

FCRA – मुख्य विंदु

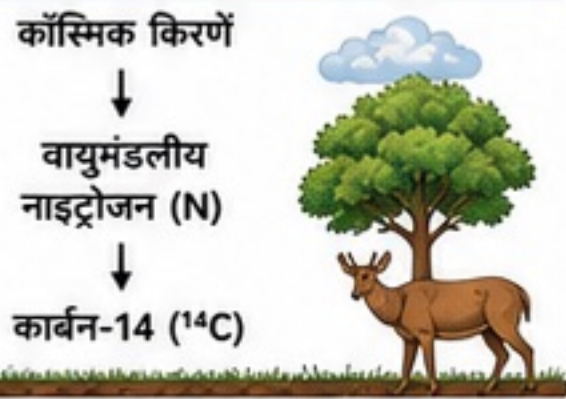


- विदेश अंशदान (नियमन) अधिनियम, 2010
- प्रशासन : गृह मंत्रालय
- उद्देश्य : विदेशी योगदान की स्वीकृति और उपयोग को विनियमित करना।
- राजनीतिक दल विशिष्ट शर्तों और संशोधनों के अधीन विदेशी योगदान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

मुख्य तथ्य

पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और विदेशी फंडिंग के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कानून।

कार्बन-14 डेटिंग



- कॉस्मिक किरणों से ऊपरी वायुमंडल में कार्बन-14 बनता है।
- जीवित जीव इसे अवशोषित करते हैं।
- मृत्यु के बाद यह ज्ञात दर से क्षय करता है (हाफ-लाइफ ≈ 5730 वर्ष)।
- एक बार जीवित जैविक पदार्थों की आयु ज्ञात करने में उपयोगी।

मुख्य तथ्य

एक बार जीवित रहे जैविक पदार्थों की डेटिंग में उपयोगी।

तथ्य

पुरातत्व, भूविज्ञान, जलवायु विज्ञान और फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान में उपयोग।

सेशाचलम पहाड़ियाँ



- पूर्वी घाट का भाग।
- आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थित।
- चित्तूर और तिरुपति जिलों तक फैली।
- समृद्ध जैव विविधता का क्षेत्र।
- त्रुमला वेंकटेश्वर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान यहाँ स्थित है।

मुख्य तथ्य

जैव विविधता और सांस्कृतिक महत्व का क्षेत्र।

तथ्य

नल्लमाला और पूर्वी घाटों के बीच जैव विविधता का गलियारा बनाती हैं।

AI हैल्यूसिनेशन



- AI मॉडल कभी-कभी ऐसे उत्तर देते हैं जो सुनने में सही लगते हैं परंतु तथ्यात्मक रूप से गलत होते हैं।
- कारण : पैटर्न प्रेडिक्शन, वास्तविक समझ की कमी।
- चुनौती : LLMs और जेनेरेटिव AI में अधिक सामान्य।

मुख्य तथ्य

तथ्य-जाँच और मानव समीक्षा अत्यावश्यक।

तथ्य

जटिल या नवीन प्रश्नों में ऐसे उत्तर अधिक मिलते हैं।

BRICS – प्रमुख तथ्य



- उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का समूह।
- प्रारंभ : 2006 (BRIC), 2010 में BRICS बना।
- 2024 में नए सदस्यों का विस्तार।
- न्यू डेवलपमेंट बैंक (NDB) से संबद्ध संगठन।

मुख्य तथ्य

आर्थिक सहयोग और बहु-ध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देता है।

तथ्य

NDB मुख्यालय : शंघाई, चीन

व्यक्ति विशेष में –
किरण मजूमदार-शॉ

Biocon

- बायोकोन लिमिटेड की संस्थापक और कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष।
- भारत में जैवप्रौद्योगिकी की अग्रणी व्यक्तित्व।
- पद्म श्री (1989), पद्म भूषण (2005)।
- भारत की बायोफार्मा उद्योग में वैश्विक पहचान दिलाई।

मुख्य तथ्य

भारतीय बायोटेक उद्योग और उद्यमिता की प्रेरक शक्ति।

तथ्य

बायोकोन भारत की प्रमुख बायोफार्मा कंपनियों में से एक है।

नारको-टेरिज्म – सक्षम करने वाले कारक



- नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी से आतंकवाद और संगठित अपराध को वित्त पोषण।
- हवाला बैंकिंग चैनलों से बचने में सहायक।
- डार्कनेट गुमनामी प्रदान करता है।
- क्रिप्टोकॉर्सेसी धन के स्रोत को छिपाने में मदद करती है।

मुख्य तथ्य

बहु-स्तरीय दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता : कानून, खुफिया जानकारी, तकनीक और अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग।

तथ्य

UNODC के अनुसार, नशीले पदार्थों से वैश्विक स्तर पर अरबों डॉलर की हानि।

यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल
धोलावीरा – गुजरात

- सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता का महत्वपूर्ण स्थल।
- कच्छ जिले (गुजरात) में स्थित।
- जल प्रबंधन प्रणाली और शहरी योजना के लिए प्रसिद्ध।
- वर्ष 2021 में यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित।

मुख्य तथ्य

भारत की प्राचीन शहरी योजनाओं और नवाचारों का प्रतीक।

तथ्य

भारत के पाँच (5) सबसे बड़े हड़प्पा स्थलों में से एक।

अंतरिक्ष उपलब्धियाँ



- चंद्रयान-3 : 23 अगस्त 2023 को चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव के पास सॉफ्ट लैंडिंग।
- इसरो मुख्यालय : बेंगलुरु।
- मंगलयान (2013) भारत का पहला मंगल मिशन, चंद्रमा नहीं।

मुख्य तथ्य

भारत उन कुछ देशों में शामिल है जिन्होंने चंद्रमा पर सॉफ्ट लैंडिंग की है।

तथ्य

भारत चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर पहुँचने वाला पहला देश है।

अभिलेख / शिलालेख – प्रमुख तथ्य



- समकालीन ऐतिहासिक स्रोत।
- प्रशासन, अर्थव्यवस्था, समाज, धर्म और दान आदि की जानकारी मिलती है।
- पत्थर, धातु पत्रों, मंदिर की दीवारों पर मिलते हैं।

मुख्य तथ्य

इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए विश्वसनीय स्रोत।

तथ्य

उदाहरण : अशोक के अभिलेख, अलहाबाद स्तंभ लेख।

भारत की प्रमुख तकनीकी उपलब्धियाँ और प्लेटफॉर्म

PARAM सुपरकंप्यूटर



C-DAC द्वारा विकसित स्वदेशी सुपरकंप्यूटिंग क्षमता।

आधार (AADHAAR)



विश्व का सबसे बड़ा बायोमेट्रिक पहचान मंच।

UPI (यूपीआई)



डिजिटल भुगतान में क्रांति; वैश्विक स्तर पर मान्यता प्राप्त मॉडल।

चंद्रयान मिशन



भारत की अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी और लागत-कुशल क्षमता का प्रमाण।

अतिरिक्त तथ्य और आँकड़े



BRICS की जनसंख्या विश्व की लगभग 45% जनसंख्या।



भारत का अंतरिक्ष बजट लगभग 0.1% GDP (निम्नतम में से एक)।



वैश्विक नशीले पदार्थ व्यापार का मूल्य प्रतिवर्ष \$500 अरब से अधिक।



भारत में 3,600 से अधिक अभिलेख (ASI के अनुसार)।

1 BRICS अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था



- डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह ने "BRICS अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था" का विचार रखा।
- भारत 2026 में BRICS अध्यक्षता कर रहा है।
- 2020 में अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र निजी क्षेत्र के लिए खोला गया।
- IN-SPACe - नियामक और प्रोत्साहक।
- 400+ अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप सक्रिय।
- भारत की अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था 2035 तक \$45 बिलियन तक पहुँचने का अनुमान।



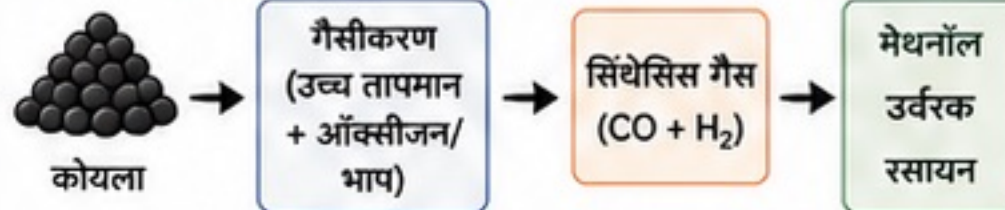
मूल्य संवर्द्धन

2030 तक भारत विश्व की शीर्ष 5 अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में होगा (Morgan Stanley अनुमान)

मुख्य कीवर्ड

IN-SPACe, स्टार्टअप, उपग्रह, लॉन्च सेवा, अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था, वाणिज्यिकरण

2 कोयला गैसीकरण एवं स्वच्छ कोयला प्रौद्योगिकियाँ



- BRICS साइड इवेंट में कोयला गैसीकरण पर चर्चा।
- कोयले को सिंथेसिस गैस (CO + H₂) में परिवर्तित किया जाता है।
- कच्चे तेल आयात में कमी।
- मेथनॉल, उर्वरक और रसायनों का उत्पादन।
- ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और औद्योगिक विकास में सहायक।
- कोयला गैसीकरण क्षमता लक्ष्य: 2030 तक 100 मिलियन टन (MT)

मूल्य संवर्द्धन

1 MT कोयला गैसीकरण से ~0.7 MT कच्चे तेल के आयात की जगह ली जा सकती है।

मुख्य कीवर्ड

गैसीकरण, सिंथेसिस गैस, मेथनॉल, स्वच्छ कोयला, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा

3 BHARAT कार्यक्रम - APEDA



- APEDA ने BHARAT कार्यक्रम के पहले कोहोर्ट का सफल समापन किया।
- कृषि-खाद्य निर्यात में नवाचार आधारित विकास को बढ़ावा।
- मूल्य संवर्द्धन और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा पर जोर।
- कृषि-खाद्य स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम को मजबूती।
- वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन वैधानिक निकाय।
- स्थापना: 1985 (संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा)।

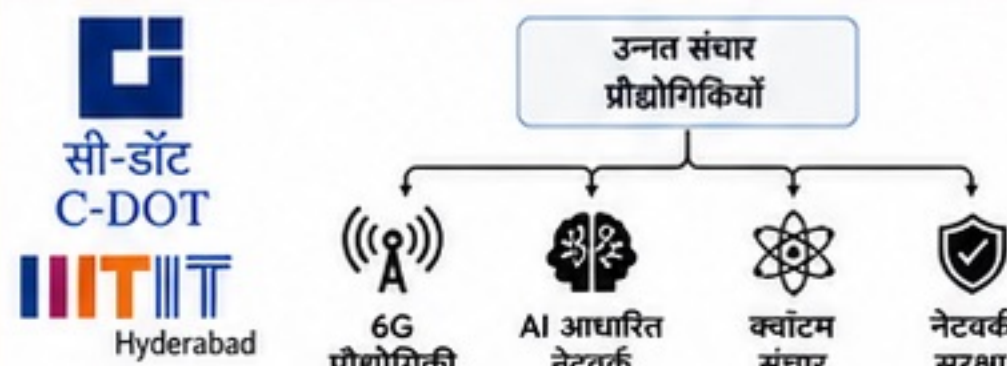
मूल्य संवर्द्धन

भारत का कृषि-खाद्य निर्यात लक्ष्य: 2030 तक \$100 बिलियन।

मुख्य कीवर्ड

APEDA, BHARAT, कृषि निर्यात, स्टार्टअप, मूल्य संवर्द्धन

4 C-DOT - IIIT हैदराबाद उत्कृष्टता केंद्र



- C-DOT ने IIIT हैदराबाद के साथ उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के लिए MoU किया।
- C-DOT - दूरसंचार विकास केंद्र: स्थापना: 1984 (DoT के अंतर्गत)।
- 6G, AI, क्वांटम संचार एवं नेटवर्क सुरक्षा पर अनुसंधान।
- विश्वसनीय, सुरक्षित और बुद्धिमान कनेक्टिविटी पर फोकस।
- डिजिटल इंडिया एवं भविष्य की दूरसंचार संरचना के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।

मूल्य संवर्द्धन

6G अल्ट्रा-फास्ट, अल्ट्रा-विश्वसनीय और इंटेलेजेंट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करेगा।

मुख्य कीवर्ड

C-DOT, 6G, AI, क्वांटम, नेटवर्क सुरक्षा, CoE, दूरसंचार

5 NCORD उच्च स्तरीय बैठक

- गृह मंत्री NCORD की 10वीं उच्च स्तरीय बैठक की अध्यक्षता करेंगे।
- NCORD - नारको समन्वय केंद्र।
- नोडल मंत्रालय: गृह मंत्रालय।
- कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय।
- नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी, मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और नारको-आतंकवाद पर नियंत्रण।
- संगठित अपराध पर फोकस।



मूल्य संवर्द्धन

वैश्विक स्तर पर नशीले पदार्थों का व्यापार ~\$600 बिलियन (UNODC अनुमान)

मुख्य कीवर्ड

NCORD, नारको-आतंकवाद, समन्वय, मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा

6 शहरी नदी प्रबंधन योजनाएँ - गंगा बेसिन



- NMCG 63 गंगा बेसिन शहरों में शहरी नदी प्रबंधन योजनाओं का विस्तार कर रहा है।
- NMCG - राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन।
- 1860 के सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत सोसाइटी।
- उद्देश्य: नदी पुनरुद्धार और प्रदूषण में कमी।
- जल गुणवत्ता में सुधार एवं जैव विविधता संरक्षण।
- शहरी नदी प्रबंधन से सतत विकास को बढ़ावा।

मूल्य संवर्द्धन

NMCG ने 7,000 MLD से अधिक सीवेज क्षमता का उपचार किया है।

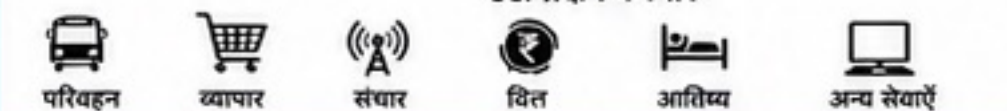
मुख्य कीवर्ड

NMCG, गंगा पुनरुद्धार, शहरी नदी, सीवेज उपचार, जैव विविधता

7 सेवाओं के उत्पादन सूचकांक (ISP)



- MoSPI ने बेस वर्ष 2024-25 के साथ ट्रायल इंडाइस के FAQs जारी किए।
- ISP सेवाओं के क्षेत्र के प्रदर्शन को मापने के लिए नया सूचकांक है।
- वर्तमान में IIP (उद्योग) उपलब्ध है।
- परिवहन, व्यापार, संचार, वित्त, आतिथ्य तथा अन्य सेवाओं को कवर करेगा।
- समय पर, व्यापक और विश्वसनीय आर्थिक डेटा प्रदान करेगा।



मूल्य संवर्द्धन

ISP GDP अनुमान और नीति निर्माण को और सटीक बनाएगा।

मुख्य कीवर्ड

ISP, सेवाएँ, MoSPI, आर्थिक सूचकांक, डेटा गुणवत्ता, GDP

8 PMGSY-IV सड़क परियोजनाएँ



- ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने त्रिपुरा में PMGSY-IV के तहत ₹211.71 करोड़ मूल्य की सड़क परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी।
- PMGSY - प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना।
- शुरुआत: 2000।
- उद्देश्य: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सर्व-मौसम सड़क कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना।
- PMGSY-IV: जलवायु-लचीली सड़कों और अवांछित आवाधियों तक लास्ट-माइल कनेक्टिविटी पर जोर।

मूल्य संवर्द्धन

अब तक PMGSY ने 1.75 लाख से अधिक ग्रामीण बस्तियों को जोड़ा है।

मुख्य कीवर्ड

PMGSY-IV, ग्रामीण सड़कें, कनेक्टिविटी, अवसंरचना, लास्ट माइल

9 SAIL द्वारा रक्षा-ग्रेड स्टील की आपूर्ति

- SAIL ने नौसैनिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए रक्षा-ग्रेड स्टील की आपूर्ति की।
- स्वदेशी जहाज निर्माण और नौसेना शक्ति को मजबूती।
- आत्मनिर्भर भारत और रक्षा निर्माण को बढ़ावा।
- आयात निर्भरता में कमी।
- SAIL - महादत्ता केंद्रीय यार्वजनिक उपक्रम।
- नोडल मंत्रालय: इस्पात मंत्रालय।



मूल्य संवर्द्धन

स्वदेशी विशेष स्टील से रक्षा उत्पादन क्षमता और रणनीतिक आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ेगी।

मुख्य कीवर्ड

SAIL, रक्षा-ग्रेड स्टील, स्वदेशी, जहाज निर्माण, आत्मनिर्भर भारत

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति बातें

- भारत ने BRICS स्वच्छ कोयला प्रौद्योगिकियों पर कार्यक्रम की मेजबानी की।
- अमेरिकी राजदूत जनिसन ग्रीपर भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार वार्ता के लिए भारत दौरे पर।
- IPC ने रक्त एवं रक्त अवयवों की गुणवत्ता हेतु राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया।
- भारतीय नौसेना के पूर्वी बेड़े के जहाजों का विधतनाम का दौरा।
- टेक्सटाइल शिखर सम्मेलन 2026 - स्थिरता, निर्यात और वैश्विक बाजार पर केंद्रित।
- NHAI ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर अर्धे षण्ठीक और अतिरक्षण के विस्तार कार्रवाई तेज की।
- कोयले के मौद्रिक संपत्ति खातों के संकलन पर चर्चा पत्र जारी।
- PM मोदी का डिजिटल रूपांतरण इस्पात क्षेत्र पर दौरा।
- छह युवा-नेतृत्व वाले स्टार्टअप ने Youth Co:Lab राष्ट्रीय नवाचार चुनौती 2026 जीती।

1 BRICS SPACE ECONOMY



- Dr. Jitendra Singh pitched idea of "BRICS Space Economy".
- India holds BRICS Chairship in 2026.
- Space sector opened to private players in 2020.
- IN-SPACe – regulator & promoter.
- 400+ space startups active.
- India's space economy projected to reach \$45 billion by 2035.



Value Addition
India among top 5 space economies by 2030 (Morgan Stanley).

Keywords
Space economy, IN-SPACe, Startups, Commercialization

2 COAL GASIFICATION & CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGIES



- BRICS side event on clean coal technologies with focus on coal gasification.
- Converts coal into synthesis gas (CO + H₂).
- Reduces crude oil imports.
- Produces methanol, fertilizers & chemicals.
- Supports energy security & industrial growth.
- Coal gasification capacity target: 100 MT by 2030.

Value Addition
1 MT coal gasification can replace ~0.7 MT crude oil.

Keywords
Gasification, Syngas, Clean Coal, Energy Security

3 BHARAT PROGRAMME – APEDA

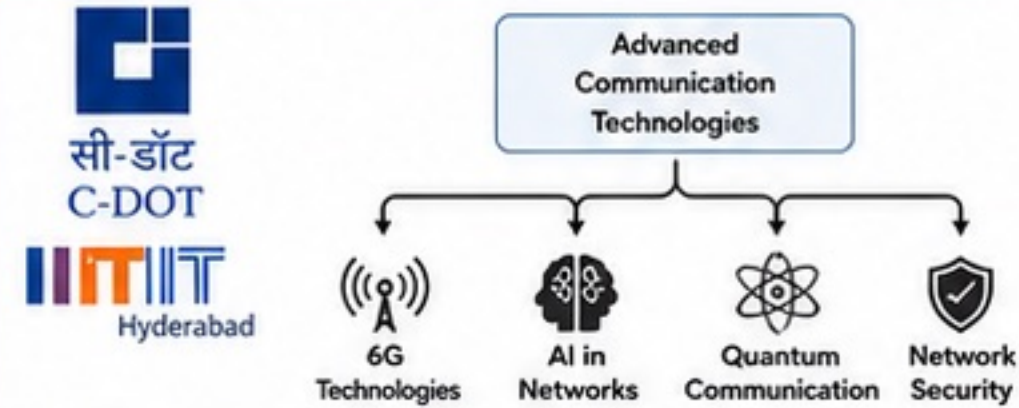


- APEDA concluded first cohort of BHARAT Programme.
- Promotes innovation-led growth in agri-food exports.
- Focus on value addition, global competitiveness.
- Strengthens start-up ecosystem in agri-food sector.
- Statutory body under Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Value Addition
India's agri-food exports target: \$100 billion by 2030.

Keywords
APEDA, BHARAT, Agri-exports, Startups

4 C-DOT – IIIT HYDERABAD CoE



- C-DOT signed MoU with IIIT Hyderabad to establish Centre of Excellence.
- C-DOT – Centre for Development of Telematics.
- Established in 1984 under DoT.
- Works under Department of Telecommunications.
- Focus on 6G, AI, Quantum, Security.

Value Addition
6G will enable ultra-fast, ultra-reliable and intelligent connectivity.

Keywords
C-DOT, 6G, AI Networks, Quantum, CoE

5 NCORD APEX LEVEL MEETING



- Home Minister to chair 10th Apex Level Meeting of NCORD.
- NCORD – Narco Coordination Centre.
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Apex body for drug law enforcement coordination.
- Strengthens inter-agency coordination.
- Focus on narco-terrorism & organized crime.



Value Addition
Drug trade worth \$600B globally; fuels terrorism & crime.

Keywords
NCORD, Narco-terrorism, Coordination, Security

6 URBAN RIVER MANAGEMENT PLANS – GANGA BASIN



- NMCG scaling urban river management plans across 63 Ganga basin cities.
- NMCG – National Mission for Clean Ganga.
- Registered as a Society under Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Aim: River rejuvenation, pollution abatement.
- Improve water quality & biodiversity.

Value Addition
Clean Ganga Mission has treated over 7,000 MLD sewage capacity.

Keywords
NMCG, River Rejuvenation, Ganga, Urban Rivers

7 INDEX OF SERVICES PRODUCTION (ISP)



- MoSPI released FAQs on trial indices with base year 2024-25.
- ISP to measure performance of services sector.
- Complements IIP (Industry).
- Covers Transport, Trade, Finance, Communication, Hospitality etc.
- Provides timely, comprehensive and reliable data.



Value Addition
Will improve GDP estimation & policy making.

Keywords
ISP, Services Sector, MoSPI, Economic Indicator

8 PMGSY-IV ROAD PROJECTS



- Ministry of Rural Development approved road works worth ₹211.71 crore in Tripura under PMGSY-IV.
- PMGSY – Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- Launched: 2000.
- Provides all-weather connectivity to rural habitations.
- Focus on climate-resilient roads.

Value Addition
PMGSY has connected more than 1.75 lakh rural habitations so far.

Keywords
PMGSY-IV, Rural Roads, Connectivity, Infrastructure

9 SAIL SUPPLIES DEFENCE-GRADE STEEL

- SAIL supplying defence-grade steel for naval applications.
- Supports indigenous shipbuilding & naval might.
- Strengthens Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence sector.
- Reduces import dependence of special steels.
- SAIL – Maharatna PSU under Ministry of Steel.



Value Addition
Indigenous steel critical for self-reliant defence ecosystem.

Keywords
SAIL, Defence Steel, Atmanirbhar, Shipbuilding

OTHER IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS

- India hosts BRICS side event on clean coal technologies.
- Ambassador Jamieson Greer leads U.S. delegation to India for trade talks.
- IPC organizes national conference on quality of blood & blood components through IP standards.
- Indian Navy's Eastern Fleet ships depart for Vietnam.
- Textiles Summit 2026 concludes with focus on sustainability & exports.
- NHAI intensifies action against encroachments & unauthorized parking.
- Discussion paper on compilation of monetary asset accounts of coal in India released.
- PM Modi's visit Bharat river management in 63 Ganga basin cities.
- Six youth-led startups win Youth Co:Lab National Innovation Challenge 2026.

FCRA – Key Points

FCRA

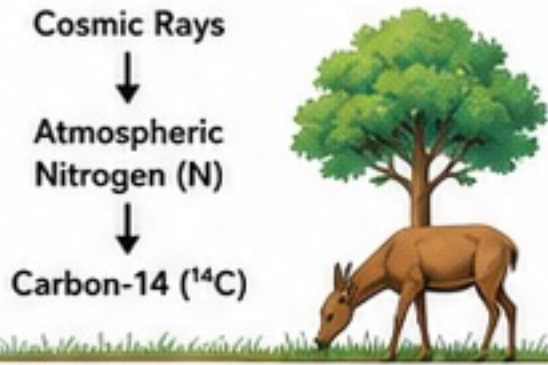
Foreign Contribution Regulation Act



- Administered by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Regulates acceptance and utilization of foreign contributions.
- Political parties can receive foreign contribution subject to specific conditions and amendments.

Key Takeaway
Ensures transparency and accountability in foreign funding.

Carbon-14 Dating



- Produced in upper atmosphere by cosmic rays.
- Absorbed by living organisms.
- After death, ¹⁴C decays at a known rate.
- Half-life ≈ 5730 years.

Key Takeaway
Useful for dating once-living organic materials.

Fact
Used in archaeology, geology, climatology and forensic science.

Seshachalam Hills

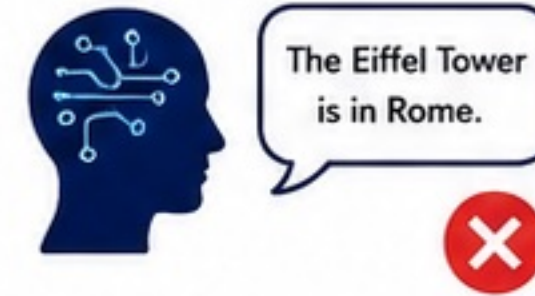


- Part of Eastern Ghats.
- Located in Andhra Pradesh.
- Extend over Chittoor and Tirupati districts.
- Home to rich biodiversity and Tirumala Venkateswara National Park.

Key Takeaway
Important ecological and cultural landscape.

Fact
Forms a biodiversity corridor between Nallamala and Eastern Ghats.

AI Hallucination



- AI generates plausible but incorrect or fabricated information.
- Occurs due to pattern prediction, not understanding.
- Challenge in LLMs and generative AI.

Key Takeaway
Fact-checking and human oversight are essential.

Fact
More common in complex or out-of-domain queries.

BRICS – Key Facts



- Economic grouping of emerging economies.
- Started as BRIC in 2006; BRICS formed in 2010.
- Expanded with new members in 2024.
- New Development Bank (NDB) is associated with BRICS.

Key Takeaway
Promotes economic cooperation and multipolar world order.

Fact
NDB HQ: Shanghai, China.

Person in News

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw



- Founder & Executive Chairperson of Biocon Limited.
- Pioneer of biotechnology in India.
- Padma Shri (1989) and Padma Bhushan (2005).
- Recognized globally for biopharmaceutical innovations.

Key Takeaway
Role model in Indian biotech industry and entrepreneurship.

Fact
Biocon is one of India's leading biopharmaceutical companies.

Narco-Terrorism – Enablers



- Drug trafficking funds terrorism and organized crime.
- Hawala avoids banking channels.
- Darknet ensures anonymity.
- Crypto offers traceability challenges.

Key Takeaway
Multi-layered approach needed: law, tech & international cooperation.

Fact
UNODC estimates billions lost globally to narcotics trade.

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Dholavira – Gujarat



- Part of Indus Valley Civilization.
- Located in Kutch district, Gujarat.
- Known for water management system and town planning.
- Inscribed as UNESCO site in 2021.

Key Takeaway
Represents India's ancient urban heritage and innovation.

Fact
One of the five largest Harappan sites in India.

Space Achievements



- Chandrayaan-3: Achieved soft landing near lunar south pole (Aug 2023).
- ISRO HQ: Bengaluru.
- Mangalyaan (2013) was India's first Mars mission, not lunar.

Key Takeaway
India is among few nations with soft landing on Moon.

Fact
India became 4th country to soft land on Moon.

Inscriptions – Key Facts



- Inscriptions are contemporaneous records.
- Provide information on administration, economy, society, religion and grants.
- Found on stone, metal plates, temple walls etc.

Key Takeaway
Reliable sources for reconstructing history.

Fact
Example: Ashokan edicts, Alaha inscriptions.

Technology Platforms & Capabilities of India

PARAM Supercomputers



Indigenous supercomputing capability developed by C-DAC.

Aadhaar



World's largest biometric identity platform.

UPI



Revolutionized digital payments; globally recognized model.

Chandrayaan Missions



Demonstrated India's space technology and cost efficiency.

Extra Facts & Data



BRICS Population ≈ 45% of world population



Global narcotics trade worth over \$500 billion annually



India's space budget ≈ 0.1% of GDP (among lowest)



Over 3,600 inscriptions in India till date (ASI records)

SRIJAN INDIA ONE

KNOW YOUR STATE

21 JUNE 2026 (SATURDAY)

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Land of the Rising Sun • Paradise of Biodiversity • India's Eastern Frontier

Tawang Monastery

Ziro Valley

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	: Itanagar
Formation	: 20 February 1987
Official Language	: English
State Animal	: Mithun
State Bird	: Great Hornbill
State Flower	: Lady's Slipper Orchid
State Tree	: Hollong
Population (2011)	: 13.84 Lakh
Area	: 83,743 sq. km
Literacy Rate	: 65.38%

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Largest State in North-East India
- ★ Shares borders with China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Assam & Nagaland
- ★ Known as "Land of the Rising Sun"
- ★ Formerly North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA)

2. LOCATION & MAP

MAJOR RIVERS

- Siang (Brahmaputra)
- Subansiri
- Kameng
- Lohit
- Dibang
- Noa-Dihing



3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
Mentioned in Kalika Purana. Inhabited by various tribal communities.
- Medieval History**
Influence of Tibetan Buddhism in the west; Ahom influence in the east.
- Colonial Era**
McMahon Line drawn in 1914. Part of North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- Modern History**
NEFA became Union Territory in 1972.
- Statehood**
Arunachal Pradesh became a full-fledged state on 20 February 1987.
- UNESCO Tentative Sites**
 - Tawang Monastery
 - Apatani Cultural Landscape



Sela Pass



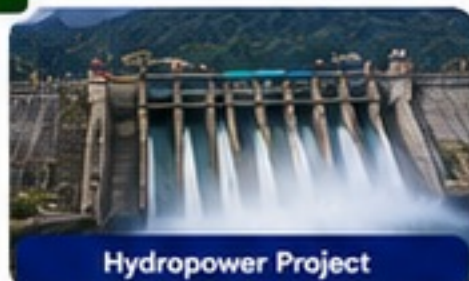
Dirang Dzong



Adi Tribe Dance

4. ECONOMY

- Major Industries**
Hydropower, Handicrafts, Horticulture, Tourism, Textiles
- Key Resources**
Hydropower, Limestone, Forest Resources
- Infrastructure**
Roads, Border Roads, Airports, Inland Waterways
- Airports**
Hollongi (Itanagar), Tezu, Daporijo, Pasighat
- Key Fact**
Among the highest hydropower potential in India.



Hydropower Project



Handicrafts (Bamboo Craft)

5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops**
Rice, Maize, Millets, Wheat, Pulses
- Horticulture**
Kiwi, Orange, Apple, Large Cardamom, Ginger
- Livestock**
Mithun, Yak, Cattle, Pigs, Poultry
- Special Products**
Organic Produce, Bamboo, Cane, Medicinal Plants



Kiwi



Large Cardamom



Orange



Ginger

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances**
Bihu, Ponung, Reh, Adi Dance
- Folk Music**
Traditional songs, Drums, Flute
- Art Forms**
Wood Carving, Cane & Bamboo Craft
- Handicrafts**
Bamboo Craft, Carpets, Cane Work, Thangka Paintings
- Languages**
26 major tribes and 100+ dialects
- Cultural Practices**
Tribal Festivals, Animism, Buddhism, Christianity



Thangka Painting



Bamboo Craft

7. FESTIVALS

- Losar (Tibetan New Year)
- Solung (Festival of Adi Tribe)
- Nyokum (Festival of Nyishi Tribe)
- Dree Festival (Apatani Tribe)
- Si-Donyi Festival



Losar Festival

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks**
Namdapha, Mouling
- Tiger Reserve**
Pakke Tiger Reserve
- Wildlife Sanctuaries**
Eaglenest, Mehao, Kamlang
- Biosphere Reserve**
Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve
- Ramsar Sites**
None



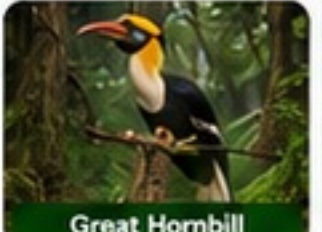
Red Panda



Mishmi Takin



Clouded Leopard



Great Hornbill

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Major Attractions**
Tawang Monastery, Ziro Valley, Sela Pass, Bomdila, Dirang
- Religious Sites**
Tawang Monastery, Malinthan Temple, Parshuram Kund
- UNESCO Sites**
None
- Cultural Landmarks**
Tribal Villages, Ancient Monasteries



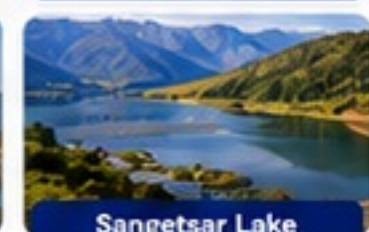
Tawang Monastery



Bomdila



Parshuram Kund



Sangetsar Lake

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Facts:** Largest NE State, Kangto – Highest Peak, Great Hornbill – State Bird, Formerly NEFA
- Mains Points:** Strategic Importance, Biodiversity Hotspot, Hydropower Potential, Tribal Diversity, Border Issues
- Current Affairs:** Border Infrastructure, Vibrant Villages Programme, Hydropower Projects, Act East Policy
- Important Personalities:** Tagore in Arunachal, Karmapa's visit to Tawang
- Strategic Importance:** Borders China, Bhutan, Myanmar; Key to India's Act East Policy and National Security.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- 1 Capital – Itanagar
- 2 Formation – 20 Feb 1987
- 3 Largest State in NE India
- 4 Highest Peak – Kangto (7,060 m)
- 5 State Animal – Mithun
- 6 State Bird – Great Hornbill
- 7 Major River – Siang (Brahmaputra)
- 8 National Park – Namdapha
- 9 Tiger Reserve – Pakke
- 10 Festival – Losar
- 11 Monastery – Tawang Monastery
- 12 Valley – Ziro Valley
- 13 Traditional Farming – Apatani Wet Rice Cultivation
- 14 Formerly – NEFA
- 15 Borders – China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Assam, Nagaland

12. ARUNACHAL PRADESH AT A GLANCE

- Land of the Rising Sun
- Rich Tribal Heritage
- High Hydropower Potential
- Biodiversity Hotspot
- Strategic Border State
- Eco-Tourism Destination
- Organic Farming Potential
- Culture & Nature in Harmony

अरुणाचल प्रदेश

उदयमान सूर्य की भूमि • जैवविविधता का स्वर्ग • भारत का पूर्वी द्वार



तवांग मठ



ज़ीरो घाटी

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: ईटानगर
गठन	: 20 फरवरी 1987
आधिकारिक भाषा	: अंग्रेज़ी
राज्य पशु	: मिथुन
राज्य पक्षी	: ग्रेट हॉर्नबिल
राज्य पुष्प	: लेडीस स्लिपर ऑर्किड
राज्य वृक्ष	: हॉलोग (Hollong)
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 13.84 लाख
क्षेत्रफल	: 83,743 वर्ग कि.मी.
साक्षरता दर	: 65.38%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ पूर्वोत्तर भारत का सबसे बड़ा राज्य
- ★ चीन, भूटान और म्यांमार से अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा
- ★ "उदयमान सूर्य की भूमि" के नाम से प्रसिद्ध
- ★ पहले इसका नाम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट फ्रंटियर एजेंसी (NEFA) था

2. स्थान एवं मानचित्र

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- सियांग (ब्रह्मपुत्र)
- सुबनसिरी
- कामेंग
- लोहित
- दिवांग
- नोआ-डिहिंग



भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

- पूर्वी हिमालय
- मिशमी पहाड़ियाँ
- पत्काई पहाड़ियाँ

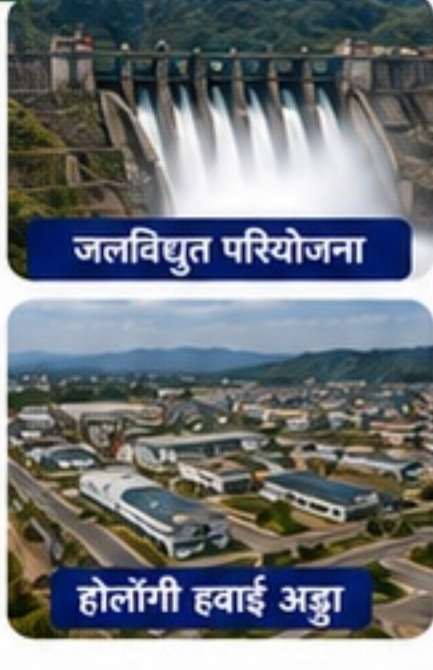
3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

- प्राचीन इतिहास**
कालिका पुराण में उल्लेख। प्राचीन मोनपा और अन्य जनजातीय समुदायों का निवास।
- मध्यकालीन इतिहास**
पश्चिमी भाग में तिब्बती बौद्ध धर्म का प्रभाव। पूर्वी भाग में आहोमों का प्रभाव।
- औपनिवेशिक काल**
1914 - मैकमोहन रेखा का निर्धारण। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट फ्रंटियर एजेंसी (NEFA) का गठन।
- आधुनिक इतिहास**
1972 - केंद्र शासित प्रदेश
20 फरवरी 1987 - पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा
- स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन से संबंध**
इस क्षेत्र ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में सक्रिय भागीदारी की।
- यूनेस्को/धरोहर**
तवांग मठ (सांस्कृतिक धरोहर)
अपातानी सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य (यूनेस्को की अस्थायी सूची)



4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख क्षेत्र कृषि, बागवानी, जलविद्युत, पर्यटन, वानिकी, हस्तशिल्प
- जलविद्युत क्षमता भारत में सबसे अधिक संभावनाएं
- प्रमुख परियोजनाएं सुबनसिरी जलविद्युत परियोजना, दिवांग बहुउद्देश्यीय परियोजना
- बुनियादी ढांचा सड़क, पुल, हवाई संपर्क में तेजी
- हवाई अड्डा होलॉंगी (ईटानगर), पासिघाट, तेजू, ज़ीरो, डापोरिजो



5. कृषि

- प्रमुख फसलें चावल, मक्का, मिलेट, गेहूं, दालें, आलू
- बागवानी उत्पाद कीवी, संतरा, सेब, बड़ी इलायची, अदरक, नाशपाती
- पशुपालन मिथुन, याक, गाय, भैंस, सुअर, मुर्गी पालन
- विशेष उत्पाद ऑर्गेनिक चावल, बड़ी इलायची, संतरा, शहद, बांस उत्पाद
- पारंपरिक कृषि झूम खेती (स्थानांतरित खेती)



6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- प्रमुख जनजातियाँ मोनपा, आदी, न्याशी, अपातानी, मिशमी, गालो
- लोक नृत्य आदी नृत्य, गौरी नृत्य, मोनपा नृत्य
- लोक संगीत बांसुरी, डोल, पारंपरिक गीत
- हस्तशिल्प बांस शिल्प, बेंत कार्य, कारपेट, लकड़ी की नक्काशी
- भाषाएँ 26 प्रमुख जनजातीय भाषाएँ, 100+ उपभाषाएँ
- विशिष्ट परंपरा अपातानी जनजाति की सतत जल कृषि प्रणाली (यूनेस्को सूची)



7. त्योहार

- लोसार (तिब्बती नव वर्ष)
- सोलुंग (आदी जनजाति)
- न्योकम्म (न्याशी जनजाति)
- द्वी पर्व (अपातानी जनजाति)
- सी-डोनी उत्सव
- मोंपिन
- बोइर-बूट उत्सव



8. पर्यावरण एवं जैवविविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान नमडाफा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, मोलिंग राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- टाइगर रिजर्व पाकके टाइगर रिजर्व
- वन्यजीव अभयारण्य इगल्स नेस्ट, मेहाओ, कामलांग
- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व दिहांग-दिवांग बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व
- रामसर स्थल नमडाफा (रामसर साइट)



9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

- प्रमुख आकर्षण तवांग मठ, सेला पास, ज़ीरो घाटी, बोमडिला, दिरांग, नामेरी
- धार्मिक स्थल तवांग मठ, मालिनिधान मंदिर, परशुराम गुम्ड
- यूनेस्को स्थल तवांग मठ (सांस्कृतिक), अपातानी सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य (अस्थायी सूची)
- सांस्कृतिक स्थल जनजातीय गाँव, पारंपरिक मठ और उत्सव



10. UPSC के लिए मूल्य वर्धन

- प्रीलिम्स तथ्य: सबसे बड़ा पूर्वोत्तर राज्य, कांगतो - सबसे ऊँची चोटी, राज्य पशु, मिथुन, पक्षी ग्रेट हॉर्नबिल, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान नमडाफा
- मेन्स विद्दु: सामरिक महत्व, जैवविविधता हॉटस्पॉट, जनजातीय संस्कृति, जलविद्युत क्षमता, झूम कृषि
- समसामयिकी लिंक: एकट ईस्ट नीति, सीमा अवसंरचना, वाइब्रेट विलेजेस प्रोग्राम, हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट, संरक्षण पहल
- महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति: श्रीमती वॉरली खांडू (प्रथम मुख्यमंत्री) - अरुणाचल के विकास में योगदान
- रणनीतिक महत्व: चीन, भूटान, म्यांमार से सीमा; राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और एकट ईस्ट नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 मुख्य तथ्य

- राजधानी - ईटानगर
- गठन - 20 फरवरी 1987
- सबसे बड़ा राज्य - पूर्वोत्तर में
- सबसे ऊँची चोटी - कांगतो (7,060 मी.)
- राज्य पशु - मिथुन
- राज्य पक्षी - ग्रेट हॉर्नबिल
- प्रमुख नदी - सियांग (ब्रह्मपुत्र)
- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - नमडाफा
- टाइगर रिजर्व - पाकके
- प्रमुख पर्व - लोसार
- प्रसिद्ध मठ - तवांग मठ
- कृषि पद्धति - झूम खेती
- सीमा - चीन, भूटान, म्यांमार
- पूर्व नाम - NEFA
- महत्वपूर्ण घाटी - ज़ीरो घाटी

12. एक नज़र में अरुणाचल प्रदेश

- उदयमान सूर्य की भूमि
- जैवविविधता हॉटस्पॉट
- ऑर्गेनिक खेती की संभावना
- समुद्र जनजातीय संस्कृति
- सामरिक सीमा राज्य
- भारत का पूर्वी द्वार
- असीम जलविद्युत क्षमता
- इको-टूरिज्म की अपार संभावनाएँ
- प्रकृति, संस्कृति और परंपरा का संगम

प्रश्न: नाको-आतंकवाद देश भर में एक गंभीर खतरे के रूप में कैसे उभरा है? नाको-आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक)

1. प्रस्तावना

- नाको-आतंकवाद: मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी और आतंकवाद का गठजोड़, जिसमें ड्रग्स से अर्जित धन का उपयोग आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को वित्तपोषित करने में होता है।
- भारत 'गोल्डन क्रेस्ट' और 'गोल्डन ट्रायंगल' के बीच स्थित है, इसलिए विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील है।
- यह आंतरिक सुरक्षा, अर्थव्यवस्था, सामाजिक ताने-बाने और शासन के लिए गंभीर चुनौती है।

2. अवधारणा / परिभाषा

- मादक पदार्थों की अवैध तस्करी और आतंकवादी संगठनों/अपराधी गिरोहों के बीच गठजोड़।
- ड्रग्स से होने वाली कमाई का उपयोग हथियार खरीदने, भर्ती करने, प्रचार, प्रशिक्षण और हिंसा फैलाने में।

3. पृष्ठभूमि

- अफगानिस्तान से हेरोइन, म्यांमार से सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स का प्रवाह।
- वैश्विक ड्रग नेटवर्क, साइबर माध्यम और हल्ला चैनलों का दुरुपयोग।
- सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कमजोर निगरानी और भू-राजनीतिक तनाव।
- युवा आवादी को लक्षित कर नशे का विस्तार।

4. कारण / विशेषताएँ / आवश्यकता

- उच्च मुनाफा: ड्रग व्यापार अत्यधिक लाभकारी।
- नियंत्रित मांग और आपूर्ति शृंखला का विकास।
- कमजोर सीमा प्रबंधन और कानून प्रवर्तन में कमियों।
- उन्नत तकनीक: ड्रोन, डार्क वेब, क्रिप्टोकॉर्सेसी का उपयोग।
- विचारधारात्मक कट्टरपंथ और आतंकी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहयोग।

5. प्रवाहचार्ट: नाको-आतंकवाद का चक्र



6. मानचित्र: भारत को प्रभावित करने वाले ड्रग रूट



7. अरेख: राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव



8. उदाहरण

- | भारत के उदाहरण | अंतरराष्ट्रीय उदाहरण | हालिया समसामयिक उदाहरण |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> पंजाब के माध्यम से अफगान हेरोइन की तस्करी। जम्मू-कश्मीर में ड्रोन से ड्रग्स और हथियारों की आपूर्ति। पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स का बढ़ता नेटवर्क। | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> लैटिन अमेरिका में कोकीन कार्टेल और आतंकवाद का गठजोड़। तालिबान का अफीम व्यापार से वित्तपोषण। मेक्सिकन कार्टेल द्वारा हथियारों और हिंसा को बढ़ावा। | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> मेथैम्फेटामाइन (सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स) की बढ़ती जब्तियाँ। क्रिप्टोकॉर्सेसी और डार्क वेब के माध्यम से ड्रग ट्रेडिंग। |

मूल्य संवर्धन (Value Addition)

- | महत्वपूर्ण शब्द | प्रमुख रिपोर्ट | प्रमुख समितियाँ | संवैधानिक प्रावधान / | महत्वपूर्ण संस्थाएँ |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> नाको-आतंकवाद मादक पदार्थ तस्करी धन शोधन कट्टरपंथ साइबर तस्करी | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC विश्व ड्रग रिपोर्ट नीति आयोग रिपोर्ट NCB रिपोर्ट ग्लोबल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम इंडेक्स | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> मल्लिमठ समिति (2003) नारकोटिक्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट विभिन्न संसदीय स्थायी समितियाँ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 अनुच्छेद 21 - जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता अनुच्छेद 355 - राज्यों की रक्षा का दायित्व | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCB, NIA, DRI BSF, ITBP, SSB राज्य पुलिस प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ED) FIU-IND |

1. विश्लेषण

- यह एक बहुआयामी खतरा है जिसमें मादक पदार्थ, आतंकवाद, संगठित अपराध और धन शोधन शामिल हैं।
- यह सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अस्थिरता पैदा करता है और शासन को कमजोर करता है।
- खुफिया एजेंसियों और आतंकी संगठनों के बीच सहयोग इसे और खतरनाक बनाता है।
- कानून के शासन और सार्वजनिक विश्वास को क्षति पहुँचाता है।

2. चुनौतियाँ

- लंबी और दुर्गम सीमाएँ, समुद्री तट और नदी मार्ग।
- उन्नत तस्करी के तरीके: ड्रोन, पनडुब्बी, डार्क वेब।
- समन्वय की कमी, खुफिया जानकारी का साझा न होना।
- घरेलू मांग और नशे की लत में वृद्धि।
- धन शोधन (हथियार नेटवर्क) और क्रिप्टो भुगतान से ट्रैक करना कठिन।

3. प्रभाव / दुष्परिणाम

- आंतरिक सुरक्षा: आतंकवाद, अलगाववाद और साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा को बढ़ावा।
- आर्थिक प्रभाव: काली अर्थव्यवस्था, कर राजस्व में कमी।
- सामाजिक प्रभाव: युवा नशे की लत, अपराध और स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ।
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रभाव: भारत की छवि और निवेश पर नकारात्मक असर।

4. केस स्टडी

मामला	मुख्य बिंदु
पंजाब ड्रग संकट	हेरोइन नेटवर्क, युवाओं पर प्रभाव, कानून-व्यवस्था पर दबाव।
पूर्वी सीमा	म्यांमार से सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स की तस्करी और विद्रोही समूहों को फंडिंग।
जम्मू-कश्मीर	ड्रग मनी का उपयोग अलगाववादी और आतंकी गतिविधियों के लिए।

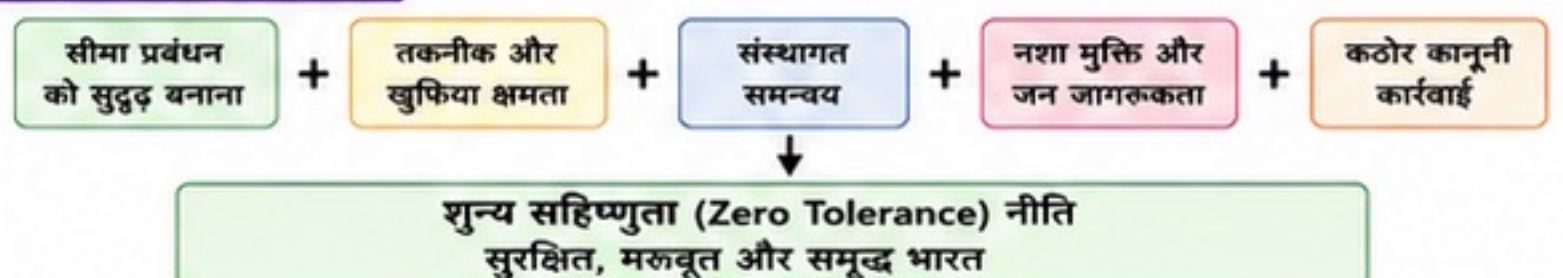
5. रिपोर्ट / समितियाँ

- नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) - विभिन्न रिपोर्ट।
- UNODC विश्व ड्रग रिपोर्ट।
- नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट: भारत में ड्रग्स के दुरुपयोग पर।
- न्यायमूर्ति वी.एस. मल्लिमठ समिति (2003) - NCORD।

6. सरकारी पहल

- NCB (नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो) - नोडल एजेंसी।
- NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 - कानूनी ढांचा।
- ऑपरेशन प्रहार, ऑपरेशन चक्र - प्रमुख कार्रवाई।
- ICJS (अंतर-एजेंसी समन्वय प्रणाली) - समन्वय तंत्र।
- नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान - जागरूकता और पुनर्वास।

7. आगे की राह (समाधान)



8. निष्कर्ष

- नाको-आतंकवाद भारत के लिए गंभीर और बहु-आयामी आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौती है।
- इसे केवल कानून प्रवर्तन से नहीं, बल्कि समग्र दृष्टिकोण (Whole-of-Government और Whole-of-Society) से ही परास्त किया जा सकता है।
- तकनीक, अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग, कड़े कानून, नशा मुक्ति और जन भागीदारी ही दीर्घकालिक समाधान हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण न्यायिक निर्णय

- नूर आया वि. पंजाब राज्य (2008) - NDPS अधिनियम का कठोर अनुपालन।
- राज्य केरल वि. राजेश (2020) - जमानत मामलों में NDPS की धाराओं की व्याख्या।
- तोफान सिंह वि. राज्य तमिलनाडु (2021) - NDPS मामलों में जमानत पर दिशानिर्देश।

महत्वपूर्ण डेटा (संदर्भ)

- भारत, एशिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा ड्रग बाजार (UNODC)।
- वैश्विक ड्रग व्यापार का मूल्य: 500 अरब डॉलर+ प्रतिवर्ष।
- 70% ड्रग दुरुपयोग आवादी 35 वर्ष से कम आयु के लोगों की है।
- सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स का व्यापार तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।

Q. Explain how narco-terrorism has emerged as a serious threat across the country. Suggest suitable measures to counter narco-terrorism. (15 Marks)

1. INTRODUCTION

- **Narco-terrorism:** Nexus between drug trafficking and terrorism to fund and sustain anti-national activities.
- India's location between Golden Crescent & Golden Triangle makes it highly vulnerable.
- It threatens national security, economy, society and governance.

2. CONCEPT / DEFINITION

- Use of proceeds from illicit narcotics trade to finance terrorism and unlawful activities.
- Involves drug networks, terror groups, organized crime and hostile actors.

3. BACKGROUND

- Rising global drug production, synthetic drugs, dark web & crypto payments.
- Cross-border smuggling via porous borders, sea routes and drones.
- Collaborations between cartels, terror outfits and rogue states.

4. CAUSES / FEATURES / NEED

- High profits in drug trade.
- Weak border management & law enforcement gaps.
- Unemployment, poverty and demand for drugs.
- Use of technology for smuggling & payments.
- Ideological radicalization and organized crime nexus.

5. FLOWCHART: NEXUS AND IMPACT



6. MAPS: DRUG TRAFFICKING ROUTES AFFECTING INDIA



7. DIAGRAM: IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY



8. EXAMPLES

- | India Examples | International Examples | Recent Examples |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heroin smuggling from Afghanistan via Punjab. • Cross-border narco-terror modules busted in J&K. • Use of drones for dropping drugs & arms. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hezbollah – funded by cocaine trade in Latin America. • Taliban – opium trade finances operations. • Mexican cartels – fund violence & militancy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthetic drugs like methamphetamine rising in India. • Crypto payments & darknet drug markets. |

VALUE ADDITION

- | KEYWORDS | IMPORTANT TERMS | CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGAL PROVISIONS | NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURE |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narco-terrorism • Drug trafficking • Terror financing • Organized crime • Money laundering • Synthetic drugs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawala • Darknet • Crypto payments • Cross-border smuggling • Illicit narcotics • Radicalization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art. 19(2), 21 – Right to life & security • NDPS Act, 1985 • PMLA Act, 2002 • UAPA Act, 1967 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MHA, NCB, NIA • DRI, ED, FIU-IND • State Police, ATS • Coast Guard, BSF, ITBP |

1. ANALYSIS

- Narco-terrorism is a multi-dimensional threat.
- It blurs lines between crime, terrorism and national security.
- Strengthens hostile intelligence agencies and separatist groups.
- Erodes rule of law and public trust in institutions.

2. CHALLENGES

- Porous borders and difficult terrain.
- Advanced smuggling methods: drones, submarines, dark web.
- Lack of coordination among agencies.
- High domestic demand and addiction.
- Money laundering and hawala networks.

3. IMPLICATIONS

- Internal security threat: terrorism, insurgency, communal violence.
- Economic loss: black money, reduced tax revenue.
- Social impact: youth addiction, health crisis, crime increase.
- International implications: affects India's global image.

4. CASE STUDIES

Case	Key Insights
Punjab Drug Crisis	Rise in narco networks, impact on youth and law & order.
Eastern Borders	Synthetic drugs from Golden Triangle via Myanmar.
J&K Narco-Terror Links	Drug money used to fund separatist & terror activities.

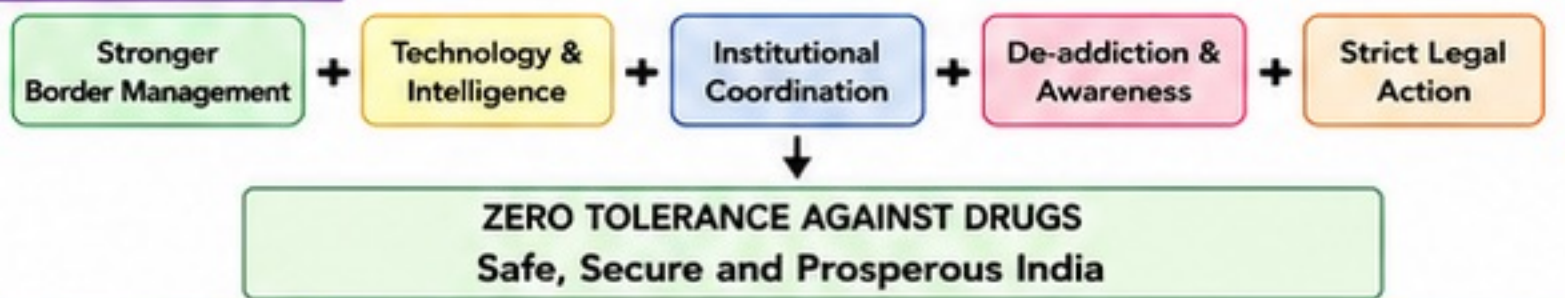
5. REPORTS / COMMITTEES

- Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) – MHA.
- UNODC World Drug Report.
- NITI Aayog Report on Drug Abuse in India.
- Justice V.S. Malimath Committee (2003) on NCORD.

6. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- NCB (Narcotics Control Bureau) – nodal agency.
- NDPS Act, 1985 – legal framework.
- Operation Prahar, Operation Chakra – major crackdowns.
- ICJS (Inter-Agency Coordination) mechanism.
- Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan – awareness & de-addiction.

7. WAY FORWARD



8. CONCLUSION

- Narco-terrorism is a grave internal security challenge for India.
- It requires a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.
- Integrated strategy combining enforcement, technology, awareness and rehabilitation is the need of the hour.
- India must adopt zero tolerance to protect its future generations.

IMPORTANT DATA BOX

- India: 3rd largest drug market in Asia (UNODC).
- Global drug trade worth over \$500 billion annually.
- 70% of drug abuse population in India is below 35 years.
- Synthetic drugs a growing concern across states.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS

- **Noor Aga v. State of Punjab (2008)** – Strict enforcement of NDPS Act.
- **State of Kerala v. Rajesh (2020)** – Quantity-based punishment upheld.
- **Tofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu (2021)** – NDPS Act provisions are strict & valid.

QUESTION 1

Consider the following statements:

Every red is blue. Every blue is green. Every green is yellow.

Which of the following statements denoted by P, Q and R are correct?

P. Every blue is yellow.

Q. Every red is green.

R. Every red is yellow.

Select the answer using the code given below:

- (a) P and Q only (b) Q and R only
(c) P and R only (d) P, Q and R

SOLUTION

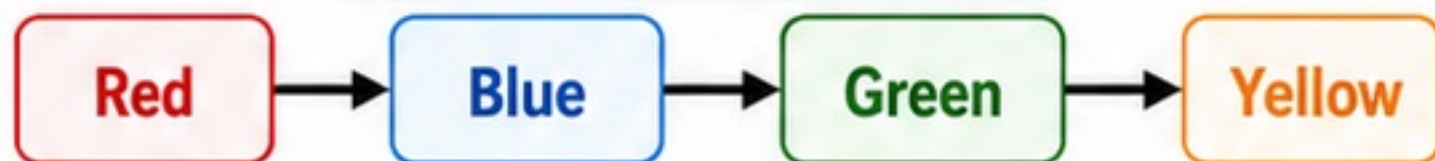
1. IDEA / APPROACH

Convert the statements into a chain and use transitive property.

2. KEY OBSERVATION

If $A \subset B$ and $B \subset C$,
then $A \subset C$.

3. REASONING FLOWCHART



4. ELIMINATION TABLE

Statement	Reason	Correct?
P: Every blue is yellow.	Blue \rightarrow Green \rightarrow Yellow	✓
Q: Every red is green.	Red \rightarrow Blue \rightarrow Green	✓
R: Every red is yellow.	Red \rightarrow Blue \rightarrow Green \rightarrow Yellow	✓

5. SHORTCUT

A \rightarrow **B** \rightarrow **C** \rightarrow **D**

Then:

A \rightarrow C ✓ A \rightarrow D ✓ B \rightarrow D ✓

ANSWER : (d) P, Q and R

QUESTION 2

How many times does digit 5 appear in all two-digit positive integers?

- (a) 18 (b) 19
(c) 20 (d) 21

SOLUTION

1. IDEA / APPROACH

Count separately:

- 5 in Tens place
- 5 in Units place

2. FORMULA

Total occurrences
= Tens place + Units place

3. STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTION

STEP 1: 5 IN TENS PLACE

Numbers: 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
55, 56, 57, 58, 59

Occurrences = 10

STEP 2: 5 IN UNITS PLACE

Numbers: 15, 25, 35, 45, 55,
65, 75, 85, 95

Occurrences = 9

4. CALCULATION TABLE

Place	Numbers	Frequency
Tens place	50–59	10
Units place	15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95	9
Total Occurrences		19

5. KEY OBSERVATION

55 contains two 5s:

- One in tens place
 - One in units place
- Both are counted.

6. CSAT TRICK

For two-digit numbers (10–99):

Any digit (1–9) appears
10 (tens place) + 9 (units place)
= 19 times

ANSWER : (b) 19



FROM THE ARCHIVES

Know your English

S. Upendran

What is the difference between “spectators” and “audience”? (Dr. S. P. Gupta, Agra)

Strictly speaking “spectators” usually come to “see” something. They come to see an event, a “spectacle.” The people who go to see a sporting event like a football game, a boxing bout, or a cricket match are called spectators. Usually in such events the focus is on what you “see” rather than what you “hear.” If you are walking along the road and you “see” two of your favourite stars shooting for a film, then you would be “spectator.” But when you go to the cinema hall and watch the film which you saw while it was being made, then you become part of the audience. The word audience is related to the word “audio.” You are at a specific event to listen to something. An audience is an assembly of ‘hearers.’ People who are part of the audience listen to or watch a performance. When you go to a music concert, a play, or a movie, you are part of an audience.

As you know, there is an exception to every rule. Readers are usually associated with the word “audience” – although reading has more to do with “seeing” rather than “hearing”! This could be because in the old days not many people knew how to read or write. The illiterates had to be read to – they had to “listen” to other people reading aloud.

In some American dictionaries, however, match are called spectators. “bet” and “get.” The following “a” is on what “a” “see” rather than what you “some” who, are part of the audience listen to or watch a performance. When you go to a music concert, a play, or a movie, you are part of an audience.

As you know, there is an exception to every rule. Readers are usually associated with the word “audience” – although reading has more to do with “seeing” rather than “hearing”! This could be because in the old days not many people knew how to read or write. The illiterates had to be read to – they had to “listen” to other people reading aloud.

What is the meaning of “tete-a-tete”? How do you pronounce the word? (B. Abdul Haleem, Alappuzha, Kerala)

While the first “e” in “tete” is pronounced like the “ay” in “bay”, “say”, and “gay”, the second one is silent. The word rhymes with the words “date”, “late”, and “hate.” In some American dictionaries, however, the word rhymes with “set”, “bet”, and “get.” The following “a” is like the “a” in “bath”, “calf”, and “path.” Some people, however pronounce the “a” like the “a” in “china” and “amount.” The main stress is on the second “tete.”

When you have a “tete-a-tete” with someone, you have a private conversation with him/her. It usually involves an intimate conversation between two people. The word is French in origin. The first “e” of “tete” and the “a” have accent marks on them. Here are a few examples.

Braj and Yamuna had a cosy tete-a-tete after the interview.

I understand they had a romantic tete-a-tete after dinner.

When I call someone up, should I say, “Can I speak to...?”, “May I speak to...?”, or “Could I speak to?” (C. Maneesh Goel, Faridabad)

It depends on the person you are talking to. If you are talking to someone whom you do not know and wish to sound polite, then you could say, “May I” or “Could I.” Of the two, “May I” is considered to be more polite. If, on the other hand, you are talking to someone you know fairly well, then you could say, “Can I.” The use of these three will depend on the person you are talking to and how you wish to sound. If you wish to sound polite, use “May I” or “Could I.”

Published in *The Hindu* on January 23, 2001



- Spectators come to “see” something.
- Focus is on what you see, not hear.
- Example: watching a sports match.



- Audience is related to “audio” (hearing).
- You are part of the audience when you listen to or watch a performance.
- Example: movie, concert, play.



- Audience = an assembly of hearers.
- People listen to or watch a performance.



- Exception: Readers are called “audience”.
- Because earlier, many people could not read.
- They had to listen to others reading aloud.



- In “tete-a-tete”, first “e” = “ay” (bay, say, gay).
- Second “e” is silent.
- Rhymes with “date”, “late”, “hate”.
- American dictionaries: rhymes with “set”, “bet”, “get”.
- “a” = like “a” in “bath”, “calf”, “path”.
- Some say “a” like in “china”, “amount”.
- Main stress on second “tete”.



- Tete-a-tete = a private conversation between two people.
- French word (accent on first “e” and “a”).
- Examples:
 - Braj and Yamuna had a cosy tete-a-tete after the interview.
 - I understand they had a romantic tete-a-tete after dinner.



- Choice depends on whom you are talking to.
- For strangers / formal situations → say “May I” or “Could I”.
- “May I” is more polite.
- For known people / informal situations → say “Can I”.
- Use the phrase that matches the person and tone you want to convey.

Evident distress

Stress from the West Asia crisis has revealed economic pain

As the resolution process of the West Asia crisis drags on, an increasing number of economic metrics are exposing key weaknesses in the Indian economy. Many of these existed before the crisis broke out in late February and are now becoming apparent as the economy faces stress. The latest data on the Index of Eight Core Industries show that these sectors cumulatively grew just 0.5% in May 2026, the second-lowest in 21 months. It would have been easy to pass this off as a war-related impact, but the data also show that the index grew by an almost equally anaemic 1.1% over the course of the entire financial year 2025-26. What remains a concern is that the domestic crude oil and natural gas sectors continued their multi-year streaks of contractions in May as well. By this time, the third month of the conflict, oil prices had settled somewhat lower than their April peaks. As a result, oil imports by oil marketing companies began rising once again to meet domestic demand. A strategic goal continues to be missed here. While imported oil can be used to meet demand, domestic production should nevertheless be ramped up to fill strategic reserves. This reserve oil, even of inferior quality, can be released in times of shortage. The same holds true for natural gas. With natural gas imports and domestic production contracting, it followed that the fertilizer sector would also contract. The good news, however, is that the contraction – of 0.9% in May 2026 – was much lower than it was even two months earlier. In any case, what impact the ‘super El Niño’ will have on fertilizer demand is still uncertain.

Coal production, too, contracted by the most in nearly a year. As the summer continues to heat up, electricity generation will increasingly have to rely on variable renewable sources or costly imported coal. Notably, the core sectors are not the only ones revealing economic distress. The latest Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue data too show that domestic economic activity seems to be slowing. Revenues from domestic transactions contracted 2.6% in May 2026. The government argues that this is because of a one-time windfall transfer it received in May last year. Even so, the average growth of domestic GST revenue over the last six months was just 3.1%, lower than in 2025-26 and the year before that. This is not a supply issue, since merchandise exports hit a record high in May 2026. It is a demand problem, as



- West Asia crisis continues to exert stress on the Indian economy.
- Many weaknesses were pre-existing; the crisis has only exposed them.
- Index of Eight Core Industries grew just 0.5% in May 2026, the second-lowest in 21 months.
- The same index grew only 1.1% in the entire financial year 2025-26 — indicating deep-rooted slowdown.



- Domestic crude oil & natural gas sectors continue to contract.
- Oil prices eased, yet imports rose again to meet demand.
- Strategic goal missed: focus should be on ramping up domestic production and building strategic reserves.
- Natural gas imports & production fell; fertilizer sector contracted as a result.



- Imported oil meets immediate demand but weakens energy security.
- Domestic production must increase to build reserves for future shortages.
- Fertilizer sector contraction can affect agriculture productivity and food security.



- Coal production contracted the most in nearly a year.
- Rising temperatures will increase power demand.
- Greater dependence on renewable sources or costly imported coal.



- Core sectors are not the only ones showing distress.
- GST revenue data indicates slowing domestic economic activity.
- Domestic transactions revenue contracted 2.6% in May 2026.



- Govt cites one-time windfall in May last year; however, underlying growth remains weak.
- Avg. growth of domestic GST revenue over last 6 months was just 3.1% — lower than in 2025-26 and the year before.
- India enters a deficient monsoon — risk to agriculture and rural demand.



- Merchandise exports hit a record high in May 2026.
- This is a demand-side problem, not a supply-side issue.
- Low real wage growth + rising inflation are squeezing household demand.



- Trade deals cannot replace hard-hitting domestic reforms.
- Need policies to boost demand, raise incomes, strengthen production and build resilience.

India's next challenge — from invention to global scale

India has never lacked technological vision. Time and again, it has anticipated transformative technologies long before they became mainstream. It has built impressive scientific capabilities, developed indigenous innovations, and demonstrated remarkable ingenuity. Yet, in several critical sectors, it has **struggled to convert early technological leadership into globally dominant industries.**

As India embarks on ambitious missions in semiconductors, artificial intelligence (AI), quantum computing and space technologies, it is worth reflecting on an important lesson from its past: **invention alone is not enough. The true measure of technological success lies in scaling innovation into globally competitive enterprises.**

Ahead of its time

Consider semiconductors. India established the Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) in the 1970s – when semiconductors were still an emerging industry – recognising early that integrated circuits would become the foundation of the digital age. Yet, while Taiwan built TSMC and South Korea developed Samsung's semiconductor empire, India failed to translate its early lead into a globally competitive manufacturing ecosystem. The problem was not vision or scientific capability, **but limited capital, inadequate scale, inconsistent policy support and an inward-looking public sector approach.**

A similar story can be told about ECIL. Established in 1967, it developed indigenous computers, control systems and strategic electronics when India faced severe technology embargoes. ECIL played a vital role in building technological self-reliance. However, its focus remained on strategic requirements rather than globally competitive commercial products. As a result, scientific excellence stayed within institutions instead of creating large industrial ecosystems. The Simputer followed a similar trajectory. Conceived in 1998 by Indian technologists, it anticipated many features that would later define smartphones and tablets. Yet,



Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

Executive
Chairperson,
Biocon Limited

The country must transform innovation into globally dominant technology businesses

despite its innovation, the supporting ecosystem was absent. Venture capital, software platforms, component supply chains and consumer markets were not mature enough to help it achieve global scale. A few years later, Apple transformed personal computing through the iPhone and built one of the world's most valuable technology ecosystems. The lesson is clear: **being first matters little if you cannot scale.**

India has seen similar patterns elsewhere. It developed early expertise in computing, telecommunications and electronics. Yet, many pioneering initiatives remained prototypes, pilots or public-sector achievements rather than globally dominant businesses.

Models of success

Fortunately, history also offers examples of success. India's pharmaceutical industry evolved into a globally competitive manufacturing powerhouse, **making the country the pharmacy of the world and a leading vaccine producer.** India also developed indigenous supercomputing capabilities through the PARAM programme. More recently, Aadhaar and UPI have shown how technology platforms designed for scale can transform a nation. Scale creates ecosystems, ecosystems create industries, and industries create global leadership.

Today, India stands at another technological inflection point. AI, quantum computing and space technologies are likely to shape the next half-century, just as semiconductors and software shaped the last. India already possesses significant strengths in software engineering and digital infrastructure. **The challenge now is to build globally scalable AI products and platforms.** The emergence of DeepSeek showed that technological leadership is not only about building the largest models. It is also about making intelligence cheaper and more accessible. The AI race may ultimately be won by those who make intelligence affordable, ubiquitous and widely available.

India is uniquely positioned to lead this

movement. Just as UPI democratised financial inclusion, India should aspire to **democratise intelligence through low-cost, energy-efficient AI models that can serve billions of people.**

Quantum computing presents another opportunity. Rather than merely replicating existing approaches, India should focus on reducing the cost of quantum infrastructure and developing practical applications in health care, materials science, climate modelling and drug discovery.

The same should extend to space. The successes of Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan proved that frugal innovation can coexist with world-class ambition. As computing demands escalate globally, concepts such as space-based data centres powered by continuous solar energy are attracting serious attention. India should not merely participate in these conversations; it should lead them. **We should ask bold questions about orbital computing infrastructure, space-based AI platforms or even data centres and quantum communication networks.**

These ideas may seem futuristic today. But so did semiconductors, smartphones and AI when they first emerged.

Stopping too soon

The deeper lesson from SCL, ECIL and Simputer is not that India failed, but that it often stopped too soon. We celebrated technological capability before building the ecosystems needed for global scale. The next phase of India's technological journey must combine self-reliance with global ambition. **The challenge is no longer merely to invent; it is to build, scale, commercialise and create enterprises that can compete globally.**

India has already demonstrated world-class scientific and engineering capabilities. The opportunity now is to **translate that ingenuity into globally competitive industries that shape the technologies of the future.**

The countries that lead tomorrow may not be those that invent first, but those that scale best. The time, India, belongs to both.



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Invention alone is not enough; scaling innovation is the real measure of success.
- India has often led in innovation but struggled to build globally competitive industries.
- Scale requires capital, ecosystem, policy support, market maturity and global ambition.
- Future technologies like AI, quantum computing and space offer India a new chance to lead.
- India must democratise intelligence and create affordable, accessible solutions for billions.



PAST LESSONS

- SCL (1970s): Early start in semiconductor industry but lacked scale and ecosystem.
- ECIL (1967): Strong indigenous computing but focused on strategic needs, not commercial scale.
- Simputer (1998): Technologically ahead but ecosystem was missing.
- Lesson: Stopping too soon prevents global leadership.



PATH AHEAD

- Build globally scalable AI platforms and energy-efficient models.
- Make quantum computing affordable and application-driven.
- Invest in space-based infrastructure, data centres and communication networks.
- Combine self-reliance with global ambition.
- Focus on building, scaling and commercialising.



UPSC RELEVANCE

- **GS-2:** Governance, Science & Technology Policy
- **GS-3:** Science & Technology, Economy, Innovation
- **Themes:** Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India, Digital India, Start-up Ecosystem, Emerging Technologies
- **Keywords:** Innovation, Scaling, AI, Quantum Computing, Semiconductor, Space Technology, Ecosystem

Reconnect public health with people's needs

Public health policies, like other public policies, are crucial in determining the overall health of the population and are an important contributor to a nation seeking to reap the benefits of its demographic dividend. One of the major claims of health policies in recent years has been the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC), a novel idea that seeks to ensure that every individual has access to needed health services without suffering financial hardship. Yet, populist ideas often dominate public policy despite evidence to the contrary, as seen in the case of publicly funded health insurance schemes. The changing nature of public health policy in recent years is particularly concerning, not only because it has often failed to be evidence-based, but also because of its inability to guarantee even minimal health benefits to the population.

More troubling is the failure of public health policies to improve access to health care at a time when such access is deteriorating significantly owing to rising costs in the private sector and poor quality in the public sector. Two recent government initiatives – the Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres and the Digital Health Mission – illustrate these inadequacies.

The interpretation

The Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres, introduced as a policy initiative in 2018, were intended to strengthen health infrastructure. What eventually happened, however, was that the names and identities of grassroots-level institutions – namely, the health sub-centres (SCs), primary health centres (PHCs), and community health centres (CHCs) – were altered by mandatorily adding “Health and Wellness Centre” as a prefix. The identity of these grassroots institutions and their mandates have evolved over time based on their roles within the district health system. The use of a common prefix has created considerable ambiguity among health professionals and policymakers regarding their actual mandate. Another consequence of the “health and wellness” approach has been a shift in focus from population health outcomes to individual well-being. The major challenge in using well-being as an outcome measure lies in the elusive and subjective nature of the concept itself.

A historical inquiry into the concept of wellness reveals that it was initially used to denote the absence of disease and was often contrasted with illness. It was also frequently used interchangeably with health. During the 1950s, the wellness movement popularised the idea of positive well-being by conceptualising health beyond its biological dimensions. The mental cure model similarly emphasised the psychological and spiritual aspects of healing. Influenced by these developments, the World



Mathew George

Professor with the Department of Public Health Sciences, Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala

Access to curative care and stronger institutions must anchor India's

Health Organization (WHO) defined health as not merely the absence of disease, thereby promoting the notion of positive well-being. Over time, wellness expanded beyond physiological health to include mental, spiritual, social and environmental dimensions, offering a more holistic understanding of health. In public health, however, the emphasis shifted towards health promotion – a population-based approach that recognises how social, economic and environmental conditions shape people's ability to adopt healthy behaviours.

Another reason for preferring health promotion over wellness was the greater rigour and feasibility associated with measuring the former. There are no universally accepted measures of well-being at the population level, as the concept is inherently individualistic and deeply subjective. Unlike health promotion, the concept of wellness places the primary responsibility on individuals, assuming that they possess the capacity and opportunity to modify their health-related choices. In doing so, it often underestimates the structural and social determinants that shape health outcomes.

The individualisation of health

The shift from population health status to individual well-being is a consequence of the changing wellness narrative brought by the public health policy. The implication is that health status, which was previously assessed through unmet needs in preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative care – including access to basic services such as drinking water, food and nutrition, chronic disease management, emergency care, and maternal and child health services – is increasingly being replaced by the aspiration to achieve individual well-being. This shift in focus has contributed to the rise of health coaches and the proliferation of social media messages promoting individual well-being, often under the banner of public health.

When health outcomes are framed primarily in terms of individual well-being, there is a risk of failing to systematically capture a wide range of unmet health needs that remain significant for the population. The broader narrative increasingly suggests that the achievement of individual well-being is the ultimate objective of health and wellness centres. This presents a serious challenge. As the well-known principle in management states, “If you cannot measure it, you cannot improve it.” Given the inherently subjective nature of well-being, an excessive policy focus on this outcome may undermine the ability to evaluate health systems effectively and address concrete deficiencies in health care access and service delivery.

Another major public health policy initiative of recent years is the Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission (ABDHM), whose principal objective is to create a digital repository

Another major public health policy initiative of recent years is the Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission (ABDHM), whose principal objective is to create a digital repository of health information for every individual through a unique health ID, known as the ABHA card. In addition, the mission seeks to maintain registries of health facilities, health-care professionals and information related to health insurance. However, an information portal containing health records and details of health infrastructure cannot, by itself, address the challenges posed by inadequate access to health care. Nor does it justify the annual budget of around ₹300 crore to the ABDHM in the absence of measurable outcomes.

Factors behind inadequate access to care

It is well established that inadequate access to health care in India stems from the unaffordability of care in the private sector and the lack of quality health-care facilities in the public sector. Merely creating databases of individual health records, health facilities and health-care professionals cannot improve access to health care. If the argument is that information is the first step towards strengthening the health system, there exists a substantial body of reports and datasets that provide such information.

The more pertinent question is how information contained in an individual's health record, through an ABHA card, can guarantee access to health care when health-care infrastructure remains grossly inadequate and unaffordable for large sections of the population. Even if every individual in a district possesses an ABHA card and all health facilities and health-care professionals are digitally mapped, the delivery of health care still requires a robust institutional mechanism. Unfortunately, the ABDHM, as currently designed, has little to say about the provisioning of care. It primarily generates information on individuals, facilities and health-care professionals, all of which continue to operate largely in silos.

It is therefore difficult to identify a compelling public health rationale for this scale of data generation. What is missing from current policy initiatives are concrete measures to strengthen public health-care institutions, as envisaged under India's three-tier health-care system. Instead, these institutions continue to weaken in many parts of the country.

For most people, access to curative care constitutes an immediate and pressing need. Only after these basic health-care requirements are met can individuals meaningfully engage with preventive and promotive health interventions. When public health policies fail to recognise people's felt needs, they risk becoming mere vehicles for advancing the priorities of policymakers and health-care providers rather than addressing the actual concerns of the population.

The views expressed are personal

KEY POINTS

- Public health policies are crucial for population health and achieving UHC.
- Policies often fail to be evidence-based and do not guarantee even minimal health benefits.
- Focus has shifted from population health outcomes to individual well-being.
- Health promotion is a population-based approach recognising social, economic and environmental determinants.
- Creating digital records alone cannot improve access to healthcare.

CHALLENGES

- Rising healthcare costs and poor quality in the public sector.
- Ambiguity in mandate of grassroots institutions.
- Subjective nature of well-being makes measurement difficult.
- Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and affordability issues.
- Health data systems operate in silos.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen primary healthcare institutions and infrastructure.
- Ensure affordable and quality healthcare for all.
- Focus on preventive, promotive and community-based care.
- Use data for actionable decisions, not just for storage.
- Align policies with people's real needs and ground realities.

UPSC RELEVANCE

- **GS-2:** Health, Governance, Welfare Schemes
- **GS-3:** Health (SDG-3), Environment & Determinants of Health
- **Current Issues:** UHC, Ayushman Bharat, Digital Health Mission
- **Mains Angle:** Strengthening India's public health system and health equity
- **Keyword:** Health Promotion, Social Determinants, ABHA, UHC

Reconnect public health with people's needs

Public health policies, like other public policies, are crucial in determining the overall health of the population and are an important contributor to a nation seeking to reap the benefits of its demographic dividend. One of the major claims of health policies in recent years has been the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC), a novel idea that seeks to ensure that every individual has access to needed health services without suffering financial hardship. Yet, populist ideas often dominate public policy despite evidence to the contrary, as seen in the case of publicly funded health insurance schemes. The changing nature of public health policy in recent years is particularly concerning, not only because it has often failed to be evidence-based, but also because of its inability to guarantee even minimal health benefits to the population.

More troubling is the failure of public health policies to improve access to health care at a time when such access is deteriorating significantly owing to rising costs in the private sector and poor quality in the public sector. Two recent government initiatives – the Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres and the Digital Health Mission – illustrate these inadequacies.

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A historical inquiry into the concept of wellness reveals that it was initially used to denote the absence of disease and was often contrasted with illness. It was also frequently used interchangeably with health. During the 1950s, the wellness movement popularised the idea of positive well-being by conceptualising health beyond its biological dimensions. The mental cure model similarly emphasised the psychological and spiritual aspects of healing. Influenced by these developments, the World



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Access to curative care and stronger institutions must anchor India's

Health Organization (WHO) defined health as not merely the absence of disease, thereby promoting the notion of positive well-being. Over time, wellness expanded beyond physiological health to include mental, spiritual, social and environmental dimensions, offering a more holistic understanding of health. In public health, however, the emphasis shifted towards health promotion – a population-based approach that recognises how social, economic and environmental conditions shape people's ability to adopt healthy behaviours.

Another reason for preferring health promotion over wellness was the greater rigour and feasibility associated with measuring the former. There are no universally accepted measures of well-being at the population level, as the concept is inherently individualistic and deeply subjective. Unlike health promotion, the concept of wellness places the primary responsibility on individuals, assuming that they possess the capacity and opportunity to modify their health-related choices. In doing so, it often underestimates the structural and social determinants that shape health outcomes.

The individualisation of health

The shift from population health status to individual well-being is a consequence of the changing wellness narrative brought by the public health policy. The implication is that health status, which was previously assessed through unmet needs in preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative care – including access to basic services such as drinking water, food and nutrition, chronic disease management, emergency care, and maternal and child health services – is increasingly being replaced by the aspiration to achieve individual well-being. This shift in focus has contributed to the rise of health coaches and the proliferation of social media messages promoting individual well-being, often under the banner of public health.

When health outcomes are framed primarily in terms of individual well-being, there is a risk of failing to systematically capture a wide range of unmet health needs that remain significant for the population. The broader narrative increasingly suggests that the achievement of individual well-being is the ultimate objective of health and wellness centres. This presents a serious challenge. As the well-known principle in management states, “If you cannot measure it, you cannot improve it”. Given the inherently subjective nature of well-being, an excessive policy focus on this outcome may undermine the ability to evaluate health systems effectively and address concrete deficiencies in health care access and service delivery.

Another major public health policy initiative of recent years is the Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission (ABDHM), whose principal

objective is to create a digital repository of health information for every individual through a unique health ID, known as the ABHA card. In addition, the mission seeks to maintain registries of health facilities, health-care professionals and information related to health insurance. However, an information portal containing health records and details of health infrastructure cannot, by itself, address the challenges posed by inadequate access to health care. Nor does it justify the annual budget of around ₹300 crore to the ABDHM in the absence of measurable outcomes.

Factors behind inadequate access to care

It is well established that inadequate access to health care in India stems from the unaffordability of care in the private sector and the lack of quality health-care facilities in the public sector. Merely creating databases of individual health records, health facilities and health-care professionals cannot improve access to health care. If the argument is that information is the first step towards strengthening the health system, there exists a substantial body of reports and datasets that provide such information.

The more pertinent question is how information contained in an individual's health record, through an ABHA card, can guarantee access to health care when health-care infrastructure remains grossly inadequate and unaffordable for large sections of the population. Even if every individual in a district possesses an ABHA card and all health facilities and health-care professionals are digitally mapped, the delivery of health care still requires a robust institutional mechanism. Unfortunately, the ABDHM, as currently designed, has little to say about the provisioning of care. It primarily generates information on individuals, facilities and health-care professionals, all of which continue to operate largely in silos.

It is therefore difficult to identify a compelling public health rationale for this scale of data generation. What is missing from current policy initiatives are concrete measures to strengthen public health-care institutions, as envisaged under India's three-tier health-care system. Instead, these institutions continue to weaken in many parts of the country.

For most people, access to curative care constitutes an immediate and pressing need. Only after these basic health-care requirements are met can individuals meaningfully engage with preventive and promotive health interventions. When public health policies fail to recognise people's felt needs, they risk becoming mere vehicles for advancing the priorities of policymakers and health-care providers rather than addressing the actual concerns of the population.

The views expressed are personal

मुख्य बिंदु (Key Points)

- सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य नीतियाँ जनसंख्या के समय स्वास्थ्य के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।
- वर्तमान नीतियाँ अक्सर न्यूनतम स्वास्थ्य लाभ तक भी सुनिश्चित करने में विफल रही हैं।
- स्वास्थ्य की अवधारणा को “रोग की अनुपस्थिति” से “सकारात्मक कल्याण” तक विस्तारित किया गया है।
- स्वास्थ्य प्रोत्साहन (Health Promotion) सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय कारकों को ध्यान में रखने वाला दृष्टिकोण है।
- केवल डिजिटल रिकॉर्ड या डाटाबेस से स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक वास्तविक पहुँच सुनिश्चित नहीं होती।

चुनौतियाँ (Challenges)

- निजी क्षेत्र में उपचार की उच्च लागत।
- सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में गुणवत्तापूर्ण सुविधाओं की कमी।
- कल्याण की अवधारणा अत्यधिक व्यक्तिवादी और मापने में कठिन।
- संरचनात्मक और सामाजिक निर्धारकों की उपेक्षा।
- स्वास्थ्य परिणामों के मूल्यांकन की कठिनाई।

आगे की राह (Way Forward)

- नीतियों का फोकस निवारक, प्रमोटिव और पुनर्वास सेवाओं पर हो।
- तीन स्तरीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली को मजबूत करें।
- सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में निवेश बढ़ाएँ।
- वहमीयता, गुणवत्ता और समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित करें।
- नीतियों लोगों की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित हों।

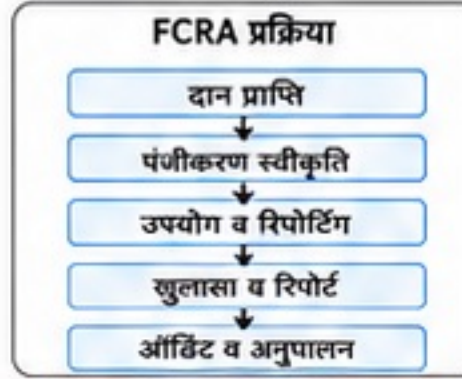
UPSC दृष्टिकोण

- **GS-2:** स्वास्थ्य नीति, शासन, कल्याणकारी राज्य
- **GS-3:** स्वास्थ्य, सतत विकास लक्ष्य (SDG-3)
- **मुख्य अवधारणाएँ:** हेल्थ प्रमोशन, सामाजिक निर्धारक, सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज (UHC), सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली
- **उदाहरण:** आयुष्मान भारत, ABDHM

मुख्य विषय (9)

1 विदेशी दान के लिए केंद्र ने कड़े किए नियम (FCRA नियम)

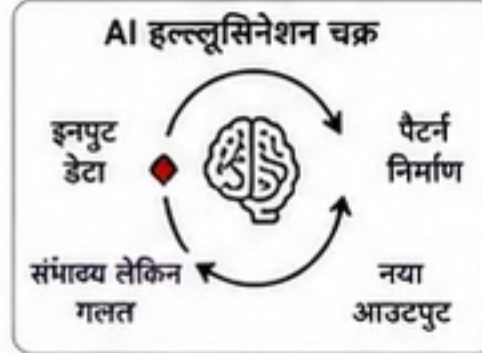
- MHA ने FCRA नियम, 2010 में संशोधन किया।
- NGOs को गतिविधि और भौगोलिक क्षेत्र बताना होगा।
- प्रत्येक उद्देश्य और राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेश के लिए अलग शुल्क।
- 'मुख्य पदाधिकारी' की परिभाषा का विस्तार।
- उल्लंघन पर न्यूनतम ₹1 लाख का जुर्माना।



नागरिक समाज वित्तपोषण को पारदर्शी बनाकर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना।

2 AI हल्लूसिनेशन और क्रिएटिविटी का अजीब संबंध

- AI हल्लूसिनेशन = संभाव्य लेकिन गलत आउटपुट।
- यही तंत्र नई और रचनात्मक सोच को प्रेरित कर सकता है।
- मौलिकता और विश्वसनीयता के बीच संतुलन जरूरी।
- नैतिक AI डिजाइन और सुरक्षा उपाय आवश्यक।
- शिक्षा, शोध, कंटेंट निर्माण पर बड़ा प्रभाव।



AI समझ, नैतिकता और जिम्मेदार नवाचार के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।

3 स्पष्ट होती दुर्ति (Evident distress)

- कमजोर वर्गों में आर्थिक असुरक्षा बढ़ रही है।
- सामाजिक बहिष्कार और सेवाओं तक पहुंच की कमी।
- मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और आजीविका तनाव बढ़ते।
- लक्षित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की आवश्यकता।
- समावेशी विकास सामाजिक न्याय की कुंजी।



समावेशी विकास और सामाजिक न्याय UPSC के केंद्रीय विषय।

4 जनस्वास्थ्य को लोगों की जरूरतों से जोड़ना

- स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ सिर्फ अस्पतालों तक सीमित नहीं।
- रोकथाम, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य, पोषण पर जोर।
- स्थानीय सहभागिता और स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों को सशक्त करना।
- व्यवहार परिवर्तन और जन-जागरूकता आवश्यक।
- सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज (UHC) की दिशा में कदम।



SDG-3 और मानव विकास के लिए आवश्यक आधार।

5 भारत की अगली चुनौती — आविष्कार से वैश्विक पैमाने तक

- नवाचार भारत की ताकत, पर स्केल-अप चुनौती।
- विनिर्माण, R&D और पूंजी निवेश बढ़ाना होगा।
- डीप-टेक, सेमीकंडक्टर, बायोटेक में अवसर विशाल।
- स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम को वैश्विक बाजार से जोड़ना।
- निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा और IP सुरक्षा जरूरी।



आत्मनिर्भर भारत और वैश्विक नेतृत्व की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम।

6 सिविल सेवा प्रारंभिक परीक्षा 2026: कठिन डिजाइन से या डिफॉल्ट से?

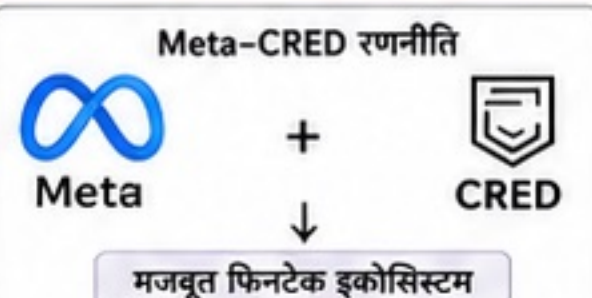
- प्रश्नों का स्तर अधिक विश्लेषणात्मक होता जा रहा है।
- अंतर्विषयक समझ और एलिमिनेशन स्किल पर जोर।
- रटने के बजाय समझ और तार्किक क्षमता महत्वपूर्ण।
- परीक्षा सुधार निरंतर प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा।



बेहतर प्रशासन के लिए प्रतिभा की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक।

7 समझें: मेटा का \$900 मिलियन का CRED निवेश और कुणाल शाह की भूमिका

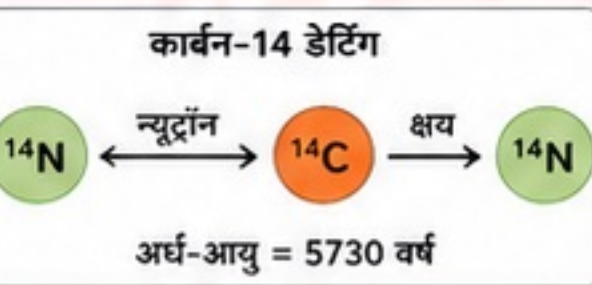
- मेटा (Meta) ने CRED में \$900 मिलियन निवेश की योजना बनाई।
- व्हाट्सएप इकोसिस्टम और फिनटेक एकीकरण को मजबूत करेगा।
- डिजिटल भुगतान और सोशल मीडिया का मेल बढ़ेगा।
- भारत के डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था को बड़ा प्रोत्साहन।



डिजिटल इंडिया, UPI इकोसिस्टम और वैश्विक निवेश के लिए अहम।

8 कार्बन आइसोटोप: समय मापने की घड़ी

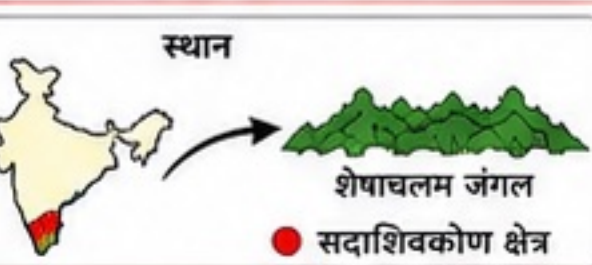
- कार्बन के समस्थानिक प्राचीन वस्तुओं की आयु बताते हैं।
- कार्बन-14 रेडियोकार्बन डेटिंग में उपयोग होता है।
- C-14 का अर्ध-आयु = 5730 वर्ष।
- पुरातत्व, भूविज्ञान, जलवायु अध्ययन में उपयोगी।
- अतीत के पर्यावरण व मानव इतिहास को समझने में मदद।



विज्ञान, पुरातत्व और जलवायु अध्ययन को जोड़ने वाला महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण।

9 विजयनगर कालीन अभिलेख आंध्र प्रदेश के शेषाचलम जंगल में मिले

- ASI को आंध्र प्रदेश के शेषाचलम क्षेत्र में 16वीं सदी के अभिलेख मिले।
- तेलुगु, तमिल और कन्नड़ में उत्कीर्णित।
- सदाशिव देवराय के काल में तीर्थ व मंदिर निर्माण का उल्लेख।
- विजयनगर साम्राज्य की सांस्कृतिक व प्रशासनिक जागरूकता मिलती है।
- भारतीय इतिहास और शिलालेख विज्ञान के लिए महत्वपूर्ण खोज।



इतिहास, शिलालेख और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के अध्ययन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।

तुरंत खबरें (10)

- केरल HC ने MSC Elsa 3 प्रदूषण पर कोई कदम न उठाने पर सवाल किया।
- राष्ट्रपति ने पद्म पुरस्कारों का दूसरा सेट प्रदान किया।
- आतंकवाद से निपटने में BRICS की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका: प्रधानमंत्री।
- तमिलनाडु ने कावेरी बेसिन परियोजनाओं पर केंद्र के नियमों पर चिंता जताई।
- भारत का मधुमेह देखभाल अनुभव अन्य देशों के लिए मार्गदर्शक हो सकता है: विशेषज्ञ।
- टेलीग्राम पर प्रतिबंध IT अधिनियम में 'सूचना' की परिभाषा को बढ़ाता है।
- भारत की औद्योगिक जलवायु रणनीति में असंगतियाँ।
- इन्फोसिस 2030 तक \$400 अरब AI अवसर को भुनाने के लिए तैयार।
- भारत को व्यापार करने की गति बढ़ाने की जरूरत: CII प्रमुख।
- तेहरान ने बमबारी प्रस्त परमाणु स्थलों पर IAEA निरीक्षकों को अनुमति देने से इनकार किया।

प्रिलिम्स तथ्य (12)

- FCRA 2010 में अधिनियमित, 1976 के FCRA की जगह।
- कार्बन-14 का अर्ध-आयु 5730 वर्ष होता है।
- शेषाचलम पहड़द्वियां आंध्र प्रदेश में तिरुपति रेंज का हिस्सा हैं।
- BRICS में ब्राजील, रूस, भारत, चीन, दक्षिण अफ्रीका शामिल हैं।
- IAEA का मुख्यालय वियना, ऑस्ट्रिया में है।
- MSC Elsa 3 घटना से नवईल्स (प्लास्टिक कण) प्रदूषण हुआ।
- टेलीग्राम एक क्लाउड-आधारित मैसेजिंग प्लेटफॉर्म है।
- कावेरी बेसिन साझा राज्य: कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, केरल, पुडुचेरी।
- सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज (UHC) SDG-3 का लक्ष्य 3.8 है।
- Meta (Facebook) का मुख्यालय मैनलो पार्क, अमेरिका में है।
- CRED एक भारतीय फिनटेक कंपनी है (बेंगलुरु आधारित)।
- पद्म पुरस्कार गणतंत्र दिवस (26 जनवरी) पर घोषित होते हैं।

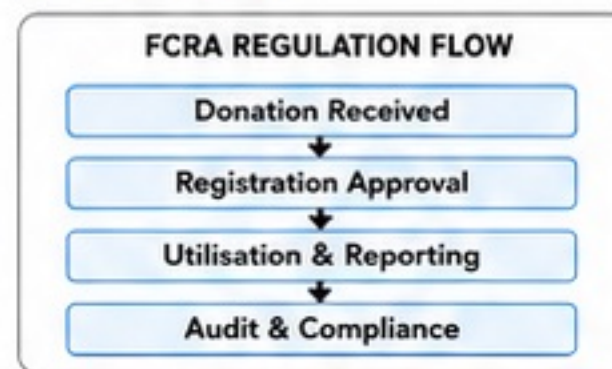
शब्दावली (7)

- पारदर्शिता — स्पष्टता और खुलापन
- समावेशी — जिसमें सभी को शामिल किया जाए
- उत्तरदायित्व — जवाबदेही और जिम्मेदारी
- अंतर्विषयक — कई विषयों से संबंधित
- अभिसरण — एक बिंदु पर मिलना
- सुसंगत — तार्किक और एकरूप
- अनिवार्य — जिसका होना आवश्यक हो

IMPORTANT TOPICS (9)

1. Centre tightens norms for foreign donations

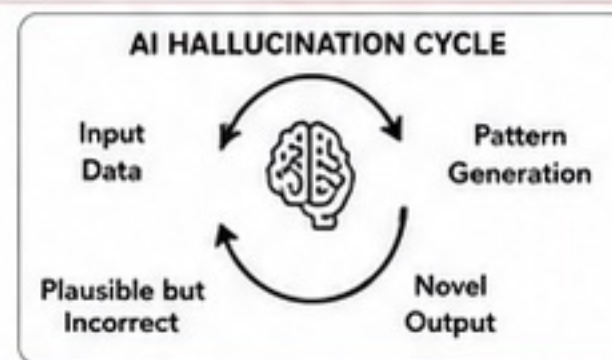
- NGOs must specify activities & areas.
- Separate fees for each purpose & State/UT.
- Broader definition of 'key functionary'.
- Violations attract minimum fine of ₹1 lakh.



Regulates civil society funding; ensures transparency and national security.

2. The strange link between AI hallucination and creativity

- AI hallucination = plausible but incorrect output.
- Same mechanism can spark creative ideas.
- Need balance between originality & accuracy.
- Ethical AI design and safeguards crucial.
- Impacts education, research & content creation.



Important for AI understanding, ethics, and responsible innovation.

3. Evident distress

- Economic insecurity rising among vulnerable groups.
- Social exclusion and poor access to services continue.
- Mental health and livelihood stress increasing.
- Need targeted welfare and community action.
- Inclusive growth key to social justice.



Social justice and inclusive development are central to UPSC themes.

4. Reconnect public health with people's needs

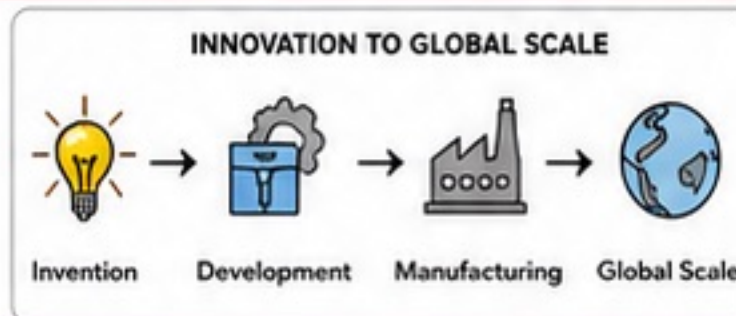
- Move beyond hospitals to preventive care.
- Focus on primary healthcare, nutrition.
- Strengthen local health systems & participation.
- Invest in health workforce & infrastructure.
- Key to achieving Universal Health Coverage.



Essential for Health, Human Development and SDG-3.

5. India's next challenge — from invention to global scale

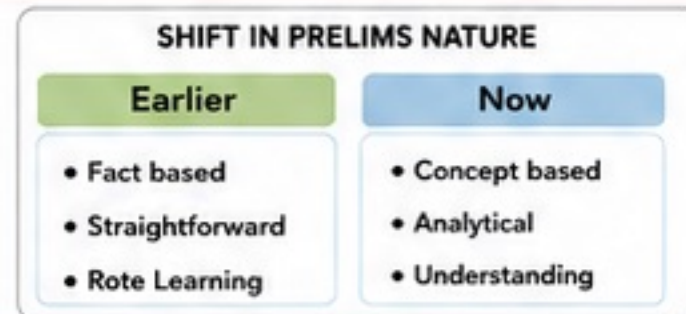
- India innovates; scaling globally is the challenge.
- Need strong manufacturing, R&D and capital.
- Support startups to become scaleups.
- Focus on deep-tech, semiconductors, biotech.
- Export competitiveness and IP protection vital.



Drives economic growth, jobs and global standing of India.

6. Civil Services Prelims 2026: tough by design or default?

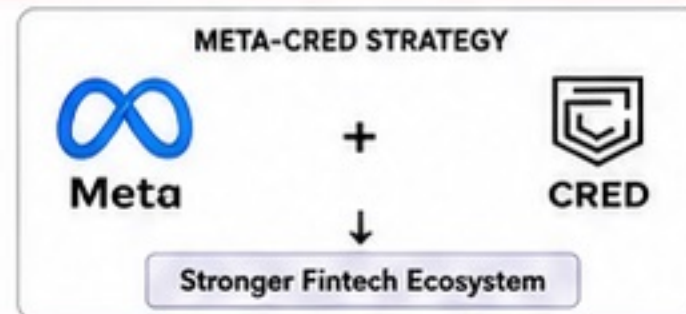
- Prelims becoming more analytical.
- Interdisciplinary and conceptual questions rise.
- Focus on comprehension & elimination.
- Tests aptitude, not rote memory.
- Quality questions = quality selection.



Reflects exam reforms and need for better governance.

7. Explained: Meta's \$900 million Cred investment and Kunal Shah

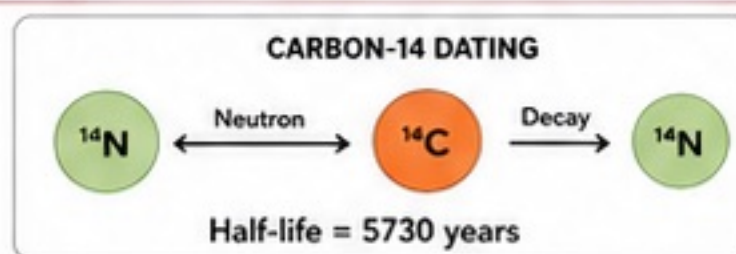
- Meta invests \$900 million in Cred.
- Strengthens WhatsApp ecosystem & fintech.
- Enhances digital payments & user base.
- Shows convergence of social media & fintech.
- Boosts India's digital economy.



Digital economy, UPI ecosystem and global investments.

8. Carbon isotopes: clocks of sorts

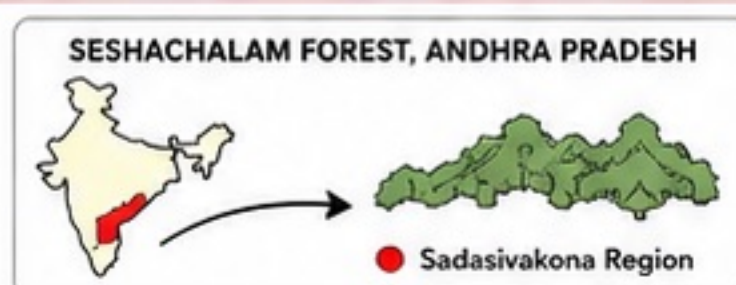
- Carbon isotopes help date ancient materials.
- Carbon-14 used in radiocarbon dating.
- Based on radioactive decay of C-14.
- Key tool in archaeology & geology.
- Helps reconstruct past environments.



Links science with archaeology, geology and climate studies.

9. Vijayanagara-era inscriptions discovered in Seshachalam forest

- ASI found 16th-century inscriptions in A.P.
- In Telugu, Tamil and Kannada languages.
- Mention pilgrimage & temple construction.
- From Sadasiva Deva Raya's reign.
- Showcases Vijayanagara cultural legacy.



Important for history, epigraphy and cultural heritage.

QUICK NEWS (10)

1. Kerala HC asks why no step taken to curb MSC Elsa 3 pollution.
2. President presents second set of Padma Awards.
3. BRICS can play a vital role in dealing with terrorism: PM.
4. Tamil Nadu raises concerns over Centre's norms on projects in Cauvery basin.
5. India's experience in diabetes care could guide other countries: expert.
6. Ban on Telegram stretched meaning of "information" under IT Act.
7. India's patchy industrial climate strategy needs coherence.
8. Infosys set to tap into \$400-billion AI opportunity by 2030.
9. India needs to boost speed of doing business: CII chief.
10. Tehran says it won't permit IAEA inspectors at bombed nuclear sites.

PRELIMS FACTS (12)

1. FCRA enacted in 2010, replaced FCRA Act, 1976.
2. Carbon-14 half-life is 5730 years.
3. Seshachalam Hills in Andhra Pradesh (Tirupati range).
4. BRICS includes Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.
5. IAEA headquartered in Vienna, Austria.
6. MSC Elsa 3 incident caused plastic nurdles pollution.
7. Telegram is a cloud-based messaging platform.
8. Cauvery basin shared by Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry.
9. Universal Health Coverage is target 3.8 of SDG-3.
10. Meta (Facebook) headquarters in Menlo Park, USA.
11. Cred is an Indian fintech company (Bengaluru).
12. Padma Awards are announced on Republic Day.

VOCABULARY (7)

1. **Stringent** — Strict and severe.
2. **Plausible** — Appearing reasonable or likely.
3. **Exacerbate** — To make a problem worse.
4. **Convergence** — Coming together or combining.
5. **Cohesion** — Unity or mutual support.
6. **Nuanced** — Subtly different or complex.
7. **Imperative** — Absolutely necessary.