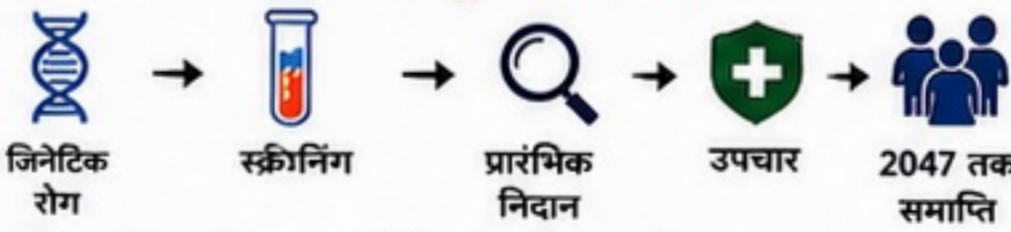


1

सिकल सेल एनीमिया  
उन्मूलन मिशन

- सिकल सेल रोग एक आनुवंशिक रक्त विकार है।
- जनजातीय समुदायों में अधिक प्रचलित।
- राष्ट्रीय मिशन 2023 में शुरू किया गया।
- लक्ष्य: 2047 तक इसे सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य समस्या के रूप में समाप्त करना।
- फोकस: स्क्रीनिंग, परामर्श, जागरूकता और उपचार।
- समावेशी स्वास्थ्य सेवा को बढ़ावा।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** 19 जून - अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिकल सेल विवस जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन से जुड़ा

**कीवर्ड्स:** जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य | आनुवंशिक रोग | निवारक स्वास्थ्य सेवा

2

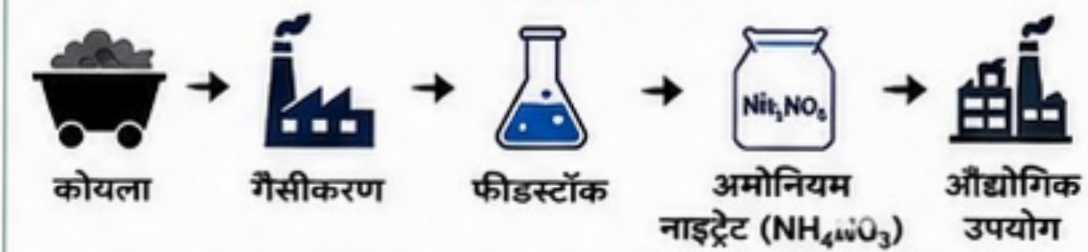
भारत जलवायु प्रेक्षण नेटवर्क  
(BCON)

- आईआईटीएम ने एआरआईएस के साथ एमओयू किया।
- दीर्घकालिक जलवायु प्रेक्षण नेटवर्क।
- हिमालयी क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान।
- ग्लेशियर निगरानी में सहायक।
- बेहतर मौसम पूर्वानुमान में मदद।
- जलवायु अनुकूलन क्षमता को मजबूत करता है।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** एआरआईएस - नैनीताल (उत्तराखंड)  
आईआईटीएम - पुणे (महाराष्ट्र)

**कीवर्ड्स:** जलवायु परिवर्तन | हिमालय | मौसम विज्ञान

3

कोयला से अमोनियम नाइट्रेट  
परियोजना

- भारत की पहली वाणिज्यिक कोल-टू-अमोनियम नाइट्रेट परियोजना।
- ओडिशा में स्थापित होगी।
- आयात प्रतिस्थापन को बढ़ावा।
- कोयला गैसीकरण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को प्रोत्साहन।
- रसायन विनिर्माण को सशक्त बनाती है।
- आत्मनिर्भर भारत को समर्थन।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** अमोनियम नाइट्रेट का उपयोग खनन, बुनियादी ढांचा और उर्वरक उद्योग में।

**कीवर्ड्स:** कर्जा सुरक्षा | कोयला गैसीकरण | औद्योगिक नीति

4

एपीडा द्वारा लीची का इटली  
को निर्यात

- उत्तराखंड की लीची का इटली को पहला निर्यात।
- एपीडा (APEDA) द्वारा सुगम।
- बागवानी निर्यात को बढ़ावा।
- बाजार विविधीकरण में सहायक।
- उच्च मूल्य वाली कृषि को प्रोत्साहन।
- कृषि निर्यात नीति को समर्थन।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** एपीडा वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन।

**कीवर्ड्स:** कृषि निर्यात | बागवानी | बाजार पहुँच

5

## स्वदेशी नौसेना प्लेटफॉर्म



- तीन स्वदेशी नौसैनिक प्लेटफॉर्म का कमीशनिंग होगा।
- मरीन गैस टरबाइन जनरेटर के लिए अनुबंध हस्ताक्षरित।
- रक्षा विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा।
- आजात निर्भरता कम होती है।
- समुद्री सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करता है।
- रक्षा निर्यात की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाता है।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** आत्मनिर्भर भारत से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ।

**कीवर्ड्स:** रक्षा स्वदेशीकरण | ब्लू वाटर नेवी | समुद्री सुरक्षा

6

## टीबी मुक्त भारत अभियान



- भारत का लक्ष्य 2025 तक टीबी उन्मूलन।
- सक्रिय केस खोज रणनीति अपनाई गई।
- समुदाय की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहन।
- डिजिटल निगरानी प्रणाली का उपयोग।
- पोषण सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
- संवेदनशील जनसंख्या पर विशेष ध्यान।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** भारत का लक्ष्य वैश्विक SDG समयसीमा से पहले।

**कीवर्ड्स:** सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य | टयूबरकुलोसिस | SDG 3

7

अखिल भारतीय फिंगरप्रिंट  
सम्मेलन

- 26वां अखिल भारतीय फिंगरप्रिंट सम्मेलन आयोजित।
- आधुनिक पुलिसिंग को समर्थन।
- फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान को सुदृढ़ बनाता है।
- आपराधिक जांच में सहायता।
- पहचान प्रणाली को बेहतर बनाता है।
- डिजिटल पुलिसिंग पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को समर्थन।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** NAFIS महत्वपूर्ण बायोमेट्रिक डेटाबेस है।

**कीवर्ड्स:** आंतरिक सुरक्षा | फॉरेंसिक | बायोमेट्रिक्स

8

## डिजिटल छात्रवृत्ति सुधार



- छात्रवृत्ति वितरण को सरल किया गया।
- डिजिटल सुधार शुरू किए गए।
- बहिष्करण त्रुटियाँ कम होती हैं।
- पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि होती है।
- DBT पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाता है।
- शैक्षिक पहुँच को बेहतर बनाता है।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** कल्याणकारी शासन सुधारों को समर्थन।

**कीवर्ड्स:** सामाजिक न्याय | DBT | डिजिटल शासन

9

## नक्सल-मुक्त भारत



- नक्सलवाद पर PIB पूरभूमि जारी।
- वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में कमी पर जोर।
- सुरक्षा और विकास का संयोजन।
- प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना विस्तार।
- वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा।
- शासन पहुँच कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** SAMADHAN रणनीति परिचालन ढांचा बनी हुई है।

**कीवर्ड्स:** आंतरिक सुरक्षा | LWE | शासन

## अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति समाचार

- PM विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना के तहत प्रोत्साहन वितरित।
- भारत-उज्बेकिस्तान अंतर-सरकारी आयोग बैठक आयोजित।
- मुंबई में राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह विस्तार को मंजूरी।
- झारखंड में ऑपरेशन दृष्टि आई-केयर पहल संपन्न।
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस की तैयारियाँ तेज।

- झारखंड में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी की समीक्षा।
- पेंशन सुधारों के 12 वर्ष पूर्ण हुए।
- NHAI ने मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो टोलिंग सिस्टम शुरू किया।
- STATATHON डेटा नवाचार प्रतियोगिता संपन्न।
- UPSC ने तालकटोरा एननेक्स ऑफिस भवन का उदाटन किया।

## त्वरित तथ्य (PRELIMS FACT BOX)

- ARIES - नैनीताल (उत्तराखंड)
- IITM - पुणे (महाराष्ट्र)
- APEDA - वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
- NAFIS - राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित फिंगरप्रिंट पहचान प्रणाली
- SCD - आनुवंशिक रक्त विकार
- TB उन्मूलन लक्ष्य (भारत) - 2025
- SAMADHAN - LWE रणनीति
- अमोनियम नाइट्रेट - महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक रसायन

### 1 SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA ELIMINATION MISSION

Genetic Disorder → Screening → Early Diagnosis → Treatment → Elimination by 2047

- Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) is a hereditary blood disorder.
- High prevalence among tribal communities.
- National Mission launched in 2023.
- Target: Eliminate SCD as public health problem by 2047.
- Focus on screening, counselling and awareness.
- Supports inclusive healthcare.

**Value Addition:** International Sickle Cell Day – 19 June Linked to Tribal Health Mission

**Keywords:** Tribal Health | Genetic Disorders | Preventive Healthcare

### 2 BHARAT CLIMATE OBSERVATION NETWORK (BCON)

Climate Monitoring → Data Collection → Modelling → Forecasting → Resilience

- IITM signed MoU with ARIES.
- Long-term climate observation network.
- Focus on Himalayan region.
- Supports glacier monitoring.
- Improves weather prediction.
- Strengthens climate adaptation.

**Value Addition:** ARIES located in Nainital. IITM located in Pune.

**Keywords:** Climate Change | Himalayas | Meteorology

### 3 COAL-TO-AMMONIUM NITRATE PROJECT

Coal → Gasification → Feedstock → Ammonium Nitrate → Industrial Use

- India's first commercial-scale project.
- Located in Odisha.
- Supports import substitution.
- Promotes coal gasification ecosystem.
- Strengthens chemical manufacturing.
- Supports Atmanirbhar Bharat.

**Value Addition:** Ammonium nitrate used in mining and infrastructure.

**Keywords:** Energy Security | Coal Gasification | Industrial Policy

### 4 APEDA & LITCHI EXPORT TO ITALY

Farm Produce → Processing → Export → EU Market → Farmer Income

- First export of Uttarakhand litchi to Italy.
- Facilitated by APEDA.
- Enhances horticulture exports.
- Expands market diversification.
- Promotes high-value agriculture.
- Supports agri-export policy.

**Value Addition:** APEDA under Ministry of Commerce.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Exports | Horticulture | Market Access

### 5 INDIGENOUS NAVAL PLATFORMS

Design → Manufacturing → Indigenisation → Naval Capability → Strategic Autonomy

- Three indigenous naval platforms to be commissioned.
- Contract signed for marine gas turbine generators.
- Supports defence manufacturing.
- Reduces import dependence.
- Strengthens maritime security.
- Boosts defence exports potential.

**Value Addition:** Linked with Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

**Keywords:** Defence Indigenisation | Blue Water Navy | Maritime Security

### 6 TB MUKT BHARAT ABHIYAN

Detection → Treatment → Nutrition Support → Monitoring → TB Elimination

- India aims to eliminate TB by 2025.
- Active case finding strategy.
- Community participation encouraged.
- Digital monitoring systems used.
- Nutritional support provided.
- Focus on vulnerable populations.

**Value Addition:** India's target precedes SDG timeline.

**Keywords:** Public Health | Tuberculosis | SDG 3

### 7 ALL INDIA FINGERPRINT CONFERENCE

Biometrics → Forensics → Investigation → Conviction Support

- 26th All India Fingerprint Conference held.
- Supports modern policing.
- Strengthens forensic science.
- Enhances criminal investigations.
- Improves identification systems.
- Supports digital policing ecosystem.

**Value Addition:** NAFIS is key biometric database.

**Keywords:** Internal Security | Forensics | Biometrics

### 8 DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP REFORMS

Digitisation → Transparency → Direct Access → Inclusion → Social Justice

- Scholarship delivery simplified.
- Digital reforms introduced.
- Reduces exclusion errors.
- Improves transparency.
- Strengthens DBT ecosystem.
- Enhances educational access.

**Value Addition:** Supports welfare governance reforms.

**Keywords:** Social Justice | DBT | Digital Governance

### 9 NAXAL-FREE INDIA

Security + Development + Governance + Connectivity

↓

**LWE Reduction**

↓

**Naxal-Free India**

- Dedicated PIB backgrounder released.
- Focus on Left Wing Extremism reduction.
- Combines security and development.
- Infrastructure expansion in affected areas.
- Financial inclusion measures.
- Governance outreach programmes.

**Value Addition:** SAMADHAN strategy remains operational framework.

**Keywords:** Internal Security | LWE | Governance

### OTHER IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS

PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana incentives disbursed.	Operation DRISHTI eye-care initiative concluded in Jharkhand.	12 Years of pension reforms highlighted.	STATATHON data innovation competition concluded.
India-Uzbekistan Intergovernmental Commission meeting held.	International Day of Yoga preparations intensified.	Railway Station Master empowerment initiative launched.	UPSC inaugurated Talkatora Annexe Office Building.
National Test House expansion approved in Mumbai.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban reviewed in Jharkhand.	NHAI launched Multi-Lane Free Flow Tolling System.	

### PRELIMS FACT BOX

- ARIES – Nainital
- IITM – Pune
- APEDA – Ministry of Commerce
- NAFIS – National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
- SCD – Genetic blood disorder
- TB Elimination Target – 2025
- SAMADHAN – LWE strategy
- Ammonium Nitrate – Industrial chemical

18 जून 2026

# आंध्र प्रदेश



तिरुमला वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर



विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट

### 1. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- राजधानी : अमरावती
  - सबसे बड़ा शहर : विशाखापत्तनम
  - गठन : 1 नवंबर 1956 (2014 में तेलंगाना का गठन)
  - राजभाषा : तेलुगु
  - राज्य पशु : काला हिरण (ब्लैकबक)
  - राज्य पक्षी : रोज-रिंन्ड पैराकीट
  - राज्य पुष्प : चमेली
  - राज्य वृक्ष : नीम
  - क्षेत्रफल : 1,62,968 वर्ग किमी
  - जनसंख्या (2011) : 4.93 करोड़
  - साक्षरता दर : 67.7%
- ★ भारत की दूसरी सबसे लंबी तटरेखा (~975 किमी)



### दक्षिण भारत का उदयमान राज्य



ओडिशा

#### भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

- तटीय मैदान
- पूर्वी घाट
- रायलसीमा पठार

बंगाल की खाड़ी

#### प्रमुख नदियाँ

- गोदावरी
- कृष्णा
- पेन्नार
- वंशधारा
- नागावली

### 2. इतिहास एवं धरोहर

- ★ प्राचीन काल: सातवाहन (आंध्र का प्राचीन नाम)
- ★ मध्यकालीन: पूर्वी चालुक्य, काकतीय, विजयनगर साम्राज्य
- ★ आधुनिक काल: ब्रिटिश शासन के अधीन
- ★ स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में योगदान: अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू, टांगेतुडी प्रकाशम पंतुलु
- ★ अमरावती कला: बौद्ध स्तूप और मूर्तिकला के लिए प्रसिद्ध
- ★ युनेस्को धरोहर स्थल:
  - समूह स्मारक - हम्पी (विजयनगर धरोहर)
  - बौद्ध स्थल - अमरावती (संभावित विश्व धरोहर सूची में)



अमरावती स्तूप



नागरजुनकोंडा

### 3. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख क्षेत्र: कृषि, मत्स्य पालन, आईटी, फार्मा, वस्त्र, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स
- प्रमुख बंदरगाह: विशाखापत्तनम, कृष्णापट्टनम, काकीनाडा, गंगावरम
- प्रमुख हवाई अड्डे: विशाखापत्तनम, विजयवाड़ा, तिरुपति
- आईटी हब: विशाखापत्तनम (IT सिटी), विजयवाड़ा
- मुख्य तथ्य: मत्स्य पालन और झींगा पालन में अग्रणी राज्य



कृष्णापट्टनम पोर्ट



आईटी हब, विशाखापत्तनम

### 4. कृषि एवं उद्यानिकी

- प्रमुख फसलें: धान, मक्का, दालें, कपास, तंबाकू, मूंगफली, मिर्च, गन्ना
- बागवानी: आम, केला, नींबू, संतरा, अंगूर, पपीता
- पशुपालन: गाय, भैंस, भेड़, बकरी, कुकुकुट पालन
- मत्स्य पालन: झींगा उत्पादन में अब्बल, समुद्री और अंतर्देशीय मत्स्य पालन प्रमुख
- GI उत्पाद: मंगलगिरी हैंडलूम, उप्पाडा साड़ी, एतिपकाका खिलौने
- विशेष उत्पाद: मिर्च, झींगा, कॉफी, बासमती चावल



धान की खेती



गुंदूर मिर्च



झींगा पालन

### 5. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- शास्त्रीय नृत्य: कुचिपुडी (भारत के 8 शास्त्रीय नृत्यों में से एक)
- लोक नृत्य: लम्बाडी, वीरनाट्टयम, बुराकथा
- कला रूप: कलमकारी, कोंडापल्ली खिलौने, एतिकोंपाका खिलौने
- भाषा: तेलुगु (पूर्व की इतालवी)
- हस्तशिल्प: मंगलगिरी वस्त्र, उप्पाडा साड़ियाँ, कलमकारी पेंटिंग
- भोजन: अंध्र भोजन (तीखा), पचाड़ी, पुलिहोरा, गोंगुरा



कुचिपुडी नृत्य



कलमकारी कला

### 6. प्रमुख त्योहार

- उगादी - तेलुगु नव वर्ष
- संक्रांति - फसल का पर्व
- तिरुपति ब्रह्मोत्सवम
- विनायका चविथी
- दशहरा
- बतकम्मा - तेलंगाना और आंध्र के कुछ क्षेत्रों में



संक्रांति उत्सव

### 7. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान: श्री वेंकटेश्वर, पापिकोंडा
- वन्यजीव अभयारण्य: कोरिंगा, नेल्लापट्टूर
- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व: श्री वेंकटेश्वर, नागार्जुन सागर-श्रीशैलम
- रामसर स्थल: पुलिकट झील
- प्रमुख प्रजातियाँ: टाइगर, ब्लैकबक, एशियाई हाथी, ऑलिव रिडले कछुआ



श्री वेंकटेश्वर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान



ब्लैकबक



ऑलिव रिडले कछुआ

टाइगर

### 8. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर स्थल

- तिरुमला वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर, तिरुपति
- अमरावती स्तूप
- नागरजुनकोंडा - बौद्ध स्थल
- अराकू वैली - हिल स्टेशन
- लेपाक्षी मंदिर - स्थापत्य कला
- बोरा गुफाएँ
- रुथिकोंडा बीच, विशाखापत्तनम



लेपाक्षी मंदिर



अराकू वैली



बोरा गुफाएँ

### 9. UPSC के लिए मूल्य संवर्धन

- प्रिलिम्स तथ्य: दूसरी सबसे लंबी तटरेखा, कुचिपुडी नृत्य, पोलावरम परियोजना, पुलिकट झील, मंगलगिरी साड़ी (GI)
- मेन्स विंडु: जल प्रबंधन, ब्लू इकॉनमी, समुद्री विकास, बौद्ध धरोहर, कृषि विविधता
- करेंट अफेयर्स: पोलावरम परियोजना, अमरावती राजधानी विकास, मत्स्य पालन निर्यात, तटीय सुरक्षा
- रणनीतिक महत्व: बंगाल की खाड़ी से जुड़ाव, मैरिटाइम स्टेट, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया का गेटवे

### 10. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 एक पंक्ति के तथ्य

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
राजधानी अमरावती	सबसे बड़ा शहर विशाखापत्तनम	प्रमुख नदियाँ गोदावरी, कृष्णा	राज्य पशु ब्लैकबक	राज्य पक्षी रोज-रिंन्ड पैराकीट	राज्य पुष्प चमेली	शास्त्रीय नृत्य कुचिपुडी	प्रसिद्ध मंदिर तिरुमला वेंकटेश्वर	बौद्ध स्थल अमरावती स्तूप	राष्ट्रीय उद्यान पापिकोंडा	रामसर स्थल पुलिकट झील	परियोजना पोलावरम परियोजना	प्रमुख पोर्ट विशाखापत्तनम	मुख्य फसल धान	GI उत्पाद अराकू कॉफी

18<sup>th</sup> June 2026

# ANDHRA PRADESH

UPSC CSE | Geography • History • Economy • Culture • Environment



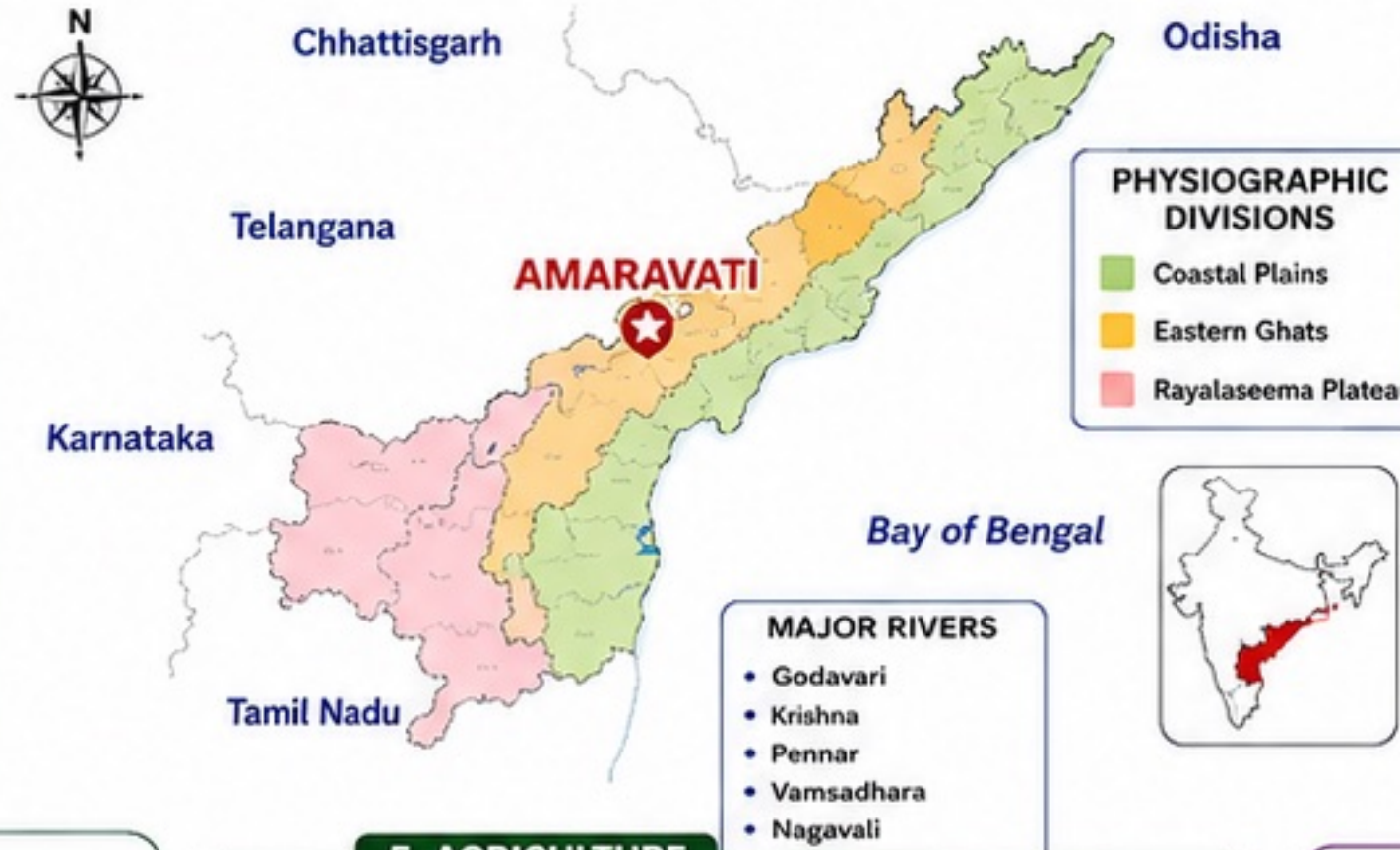
Tirumala Venkateswara Temple



Visakhapatnam Port

## 1. QUICK FACTS

- Capital : Amaravati
- Largest City : Visakhapatnam
- Formation : 1 November 1956 (Bifurcation in 2014)
- Official Language: Telugu
- State Animal : Blackbuck
- State Bird : Rose-ringed Parakeet
- State Flower : Jasmine
- State Tree : Neem
- Area : 1,62,968 sq. km
- Population (2011) : 4.93 Crore
- Literacy Rate : 67.7%
- ★ 2nd longest coastline in India (~975 km)



## 3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- ★ Ancient Mentions in Aitareya Brahmana, Mahabharata & Puranas
- ★ Important Dynasties: Satavahanas, Eastern Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Vijayanagara Empire
- ★ Amaravati School of Art – Famous for Buddhist sculptures & stupas
- ★ Freedom Struggle: Active participation in Indian freedom movement
- ★ UNESCO Heritage Sites:
  - Group of Monuments at Hampi (Vijayanagara legacy)



Amaravati Stupa



Nagarjunakonda

## 4. ECONOMY

- Key Sectors: Agriculture, Fisheries, IT, Pharma, Textiles, Electronics
- Major Ports: Visakhapatnam, Krishnapatnam, Gangavaram, Kakinada
- Major Airports: Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupati
- IT Hubs: Visakhapatnam (IT City), TCS, Tech Mahindra
- Key Fact: Among top maritime states; strong aquaculture & seafood exports



Krishnapatnam Port



IT Hub, Visakhapatnam

## 5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops: Rice, Maize, Pulses, Cotton, Tobacco, Chilli, Sugarcane, Millets
- Horticulture: Mango, Banana, Citrus fruits, Grapes, Papaya
- Livestock: Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goatery, Poultry
- Fisheries: Leading producer of Shrimp; Major aquaculture hub
- GI Tags: Araku Coffee, Mangalagiri Handloom, Uppada Sarees, Etikoppaka Toys, Kakinada Kaja
- Special Products: Chilies, Prawns, Basmati Rice, Mangoes



Rice Fields



Guntur Chillies



Aquaculture (Prawns)

## 6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Classical Dance: Kuchipudi (one of the 8 classical dances of India)
- Folk Dances: Lambadi, Veeranatyam, Tippiarti
- Art Forms: Kalamkari (Srikalahasti), Kondapalli Toys, Etikoppaka Toys
- Language: Telugu (Italian of the East)
- Handicrafts: Mangalagiri weaves, Uppada Sarees
- Cuisine: Spicy Andhra food, Pickles, Gongura, Pulihora



Kuchipudi Dance



Kalamkari Art

## 7. FESTIVALS

- Ugadi – Telugu New Year
- Sankranti – Harvest Festival
- Tirupati Brahmotsavam – Famous temple festival
- Vinayaka Chavithi
- Dasara
- Bathukamma (celebrated in some regions)



Sankranti Celebrations

## 8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks: Sri Venkateswara, Papikonda
- Wildlife Sanctuaries: Coringa, Kolleru
- Ramsar Site: Kolleru Lake, Pulicat Lake
- Biosphere Reserve: Sri Venkateswara Biosphere Reserve
- Important Species: Blackbuck, Indian Elephant, Sloth Bear, Tiger, Olive Ridley Turtle



Blackbuck



Bengal Tiger



Painted Stork (Kolleru Lake)



Olive Ridley Turtle

## 9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Tirumala Venkateswara Temple, Tirupati
- Araku Valley – Hill Station
- Amaravati Stupa
- Nagarjunakonda – Buddhist site
- Lepakshi Temple – Architectural marvel
- Borra Caves – Natural wonder
- Kailasagiri, Rushikonda Beach – Visakhapatnam



Araku Valley



Lepakshi Temple



Borra Caves

## 10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Facts: 2<sup>nd</sup> longest coastline, Kuchipudi, Polavaram Project, Pulicat Lake, Araku Coffee (GI)
- Mains Points: Water management (Polavaram), Blue Economy, Coastal Development, Buddhist Heritage, Port-led Economic Growth
- Current Affairs: Polavaram Project, Amaravati Capital Development, Aqua Exports, Green Hydrogen Policy, Sagarmala Project
- Strategic Importance: Maritime State, Bay of Bengal connectivity, Gateway to South-East Asia

## 11. RAPID REVISION (15 ONE-LINERS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Capital Amaravati	Largest City Visakhapatnam	Major Rivers Godavari, Krishna	State Animal Blackbuck	State Bird Rose-ringed Parakeet	State Flower Jasmine	Classical Dance Kuchipudi	Famous Temple Tirumala Tirupati	Buddhist Sites Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda	National Park Papikonda	Wetland Pulicat Lake	Project Polavaram Project	Major Port Visakhapatnam Port	Major Crop Rice	GI Product Araku Coffee

**QUESTION 1**

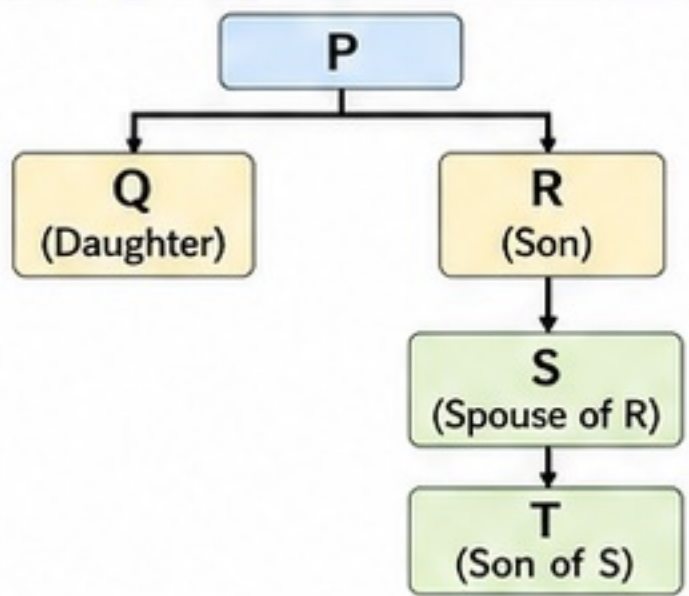
**P** has a son and a daughter. **S** is the mother of **T**. **S** is **R**'s spouse. **Q** and **R** are children of **P**. Then how is **Q** related to **S**?

- (a) Q is a sister of S
- (b) Q is a daughter of S
- (c) Q is the mother of S
- (d) Q is a sister of the husband of S

**1. IDEA / APPROACH**

Identify relationships step-by-step. Family Tree Method is the fastest CSAT approach.

**3. FAMILY TREE**



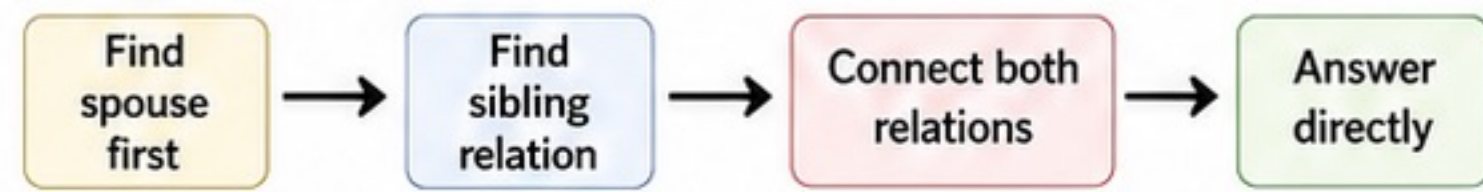
**2. KEY OBSERVATION**

Q and R are children of P  
 ↓  
 Q and R are siblings  
 ↓  
 S is spouse of R  
 ↓  
 R = Husband of S  
 ↓  
 Q = Sister of R  
 ↓  
**Q = Sister of S's husband**

**4. ELIMINATION TABLE**

Option	Check	Result
(a) Sister of S	No relation given	✗
(b) Daughter of S	Impossible	✗
(c) Mother of S	Impossible	✗
(d) Sister of husband of S	Matches	✓

**5. CSAT SHORTCUT**



**ANSWER : (d)**

**Q is a sister of the husband of S.**

**QUESTION 2**

**How many three-digit numbers can be expressed as an integral power of 2?**

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

**1. IDEA / APPROACH**

Find powers of 2 that lie between 100 and 999.

**2. FORMULA BOX**

Power of 2 =  $2^n$   
 Need:  $100 \leq 2^n \leq 999$

**3. STEP-BY-STEP CALCULATION**

Power (n)	Value ( $2^n$ )
$2^6$	64
$2^7$	128
$2^8$	256
$2^9$	512
$2^{10}$	1024

**4. KEY OBSERVATION**

- 64 → Not three-digit ✗
- 128 → Three-digit ✓
- 256 → Three-digit ✓
- 512 → Three-digit ✓
- 1024 → Four-digit ✗

**5. SHORTCUT METHOD**

Smallest 3-digit number = 100  
 Largest 3-digit number = 999  
 Nearest powers of 2 in this range:  
 $2^7 = 128$     $2^8 = 256$     $2^9 = 512$   
 Only three values satisfy the condition.

**6. COUNT TABLE**

128
256
512
<b>Total = 3</b>

**7. CSAT TRICK**



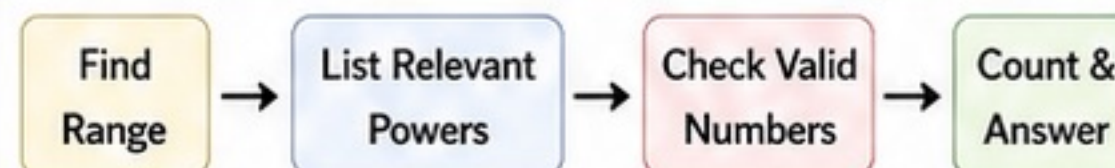
**ANSWER : (c)**

**3**

**CSAT TAKEAWAY – FAMILY RELATION**



**CSAT TAKEAWAY – NUMBER SYSTEM**



**FINAL ANSWERS**

- Q1 → (d)**
- Q2 → (c)**

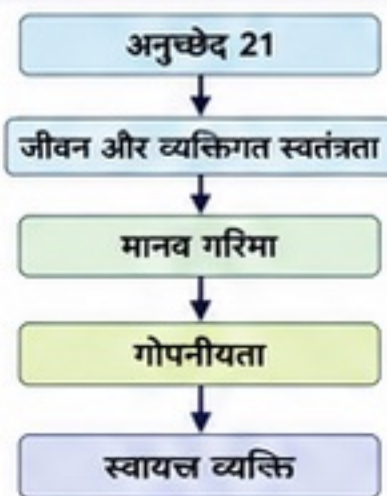
Q. "गोपनीयता का अधिकार जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अभिन्न हिस्सा है और यह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत अंतर्निहित रूप से संरक्षित है।" Discuss.

### 1. प्रस्तावना (INTRODUCTION)

- गोपनीयता का अधिकार = व्यक्तिगत जानकारी, चयन और शारीरिक अखंडता पर नियंत्रण का अधिकार।
- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा इसे मौलिक अधिकार माना गया।
- यह अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अभिन्न हिस्सा है।



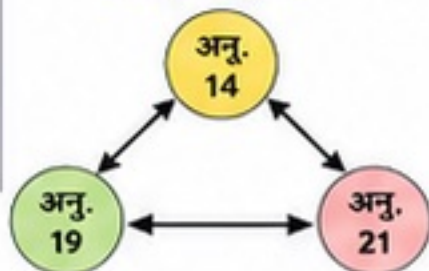
### 2. अवधारणा एवं संवैधानिक आधार



#### अन्य संवैधानिक संबंध

- अनुच्छेद 14 → समानता
- अनुच्छेद 19 → स्वतंत्रता
- अनुच्छेद 21 → स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा

#### स्वर्ण त्रिकोण



### 3. ऐतिहासिक निर्णय (LANDMARK JUDGMENT)

न्यायमूर्ति के.एस. पुट्टस्वामी बनाम भारत संघ (2017)

9-न्यायाधीश संवैधानिक पीठ

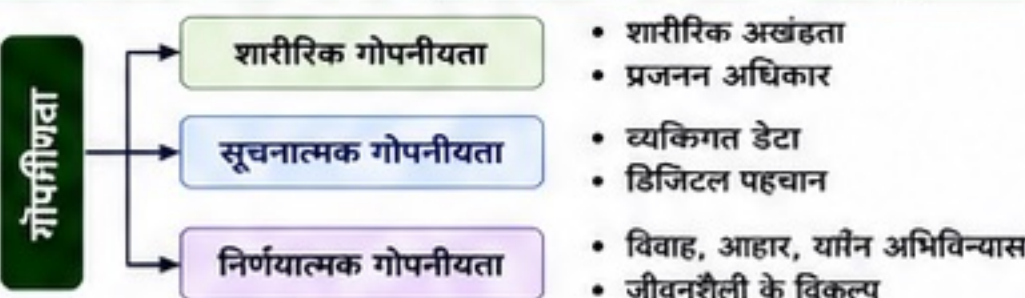
निर्णय के मुख्य बिंदु:

- ✓ गोपनीयता मौलिक अधिकार है
- ✓ यह जीवन और स्वतंत्रता का अभिन्न हिस्सा है
- ✓ यह प्राकृतिक और अविच्छेद्य अधिकार है
- ✓ यह व्यक्ति की गरिमा की रक्षा करता है
- ✓ यह राज्य के मनमाने हस्तक्षेप के विरुद्ध लागू है

#### समयरेखा (TIMELINE)

- 1954 एम.पी. शर्मा मामला
- 1962 खड़क सिंह मामला
- 2017 पुट्टस्वामी निर्णय
- 2023 DPDP अधिनियम

### 4. गोपनीयता के आयाम (DIMENSIONS OF PRIVACY)



### 5. गोपनीयता क्यों आवश्यक है?



#### मुख्य कार्य

- व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा
- राज्य के अत्यधिक हस्तक्षेप पर रोक
- मुक्त अभिव्यक्ति को प्रोत्साहन
- लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाना
- डिजिटल विश्वास को बढ़ाना



### 6. वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य (CURRENT RELEVANCE)



मजबूत गोपनीयता सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता

### 1. विश्लेषण (ANALYSIS)

- यह अधिकार व्यक्ति की गरिमा, स्वायत्तता और निर्णय की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करता है।
- यह लोकतंत्र में राज्य की शक्ति पर उचित सीमाएँ स्थापित करता है।
- डिजिटल युग में डेटा-आधारित शासन के कारण इसका प्रासंगिकता बढ़ी है।
- यह सहभागिता, अभिव्यक्ति और विचार-विमर्श का प्रोत्साहित करता है।

### 2. चुनौतियाँ (CHALLENGES)

- जन निगरानी (Mass Surveillance)**
  - संचार अवरोध
  - चेहरे की पहचान तकनीक
- डेटा उल्लंघन (Data Breaches)**
  - वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी
  - पहचान की चोरी
- AI प्रोफाइलिंग (AI Profiling)**
  - व्यवहार ट्रेकिंग
  - एल्गोरिदमिक पक्षपात
- डेटा जागरूकता की कमी**
  - डिजिटल साक्षरता का अभाव
- सुरक्षा बनाम स्वतंत्रता का संतुलन**
  - राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की चिंताएँ

### 3. निहितार्थ (IMPLICATIONS)

- गोपनीयता के उल्लंघन से गरिमा और स्वायत्तता का हनन।
- मुक्त अभिव्यक्ति और संघ की स्वतंत्रता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव।
- डेटा चोरी और वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी से आर्थिक नुकसान।
- लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं और कानून के शासन के लिए खतरा।
- डिजिटल शासन पर नागरिकों का विश्वास कमजोर होना।

### 4. केस स्टडी (CASE STUDIES)

#### आधार निर्णय (2018)

- आधार को शर्तों के साथ वैध माना।
- न्यूनतम डेटा संग्रह और सीमित उपयोग पर जोर।
- अनुपातिकता परीक्षण को स्थापित किया।



#### पेगासस विवाद (Pegasus Controversy)

- निगरानी और निजता पर गंभीर प्रश्न।
- पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता पर बल।



### 5. सरकारी पहल (GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES)

#### डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023



#### मुख्य उद्देश्य

- ✓ सहमति-आधारित ढांचा
- ✓ डेटा संरक्षण दायित्व
- ✓ उपयोगकर्ता अधिकार
- ✓ उल्लंघन पर दंड

#### अन्य पहल

CERT-In

साइबर सुरक्षित भारत

डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम

### 6. अंतरराष्ट्रीय उदाहरण (INTERNATIONAL EXAMPLES)

- यूरोपीय संघ – GDPR**
- मजबूत सहमति ढांचा
  - डेटा न्यूनतमकरण
  - 'राइट टू बी फॉरगॉटन'
  - उल्लंघन पर कड़े दंड

- यूनाइटेड किंगडम – डेटा प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट**
- व्यक्तिगत डेटा प्रोसेसिंग का विनियमन
  - स्वतंत्र पर्यवेक्षण प्राधिकरण
  - जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता

### 7. रिपोर्ट / समितियाँ (REPORTS / COMMITTEES)

#### न्यायमूर्ति बी.एन. श्रीकृष्ण समिति रिपोर्ट (2018)

- गोपनीयता को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता।
- व्यापक डेटा संरक्षण कानून की सिफारिश।
- वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं पर आधारित गोपनीयता ढांचा प्रस्तावित।

#### गोपनीयता ढांचा (Privacy Framework)



### 8. मूल्य संवर्द्धन (VALUE ADDITION)

कीवर्ड	सूचनात्मक गोपनीयता, डेटा सार्वभूमिकता, निगरानी राज्य, डिजिटल अधिकार, सहमति ढांचा, साइबर सुरक्षा
महत्वपूर्ण अनुच्छेद	अनुच्छेद 14, अनुच्छेद 19, अनुच्छेद 21
महत्वपूर्ण मामले	एम.पी. शर्मा, खड़क सिंह, पुट्टस्वामी, आधार निर्णय
रिपोर्ट	न्यायमूर्ति बी.एन. श्रीकृष्ण समिति रिपोर्ट
उदाहरण	आधार, पेगासस, GDPR, UK डेटा प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट
मुख्य अवधारणाएँ	शारीरिक स्वायत्तता, निर्णयात्मक स्वतंत्रता, डेटा संरक्षण, एल्गोरिदमिक जवाबदेही

### 9. आगे की राह (WAY FORWARD)



### निष्कर्ष (CONCLUSION)

- गोपनीयता का अधिकार गरिमा, स्वतंत्रता और स्वायत्तता का संवैधानिक आधार है।
- डिजिटल युग में डेटा सुरक्षा और निजता संरक्षण लोकतांत्रिक समाज के लिए अविचार्य है।
- संतुलित दृष्टिकोण और मजबूत कानूनी ढांचा ही व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित कर सकता है।
- गोपनीयता की रक्षा = मानव गरिमा + लोकतंत्र की मजबूती + सतत विकास।



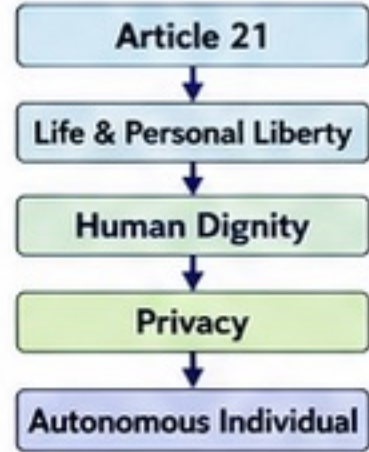
## Q. "Right to Privacy is intrinsic to life and personal liberty and is inherently protected under Article 21 of the Constitution." Discuss.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

- Privacy = Right to control personal information, choices and bodily integrity.
- Recognised as Fundamental Right by Supreme Court.
- Derived from Article 21: Right to Life & Personal Liberty.

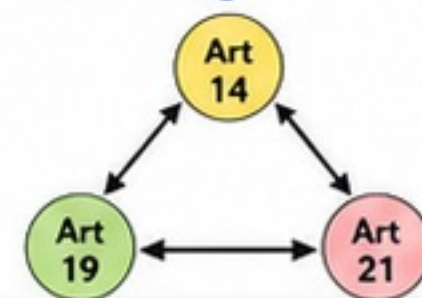


### 2. CONCEPT & CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS



- Other Constitutional Links**
- Article 14 → Equality
  - Article 19 → Freedom
  - Article 21 → Liberty & Dignity

#### Golden Triangle



### 3. LANDMARK JUDGMENT

**Justice K.S. Puttaswamy Case (2017)**  
9-Judge Constitution Bench

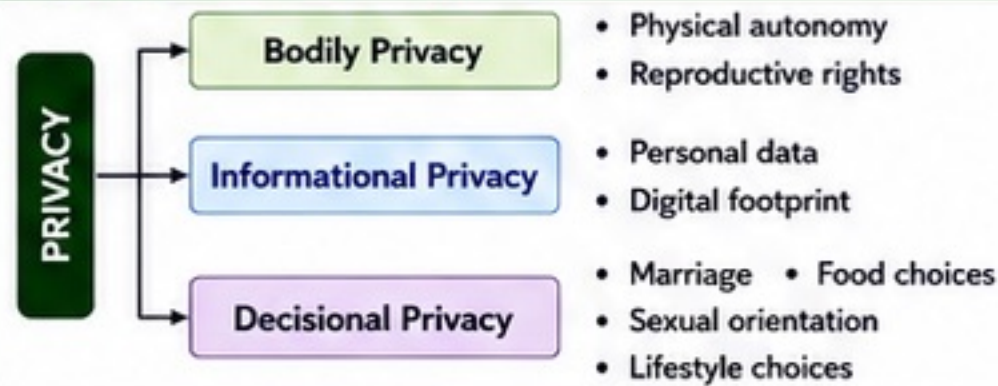
#### Held:

- ✓ Privacy is a Fundamental Right
- ✓ Intrinsic to Life and Liberty
- ✓ Natural & Inalienable Right
- ✓ Protects dignity of individual
- ✓ Applies against arbitrary State action

#### TIMELINE

- 1954 M.P. Sharma Case
- 1962 Kharak Singh Case
- 2017 Puttaswamy Judgment
- 2023 DPDP Act

### 4. DIMENSIONS OF PRIVACY



### 5. WHY PRIVACY IS ESSENTIAL



#### Key Functions

- Protects personal liberty
- Limits excessive State intrusion
- Encourages free expression
- Strengthens democracy
- Enables digital trust



### 6. CURRENT RELEVANCE



**Need for Strong Privacy Safeguards**

### 1. ANALYSIS

- Privacy is the constitutional core of dignity and liberty.
- Essential for individual autonomy and decisional freedom.
- Protects against arbitrary State power in a democracy.
- Enables participation in private and public spheres.
- Integral to digital age due to data-driven governance.

### 2. CHALLENGES

- Mass Surveillance**
  - Interception
  - Facial recognition
- Data Breaches**
  - Financial fraud
  - Identity theft
- AI Profiling**
  - Behavioural tracking
  - Algorithmic bias
- Weak Data Awareness**
  - Poor digital literacy
- Balancing Security & Liberty**
  - National security concerns

### 3. IMPLICATIONS

- Violation of privacy → Erosion of dignity & autonomy.
- Chilling effect on free speech and association.
- Economic loss due to data theft and cyber fraud.
- Threatens democratic freedoms and rule of law.
- Undermines trust in digital governance.

### 4. CASE STUDIES

**Aadhaar Judgment (2018)**

- Upheld Aadhaar with safeguards.
- Emphasised proportionality test.
- Limited data collection & purpose limitation.



**Pegasus Controversy**

- Raised concerns regarding surveillance.
- Highlighted need for transparency, accountability and legal oversight.



### 5. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

#### Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023



#### Objectives

- ✓ Consent-based framework
- ✓ Data protection obligations
- ✓ User rights (access, correction, erasure)
- ✓ Penalties for violations

#### Other Measures

CERT-In

Cyber Surakshit Bharat

Digital India Programme

### 6. INTERNATIONAL EXAMPLES



#### European Union – GDPR

- Strong consent framework
- Data minimisation
- Right to be forgotten
- Strict penalties for violations



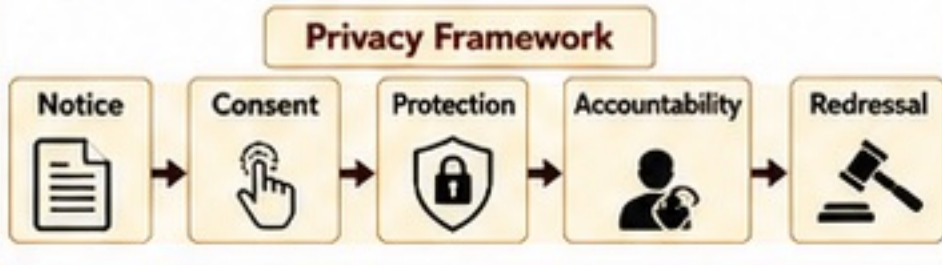
#### United Kingdom – Data Protection Act

- Regulates personal data processing
- Independent supervisory authority
- Accountability & transparency

### 7. REPORTS / COMMITTEES

#### Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee Report (2018)

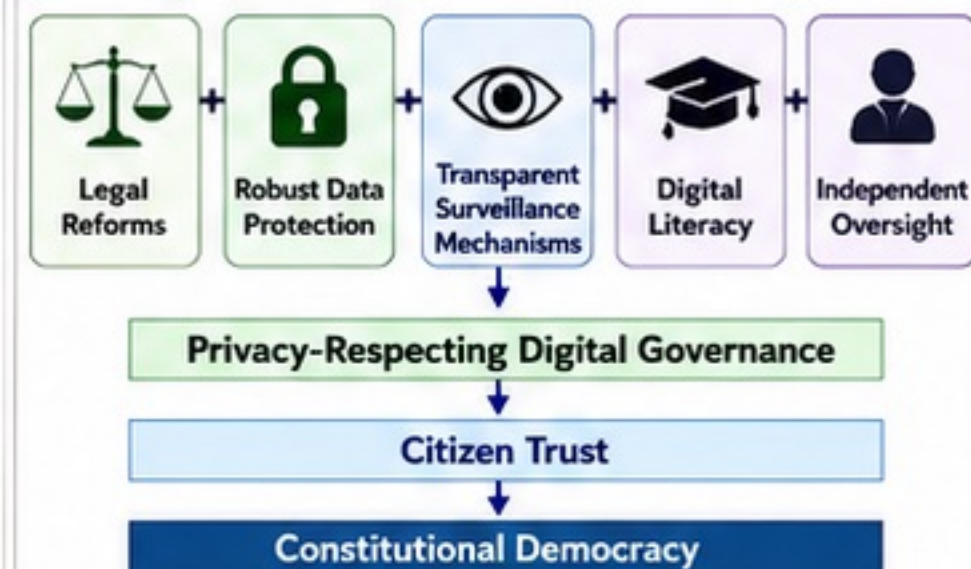
- Recognised privacy as a fundamental right.
- Recommended comprehensive data protection law.
- Proposed Privacy Framework based on global best practices.



### 8. VALUE ADDITION

<b>Keywords</b>	Informational Privacy, Data Sovereignty, Surveillance State, Digital Rights, Consent Architecture, Cyber Security
<b>Important Articles</b>	Article 14, Article 19, Article 21
<b>Important Cases</b>	M.P. Sharma, Kharak Singh, Puttaswamy, Aadhaar Case
<b>Reports</b>	Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee Report
<b>Examples</b>	Aadhaar, Pegasus, GDPR, UK Data Protection Act
<b>Concepts</b>	Bodily Autonomy, Decisional Freedom, Data Protection, Algorithmic Accountability

### 9. WAY FORWARD



### CONCLUSION

- The Right to Privacy is intrinsic to life and personal liberty and is inherently protected under Article 21.
- It is indispensable for preserving dignity, autonomy and freedom in a democratic society.
- With rapid digitalisation, strong legal, institutional and technological safeguards are essential.
- A privacy-respecting framework ensures trust, empowers citizens and strengthens constitutional democracy.

#### INDIA MAP



- Digital Governance
- Data Protection
- Citizen Rights
- Secure Digital India

#### WORLD MAP



Global Trend: Data Protection & Privacy as Fundamental Right



TEXT AND CONTEXT

# Know Your English

Lydia Davis

The English language does not belong to just one region, race, or class — it belongs to everyone who uses it. From crowded classrooms in India to busy workplaces around the world, English helps people connect, share ideas, and create new opportunities. Yet, many still hesitate to use it, worrying about making mistakes. But the truth is simple: every mistake is a step towards learning.

Today, English serves as a bridge in education, science, technology, business, and international relations. It is not just a language; it is a tool that opens doors to knowledge, innovation, and global collaboration.

More importantly, English thrives because it adapts, evolves, and welcomes influences from other languages and cultures. Indian English, with its unique flavour, is now recognized worldwide. This proves that confidence and practice matter more than perfection.

So, don't be afraid to speak, write, and express yourself in English. Own the language, shape it in your voice, and use it to build a better future for yourself and the world.

## HIGHLIGHTED KEY IDEAS

➔ "English does not belong to just one region, race, or class — it belongs to everyone"

- English is a global language, not the property of native speakers.
- Promotes linguistic equality and inclusivity.

➔ "English serves as a bridge in education, science, technology, business, and international relations"

- Enables access to global knowledge and opportunities.
- Essential for India's growth in a connected world.

➔ "Every mistake is a step towards learning"

- Encourages confidence and communication.
- Growth mindset in language learning.

➔ "English adapts, evolves, and welcomes influences from other languages and cultures"

- Indian English is a recognised global variety.
- Reflects cultural integration and creativity.

➔ "Confidence and practice matter more than perfection"

- Overcoming hesitation is key.
- Consistent practice builds fluency.

➔ "Own the language, shape it in your voice and use it to build a better future"

- Encourages active participation.
- English as a tool for self-development and nation-building.

## UPSC NOTES

### GS PAPER 2



- Social Justice
- Education
- Human Rights
- Cultural Diversity
- Globalisation

### RELEVANCE



- Language as a tool of empowerment
- Inclusivity & equality
- Soft power & diplomacy
- Knowledge economy

## KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR MAINS



- English is a democratic language.
- It reduces barriers, builds bridges.
- Mistakes are natural in learning.
- Indian English is a global asset.
- Confidence + Practice = Fluency.

## VALUE ADDITION

### INDIAN ENGLISH IN THE WORLD



Indian English is one of the most widely understood varieties.

### ECONOMIC IMPACT



English proficiency improves employability and innovation.

### CULTURAL IMPACT



It embraces plurality and enriches global communication.

## EXAM PERSPECTIVE

### PRELIMS



- English as a link language in India
- Indian English
- Soft Power

### MAINS



- Role of language in nation-building
- Globalisation & cultural integration

## VOCABULARY



- Inclusive** → Including all without exclusion
- Empowerment** → Giving power or confidence
- Hesitation** → Uncertainty or reluctance
- Adapt** → Adjust to new conditions
- Fluency** → Ability to speak or write smoothly
- Collaborate** → Work jointly for a common goal

# Beyond 'depression' and 'anxiety': how young Adivasis describe distress

Mental health systems frequently assume that emotional suffering will present itself in clinically recognisable forms. But in many Adivasi communities, distress may be communicated through stories, metaphors, or withdrawal from social life. When professionals fail to understand these expressions, the communities begin to appear 'silent'

Sachin Barbde  
Christianeze Ratna Kiruba

**D**umbi, a tall, muscular teenager, walks silently outside his village, which consists of about 70 houses, mostly of the Adivasi Ho community, in Jharkhand. He lost his father when he was in Class 5. Now 16, and as an elder brother to three siblings, he has to both study and provide economic support to the family.

For Dumbi, football and earlier been a major source of joy. Friends regularly invited him to matches in nearby villages. But over time, he stopped playing almost entirely. The burden of caring for the family at the age of 15 made him sullen and withdrawn, and also led to his habit of drinking locally-brewed liquor, as a coping mechanism.

Mental health is gaining ground in our everyday conversations, thanks to increased awareness, battles to beat stigma and a growing number of people with lived experience who are talking about it. The people at the forefront of primarily conversations and from privileged socio-centric groups. Young people from Adivasi communities remain missing from most of these conversations.

India has the largest population of indigenous communities in the world. And yet, information about the mental health of these communities is scarce.

Globally, mental health problems affect nearly one in seven adolescents aged 10-19 years, with anxiety, depression, and behavioural disorders among the most common conditions. India has one of the world's largest adolescent populations, but mental health support for young people remains deeply inadequate. The estimated that 7% of adolescents aged 13-17 years, experienced mental health problems, though most are unlikely to receive any formal care.

## Deep inequities

Evidence from rural and Adivasi communities in mental health research remains remarkably limited despite from communities constituting around 9% of India's population. What makes this lacuna even more concerning is that Adivasi communities continue to face deep social, economic, environmental, and health inequities, with the most affected being young people.

The available research suggests that the burden may be substantial and widely neglected. A survey among Adivasi adolescents in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Meghalaya reported a 16% prevalence of mental disorders, more than double the national estimate for adolescents.



The 2015-16 National Mental Health Survey estimated that 7% of adolescents aged 13-17 years, experience mental health problems. PHOTO: SETUWORKS

rural Adivasi blocks of Jharkhand found that 12% experienced symptoms of emotional or behavioural distress.

These numbers, however, reveal only part of the story.

## Poverty and mental health

For many young Adivasi people, family responsibilities begin at an early age. Financial insecurity is the norm rather than the exception. The most basic of needs including clothing and school costs are difficult to meet, a reality that Adivasi children understand from a very young age. But this premature awareness frequently comes at the cost of adolescent itself, quietly compressing what should be a carefree period with constant worry, restraint, and emotional burdens they are inadequately prepared for. When this is compounded by the loss of one or both parents, it often places adolescents under intense emotional and psychological stress.

What appears in these children externally as "maturity" is often chronic anxiety and emotional exhaustion. These experiences rarely enter formal mental health statistics and go unrecognised by the system, but they shape the emotional worlds of Adivasi adolescents every day.

Migration intensifies this burden. Seasonal migration has long existed among Adivasi communities as a response to chronic poverty and land insecurity. What often remains invisible are the emotional costs of this transition: loneliness, uncertainty, grief, interrupted

ties, and a growing sense of disconnection from both village and city life.

Yet distress is not always expressed in ways recognised by formal mental health systems.

In recent work with Adivasi adolescents in rural Jharkhand, researchers found that young people, caregivers, teachers, and community health workers often described distress through local idioms, bodily complaints, silence, irritability, social withdrawal, or changes in behaviour rather than psychiatric labels such as "depression" or "anxiety".

This has important implications.

## Expression of distress

Mental health systems frequently assume that emotional suffering will present itself in clinically recognisable forms. But in many Adivasi communities, distress may be communicated through stories, metaphors, behaviour, or withdrawal from social life. When professionals fail to understand the expressions, communities themselves begin to appear 'silent'.

The problem, therefore, is not merely that Adivasi youth do not seek help. It is also that systems often do not know how to hear them.

There is another quiet transformation taking place in villages: the erosion of intergenerational spaces. Ajay, a young community facilitator in one village from Jharkhand, reflected recently that earlier, evenings were spent sitting with elders, listening to stories and experiences. "That has disappeared," he said. "Now

most young people spend time outside villages on their smartphones."

This reflects the weakening of informal spaces where emotions, identity, memory, and belonging were once shared collectively.

## What is needed

India's response to mental health among Adivasi youth cannot be limited to expanding psychiatric services into rural areas, though accessible care remains essential. A more meaningful response requires strengthening community spaces, reducing social and economic precarity, listening to local languages of distress, and creating systems where they can speak without fear or shame.

Mental health among Adivasi youth is not only a medical concern. It is also a question of dignity, justice, cultural continuity, and whether young people are allowed to imagine a future beyond survival.

Until India learns to pay heed to these quiet forms of suffering, many a youth like Dumbi will continue walking silently at the margins of our collective attention.

*With inputs from Yadav Leyangi, Pankaj Pan, Savitri Banra and Kamala Pan.*

*(Dr. Sachin Barbde is a public health physician working with Adivasi communities in Jharkhand on community-led mental health initiatives. sachin.eklu@gmail.com; Dr. Christianeze Ratna Kiruba is an internal medicine physician and a freelance health journalist based in Guwahati, Assam. christianezdemis@gmail.com)*

## UPSC NOTES

### GS PAPER 2

- Vulnerable Sections
- Health & Education
- Social Justice
- Governance & Welfare Schemes

### KEY POINTS

- Adivasi youth express distress through local idioms, stories, and social withdrawal.
- Conventional labels like 'depression' or 'anxiety' do not always capture their experiences.
- Poverty, family responsibilities, migration, and social change intensify mental stress.
- Stigma, lack of awareness and weak systems lead to invisibility of their mental health.

### RELATED CONCEPTS

- Social Determinants of Health
- Cultural Competence
- Community-based Healthcare
- Human Development Index
- Intersectionality

### GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)
- District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)
- Tele MANAS
- POSHAN Abhiyaan
- Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

### EXAM PERSPECTIVE

**Prelims:** Consider questions on tribal population, NFHS data, NMHP, mental health initiatives.

**Mains:** Write on the importance of culturally sensitive healthcare and inclusion of tribal communities in policy design.

# Children with vitiligo deserve freedom from stigma and the burden of misinformation

Sabaresh Pandiyan

When a child walks into a classroom, their biggest worry should not be whispers, stares or insensitive jokes about their skin. Yet, for thousands of children living with vitiligo - a chronic condition where patches of skin tend to lose pigment - this is a reality.

Vitiligo is a medically harmless, non-contagious condition.

Misunderstandings and stigma about it, however, persist. While children may have completely normal health even with the condition, what is often overlooked, is the impact it has on their mental well-being.

### Self-esteem dents

Childhood is a period of development, where self-esteem is developed, confidence is built and a social identity is created.

Children suffering from vitiligo tend to be very conscious of their appearance at an early age.

Unlike adults, children may not fully understand the condition themselves, and therefore are less equipped to navigate the curiosity it invokes, or dispel misconceptions and the social scrutiny that comes with it.



The true burden of vitiligo is rarely found in the skin itself: it is found in the silent stigma that children face. GETTY IMAGES

Many children tend to feel 'different' from their friends and peers. Sometimes this can lead to non-participation in school events and a preference for clothing that covers their entire body, even in the hot weather, to avoid drawing attention and unwanted questions.

Bullying and name-calling is one of the significant concerns faced by children with vitiligo, followed by exclusion from peer groups, and repeated questioning or comments, even they are harmless. This takes a psychological toll and the result

could be that the child withdraws socially.

This heightened awareness about their appearance may lead to chronic stress as well as anxiety, causing the child to experience loneliness, mood changes, and to exhibit symptoms of depression. Adolescents are significantly more vulnerable as during their teenage years, they are more susceptible to concerns of appearances, belonging and acceptance.

**What needs to change**  
Widespread awareness in the

community is what matters most when it comes to vitiligo, since the greatest challenge faced by children with the condition is misinformation.

The condition is often assumed to be caused by poor hygiene or believed to be contagious: neither fact is true.

Simple initiatives inside the classroom can make a difference, as when children understand that vitiligo is an autoimmune disease and poses no health risk to others, the stigma and fear related to it will reduce substantially.

Teachers and parents play an important role here in identifying signs of emotional distress, declining academic performances or reluctance to attend school. It is very important to provide children with emotional support and to demonstrate that vitiligo must not define a person's ability, future or worth.

The true burden of vitiligo is rarely found in the skin itself: it is found in the silent stigma that children face. Our collective goal must be that no child feels different, or less worthy, due to the skin they live in.

(Dr. Sabaresh Pandiyan is a consultant in psychiatry at Rela Hospital, Chennai. drsabaresh@relainstitute.com)

## UPSC NOTES

### GS PAPER 2

- Health & Education
- Vulnerable Sections
- Social Justice
- Human Rights
- Governance & Welfare

### KEY POINTS

- Vitiligo is a non-contagious, autoimmune condition.
- Misinformation leads to stigma, discrimination and mental stress.
- Children face bullying, exclusion and low self-esteem.
- Emotional support from family, teachers and peers is crucial.
- Awareness and education reduce fear, stigma and misinformation.

### STATIC LINK

- Article 21: Right to Life with Dignity
- Article 14: Equality Before Law
- Article 15: Prohibition of Discrimination
- National Health Policy, 2017
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

### RELATED CONCEPTS

- Stigma and Social Exclusion
- Mental Health and Well-being
- Inclusive Education
- Health Literacy
- Human Dignity and Equality

### EXAM PERSPECTIVE

**Prelims:** Vitiligo (autoimmune, non-contagious), Article 21, NHM, RPwD Act.  
**Mains:** Write about the impact of social stigma on mental health of children and steps required to create an inclusive and supportive society.

## WAY FORWARD



### AWARENESS

Run sustained awareness campaigns in schools and communities to bust myths.



### SCHOOL SENSITISATION

Train teachers to handle bias, bullying and support children emotionally.



### EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

Provide counselling and psychological support to children and families.



### INCLUSION

Promote inclusive school environment and peer acceptance.



### POLICY ACTION

Integrate mental health and anti-stigma modules in education and health policies.

# Is India producing more graduates than what the economy can absorb?

## PARLEY

India is witnessing an unprecedented expansion in higher education. Over the past decade, thousands of new colleges and universities have been established, producing millions of graduates every year. Yet unemployment of the educated remains a growing concern. Nearly one in three graduates are unemployed. Is India producing more graduates than what the economy can absorb? Rajan Wadhwa and O.R.S. Rao discuss the question in a conversation moderated by M. Kalyanaraman. Edited excerpts:

**Is India producing more graduates than the economy can absorb?**

**O.R.S. Rao:** The numbers point to a widening gap between the growth in graduates and the growth in jobs. In engineering alone, the number of graduates has risen sharply over the past few years while job creation has not kept pace. Earlier, the IT services sector was the principal employer of engineering graduates. Today, hiring by IT services firms has slowed considerably, even though sectors such as banking and financial services, manufacturing, defence and space technologies have expanded their recruitment. The challenge is that these new opportunities have not grown fast enough to absorb the increasing number of graduates entering the labour market.

A second issue is the nature of investment. Much of the recent investment in sectors such as semiconductors, advanced manufacturing and technology has been capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive. As a result, large investments do not necessarily translate into proportionate job creation.

**Has AI made the problem worse?**

**ORSR:** We are in the middle of a major technological transition. AI is changing the nature of work much faster than how educational institutions can adapt. Companies now want graduates who can work with AI systems, validate AI-generated outputs, understand responsible and ethical AI use, and solve complex problems using technology. Four years ago, when many of today's graduates entered college, these skills were not widely discussed. Universities cannot redesign programmes overnight, and students cannot acquire entirely new competencies instantly.

As a result, many graduates are entering a labour market that demands skills different from those they were trained for.

**Is employability more important than just job creation?**



**Keeping up:** Candidates who came for a mega job fair at the Government Engineering College in Thrissur in 2025. NAJEEB K.K.

**job creation?**

**Rajan Wadhwa:** There is certainly a growing concern about employability, particularly among engineering graduates. The problem is often a mismatch between what is taught and what the industry requires. Students may graduate with strong academic credentials but have limited exposure to laboratories, manufacturing environments, teamwork and real-world problem-solving. When they enter the industry, employers frequently find that they need substantial additional training in order to contribute effectively. Companies run their own training programmes to bridge this gap. This was far less common a few decades ago.

**Has manufacturing failed to create enough opportunities?**

**RW:** Manufacturing still has considerable potential, but it too is undergoing profound change. People often focus on the impact of AI on software jobs, but manufacturing is also being transformed by automation, robotics, and Industry 4.0 systems. Historically, a large number of engineers were employed in supervisory and operational roles on factory floors. Today, many of those functions are automated. Digital manufacturing systems require fewer people to oversee production processes. As a result, the number of engineering jobs generated by manufacturing is not increasing at the pace many people expected. Even as factories expand output, they often require fewer workers and supervisors than before.

**Does that mean the future is one of permanent jobless growth?**

**RW:** I would not go that far. India's push towards aerospace and advanced manufacturing is



Students may graduate with strong academic credentials but have limited exposure to laboratories, manufacturing environments, teamwork and real-world problem-solving

RAJAN WADHERA

aerospace and advanced manufacturing is creating new opportunities. There is increasing emphasis on domestic design and product development, and that is encouraging. The challenge is that automation and digitalisation are reducing labour requirements even as industries grow. Therefore, employment growth may not automatically match economic growth. This makes it even more important for educational institutions and industry to work together. Curricula needs to be aligned much more closely with industry requirements.

**Has India focused too much on manufacturing and too little on innovation?**

**ORSR:** Over many years, India became increasingly proficient at manufacturing products designed elsewhere; manufacturing alone does not create enough opportunities for highly trained engineers. The real value lies in research, development and design. Countries that control intellectual property and technology create far more opportunities for engineers than countries that simply manufacture products. Recent global developments have reinforced this lesson. Increasing restrictions on access to critical technologies such as semiconductors and strategic components have shown that excessive dependence on external technologies carries risks. India therefore needs to invest much more aggressively in indigenous research, innovation and product development.

**Has India made progress in indigenous design capabilities?**

**RW:** It would be incorrect to say that India remains only a manufacturing base. Over the last decade, companies such as Mahindra and Tata Motors have developed significant design and engineering capabilities. Indian engineers today are designing vehicles, platforms, transmissions and other complex systems that would previously have been developed elsewhere. The issue is not whether these capabilities exist. The issue is scale. The number of high-quality engineering graduates being produced is larger than the number of advanced products India manufactures at global scale.

**What role should entrepreneurship play?**

**ORSR:** Neither government nor industry can create enough jobs for every graduate. We need more graduates to become creators of enterprises rather than only seekers of employment. One major challenge is access to risk capital. Traditional lenders prefer established businesses and proven revenue streams. Innovation, however, requires investors willing to support ideas at an early stage. India's startup ecosystem has made significant progress, but much more needs to be done to support deep-technology ventures.

**What should India focus on in the AI era?**

**ORSR:** India should focus not only on infrastructure but also on products. There is a significant need for sovereign AI as nations with those systems seek to restrict access. Product companies create intellectual property, innovation and high-value employment. The goal should be to develop products not only for India but for global markets. We should identify strategic areas where India can become a global leader. UPI's success demonstrates that India is capable of building world-class digital platforms.

**What needs to change in higher education?**

**ORSR:** Industry-academia collaboration must become much deeper. Universities cannot design relevant programmes without industry participation, and industry cannot expect job-ready graduates without contributing to curriculum, internships and skill development.

**Looking ahead, what are the priorities?**

**ORSR:** Three priorities stand out. First, India must significantly increase investment in research and development. Second, industry and academia must work together much more closely. Third, we need a stronger entrepreneurship ecosystem that encourages innovation and supports risk-taking.

**RW:** I would add that India must continue building indigenous capabilities in design, engineering and advanced manufacturing. The opportunities are real, particularly in sectors such as defence and aerospace. The challenge is ensuring that education, industry and policy move in the same direction.



To listen to the full interview  
Scan the code or go to the link  
[www.thehindu.com](http://www.thehindu.com)

## UPSC NOTES

### GS PAPER 2

- Education
- Employment & Skill Development
- Science & Technology
- Governance & Policy

### KEY POINTS

- India produces more graduates, but job creation isn't keeping pace.
- Skill mismatch between education and industry needs.
- AI and automation are changing the nature of work.
- Manufacturing is growing but becoming less labour-intensive.
- Need for more R&D, innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Industry-academia collaboration is crucial.

### STATIC LINK

- National Education Policy, 2020
- Skill India Mission
- Make in India
- Startup India
- Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
- Industry 4.0

### RELATED CONCEPTS

- Demographic Dividend
- Jobless Growth
- Human Capital
- Innovation Ecosystem
- Inclusive Growth
- Sustainable Development Goal 8

### EXAM PERSPECTIVE

**Prelims:** NEP 2020, Skill India, Make in India, Startup India, UPI.  
**Mains:** Discuss the challenges of graduate employability in India. Suggest measures to better align education with industry needs and promote innovation.

## 1 टेलीग्राम बैन, साइबर अपराध और धारा 69A

- केंद्र ने दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में टेलीग्राम पर अस्थायी प्रतिबंध का बचाव किया।
- IT अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 69A के तहत ऑनलाइन सामग्री ब्लॉक की जा सकती है।
- एन्क्रिप्टेड प्लेटफॉर्म का बढ़ता उपयोग साइबर अपराधियों द्वारा।
- I4C (Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre) की अहम भूमिका।
- सुरक्षा बनाम डिजिटल अधिकार पर बहस।



स्थिर लिंक: IT अधिनियम, 2000 | साइबर सुरक्षा

UPSC एंगल: साइबर गवर्नंस और डिजिटल नियमन

एक पंक्ति में: सुरक्षा और स्वतंत्रता के बीच संतुलन जरूरी।

## 2 'डिप्रेशन' और 'एंग्जायटी' से आगे: युवा आदिवासी अपने दुख-दर्द को कैसे समझते हैं

- आदिवासी समुदाय मानसिक पीड़ा को सामाजिक और सामुदायिक अनुभव के रूप में व्यक्त करते हैं।
- पारंपरिक मानसिक रोगों के लेवल उनकी वास्तविकता को नहीं दर्शाते।
- सांस्कृतिक रूप से संवेदनशील स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की आवश्यकता।
- सामुदायिक सहयोग प्रणाली महत्वपूर्ण।
- आदिवासी पहचान स्वास्थ्य व्यवहार को प्रभावित करती है।



स्थिर लिंक: जनजातीय कल्याण | सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य

UPSC एंगल: समावेशी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

एक पंक्ति में: सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ के बिना स्वास्थ्य नीति सफल नहीं होती।

## 3 विटिलिगो वाले बच्चों को कलंक और मिथ्या जानकारी से मुक्ति मिले

- विटिलिगो फैलने वाला रोग नहीं है।
- सामाजिक कलंक बच्चों को गहरा मानसिक कष्ट देता है।
- स्कूल में समावेशन और संवेदनशीलता अत्यंत आवश्यक।
- जागरूकता की कमी से मिथक और भेदभाव बढ़ता है।
- गरिमामय और अधिकार-आधारित स्वास्थ्य दृष्टिकोण जरूरी।



स्थिर लिंक: अनुच्छेद 21 | स्वास्थ्य अधिकार | सामाजिक न्याय

UPSC एंगल: स्वास्थ्य और मानव गरिमा

एक पंक्ति में: रोग से अधिक हानिकारक है समाज का व्यवहार।

## त्वरित समाचार (10)

- इंडियन साइबर क्राइम कोऑर्डिनेशन सेंटर (I4C) साइबर अपराध निगरानी को मजबूत कर रहा है।
- यूक्रेन ने रूसी ऊर्जा अवसंरचना पर बड़े पैमाने पर ड्रोन हमले किए।
- अमेरिक-ईरान शांति समझौते के बाद ईरानी बंदरगाह फिर से खुले।
- तमिलनाडु ने जनगणना के बाद जाति जनगणना की मांग दोहराई।
- वित्तीय विकेंद्रीकरण और वित्तीय संघवाद पर बहस जारी है।
- पल्लिकरणई मार्शलैंड एक महत्वपूर्ण रामसर आर्द्रभूमि है।
- केरल में अवैध अंग प्रत्यारोपण रैकेट की जांच से कड़ी निगरानी की आवश्यकता पर जोर।
- NATO यूरोप में अमेरिकी सैनिकों की तैनाती की समीक्षा कर रहा है।
- तमिलनाडु विधानसभा सत्र में राष्ट्रगान की शुरुआत और अंत दोनों में प्रस्तुति हुई।
- मुल्लापेरियार और मेकेदात्तु जल विवाद महत्वपूर्ण बने हुए हैं।

## प्रिलिम्स फैक्ट्स (12)

- धारा 69A, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 का हिस्सा है।
- I4C गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्य करता है।
- होर्मुज जलडमरूमध्य से वैश्विक तेल व्यापार का बड़ा हिस्सा गुजरता है।
- पल्लिकरणई मार्शलैंड तमिलनाडु में स्थित रामसर साइट है।
- NFHS का समन्वय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय करता है।
- भारत में एनीमिया एक बड़ी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य समस्या है।
- NATO की स्थापना वर्ष 1949 में हुई थी।
- मेकेदात्तु परियोजना कावेरी नदी पर प्रस्तावित है।
- मुल्लापेरियार बांध केरल में है, संचालन तमिलनाडु द्वारा होता है।
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा समझौते से दोहरा योगदान रूकता है।
- विटिलिगो एक गैर-संक्रामक ऑटोइम्यून स्थिति है।
- जलवायु अनुकूलन दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक हानि कम करता है।

## शब्दावली (7)

- अनुपातिकता — उद्देश्य के अनुरूप संतुलित कार्यवाही
- लचीलापन — झटकों से उबरने की क्षमता
- समावेशन — सभी को समान भागीदारी देना
- रोजगारयोग्यता — रोजगार प्राप्त और बनाए रखने की क्षमता
- कलंक — किसी स्थिति से जुड़ा सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रह
- विकेंद्रीकरण — शक्तियों/संसाधनों का नीचे हस्तांतरण
- निवारण — हानिकारक प्रभावों को कम करने की क्रिया

## 4 लॉपसाइड सोल्यूशन

- नीतियाँ अक्सर लक्ष्यों को संबोधित करती हैं, कारणों को नहीं।
- संरचनात्मक कारणों पर ध्यान आवश्यक।
- अल्पकालिक उपाय टिकाऊ नहीं होते।
- संस्थागत कमजोरियों परिणाम कमजोर करती हैं।
- साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति निर्माण आवश्यक है।



स्थिर लिंक: शासन | सार्वजनिक नीति

UPSC एंगल: संस्थागत सुधार

एक पंक्ति में: अच्छी नीति कारणों को हल करती है, परिणामों को नहीं।

## 5 भारत-यू.के. सामाजिक सुरक्षा समझौता

- दोहरे सामाजिक सुरक्षा योगदान को रोकने में सहायक।
- भारतीय पेशेवरों और कंपनियों को लाभ।
- प्रति वर्ष लगभग 500 मिलियन डॉलर की बचत की उम्मीद।
- श्रम गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा।
- सेवा निर्यात और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को लाभ।



स्थिर लिंक: प्रवासी भारतीय | श्रम गतिशीलता | भारत-यू.के. संबंध

UPSC एंगल: आर्थिक कूटनीति

एक पंक्ति में: वैश्विक प्रतिभा गतिशीलता अब आर्थिक शक्ति का स्रोत है।

## 6 आवश्यक अपग्रेड

- संस्थाओं को बढ़ती मांग के अनुरूप विकसित होना होगा।
- गुणवत्ता, पहुँच और समानता पर ध्यान।
- तकनीक + क्षमता + जवाबदेही = प्रभावी प्रणाली।
- शासन प्रणालियों का सतत सुदृढीकरण आवश्यक।
- लचीली संस्थाएँ ही चुनौतियों का सामना कर पाती हैं।



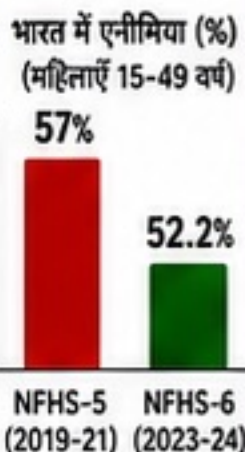
स्थिर लिंक: शासन | प्रशासनिक सुधार

UPSC एंगल: राज्य क्षमता (State Capacity)

एक पंक्ति में: मजबूत संस्थाएँ ही सशक्त राष्ट्र बनाती हैं।

## 7 एनएफएचएस-6: प्रगति के साथ पोषण चुनौतियाँ भी

- मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य में सुधार।
- ठिगनापन और कुपोषण अब भी चिंता का विषय।
- एनीमिया व्यापक रूप से मौजूद।
- पोषण असमानता बनी हुई है।
- मानव पूँजी निर्माण के लिए पोषण अनिवार्य।



स्थिर लिंक: पोषण अभियान | ICDS | सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य

UPSC एंगल: पोषण सुरक्षा और मानव विकास

एक पंक्ति में: कुपोषण भारत की मौन विकास बाधा है।

## 8 क्या भारत अधिक स्नातक पैदा कर रहा है बनाम अर्थव्यवस्था की जरूरत?

- उच्च शिक्षा का विस्तार तेज।
- कौशल और रोजगार की मांग में अंतर।
- स्नातक बेरोजगारी एक बड़ी समस्या।
- उद्योग-शिक्षा तालमेल कमजोर।
- गुणवत्तापूर्ण कौशल से ही रोजगार सृजन होगा।



स्थिर लिंक: जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश | कौशल भारत

UPSC एंगल: रोजगार चुनौती

एक पंक्ति में: जनसंख्या लाभ तभी, जब रोजगार सृजन हो।

## 9 जलवायु परिवर्तन की छिपी, बढ़ती लागत

- खाद्य कीमतों में वृद्धि।
- गर्मी से उत्पादकता में गिरावट।
- स्वास्थ्य खर्च बढ़ रहा है।
- जल की कमी गंभीर होती जा रही है।
- गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग सबसे अधिक प्रभावित।



स्थिर लिंक: जलवायु अनुकूलन | जलवायु न्याय

UPSC एंगल: पर्यावरण और अर्थव्यवस्था

एक पंक्ति में: जलवायु परिवर्तन अब आर्थिक संकट भी हैं।

## 1 Telegram Ban, Cybercrime & Section 69A

- Govt defends temporary restriction on Telegram before Delhi HC.
- Section 69A of IT Act, 2000.
- Rise of encrypted platforms in cybercrime.
- I4C monitors & coordinates cybercrime.
- Debate: Security vs Digital Rights.



**Static Link:** IT Act, 2000 | Cybersecurity  
**UPSC Angle:** Digital Governance

**Value Addition:** Proportionality is key in online regulation.

## 2 Beyond 'Depression' and 'Anxiety': Young Adivasis

- Mental distress expressed through cultural contexts.
- Conventional labels may not capture tribal realities.
- Need culturally sensitive mental healthcare.
- Community support systems remain vital.
- Lack of culturally trained professionals.



**Static Link:** Tribe Welfare | Public Health  
**UPSC Angle:** Inclusive Healthcare

**Value Addition:** Culture shapes how we feel and heal.

## 3 Children with Vitiligo: End Stigma, Spread Awareness

- Vitiligo is non-contagious autoimmune condition.
- Deep-rooted social stigma hurts children.
- Misinformation leads to exclusion.
- Psychological impact often severe.
- Right to dignity & inclusion essential.



**Static Link:** Article 21 | Public Health  
**UPSC Angle:** Human Dignity & Inclusion

**Value Addition:** Stigma is more painful than disease.

## 4 Lopsided Solution

- Policies often address symptoms, not causes.
- Structural reforms need focus.
- Short-term measures lack sustainability.
- Institutional gap weakens outcomes.
- Evidence-based policy needed.



**Static Link:** Governance | Public Policy  
**UPSC Angle:** Institutional Reforms

**Value Addition:** Solve causes, not just consequences.

## 5 India-U.K. Social Security Agreement

- Prevents double social security contributions.
- Saves ~\$500 million annually.
- Benefits Indian professionals & companies.
- Enhances labour mobility.
- Boosts services exports competitiveness.



**Static Link:** Diaspora | Labour Mobility  
**UPSC Angle:** Economic Diplomacy

**Value Addition:** Talent mobility drives global growth.

## 6 Essential Upgrades

- Institutions must evolve with rising demands.
- Quality, access & equity go hand in hand.
- Tech + capacity + accountability key.
- Governance systems need continuous strengthening.
- Resilient institutions ensure growth.



**Static Link:** Governance | Admin Reforms  
**UPSC Angle:** State Capacity

**Value Addition:** Strong systems → Strong nations.

## 7 NFHS-6: Progress Amid Nutrition Challenges

- Improvement in maternal & child health.
- Stunting & anaemia persist.
- Nutrition inequality remains.
- ICDS & Poshan critical.
- Nutrition → human capital → growth.



**Static Link:** NFHS | POSHAN | ICDS  
**UPSC Angle:** Human Development

**Value Addition:** Hidden hunger still a major concern.

## 8 More Graduates, Fewer Jobs? The Mismatch

- Higher education output rising.
- Skill mismatch remains high.
- Employability gap persists.
- Industry-academia link weak.
- Job creation must match education supply.



**Static Link:** Demographic Dividend | Skill India  
**UPSC Angle:** Employment Challenge

**Value Addition:** Dividend can turn into burden.

## 9 Hidden, Rising Cost of Climate Change

- Rising food prices.
- Heat reduces productivity.
- Health costs increasing.
- Water scarcity worsening.
- Poor bear the highest cost.



**Static Link:** Climate Change | Adaptation  
**UPSC Angle:** Environment & Economy

**Value Addition:** Climate change is an economic issue.

## QUICK NEWS (10)

- Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) expanding cybercrime monitoring.
- Ukraine launched large-scale drone attacks on Russian energy infrastructure.
- U.S.-Iran peace accord; Iran's ports reopened for shipping.
- Tamil Nadu seeks caste enumeration after Census.
- Financial devolution & fiscal federalism row continues.
- Pallikaranai Marshland remains a key Ramsar wetland.
- Organ trafficking probe in Kerala hospitals; law enforcement tightens.
- NATO reviewing future U.S. force deployment in Europe.
- National Anthem played at both start & end of Tamil Nadu Assembly session.
- Mullaperiyar Dam & Mokedatu project disputes remain unresolved.

## PRELIMS FACTS (12)

- Section 69A is part of IT Act, 2000.
- I4C functions under MHA.
- Strait of Hormuz carries ~20% of global oil.
- Pallikaranai Marshland is a Ramsar Site.
- NFHS is coordinated by MoHFW.
- Anaemia affects majority of women.
- NATO established in 1949.
- Mokedatu project across Cauvery River.
- Mullaperiyar Dam in Kerala, operated by TN.
- Social Security Agreements prevent double contributions.
- Vitiligo is a non-contagious condition.
- Climate adaptation reduces long-term losses.

## VOCABULARY (8)

- Proportionality** — Balance between action & objective
- Resilience** — Ability to recover from shocks
- Inclusion** — Equal participation of all
- Employability** — Ability to get and keep a job
- Stigma** — Social disapproval or prejudice
- Vulnerability** — Susceptibility to harm
- Devolution** — Transfer of powers/resources
- Mitigation** — Action to reduce adverse impact