

1 GREEN HYDROGEN CERTIFICATION PORTAL

- MNRE launches Green Hydrogen Certification Portal.
- Ensures transparency & standardisation in green hydrogen production.
- Verifies that hydrogen is produced using renewable energy.
- Supports market creation & export credibility.
- Key initiative under National Green Hydrogen Mission.



Renewable Energy → Electrolysis → Green Hydrogen → Certification → Global Market Access

2 SMART WAREHOUSING SYSTEM FOR FOODGRAIN STORAGE

- Ministry of Consumer Affairs launches Smart Warehousing System.
- Enables real-time stock monitoring and scientific storage.
- Reduces post-harvest losses and leakages.
- Improves food security management and supply chain efficiency.
- Strengthens transparency and accountability in food storage.



Procurement → Storage → Monitoring → Distribution → Food Security

3 INDIA-FINLAND DEFENCE COOPERATION

- India and Finland agree to deepen defence cooperation.
- Areas: defence manufacturing, R&D, capability development and technology.
- Strengthens strategic partnership with Nordic country.
- Supports Atmanirbhar Bharat and technology transfer.
- Enhances security and stability in the Indo-Pacific and Arctic.



Cooperation → Technology → Capability → Security → Stronger Partnership

4 DIGILOCKER EXPANSION & DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- Family IDs of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh integrated with DigiLocker.
- Citizens get instant digital access to authentic documents.
- Enhances ease of living and reduces paperwork.
- Strengthens digital governance and service delivery.
- Boosts trust in Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI).



Aadhaar + UPI + DigiLocker = Digital Governance (DPI)

5 NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION (NSC)

- Government appoints Chairperson and Members of NSC.
- Established in 2005 to strengthen statistical governance.
- Ensures credibility, quality and independence of official statistics.
- Guides National Statistical System and standard setting.
- Key surveys: PLFS, ASUSE, CES, Census, etc.



Reliable Data → Evidence-Based Policy → Good Governance

6 PM VIKSIT BHARAT ROZGAR YOJANA

- Government disburses incentives worth around ₹2,400 crore.
- Aims to boost employment generation and formal jobs.
- Supports youth, first-time employees and employers.
- Encourages formalisation, skill development and inclusion.
- Strengthens economy through jobs and higher productivity.



Skills → Jobs → Income → Demand → Economic Growth

7 DESERTIFICATION & DROUGHT – WORLD DAY TO COMBAT

- India observes World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought.
- Land degradation and drought threaten food, water and livelihoods.
- Major causes: deforestation, unsustainable agriculture, soil degradation, climate change.
- India is signatory to UNCCD.
- Linked to SDG 15 – Life on Land.



Restore Land → Conserve Soil → Water Security → Resilient Future

8 IIIDEM @ 15 YEARS – STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY

- International Institute for Democracy and Election Management (IIIDEM) celebrates 15 years.
- Institution of the Election Commission of India.
- Provides training, research and capacity building.
- Promotes best practices in election management globally.
- Supports free, fair, inclusive and transparent elections.



ECI → IIIDEM → Training → Capacity → Stronger Democracy

9 NASHA MUKT BHARAT SAPTAH 2026

- Dedicated dashboard launched for Nasha Mukta Bharat Saptah 2026 (17-26 June).
- Aims to build a drug-free and healthy society.
- Focus on awareness, counselling, rehabilitation and community action.
- Encourages youth participation and collective responsibility.
- Step towards a safe, inclusive and productive India.



Awareness → Counselling → Rehabilitation → Community Action

OTHER IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS

Yoga Sangam Portal
Over 1.7 lakh organisers registered for International Day of Yoga 2026 activities.

Bharat Innovates 2026
Strengthening India-Europe deep-tech and startup partnerships.

National Sports Governance Reforms
Search-cum-selection committee constituted under National Sports Governance framework.

PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana
Incentives of around ₹2,400 crore to be disbursed for employment support.

Atomic Energy
Tarapur Atomic Power Station continues the legacy of world's oldest operating reactors.

Coal Gasification Roadshow
Third roadshow on surface coal/ignite gasification projects in Mumbai.

G7 Outreach Meetings
PM held bilateral meetings on sidelines of G7 Summit in Germany.

1 हरित हाइड्रोजन प्रमाणन पोर्टल

- नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने हरित हाइड्रोजन प्रमाणन पोर्टल लॉन्च किया।
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा से उत्पादित हाइड्रोजन का प्रमाणन और ट्रेडिंग।
- निर्यात विश्वसनीयता और वैश्विक बाजार पहुंच को बढ़ावा।
- कार्बन लेखांकन, मानकीकरण और पारदर्शिता को मजबूत करेगा।
- राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन का महत्वपूर्ण कदम।



नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा → इलेक्ट्रोलिसिस → हरित हाइड्रोजन → प्रमाणन → वैश्विक बाजार

2 स्मार्ट वेयरहाउसिंग सिस्टम (खाद्यान भंडारण)

- उपभोक्ता मामले मंत्रालय द्वारा स्मार्ट वेयरहाउसिंग सिस्टम लॉन्च।
- रियल-टाइम स्टॉक मॉनिटरिंग और डिजिटल प्रबंधन।
- वैज्ञानिक भंडारण से पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट नुकसान में कमी।
- एफसीआई, सीडब्ल्यूसी, राज्य वेयरहाउस का सशक्तिकरण।
- खाद्य सुरक्षा और पीडीएस को मजबूत करेगा।



खरीद (Procurement) → भंडारण → मॉनिटरिंग → वितरण → खाद्य सुरक्षा

3 भारत-फिनलैंड रक्षा सहयोग

- भारत और फिनलैंड ने रक्षा सहयोग को गहरा करने पर सहमति दी।
- रक्षा निर्माण, अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार पर सहयोग बढ़ेगा।
- क्षमताओं के विकास और तकनीकी साझेदारी को बढ़ावा।
- यूरोपीय क्षेत्र में भारत की रणनीतिक पहुंच मजबूत।
- रक्षा आत्मनिर्भरता और तकनीक हस्तांतरण में मदद।



सहयोग → निर्माण → अनुसंधान → क्षमता निर्माण → रणनीतिक साझेदारी

4 डिजिलॉकर विस्तार और डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना

- राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के फैमिली आईडी को डिजिलॉकर से जोड़ा गया।
- नागरिकों को दस्तावेजों की तुरंत डिजिटल पहुंच।
- सुशासन, पारदर्शिता और सेवा वितरण में सुधार।
- कागजी कार्यवाही और समय में कमी।
- डिजिटल इंडिया और डीपीआई का सशक्त उदाहरण।



आधार + यूपीआई + डिजिलॉकर = डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना (DPI)

6 पीएम विवसित भारत रोजगार योजना

- लगभग ₹2,400 करोड़ के प्रोत्साहन का वितरण शुरू।
- रोजगार सृजन और औपचारिक रोजगार को बढ़ावा।
- युवाओं के कौशल विकास और उद्योगों को समर्थन।
- रोजगार से आय, उपभोग और आर्थिक विकास।
- समावेशी और सतत विकास का महत्वपूर्ण साधन।



कौशल → रोजगार → आय → मांग → विकास

7 मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखा से निपटना

- विश्व मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखा रोकथाम दिवस मनाया गया।
- मृदा अपरदन, जल संकट और जलवायु परिवर्तन मुख्य कारण।
- सतत भूमि प्रबंधन और जल संरक्षण पर जोर।
- UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) के लक्ष्यों से जुड़ा।
- SDG 15 – जीवन स्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र से संबंध।



भूमि क्षरण रोकें → जल संरक्षण करें → सतत कृषि अपनाएं → सूखा कम करें

8 IIIDEM के 15 वर्ष

- इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर डेमोक्रेसी एंड इलेक्शन मैनेजमेंट (IIIDEM) का 15वां स्थापना दिवस।
- भारत निर्वाचन आयोग की प्रशिक्षण संस्था।
- चुनाव प्रबंधन, क्षमता निर्माण और अनुसंधान पर कार्य।
- लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को सशक्त बनाना उद्देश्य।
- स्वचंत्र, निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी चुनावों का समर्थन।



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग → IIIDEM → प्रशिक्षण → सुशासन → निष्पक्ष चुनाव

9 नशा मुक्त भारत सप्ताह 2026

- सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने डैशबोर्ड लॉन्च किया।
- 17-26 जून 2026 तक आयोजित होगा।
- नशे के दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ जागरूकता अभियान।
- परामर्श, पुनर्वास और सामुदायिक भागीदारी पर जोर।
- युवा शक्ति को नशा मुक्त भारत के निर्माण में शामिल करना।



जागरूकता → परामर्श → पुनर्वास → सामुदायिक कार्रवाई

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्तियों (One-Liners)

योग संगम पोर्टल IDY 2026 के लिए 1.7 लाख से अधिक आयोजक पंजीकृत।



भारत इनोवेटर्स 2026 भारत-यूरोप डीप-टेक और स्टार्टअप सहयोग को मजबूत करेगा।



राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रशासन सुधार राष्ट्रीय खेल शासन ढांचे के तहत सर्च-कम-सेलेक्शन समिति का गठन।



पीएम विवसित भारत रोजगार योजना रोजगार प्रोत्साहन के लिए ₹2,400 करोड़ आवंटित।



डिफेंस डिकेड आत्मनिर्भरता, आधुनिकीकरण, निर्यात और रणनीतिक क्षमता में निरंतर प्रगति।



शिफेंस डिक्ड आत्मनिर्भरता, आधुनिकीकरण, निर्यात और रणनीतिक क्षमता में निरंतर प्रगति।



टारापुर परमाणु शक्ति स्टेशन एईसी द्वारा विश्व के सबसे पुराने रनिंग पावर रिएक्टर की निरंतर उत्कृष्ट सेवा की सराहना।



कोयला गैसीफिकेशन रोडशो सतही कोयला/लिग्नाइट गैसीफिकेशन परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा।



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस 2026 डॉ. भेंसुखा मंडाविया ने "साइकिलिंग बाय द सी" का नेतृत्व किया।

Q1 The speed of a train T is 100 km per hour and the speed of a person P is 4 km per hour. T crosses P in 15 seconds, if P travels along the direction of motion of T . If P travels along the opposite direction of T , then in how much time does T cross P , in seconds, approximately?

- (a) 13.51 (b) 13.65 (c) 13.85 (d) 14.05

SOLUTION

Step 1: When P travels in the same direction of T

$$\text{Relative speed} = 100 - 4 = 96 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Convert to m/s} = 96 \times \frac{5}{18} = 26.67 \text{ m/s}$$

Let length of train = L metres

Time taken = 15 seconds

$$\text{So, } L = 26.67 \times 15 = 400 \text{ metres}$$

Step 2: When P travels in the opposite direction

$$\text{Relative speed} = 100 + 4 = 104 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Convert to m/s} = 104 \times \frac{5}{18} = 28.89 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time taken} &= \frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Relative speed}} \\ &= \frac{400}{28.89} = 13.85 \text{ seconds (approx.)} \end{aligned}$$

ANSWER: (c) 13.85

Q2 If $10^m \times 1000 \times n = 75^{25} \times 25^{32} \times 32^{75}$, where n is not divisible by 10, then the value of m is

- (a) 101 (b) 111 (c) 121 (d) 131

SOLUTION

Step 1: Prime factorization of RHS

$$75 = 3 \times 5^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 75^{25} = (3 \times 5^2)^{25} = 3^{25} \times 5^{50}$$

$$25 = 5^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 25^{32} = (5^2)^{32} = 5^{64}$$

$$32 = 2^5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 32^{75} = (2^5)^{75} = 2^{375}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, RHS} &= 3^{25} \times 5^{50} \times 5^{64} \times 2^{375} \\ &= 2^{375} \times 3^{25} \times 5^{114} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: Extract powers of 10

$$\text{Since } 10 = 2 \times 5$$

$$\text{Power of 10 that can be formed} = \min(375, 114) = 114$$

$$\text{So, RHS} = 10^{114} \times 2^{261} \times 3^{25}$$

Step 3: Compare with LHS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= 10^m \times 1000 \times n = 10^m \times 10^3 \times n \\ &= 10^{m+3} \times n \end{aligned}$$

Since n is not divisible by 10, all powers of 10 must be in 10^{m+3} .

$$\text{Therefore, } m + 3 = 114 \Rightarrow m = 111$$

ANSWER: (b) 111



Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya

Srijan India One

States of India

17th June 2026

BIHAR



Chhath Puja

OVERVIEW

	Capital	: Patna
	Formation	: 15 Nov 2000
	Official Languages	: Hindi, Urdu
	Area	: 94,163 sq. km
	Districts	: 38
	Population (2011)	: 10.40 Crore
	Density	: 1,102 /sq. km
	Literacy Rate	: 61.8%

The Land of Wisdom, Heritage & Resilience



QUICK FACTS

	State Animal	: Gaur
	State Bird	: House Sparrow
	State Tree	: Peepal
	State Flower	: Marigold
	Major Rivers	: Ganga, Kosi, Gandak, Bagmati, Son, Punpun
	Famous for	: Makhana, Litchi, Madhubani Painting
	Nick Name	: Land of Enlightenment

HISTORY & LEGACY

	Ancient Kingdoms	: Magadha, Vajji, Anga
	Capital of Magadha	: Pataliputra
	Mauryan Empire	: Founded by Chandragupta Maurya
	Ashoka the Great	: From Pataliputra
	Golden Age	: Gupta Empire
	Birthplace of Jainism	: Mahavira (Vaishali)
	Enlightenment of Buddha	: Bodh Gaya
	Ancient Universities	: Nalanda, Vikramshila



Nalanda University



Vikramshila University

TOP ATTRACTIONS



ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

	Major Sectors	Agriculture, Services, Education, Tourism, Textiles, Food Processing
	Key Strengths	Rich Agriculture Base, Young Workforce, Cultural & Historical Heritage
	Emerging Areas	Renewable Energy, IT & Startups, Skill Development



AGRICULTURE

	Major Crops	Rice, Wheat, Maize, Pulses, Sugarcane, Jute, Oilseeds, Tobacco
	Special Products	Makhana, Litchi (Shahi Litchi)
	Did You Know?	Bihar is the largest producer of Makhana in India.

CULTURE & FESTIVALS

	Folk Dances	Bidesia, Jat-Jatin, Domkach
	Art & Craft	Madhubani Painting, Sikki Grass Craft, Bhagalpuri Silk
	Major Festivals	Chhath Puja, Sonepur Fair, Sama-Chakeva, Jivitputrika, Holi

Chhath Puja is a unique festival of faith and gratitude to the Sun God.

ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

	Valmiki Tiger Reserve (Only Tiger Reserve of Bihar)
	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary
	Kanwar Lake (Ramsar Site)
	Important Species: Gaur, Gangetic Dolphin, Leopard, Wild Boar, Migratory Birds



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES



FAMOUS PERSONALITIES



BIHAR KEY FACTS (QUICK REVISION)

✓ Capital – Patna	✓ State Animal – Gaur
✓ Formation – 15 Nov 2000	✓ State Bird – House Sparrow
✓ Ancient Capital – Pataliputra	✓ Major River – Ganga
✓ Buddha Enlightenment – Bodh Gaya	✓ Flood River – Kosi
✓ Jainism – Mahavira (Vaishali)	✓ State Festival – Chhath Puja
✓ Ancient University – Nalanda	✓ Famous Product – Makhana

“ Bihar is not just a state, it is the birthplace of knowledge, compassion and civilization.”



17 जून 2026

बिहार

ज्ञान, विरासत और संघर्ष की धरा



उत्तर प्रदेश



पश्चिम बंगाल

झारखंड



छठ पूजा

त्वरित तथ्य

	राज्य पशु	: गौर
	राज्य पक्षी	: घरेलू यौरैया
	राज्य वृक्ष	: पीपल
	राज्य पुष्प	: गेंदे का फूल
	मुख्य नदियाँ	: गंगा, कोसी, गंडक, बागमती, सोन, पुनपुन
	प्रसिद्ध उत्पाद	: मखाना, लीची, मधुबनी पेंटिंग
	उपनाम	: ज्ञान की भूमि / प्रबुद्ध की धरती

महाबोधि मंदिर, बोधगया

एक नज़र में

	राजधानी	: पटना
	गठन (वर्तमान राज्य)	: 15 नवंबर 2000
	आधिकारिक भाषाएँ	: हिन्दी, उर्दू
	क्षेत्रफल	: 94,163 वर्ग कि.मी.
	जिले	: 38
	जनसंख्या (2011)	: 10.40 करोड़
	घनत्व	: 1,102 व्यक्ति/वर्ग कि.मी.
	साक्षरता दर	: 61.8%

इतिहास और विरासत

	प्राचीन जनपद	: मगध, वत्स, अंग
	मगध की राजधानी	: पाटलिपुत्र
	मौर्य साम्राज्य	: चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य द्वारा स्थापित
	अशोक महान	: पाटलिपुत्र से शासन
	गुप्त काल	: भारत का स्वर्ण युग
	जैन धर्म	: महावीर का जन्म - वैशाली
	बौद्ध धर्म	: बुद्ध को ज्ञान की प्राप्ति - बोधगया
	प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयाः	: नालंदा, विक्रमशिला



नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय

विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय

प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल



महाबोधि मंदिर (बोधगया)

नालंदा महाविहार

राजगीर के पहाड़

वैशाली स्तूप

केसारिया स्तूप

पटना साहिब (तख्त श्री हरिमंदिर जी)

अर्थव्यवस्था की झलक

- प्रमुख क्षेत्र**
कृषि, सेवाएँ, शिक्षा, पर्यटन, वस्त्र, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
- मुख्य ताकतें**
उपजाऊ भूमि, युवा जनसंख्या, सांस्कृतिक विरासत, श्रम शक्ति
- उभरते क्षेत्र**
नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, आईटी, स्टार्टअप, कौशल विकास



कृषि और उत्पाद

मुख्य फसलें	विशेष उत्पाद
धान, गेहूँ, मक्का, दालें, गन्ना, जूट, तिलहन, तंबाकू.	मखाना, लीची (शाही लीची)

क्या आप जानते हैं?

बिहार भारत में मखाना का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है।

संस्कृति और त्योहार

- लोक नृत्य**
 - विदेशिया
 - जट-जटिन
 - डोमकच
- कला**
 - मधुबनी पेंटिंग
 - सिक्की घास शिल्प
 - भागलपुरी सिल्क



प्रमुख त्योहार

- छठ पूजा
- सोनपुर मेला
- सामा-चकेवा
- जीवितपुत्रिका
- होली
- दुर्गा पूजा

छठ पूजा सूर्य देव की आराधना का अनूठा पर्व है, जो विश्वभर में मनाया जाता है।

पर्यावरण और जैव विविधता

- वाल्मीकि टाइगर रिजर्व**
(बिहार का एकमात्र टाइगर रिजर्व)
- विक्रमशिला गंगा डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य**
- कंवर झील (कबरताल)**
रामसर साइट
- प्रमुख जीव-जंतु**
गौर, गंगा डॉल्फिन, तेंदुआ, जंगली सूअर, प्रवासी पक्षी



वाल्मीकि टाइगर रिजर्व



गंगा डॉल्फिन

कंवर झील (कबरताल)

यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल



महाबोधि मंदिर परिसर (बोधगया)

नालंदा महाविहार

विक्रमशिला पुरास्थल

प्रेरणादायक व्यक्तित्व



डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद
भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति

जयप्रकाश नारायण
लोकनायक

डॉ. अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह
स्वतंत्रता सेनानी

कर्पूरी ठाकुर
जननायक

बिहार - त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति (Quick Revision)

- ✓ राजधानी - पटना
- ✓ गठन - 15 नवंबर 2000
- ✓ प्राचीन राजधानी - पाटलिपुत्र
- ✓ ज्ञान प्राप्ति स्थल - बोधगया
- ✓ प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयाः - नालंदा
- ✓ राज्य त्योहार - छठ पूजा
- ✓ मुख्य नदी - गंगा
- ✓ बाढ़ वाली नदी - कोसी
- ✓ राज्य पशु - गौर
- ✓ टाइगर रिजर्व - वाल्मीकि
- ✓ डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य - विक्रमशिला
- ✓ रामसर साइट - कंवर झील
- ✓ प्रमुख उत्पाद - मखाना, लीची
- ✓ कला - मधुबनी पेंटिंग

“ बिहार केवल एक राज्य नहीं, यह ज्ञान, करुणा और सभ्यता की जन्मभूमि है। ”



सोशल मीडिया और एन्क्रिप्टेड मैसेजिंग सेवाएँ गंभीर सुरक्षा चुनौती पैदा करती हैं। इस चुनौती से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर क्या उपाय अपनाए गए हैं? अन्य कौन से उपाय सुझाए जा सकते हैं?

1. परिचय

सोशल मीडिया और एन्क्रिप्टेड प्लेटफॉर्म ने संचार को आसान बनाया है, लेकिन इनका दुरुपयोग गलत सूचना, कट्टरपंथ, साइबर अपराध, आतंकवाद, वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा बन गया है।

2. प्रमुख सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ

 1. गलत सूचना और फेक न्यूज़ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> अफवाहें फैलाकर हिंसा भड़काना डीपफेक और भ्रामक सामग्री 	 2. आतंकवाद और कट्टरपंथ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> भर्ती और प्रचार चरमपंथी नेटवर्किंग
 3. साइबर अपराध <ul style="list-style-type: none"> फिशिंग स्कैम वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी पहचान की चोरी 	 4. सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था को खतरे <ul style="list-style-type: none"> घृणा भाषण सांप्रदायिक तनाव चुनावी हस्तक्षेप

3. प्रभाव प्रवाह चार्ट



4. सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए उपाय

 1. कानूनी उपाय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> आईटी (इंटरमीडियरी गाइडलाइंस) नियम, 2021 डिजिटल मीडिया नैतिकता संहिता
 2. संस्थागत उपाय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CERT-In (भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया दल) I4C (भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र)
 3. तकनीकी उपाय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> साइबर निगरानी प्रणाली डिजिटल फॉरेंसिक क्षमताओं का विकास
 4. अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> इंटरपोल के साथ सहयोग सीमा-पार साइबर अपराध जांच

5. प्लेटफॉर्म स्तर पर अपनाए गए उपाय

 1. कंटेंट मॉडरेशन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> हानिकारक सामग्री हटाना समुदाय दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन
 2. फेक-चेकिंग	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> थर्ड-पार्टी सत्यापन फेक न्यूज़ की पहचान
 3. यूजर सुरक्षा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> रिपोर्टिंग तंत्र अकाउंट सत्यापन

6. अन्य सुझाए गए उपाय

 1. डिजिटल साक्षरता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> तथ्य-जांच की जागरूकता मीडिया साक्षरता अभियान
 2. AI आधारित समाधान	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> डीपफेक की पहचान गलत सूचना की स्वचालित निगरानी
 3. मजबूत डेटा सुरक्षा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> गोपनीयता की सुरक्षा सुरक्षित डेटा गवर्नेंस
 4. एल्गोरिद्म पारदर्शिता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना
 5. क्षमता निर्माण	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रशिक्षण पुलिस और खुफिया एजेंसियों का आधुनिकीकरण

7. उदाहरण

भारत में

- I4C
- CERT-In
- आईटी नियम, 2021

वैश्विक स्तर पर

- EU डिजिटल सर्विसेज एक्ट
- क्राइस्टचर्च कॉल (ऑनलाइन चरमपंथ के विरुद्ध वैश्विक पहल)

8. आगे की राह (प्रवाह चार्ट)

नियमन (Regulation)

+

प्रौद्योगिकी (Technology)

+

डिजिटल साक्षरता (Digital Literacy)

+

प्लेटफॉर्म जवाबदेही (Platform Accountability)

+

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग (International Cooperation)

↓

सुरक्षित और जिम्मेदार डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

9. निष्कर्ष

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, गोपनीयता और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बीच संतुलन बनाते हुए जिम्मेदार नियमन, तकनीकी नवाचार और जागरूक डिजिटल नागरिकता के माध्यम से सुरक्षित डिजिटल समाज का निर्माण किया जा सकता है।

10. मुख्य कीवर्ड

डीपफेक | गलत सूचना | डिजिटल साक्षरता | साइबर सुरक्षा | प्लेटफॉर्म जवाबदेही | I4C | CERT-In | ऑनलाइन कट्टरपंथ

GS-3 लिंक

साइबर सुरक्षा, आंतरिक सुरक्षा, उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियाँ

Social media and encrypting messaging services pose a serious security challenge. What measures have been adopted at various levels to address the security implications of social media? Also suggest any other remedies to address the problem.

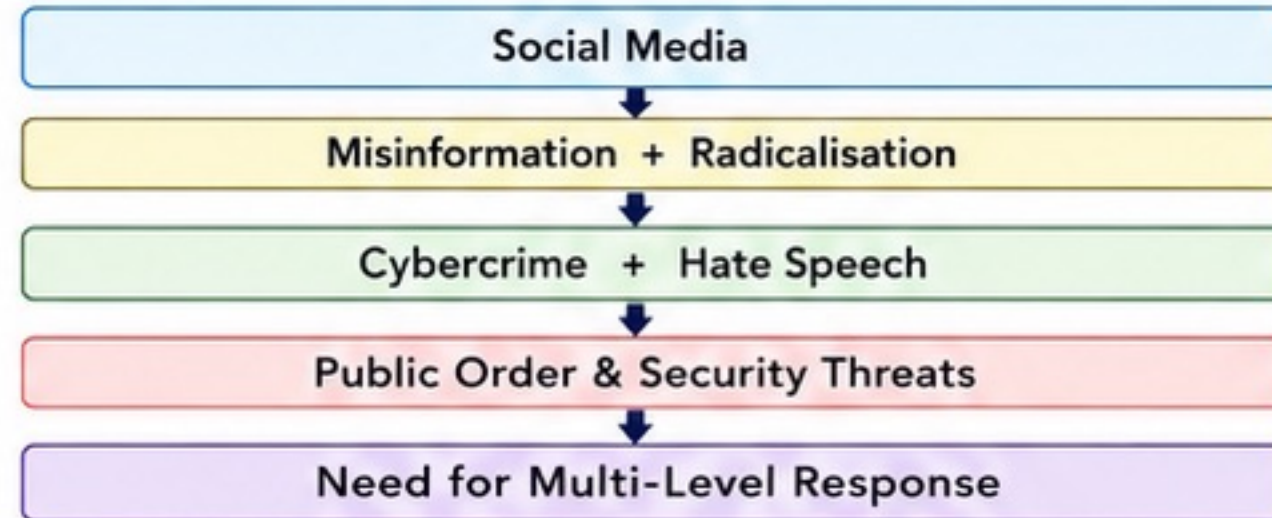
1. INTRODUCTION

Social media and encrypted platforms have revolutionised communication but also facilitated misinformation, cybercrime, terrorism, radicalisation and threats to national security.




2. SECURITY CHALLENGES

 1. MISINFORMATION & FAKE NEWS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rumours triggering violence Deepfakes and manipulated content 	 2. TERRORISM & RADICALISATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment and propaganda Extremist networking
 3. CYBERCRIME <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phishing scams Financial fraud Identity theft 	 4. PUBLIC ORDER THREATS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hate speech Communal tensions Election interference

3. IMPACT FLOW CHART



4. GOVERNMENT MEASURES

 1. LEGAL MEASURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Rules 2021 Digital Media Ethics Code
 2. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CERT-In I4C (Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre)
 3. TECHNICAL MEASURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber monitoring systems Digital forensic capabilities
 4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpol cooperation Cross-border cyber investigations

5. PLATFORM-LEVEL MEASURES

 1. CONTENT MODERATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of harmful content Community guidelines
 2. FACT-CHECKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-party verification Fake news detection
 3. USER SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting mechanisms Account verification

6. ADDITIONAL REMEDIES

 1. DIGITAL LITERACY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact-checking awareness Media literacy campaigns
 2. AI-BASED SOLUTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepfake detection Automated misinformation tracking
 3. STRONG DATA PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy safeguards Secure data governance
 4. ALGORITHM TRANSPARENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability of social media platforms
 5. CAPACITY BUILDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber forensics training Police & intelligence modernisation

7. EXAMPLES

INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I4C CERT-In IT Rules 2021
GLOBAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Digital Services Act Christchurch Call against online extremism

8. WAY FORWARD FLOW CHART



9. CONCLUSION

India must balance national security, privacy and freedom of expression through responsible regulation, technological innovation and informed digital citizenship.

10. VALUE ADDITION

KEYWORDS

Deepfake | Misinformation | Digital Literacy | Cyber Security | Platform Accountability | I4C | CERT-In | Online Radicalisation

GS LINK

GS-3: Cyber Security, Internal Security, Emerging Technologies

Know your English

1 “A rendezvous is probably a place where you meet someone secretly.”

“Excellent. When you have a rendezvous with someone, you decide where you are going to meet the person and when.”

2 “When you have a rendezvous with someone, you decide where you are going to meet the person and when.”

In other words, the meeting is prearranged.

3 “If you bump into someone accidentally, you cannot call it a rendezvous.”

“Yes. If you bump into someone accidentally, you cannot call it a rendezvous.”

4 “The word is also used to mean a popular meeting place.”

“For example, the gym is a rendezvous for health nuts.”

5 “I don’t believe everything I read.”

But many people believe in everything they read.

6 “Many people believe in everything they read. Not ‘believe in’.”

“Really? What’s the difference between ‘believe’ and ‘believe in’?”

7 “When you ‘believe in’ something, you take it for granted that it really exists.”

For example, many people believe in ghosts.

8 “I don’t believe in angels. Can I say that?”

“That’s right. But that’s not the only meaning of ‘believe in’.”

9 “...when you believe something, you accept everything that someone says as being true or real. That’s one of the meanings. For example, like an idiot I believed everything he said.”

Good grief! Look at the time. I have a rendezvous with Sachi at 4:00 p.m. Do you think I’ll make it.”

“I believe you will.”

1. RENDEZVOUS – VOCABULARY



Meaning

- A pre-arranged meeting between people.
- A popular meeting place.

Examples

- Ramesh had a rendezvous with Sujatha at 4 p.m.
- The gym is a rendezvous for health nuts.
- Ministers had an early morning rendezvous.

Synonyms: Meeting, Appointment, Gathering, Conclave, Summit

2. RENDEZVOUS – KEY POINTS



Planned Meeting

Decide time and place in advance.



Can be Formal or Informal

Used in personal, professional or diplomatic contexts.



Also Means Popular Meeting Place

Gym, clubs, universities, parliaments, forums.



Not a Chance Meeting

If accidental, it is not a rendezvous.

3. BELIEVE vs BELIEVE IN

BELIEVE

To accept something as true.

Examples:

- I believe everything he said.
- Many people believe fake news.

BELIEVE IN

To have faith in, support or trust something.

Examples:

- I believe in democracy.
- I believe in constitutional values.
- I don’t believe in superstition.

4. IMPORTANT GRAMMAR RULE



I believe democracy.



I believe angels.



I believe honesty.



I believe in democracy.



I believe in angels.



I believe in honesty.

6. VOCABULARY BOOSTER

- **Context** – surrounding circumstances
- **Prearranged** – planned in advance
- **Accept** – to agree or regard as true
- **Trust** – confidence in someone/something
- **Democracy** – government by the people
- **Integrity** – moral uprightness
- **Accountability** – responsibility for actions

7. KEY TAKEAWAY

- ✓ Rendezvous = Pre-arranged meeting or popular meeting place.
- ✓ Believe = accept as true.
- ✓ Believe in = have faith in, support or trust.
- ✓ Correct usage improves clarity in Essays, Ethics and Interview.

The world is holding its breath with respect to the June 14 adoption of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

between Iran and the United States for a cessation of hostilities and a 60-day period of negotiation to iron out their thorny differences. The scepticism stems from at least two scores of premature claims by U.S. President Donald Trump. Moreover, this is only the beginning of a meandering journey pebbled with numerous obstacles.

Vicious bloodletting in two wars during the past year has exacerbated instinctual mutual distrust. Hence, even this vaguely worded framework is no mean feat.

Can the world now hope for a durable resolution to this multifaceted crisis, or does the MoU merely kick the can down the road? Some contextual developments create a space for cautious optimism. The respective announcements by both Tehran and Washington are factual and measured, eschewing trenchant triumphalism and demonstration. They have emphasised the complexity of negotiations; both realise that their asymmetric wars were militarily unwinnable, and a sustainable solution would require political negotiations with the recalcitrant enemy. The twin Hormuz blockades morphed into economic attrition, and Iran's threat of expanding the next war beyond the region, with the Houthis choking the Bab el-Mandeb strait again, was foreboding. Both sides were also facing growing domestic discontent, with their respective erratic conduct alienating supporters and neighbours. In front of the international community, both nations have lost their moral high ground, each appearing as irresponsible and vindictive.

A long road

The scope and complexity of the current issues are daunting. These include the question of U.S. sanctions, a release of over \$100 billion of frozen Iranian assets, regional issues such as the crisis in Lebanon and the problem of U.S. military bases, and the demand for reparations. However, Iran's nuclear enrichment and its assertion of sovereignty over the Strait of Hormuz are deal breakers. Since President



Mahesh Sachdev

A former Indian Ambassador with an interest in West Asia and oil matters

Irrespective of largely unaltered borders and an endgame that has barely commenced, the past three years of hostilities have triggered seismic geopolitical changes in West Asia and beyond

in 2018, he now insists on a "better" deal, requiring Iran to export enriched uranium. However, Iranian hardliners are steadfastly opposed to this diktat. Moreover, Iran's closure of the Hormuz chokepoint has caused the "biggest energy disruption in human history", creating havoc for the global economy. A resolution of these two contentious issues would require protracted negotiations and creativity, allowing both sides to claim victories. A \$300 billion fund to reconstruct Iran with U.S. companies, a typically bizarre Trumpian transactional diplomacy, is also reportedly on the table. Here, one must also mention the various other influences in the negotiation chamber – Israel and the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) significantly influence the thinking at the White House, while China and Russia each have an inside track in Tehran. Pakistan, the official mediator, also has its own multiple axes to grind.

Discernible undercurrents

Irrespective of largely unaltered borders and an endgame that has barely commenced, the past three years of hostilities have triggered seismic geopolitical changes in West Asia and beyond, irretrievably unhinging its longstanding strategic paradigms. While the situation is still evolving, some basic medium-to-long-term undercurrents are discernible.



Debris and destruction: People and rescue forces search through the rubble following a strike on a site in Tehran. REUTERS

First, the two Iran wars have dramatically overturned numerous basic global assumptions. It has shown the limits of American hyperpower with its penchant for military solutions, high-tech battlefield dominance, air superiority doctrine, social media-provoked mass uprising etc. Iran was able to counter this with incipient strategies; careful planning for asymmetric warfare; smart and cost-effective tactics; a resilient and coherent command structure; leveraging of geostrategic assets; resolute supply chains and defence production among others. American MAGA (Make America Great Again) hotheads and Chinese wolf-warriors may need to pull in their claws, hopefully, making the world a safer place.

Moreover, the failure of ad-hoc coercive diplomacy may bring back multilateralism. Nations are now going to fret more about choke points, preventive diplomacy, robust supply lines, and adequate strategic reserves for essential inputs. Physical security and the succession of command of the political leadership would be prioritised and ruggedised.

Second, the hobbled return to regional peace may be catastrophic for global hydrocarbon supplies as depleting strategic reserves compete with demand destruction. In the long-term, high prices and volatility

would destroy demand and hasten us towards the 'peak oil' scenario (a hypothetical point where global crude oil demand reaches its maximum rate and begins to decline). The disruptions have underscored the indispensability of higher strategic oil reserves and clean energy.

Third, there are two regional shifts which are currently underway. While U.S.-Israel relations remain strategic, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's mesmerisation of Mr. Trump has waned. The GCC states were traumatised by the U.S.-Israel coalition's "wars of choice". Apart from the collateral damage from Iranian attacks on their vital infrastructure, their exports via Hormuz also suffered. To add insult to injury, Washington neither consulted the GCC nor adequately protected them from Iranian retaliation. Moreover, the Pentagon's failure to anticipate the Iranian regime's staying power, Hormuz closure, or a plausible exit strategy has raised doubts about its war planning. This unsavoury experience has seriously undermined America's credibility as a security provider for the GCC. They are likely to reassess their geostrategic alignments as they contend with a weakened but defiant Iran. Their sub-optimal past experiences with external defence tie-ups may leave them with a Hobson's choice to shore up their defences, either individually or collectively.

A more defiant Iran

Fourth, while the Iranian state has defied existential threats, it has now convulsed and radicalised. Regionally friendless, the theocratic regime is in suspended apprehension amidst escalating foreign pressure and a brewing domestic blowback. Left to themselves, the Iranian leadership would insist on a strategic deterrence based on both nuclear latency and proxy warfare, not just deterrence. But they also realise that this maximalism may scupper the forthcoming negotiations.



- **Context:** MoU between U.S. and Iran on June 14 for ceasefire and 60-day negotiations.
- **Core Issues:** Iranian nuclear enrichment, Strait of Hormuz sovereignty.
- **Positive Signs:** Measured tone, recognition of negotiation complexity, military stalemate.
- **Key Risks:** U.S. sanctions, regional conflicts, domestic pressures.
- **Key Takeaway:** Negotiation success depends on creativity, mutual security assurances and regional cooperation.

VALUE ADDITION

- **GS Paper 2 – IR:** West Asia stability affects global energy security and India's strategic interests.
- **GS Paper 3 – IE:** Hormuz disruption impacts oil prices, supply chains and inflation.
- **GS Paper 3 – Security:** Asymmetric warfare and new deterrence paradigms challenge traditional doctrines.
- **Essay Angle:** Role of dialogue and multilateralism in resolving complex conflicts.
- **Interview Angle:** India's neutral approach and energy diplomacy in West Asia.

What does Tenth Schedule provide on party mergers?

Why has the misuse of the merger provision increased after the deletion of paragraph 3?

LETTER AND SPIRIT

Rangarajan R.

The story so far:

As many as 20 rebel Trinamool Congress MPs met the Lok Sabha Speaker and announced their decision to merge with Nationalist Congress Party of India (NCP). This has raised issues about the interpretation of Tenth Schedule with respect to merger of political parties.

What is the origin of Tenth Schedule?

The defections of legislators during 1960s and 70s from their parent parties created political instability in many States bringing 'down elected governments. This prompted to 52nd constitutional amendment anti-defection law through the Tenth Schedule in 1985. This Schedule provides

that a member of a House of Parliament or State legislature who voluntarily gives up the membership of their 'political party' or votes against the instructions of their party in a House are liable for disqualification from such House. The 'political party' is the election organisation of a party, while the 'legislature party' is all the members of a political party in a House of Parliament or State legislature.

The Tenth Schedule originally had two exemptions that would not render the members liable for disqualification viz., one-third of members of the 'legislature party' splitting to form a separate group (paragraph 3), or a merger of their 'political party' with another party that is approved by two-thirds of the members of its 'legislature party' (paragraph 4). However, considering the need to paragraph 3 was omitted in 2003.

With the deletion of paragraph 3, there have been instances of two-third

members of a legislature party 'practically' defecting and claiming to be the original political party in order to escape disqualification. This happened in the case of Shiv Sena and Nationalist Congress Party in June 2022 and July 2023, respectively.

There have also been instances where more than two-third members of a 'legislature party' in a house have merged themselves with another political party to escape disqualification. This happened in September 2019 in Rajasthan when all 6 Hanuman Samajwadi Party MLAs merged themselves with the Congress and in September 2022 (in Guj.) when 8 out of the 11 Congress MLAs merged themselves with the BJP. The Bombay High Court upheld the merger of Goa's Congress legislature party with the BJP, though an appeal is pending in the apex court. A similar move occurred in April 2024 when 7 of 10 AAP Rajya Sabha MPs merged with the BJP.

What is the present case in Bengal?

After the recent West Bengal polls, around 60 out of 80 MLAs elected from Trinamool Congress formed a separate faction led by its chief minister. Opposition in the State Assembly even after the party expelled him. Meanwhile, 20 of the 22 Lok Sabha MPs have two-thirds of the legislature party and are therefore exempted from the step-mother the provisions of the Tenth Schedule without attracting disqualification.

What may be way forward?

A plain reading of the Tenth Schedule allows only for merger of a political party with another party that is approved by two-thirds of its 'legislature party'. It does not authorise two-thirds of the legislature party in a house to merge itself with another political party to claim immunity from defection. However, in the recent instance with respect to proposed merger of Trinamool Lok Sabha MPs with NCP, as AAP with the BJP, this is what has happened. It is also subject of an interpretation whether a merger of an 'original political party' can happen only with another political party that already has members in the legislative house.

disqualification of members is vested in the Speaker or Chairman. While they are expected to perform their constitutional role impartially, the presiding officers have often favoured the ruling dispensation: The Supreme Court in K. M. Singh case in 2003, recommended that the Parliament amend the Constitution to vest these powers in an independent tribunal headed by judges.

An authoritative Supreme Court judgement in the matters of merger and setting up of an independent tribunal to decide on disqualification may require the emphatic strengthening of the Tenth Schedule. However, it may not prevent the ingenious methods adopted by political parties to circumvent the Tenth Schedule. Any such announcement may be viewed as a betrayal of the electorate by the elected representatives, a stricter measure, as recommended by the Law commission in 1999, could be to amend the Tenth Schedule and delete paragraph 4 that provides exemption from disqualification for merger of political parties. Any action by the election officers or legislature party against their political results in seeking fresh mandate from the people.

Rangarajan R. is a former IAS officer and author of 'Conscience on Polls Simplified'. He currently trains at Officers IAS Academy. Views expressed are personal.



- Tenth Schedule (1985) was introduced by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment to curb defection and political instability.
- Disqualification applies when a member voluntarily gives up party membership or votes against party whip.
- Two exemptions existed: (i) One-third split (para 3) (ii) Merger approved by two-thirds of the legislature party (para 4).
- Paragraph 3 (one-third split) was deleted in 2003 to strengthen the anti-defection law.
- Misuse after deletion: Large-scale mergers (more than two-thirds) are being done to avoid disqualification.
- Recent examples: Shiv Sena (2022), NCP (2023), Rajasthan (2019), Gujarat (2022), AAP Rajya Sabha MPs (2024).
- Only a merger approved by two-thirds of the legislature party is valid, not self-claimed mergers.
- Disqualification is decided by the Speaker/Chairman, leading to concerns of bias.
- Law Commission (1999) recommended an independent tribunal.
- Amendment suggestion: Delete paragraph 4 to stop misuse through mergers.
- Any defection should lead to fresh mandate from the people.



- ✓ **GS Paper 2 – Polity:** Important topic on anti-defection law, legislature, constitutional provisions.
- ✓ **Democratic Values:** Prevents political destabilization and protects voters' mandate.
- ✓ **Good Governance:** Need for impartial decision-making mechanism.
- ✓ **Contemporary Relevance:** Frequent political defections and mergers in India.
- ✓ **Analytical Angle:** Balance between party autonomy and legislative stability.
- ✓ **Way Forward:** Strengthen Tenth Schedule, independent tribunal, stricter accountability.
- ✓ **Ethics Angle:** Defection without public mandate betrays democratic trust.



Scarcity woes: This summer, residents in parts of New Delhi faced days without piped water supply and large families have had to make do with just one 20-litre water can for a day. ANI

Five solutions Indian cities need, to stop fighting for water week after week

Water-secure cities require a combination of clear and transparent emergency planning, systematic reduction of water losses through leak repairs, collective efforts to curb demand, strong safeguards to ensure water quality during shortages, and better management and reuse of wastewater

Manish Dubey | K.V. Santhosh Ragavan

Urban India's water emergency is no longer a future risk. It has become the normal of our summers. From high-rises anxiously tracking tanker schedules to informal settlements queuing at a single standpost, every year brings the same mix of dry taps, frayed tempers, and quiet resignation.

More borewells and laying longer pipelines are not lasting solutions. What looks like a sudden shortage is often the result of this slow erosion of local buffers. At the same time, Lakes, tanks, ponds and stormwater channels that once softened both floods and droughts have been encroached upon or converted. As a few hours of intense rain can flood streets and, a few weeks later, the same city is again queuing for tankers.

First, every city needs an honest and public emergency water plan. Residents should not have to rely on rumours to know what is happening.

Second, a concerted effort must be made to recover water that is already in the system. In systems where a large share – nearly 30% – of water is lost before it reaches users, even modest reductions in a few high-loss areas is equivalent to creating a new local source without building a new pipeline.

Third, government buildings, big campuses and commercial complexes are among the steadiest consumers of water. A quick internal audit, basic leak repairs, and simple efficiency measures over the next month can free meaningful volumes.

Finally, water security cannot be achieved without improving how we manage used-water. Measures to reduce leaks in water pipelines should also be used on sewer networks to identify and stop major sewage exfiltration and prevent contamination.

NOTES FOR UPSC CSE

- Urban water crisis is now the 'new normal' in India. Not a future risk but a recurring reality.
- Over-dependence on borewells and long pipelines is not a sustainable solution.
- Lakes, tanks, ponds and stormwater channels act as local buffers for floods and droughts. Their encroachment worsens water stress.
- Every city must have a clear, transparent and publicly communicated emergency water plan.
- Reduce Non-Revenue Water (NRW): Nearly 30% of water is lost before it reaches users. Leak repairs and system improvements can create a 'new source'.
- Public institutions should lead by example: audit, leak repairs and efficiency measures can save large volumes.
- Water quality safeguards during shortages are essential to prevent health risks.
- Wastewater management is key: Reduce leaks, identify sewage exfiltration and prevent contamination.
- Integrated approach: Supply + Demand Management + Quality + Reuse.

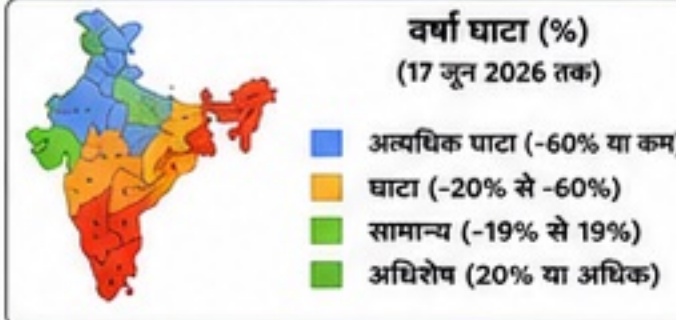
VALUE ADDITION POINTS

- **GS Paper 1 – Urban Issues:** Water stress in cities affects health, livelihoods, and urban planning.
- **GS Paper 2 – Governance:** Importance of transparent communication and accountable service delivery.
- **GS Paper 2 – Environment:** Protecting lakes, tanks and wetlands is nature-based solution for urban resilience.
- **GS Paper 3 – Infrastructure:** Reducing NRW and improving water infrastructure increases efficiency and sustainability.
- **GS Paper 3 – Disaster Management:** Water security planning should be part of urban disaster preparedness.
- **Essay Angle:** Water security is central to sustainable urban development and human security.
- **Ethics Angle:** Inter-generational equity – using water responsibly today for future generations.
- **Way Forward:** City-level water budgeting, recharge zones protection, reuse incentives, citizen participation and data-driven planning.

9 महत्वपूर्ण विषय

1 सुपर एल नीनो और भारत का मानसून संकट

- देशव्यापी वर्षा घाटा 35% तक पहुंचा।
- केंद्रीय भारत में वर्षा घाटा 61%।
- IMD ने सुपर एल नीनो की चेतावनी दी।
- खतरा: खरीफ फसल, खाद्य महंगाई, जल सुरक्षा।



2 युद्ध से समझौते की ओर: एक गहराई से विभाजित क्षेत्र

- अमेरिका-ईरान के बीच समझौते की दिशा में कदम।
- होर्मुज जलडमरूमध्य और गल्फ ऑफ ओमान खुलेगा।
- स्थानीय युद्ध से वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा पर असर।
- भारत के लिए स्थिरता, व्यापार और तेल सुरक्षा महत्वपूर्ण।



3 दुनिया में विश्वास की कमी: PM मोदी का G7 में संदेश

- वैश्विक विश्वास पुनर्निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर बल।
- ग्लोबल साउथ सहायता नहीं, साझेदारी चाहता है।
- विकास वित्त में सुधार की मांग।
- बहुपक्षीय संस्थाओं में भारत की रचनात्मक भूमिका।



4 वन बचाना है तो गरीबी से लड़ना होगा

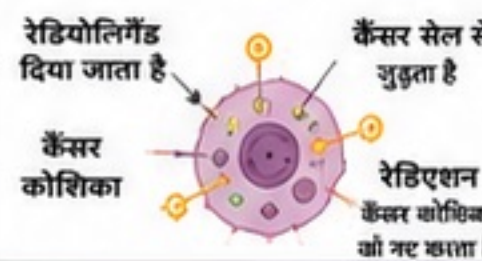
- वन संरक्षण और आजीविका एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हैं।
- समुदाय आधारित संरक्षण से बेहतर परिणाम।
- वन अधिकार कानून (FRA) का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन जरूरी।
- गरीबी उन्मूलन ही स्थायी पर्यावरण समाधान की कुंजी।



5 प्राइमड टू ट्रीट: भारत की पहली स्वीकृत रेडियोलिंगेंड कैंसर थेरेपी

- नोवार्टिस ने प्लुविदटो (ल्युटेथियम-177 PSMA) लॉन्च किया।
- उन्नत प्रोस्टेट कैंसर के लिए लक्षित उपचार।
- रेडियोलिंगेंड कैंसर कोशिकाओं से जुड़कर रेडिएशन देता है।
- भारत में सटीक कैंसर चिकित्सा की दिशा में बड़ा कदम।

रेडियोलिंगेंड थेरेपी कैसे काम करती है?



6 दसवीं अनुसूची में पार्टी विलय पर क्या प्रावधान है?

- दलबदल विरोधी कानून (दसवीं अनुसूची) में विलय को छूट।
- कम से कम 2/3 सदस्य विलय के पक्ष में होने चाहिए।
- निर्णय का अधिकार: विधानमंडल अध्यक्ष/अध्यक्ष का।
- दुरुपयोग की आशंका; न्यायिक समीक्षा संभव।



7 ट्रम्प के H-1B शुल्क नियम को क्यों खारिज किया गया?

- \$100,000 H-1B वीजा शुल्क नियम न्यायालय में रद्द।
- प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया अधिनियम (APA) का उल्लंघन पाया।
- भारतीय IT पेशेवरों पर बड़ा असर टला।
- कानूनी प्रक्रिया और पारदर्शिता पर महत्वपूर्ण फैसला।



8 पांच समाधान: भारतीय शहरों को हर हफ्ते पानी की जंग रोकनी होगी

- जलापूर्ति बढ़ाना, अपव्यय कम करना।
- अपशिष्ट जल का पुनः उपयोग।
- वर्षा जल संचयन और भूजल रिचार्ज।
- मांग प्रबंधन, मूल्य निर्धारण और कुशल शहरी योजना।
- एकीकृत जल स्रोत प्रबंधन (Integrated Urban Water Planning)।



9 GRAPES-3 कॉस्मिक रे ट्रैकर, ऊटी

- भारत का उन्नत स्युऑन टेलीस्कोप।
- ऊटी, तमिलनाडु में स्थापित।
- कॉस्मिक किरणों और अंतरिक्ष मौसम का अध्ययन करता है।
- भौतिकी और खगोल विज्ञान के लिए महत्वपूर्ण शोध केंद्र।



त्वरित समाचार (10)

1 भारतीय वायुसेना ऑस्ट्रेलिया में बहुराष्ट्रीय अथ्यास "पिच ब्लैक" में भाग लेगी।



2 एक नए अध्ययन में पाया गया कि बड़े पैमाने पर प्रवाल भित्तियाँ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का मुकाबला कर सकती हैं।



3 भारत ने G7 आउटरीच सत्र में वैश्विक कैंसर रोडमैप पर हस्ताक्षर किए।



4 भारत ने बुंदीबुग्यो (युगांडा) इबोला प्रकोप पर समन्वित वैश्विक प्रतिक्रिया का समर्थन किया।



5 अमरावती को सिंगापुर में वर्ल्ड सिटीज समिट में भविष्य के लिए तैयार वैश्विक शहर के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया।



6 केरल राज्य ने मौसमी और क्षेत्रीय पैटर्न के आधार पर रोग-प्रकोप कैलेंडर तैयार किया।



7 MSC एल्सा-3 जहाज दुर्घटना मामले में केरल HC ने पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन की जानकारी मांगी।



8 सरकार ने औषधीय कफ सिरप की ओवर-द-काउंटर बिक्री पर रोक लगाई; अब पर्ची अनिवार्य।



9 PM मोदी और कनाडा के PM मार्क कार्नी की मुलाकात; व्यापार, ऊर्जा और भारत-कनाडा FTA पर चर्चा।



10 NEET पुनः परीक्षा अवधि में सरकार ने परीक्षा धोखाधड़ी और पेपर लीक रोकने के लिए टेलीग्राम ऐप अस्थायी रूप से ब्लॉक किया।



प्रिलिम्स पावर फैक्ट्स (12)

- होर्मुज जलडमरूमध्य से वैश्विक तेल व्यापार का ~20% होता है।
- गल्फ ऑफ ओमान पर्सियन गल्फ को अरब सागर से जोड़ता है।
- एल नीनो प्रशांत महासागर के केंद्रीय व पूर्वी भाग के गर्म होने से होता है।
- मैड्रिन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन (MJO) मानसून प्रगति को प्रभावित करता है।
- GRAPES-3 ऊटी, तमिलनाडु में स्थित है।
- म्यूऑन कॉस्मिक किरणों के वायुमंडल में प्रवेश से बनते हैं।
- निपाह वायरस एक जूनोविक रोग है।
- कैल्शियम कार्बाइड (MSC Elsa-3) खतरनाक माल है।
- बुंदीबुग्यो इबोला वायरस का एक स्ट्रेन है।
- कनाडा विश्व के प्रमुख यूरेनियम निर्यातकों में है।
- G7 आउटरीच में भारत, ब्राजील, मित्र, कन्या और दक्षिण कोरिया शामिल थे।
- टेलीग्राम के भारत में 150 मिलियन से अधिक उपयोगकर्ता हैं (रिपोर्ट के अनुसार)।

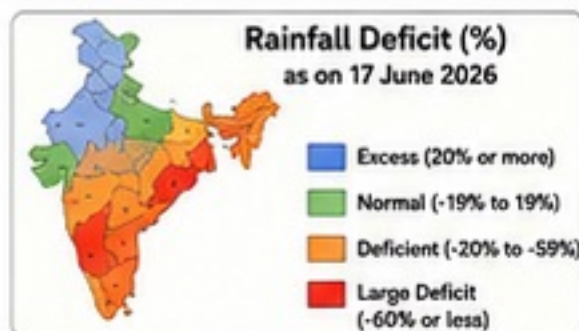
वोकैबुलरी कॉर्नर (5)

- डिटरेंस (Deterrence)** – हमले को रोकने के लिए क्षमता या धमकी का उपयोग।
- रेजीलिेंस (Resilience)** – झटकों या कठिन परिस्थितियों से उबरने की क्षमता।
- सर्विलेंस (Surveillance)** – निगरानी करने की सतत प्रक्रिया।
- मल्टीलेटसलिज्म (Multilateralism)** – कई देशों के बीच सहयोग का सिद्धांत।
- मिटि्यूशन (Mitigation)** – हानिकारक प्रभावों को कम करने के उपाय।

9 IMPORTANT TOPICS

1 Super El Niño and India's Monsoon Crisis

- Nationwide rainfall deficit at 35%.
- Central India worst hit (61% deficit).
- IMD warns of emerging Super El Niño.
- Threats to kharif crops, water security & food inflation.



2 Moving From War To Deal In A Deeply Divided Region

- U.S.–Iran understanding to end hostilities.
- Reopening of Strait of Hormuz and Gulf of Oman.
- Diplomacy over conflict: key global message.
- Implications for energy markets and India.



3 World Suffers From A Shortage Of Trust: PM At G7

- PM Modi: Need to rebuild trust and strengthen partnerships.
- Global South seeks collaboration, not charity.
- Calls for reform of global financial institutions.
- India's voice for inclusive global governance.



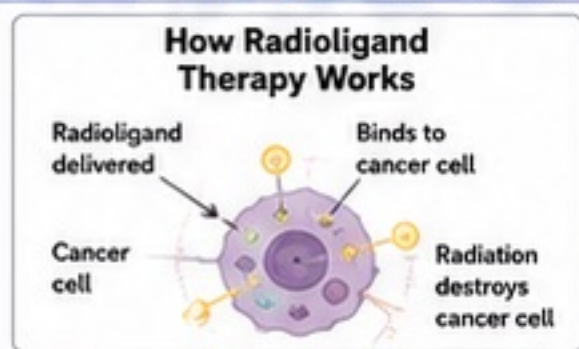
4 Not Binary: India Can Save Its Forests By Winning The War On Poverty

- Forest conservation and poverty are interlinked.
- Livelihood security crucial for sustainable conservation.
- Strengthen rights-based approach (FRA).
- Community participation is the key.



5 Primed To Treat: India's First Approved Radioligand Cancer Therapy

- Novartis launches Pluvicto (Lutetium-177 PSMA).
- Targets advanced prostate cancer.
- Radioligand binds to cancer cells and delivers radiation precisely.
- Boost to precision oncology in India.



6 What Does Tenth Schedule Provide On Party Mergers?

- Anti-defection law under Tenth Schedule.
- Merger exception: 2/3rd of members of a party join another party.
- Decision by Speaker/Chairman is final.
- Prevents political instability and floor-crossing.



7 Why Was Trump's H-1B Fee Rule Struck Down?

- U.S. court blocked \$100,000 H-1B visa fee rule.
- Found likely violation of Administrative Procedure Act.
- Major relief for Indian IT professionals.
- Ensures legal process before policy changes.



8 Five Solutions Indian Cities Need To Stop Fighting For Water

- Reduce losses in supply & distribution.
- Reuse treated wastewater.
- Rainwater harvesting & aquifer recharge.
- Demand management & efficient pricing.
- Integrated urban water resource planning.



9 GRAPES-3 Cosmic Ray Tracker At Ooty

- India's advanced muon telescope.
- Located at Ooty, Tamil Nadu.
- Studies cosmic rays, space weather & fundamental physics.
- Part of astroparticle physics research.



QUICK NEWS

1 Air Force to participate in Exercise Pitch Black in Australia; enhances interoperability with friendly nations.



2 Vast coral reefs may resist climate change, finds a new study; offers hope for marine ecosystem conservation.



3 India signs on to a global roadmap to fight cancer at the G7 outreach session.



4 India supports coordinated response to Bundibugyo Ebola outbreak.



5 Amaravati showcased as a future-ready global city at World Cities Summit in Singapore.



6 Kerala develops disease-outbreak calendar based on seasonal and regional patterns.



7 Kerala HC seeks details of environmental impact assessment in MSC Elsa-3 ship sinking case.



8 Government bans over-the-counter sale of medicinal cough syrups; prescription now mandatory.



9 PM Modi meets Canada's PM Mark Carney; discussions on trade, energy and India-Canada FTA.



10 Govt. temporarily blocks Telegram during NEET re-examination period to curb exam fraud and paper leaks.



PRELIMS POWER FACTS

- 1 Strait of Hormuz carries ~20% of global oil trade.
- 2 Gulf of Oman connects Persian Gulf to Arabian Sea.
- 3 El Niño is warming of central & eastern Pacific Ocean.
- 4 Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) influences monsoon progression.
- 5 GRAPES-3 is located at Ooty, Tamil Nadu.
- 6 Muons are generated when cosmic rays hit the atmosphere.
- 7 Nipah is a zoonotic disease.
- 8 Calcium carbide (carried in MSC Elsa-3) is hazardous cargo.
- 9 Bundibugyo is a strain of Ebola virus.
- 10 Canada is among the world's largest uranium exporters.
- 11 G7 outreach included India, Brazil, Egypt, Kenya & South Korea.
- 12 Telegram has over 150 million users in India (according to reports cited).

VOCABULARY CORNER

- 1 **Deterrence** – Preventing an attack or undesirable action through threat of penalty.
- 2 **Resilience** – Capacity to recover quickly from difficulties or shocks.
- 3 **Radioligand** – Molecule that binds to target cells and delivers radiation.
- 4 **Interoperability** – Ability of different systems to work together effectively.
- 5 **Contingency** – A plan to deal with possible future events.