - o The Vice-President holds office for a **term of five years**.
 - o He or she may **resign by submitting a written resignation to the President**.
 - o Removal is possible through a **resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha**.
 - o The Vice-President continues in office **until a successor assumes charge**, even after the expiry of the term.



Indian History / Art and Culture 2025



- 4th UNESCO site
- Kakori Train Action
- GI Tags
- Self Respect Movement
- Adi Sanskriti etc.....

History | Art & Culture

1. 2025 Declared as 'Year of Books' in Assam

Context: The Assam Cabinet declared **2025 as the 'Year of Books'** to promote reading habits.

- Decision taken at the **Dibrugarh cabinet meeting (23 Dec 2024)**.
- Initiatives include:
 - Statewide book fairs
 - Gifting books to students
 - Construction of **2,597 libraries**
- Budget allocation: **₹259.70 crore**.
- Focus on youth, digital access, and reading culture.

2. National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) at Lothal

Context: Prime Minister Narendra Modi reviewed the progress of the **National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC)** at Lothal, Gujarat.

- India's **first maritime heritage museum**.
- Located at **Lothal**, an Indus Valley Civilization site.
- Developed under the **Sagarmala Scheme**.
- Showcases India's ancient maritime trade, shipbuilding, and navigation history.

3. 100 Years of the Self-Respect Movement (1925–2025)

Context: The Self-Respect Movement, launched in 1925 by **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy**, completes 100 years.

- Started through the Tamil weekly **Kudi Arasu**.
- Opposed caste discrimination, patriarchy, and religious orthodoxy.
- Advocated social equality and rationalism.
- Tamil Nadu CM **M.K. Stalin unveiled Periyar's portrait at Oxford University**.
- Foundation of modern Dravidian ideology.

4. World's First Digital Tribal University – 'Adi Sanskriti'

Context: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs launched **Adi Sanskriti**, the world's first Digital Tribal University.

- Launched at **Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi**.
- Three pillars:
 - **Adi Vishwavidyalaya** – digital courses on tribal culture
 - **Adi Sampada** – repository of tribal knowledge
 - **Adi Haat** – online marketplace linked with TRIFED
- Promotes tribal education, culture, and livelihood.
- Supports **Adi Karmayogi Abhiyan** for tribal leadership.

5. 100 Years of the Kakori Train Action (1925–2025)

Context: The Kakori Train Action was a revolutionary act carried out on **9 August 1925** near Kakori, close to Lucknow, to seize British government funds for the freedom struggle.



- Conducted on the **Number 8 Down train** from Shahjahanpur to Lucknow.
- Organised by the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** formed in 1924.
- Leaders involved: **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad**, among others.
- Followed the suspension of the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1922)**.
- British repression led to mass arrests; **four revolutionaries were executed**.

- Symbolises revolutionary nationalism and youth participation.

6. India's First Digital Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum

Context: Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated India's first fully digital museum on tribal freedom fighters.

- Located at **Nava Raipur, Chhattisgarh.**
- Official name: **Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh Memorial and Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum.**
- Uses digital technology to showcase tribal resistance movements.
- Aims to correct historical neglect of tribal contributions.

7. Raas Mahotsav Tourism Circuit in Assam

Context: Assam government announced a special tourism circuit for **Raas Mahotsav.**

- Raas Mahotsav celebrates the life of **Lord Krishna.**
- Circuit includes:
 - Majuli
 - Palasbari
 - Nalbari
 - Patacharkuchi
 - Pathsala
- Aim: Promote cultural tourism and attract foreign visitors.
- Strengthens Assam's global cultural identity.

8. Keeladi Excavations and Sangam Age Debate

Context: Keeladi is a village in Sivaganga district of Tamil Nadu, located on the banks of the Vaigai River near Madurai. Archaeological excavations began in 2015.

- Initially excavated by the ASI; later taken over by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology.
- Over 18,000 artefacts found, including pottery, inscribed potsherds, gold

ornaments, beads, bangles, and weaving tools.

- Evidence suggests a well-planned urban settlement with industries like pottery, weaving, dyeing, and bead-making.
- Findings indicate the Sangam Age may date back to around 800 BCE.

9. Maratha Military Landscapes of India Inscribed as India's 44th World Heritage Site

Context: At the 47th Session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in Paris, the **Maratha Military Landscapes of India** were inscribed as **India's 44th World Heritage Site**, recognising the fortified legacy and military ingenuity of the Maratha Empire.



- The site comprises a **network of 12 strategic forts**, built between the **17th and 19th centuries CE**, across diverse terrains.
- These forts reflect the **adaptive military strategy, architecture, and terrain mastery** of the Maratha Empire.
- A **UNESCO World Heritage Site** is a place of outstanding cultural or natural value, protected under an international treaty by UNESCO.
- With this inscription, **India now has 44 World Heritage Sites.**
- **Assam has three UNESCO World Heritage Sites:** Kaziranga National Park, Manas National Park (both natural), and **Moidams of Charaideo**, the first cultural World Heritage Site of Northeast India.

10. First BIMSTEC Traditional Music Festival

Context: The first-ever **BIMSTEC Traditional Music Festival** is being held at **Bharat Mandapam,**

New Delhi, showcasing the rich musical traditions of all seven BIMSTEC member countries.

- Organised by the **Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)** under the **Ministry of External Affairs**.
- Artists from **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand** are participating.
- Theme: **“SaptaSur: Seven Nations, One Melody.”**

11. UNESCO Launches World’s First Virtual Museum of Stolen Cultural Objects

Context

UNESCO launched the world’s first Virtual Museum of Stolen Cultural Objects at the MONDIACULT 2025 Conference in Barcelona, creating a global digital platform to document, trace, and protect trafficked cultural heritage.

- Serves as a virtual space for education, restitution, and heritage protection worldwide.
- Symbolically reconnects nations with displaced and illegally trafficked cultural artefacts.

12. India Hosts 20th Session of UNESCO Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage: Deepavali was inscribed on UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Context: India hosted the **20th Session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (20.COM)** from **8–13 December 2025** at the historic **Red Fort complex, New Delhi**, marking the first time the country hosted this prestigious global cultural event.

- The **Red Fort, a UNESCO World Heritage Site**, served as the venue for the session.
- The event highlighted India’s commitment to **preserving living cultural traditions**.
- **Deepavali** was inscribed on UNESCO’s **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**.
- A total of **67 new elements** were added globally, including **11 under Urgent Safeguarding** and **53 on the Representative List**.
- Delegates from across the world attended cultural exhibitions, museum visits (1857 Museum, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Museum), and performances.

13. Festivals- Tribes-Communitis

Gavri Festival	a 40-day ritual celebrated by the Bhil community in the Mewar region of Rajasthan. (after Raksha Bandhan in August). The festival honours their deity, Gorkhiya Mata (an aspect of Parvati).
Muthuvan tribe	The Muthuvan tribe inhabits the hill forests along the Kerala–Tamil Nadu border. Recently, the community held a rare convention as part of the International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples on August 9 at Suryanelli, Munnar to preserve their language and culture.
Gugga Naumi	a folk festival of northern India, honours Gugga Pir, protector from snakebites. Celebrated in Bhadrapad month, mainly in Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab.
Grimitiyas	Girmitiyas were Indian indentured labourers sent from British India to colonies like Fiji, Mauritius, and the Caribbean. PM Modi announced initiatives for a Girmitiya database, heritage preservation, and regular World Girmitiya Conferences.

Tadui Tako Festival	The Tadui Tako Festival, celebrating the rare Himalayan Crocodile Newt of Zaimeng Lake, was held in Kangpokpi district, highlighting conservation efforts for this endangered amphibian through community participation and awareness.
Solung festival	The Solung festival is a popular agro-religious celebration by the Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh , held. For the First time the tribe <i>celebrates zero-waste, plastic-free Solung Festival this year.</i>
Narali Purnima	Narali Purnima, celebrated on Shravan full moon in Maharashtra and Goa , Fishermen offer coconuts to Varuna, seeking blessings for safe fishing, with joyous rituals of singing, dancing, and feasting.
Kittur Rani Chennamma Utsav	a three-day festival honoring the bravery of Rani Chennamma, was recently held in Kittur, Karnataka .
Mera Hou Chongba Festival	an ancient festival celebrated annually in manipur
Baliyatra Festival:	A week-long festival celebrated in Cuttack, Odisha , on Kartika Purnima (the full moon day in November) to commemorate the maritime and trade history of ancient Odisha.
Boda Tyohar	annual festival of the Hati tribe in Himachal Pradesh
Etikoppaka Toys	exquisite wooden toys rooted in a 400-year-old tradition of craftsmanship of Andhra Pradesh. renowned for their smooth contours and vibrant colours and eco-friendly perspective.
Shirui Lily Festival	a five-day cultural and ecological festival held in the Ukhrul district of Manipur
Poson Poya	Sri Lanka celebrated Poson Poya on June 10–11, 2025, marking over 2,000 years since the arrival of Buddhism on the island.
Hathei Chilli Festival	Manipur Hosts Hathei Chilli Festival to Promote GI-Tagged Local Crop
Kang Festival	festivals of the Meitei community of Manipur.

14. GI Tags (Cultural) in 2025:

State	Item	Details
Andhra Pradesh	Ponduru Khadi	Traditional handspun, handwoven cotton celebrated for its fine texture and heritage.
Arunachal Pradesh	Dao	Traditional handcrafted utility knife.
Assam	Assomia Gahana (<i>jewellery</i>)	Recognizing its unique designs inspired by nature, culture, and ancient motifs, and protecting its artisans and heritage.
Meghalaya	Ryndia	Traditional textile dyes.
Gujarat	Amalsad Chikoo	Sweet fruit known for flavor and texture.
Jammu&Kashmir	Kashmir Namda, Willow Bat	Traditional Rug, Handcrafted cricket bat made from local willow trees.
Kerala	Kannadippaya	Traditional spice used in food and medicinal applications.

Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam Betel Leaf	Aromatic agricultural leaf recognized for quality and taste.
	Panruti Cashew	Cashew variety with rich flavor.
Sikkim	Lepcha Musical Instruments (Tungbuk & Puntong Pulit)	Indigenous instruments used in Lepcha cultural music.
UP	Banarasi Shehnai	Traditional wind instrument vital to classical and ceremonial music.
West Bengal	Nolen Gurer Sandesh, Motichur Laddoo	Sweets
	Darjeeling Mandarin Orange	recognizing its unique sweetness and aroma

15. Statues of Charaka and Sushruta Commissioned at Raj Bhavan, Goa

Context: The Vice-President commissioned statues of **Charaka and Sushruta** at **Raj Bhavan, Goa**, recalling their timeless contributions to Ayurveda and ancient Indian medical science.

Charaka – Father of Medicine:

- Lived around **2nd century BCE–2nd century CE**.
- Royal physician of **Kanishka** (Kushan ruler).
- The **Agnivesha Samhita**, written by Agnivesa in the 7th century BCE under the guidance of Atreya, was revised and renamed the **Charaka Samhita** by Charaka, and divided it into eight sections known as **Ashtanga Sthanas**. Systematised medical knowledge into **eight Ashtanga Sthanas**.

Sushruta – Father of Surgery:

- Sushruta was a disciple of **Dhanvantari**, one of the **Navratnas** of King **Vikramaditya** (Chandragupta II).
- Author of the **Sushruta Samhita**.
- Pioneer of **surgery and plastic surgery**, including **rhinoplasty**.
- Part of Ayurveda's **Great Trilogy** alongside **Charaka Samhita** and **Astanga Hridaya**.

16. 300th Birth Anniversary of Ahilyabai Holkar and 'Mahila Sashaktikaran Maha Sammelan'

Context: On the occasion of the **300th birth anniversary of Maharani Ahilyabai Holkar**, the Prime Minister had participated in the '**Mahila Sashaktikaran Maha Sammelan**' in **Bhopal**, commemorating the legacy of one of India's most enlightened women rulers.

- **Maharani Ahilyabai Holkar (1725–1795)** ruled the **Malwa region** as part of the **Maratha Confederacy** from 1767 to 1795.
- She governed from **Maheshwar and Indore**, marking the zenith of the **Holkar dynasty**.
- Rebuilt major temples including **Somnath** and **Kashi Vishwanath**, restoring important **Jyotirlingas**.
- Promoted **women's education, widow remarriage**, and opposed social evils like **sati**.
- Encouraged trade and crafts, especially **Maheshwari weaving**, now a **GI-tagged product**.
- Known as **Punyashlok**, and described by historian **John Key** as the "**Philosopher Queen**."

17. Discovery of Furnace and Iron Slag at Daojali Hading, Assam

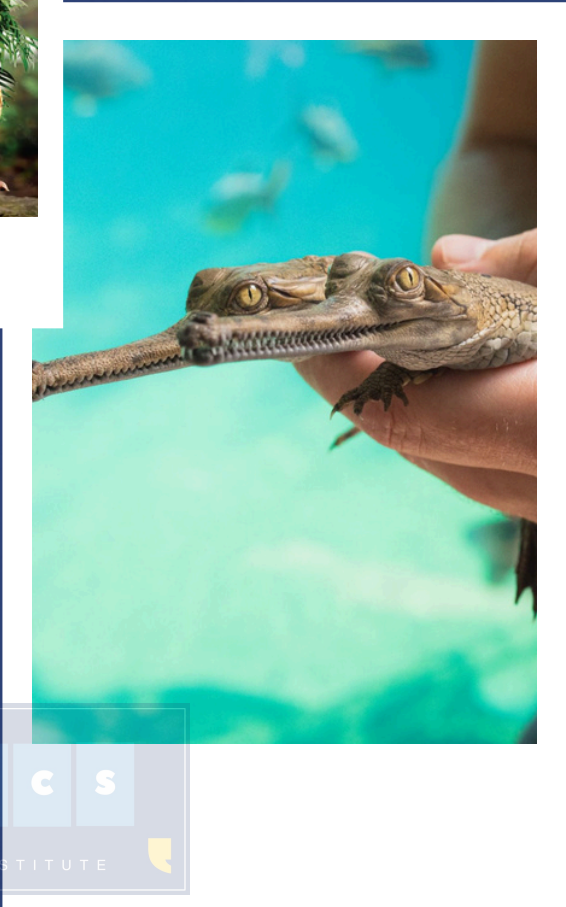
Context: A recent archaeological reconnaissance at **Daojali Hading** in Assam's **Dima Hasao district**

has revealed a furnace and iron slag, reaffirming the site as a **Neolithic habitation zone dating to around 2700 BP**.

- Daojali Hading is a major **Neolithic site** in Dima Hasao district, Assam.
- First excavated during **1961–63** by **M.C. Goswami and T.C. Sharma**.

- It was the **first stratified Neolithic site** discovered in Northeast India.
- The new findings indicate **early iron metallurgy** in the region.
- **Sarutaru**, in Kamrup district, is another important Neolithic site in Assam.





Geography & Environment 2025



- Big Cats
- Gharials
- Cites
- Panchamrit
- Places and Species in News etc.

GEOGRAPHY / ENVIRONMENT

1. Flue Gas Desulphurisation:

Context: MoFEC guidelines require coal-based power plants to install **flue-gas desulfurisation systems**

FGD is a technology that removes sulphur dioxide (SO₂) from flue gas before its atmospheric release. SO₂ emissions contribute to acid rain and PM2.5 pollution, both of which are harmful to human health and the environment. Flue gas is the exhaust emitted from burning fossil fuels in thermal power plants & industrial processes.

FSD Methods:

1. Dry Sorbent Injection (DSI): Injects limestone or lime into the flue gas before it passes through dust collectors.

2. Wet Limestone Scrubbing: Uses a slurry of limestone (CaCO₃) to absorb SO₂ and convert it into gypsum (CaSO₄·2H₂O).

3. Seawater FGD: Uses the alkalinity of seawater to neutralise SO₂, common in coastal plants, with low installation costs

2. Aravali Green Wall Project:

Context: The project is a major initiative to green the 5 km buffer area around Aravalli Hill.

About Aravali: It is one of the **oldest fold mountains** in the world. It runs approximately **670 km (430 mi) in a south-west direction**, starting near Delhi, passing through southern Haryana and Rajasthan, and ending in Gujarat

3. Rhodis INDIA

Context : RhODIS India is a DNA-based database program launched in 2016 to **track and protect Indian rhinos** by linking seized horns to individual animals for anti-poaching efforts.

In 2016, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), in partnership with Wildlife Institute of India (WII), the forest departments of Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, and WWF India launched this programme

4. Great Nicobar Project

The GNI Project, conceived by NITI Aayog and launched in 2021, aims to build an International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT), a greenfield international airport, a township, and a gas-solar power plant.

It has 2 national parks and is also in UNESCO MAB LIST

5. International Big Cat Alliance

Context: The 1st assembly of the IBCA convened in New Delhi

The Assembly of the IBCA serves as its apex decision-making body and is convened at least once every 2 years.



These Big Cats include **Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Cheetah, Jaguar & Puma** Launched in April 2023 (occasion of 50 years of India's Project Tiger)

India is the host country & Secretariat for the IBCA.

6. WHO

Context : Who has launch **3 by 35 initiative** to tackle non communicable diseases like alcohol, sugary drinks and tobacco .

The aim is to tackle these three by 2035.

- WHO is specialised agency of UN.
- It was formed in 1948.
- It's headquarter is in Geneva, Switzerland

7. Parametric Insurance- CAT BONDS

Catastrophe bonds (cat bonds) are insurance-linked securities that convert disaster risk into tradable financial products. They transfer the financial risk of natural disasters—like

earthquakes, cyclones, and floods—from governments or insurers to global capital markets.

If no disaster occurs, investors receive regular high-yield interest (coupon payments), and the principal is repaid at maturity.

8. Atmospheric River:

The **atmospheric river** is a long, narrow band of moisture-filled air that transports significant amounts of water vapor from the tropics to higher latitudes.

The term “**Pineapple Express**” refers to a strong atmospheric river originating in the tropical Pacific near Hawaii.

9. Bat echo man device

Context: India's first automated bat monitoring system, **BatEchoMon**, has been successfully developed to detect and classify bat species using real-time acoustic analysis.

- It is autonomous, AI powdered monitor system.
- It is developed by Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), Bengaluru

About Bat

- It is the only mammal capable of true and sustained flight.

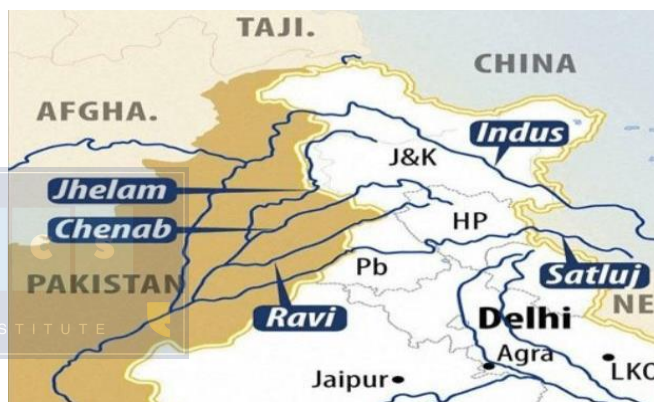
10. Pandemic Treaty of WHO:

The World Health Organization (WHO), at its 78th World Health Assembly has adopted the **world's first global Pandemic agreement under Article 19 of the WHO Constitution**, aiming to strengthen health security and ensure equitable pandemic responses.

It is the second legal instrument after the 2003 Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

11. Indus water Treaty

Context : Indus Waters Treaty was **signed on September 19, 1960**, between India and Pakistan and was brokered by the World Bank.



It allocated the three western rivers Indus, Chenab and Jhelum to Pakistan for unrestricted use, barring certain non-consumptive, agricultural and domestic uses by India and the three Eastern rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej were allocated to India for unrestricted usage.

This means 80% water is with Pakistan while 20% is left for India.

Projects under IWT-

- Pakal Dul and Lower Kalnai on Chenab's tributary Marusudur and Chenab respectively
- Kishanganga - on Jhelum's tributary Krishanganga
- Ratle- on chenab

12. Aim4 nature

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on Earth Day (22nd April) launched Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Nature Restoration (AIM4NatuRe).

Aim: To improve monitoring and reporting of global ecosystem restoration efforts.

13. Amazon Face Project

Context : It is a field experiment that exposes mature tropical trees to projected future CO₂ concentrations in an old-growth Amazon forest stand located near Manaus.

The project uses Free-Air CO₂ Enrichment (FACE) technology to increase understanding of the functioning of the world's largest tropical forest in light of climate change.

The project is supported by Brazil's federal government and the United Kingdom

14. Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

Context: UN FAO leads the GIAHS programme, which helps identify ways to mitigate threats faced by these systems and their people.

GIAHS Designated Sites in India

1. Pampore Saffron Heritage, Jammu & Kashmir (2011)
2. Koraput Traditional Agriculture, Odisha (2012)
3. Kuttanad Below Sea Level Farming System, Kerala (2013)

15. Integrated Development of wildlife habitats scheme:

Context : It aims to enhance the protection and management of wildlife habitats across India. It has 22 species in recently government recommended including Gharial and Sloth Bear

16. CITES

Context: 50 years completed of CITES

• CITES is a multilateral treaty regulating trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.



• It was proposed in 1963 at an IUCN conference and formally signed in 1973 in Washington, D.C.

• The CITES Secretariat operates under UNEP and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

• CITES species are listed under 3 appendices

• Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction, & trade is permitted only in exceptional cases.

• Appendix II includes species that are not endangered but may become so without regulation.

• Appendix III includes species protected in at least one country that seeks international cooperation

17. 1st offgrid green hydrogen project

Context: Adani Group launches India's first 5 MW off-grid green hydrogen plant in Kutch, An off-grid green hydrogen plant is a facility that produces hydrogen using electrolysis powered by renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind, and is not connected to the main electrical grid. It is also known as a **closed-loop system.**

Types of hydrogen:

•**Grey Hydrogen:** Constitutes India's bulk Production.Extracted from hydrocarbons (fossil fuels, natural gas), By product: CO₂

•**Blue Hydrogen:**Sourced from fossil fuels.By product: CO, CO₂, By products are Captured and Stored, so better than grey hydrogen.

•**Green Hydrogen:**Generated from renewable energy (like Solar, Wind).Electricity splits water into hydrogen and oxygen.By Products : Water, Water Vapor

18. Panchamrit

Context: India recently achieved 50% electricity from non renewable source **Panchamrit is India's five key climate action commitments announced at COP26 in 2021**

Targets:

•Reach 500 GW Non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.

•50% of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.

•Reduction of total projected carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes from now to 2030.

•Reduction of the carbon intensity of the economy by 45% by 2030, over 2005 levels.

•Achieving the target of **net zero emissions by 2070.**

19. First grassland bird census held at Kaziranga National Park

Jointly undertaken by- Forest department officials, Researchers including INSPIRE fellow Chiranjib Bora, Conservationists and Kaziranga park authorities

Method used: **Passive Acoustic Monitoring:, AI-based BirdNET software to identify bird species by song.**

20. Biostimulant

Context: Recently Agriculture minister stated that only those Bio stimulant that meet all necessary conditions should be used by farmers.

Biostimulants are substances or microorganisms (such as beneficial bacteria, fungi, or plant extracts) that, when applied to seeds, plants, or soil, stimulate natural plant processes.

21. Ethanol blending

Context: India met its 20% ethanol blending goal in 2025, ahead of the 2030 target, and now aims to scale blending to 27% by 2030 under the National Policy on Biofuels.

Ethanol (C₂H₅OH) is a renewable, flammable, colourless bio-alcohol used as a transport fuel

Generational Types: Ethanol is classified by feedstock origin into three generations:

1G Ethanol: From food crops like sugarcane and maize.

2G Ethanol: From crop residues, bagasse, and bamboo.

3G Ethanol: From algae; still in R&D stage.

Recently assam established 1st ethanol plant at Numaligarh

22. Biochar:

Context: With the Indian carbon market set to be launched in 2026, CO₂ removal technologies such as biochar are poised to play a pivotal role in reducing emissions and ensuring sustainable growth.

Biochar is a carbon-rich charcoal produced through pyrolysis of agricultural residue and organic municipal waste.

23. India's first National Policy on Geo thermal Energy

Geothermal energy refers to the heat derived from the Earth's interior, which can be used for heating buildings, and generating electricity.

India's geothermal potential-spread across 381 hot springs and 10 geothermal provinces

including Ladakh(Puga valley), Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh.

The Dirang Geothermal Project in Arunachal Pradesh is Northeast India's first geothermal energy initiative

24. Vulture Conservation Portal

We Foundation India in collaboration with Gauhati University's Department of Zoology launched India's first portal for vulture conservation in 2025. It is a cloud based platform that aims to disseminate information in local languages, starting with Assamese, to educate grassroots communities about vultures' ecological and economic importance



25. Cloud seeding

Context: The Delhi government partnered with IIT-Kanpur to conduct cloud seeding experiments to combat rising post-monsoon air pollution.

Mechanism: It involves dispersing substances such as silver iodide, potassium iodide, sodium chloride, or dry ice (solid CO₂) into clouds using aircraft. Cloud seeding cannot create clouds, but works only when there are naturally formed clouds with sufficient moisture

GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

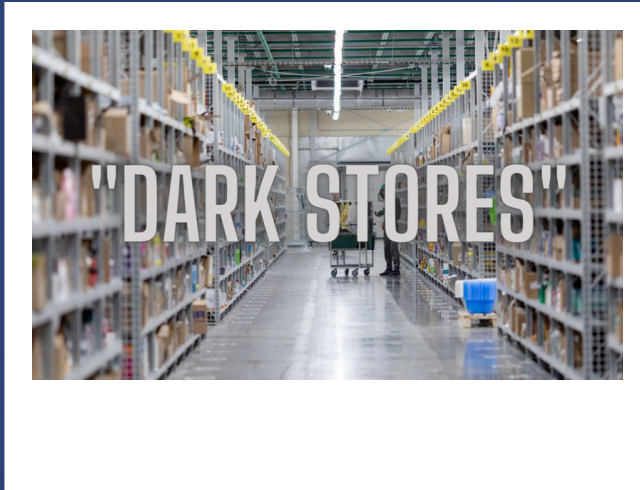
Places and Flora and fauna in News

Ramsar / National Park/ WLS / Biosphere reserve	State
Khecheopalri	1st ramsar of Sikkim
Udhwa Lake	1st ramsar of Jharkhand
Khichan Menar	New ramsar of Rajasthan
Gokul Jalashay Udaipur jheel Gogabeel	New ramsar of bihar BIHAR IS NOW 3 RD IN RAMSAR (6)
Sakkarkottai Therthangal	New ramsar of Tamil Nadu TAMIL NADU HAS HIGHEST RAMSAR IN INDIA (20)
Loktak Lake	Recently, a Nagaland University study has flagged an environmental worry for Manipur's Loktak Lake

<p>Lion - 16th census conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Population increased •Amreli district- highest population •census method- DIRECT BEAT VERIFICATION (earlier - Pugmark method) • Gir National Park - only place in the world to have both tiger and Lion
<p>Gharial</p>	<p>Recently, the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister released 10 gharials into the Chambal river</p> <p>lucn: critically depleted</p>
<p>Pangolin</p>	<p>World's most traffic animal</p> <p>lucn: endangered</p>
<p>Neerkurungi</p>	<p>Blooms after 12 years, Paliyan tribe uses to measure their age., it is vulnerable, founding shola grassland of western ghats</p> <p>lucn: vulnerable</p>
<p>Gangetic dolphin</p>	<p>A recent study by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) has highlighted severe chemical pollution risks posing threats to the endangered Gangetic dolphins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is India's National Aquatic Animal (declared in 2009) and State Aquatic Animal of Assam. ○ they are functionally blind and rely on ultrasonic echolocation to locate prey. ○ ASSAM also did geotagging of dolphins recently ○ lucn: endangered

Great Indian Bustard	Rajasthan's state bird IUCN Red List (Critically Endangered), CITES (Appendix 1),
Corpse flower	It is native to the Indonesian island of Sumatra Iucn: endangered





Indian Economy & Schemes 2025



- Orange Economy
- Dark Store
- Q Commerce
- GST 2.0
- Soil Health Card
- Fiscal Health etc.....

Economy & Schemes

1. ORANGE ECONOMY

Meaning : Economic activities based on creativity, culture, knowledge & intellectual property.



•Term popularised by Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Sectors Included :Films, music, art, literature

Design, fashion, architecture, advertising

Gaming, animation, OTT, digital content

Handicrafts & cultural heritage

Key Features :

Idea & IP-driven

High employment potential for youth

Low carbon footprint

Boosts soft power

Global Facts :

~3% of global GDP

~30 million jobs worldwide (UNESCO/UNCTAD)

India Context :

Strengths: rich culture, digital reach, young population

Linked initiatives: Startup India, Digital India, ODOP, PM Vishwakarma

G20 India (2023): Creative Economy Working Group

Importance :

Employment generation

Export potential

Cultural diplomacy

2.Niveshak Didi Initiative

Niveshak Didi is a women-led financial literacy initiative focused on empowering rural populations through community-based financial education.

Launched in: Initially launched in 2023, currently entering Phase 2 in April 2025.

Objective:To build financial awareness and responsible money management habits among rural women through community-driven models.

Promote inclusive banking, digital literacy, and fraud prevention using local women influencers.

Key Features :Grassroots Deployment,Financial Literacy Camps,Focused Curriculum,Women-Centric Model,Digital Inclusion.

3.Gold Monetisation Scheme

Based on the performance of the Gold Monetisation Scheme (GMS), the Union Government has decided to discontinue the Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Deposit (MLTGD) components of the scheme. However, banks may continue to offer Short-Term Bank Deposits (STBD).

Launched :2015 by Government of India

Objective :

Mobilise idle household gold

Reduce gold imports

Productive use of domestic gold

4. PM's Internship Scheme

PM Internship Scheme is a remarkable initiative launched by the Indian government, **designed to provide valuable internship opportunities for the youth of India.**

It aims to provide young individuals aged 21-24 years from low-income households with 12-month internship opportunities in the country's top 500 companies.

The pilot phase targets 1.25 lakh youth, with a five-year goal to facilitate internships for one crore young individuals.

These internships span 24 sectors, including oil, gas, energy, travel, hospitality, automotive, banking, and financial services.

Eligibility Criteria:

- Passed 10th, 12th, ITI, Polytechnic, or Diploma courses.
- Fresh graduates from non-premier institutions.
- Anyone from a household that includes a person who earned an income of Rs.8 lakh or less in 2023-24.
- No family member has a government job.

5.Q- Commerce

Meaning :Ultra-fast delivery of goods, usually within 10–30 minutes. Uses dark stores / micro-warehouses near consumers.



Goods Delivered :Groceries, fruits, vegetables

Medicines, daily essentials

Examples (India) : Blinkit, Zepto, Swiggy Instamart, BB Now

6.10th Anniversary of Soil Health Card Scheme.

Launched : 2015 by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare

- 2025 marks 10 years of the scheme

Objective :

Assess soil nutrient status

Promote balanced & judicious fertiliser use

Improve soil health & crop productivity

What is a Soil Health Card?

-Provides crop-wise recommendations on:

Macro nutrients: N, P, K

Micro nutrients: Zn, Fe, Cu etc.

Soil pH, EC, organic carbon

7.Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme

Launched : In 2020 By Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)

Objective :Formalisation & upgradation of micro food processing units.

Enhance income of small food entrepreneurs

Tenure : 2020–25

Key Features : Credit-linked subsidy: 35% of project cost (max ₹10 lakh)

Support for SHGs, FPOs, cooperatives.

Focus on ODOP (One District One Product)

Targeted Beneficiaries :Individual micro food processors

8.The National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM)

Announced in the Union Budget 2024–25 to **ensure India’s long-term mineral security.**

The mission seeks to strengthen India’s critical mineral supply chain by ensuring steady availability from both domestic and international sources.

The NCMM covers all stages of the mineral value chain - exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and recycling from end-of-life products.

Key Features: Focus will also be on offshore mining of polymetallic nodules rich in cobalt and rare earth elements (REEs).

9.Fiscal Health Index 2025

In a bid to enhance fiscal governance, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) launched its inaugural Fiscal Health Index (FHI) 2025.

The Index provides a comprehensive evaluation of the fiscal health of 18 major Indian states for 2022-23, offering data-driven insights that will guide policy interventions at the state level.

Parameter: FHI ranks states based on five key sub-indices.

Top Performers: Odisha leads with the highest overall FHI score of 67.8, followed by Chhattisgarh (55.2), Goa (53.6), Jharkhand (51.6), and Gujarat (50.5), with strengths in Debt Index, Revenue Mobilization, and Fiscal Prudence.

Revenue Mobilization: Goa, Telangana, and Odisha lead in Revenue Mobilization and Fiscal Prudence.

10.Income Tax Bill, 2025

Both houses of the Parliament passed the Income Tax Bill, 2025, which seeks to simplify, rationalise, and shorten the existing Income Tax 1961 Act.

The Bill defines virtual digital space as any digital environment including email, social media, online accounts, cloud servers, websites, and digital platforms.

It replaces the dual concepts of ‘assessment year’ and ‘previous year’ with a uniform ‘tax year’, defined as 1st April 1 to 31st March.

The Bill clarifies there will be no Tax Collected at Source (TCS) on Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) remittances for education purposes financed by financial institutions.

Individuals with no tax liability can seek a nil Tax Deduction at Source certificate in advance.

The applicability of the Alternate Minimum Tax (AMT) for Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) has been aligned with the existing provisions of the IT Act.

AMT ensures that individuals benefiting from tax deductions and exemptions pay at least the minimum amount of tax.

11.BRICS Pay

It is part of the BRICS Cross-Border Payments Initiative, aimed at increasing financial sovereignty, economic cooperation, and resilience against sanctions.

BRICS Pay envisions interoperability between national payment platforms.

12.Export Promotion Mission

Export Promotion Mission is a flagship initiative to strengthen India’s export competitiveness, particularly for MSMEs, first-time exporters, and labour-intensive sectors.

Features of Export Promotion Mission :

It will provide a comprehensive, flexible, and digitally driven framework for export promotion.

Time Period and Funding: Rs.25,060 crore for FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31.

It marks a strategic shift from multiple fragmented schemes to a single, outcome-based, and adaptive mechanism.

Collaborative framework: It involves the Department of Commerce, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, and other key stakeholders.

It consolidates key export support schemes such as the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) and Market Access Initiative (MAI), aligning them with contemporary trade needs.

Under EPM, priority support will be extended to sectors impacted by recent global tariff escalations, such as textiles, leather, gems & jewellery, engineering goods, and marine products.

Implementing Agency: The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

Sub-schemes Under Export Promotion Mission

NIRYAT PRO TSAHAN: It focuses on improving access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through a range of instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees etc.

NIRYAT DISHA: It focuses on non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness such as export quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, packaging, export warehousing and logistics etc.

13. Krishi Nivesh Portal

It is an initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare to facilitate farmers and investors.

The portal will cater to diverse stakeholders, including farmers, entrepreneurs, and industries, by providing easy access to information regarding various Central and State Government schemes.

There are many government schemes for farmers' welfare through which the investors can avail the subsidized benefits provided by various departments, divisions, and ministries.

This portal is a one-stop place for availing the benefits promulgated by different Government departments and ministries in the agriculture sector.

It is a comprehensive platform designed to enhance agribusinesses, attract investments, and improve farmers' income.

It serves as a centralized interface to track investment opportunities, monitor the status of applications, and access information on schemes — all from a single source.

It is designed to streamline the investment process, making it more transparent and efficient.

The portal features a user-friendly interface, real-time assistance through chatbot, and interactive dashboards for data-driven decision-making.

It currently provides information on 17 flagship agri-sector schemes.

14. PM-WANI Scheme.

The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recently prescribed a cap on tariffs charged to Public Data Offices (PDOs) under the PM-WANI scheme, in order to keep public Wi-Fi affordable.

About PM-WANI Scheme :

The Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) scheme was launched by the Department of Telecommunication in December 2020.

The scheme aims to enhance the proliferation of public WiFi hotspots to create robust digital communications infrastructure in the country, especially in rural areas.

Through better access to public hotspots, the government aims to increase employment for small and micro-entrepreneurs and provide low-cost internet to the underserved urban poor and rural households.

The scheme encourages local shops and establishments to provide Wi-Fi for last-mile internet delivery, which does not require a licence or charge a registration fee.

PM-WANI Ecosystem Components :

•Public Data Office (PDO):

It will establish, maintain, and operate only WANI-compliant Wi-Fi access points and deliver broadband services to subscribers. No license is required from DoT.

•Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA): It will be an aggregator of PDOs and perform the functions relating to authorization and accounting.

•App Provider: It will develop an App to register users and discover WANI-compliant Wi-Fi hotspots in the nearby area and display the same within the App for accessing the internet services.

•Central Registry:

It will maintain the details of App Providers, PDOAs, and PDOs.

15.DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR

Meaning :High-capacity rail corridors exclusively for freight trains.

Implementing Agency : Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) Under Ministry of Railways

Major Corridors :

a)Western DFC (WDFC)

Dadri (UP) → JNPT (Mumbai)

Focus: container traffic

b)Eastern DFC (EDFC)

Ludhiana (Punjab) → Dankuni (WB)

Focus: coal, steel, cement

Objectives :Decongest passenger routes Faster, cheaper freight movement, Reduce logistics cost

Key Features :Longer & heavier trains,Higher axle load,Electrified routes,Advanced signalling

16.Pradhan Mantri Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Park

Launched : 2021 ,By Ministry of Textiles

Objective : Create world-class textile & apparel manufacturing hubs,Boost exports, investment & employment

Key Features : Integrated textile value chain (from fibre to finished goods)

Plug-and-play infrastructure

Common facilities (testing, R&D, logistics)

Number & Location :7 PM MITRA Parks across India, Greenfield & brownfield models

Significance : Reduces logistics cost,Promotes Make in India,Enhances global competitiveness

17.Central Government identifies 100 Aspirational Agriculture Districts (AADs)

These districts are to be developed under the Prime Minister **Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana** (PMDDKY) across 29 states and UTs.

- Identification of AADs is based on three factors – low productivity, low crop intensity, and below-average access to credit.

Government also appointed 100 Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) for monitoring the scheme's performance across the selected districts.

There will be committees formed at District, State and National level for effective planning, implementation and monitoring.

It draws inspiration from NITI Aayog's Aspirational District Programme, which aims to transform 112 most underdeveloped districts across the country.

18. India's Retail Inflation moderated to 8 year low

Measured by the All India Consumer Price Index (CPI), it shows the lowest year-on-year inflation rate after June, 2017.

Reason for the Decline :

Favourable base effect: Refers to the impact of the corresponding reference year on current growth estimates.

Decline in inflation: In Items like Pulses and Products, Transport and communication, Vegetables, Cereal and products, Education, etc.

About CPI :

Meaning: It is the changes over time in general level of prices of goods and services that households acquire for consumption.

Significance: Widely used macroeconomic indicator of inflation, tool for inflation targeting by governments and central banks, deflators in

national accounts, indexing dearness allowance to employees.

Published by: Central Statistical Office (CSO) on 12th of every month.

Components: Includes 4 CPI numbers at the national level, namely:

CPI for Industrial Workers (IW),

CPI for Agricultural Labourers (AL),

CPI for Rural Labourers (RL) and

CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME).

Base Year for CPI: 2012

Food has a larger weight in CPI while fuel group has greater weight in WPI.

19. Periodic Labour Force Survey 2024

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) released the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2024. This data provides crucial insights into India's evolving labour market dynamics across both rural and urban sectors.

Key Findings : Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): Urban LFPR rose for males (74.3% to 75.6%) and slightly for females (25.5% to 25.8%), raising overall urban LFPR to 51.0%. All-India LFPR remained stable at 56.2%.

-Worker Population Ratio (WPR): Urban WPR rose slightly from 47.0% to 47.6% and all-India WPR was nearly unchanged at 53.5%.

-Unemployment Rate (UR): Rural unemployment fell slightly to 4.2%. Urban male UR rose, female UR declined, keeping overall urban UR rate at 6.7%. All-India UR dipped from 5.0% to 4.9%.

20. GST 2.0

The 56th Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council, unveiled **GST 2.0 with next-generation reforms to make the tax regime citizen-centric**, boost agriculture, health, manufacturing, and improve ease of doing business.



Key Tax Reforms :

•**Simplified GST Structure:** GST 2.0 replaces four GST slabs (5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%) with a two-slab system (5% (merit rate) for essential items and 18% (standard rate) for others), plus a 40% demerit rate for luxury, sin, and demerit goods like tobacco and pan masala.

•**Tax Relief for the Essential Goods:** Full GST exemption on individual life and health insurance policies. Essential goods such as Ultra-High Temperature (UHT) milk, paneer, and Indian breads now carry nil GST.

•**Consumer Goods:** GST on small cars, TVs, air conditioners, cement, and auto parts has been reduced from 28% to 18%. GST on renewable energy devices has been reduced from 12% to 5%.

•**Medical and Health Devices:** GST on 33 lifesaving drugs has been reduced from 12% to nil.

•**Support for Agriculture and Rural Sectors:** Machinery like tractors, harvesters, and composters: GST reduced from 12% to 5%.

•**Trade Facilitation and Dispute Resolution:** The Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) will be operational by December 2025.

What is the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

About: Introduced by the **101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2017**, is a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services in India.

It is a value-added tax (VAT) that replaced multiple indirect taxes previously levied by the Centre and States

21. VB-G RAM G Bill 2025.

The Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) – VB-G Ram G- Bill, 2025 proposes a sweeping overhaul of India’s two-decade-old rural employment system by **replacing MGNREGA, 2005.**

Features :

Replaces MGNREGA: Seeks to repeal the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 and introduce a new rural employment & livelihood framework.

Employment Guarantee Enhanced: Guarantees 125 days of wage employment per rural household per financial year for adult volunteers undertaking unskilled manual work (up from 100 days).

Statutory Livelihood Guarantee: Provides a statutory guarantee of wage employment and seeks broader rural livelihood security aligned with Viksit Bharat @2047.

Funding Pattern Changed: Now a centrally sponsored scheme with cost-sharing between Centre & States:

60:40 (Centre:State) for most states

90:10 for North-Eastern & Himalayan states



Government Schemes & Policies 2025

NAMASTE Scheme

- 84,902 Sewer & Septic Tank Workers validated
- 45,871 PPE kits & 354 Safety Device Kits ensuring safety first
- 54,140 workers now protected under Ayushman Bharat

A photograph of Narendra Modi in an orange turban and white shirt with hands in a prayer gesture, next to a sanitation worker in an orange uniform pushing a blue cart.



• Pm Mitra
• Namaste
• Pm F Drive
• SASSI
• SMLT etc.....

Government schemes and policies

1. Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025

Context: The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025, is in the news as Parliament enacted it to replace MGNREGA, 2005.

Main Features of the Viksit Bharat–GRAM G Bill, 2025.

- Replaces **MGNREGA** with a new statutory framework aligned to the **Viksit Bharat 2047** vision.
- Enhances the statutory employment guarantee to **125 days per rural household**.
- Links wage employment with the creation of **durable rural infrastructure across four priority areas**.
- Strengthens decentralised planning through Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans, integrated nationally via the Viksit Bharat National Rural Infrastructure Stack.
- Introduces **normative funding** under a **centrally sponsored structure** to improve **predictability, accountability, and Centre–State cooperation**.
- **Protection of Peak Agricultural Seasons:** Allows States to suspend works for up to **60 days** during sowing and harvesting to ensure adequate farm labour availability.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Strengthens oversight through **biometric authentication, GIS-based planning, real-time monitoring, public disclosure, and social audits**.
- **Institutional Oversight Mechanism:** Establishes **Central and State Gramin Rozgar Guarantee Councils** and

steering committees for monitoring and policy direction.

- **Wage Rate Notification:** Authorizes the **Central Government** to notify applicable wage rates.
- **Timely State Implementation:** Mandates States to notify their **implementation schemes within six months** of the Act's commencement.
- **Unemployment Allowance Provision:** Requires States to pay **unemployment allowance** if employment is not provided on time, safeguarding minimum legal guarantees for workers.

About MGNREGA scheme

- **MGNREGA** stands for the **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005**.
- **Guaranteed Employment:** It provides a legal right to work, guaranteeing 100 days of **unskilled work** each year at government-notified minimum wages.
- **Eligibility:** Indian citizen, **18 years or above**, from a **rural household**, willing to do **unskilled manual work**.
- **Unemployment Allowance:** If work is not provided within **15 days**, an allowance is paid—**¼ of wages for the first 30 days** and **½ thereafter**.
- **Social Audit:** Mandatory **social audits** under **Section 17** to ensure transparency and accountability.
- **Decentralised Planning: Panchayati Raj Institutions and Gram Sabhas** plan, implement, and monitor works, with Gram Sabhas executing at least **50% of works**.

2. PM MITRA Park Scheme

Context: The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for the country's largest **PM**

MITRA Park at Bhainsola village, Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh.

About PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (MITRA) Scheme

- **Ministry:** Launched by the **Ministry of Textiles** in **2021**.
- **Vision:** Based on the **5F formula**—*Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign*—to cover the entire textile value chain.
- **Aim:** To develop **integrated, large-scale, modern textile parks** with world-class infrastructure, reduce logistics costs, and enhance global competitiveness.
- **Types of Parks:** PM MITRA Parks can be developed as Greenfield or Brownfield projects.
- **Time Period:** 2021–22 to 2027–28.
- **Implementation Agency:** Implemented through a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** jointly owned by the **Centre and the concerned State Government**.

3. Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)

Context: Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) is in the news following its approval for a **six-year period**, as announced in the **Union Budget 2025–26**.

- **Budgetary Allocation:** ₹24,000 crore per year for **six years** starting **FY 2025–26**.
- **Implementation Mechanism:** Implemented by the **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare** with a **three-tier monitoring structure**—National-level oversight bodies State-level nodal committees

District Dhan-Dhaanya Samitis, chaired by District Collectors

- **District Planning:** District Samitis will prepare a **District Agriculture & Allied Activities Plan** through extensive stakeholder consultations.
- **Institutional Oversight:** **NITI Aayog** will review and guide district plans, while **Central Nodal Officers** will conduct regular reviews.
- **Saturation-based Convergence:** Integrates **36 existing schemes across 11 ministries** (such as **PM-KISAN, PMFBY**), along with State schemes and private-sector partnerships.
- It targets **100 low-performing districts** affected by **low agricultural productivity, water scarcity, and limited access to resources**.
- **Progress Monitoring:** Tracks performance of each district using **117 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**.
- **Transparency & Accountability:** Ensured through a **digital dashboard, farmer app, and district ranking system**.

4. NAMASTE Scheme

Context: The **NAMASTE Scheme** is in the news as the **Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment** shared updates on its implementation and progress.

About NAMASTE (National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem):

- **Objective:** To formalise sanitation workers, encourage **machine-based sanitation work**, and ensure their **safety and dignity**.
- **Implemented by:** ~**Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE)**

~Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)

~Implementing Agency: National Safai Karmacharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

~Duration: 2023–24 to 2025–26 (3 years)

•Target Groups:

~Sewer and septic tank workers (SSWs)

~Waste pickers (included from 2024)

5. PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

Context: The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has completed nine years since its launch.

About PMSMA:

- **Launched:** 2016 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).
- **Aim:** To provide free and quality antenatal care (ANC) to all pregnant women, with special focus on the second and third trimesters.

Key Features:

- Antenatal services are provided by gynecologists, radiologists, and physicians, including private practitioners.
- Free check-ups, diagnostic tests (including one ultrasound) and medicines such as Iron, Folic Acid, and Calcium are provided on the 9th of every month at government health facilities.
- Special focus on unregistered women, those who missed ANC visits, and women with high-risk pregnancies.

Risk Identification System:

- **Green sticker:** No risk

- **Red sticker:** High-risk pregnancy
- Supports and converges with schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), and POSHAN Abhiyaan.

6. 10 Years of AMRUT

Context: India is celebrating 10 years of AMRUT, marking a decade of efforts to improve urban infrastructure and basic amenities.

About AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation):

- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)
- **Main Objectives:**
 - Ensure tap water and sewer connections for every urban household
 - Improve urban amenities, including parks and green spaces
 - Reduce urban pollution by promoting public transport
- **Type of Scheme:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with cost-sharing between the Centre and States/UTs based on urban population and number of cities
- **Coverage:** Initially 500 cities and towns; currently covers 485 cities, including 15 merged cities

Other Key Initiatives under AMRUT:

- **Jal Hi AMRIT:** Focuses on water treatment and safe reuse
- **AMRUT Mitra:** Trains women from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in water management to support local communities

7. Modified UDAN Scheme

Context: The Union Budget 2025 announced a modified UDAN scheme to add 120 new destinations.

- **Expansion of Connectivity:** To connect 120 new destinations across the country over the next 10 years.
- Primarily focuses on hilly and remote areas, aspirational districts, North-Eastern states, and small towns with limited or no air connectivity.
- **Infrastructure Support:** Development of small airports, airstrips, helipads in hilly areas, and water aerodromes.
- **Private Sector Participation:** To attract more private players by simplifying norms related to aircraft leasing, operator permits, and route approvals.

About UDAN scheme

- UDAN aims to democratize aviation and improve regional air connectivity, including access to remote regions.
- The UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme was launched in October 2016 under the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016.
- **Focus Areas:** Connects Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities through a market-driven model with financial support.
- **Nodal Agency:** Implemented by the Airports Authority of India (AAI).

8. MERITE Scheme (Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education)

Context: The Union Cabinet has approved the MERITE Scheme to strengthen technical education institutions across India.

About the MERITE Scheme:

- **Nature:** Central Sector Scheme
- **Aim:** To improve quality, equity, and governance in technical education in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.
- **Budget & Duration:**
 - Total outlay of ₹24,200 crore over five years (2025–26 to 2029–30)
 - About half the funding through a World Bank loan
- **Target Institutions:** Government engineering colleges and polytechnics across all States and UTs.
- **Beneficiaries:** Expected to benefit over 7.5 lakh students, improving learning outcomes and employability.

9. PM Yuva Rozgar Guarantee 2.0 Scheme

Context: PM Yuva Rozgar Guarantee 2.0 was launched on 3 July 2025 by the Ministry of Labour & Employment with a budget allocation of ₹7.12 lakh crore.

Objective:

To create 50 lakh employment opportunities in urban areas across 18 states over the next two years.

Key Features:

- Emphasis on skilling and re-skilling of young job seekers to improve employability.
- **Employment-linked subsidies** for MSMEs to encourage hiring.
- Special focus on the digital economy, gig and platform-based work, and urban infrastructure development.
- **State-wise performance monitoring** mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability.

10. Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY)

Objective:

- To generate **over 3.5 crore jobs within two years**.
- To encourage employers to **hire and retain workers**.
- To provide **income support** to employees, especially first-time job seekers.

Coverage Period:

Benefits apply to jobs created between **1 August 2025 to 31 July 2027**.

Key Features:

- **Incentives for both employees and employers**.
- **First-time employees** receive one month's wage, up to **₹15,000**, as direct cash support.
- Employers receive incentives of up to **₹3,000 per month per new hire for two years**.
- Applicable to employees earning **up to ₹1 lakh per month**.
- Implemented through **EPFO**, ensuring transparency and efficient delivery.

11. Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme

Context: Announced in the **Union Budget 2025–26** to provide **digital books in Indian languages** for students.

Purpose:

- Make learning **more accessible** for students from diverse linguistic backgrounds.
- Bridge the **resource gap** for learners whose first language is not English.

Coverage:

- Benefits **school and university students** through Indian-language digital content.

Inclusivity:

- Supports **regional and multilingual learners**, promoting equitable education.

12. PM E-DRIVE Scheme

Context: The **Ministry of Heavy Industries** will deploy electric buses under the **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE)** scheme to promote clean urban mobility.

Ministry: Ministry of Heavy Industries

Duration: October 2024 – March 2026

Outlay: ₹10,900 crore

Replaces: FAME Scheme

Objectives:

- Accelerate adoption of **electric vehicles (EVs)**.
- Develop **EV manufacturing and charging infrastructure**.
- Support India's **net-zero and clean mobility goals**.

Key Features:

- Demand incentives for **E-2W, E-3W, e-buses, e-ambulances, e-trucks**
- **Private electric cars excluded**
- Incentives up to **15% of ex-factory price**
- Focus on **advanced battery technologies**
- Installation of **~72,300 public fast chargers**

Significance:

- Reduces transport emissions
- Enhances EV use in public and commercial transport
- Strengthens **Aatmanirbhar Bharat** in the EV sector

13.SASCI Scheme

Context: The **Ministry of Tourism** has issued operational guidelines for the **SASCI Scheme**.

Objective:

- Comprehensive development of **iconic tourist centres** and their **global branding**.

Salient Features:

- End-to-end development of tourist experience
- Financial support to shortlisted projects
- Strengthening the entire **tourism value chain**
- Use of expert agencies for design, sustainability, and maintenance

Key Parameters:

- Connectivity and tourism ecosystem
- Carrying capacity and sustainability measures
- Project impact, value creation, and marketing strategy

Implementation:

- Executed by **State Governments**
- Projects to be completed within **2 years**

Funding:

- Central funding available up to **31 March 2026**

14.SMILE Scheme

Full Form: Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise

Ministry: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Nature:

- **Umbrella Central Sector Scheme** for rehabilitation and empowerment of marginalised groups.

Target Groups:

- Beggars
- Transgender persons

Objectives:

- Provide **livelihood and financial assistance**
- Promote **skill development and entrepreneurship**
- Ensure **social inclusion and dignity**

Key Features:

- Shelter homes and vocational training
- Support for self-employment and SHGs
- Awareness campaigns and community integration

Significance:

- Addresses poverty, stigma, and exclusion
- Enables sustainable livelihoods and social acceptance

15.PM e-Bus Sewa Scheme

Context: Under the scheme, **10,000 electric buses** will be deployed nationwide to promote clean urban transport.

Model:

- **Public–Private Partnership (PPP)**
- Private operators run buses; cities/states manage payments and services

Funding:

- Total cost: ~₹57,613 crore
- Central share: ₹20,000 crore
- Remaining by States and cities

Coverage:

- Cities with population **3 lakh+**, including capitals, North-East, and hill states

Duration: 10 years operational support

Key Components:

•Deployment of **10,000 e-buses** with charging and depot infrastructure

•**Green Urban Mobility Initiatives (GUMI):**

- NCMC-based ticketing
- Bus priority lanes
- Integration with non-motorised transport



Significance:

- Promotes **zero-emission public transport**
- Reduces urban air pollution
- Strengthens urban mobility ecosystem



International Relations 2025



- NATO
- GMEC
- Major Summits
- Abraham Accord
- Kaladan Multimodal Project etc.....

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. The Samson Option- is Israel's presumed doctrine of massive nuclear retaliation in the event of an existential threat to the state.

2. NATO

Context: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) recently completed its 75 years of formation.

It is a political and military organisation created during WW2 in **1949** after the signing of the Washington Treaty, which is based on Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, "**which reaffirms the right of individual or collective defence.**"

12 founding members: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.

• **Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.**

The principle of collective defence (an attack against one Ally is an attack against all) is enshrined in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which commits NATO members to mutual defence. The only time the article has been invoked so far was following the 9/11 attacks on the US.

Open door policy (Article 10): All European countries are eligible to join NATO. **Finland became the latest country to join the Alliance in 2023.**

3. ABRAHAM ACCORD

The Abraham Accords are a landmark series of agreements signed in the second half of 2020, marking a turning point in Middle Eastern diplomacy. It is between Israel and several Arab

nations- UAE, Bahrain, Sudan and Morocco. It was done with the support of USA

4. Dunkey Route

It refers to illegal and perilous migration pathways used by individuals to enter countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, or Europe without valid documentation.

5. IMEC

The IMEC is a strategic multi-modal connectivity initiative launched during the G20 Summit 2023 in New Delhi. Signatories include India, US, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, France, Germany, Italy and the European Union.

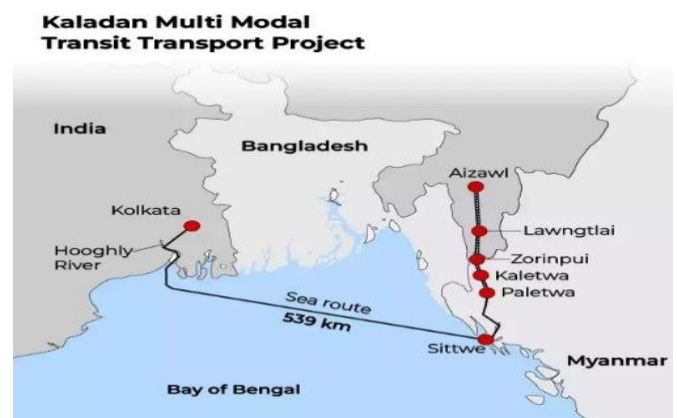
• **The initiative is a part of the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII),** launched by the G7 in 2021.

• IMEC seeks to position itself as a viable alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

• **Corridor Segments:** IMEC has two parts the Eastern Corridor (India to Gulf) and the Northern Corridor (Gulf to Europe).

6. Kaladan Multimodal Transit Project

It is signed in 2008 between India and Myanmar.



Transit Components ~

Waterway Component: On Kaladan River from Sittwe Port (Rakhine, Myanmar) to Paletwa in Myanmar.

Road Component: From Paletwa to Zorinpui on India-Myanmar border in Mizoram.

7. Mercator Map and Rumb Line

Context: The African Union (AU) has endorsed a global campaign to replace the Mercator projection map with one that depicts Africa's true size.

MPM is a cylindrical map introduced in 1569.

8. International Sea Bed Authority

Formed in 1994, to manage mineral resources of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction for shared benefit of humankind.

Headquarters: Kingston, Jamaica.

9. Indian Ocean Rim Association

Context: India will assume the chair of IORA in 2025 for the next two years.



An inter-governmental organization established in 1997 with its vision originating during a visit by Nelson Mandela to India in 1995.

Secretariat: Mauritius, Members: 23 Members

10. Ottawa Landmine Convention

Context: Poland, Finland, and the three Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) are withdrawing from the 1997 Ottawa Convention, It is an international agreement that prohibits the use, production, stockpiling, and transfer of anti-personnel landmines.

- Major powers like the US, Russia, and India are not parties.

11. Arctic council

The Arctic is governed by the Arctic Council, an intergovernmental body formed in 1996 through the Ottawa Declaration.

Members: Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States. **India has observer status.**

12. India's First Cross Border Rail link with Bhutan

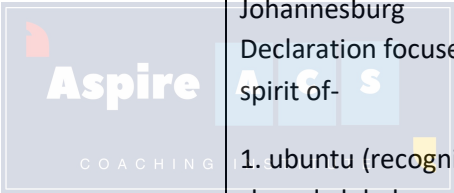
India has announced the **first-ever railway links with Bhutan**, namely the Kokrajhar–Gelephu (Assam) and Banarhat–Samtse (West Bengal) lines.

Gelephu is being developed as "Mindfulness City,".




The two nations have also collaborated on **five major hydropower projects** — Chukha, Tala, Mangdechhu, Kurichhu, and the recently completed Punatsangchhu II.

Summits	Place	Declaration	Theme
25th sco summit	Tianjin, china	<p>Tianjin declaration focused on AI, cooperation and energy.</p> <p>SCO granted observer status within Commonwealth of independent states</p> <p>Cholpon Ata (Kyrgyz Republic) declared SCO tourist and cultural capital for 2025–2026</p>	Upholding the shangai spirit: Shangai on Move
20th G-20 summit	Johannesburg, South Africa	<p>First G-20 hosted in African continent</p> <p>Johannesburg Declaration focused on spirit of-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ubuntu (recognising shared global responsibility and interconnectedness) and multilateralism 2. Mission 300- initiative led by the World Bank and African Development Bank to provide electricity to 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030. 3. Critical Minerals Framework: Welcomed G20 Critical Minerals Framework to secure 	Solidarity, Equality and Sustainability




		<p>sustainable value chains.</p> <p>4. Adopted Nelson Mandela Bay Target to reduce the rate of youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) by 5% by 2030.</p>	
22nd ASEAN summit	Kualalumpur	<p>Timor Leste- new member of ASEAN (11th)</p> <p>2025 announced as the ASEAN-India Year of Tourism.</p> <p>The year 2026 was designated as the “ASEAN-India Year of Maritime Cooperation” to enhance collaboration in the Blue Economy.</p> <p>India to host the East Asia Summit Maritime Heritage Festival at Lothal, Gujarat,</p>	Inclusivity and Sustainability
17th BRICS summit	Rio de Janerio, Brazil	<p>Indonesia officially joined BRICS</p> <p>BRICS launched the Partnership for the Elimination of Socially Determined Diseases</p>	Strengthening Global South Cooperation for More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance

		<p>(Tuberculosis) to tackle health disparities</p> <p>BRICS nations have 'condemned and rejected' the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (CBAM) of the European Union (EU)</p> <p>India will assume the BRICS Chairship and host the 18th BRICS Summit in 2026.</p>	
6th Bimstec summit	Thailand	 <p>Vision 2030 Document: The Summit adopted the Summit Declaration and Bangkok Vision 2030, outlining a roadmap for regional prosperity</p> <p>BIMSTEC Energy Centre in Bengaluru.</p> <p>BODHI Program: India introduced BODHI Program (BIMSTEC for Organized Development of Human Resource Infrastructure) for skill development</p> <p>New initiatives like-</p> <p>BIMSTEC Athletics Meet (2025), First BIMSTEC Games (2027), marking the group's 30th anniversary, BIMSTEC Traditional</p>	BIMSTEC: Prosperous, Resilient, and Open,

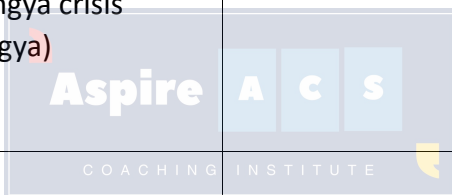
		<p>Music Festival, Young Leaders’ Summit and Hackathon for youth engagement, Young Professional Visitors Program to deepen cultural cooperation.</p>	
<p>UNFCCC COP 30</p>	<p>Belem, Brazil</p>	<p>1. Belem Package- comprehensive set of 29 negotiated decisions adopted at COP30, focused on moving from discussion to implementation through stronger finance.</p> <p>2. Brazil launched the Global Mutirão Platform, a digital initiative to drive collective climate action and narrow the gap between commitments and implementation</p> <p>3. Just Transition Mechanism (JTM), also called the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM), to support capacity-building and cooperation for workers and economies shifting away from fossil fuels.</p> <p>4. Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF): Launched by Brazil, TFFF is a payment-for-</p>	



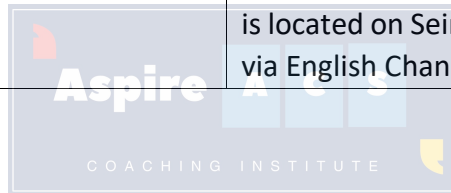
		<p>performance model that rewards countries for preserving tropical forests using satellite-based monitoring.</p> <p>5. Belém 4x Pledge: This pledge aims to quadruple the use of sustainable fuels by 2035 compared to 2024 levels, with flexibility for national circumstances.</p>	
IUCN World Conservation Congress	<p>Abu Dabi, UAE</p> 	<p>IUCN Congress is a event that happens every 4 years.</p> <p>India will unveil its first-ever Red List of Endangered Species</p>	"Powering transformative conservation"

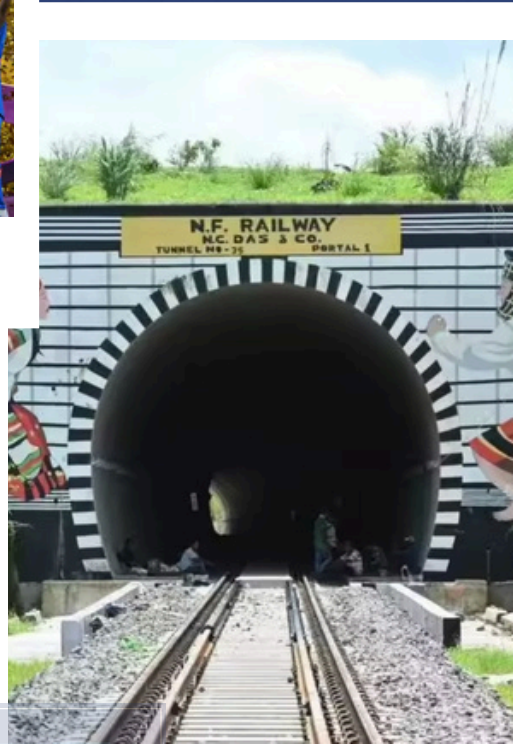
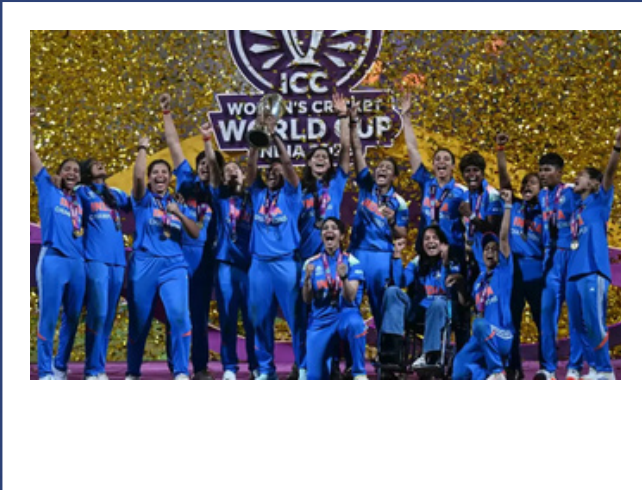
PLACES IN NEWS (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

Places in news	Reasons
Mt Etna - Sicily Mt Stromboli - Mediterranean Hayli Gubbi- Ethiopia Barren island- India	Volcanic eruptions
Kamchatka peninsula - Russia Alpide Belt - Afganistan Kopili fault- Assam Sairang fault	Earthquake
Kuril island - Russia and Japan Senkaku island- Japan and China Kachathevu islands- India and Srilanka Lipulekh area- India and Nepal Rakhine state- Myanmar Rohingya crisis Cox Bazar- Bangladesh (Rohingya) Gaza's Morag Axis Sir Creek - India Pakistan	Conflict areas
Mcdonald island (Indian Ocean) Agalega - Mauritius Assumptions- Seychelles Feydhoo Finolhu- Maldives Diega Garcia- (Indian Ocean) Chagos- (Indian Ocean)	Islands in news
Ayni - India lost sole overseas military airbase in Tajikistan Bagram airbase - Afghanistan largest airbase	Airbase
Durand - Afghanistan and Pakistan Mcmohan- china and India	Boundary lines
Krishnan crater	It is located in Mars



Greenland	<p>US. President claim to quire Greenland. It is the world’s largest island and a selfgoverning territory with extensive internal autonomy, while remaining within the Kingdom of Denmark..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Located in North Atlantic Ocean and Arctic region
Z moreh tunnel	<p>The Prime Minister inaugurated the <u>Z-Morh tunnel</u> aimed at improving all-weather connectivity between Ladakh and Kashmir. It was built under the Thajiwas glacier and the tunnel has been renamed Sonamarg tunnel</p>
Maître 2	<p>It is India's upcoming and fourth research station in Antarctica, scheduled to be completed by January 2029.</p>
Paris	<p>Recent Louvre hesit happened in Paris. Paris is located on Seine River. It Is separated by UK via English Channel</p>





Miscellaneous 2025



- Sports
- Awards
- Days and Theme
- Operations
- Blackbox
- Books and Author etc.....

Miscellaneous Current Affairs

1.Sports

1.1 ICC Champions Trophy 2025

Host : Pakistan and Dubai

Winner - India(3rd time)



Runner-up - New Zealand

Player of the Match (final) - Rohit Sharma

Player of the Tournament : Rachin Ravindra

1.2 38th National Games - 2025

Event- **Uttarakhand** (in 11 cities, January 28 to February 14)

Theme - Green Games (Torch name - **Tejaswini**)

Mascot - **Mauli** (Motto - Sankalp se Shikhar Tak)

Sports included for the first time - **Yogasana and Malkhamb**

1st Position - **Services** (68-Gold, 26-Silver, 27-Bronze, Total-121)

2nd Position - **Maharashtra** (3rd Position-Haryana)

39th National Games - Meghalaya (2027)

1.3 5th Khelo India Winter Games 2025

Event - **Leh (Ladakh) & Gulmarg (J & K)** (in two stages)

Mascot - **Sheen-e-Shee** (Snow Leopard)

1st (in Stage-I) - Ladakh (4-Gold, 2-Silver, 1-Bronze, Total-7)

2nd (in Stage-I) - Tamil Nadu (3rd - Maharashtra)

1st (in Stage-II) - Indian Army (2nd - Himachal P., 3rd - Ladakh)

1.4 19th Asian Games-2023

Event - **Hangzhou (China)** (23 September – 8 October, 2023)

•Indian team flag bearer at the inauguration ceremony - **Harmanpreet Singh (hockey) and Lovlina Borgohain (boxer)**

•Flag bearer of the Indian team at the closing ceremony - **P. R. Sreejesh (Goalkeeper of hockey team)**

1st Rank - **China** (2nd rank-Japan, 3rd rank-Korea)

India's rank - **4th** (Medals - 107, Gold-28, Silver-38, Bronze-41)

1.5 3rd Women's Premier League (WPL) 2025

Final - Brabourne Stadium (Mumbai)

Winner - **Mumbai Indians** (defeated by 8 runs)

Runner-up - **Delhi Capitals**

Purple Cap (Most Wickets) - Amelia Kerr

Orange Cup (most runs) - Nat Sciver-Brunt

1.6 18th Indian Premier League-2025

Final - Narendra Modi Stadium



Winner - **RCB (by 6 runs)**

Runners-up - Punjab Kings

Most runs - **Sai Sudharsan (orange cap)**

Most wickets - **Prasidh Krishna (purple cap)**

Player of the Final - Krunal Pandya

1.7 7th Khelo India Youth Games 2025

- Mascot - **Gajsimha** (Edition-7th)
- Venue - 5 cities of **Bihar**
- Sports included first time - **Sepak Takraw**
- 1st Rank - **Maharashtra** (58-Gold, 47-Silver, 53-Bronze, Total-158)
- 2nd Rank - Haryana

1.8 Grand Slam Tennis Competition 2025

•The four Grand Slam tournaments (**Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon and US Open**), also known as majors, are important tennis events.

•The **Australian Open and US Open** are both played on **hard courts**, while the **French Open** is played on **clay** and **Wimbledon** is played on **grass**.



Australian Open-2025 ~

- Men's singles : **Jannik Sinner (Italy)(winner)**
Alexander Zverev (Germany)(Runners up)
- Women's Singles :**Madison Keys (USA)(Winner)**
Aryna Sabalenka (Belarus)(Runners up)

French Open-2025

- Men's Singles : **Carlos Alcaraz (Spain) (Winner)**

Jannik Sinner (Italy)(Runner up)

- **Women's Singles:** Coco Gauff (USA)(winner)
Aryna Sabalenka (Belarus)(Runners up)

Wimbledon Open-2025

- Men's Singles :**Jannik Sinner (Italy)**
Carlos Alcaraz (Spain)(Runners Up)
- Women's Singles: Iga Swiatek (Poland)(winner)
Amanda Anisimova (USA)(Runners Up)

US (American) Open-2025

- Men's singles: **Carlos Alcaraz (Spain)(winner)**
Jannik Sinner (Italy)(Runners Up)
- Women's Singles: Aryna Sabalenka (Belarus)
Amanda Anisimova (USA).

1.9 ICC World Test Championship

South Africa Clinches Maiden ICC World Test Championship 2025 Title at Lord's.

Aiden Markram has been awarded with the player of the match

Previous winners :

2021: New Zealand

2023: Australia

2025: South Africa

1.10 ICC Women's World Cup

India's women's cricket team created history by clinching their **first-ever ICC Women's ODI World Cup** title after **defeating South Africa** in the final.

Key Highlights of the 2025 Final:

Coach (India): Amol Muzumdar

Captain (South Africa): Laura Wolvaardt

Player of the Match: Shafali Verma

Player of the Tournament: Deepti Sharma



About the Tournament:

The 2025 tournament was the **13th edition** of the Women's Cricket World Cup. It is held after a gap of 4 years.

India and Sri Lanka hosted a total of 8 teams.

1.11 Men's Asia Cup Cricket - 2025

Event - September 9 to 28, 2025

Venue - **Dubai and Abu Dhabi, UAE**

Edition - 17th (Teams - 8, Matches - 19)

Format - T20I

Winner - India (by 5 wickets, 9th Cup)

Runner-up - Pakistan

Player of Tournament - Abhishek Sharma

Player of Match (Final) - Tilak Verma

Most Runs - Abhishek Sharma (314)

Most Wickets - Kuldeep Yadav (17)

1.12 Khelo India University Games 2024

•**Event - Guwahati (Edition-4th)**

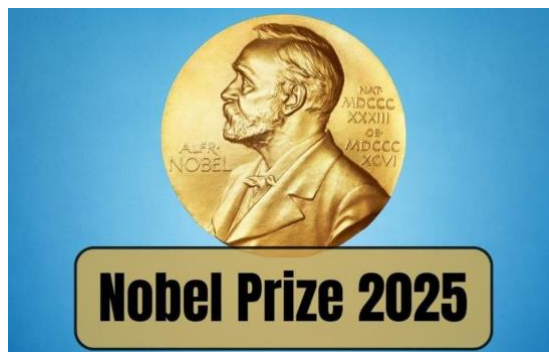
•**Mascot - Ashtalakshmi**

•**1st Rank - Chandigarh University (32-Gold, 18-Silver, 21-Bronze, Total-71)**

•**2nd - Lovely Professional University (20-Gold, 14-Silver, 8-Bronze, Total-42).**

2. National /International: Awards

2.1 Nobel Prize-2025



•Nobel Prize is the **prestigious prize** of around **₹8.76 crore INR**. which is given for **exceptional contributions** in the field of **Physics, Chemistry, Medicine or Physiology, Literature, Economic Sciences and Peace**. It is awarded by **Sweden and Norway** in diverse fields.

•**In 1901, the first prizes were given in the five areas** of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, and Peace.

•**Note: Economics was added in 1968** by the central bank of Sweden in the memory of Nobel.

Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2025

•The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry to three scientists, **Susumu Kitagawa** (Japan), **Richard Robson** (Australia), and **Omar M. Yaghi** (USA), for their groundbreaking development of **metal-organic frameworks** (MOFs).

About Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs)

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) are **crystalline, porous materials** made of **metal ions** as "**nodes**" connected by **organic molecules** called "**linkers**."

•**Functionality:** Their lattice structure creates large cavities that can store substances, catalyse reactions, or conduct electricity.

•**Porosity:** MOFs have **large internal surface areas**, often exceeding 7,000 square meters per

gram, which allows for remarkable molecular adsorption and **storage capacity**.

Nobel Prize in Physics 2025

•The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Physics to **John Clarke** (UK), **Michel Devoret** (France), and **John Martinis** (USA) for the discovery of **macroscopic quantum mechanical tunnelling** and energy quantisation in an electric circuit.

•Their discovery **confirmed that quantum phenomena**, once thought limited to subatomic particles, can also manifest in macroscopic systems, expanding the boundaries of quantum mechanics.

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2025

•The 2025 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded for their groundbreaking discoveries concerning peripheral immune tolerance that prevents the immune system from harming the body.

•**Shimon Sakaguchi** (Japan) received the award for discovering **regulatory T-cells**.

•**Mary E. Brunkow** and **Fred Ramsdell** (USA) were honoured for identifying the **Foxp3 gene**, which controls immune regulation..

Nobel Prize in Economics 2025

•The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics 2025 to **Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion** and **Peter Howitt** "for having explained *innovation-driven economic growth*".

•One half of the prize will go to **Joel Mokyr** "for identifying the prerequisites for sustained growth through technological progress."

•The other half will be shared jointly by **Philippe Aghion** and **Peter Howitt** "for the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction."

Nobel Prize in Literature 2025

•The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the **2025 Nobel Prize in Literature** to Hungarian novelist and screenwriter **László Krasznahorkai**.

•He is known for distinct long sentences that can span dozens of pages, his acclaimed works include *Satantango* (1985) and *The Melancholy of Resistance* (1989).

Nobel Peace Prize 2025

The **Norwegian Nobel Committee** has awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize 2025** to **Maria Corina Machado** in recognition of her **tireless efforts to promote democratic rights in Venezuela** and her unwavering struggle for a **just and peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy**.

2.2 67th Ramon Magsaysay Award-2025

• **Foundation to Educate Girls Globally (India)** - A non-profit organization dedicated to mobilizing community and government resources for girls' education in rural and educationally underprivileged areas of India, founded by Safina Husain of Rajasthan.

• **Shaahina Ali (Maldives)** - For environmental work

• **Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva (Philippines)** - For environmental work.

2.3 71th National Film Awards-2025

• Best Film - **12th Fail (Hindi)**
• Best Hindi Film - Kathal : A Jackfruit Mystery

- Best Actor - **Shah Rukh Khan (Jawan) & Vikrant Massey (12th Fail)**



- Best Actress - **Rani Mukerji (Mrs. Chatterjee vs Norway)**
- Best Director - **Sudipto Sen (The Kerala Story)**

2.4 78th BAFTA Awards - 2025

- Best Film - Conclave (Christopher Nolan)
- Best Director - Brady Corbet (The Brutalist)
- Best Actor - Adrien Brody (The Brutalist)
- Best Actress - Mikey Madison (Anora)

2.5 Sahitya Akademi Yuva Puraskar-2025

- Hindi** :Parvati Tirkey (Poetry Collection - Phir Ujna)
- English** - Advaita Kottari (Siddhartha : Who Became the Buddha)
- **Sanskrit** - Dr. Dheeraj Kumar Pande.

2.6 Sahitya Akademi Bal Puraskar-2025

- English** :Nitin Kushalappa M.P.
- Hindi**: Sushil Shukla (for story 'Ek Baate Barah')
- Sanskrit** :Preeti Poojara (for poetry collection 'Baalvishwam')

2.7 97th Oscar Awards-2025

- Best Film - Anora**
- Best Director - Sean Baker (Anora)
- Best Actor - Adrien Brody (The Brutalist)
- Best Actress - Mikey Madison (Anora)
- Best Documentary Feature Film - No Other Land
- **Neeraj Ghaywan's Hindi film 'Homebound' has been selected as India's official entry for the Oscars 2026 (98th Academy Awards).**

2.8 67th Grammy Awards-2025

- Album of the Year - **Beyonce (Cowboy Carter)**

- Record of the Year - Kendrick Lamar (Not Like Us)
- Song of the Year - Kendrick Lamar (Not Like Us)
- Indian-American chandrika Tandon won the Grammy Award in the Best New Album category for her album 'Triveni'.

2.9 82th Golden Globe Awards-2025

- **Best Film - Emilia Perez**
- Best Film-Drama - The Brutalist
- Best Actor (Drama) - Adrien Brody (The Brutalist)
- Best Actress (Drama) - Fernanda Torres (I'm Still Here)
- Best Director - Brady Corbet (The Brutalist)

2.10 Sportstar Aces Awards-2025

- Sportstar of the Year (Women)- **Manu Bhaker (Shooting)**
- Sportstar of the Year (Men)- **PR Sreejesh (Hockey)**

2.11 BCCI Awards 2025

- Best International Cricketer (Men)- **Jasprit Bumrah**
- Best International Cricketer (Female) - **Smriti Mandhana**
- CK Nayudu Lifetime Achievement Award- **S.R. Tendulkar**

2.12 ICC Awards 2024

- Men's Cricketer of the Year- **Jasprit Bumrah (India)**
- Men's ODI Cricketer of the Year- **Azmatullah Omarzai**
- Men's Test Cricketer of the Year- **Jasprit Bumrah (India)**
- Men's T-20 Cricketer of the Year- **Arshdeep Singh (India)**
- Women's Cricketer of the Year- **Amelia Kerr (New Zealand)**
- Women's ODI Cricketer of the Year- **Smriti Mandhana**

2.13 25th Laureus World Sports Awards-2025

- Sportsman of the Year- **Armand Duplantis**
- Sportswoman of the Year- **Simone Biles**

2.14 69th Ballon d'Or awards 2025

- Ballon d'Or (Best Player, Men) - **Ousmane Dembele (France)**
- Ballon d'Or (Best Player, Women) - **Aitana Bonamati (Spain)**

2.15 Other Important Awards

- Keaton R. Miller Award** -Sonali Ghosh
- SASTRA Ramanujan Award 2025** - Alexander Smith
- 31st Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Environmental Conservation Award** - 2025
- **National Lata Mangeshkar Award 2025** - Sonu Nigam (Singer)
- Global Tourism Award 2025**- Andhra Pradesh Tourism Dept.
- **P.V. Narasimha Rao Memorial Award** - Dr. Manmohan Sing

3.Changed names of Cities & others

- Aurangabad Railway Station (Maharashtra) ~**Chhatrapati Shambhajnagar Railway Station**
- Navi Mumbai International Airport- **Loknete DB Patil Airport**
- Ahmednagar Railway Station (Maharashtra) - **Ahilyanagar Railway Station**
- Jalalabad (Uttar Pradesh)- **Pashurampuri**
- Khairthal-Tijara District (Rajsthan)- **Bharthari Nagar**
- National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development- **Savitribai Phule National Institute of Women & Child Devlp**
- Islampur (Maharashtra) – **Ishwarpur**
- Carnac Bridge (Mumbai)- **Sindoor Bridge**
- Bangalore City University - **Dr. Manmohan Singh University**

- Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary- **Aralam Butterfly Sanctuary**

- Panchmadhi Wildlife Sanctuary (MP)- **Raja Bhabhut Singh Wildlife Sanctuary**

- Gaya City (Bihar)- **Gaya Jee**

- Silkyara Tunnel (Uttarakhand)- **Baba Boukhnath Tunnel**

- Khultabad (Maharashtra)- **Ratnapur**

- Karimganj District (Assam)- **Shribhumi**

- Sultanganj Railway Station (Bhagalpur, Bihar)- **Ajaibinath Dham**

- Dhyanchand Lifetime Award- **Arjuna Lifetime Award**

- Kaksar Bridge (Ladakh)- **Captain Amit Bhardwaj Setu**

- Fort William (Kolkata)- **Vijay Durg**

- Port Blair- **Sri Vijayapuram**

- Old Parliament building- **Samvidhan Sadan**

- Wheeler Island- **APJ Abdul Kalam Island**

- Havelock Island/Neil Island- **Swaraj Dweep / Shaheed Dweep**

- Ross Island- **Netaji Subhash Chandrabose Islan**

4. Year Declared by the United Nations

2023:International Year of Millet

2024:International Year of Camelids

2025:International Year of Quantum Science and Technology

**International Year for the Protection of
Glaciers**

International Year of Cooperatives

2026:International Year of Women Farmers,

**International Year of Grasslands and
Shepherds**

5.Important Days and Theme

January:

12 - National Youth Day

**23 - Parakram day (Netaji Subhash
Chandra birth anniversary)**

February:

28 - National Science Day

MARCH:

15 - World Consumer Rights Day

**24 - World Tuberculosis Day (Theme : Yes we
can end TB)**

APRIL

18 - World Heritage Day

**25 - World Malaria Day(Theme : End Malaria
with us – Reinvest , Reimagine , Reignite)**

26 - World Intellectual Property Day

MAY

1- International Workers' Day

**8- World Red Cross Day(Theme : Keeping
Humanity Alive)**

JUNE

**5- World Environment Day(Theme : Beat
Plastic pollution)**

21 - International Day of Yoga

25 - Samvidhaan Hatya Diwas

29 - National Statistics Day

JULY

26 - Kargil Vijay Diwas

29 - International Tiger Day

AUGUST

23 - National Space Day

**29 - National Sports Day (Major Dhyan
Chand birth anniversary)**

SEPTEMBER

14 - Hindi Divas

27 - World Tourism Day

OCTOBER

**15 - World Students Day (APJ Abdul
Kalam)**

24 - United Nations Day

NOVEMBER

16 - National Press Day

26 - National Constitution Day

DECEMBER

**1- World AIDS Day(Theme : Take The rights
path – My health, My right)**

10 - International Human Rights Day

16 - Vijay Diwas

6. Books and Author

- The Brahmastra Unleashed- T. Sivanandan
- Ready, Relevant Nd Resurgent II- Anil Chauhan
- Above and Beyond- Shiv Kumar Mohanka
- After Me Chaos- M.J. Akbar
- Mahatma Gandhi and the Environment- T.N. Khoshoo
- They Will Shoot You Madam- Harinder Baweja
- Wings of Valour- Swapnil Pandey
- Living the Vivekananda Way - Annaya Awasthi and Nikhil Yadav
- Different But No Less- Anupam Kher
- Mother Mary Come to Me- Arundhati Roy**
- The Chola Tigers: Avengers of Somnath- Amish Tripathi

• **Operation Sindoor : The Untold Story**
Pakistan - KJS Dhillon

• **Operation Sindoor : The Fire That Silenced Terror** - Dr. T.C. Rao

• The Man Who Became Cinema - Ashok Chopra

• The Conscious Network- Sagata Srinivasaraju

• The Rise of the Hitman - R. Kaushik

• Why the Constitution Matters- D.Y. Chandrachud

• M.S. Swaminathan : The Man Who Fed India- Priyambada Jayakumar

• Breaking the Glass Ceiling- Shakti Gurung

• **The Emergency Diaries- Released by Amit Shah**

• 10 Paise ka Postcard- Captain S.N. Ahmed

• A Billion Butterflies- Jagdish Shukla

• **The One : Cricket, My life and More-** Shikhar Dhawan

• **The World After Gaza-** Pankaj Mishra

• Power Within : The Leadership Legacy of Narendra Modi- Dr. R. Balasubramaniam

• **I Have the Streets : A Kutty Cricket Story - Ravichandran Ashwin**

• Source Code: My Beginnings- Bill Gates

• **Hold On to Your Dreams - Ruskin Bond**

7. Operations in 2025

India -Centric Operations

Operation Sindoor ~ India launched Operation Sindoor after the Pahalgam terror attack that killed 26 civilians. **Precision strikes targeted nine terrorist camps in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK).**

The operation aimed to restore deterrence while avoiding escalation by not targeting Pakistani military installations.



Operation SHIVA 2025 : This operation was launched to **ensure the safe conduct of the Shri Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.** Over 8,500 troops were deployed with advanced surveillance systems, counter-drone grids, medical facilities, and disaster response teams. It reflects India's focus on pilgrimage security amid rising terror threats.

Operation Abhyas : Operation Abhyas was a nationwide **civil defence mock drill conducted under the Ministry of Home Affairs.** Held in cities like Bengaluru, it focused on emergency preparedness, rescue operations, fire safety, evacuations, and public awareness following heightened security alerts after terror incidents

Operation Sard Hawa : Launched by the Border Security Force (BSF) ahead of Republic Day, this operation aimed to **prevent infiltration along the India-Pakistan border in Rajasthan during dense winter fog.** Advanced surveillance tools, camel patrols, drones, and increased manpower were deployed to maintain round-the-clock vigilance.

Operation Sindhu: Operation Sindhu was launched to **evacuate Indian nationals from Iran amid rising Iran-Israel conflict.** Indian embassies coordinated road and air evacuation routes via Armenia.

Operation Brahma India launched Operation Brahma to **provide humanitarian aid to Myanmar after a devastating earthquake.**



Relief included airlifted supplies, naval support, search-and-rescue teams, and a field hospital. The mission highlighted India's role as a regional first responder under its Neighbourhood First policy.

Rescue Operations from the Past

- **Operation Raahat (2015)**- operation of the Indian Armed Forces to evacuate Indian citizens and foreign nationals from **Yemen**.
- **Operation Maitri (2015)**- a rescue and relief operation in Nepal by the government of India and Indian armed forces in the aftermath of the **April 2015 Nepal earthquake**.
- **Operation Sankat Mochan (2016)**- an operation of the Indian Air Force to **evacuate Indian citizens** and other foreign nationals during the **South Sudanese Civil War**.
- **Operation Samudra Setu (2020)**.
- **Operation Devi Shakti (2021)**
- **Operation Ganga (2022)**- evacuation mission carried out by the Indian government to rescue its citizens stranded in neighboring countries during the **2022 Russia-Ukraine war**.
- **Operation Dost (2023)**.
- **Operation Kaveri (2023)**.
- **Operation Ajay (2023)**

Operation Hawk 2025 : Led by the CBI, Operation Hawk 2025 **targeted international cybercrime networks involved in online child sexual exploitation**. Conducted with U.S. cooperation, it dismantled digital abuse networks using platforms like Discord, reinforcing India's role in global cybercrime prevention.

International / Global Operations

Operation Hawkeye Strike (US-Jordan) This joint military operation **targeted ISIS positions in Syria** following an attack that killed two U.S. soldiers. Over 70 ISIS targets were hit using precision airstrikes. The mission aimed to weaken ISIS infrastructure and reaffirm the U.S. policy of deterrence through strength.

Operation Midnight Hammer (United States) :The U.S. conducted Operation Midnight Hammer **to strike Iran's nuclear facilities at Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan**. Using stealth bombers and cruise missiles, the operation aimed to degrade Iran's nuclear capabilities without triggering immediate escalation.

Operation True Promise:Iran launched this **missile campaign against Israeli cities** in retaliation for Israeli strikes on its nuclear and military infrastructure. The operation introduced advanced tactics like decoy saturation and AI-assisted missile trajectories, challenging modern missile defence systems.**Operation Rising Lion (Israel)** : Israel's Operation Rising Lion **targeted Iran's nuclear infrastructure, including the Natanz enrichment facility**. Israel declared the

operation necessary for national survival, while the U.S. distanced itself, marking a major geopolitical development in the Middle East.

Operation Devil Hunt (Bangladesh)
Bangladesh launched Operation Devil Hunt to crack down on loyalists of former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina following violent attacks on student protesters. The operation was initiated by the interim government to restore law, order, and democratic stability amid political unrest.

Operation Sagar Bandhu (India-Sri Lanka) :India launched this **humanitarian mission after Cyclone Ditwah struck Sri Lanka**. Naval ships delivered relief supplies, food, and medical aid. The operation reaffirmed India's regional solidarity and commitment to humanitarian assistance in the Indian Ocean region.

8. Joint Military Exercises 2024-25

Major Bilateral Exercises by Nation:

USA: Yudh Abhyas (Army), Vajra Prahar (Special Forces).

France: Shakti (Army).

Russia: INDRA (Army).

Japan: Dharma Guardian (Army), MALABAR (Naval, with US & Australia).

Indonesia: Garuda Shakti (Army).

UK: AJA Warrior (Army).

Bangladesh: Sampriti (Army).

Sri Lanka: Mitra Shakti (Army).

Thailand: MAITREE (Army).

Mongolia: Nomadic Elephant (Army).

Kyrgyzstan: KHANJAR (Army).

Uzbekistan: DUSTLIK (Army).

UAE: Desert Cyclone (Army).

Major Multilateral Exercises:

MALABAR: India, US, Japan, Australia (Naval).

RIMPAC: Large naval exercise (US-led).

COBRA-GOLD: Asia-Pacific region.

Bright Star: Egypt (Biennial)

9. Defence equipments in News

• **S-400** : Developed by Russia, Air defence system

• **HELINA:** Developed in India ,Anti-tank Missile

• **Chinook:** American Company Boeing Helicopter

• **Barak-8:** Developed by DRDO and Israel, Surface to Air Missile

• **INS Vela** Developed by France, Scorpene Submarine

• **Rafale:** France (Dassault Aviation), Fighter Aircraft

• **S-400:** Developed by Russia, Air Defence System

• **Pinaka:** India (First Indigenous) Rocket

• **INS Kalvari** : Indigenously built Scorpene Submarine

• **Apache:** America Fighter Helico

10. Blackbox

• **About:** It was invented in 1954 by Australian scientist **Dr. David Warren**, it became mandatory in 1960.

• Black boxes in aviation are composed of two primary devices: **Digital Flight Data Recorder**



(DFDR) and **Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR)** which continuously record data during flight.

Key Features: Despite its name suggesting black, it is painted **bright orange** (with **reflective tape** for visibility), **rectangular in shape** and **crash-resistant devices, designed to survive extreme impact and fire.**

It is made of strong substances such as **steel or titanium** and **placed towards the tail end of the aircraft**, where the impact of a crash is usually the least.

Working Mechanism: DFDR records **important flight parameters** like **speed, altitude, engine performance, heading, and flight control movements** and stores data for the **last 25+ hours** of flight.

• **CVR records audio from the cockpit**, including **conversations between pilots, alarms, and ambient sounds** and stores data for **at least 2 hours.**

11. Statues' installed in the year 2022-25

• **Statue of Honour** - The 108 feet high 'Statue of Honour' in Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh) is a multi-metal statue of Adi Shankaracharya, the proponent of Advaita philosophy.

• **Statue of Social Justice** -125 feet high this Statue located in Vijayawada city of Andhra Pradesh is a statue of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar.

• **Statue of Valor** -The 125-feet-high 'Statue of Valor' in Jorhat, Assam is a bronze statue of Ahom general Lachit Borphukan.

• **Statue of Union** (Tallest statue of Hanuman Ji outside India) -A 90-foot-high bronze statue of Hanuman Ji has been unveiled in Sugarland city near Houston, Texas (USA).

• **Statue of Oneness** (Ekatmata Ki Pratima) 108 feet high 'Statue of Oneness' is a statue of Adi Shankaracharya situated on the Mandhata mountain on the banks of river Saryu in Omkareshwar in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh.

• **Statue of Equality**-The 'Statue of Equality' located in Hyderabad (Telangana) is 216 feet (65.5 m) high, a statue of Saint Sri Ramanujacharjee.

- It is the second largest statue in the world in sitting posture.

• **Statue of Knowledge**- 70 feet high 'Statue of Knowledge' established in Latur, Maharashtra is the statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

• **Statue of Prosperity** -108 feet tall 'Statue of Prosperity' located in Bengaluru (Karnataka) is a statue of Shri Nath Prabhu Kempegowda.

• **Statue of Peace** - 27 feet high 'Statue of Peace' located at Jaitpura in Pali district of Rajasthan is a statue of Jain Acharya Vijay Vallabh Surishwar Ji Maharaj.

• **Statue of Unity** - 182 m (597 ft) tall Statue of Unity is a statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, located on Narmada River in Kevadiya, Gujarat.

- It is the tallest statue in the world.

- It is built by L&T company.

- The craftsman of this idol is Ram V-Sutar.

• **Statue of Belief** - The 112 m (369 ft) tall 'Statue of Belief (Vishwas Swaroopam)' is a statue of Lord Shiva located in Nathdwara city of Rajasthan.

12. Chenab Rail Bridge and Anji Khad Bridge

Context : The **Prime Minister** inaugurated the **Chenab rail bridge** over the **Chenab River** and **Anji Khad bridge** over the **Anji River (a Chenab tributary)** in **Jammu and Kashmir**.



About Chenab Rail Bridge: Located in Reasi district, it is the world's highest railway arch

bridge, standing **359 metres tall**—**35 metres higher** than the **Eiffel Tower**.

About Anji Khad Bridge: It is **India's 1st cable-stayed rail bridge** and the **2nd-highest railway bridge** in the country, after the **Chenab rail bridge**.

Significance: Both bridges are part of the **Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL)** project, providing **all-weather rail connectivity** between **Kashmir** and the rest of **India**.

13. Rail Connectivity in Aizawl

Mizoram's capital **Aizawl** has been successfully connected to the **national railway network** via the **Bairabi-Sairang rail line**, becoming the **4th Northeastern capital with rail access** after **Assam (Dispur)**, **Tripura (Agartala)**, and **Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar)**.

14. Fairs and Festivals (North East India)

Arunachal Pradesh

Solung : socio religious festival of **Adi Community**

Myoko : celebrated in various **Apatani Villages**

Mopin : Celebrated by **Galo tribes**

Dree : Agriculture festival by **Apatani tribes**

Assam

Bihu , Dehing Patkai , Ambubachi mela etc.

Manipur

Kang Chingba : Celebrated by **Meitei Community**

Chairoba Festival: Manipuri New Year (March /April)

Meghalaya

Nongkrem Dance Festival

Wangala Festival: Harvest festival of **Garos**

Mizoram

Chapchar Kut : Thanks giving Festival after **Jhum Cultivation** .

Sikkim

Loosong Festival: Harvest festival where **Black Hot Dance** takes place .

Saga Dawa : Celebrated by **buddhist communities** of state .

Tripura

Kharchi Puja : Also called festival of **14 Gods**.

15. Upcoming Goals of Government of India

•To eliminate **Foot and Mouth disease** in animals : **2025**

•To lay **optical fiber** in all Villages : **2025**

•To blend **20% ethanol** in petrol : **2025**

•The target to end **Naxalism**: **2026**

•To create a **1 trillion dollar digital economy** : **2028**

• Target to launch **Chandrayaan-4** : **2028**

•To make **India** the **third largest economy** in the world : **2030**

•**Indian Railways** to become **Net Zero Carbon Emitter** : **2030**

• Eliminate **malaria** from **India** completely : **2030**

• To establish its own **space station** : **2035**

•To make **India** a **developed nation** : **2047**

• To achieve **zero carbon emissions** by **India** : **2070**

•To achieve net zero by India : 2070

16. Awards received by Prime Minister :2025

**Order of the Most Ancient Welwitschia
Mirabilis 2025 – Namibia**

**Grand Collar of the National Order of the
Southern Cross – Brazil**

**Order of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago –
Trinidad-Tobago**

**Officer of the Order of the Star of Ghana 2025
:Ghana**

Officer of the Order Makarios III - Cyprus

Mitra Vibhushan - Sri Lanka

**Order of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean -
Mauritius**



Reports and Indices

Report name	Released by	Features	India's Rank
Global Innovation Index 2025	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Measures innovation performance across multiple pillars (R&D, outputs, institutions).	38 out of ~139 economies
Human Development Report 2025 (HDI)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Human development via health, education, and standard of living	130th out of 193 countries.
Sustainable Development Report 2025 (SDG Index)	UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network	Progress on UN Sustainable Development Goals.	99th out of ~167 countries.
Global Gender Gap Report 2025	World Economic Forum (WEF)	Gender parity across economic, educational, health, political indicators.	131st out of 148.
World Happiness Report 2025	Sustainable Development Solutions Network	Happiness based on well-being, social support, GDP per capita, freedom, corruption perceptions.	118th
Global Peace Index 2025 (IEP)	Institute for Economics & Peace	Peacefulness considering safety, conflict, militarisation	115th globally.

Global Climate Risk Index 2025	Germanwatch	Assesses countries most affected by extreme weather events (fatalities, economic losses); long-term & short-term metrics	9th most affected (long-term 1995–2024) & 15th (annual 2024) showing improvement.
State of the World’s Animal Health Report 2025	World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)	Inaugural global animal-health overview: disease outbreaks, zoonotic risks, vaccination, antimicrobial resistance.	No country ranking (global synthesis report).
WorldRiskReport 2025	Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft & UN University	Composite risk of exposure to natural hazards & societal vulnerability	2nd highest risk country (India) among ~190 nations.
Global Hunger Index 2025	Concern Worldwide & Welthungerhilfe	Hunger (undernourishment, child wasting, stunting, mortality).	102nd
World Press Freedom Index 2025	Reporters Without Borders	Media freedom and pluralism evaluation	159th

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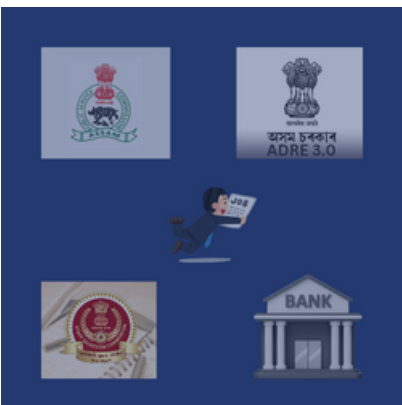
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Appeared CGI mains thrice



Bhaskar Sir
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B.Sc In Chemistry
Cleared ADRE 2.0



Shrutee Ma'am
Geography & IR
B.A from Delhi University
Recently NET cleared



Adv. Sultana Maam
Polity and Governance
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Appeared APSC Mains 2024,2025



Manash Sir
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