

1 जैव विविधता से लाभ: भारत की ABS व्यवस्था ने ₹145 करोड़ वितरित किए

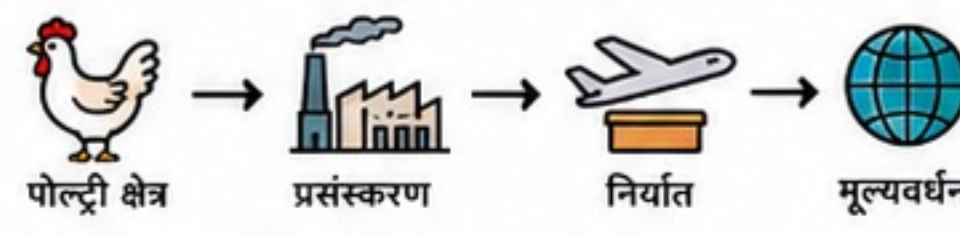


- ABS = Access and Benefit Sharing (लाभ साझा करना)।
- जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के तहत लागू।
- ₹266 करोड़ तक की राशि एकत्र की गई।
- ₹145 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को वितरित किए गए।
- स्थानीय समुदाय, किसानों और पारंपरिक ज्ञान धारकों को लाभ।
- बीज क्षेत्र सबसे बड़ा योगदानकर्ता।

मूल्य संवर्धन: नागोया प्रोटोकॉल का भारत में प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन।

कीवर्ड्स: CBD, NBA, BMC, ABS, जैव विविधता वित्त

2 APEDA द्वारा ऑस्ट्रिया की सूखे अंडा पाउडर का पहला निर्यात



- ऑस्ट्रिया को सूखे पूरे अंडे पाउडर का पहला निर्यात।
- भारत के प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य निर्यात का विस्तार।
- कृषि मूल्य श्रृंखला को मजबूती।
- 'मेक इन इंडिया' और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण को बढ़ावा।
- निर्यात विविधीकरण में सहायक।
- पोल्ट्री किसानों को लाभ।

मूल्य संवर्धन: APEDA की स्थापना 1986 में हुई।

कीवर्ड्स: कृषि निर्यात, मूल्यवर्धन, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण

3 PMAY-U 2.0 के तहत 42,000 से अधिक आवास स्वीकृत



- मध्य प्रदेश में 42,000 से अधिक आवास स्वीकृत।
- EWS और LIG परिवारों को लक्षित।
- किफायती आवास को बढ़ावा।
- समावेशी शहरीकरण को समर्थन।
- SDG-11 (सतत शहर) से जुड़ा।
- जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार।

मूल्य संवर्धन: आवास सामाजिक न्याय का महत्वपूर्ण साधन।

कीवर्ड्स: शहरीकरण, आवास, समावेशन

4 'निर्भय चेतना' पहल: जमीनी स्तर पर लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता



- 17.5 लाख निर्वाचित पुरुष प्रतिनिधियों को लक्षित।
- लैंगिक समानता और संवेदनशीलता को बढ़ावा।
- जमीनी स्तर पर व्यवहार परिवर्तन पर जोर।
- महिला सुरक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान।
- पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन।
- स्थानीय शासन को मजबूत बनाता है।

मूल्य संवर्धन: SDG-5 (लैंगिक समानता) से जुड़ा।

कीवर्ड्स: लैंगिक समानता, महिला सशक्तिकरण, स्थानीय शासन

5 16 फिक्स्ड डोज कॉम्बिनेशन (FDC) दवाओं पर प्रतिबंध

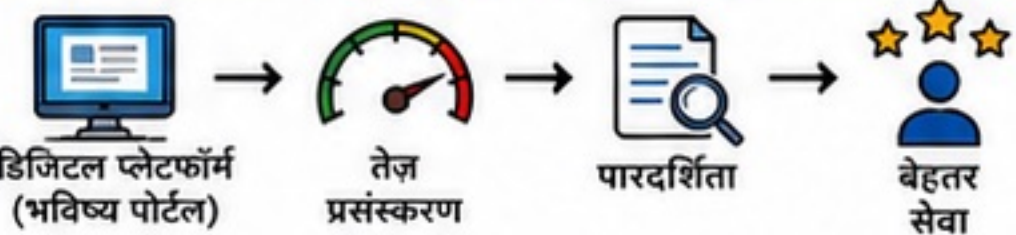


- सरकार ने 16 FDC दवाओं पर प्रतिबंध लगाया।
- अवैज्ञानिक दवा उपयोग को रोका गया।
- रोगियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित।
- फार्मास्यूटिकल विनियमन को मजबूत किया।
- साक्ष्य-आधारित चिकित्सा को बढ़ावा।
- सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य हित में निर्णय।

मूल्य संवर्धन: FDC = दो या अधिक सक्रिय दवाओं का संयोजन।

कीवर्ड्स: दवा विनियमन, जन स्वास्थ्य, तर्कसंगत दवा उपयोग

6 डिजिटलीकरण के माध्यम से पेंशन सुधारों के 12 वर्ष



- पेंशन प्रक्रिया का पूर्ण डिजिटलीकरण।
- 'भविष्य' पोर्टल से एकीकृत प्रणाली।
- देरी और कागजी कार्यवाही में कमी।
- पेंशनभोगियों के लिए सरल और सुविधाजनक सेवा।
- स्वच्छ, पारदर्शी और जवाबदेह शासन।
- प्रोद्योगिकी द्वारा सुशासन का उदाहरण।

मूल्य संवर्धन: तकनीक के माध्यम से सुशासन।

कीवर्ड्स: ई-गवर्नेंस, डिजिटल इंडिया, पेंशन सुधार

7 अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस 2026



- 21 जून को विश्वभर में मनाया जाएगा।
- समन्वय: आयुष मंत्रालय।
- निवारक स्वास्थ्य और मानसिक संतुलन को बढ़ावा।
- वैश्विक स्तर पर व्यापक भागीदारी।
- भारत की सांस्कृतिक और सॉफ्ट पावर का महत्वपूर्ण साधन।
- स्वस्थ समाज, उत्पादक राष्ट्र की ओर कदम।

मूल्य संवर्धन: UNGA संकल्प 69/131 (2014) के तहत 21 जून को अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस घोषित।

कीवर्ड्स: सॉफ्ट पावर, वेलनेस, आयुष

8 भारत-दक्षिण कोरिया आंतरिक सुरक्षा एवं प्रशासनिक सहयोग



- आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर द्विपक्षीय वार्ता।
- प्रशासनिक और शासन सहयोग को बढ़ावा।
- क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान साझेदारी।
- भारत-कोरिया विशेष रणनीतिक साझेदारी को मजबूत करना।
- इंडो-पैसिफिक क्षेत्र में सहयोग महत्वपूर्ण।
- राजनयिक संबंधों का विस्तार।

मूल्य संवर्धन: विशेष रणनीतिक साझेदारी (Special Strategic Partnership)

कीवर्ड्स: इंडो-पैसिफिक, कूटनीति, रणनीतिक संबंध

9 'अष्टलक्ष्मी': भारत की विकास यात्रा में उत्तर-पूर्व का महत्व



- उत्तर-पूर्व के 8 राज्यों को 'अष्टलक्ष्मी' कहा जाता है।
- एकट ईस्ट नीति के केंद्र में उत्तर-पूर्व।
- रणनीतिक भौगोलिक स्थिति।
- संपर्कता का तेजी से विस्तार।
- पर्यटन, व्यापार और निवेश की अपार संभावनाएँ।
- भारत के समग्र विकास का प्रमुख इंजन।

मूल्य संवर्धन: दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के लिए भारत का प्रवेश द्वार।

कीवर्ड्स: एकट ईस्ट नीति, संपर्कता, क्षेत्रीय विकास

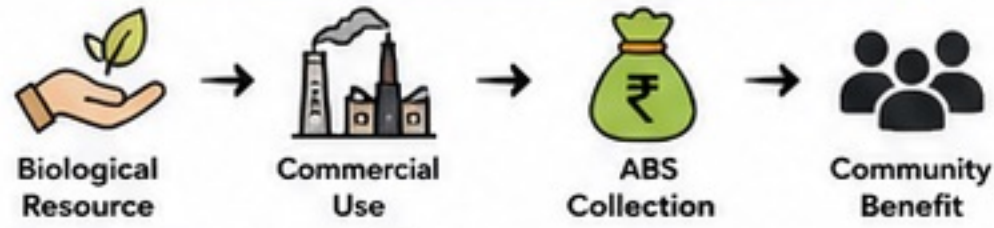
अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति समाचार

राष्ट्रपति एवं प्रधानमंत्री ने ओडिशा में विकास परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया।	उपराष्ट्रपति ने लदाख एवं ITBP स्थलों का दौरा किया।	कोलकाता में अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस समारोह का नेतृत्व करेंगे प्रधानमंत्री।	भारत कोयला गैसिफिकेशन परियोजना की आधारशिला ओडिशा में रखी गई।	आर्थिक सुरक्षा पर त्रैमासिक न्यूजलेटर लॉन्च।
पशु चिकित्सा वैक्सीन परीक्षण क्षमता का विस्तार।	AI आधारित फिल्म निर्माण पर MIFF में चर्चा।	MIFF 2026 में डेविड एटनबरो को सम्मानित किया गया।	PM-KISAN की 23वीं किस्त PIB बैकग्राउंडर में शामिल।	सामाजिक न्याय मंत्रालय द्वारा अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस कार्यक्रम।

प्रीलिम्स फैक्ट्स

- NBA मुख्यालय - चेन्नई
- APEDA - वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
- PMAY-U 2.0 - शहरी आवास योजना
- FDC - Fixed Dose Combination
- भविष्य पोर्टल - पेंशन प्रसंस्करण मंच
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस - 21 जून
- नागोया प्रोटोकॉल - लाभ साझा करने से संबंधित
- CBD - Convention on Biological Diversity
- Act East Policy - ASEAN संपर्क बढ़ाने की नीति
- SDG-11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

1 BIODIVERSITY PAYS BACK: ABS FRAMEWORK

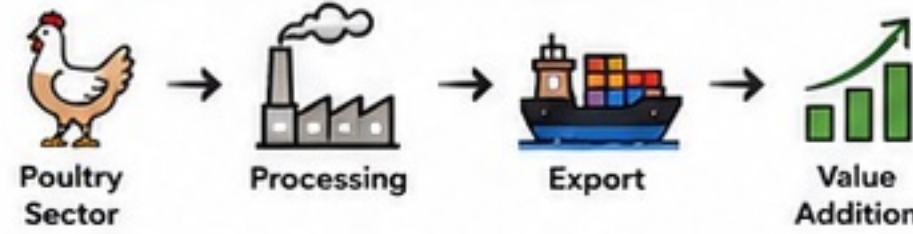


- ABS = Access & Benefit Sharing.
- Implemented under Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- ₹266 crore collected under ABS.
- ₹145 crore distributed to beneficiaries.
- Supports local communities and traditional knowledge holders.
- Seed sector contributes highest share.

VALUE ADDITION: Nagoya Protocol operationalisation in India.

KEYWORDS: CBD, NBA, BMC, ABS, Biodiversity Finance

2 APEDA: EGG POWDER EXPORT TO AUSTRIA



- First export of dried whole egg powder to Austria.
- Expands India's processed food exports.
- Enhances agri-value chains.
- Supports Make in India food processing.
- Strengthens export diversification.
- Benefits poultry farmers.

VALUE ADDITION: APEDA established in 1986.

KEYWORDS: Agri Exports, Value Addition, Food Processing

3 PMAY-U 2.0

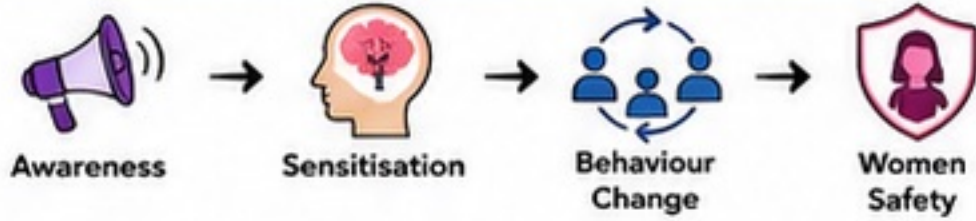


- 42,000+ houses sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh.
- Targets EWS and LIG families.
- Promotes affordable housing.
- Supports inclusive urbanisation.
- Linked with SDG-11.
- Enhances quality of life.

VALUE ADDITION: Housing as a social justice intervention.

KEYWORDS: Urbanisation, Housing, Inclusion

4 NIRBHAY CHETNA

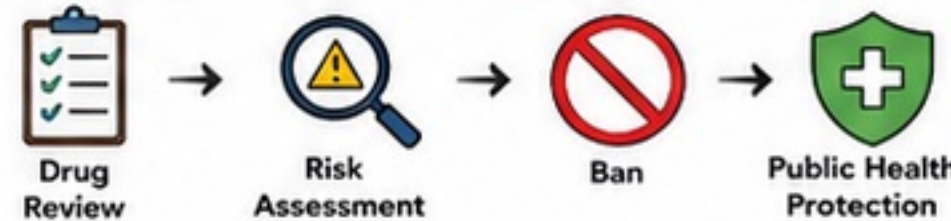


- Targets 17.5 lakh elected male representatives.
- Promotes gender equality.
- Grassroots behavioural transformation.
- Focus on women safety.
- Implemented through Panchayati Raj institutions.
- Strengthens local governance.

VALUE ADDITION: Supports SDG-5.

KEYWORDS: Gender Equality, Women-led Development

5 BAN ON 16 FIXED DOSE COMBINATIONS



- Government prohibited 16 FDCs.
- Prevents irrational drug use.
- Enhances patient safety.
- Strengthens pharmaceutical regulation.
- Encourages evidence-based medicine.
- Supports public health outcomes.

VALUE ADDITION: FDC = Two or more active drugs in one formulation.

KEYWORDS: Drug Regulation, Health Governance

6 12 YEARS OF PENSION REFORMS THROUGH DIGITALISATION



- End-to-end pension digitisation.
- Bhavishya Portal integration.
- Reduced delays and paperwork.
- Improves ease of living.
- Citizen-centric governance.
- Enhances accountability.

VALUE ADDITION: Good Governance through technology.

KEYWORDS: E-Governance, Digital India, Pension Reform

7 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA 2026



- Celebrated globally on 21 June.
- Coordinated by Ministry of AYUSH.
- Promotes preventive healthcare.
- Strengthens mental well-being.
- Global participation across countries.
- Major soft-power instrument.

VALUE ADDITION: UNGA Resolution 69/131 (2014).

KEYWORDS: Soft Power, Wellness, AYUSH

8 INDIA-REPUBLIC OF KOREA COOPERATION

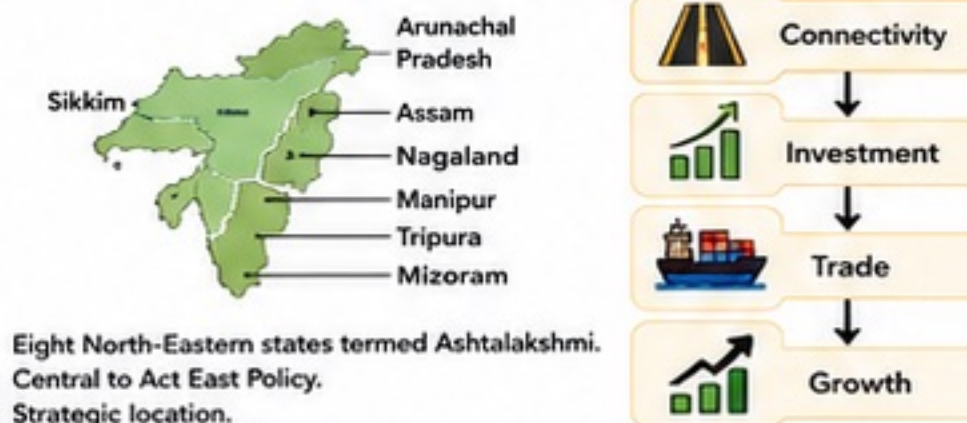


- Bilateral talks on internal security.
- Strengthens strategic partnership.
- Governance cooperation.
- Capacity-building initiatives.
- Indo-Pacific significance.
- Expanding diplomatic engagement.

VALUE ADDITION: Special Strategic Partnership.

KEYWORDS: Indo-Pacific, Strategic Relations

9 ASHTALAKSHMI: NORTH-EAST GROWTH STORY



- Eight North-Eastern states termed Ashtalakshmi.
- Central to Act East Policy.
- Strategic location.
- Connectivity expansion.
- Tourism and trade potential.
- Key growth engine for India.

VALUE ADDITION: Gateway to Southeast Asia.

KEYWORDS: Act East Policy, Connectivity, Regional Development

OTHER IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS

President and PM attended Odisha development programme.	Vice-President visited Ladakh and ITBP locations.	PM to lead International Day of Yoga celebrations at Kolkata.	Bharat Coal Gasification project foundation laid in Odisha.	Economic Security Quarterly Newsletter launched.
Veterinary vaccine testing capacity expanded.	AI highlighted as future of filmmaking at MIFF.	David Attenborough honoured at MIFF 2026.	Social Justice Ministry to celebrate International Day of Yoga.	PM-KISAN 23rd instalment featured in PIB backgrounder.

PRELIMS FACT BOX

- NBA Headquarters – Chennai.
- APEDA – Ministry of Commerce.
- PMAY-U 2.0 – Urban Housing Scheme.
- FDC – Fixed Dose Combination.
- Bhavishya – Pension Processing Portal.
- International Day of Yoga – 21 June.
- Nagoya Protocol – Benefit Sharing.
- CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Act East Policy – ASEAN Connectivity.
- SDG-11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities.

महाराष्ट्र



अजंता गुफाएँ



गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया, मुंबई

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: मुंबई
शीतकालीन राजधानी	: नागपुर
गठन	: 1 मई 1960
आधिकारिक भाषा	: मराठी
राज्य पशु	: भारतीय विशाल गिलहरी
राज्य पक्षी	: पीलापंख हरा कबूतर
राज्य पुष्प	: जारूल
राज्य वृक्ष	: आम
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 11.24 करोड़
क्षेत्रफल	: 3,07,713 वर्ग किमी
साक्षरता दर	: 82.34%

★ क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य

★ मुंबई - भारत की आर्थिक राजधानी

2. स्थिति एवं भौगोलिक स्वरूप



प्रमुख नदियाँ

- गोदावरी (दक्षिण गंगा)
- कृष्णा
- तापी
- भीमा
- वर्धा, वेरंगा

प्रमुख भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

- कोंकण तट
- सह्याद्री पर्वतमाला
- महाराष्ट्र पठार
- विदर्भ क्षेत्र

3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

- प्राचीन काल**
सातवाहन, वाकाटक, चालुक्य, राष्ट्रकूट
- मध्यकालीन**
यादव, बहमनी सल्तनत, मराठा साम्राज्य
- आधुनिक काल**
सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलन, शिक्षा का प्रसार
- स्वतंत्रता संग्राम**
लोकमान्य तिलक, क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन
- प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व**
 - छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज
 - लोकमान्य तिलक
 - महात्मा फुले
 - डॉ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर
 - सावित्रीबाई फुले
- यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल**
 - अजंता गुफाएँ
 - एलोरा गुफाएँ
 - छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज टर्मिनस (मुंबई)
 - मुंबई के विक्टोरियन एवं आर्ट डेको समूह



रायगढ़ किला



एलोरा गुफाएँ



छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- भारत के GDP में ~14% योगदान
- मुख्य उद्योग**
ऑटोमोबाइल, IT, फार्मा, टेक्सटाइल, पेट्रोकेमिकल्स, इस्पात, सीमेंट
- वित्तीय राजधानी**
मुंबई - BSE, NSE का मुख्यालय
- प्रमुख बंदरगाह**
मुंबई पोर्ट, जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट, दाभोल, रत्नागिरी
- प्रमुख शहर:** मुंबई, पुणे, नागपुर, नाशिक, औरंगाबाद
- सेवा क्षेत्र:** विनिर्माण एवं सेवाओं में अगणी राज्य



BSE, मुंबई



JNPT पोर्ट

5. कृषि

- मुख्य फसलें:** ज्वार, बाजरा, चावल, गेहूँ, दालें, कपास, गन्ना, सोयाबीन
- बागवानी:** आम (अल्फोन्सो), अंगूर, अनार, संतरा
- पशुपालन:** गाय, भैंस, बकरी, मुर्गा, भैंस पालन
- GI टैग:** अल्फोन्सो आम, नासिक अंगूर, कोल्हापुरी चप्पल
- विशेष उत्पाद:** अल्फोन्सो आम, नासिक अंगूर, गुड़, प्याज



नासिक अंगूर



अल्फोन्सो आम



गन्ना खेत

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपराएँ

- लोक नृत्य:** लावणी, कोली, डांगरी गाजा, तामशा
- लोक संगीत:** भावगीत, पोवाड़ा
- कला रूप:** वारली पेंटिंग (UNESCO मान्यता प्राप्त)
- हस्तशिल्प:** पैठणी साड़ी, कोल्हापुरी चप्पल, वारली कला
- भाषा:** मराठी (राजकीय भाषा), कोंकणी, हिंदी, उर्दू, इंग्लिश
- सांस्कृतिक परंपरा:** बकरी संप्रदाय, भक्ति आंदोलन, संत परंपरा



लावणी नृत्य



वारली पेंटिंग

7. प्रमुख त्योहार

- गणेश चतुर्थी (सबसे प्रमुख उत्सव)
- गुड़ी पड़वा (मराठी नव वर्ष)
- दीवाली
- होली
- पोला
- पंढरपुर वारी (विदेल मंदिर यात्रा)



गणेश चतुर्थी

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान**
संजय गांधी NP, ताडोबा NP, चांदोली NP, नागोगांव NP
- टाइगर रिजर्व**
ताडोबा-अंधारी TR, मेलघाट TR
- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व:** सह्याद्री रामसर स्थल: नांदुर माधमेश्वर (बर्ड सैंक्चुअरी)
- प्रमुख जीव:** भारतीय विशाल गिलहरी, तेंदुआ, भालू, चीतल



ताडोबा टाइगर रिजर्व



भारतीय विशाल गिलहरी

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

- प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल:** मुंबई (गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया), पुणे, नासिक, औरंगाबाद, महाबलेश्वर, लोणावला
- धार्मिक स्थल:** शिर्डी, त्र्यंबकेश्वर, पंढरपुर, भीमाशंकर, तुलजापुर
- ऐतिहासिक स्थल:** रायगढ़ किला, प्रतापगढ़ किला, शिंदुदुर्ग किला
- प्राकृतिक स्थल:** महाबलेश्वर, लोणावला, कास पठार



शिर्डी



लोणावला

10. UPSC के लिए महत्व

- आर्थिक शक्ति:** भारत के GDP में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान, वित्तीय राजधानी
- औद्योगिक केंद्र:** ऑटोमोबाइल, फार्मा, IT, स्टार्टअप हब
- रणनीतिक महत्व:** पश्चिमी तट पर लंबी समुद्री सीमा, प्रमुख बंदरगाह
- सांस्कृतिक महत्व:** मराठा साम्राज्य, संत परंपरा, सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलन
- समसामयिक मुद्दे:** मुंबई कोस्टल रोड, कुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना, जल संकट, कृषि संकट, शहरीकरण

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 एक पंक्ति तथ्य

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
राजधानी मुंबई	शीतकालीन राजधानी नागपुर	गठन 1 मई 1960	आधिकारिक भाषा मराठी	राज्य पशु भारतीय विशाल गिलहरी	राज्य पक्षी पीला-पंख हरा कबूतर	प्रमुख नदी गोदावरी	प्रसिद्ध त्योहार गणेश चतुर्थी	संस्थापक शिवाजी महाराज	UNESCO स्थल अजंता, एलोरा	उच्चतम शिखर कलसुबाई (1,646 मी.)	सबसे लंबी नदी गोदावरी (दक्षिण गंगा)	GI उत्पाद अल्फोन्सो आम, नासिक अंगूर	टाइगर रिजर्व ताडोबा-अंधारी	वित्तीय केंद्र मुंबई (BSE, NSE)

SRIJAN INDIA ONE

STATES OF INDIA

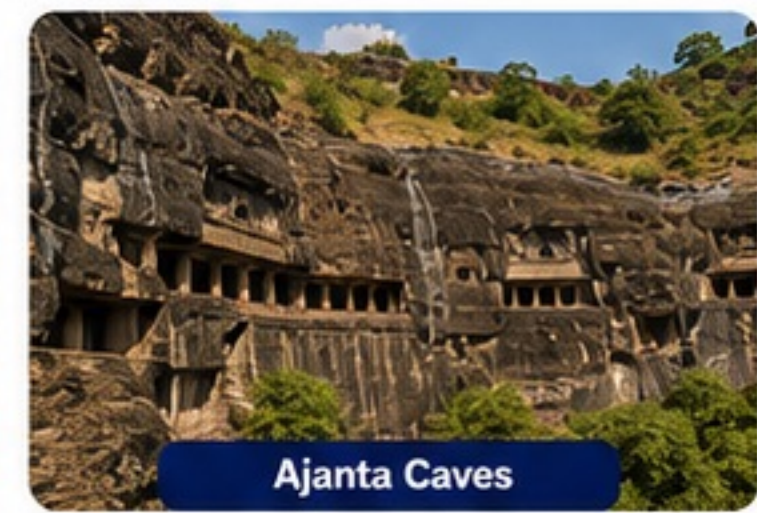
18 JUNE 2026

MAHARASHTRA

The Economic Powerhouse of India • Rich Heritage • Vibrant Culture



Gateway of India, Mumbai



Ajanta Caves

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	: Mumbai
Winter Capital	: Nagpur
Formation	: 1 May 1960
Official Language	: Marathi
State Animal	: Indian Giant Squirrel
State Bird	: Yellow-footed Green Pigeon
State Flower	: Jarul
State Tree	: Mango
Population (2011)	: 11.24 Crore
Area	: 3,07,713 sq. km
Literacy Rate	: 82.34%

★ India's 3rd largest state by area

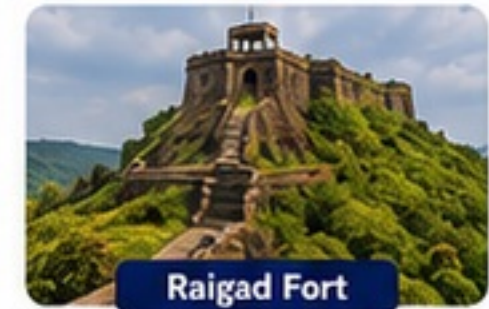
★ Mumbai – Financial Capital of India

2. LOCATION & GEOGRAPHY



3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
Satavahana, Vakataka, Rashtrakutas
- Medieval History**
Yadavas, Bahmani Sultanate, Maratha Empire
- Modern History**
Social reform movements and freedom struggle
- Important Personalities**
 - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
 - Jyotirao Phule
 - Savitribai Phule
 - Lokmanya Tilak
 - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites**
 - Ajanta Caves
 - Ellora Caves
 - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (Mumbai)
 - Victorian Gothic & Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai



Raigad Fort



Ellora Caves



CST, Mumbai

4. ECONOMY

- Maharashtra contributes ~14% to India's GDP
- Major Industries:** Automobile, IT, Pharma, Textiles, Petrochemicals, Steel, Cement
- Financial Capital:** Home to BSE & NSE
- Major Ports:** Mumbai, JNPT, Dabhol, Ratnagiri
- Airports:** Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad
- Key Fact:** Leading state in manufacturing & services



BSE, Mumbai



JNPT Port

5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops:** Jowar, Bajra, Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Cotton, Sugarcane, Soybean
- Horticulture:** Grapes, Alphonso Mango, Pomegranate, Banana, Orange
- Livestock:** Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Poultry
- GI Tags:** Alphonso Mango, Nashik Grapes, Kolhapuri Chappal
- Special Products:** Alphonso Mango, Nashik Grapes, Jaggery, Turmeric, Onion



Nashik Grapes



Alphonso Mango



Sugarcane Field

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances:** Lavani, Koli, Tamasha, Dhangari Gaja
- Folk Music:** Powada, Bharud, Gondhal
- Art Forms:** Warli Painting – UNESCO recognized
- Handicrafts:** Paithani Saree, Kolhapuri Chappal, Warli Art
- Languages:** Marathi (Official), Hindi, Konkani, Urdu, English
- Cultural Practice:** Warkari Sampradaya, Bhakti Tradition



Lavani Dance



Warli Painting

7. FESTIVALS

- Ganesh Chaturthi (Most popular festival)
- Gudi Padwa (Marathi New Year)
- Diwali
- Pola
- Holi
- Pandharpur Wari (Pilgrimage to Vitthal Temple)



Ganesh Chaturthi

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks:** Sanjay Gandhi NP, Tadoba NP, Chandoli NP, Navegaon NP
- Tiger Reserves:** Tadoba-Andhari TR, Melghat TR
- Biosphere Reserves:** Sahyadri BR
- Ramsar Sites:** Nandur Madhmeshwar (Bird Sanctuary)
- Important Species:** Indian Giant Squirrel (State Animal), Leopard, Sloth Bear, Indian Bison



Tadoba Tiger Reserve



Indian Giant Squirrel

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Religious Sites:** Shirdi, Trimbakeshwar, Pandharpur, Bhimashankar
- Hill Stations:** Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Lonavala
- Beaches:** Alibaug, Ganpatipule, Tarkarti
- Historical Places:** Raigad Fort, Pratapgad Fort
- UNESCO Sites:** Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, CST Mumbai



Trimbakeshwar Temple



Ganpatipule Beach

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Facts**
Important rivers, forts, crops, UNESCO sites, GI tags
- Mains Points**
Maratha Empire, Social reforms, Industrial growth, Urbanization
- Current Affairs Linkages**
Mumbai Coastal Road, Bullet Train Project, Samruddhi Mahamarg, Defence Corridor
- Strategic Importance**
Major coastline, Financial hub, Industrial leader, Port economy
- Important Personalities**
Shivaji Maharaj, Ambedkar, Jyotirao Phule, Savitribai Phule

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 ONE LINERS

1 Capital Mumbai	2 Winter Capital Nagpur	3 Formation 1 May 1960	4 Official Language Marathi	5 State Animal Indian Giant Squirrel	6 State Bird Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	7 Famous Festival Ganesh Chaturthi	8 Founder of Maratha Empire Shivaji Maharaj	9 UNESCO Site Ajanta Caves	10 UNESCO Site Ellora Caves	11 Highest Peak Kalsubai	12 Longest River Godavari (Dakshin Ganga)	13 GI Product Alphonso Mango	14 Tiger Reserve Tadoba-Andhari	15 Financial Hub Mumbai (BSE, NSE)
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QUESTION 1

The petrol price shot up by 10% as a result of the hike in crude oil prices. The price of petrol before the hike was ₹ 90 per litre. A person travels 2200 km every month and his car gives a mileage of 16 km per litre. By how many km should he reduce his travel if he wants to maintain his expenditure at the previous level?

- (a) 180 km (b) 200 km
(c) 220 km (d) 240 km

1. IDEA / APPROACH

Same Monthly Budget → Petrol Price Increases → Fuel Consumption Must Fall → Distance Travelled Must Reduce

2. KEY OBSERVATION

Price increases by 10%
Therefore:

Distance affordable decreases by $100 \div 110 = 10/11$
of original travel

3. STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTION

Original Price	= ₹ 90 / Litre
New Price	= ₹ 99 / Litre
Monthly Distance	= 2200 km
Mileage	= 16 km / Litre
Fuel Used (Original)	= $2200 \div 16 = 137.5$ litres
Original Monthly Cost	= $137.5 \times 90 = ₹ 12,375$

After Price Hike (Same Budget)	Calculation
Fuel Affordable After Hike	= $12,375 \div 99 = 125$ litres
Distance Possible	= $125 \times 16 = 2000$ km
Reduction Required	= $2200 - 2000 = 200$ km

4. CSAT SHORTCUT

10% price increase



Travel affordable
= $2200 \times (100/110)$
= $2200 \times (10/11)$
= 2000 km



Reduction
= $2200 - 2000$
= 200 km

5. FINAL ANSWER

ANSWER: (b) 200 km

QUESTION 2

What is the unit digit in the multiplication of

$$1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 9 \times \dots \times 999 ?$$

- (a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 9

1. IDEA / APPROACH

Find only the unit digit pattern.
No need to multiply all numbers.

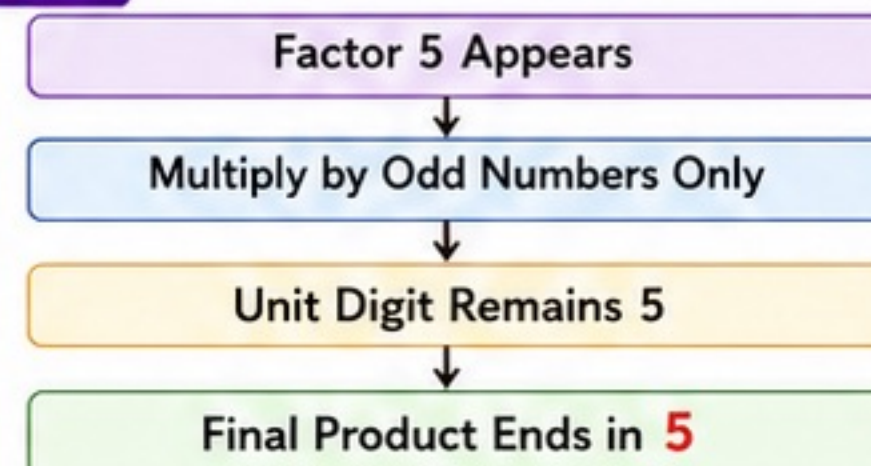
2. KEY OBSERVATION

The product contains the factor 5.
Any odd number $\times 5$ always ends in 5.

3. PATTERN TABLE

Expression	Unit Digit
$5 \times 1 = 5$	5
$5 \times 3 = 15$	5
$5 \times 7 = 35$	5
$5 \times 9 = 45$	5
$5 \times \text{Any Odd Number}$	Unit Digit remains 5

4. FLOWCHART



5. CSAT TRICK

Whenever a product contains
 $5 \times$ (only odd numbers)
Unit digit is always **5**.

6. FINAL ANSWER

ANSWER: (c) 5

CSAT TAKEAWAYS

1. Percentage
Change Shortcut

2. Budget
Constancy Method

3. Unit Digit
Pattern Recognition

4. Number System
Elimination

5. Avoid Lengthy
Calculations

6. Look for Hidden
Mathematical Patterns

प्रश्न: दुनिया स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित मीठे पानी की गंभीर कमी से जुझ रही है। इस संकट को हल करने के लिए कौन-सी वैकल्पिक तकनीकें सहायक हो सकती हैं? ऐसी किन्हीं **तीन** तकनीकों का उनके प्रमुख लाभों और सीमाओं सहित **संक्षिप्त चर्चा** कीजिए।

1. भूमिका

- विश्व में मीठे पानी की उपलब्धता तेजी से घट रही है।
- जनसंख्या वृद्धि, शहरीकरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, प्रदूषण और भूजल दोहन प्रमुख कारण।
- यूएन के अनुसार, अरबों लोग जल सनाव का सामना कर रहे हैं।
- समाधान के लिए तकनीक-आधारित, सतत और नवाचारी विकल्प आवश्यक।

तथ्य बॉक्स

पृथ्वी के कुल जल का केवल ~2.5% मीठा पानी है। इसमें से भी 1% से कम मानव उपयोग हेतु आसानी से उपलब्ध है।

2. अवधारणा / परिभाषा

वैकल्पिक जल प्रौद्योगिकियों

- डिसेलियेशन (Desalination)
- वायुमंडलीय जल उत्पन्न (AWG)
- अपशिष्ट जल पुनर्चक्रण (Wastewater Recycling)
- वर्षा जल संचयन
- भूजल पुनर्भरण (Managed Aquifer Recharge)

उद्देश्य:

जल उपलब्धता बढ़ाना + सततता सुनिश्चित करना

3. पृष्ठभूमि

जल संकट के कारण



4. तकनीक 1: डिसेलियेशन

क्या है?

- समुद्र के खारे पानी को मीठे पानी में बदलना।
- रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस (RO) सबसे प्रचलित विधि।

लाभ

- विश्वसनीय जल स्रोत
- सुखे से सुरक्षा
- तटीय क्षेत्रों के लिए उपयोगी
- नदियों पर दबाव कम

सीमाएँ

- उच्च ऊर्जा खपत
- स्थापना व रखरखाव महंगा
- ब्राइन (खारे अवशेष) निस्तारण से समुद्री प्रदूषण
- जैव विविधता पर प्रभाव

विश्व में प्रमुख उदाहरण



- इजराइल
- सऊदी अरब
- यूएई
- ऑस्ट्रेलिया

भारत में उदाहरण

- चेन्नई डिसेलियेशन प्लांट
- गुजरात तटीय परियोजनाएँ

5. तकनीक 2: वायुमंडलीय जल उत्पन्न (AWG)

क्या है?

- वायु में मौजूद नमी को निकालकर संघनित व शुद्ध करना।

क्या है?

- विकेन्द्रीकृत जल आपूर्ति
- दूरस्थ व जलविहीन क्षेत्रों में उपयोगी
- आपदा/आपातकाल में सहायक
- नदियों/भूजल पर निर्भर नहीं

सीमाएँ

- उच्च विजली आवश्यकता
- कम आर्द्रता वाले क्षेत्रों में कम दक्षता
- प्रति लीटर लागत अधिक

समसामयिक उदाहरण

- राजस्थान और गुजरात में AWG पायलट परियोजनाएँ।



6. तकनीक 3: अपशिष्ट जल पुनर्चक्रण (Wastewater Recycling)

क्या है?

- प्रयोग किए गए जल का उन्नत उपचार करके पुनः उपयोग करना।

अर्धियाँ?

प्रक्रिया (Flowchart)



लाभ

- जल के चक्र्रीय उपयोग को बढ़ावा
- मीठे पानी की मांग व दोहन कम
- नदियों/झीलों में प्रदूषण घटता है
- दीर्घकाल में लागत प्रभावी

सीमाएँ

- सार्वजनिक स्वीकार्यता की कमी
- प्रदूषण का जोखिम (यदि मानक न हों)
- उन्नत अवसंरचना की आवश्यकता
- सतत निगरानी व नियमन जरूरी

केस स्टडी: सिंगापुर का NEWater कार्यक्रम

मानचित्र.: वैश्विक उदाहरण



1. विश्लेषण

तकनीक की आवश्यकता क्यों?

- बढ़ती जल मांग
- घटता भूजल स्तर
- सूखे की बढ़ती आवृत्ति
- शहरी जल संकट
- जलवायु अनिश्चितता

2. चुनौतियाँ

- उच्च वित्तीय लागत
- ऊर्जा पर निर्भरता
- तकनीक की पहुँच
- पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ
- शासन एवं प्रबंधन की कमी

3. निहितार्थ

सकारात्मक प्रभाव



4. केस स्टडी

- इजराइल:** विश्व में ~85% अपशिष्ट जल पुनर्चक्रण करता है। जल दक्षता में अग्रणी।
- सिंगापुर:** NEWater देश की कुल जल मांग का बड़ा हिस्सा पूरा करता है।
- चेन्नई:** भारत में डिसेलियेशन का सफल और अग्रणी मॉडल।

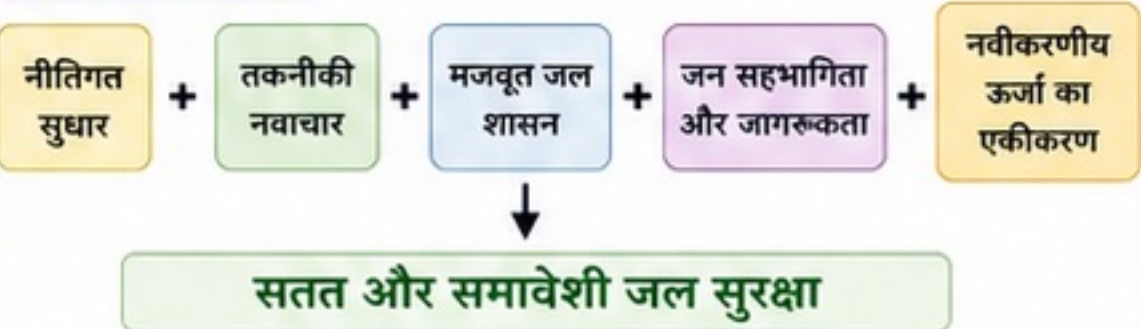
5. प्रमुख रिपोर्ट्स / समितियाँ

NITI Aayog CWMI	कंपोजिट वॉटर मैनेजमेंट इंडेक्स जल प्रबंधन का आकलन करता है।
UN World Water Report	वैश्विक जल तनाव और नवाचार की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालता है।
IPCC रिपोर्ट्स	जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण जल उपलब्धता पर गंभीर प्रभाव।

6. सरकारी पहल

- जल जीवन मिशन
- अटल भूजल योजना
- AMRUT मिशन
- जल शक्ति अभियान
- नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम

7. आगे की राह



मूल सार (Value Addition)

कीवर्ड्स	महत्वपूर्ण शब्द	सीपोर्ट्स	समितियाँ	संविधानिक प्रावधान
जल सुरक्षा	डिसेलियेशन	UN World Water Report	NITI Aayog	अनुच्छेद 21 - जीवन का अधिकार
सहज जल अर्धत्वस्था	ब्राइन	NITI Aayog CWMI	12वीं वित्त आयोग	अनुच्छेद 48A - पर्यावरण संरक्षण
एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन	AWG	IPCC Reports	जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की विशेष समितियाँ	अनुच्छेद 51A(g) - प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा का कर्तव्य
जलवायु लचीलापन	जल पुनर्चक्रण			
जल सततता	भूजल पुनर्भरण			

निष्कर्ष

जल संकट का समाधान केवल एक तकनीक से नहीं होगा। डिसेलियेशन, वायुमंडलीय जल उत्पन्न और अपशिष्ट जल पुनर्चक्रण जैसी तकनीकों को संरक्षण, कुशल प्रबंधन, न्यायसंगत वितरण और जन भागीदारी के साथ जोड़कर ही भविष्य की सतत और समावेशी जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है।

QUESTION Q. The world is facing an acute shortage of clean and safe freshwater. What are the alternative technologies which can solve this crisis? Briefly **discuss** any **three** such technologies citing their key merits and demerits.

1. INTRODUCTION

- Freshwater availability declining globally.
- Population growth + Urbanisation + Climate Change + Pollution.
- UN estimates billions face water stress annually.
- Need for technology-driven water security solutions.

DATA BOX
Only ~2.5% of Earth's water is freshwater. Less than 1% is readily accessible for human use.

2. CONCEPT / DEFINITION

Freshwater Technologies

- Desalination
- Atmospheric Water Generation (AWG)
- Wastewater Recycling and Reuse
- Rainwater Harvesting
- Managed Aquifer Recharge

Goal:
Increase Water Availability + Sustainability

3. BACKGROUND



4. TECHNOLOGY 1: DESALINATION

WHAT?

- Converts seawater into potable water.
- Reverse Osmosis (RO) most common.

MERITS

- ✓ Reliable source
- ✓ Drought-resistant
- ✓ Useful for coastal cities
- ✓ Reduces pressure on rivers

DEMERITS

- ✗ Energy intensive
- ✗ High capital cost
- ✗ Brine disposal problem
- ✗ Marine ecosystem impacts

WORLD EXAMPLES

INDIA EXAMPLES

- Chennai Desalination Plant
- Gujarat Coastal Projects

7. EXAMPLES BOX

- INDIA EXAMPLES**
- Chennai Desalination Plant
 - Namami Gange (STPs)
 - Jal Jeevan Mission
- INTERNATIONAL EXAMPLES**
- Israel Water Reuse Model
 - Singapore NEWater
 - Saudi Desalination Plants
- RECENT EXAMPLES**
- UN Water Conference 2023
 - SDG-6 Acceleration Agenda
 - COP discussions on water

5. TECHNOLOGY 2: ATMOSPHERIC WATER GENERATION (AWG)

WHAT?

- Extracts moisture from air.
- Condensation + Filtration.

MERITS

- ✓ Decentralised supply
- ✓ Useful in remote areas
- ✓ Disaster relief application
- ✓ No dependence on rivers

DEMERITS

- ✗ High electricity requirement
- ✗ Low efficiency in dry regions
- ✗ Expensive per litre

CURRENT AFFAIRS

AWG pilots in Rajasthan & Gujarat.

6. TECHNOLOGY 3: WASTEWATER RECYCLING

WHAT?

- Treats used water for reuse.

PROCESS FLOWCHART

MERITS

- ✓ Circular economy
- ✓ Reduces freshwater extraction
- ✓ Lowers pollution
- ✓ Long-term cost-effective

DEMERITS

- ✗ Public acceptance issues
- ✗ High monitoring requirement
- ✗ Advanced infrastructure needed

CASE STUDY: Singapore NEWater Programme

VALUE ADDITION

<p>KEYWORDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Security • Circular Water Economy • Integrated Water Resources Management • Climate Resilience • Water Sustainability 	<p>IMPORTANT TERMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desalination • Brine • AWG • Water Reuse • Aquifer Recharge 	<p>REPORTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN World Water Report • NITI Aayog CWMI • IPCC Reports • CSE Annual State of India's Environment 	<p>COMMITTEES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NITI Aayog • Parliamentary Standing Committee on Jal Shakti • 12th Finance Commission • National Water Mission 	<p>CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 21 – Right to Life • Article 48A – Protect environment • Article 51A(g) – Protect natural resources
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MAPS: GLOBAL EXAMPLES

- Israel – Water reuse & desalination leader
- Saudi Arabia – Large scale desalination plants
- UAE – Desalination for urban demand
- Australia – Advanced desalination technology
- Singapore – NEWater water recycling model

1. ANALYSIS

- WHY TECHNOLOGY IS NEEDED?**
- Growing water demand
 - Declining groundwater
 - Increasing drought frequency
 - Urban water stress
 - Climate uncertainty

2. CHALLENGES

- High financial costs
- Energy dependence
- Technology accessibility
- Environmental concerns
- Governance deficits

3. IMPLICATIONS

POSITIVE IMPACTS

- Water security
- Food security
- Urban resilience
- Industrial sustainability
- Climate adaptation

4. CASE STUDIES

ISRAEL Recycles ~85% of wastewater. Global leader in water efficiency.

SINGAPORE NEWater supplies ~40% of the country's water demand.

CHENNAI India's leading desalination model; supports urban water security.

5. REPORTS / COMMITTEES

NITI AAYOG Composite Water Management Index ranks states on water performance.

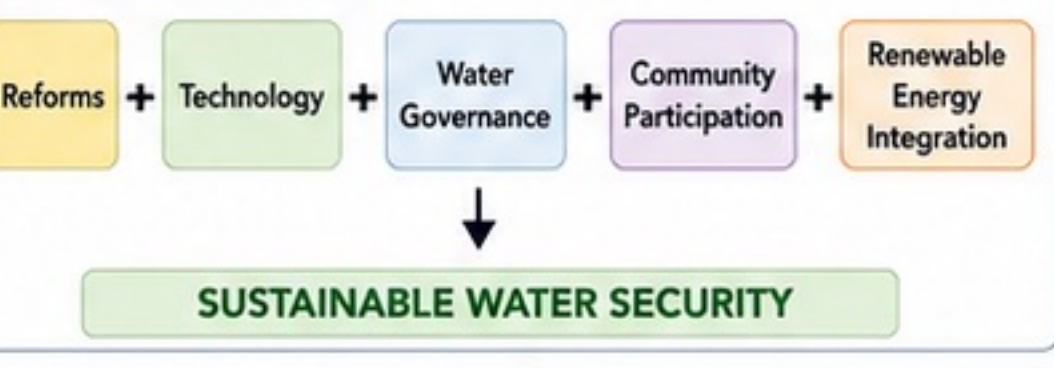
UN WORLD WATER REPORT Highlights rising global water stress and need for innovation.

IPCC REPORTS Climate change worsening freshwater availability and extremes.

6. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- Jal Jeevan Mission
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
- AMRUT Mission
- Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- Namami Gange Programme

7. WAY FORWARD



CONCLUSION

Alternative technologies like desalination, atmospheric water generation and wastewater recycling offer viable solutions to the freshwater crisis. However, success depends on affordability, sustainability, governance and public participation. A balanced, integrated and inclusive approach can ensure water security for all.

Soon, police may scan your fingerprints on the go

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

Police and investigating agencies across the country will soon be equipped with portable fingerprint scanners linked to a national database of 1.3 crore criminal suspects and convicts, letting them stop individuals anywhere, even on the streets, to collect thumb impressions and instantly check for any pending criminal records on their smartphones.

Abhigyan, an app developed by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) to implement the procedure, was launched by Home Minister Amit Shah on Friday.

The app links to the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS), which stores fingerprint scans of accused, convicts, and those in prisons.

A demonstration of the app, in which the fingerprint of an individual is scanned on a mobile device and

be matched with the NAFIS database in 35 seconds.

“During routine vehicle checks on the streets, biometric scans of any suspicious individual can be conducted to identify persons wanted in connection with crimes. Field officers can get the criminal history of the suspect in few seconds. This will provide protection to the police as they will be alerted of the presence of a hardened criminal,” the demo stated.

An NCRB official told *The Hindu* that the Criminal Procedure Identification Act, 2022 provides the legal basis for such checks.

However, Section 3 of the Act seems to limit the mandatory recording of measurements, including fingerprints, to people who have been convicted or arrested, and those ordered to give security for good behaviour or maintaining peace under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.



Data patrol: The app enables field police personnel to access a vast repository of criminal records directly on their smartphones. PTI

tion the possibility of random testing of individuals without any evidence linking them to a punishable offence.

Current system

At present, the facility to check fingerprints against the NAFIS database is only available through 1,556 workstations deployed at police stations and district headquarters across the country.

The current process involves bringing an individual to the workstation to match his or her fingerprints with the database.

volves bringing an individual to the workstation to match his or her fingerprints with the database.

Mr. Shah said that the app enables field police personnel to access a vast repository of criminal records directly on their smartphones.

“Secured with two-step authentication,” it allows real-time fingerprint identification within seconds, strengthening ground-level policing.

The focus should not be limited merely to the arrest of criminals but on time-bound justice, the Home Minister said.

tures such as fast identification, portability, and access to millions of records, is; ‘Abhigyan’ is a highly powerful tool,” the Minister

The NAFIS database includes the records of around 9.91 lakh narcotics offenders, 3.65 lakh human trafficking cases, and extensive prison records, Mr. Shah said.

NAFIS should not be used merely to identify offenders, he said, noting that its effectiveness depends on continuously enriching the database. He noted that a crime is preserved, also also used in the investigation of other crimes, adding that this is primarily the responsibility of the States.

The focus should not be limited merely to the arrest of criminals but on time-bound justice, the Home Minister said.

UPSC CRISP NOTES

1. CONTEXT

- Abhigyan app launched by HM Amit Shah.
- Enables police to scan fingerprints on-the-go.
- Linked to NAFIS database (1.3 crore records).

2. ABOUT NAFIS

- National Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
- Stores fingerprint data of accused, convicts & persons in prisons.
- Includes: ~9.91 lakh narcotics offenders, 3.65 lakh human trafficking cases & extensive prison records.

3. LEGAL BASIS

- Criminal Procedure Identification Act, 2022.
- Section 3 limits mandatory recording of fingerprints to:
 - ▶ Convicted/arrested persons.
 - ▶ Persons ordered to give security for good behaviour or peace.

4. CURRENT SYSTEM

- 1,556 workstations across police stations & district headquarters.
- Individuals have to visit the workstation for fingerprint matching.

5. FEATURES OF ABHIGYAN APP

- On-the-spot fingerprint scanning.
- Match with NAFIS in ~35 seconds.
- Two-step authentication for security.
- Portable & real-time access to database.
- Strengthens ground-level policing.

6. BENEFITS

- Faster identification of suspects.
- Helps in crime prevention & detection.
- Enhances efficiency of field officers.
- Supports time-bound justice.

7. CONCERNS & SAFEGUARDS

- Risk of misuse & violation of privacy.
- Possibility of random testing without evidence.
- Continuous data enrichment required.
- Use should focus on justice, not just arrest.

8. UPSC RELEVANCE

- GS Paper 2: Polity (Rights, Criminal Justice System), Governance (E-Governance).
- GS Paper 3: Internal Security, Cybersecurity, Ethics in Governance.
- Essay: Technology & privacy, Balancing security and individual rights.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Abhigyan app + NAFIS** will enable on-the-spot fingerprint scanning and matching in ~35 seconds.
- Database strength: **1.3 crore** criminal suspects & convicts.
- Legal basis: **Criminal Procedure Identification Act, 2022**.
- Present system: **1,556 workstations** at police stations & district HQs.
- Safeguards: **Two-step authentication**; used for strengthening policing & justice.



WHAT IS ABHIGYAN APP?

- **Developed by:** NCRB
- **Linked to:** NAFIS database
- **Usability:** Portable, real-time, field use
- **Purpose:** Identify suspects/convicts instantly & improve policing efficiency

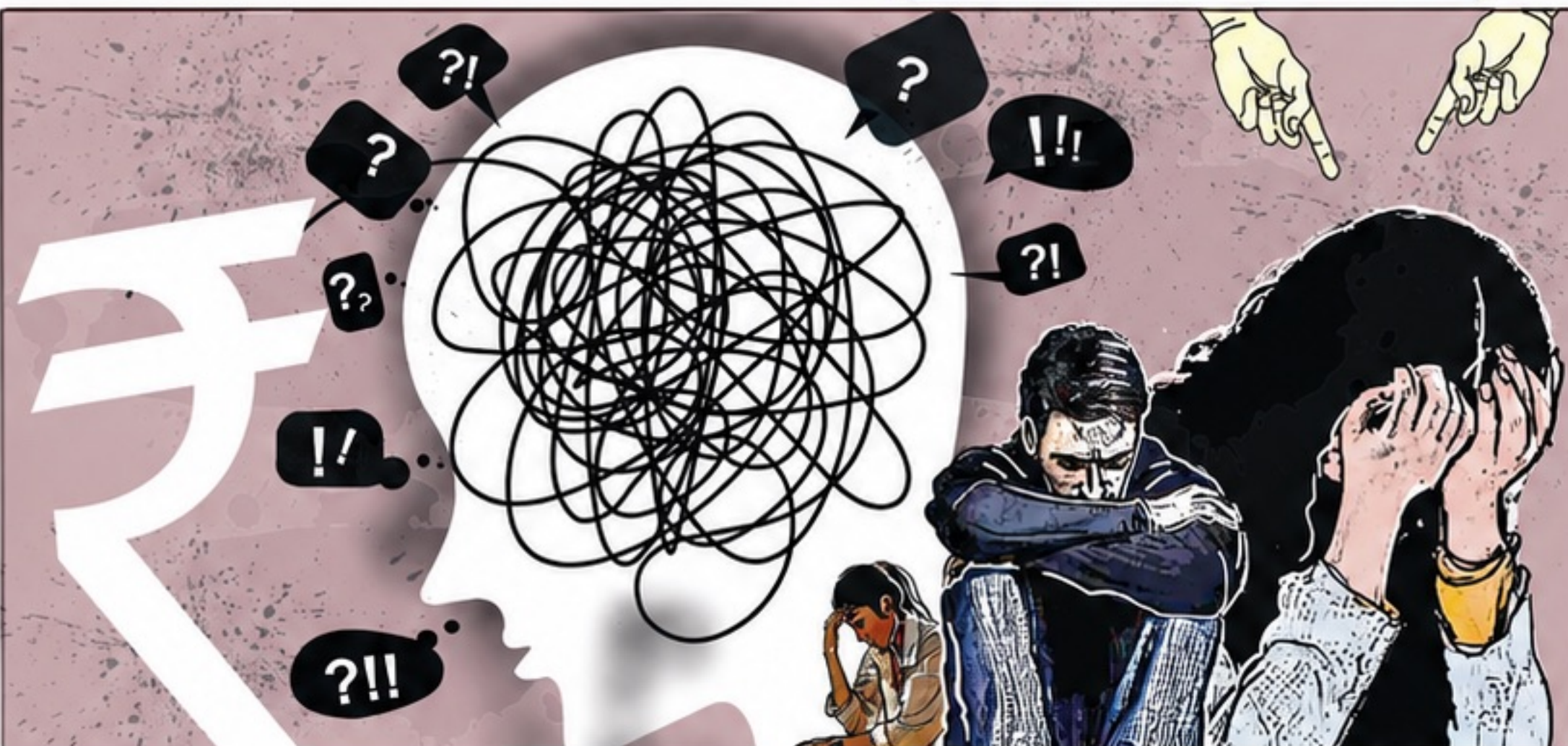


ILLUSTRATION: SEBASTIAN FRANCIS

Fight against suicide moves from hospitals to communities

As Karnataka grapples with one of the country's highest suicide burdens, emerging evidence from NIMHANS-led initiatives suggests that prevention may lie not only in hospitals and psychiatric clinics, but also in schools, panchayats, primary health centres and everyday community networks. **Afshan Yasmeen**

A debt of ₹5,000 pushed a 28-year-old garment factory worker from rural Karnataka into one of the darkest moments of his life. Unable to repay money borrowed from her mother for a chit fund payment, she was reprimanded at home. Hurt, angry, and overwhelmed, she consumed a disinfectant lying in the house. Within minutes, she began vomiting and was rushed to hospital by the husband.

Today, she does not describe the incident as a planned attempt to end her life. Instead, she remembers it as the result of mounting financial stress, family tensions, and a feeling that nobody understood what she was going through.

Multiple reasons

Her experience is far from unique. A 33-year-old homemaker struggling with debt and family disputes, A 16-year-old boy grieving the loss of both parents who reacted after a friend insulted them. A 57-year-old government school teacher overwhelmed by a family conflict that spilled into her workplace.

These stories illustrate a reality long emphasised by mental health professionals: suicide and self-harm rarely stem from a single event.

Stigma deepens

When stigma decreases, people seek help and prevention becomes more effective.

Strengthening primary healthcare is key as PHCs are often the first point of contact.



Suicide prevention needs to be seen only through the cracks. The brief interventions and long-term follow-up have resulted in significantly lower re-attempt rates."

— PRABHA S. CHANDRA, NIMHANS Director

Karnataka's burden

Karnataka recorded the country's highest suicide rate among major metros.

- NCRB data: 6,201 suicides in 2023, 2,370 in 2024.
- Suicides rate: 23.31 per lakh population (2023) and 22.05 (2024).

Suicide deaths represent just the visible part of a much larger problem.

Effective model: SURAKSHA

NIMHANS introduced a community-based model – SURAKSHA – a collaborative approach across govt departments, PHCs, schools, panchayats & communities.

- Focus: Early identification, counselling, follow-up support.
- 25 to 39 age group accounted for 44.4% of all reported cases.
- Followed by 15 to 24 age group.

Way forward

- Community-based interventions
- Life skills & emotional resilience in schools
- Strengthen PHCs & mental health services
- 24x7 helplines and crisis support
- Reduce stigma, build supportive networks

Hope & change

Communities can be powerful allies in preventing suicide and promoting emotional well-being.

UPSC CRISP NOTES

1. CONTEXT

- Study by NIMHANS highlights shift from hospital-centric approach to community-centric suicide prevention.
- Karnataka has one of the highest suicide rates in India.

2. KEY FINDINGS

- Prevention lies not only in hospitals/psychiatric clinics but also in schools, panchayats, PHCs & community networks.
- Brief interventions & long-term follow-up reduced re-attempt rates.
- 25–39 age group most vulnerable (44.4% of cases).

3. IMPORTANT DATA (KARNATAKA)

- Highest suicide rate among major metros.
- 6,201 suicides in 2023; 2,370 in 2024.
- Suicide rate: 23.31 per lakh (2023) and 22.05 (2024).
- Suicide deaths = visible part of a larger issue.

4. RISK FACTORS

- Financial stress, debt
- Family conflict, relationship issues
- Chronic illness, substance use
- Shame, humiliation, social isolation

5. SURAKSHA MODEL (NIMHANS)

- Community-based, multi-sectoral approach.
- Stakeholders: Govt departments, PHCs, schools, panchayats, local communities.
- Focus: Early identification, counselling, follow-up & crisis support.

6. UPSC RELEVANCE

- GS Paper 2: Health, Social Justice, Governance, Vulnerable Sections.
- GS Paper 3: Health, Disaster Management, SDG 3 (Good Health & Well-being).
- Essay: Role of community, mental health awareness, building resilient society.

7. WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen primary healthcare & mental health infrastructure.
- Integrate life skills & mental health education in schools.
- 24x7 helplines, crisis support & follow-up.
- Reduce stigma, promote open conversations.

Four glacial lakes in Arunachal have expanded in a decade: study

Analysis by geospatial intelligence firm shows that the 'high-risk' lakes have increased in area, with one of them growing by 10 hectares; expert says expansion warrants attention but should not be interpreted as evidence of an impending disaster

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

A satellite-based assessment of five glacial lakes in the Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh has found that four have expanded over the last decade, with one lake showing rapid growth, adding fresh evidence to concerns over the threat posed by Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the eastern Himalaya.

The analysis – a report and not a peer-reviewed study – conducted by the Noida-based geospatial intelligence firm Suhora Technologies, examined five lakes in the Mago Chu basin that have been classified by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as “high-risk” or “very high-risk”.

The assessment comes amid heightened attention on glacial hazards in the region following a recent risk evaluation by the Centre for Earth Sciences and Himalayan Studies (CESHS), Arunachal Pradesh.

Using imagery from ICEYE, PlanetScope, and LISS-IV satellites, Suhora compared the extent of the lakes between 2016 and June 2026. In a press state-



A new satellite study has flagged the importance of continuous monitoring of high-risk glacial lakes in Arunachal Pradesh. PTI

ment, the company said that “four out of five lakes have expanded, reflecting a general trend of glacial retreat and meltwater storage”. However, it cautioned that “lake expansion does not directly indicate a flood event” and said the findings instead highlighted “the importance of regular monitoring and further assessment to better understand future risks”.

High-risk lakes

Among the lakes analysed, Sanhapo Lake showed the most significant growth. Suhora estimated its area at 78.07 hectares in 2019, increasing to 88.81 hectares by mid-June 2026. The company said that

while uncertainties remain regarding its historical extent because of ice cover visible in its 2016 imagery, the lake has exhibited sustained expansion in recent years. Given its size and continued growth, Suhora identified it as the highest-priority lake among the assessed lakes. However, modelling, continuous monitoring and possible early-warning systems.

The remaining lakes showed more modest changes. Two lakes categorised by the NDMA as “very high risk” expanded by about a hectare over the decade, while Dharkha Tso, listed as “high risk”, also recorded gradual growth. A fifth lake remained broadly stable over

the observation period.

Amit Kumar, co-founder and chief operating officer of Suhora Technologies, said satellite observations were increasingly important for monitoring remote mountain regions where field access was often difficult. “Imagery across multiple years, it is possible to track changes in glacial lake extent...with the monsoon season approaching, continuous observation of glacial lakes becomes increasingly important”, he added.

Anil Kulkarni, glaciologist and distinguished fellow at the Divecha Centre for Climate Change, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru and who wasn't connected to the study, said the observed expansion warranted attention but should not be interpreted as evidence of an impending disaster.

“If lakes are expanding, then it is considered as an unstable lake,” he said. However, he stressed that the key question was why a lake was growing. Lakes impounded by moraines – ridges of rock and debris deposited by glaciers – can become hazardous when retreating glaciers increase the volume of water

trapped behind them. Yet several other factors determine risk, including the possibility of landslides, avalanches or rockfalls entering the lake.

“Mere increase in area, even over a decade, cannot be a single criterion” for judging how dangerous a lake is, Mr. Kulkarni told *The Hindu*. “It can be a concern, but how risky it is, we do not know.”

Concerns over floods

Worries over Himalayan glacial hazards have intensified since the October 2023 disaster in Sikkim, when a breach associated with South Lhonak Lake triggered floods that killed dozens of people and destroyed the Chungthang hydropower dam. GLOFs can occur when natural moraine dams fail, triggered by large avalanches, landslides, or icefalls suddenly displace water and generate destructive waves.

Mr. Kulkarni said India's ability to identify potentially dangerous glacial lakes had improved considerably through satellite monitoring and modelling. However, he argued that translating scientific assessments into practical risk reduction remained a major challenge.

UPSC CRISP NOTES

1. ABOUT THE STUDY

- Geospatial intelligence firm Suhora Technologies analysed 5 glacial lakes in the Mago Chu basin, Tawang district, Arunachal Pradesh.
- Compared satellite imagery from 2016 to June 2026.
- Four out of five lakes have expanded over the last decade.
- One lake grew by ~10 hectares.

2. KEY FINDINGS

- Sanhapo Lake: increased from 78.07 ha (2019) to 88.81 ha (June 2026).
- Two lakes (very high risk): expanded by ~1 hectare.
- Dharkha Tso (high risk): gradual growth.
- One lake: remained broadly stable.

3. WHY IMPORTANT?

- Indicates glacial retreat and increase in meltwater storage.
- High-risk glacial lakes pose threat of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs).
- Continuous monitoring & early warning systems are essential.

4. GLOF: KEY POINTS

- Sudden release of water from a glacial lake due to dam failure.
- Causes: moraine dam failure, landslides, avalanches, icefalls, rockfalls.
- Impacts: Flash floods, loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, ecological damage.

5. UPSC RELEVANCE

- GS Paper 1: Important aspects of Geography (Cryosphere, Himalayas).
- GS Paper 3: Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change.
- Linkages: SDG 13 (Climate Action), Sendai Framework for DRR.

6. WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen satellite monitoring & remote sensing.
- Develop glacial lake inventory.
- Implement early warning systems.
- Integrate scientific assessments with local preparedness & risk reduction.

Walking on footpath is a fundamental right, says SC

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Friday, in a judgment, declared the freedom to walk on demarcated and well-maintained footpaths a fundamental right which has priority over movement by motorised vehicles. The court highlighted the need to lay down a statutory framework, not only for declaring the right to walk a fundamental right, but also to recognise the duty-bearers.

"If a road exists, there must then be a duty to ensure that a footpath is demarcated and maintained for the walkers. This is an enforceable duty. The fundamental right to walk on demarcated footpaths shall override the privilege of a motorised vehicle," Justice P.S. Narasimha, who authored the judgment, held.

The judgment came in a case of the death of a five-year-old boy who was crushed to death by a truck while walking to school with his father. The court found that the parent was entitled to compensation of over ₹11 lakh.

'Most basic of rights'

Justice Narasimha said walking safely and carefree along footpaths, without danger lurking at every turn, was the most basic of rights. "It is the simplest of the human activity, inextricably connected to life."

The court said the Constitution recognised and guaranteed walking as a fundamental right in its words, "All citizens shall have the right... to move freely throughout the territory of India".

But over the years, demands of trade and urbanisation have relegated walking to an inconvenience. Governments and local bodies paralleled wide roads and expressways to growth, building motorways while leaving

Q If a road exists, there must then be a duty to ensure that a footpath is demarcated and maintained for the walkers. This is an enforceable duty... Walking is not just motion, it embodies expressional, congregational and associational rights under Article 19

SUPREME COURT



little space for walking, the court said.

"It could also be elitism to start with, for machines with wheels were only for the rich, but as economies progressed and cheaper motor vehicles were introduced, the entire spectrum of motorised transportation dominated the roads, pushed aside the walkers to the extent that they are treated as a nuisance for the drivers who routinely run over the walkers and their footpaths. This should stop from now on as we declare the fundamental right to walk on demarcated footpaths alongside motorised roads," the top court said.

"Walking is a struggle for the not-so-fortunate, meditation in motion for many, resistance for others, discovery for the inquisitive, a cohesive strategy for sharp socio-political minds. It certainly did inspire and ignite some of the ideals of the freedom struggle... In that sense, walking is not just motion, it certainly embodies expressional, congregational and associational rights under Article 19(1)(a), Article 19(1)(b) and Article 19(1)(c)," Justice Narasimha said. Common spaces must not be the monopoly of motorised vehicles. The freedom to walk, subject to reasonable restrictions, also deserved ample space.

"In reality, how much does it take to create a well-demarcated footpath wherever a road exists? All that the fundamental right to

walk demands is a comfortable space for an easy and carefree walk. Should this not be the minimum of the minimum duty that a municipal authority owes to the citizens?" the top court asked the government.

Regulatory body

It said that the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, had never bothered to recognise the fundamental right to walk.

The Supreme Court also highlighted that the proposed Act must protect, enhance, and provide quick remedies for violations, and also establish a full-time regulator to plan, enforce, and implement the right to walk

"To enhance and effectuate the fundamental right to walk on demarcated footpaths, it is necessary to establish a regulatory body... Institutional expertise is critical, and such a regulator will employ human resources with domain expertise and talent," Justice Narasimha said. The court directed its Registry to send a copy of the judgment to the Ministries of Housing & Urban Affairs, Road Transport and Highways to reflect on said. Further to declare and reiterate the right to walk as a fundamental right.

"In reality, how much does it take to create a well-demarcated footpath wherever a road exists? All that the fundamental right to

walk demands is a comfortable space for an easy and carefree walk. Should this not be the minimum of the minimum duty that a municipal authority owes to the citizens?" the top court asked the government.

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"To enhance and effectuate the fundamental right to walk on demarcated footpaths, it is necessary to establish a regulatory body... Institutional expertise is critical, and such a regulator will employ human resources with domain expertise and talent," Justice Narasimha said. The court directed its Registry to send a copy of the judgment to the Ministries of Housing and Urban Affairs, Rural Development, Road Transport and Highways, to "reflect on the compelling necessity for initiating the necessary legal framework".

The Justice also said Constitutional courts were also obliged to declare and reiterate the right to walk as a fundamental right.

UPSC CRISP NOTES

1. WHAT DID THE SUPREME COURT HOLD?

- Walking on demarcated and well-maintained footpaths is a Fundamental Right.
- Linked with Article 19(1)(d) – Right to move freely and Article 21 – Right to life.
- Right to walk has priority over movement of motorised vehicles.
- Governments must ensure footpaths are demarcated, maintenance ensured – this is an enforceable duty.

2. WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT FOR UPSC?

- **Urban Governance:** Promotes pedestrian-friendly cities.
- **Fundamental Rights:** Expands scope of Article 21.
- **Sustainable Development:** Supports inclusive, safe and non-motorised urban mobility.
- **Social Justice:** Protects vulnerable groups – children, elderly, disabled, economically weaker sections.

3. KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM JUDGMENT

- Footpaths are a common space; not monopoly of motor vehicles.
- Neglect of walking infrastructure = violation of rights.
- Need for statutory framework and regulatory body.
- Institutional mechanism required for planning, enforcement and grievance redressal.

4. RELATED CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

- **Article 19(1)(d):** Right to move freely throughout territory of India.
- **Article 21:** Right to life includes right to live with dignity and safety.
- **Directive Principles:** Article 39(a) & (b) – Adequate means of livelihood and equitable distribution.

5. RELATED LAWS & POLICIES

- Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (does not recognise right to walk).
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
- Smart Cities Mission.
- National Urban Transport Policy, 2014.

6. CHALLENGES

- Encroachment and poor maintenance of footpaths.
- Urban planning biased towards motorised transport.
- Lack of funds and weak enforcement.
- Low public awareness.

7. WAY FORWARD



8. VALUE ADDITION (ONE LINER)

"Right to walk is not just movement, it is the right to live with dignity in our own cities."

9. UPSC ANGLE

Expected in GS Paper 2 (Governance), GS Paper 1 (Fundamental Rights) & Essay on Urbanisation and Quality of Life.

1 RIGHT TO WALK AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

- SC held walking on demarcated footpaths is a Fundamental Right.
- Linked with Article 19(1)(d) and Article 21.
- Directed govt. to consider statutory framework.
- Called for dedicated pedestrian infrastructure.
- Reinforces inclusive and sustainable urban planning.

Static Link: Fundamental Rights, Urban Governance, Smart Cities Mission

UPSC Angle: Pedestrian-centric cities, Right to Life, Sustainable Mobility

Value Addition: "Common spaces cannot become monopolies of motor vehicles."



2 ABHIGYAN APP & NAFIS

- NCRB launched Abhigyan mobile app.
- Linked to National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS).
- Enables real-time fingerprint matching.
- Supports criminal identification and investigations.
- Raises privacy and civil liberty concerns.

Static Link: Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022

UPSC Angle: Internal Security + Technology + Privacy Debate

Value Addition: NAFIS stores over 1.3 crore fingerprint records.



3 MEKEDATU DAM DISPUTE

- Tamil Nadu Assembly opposed Karnataka's Mokedatu project.
- Linked to Cauvery basin water sharing.
- References CWDT Award (2007).
- References Supreme Court Judgment (2018).
- Highlights interstate river disputes.



Static Link: Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956

UPSC Angle: Federalism + Water Governance

CAUVERY BASIN: KARNATAKA → TAMIL NADU

QUICK NEWS (10)

1. Telegram ban upheld by Delhi High Court under Section 69A IT Act.
2. CBSE schools in Nagaland seek flexibility in three-language policy.
3. Concerns raised over transparency in Great Nicobar Project.
4. India rejects Pakistan's remarks on Jammu & Kashmir at UN.
5. Palestine seeks medical assistance from India under Aarogya Maitri.
6. NIA arrests 10 accused linked to Manipur violence.
7. Northeast India's largest organic spice processing plant inaugurated in Meghalaya.
8. Major aluminium extrusion facility foundation laid in Nagpur.
9. Sickle Cell Anaemia to be eradicated by 2047: President Murmu.
10. Supreme Court declines urgent hearing on NEET re-test plea.

4 FOUR GLACIAL LAKES IN ARUNACHAL EXPANDED IN A DECADE

- Study recorded rapid glacial lake expansion.
- Indicates accelerating glacier retreat.
- Increases risk of GLOFs.
- Threatens downstream settlements.
- Signals climate change impacts in Eastern Himalayas.



Static Link: Cryosphere, Himalayan Geography

UPSC Angle: Climate Change + Disaster Management

Value Addition: Expansion of glacial lakes increases GLOF risk to lives and infrastructure.



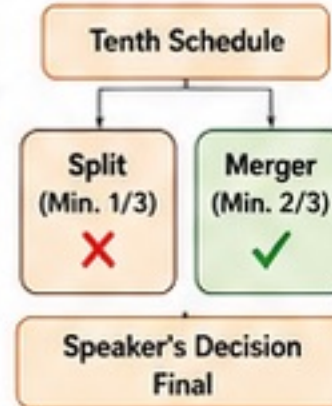
5 DEFECTION AS MERGER

- Debate over anti-defection provisions.
- Merger requires support of two-thirds legislators.
- Governed by Tenth Schedule.
- Speaker decides disqualification matters.
- Raises constitutional morality concerns.

Static Link: 52nd Constitutional Amendment

UPSC Angle: Parliamentary Democracy & Ethics

Value Addition: Difference between Split and Merger often in Prelims.



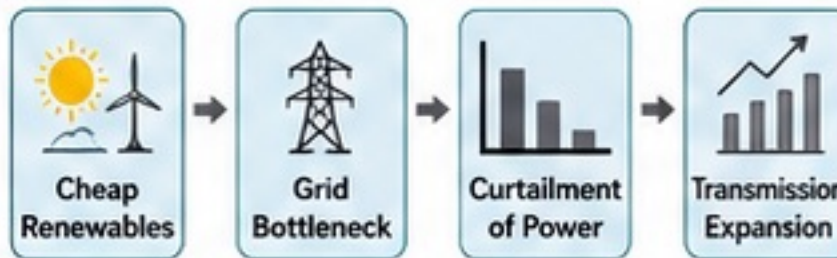
6 INDIA'S CHEAPEST POWER IS HERE, THE GRID MUST CATCH UP

- Solar and wind power costs continue to fall.
- Transmission infrastructure remains inadequate.
- Renewable-rich states face evacuation constraints.
- Need for Green Energy Corridors.
- Supports Net Zero commitments.

Static Link: Energy Security

UPSC Angle: Renewable Energy Transition

Value Addition: Grid modernisation is key for energy transition.



PRELIMS FACTS (12)

1. Mokedatu is located on the Cauvery River in Karnataka.
2. NAFIS = National Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
3. Article 19(1)(d) guarantees freedom of movement.
4. GLOF = Glacial Lake Outburst Flood.
5. Great Nicobar hosts Indira Point.
6. Shompen are a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).
7. Aarogya Maitri is India's humanitarian medical assistance initiative.
8. Tenth Schedule deals with anti-defection.
9. CWDT Award was delivered in 2007.
10. Census Commissioner operates under MHA.
11. Green Energy Corridor supports renewable integration.
12. Mental Health Care Act enacted in 2017.

7 FIGHT AGAINST SUICIDE MOVES FROM HOSPITALS TO COMMUNITIES

- Public health approach gaining prominence.
- Focus on prevention rather than treatment.
- Community awareness programs expanding.
- Early intervention improves outcomes.
- Supports National Mental Health initiatives.

Static Link: Mental Health Care Act, 2017

UPSC Angle: Health Governance + Social Issues

Value Addition: Community participation is critical for suicide prevention.



8 THE PRESSURES OF COUNTING INDIA

- Census enumerators face extreme heat.
- Connectivity issues affect data collection.
- Continuous revisions create challenges.
- Census remains foundation of welfare planning.
- Critical for evidence-based policymaking.

Static Link: Census of India

UPSC Angle: Governance + Data Administration



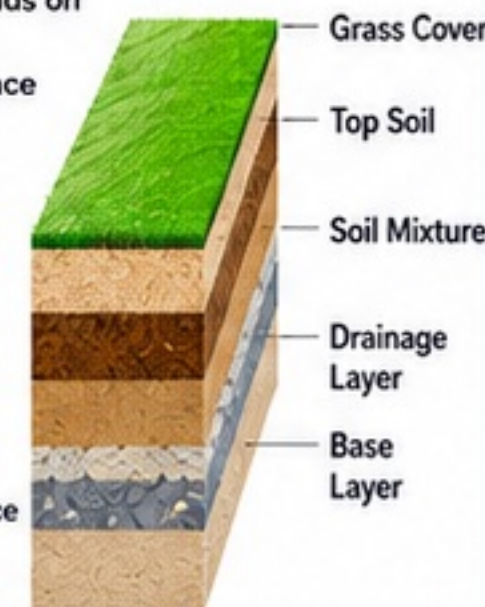
9 HOW PITCHES ARE LAID, AGE AND EVOLVE

- Pitch preparation depends on soil composition.
- Moisture determines pace and bounce.
- Age influences spin characteristics.
- Requires scientific monitoring.
- Example of applied earth science.

Static Link: Soil Science

UPSC Angle: Applied Science & Technology

Value Addition: Black soil supports higher bounce retention.



VOCABULARY (8)

- Pedestrianisation — Prioritising walking infrastructure
- Resilience — Ability to recover from shocks
- Transparency — Openness in decision-making
- Concurrence — Formal agreement
- Evacuation Capacity — Ability to transmit generated power
- Reconciliation — Restoration of social harmony
- Inclusivity — Equal participation of all groups
- Sustainability — Long-term ecological balance

मुख्य विषय (9)

1 पैदल चलने का अधिकार
मौलिक अधिकार चोषित

- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि चिन्हित और व्यवस्थित फुटपथों पर चलना मौलिक अधिकार है।
- यह अनुच्छेद 19(1)(d) और अनुच्छेद 21 से जुड़ा है।
- सरकार को कानूनी ढांचा बनाने का निर्देश दिया।
- पैदल चलने को प्राथमिकता देने वाली सोच को बढ़ावा।
- समावेशी और सतत शहरी नियोजन को बल।

स्थिर लिंक: मौलिक अधिकार, शहरी शासन, स्मार्ट सिटीज़ मिशन
यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: पैदल केंद्रित शहर, जीवन का अधिकार, सतत गतिशीलता

मूल्य वर्धन: "सार्वजनिक स्थान मोटर वाहनों का एकाधिकार नहीं बन सकते।"

4 अरुणाचल में चार हिमनदी झीलें
दशक में हुई विस्तारित

- अध्ययन में चार हिमनदी झीलों के तेजी से विस्तार का रिकॉर्ड।
- हिमनदों के पिघलने की दर तेज होने का संकेत।
- ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOF) का जोखिम बढ़ा।
- निचले क्षेत्रों में बसे बस्तियों के लिए खतरा।
- पूर्वी हिमालय में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का संकेत।



स्थिर लिंक: क्रायोस्फियर, हिमालयी भूगोल

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: जलवायु परिवर्तन + आपदा प्रबंधन

मूल्य वर्धन: "ग्लेशियर पिघलना एशिया में जल सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर चुनौती है।"

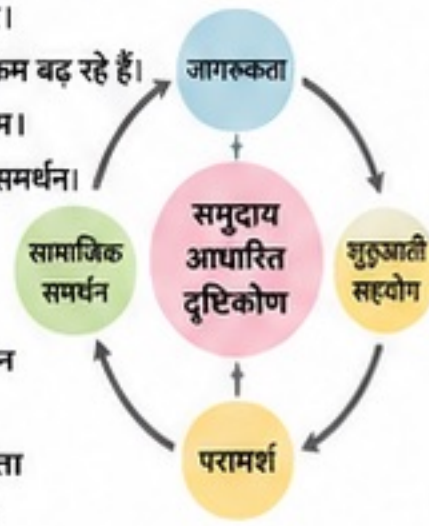
7 आत्महत्या से लड़ाई अस्पतालों से
समुदायों की ओर

- सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य दृष्टिकोण को महत्व मिल रहा है।
- उपचार के बजाय रोकथाम पर जोर।
- समुदाय आधारित जागरूकता कार्यक्रम बढ़ रहे हैं।
- समय पर हस्तक्षेप से बेहतर परिणाम।
- राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पहल को समर्थन।

स्थिर लिंक: मानसिक स्वास्थ्य
देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: स्वास्थ्य शासन
+ सांगागिक मुद्दे

मूल्य वर्धन: सामुदायिक सहभागिता
आत्महत्या रोकथाम की कुंजी है।



2 अभिज्ञान ऐप और NAFIS

- NCRB ने अभिज्ञान मोबाइल ऐप लॉन्च किया।
- यह राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित फिंगरप्रिंट पहचान प्रणाली (NAFIS) से जुड़ा है।
- रियल-टाइम फिंगरप्रिंट मिलान संभव बनाता है।
- आपराधिक पहचान और जांच में सहायक।
- गोपनीयता और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता चिंताओं को जन्म देता है।

स्थिर लिंक: आपराधिक प्रक्रिया (पहचान) अधिनियम, 2022

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: आंतरिक सुरक्षा + प्रौद्योगिकी + गोपनीयता बहस

मूल्य वर्धन: NAFIS में 1.3 करोड़ से अधिक फिंगरप्रिंट रिकॉर्ड संग्रहित हैं।



3 मेकेदादू बांध विवाद

- तमिलनाडु विधानसभा ने कर्नाटक के मेकेदादू परियोजना का विरोध किया।
- कावेरी बेसिन जल बंटवारे से संबंधित।
- कावेरी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण पुरस्कार (2007) का हवाला।
- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय (2018) का हवाला।
- अंतर-राज्यीय जल विवाद को उजागर करता है।



स्थिर लिंक: अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: संघवाद + जल शासन

कावेरी बेसिन: कर्नाटक → तमिलनाडु

5 दलबदल बतौर विलय

- दलबदल विरोधी प्रावधानों पर बहस जारी।
- विलय के लिए कम-से-कम दो-तिहाई विधायकों का समर्थन आवश्यक।
- यह दसवीं अनुसूची के तहत शासित है।
- अध्यक्ष अयोग्यता मामलों का निर्णय करते हैं।
- संवैधानिक नैतिकता से जुड़ा मुद्दा।

स्थिर लिंक: 52वां संवैधानिक संशोधन

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: संसदीय लोकतंत्र और नैतिकता

मूल्य वर्धन: विभाजन (Split) और विलय (Merger) के बीच का अंतर प्रीलिसस में पूछा जाता है।

6 भारत में सबसे सस्ती बिजली है,
ग्रिड को पकड़ना होगा ताल

- सौर और पवन ऊर्जा की लागत निरंतर घट रही है।
- ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना अपर्याप्त है।
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संपन्न राज्यों को बिजली निकासी में बाधा।
- ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर की आवश्यकता।
- नेट जीरो लक्ष्य को समर्थन।

स्थिर लिंक: ऊर्जा सुरक्षा

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संक्रमण

मूल्य वर्धन: सस्ती नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की कुंजी ग्रिड आधुनिकीकरण है।



8 भारत की गणना करने का दबाव

- जनगणना गणनाकर्ताओं को चरम गर्मी का सामना करना पड़ता है।
- कनेक्टिविटी समस्याएँ डेटा संग्रह को प्रभावित करती हैं।
- निरंतर संशोधन परिचालन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बनाते हैं।
- जनगणना कल्याण योजना का आधार है।
- साक्ष्य आधारित नीति निर्माण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।

स्थिर लिंक: भारत की जनगणना

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: शासन + डेटा प्रशासन

मूल्य वर्धन: विश्व की सबसे बड़ी जनगणना अभ्यास।

9 पिच कैसे तैयार होती है,
उम्र के साथ कैसे बदलती है

- पिट की तैयारी मिट्टी की संरचना पर निर्भर करती है।
- नमी से उछाल और गति प्रभावित होती है।
- उम्र बढ़ने से स्थिर गुण बदलते हैं।
- वैज्ञानिक निगरानी आवश्यक है।
- अनुप्रयुक्त मृदा विज्ञान का उदाहरण।

स्थिर लिंक: मृदा विज्ञान

यूपीएससी दृष्टिकोण: विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी

मूल्य वर्धन: काली मिट्टी सामान्यतः उच्च उछाल बनाए रखती है।



त्वरित समाचार (10)

- टेलीग्राम पर प्रतिबंध को दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने आईटी अधिनियम की धारा 69A के तहत बरकरार रखा।
- नागालैंड में CBSE स्कूलों ने तीन-भाषा नीति में लचीलापन मांगा।
- ग्रेट निकोबार परियोजना में पारदर्शिता को लेकर चिंताएं उठीं।
- संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत ने जम्मू-कश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान के बयान को खारिज किया।
- भारत से 'आयुर्वेदम मैत्री' के तहत चिकित्सा सहायता मांगी गई।
- मणिपुर हिंसा से जुड़े 10 आरोपियों को NIA ने गिरफ्तार किया।
- मेघालय में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत का सबसे बड़ा जैविक ससाला प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र उद्घाटित।
- नागपुर में प्रमुख एल्युमिनियम एक्सट्रैक्शन सुविधा की आधारशिला रखी गई।
- सिकल सेल एनीमिया को 2047 तक समाप्त करने का लक्ष्य: राष्ट्रपति मुर्मू।
- NEET पुनः परीक्षा याचिका पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने तत्काल सुनवाई से इनकार किया।

प्रिलिसस तथ्य (12)

- मेकेदादू कर्नाटक में कावेरी नदी पर स्थित है।
- NAFIS = राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित फिंगरप्रिंट पहचान प्रणाली।
- अनुच्छेद 19(1)(d) आवाजाही की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करता है।
- GLOF = ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड।
- ग्रेट निकोबार में इंदिरा पॉइंट स्थित है।
- शॉपपेन आदिम जनजाति समूह (PVTG) हैं।
- 'आयुर्वेदम मैत्री' भारत की मानवीय चिकित्सा सहायता पहल है।
- दसवीं अनुसूची दलबदल विरोधी कानून से संबंधित है।
- कावेरी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण पुरस्कार 2007 में दिया गया था।
- जनगणना आयुक्त गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य करता है।
- ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एकीकरण का समर्थन करता है।
- मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम 2017 में पारित हुआ था।

शब्दावली (8)

- पैदलीकीकरण — पैदल यात्रियों को प्राथमिकता देना
- लचीलापन — झटकों से उबरने की क्षमता
- पारदर्शिता — निर्णय प्रक्रिया में खुलापन
- सहमति — औपचारिक स्वीकृति
- निकासी क्षमता — उत्पन्न बिजली को भेजने की क्षमता
- मेल-मिलाप — सामाजिक सदभाव की बहाली
- समावेशिता — सभी की बराबर भागीदारी
- स्थिरता — दीर्घकालिक पारिस्थितिक संतुलन