



FROM THE ARCHIVES

Know your English

S. Upendran

What is the meaning of “have the blues”? (A. B. Sankaran, Vizag)

The “blues” is a kind of music; it is usually slow and sad. This type of music was first made popular by the Blacks who lived in the Southern states of America – the states where slavery was common. I understand that the original blues songs were about the lives of slaves. Nowadays, in most blues songs the singer sings about how terrible his life is or how unlucky he has been in love – not very different from our Indian film songs! When you say that you have the blues, it means that you are in a sad or depressed mood. It is also possible for one to “get the blues”. Here are a few examples.

Rahul has had the blues ever since his wife walked out on him.

A wet day like today always gives me the blues.

Shanthi gets the blues whenever she watches “Love Story”.

Another expression, which means more or less the same thing, is “feeling blue”. If you feel blue, you feel sad.

Rainy days always make me feel blue. I don’t know why, but I am feeling blue this morning.

Which of the following sentences is correct? “Neither Mohan nor Geetha is going home”, or, “Neither Mohan nor Geetha are going home”. (S. Janaki, Hospet)

Careful users of the language prefer the use of the singular verb “is”. In writing, you would be better off using “is”. In speech, however, it is quite common to hear even native speakers use the plural “are”. There is a tendency to use the plural verb in speech. This however is not considered to be grammatically correct. The verb that you use will depend on the noun which precedes it. Here are a few examples:

- Neither the father nor his children were willing to go home.
- Neither the children nor the father was willing to go home.

What is the difference between “biannual” and “biennial”? (E. Shyama Sundar, Madanapalle, Andhra Pradesh)

An event that is held “annually” takes place once a year. The word “bi”, pronounced “by”, means “two”. So an event which is held “biannually” is one that is held twice a year. Here is an example.

- The Chairman decided to make the Board Meeting a biannual event.

In this case, the Board will meet twice a year – perhaps every six months.

A “biennial” event, on the other hand, is one that takes place once in two years. Here is an example.

- The Chairman decided to make the Board Meeting a biennial event.

In this case, the Board will meet once every two years.

How is the word “creche” pronounced? (P. Laxman, Secunderabad)

The first “e”, which has an accent mark on it, sounds like the “e” in “set”, “get” and “bet”; the second “e” remains silent. It is also possible to pronounce the first “e” like the “ay” in “day”, “bay”, and “say”. The final “ch” sounds like the “sh” in “ship”, “sheet”, and “shoot”. A “creche” is a place where babies are looked after while the parents are away at work.

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- The article explains meanings, grammar usage and pronunciation of commonly confused English expressions.
- Focus on correct usage in both writing and speech.
- Helps improve accuracy, clarity and confidence in English.



“Have the blues” / “Feeling blue”

- Origin: Blues music by African Americans about slave lives.
- Meaning: To be in a sad, depressed mood.
- “Get the blues” = to become sad.
- Examples: Rahul has had the blues... / A wet day... / I am feeling blue this morning.



Singular vs Plural Verb (Is vs Are)

- Prefer singular verb “is” with “neither... nor...”
- “Are” is common in speech but not grammatically correct.
- Verb agrees with the noun closer to it.

Sentence Pattern	Correct Usage
Neither + Singular + nor + Plural	Verb is Singular (is)
Neither + Plural + nor + Singular	Verb is Singular (is)

Examples

- Neither the father nor his children were willing to go home. (X)
- Neither the father nor his children was willing to go home. (✓)
- Neither the children nor the father was willing to go home. (✓)
- Neither the children nor the father were willing to go home. (X)



Biannual vs Biennial

Biannual	Biennial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Happens twice a year • “Bi” = Two • Example: Biannual meeting = twice a year (every 6 months) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Happens once in two years • “Bien” = Two years • Example: Biennial meeting = once every two years



Pronunciation of “creche”

- First “e” = “e” in set, get, bet or “ay” in day, bay, say.
- Second “e” is silent.
- “ch” = “sh” in ship, sheet, shoot.
- Meaning: A place where babies are looked after when parents are at work.



Key Takeaways

- Understand word origins to remember meanings.
- Grammar rules ensure correctness and clarity.
- Usage in context builds confidence.
- Pronunciation matters for effective communication.
- Practice with examples for better retention.



Word Bank

Blues, Depressed, Unlucky, Expression, Singular, Plural, Grammatically, Annually, Biannual, Biennial, Accent, Silent, Pronunciation, Creche, Babies, Workplace.

Revisiting India's ultrasound laws

Technological shifts and rising need for community-based cancer screening suggest that regulatory frameworks should adapt to distinguish between different use cases of ultrasound. An amendment to the PCPNDT Act could legalise community-based ultrasound using a high-frequency linear probe, as it will not impact sex determination

FULL CONTEXT

Parth Sharma
Senthil Kumar A.R.

Mrs. Janki (name changed), a 45-year-old woman, came to a health camp organised in rural Assam with a complaint of a painless breast lump. She had noticed the lump three months earlier and reported that it had gradually increased in size. On examination, the doctor suspected breast cancer and advised her to visit a cancer hospital located two hours away for further evaluation.

"But I have no pain. The hospital is so far away. There is nobody to come with me to the hospital," Mrs. Janki said. Despite repeated counselling, she refused to seek further care.

Three months later, Janki finally presented to the hospital. By then, she had developed a large, bleeding mass in her breast. She was diagnosed with advanced stage breast cancer and died six months later.

Technological advances, like portable ultrasound machines, have made it possible to bring cancer diagnostics, such as ultrasound imaging and ultrasound-guided biopsies, closer to people's homes. This machine could, perhaps, have given Mrs. Janaki a diagnosis at her doorstep. However, India's Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act machine at a registered facility a serious offence, with penalties that can include a minimum of three months' non-bailable imprisonment.

Provisions of the PCPNDT Act

The PCPNDT Act was introduced in 1994 in response to a sharp decline in the child sex ratio in India, driven by a strong societal preference for male children and the growing misuse of technologies such as ultrasonography for prenatal sex determination, followed by selective abortion of female fetuses. Abortion of from the 1980s, with the increasing availability of imaging technologies, raising serious concerns. The legislation, therefore, aimed not only to prevent the misuse of medical technology but also to address the deeper issue of gender discrimination.

The law mandates registration of all genetic clinics, ultrasound centres, and laboratories and strictly prohibits the communication or disclosure of the sex of the foetus. It prescribes detailed record-keeping, monitoring mechanisms, and penalties to ensure compliance.

Under this Act, the purchase of an ultrasound machine is not a routine commercial transaction but a tightly-regulated process. A clinic or hospital must first be registered with the district government as a genetic clinic or imaging centre before acquiring a machine. Purchasing one without prior registration is illegal. Manufacturers or dealers are required to verify the buyer's credentials and obtain a written undertaking that the machine will not be used for sex determination. The sale must be documented with invoice details that match the registered centre, and the transaction is reported to the authorities



Expanding access: Portable, handheld ultrasound devices can make it technically feasible to bring diagnostic services closer to patients' homes. GETTY IMAGES

including patient records for every scan, must be maintained.

Impact of PCPNDT Act

Following the introduction of the PCPNDT Act, the sex ratio at birth in India has shown a gradual improvement at the national level. While this improvement cannot be conclusively attributed to the introduction of the Act, several unintended consequences can be directly attributed to it.

Evidence suggests that families whose first child is a girl tend to have more children in an effort to have a son, compared to families with a firstborn boy. Following restrictions on prenatal sex selection, families experienced a 25% higher child mortality rate among firstborn girls relative to firstborn boys.

This could be explained by the decline in parental investment in health, particularly among girls. Fertility also increased in these families, indicating a shift toward having more children when sex selection was not an option. Having larger number of children also led to dilution of resources, likely reducing overall investment per child. Similar patterns were observed in education as gender disparities widened. These effects were more pronounced among poorer families, as they could not afford legal services to abort the child. Recent reports indicate that sex-selective decades of legal prohibition. In October 2023, 2020, authorities uncovered an illegal network having more than 100 formal and informal providers, and could afford illegal services to abort the child.

The issue is not confined to India. Reports from the United Kingdom indicate that son preference may persist among diaspora communities as well. Reports have also organised medical purposes. Any misuse, including for sex determination, must remain at the approved location, to details registers, and its use is restricted to purposes. Any misuse, including for sex be

settings with stricter oversight, highlighting the deep-rooted nature of gender bias that transcends national boundaries.

Taken together, these patterns underscore a critical limitation of legislative approaches. While laws such as the PCPNDT Act establish an essential regulatory framework, they are insufficient on their own to drive social change.

The case for reform

Available evidence suggests that the PCPNDT Act has not fully achieved its intended objectives and may, in some contexts, have had unintended adverse effects. Additionally, fear of legal repercussions and stringent regulatory requirements has had a chilling effect on service provision.

Moreover, The PCPNDT Act has not kept pace with advances in ultrasound technology. Portable, handheld ultrasounds devices, often connected to smartphones or tablets, make it technically feasible to bring diagnostic services closer to patients' homes, which is particularly relevant for early cancer detection in underserved areas. However, the use of such devices at the community level is currently illegal in India.

Modern high-frequency probes used for applications such as cancer detection and the assessment of other superficial conditions cannot be used for foetal sex determination, yet remain subject to the same regulatory restrictions, limiting access to essential diagnostic care.

Recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI) further strengthen the case for a re-enabled ultrasound systems capable with image acquisition and interpretation, and in some configurations reports based on pattern recognition without requiring full image storage or display. technologies could enable for purpose-specific applications while ultrasound substantially reducing the risk of for foetal sex determination.

Recent research has also demonstrated the families of Indian origin may be more likely to use ultrasound for sex determination.

increase seen in their of three socio.

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Recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI) further strengthen the approach. AI-enabled ultrasound systems can route image acquisition formal configurations, and in some configurations generate automated reports without requiring full image storage or display. Such technologies could enable safe, purpose-specific use of ultrasound for diagnostic applications.

Regulating the purpose-specific and care for use for safe, purpose-specific use in care in rural and underserved areas in design as high-frequency Probe, Regulation foetal sex Cancer Reformation.

Recent research has also demonstrated the potential of AI in improving access to care in rural and underserved areas.



- Regulations must distinguish between different use cases of ultrasound.
- Amend PCPNDT Act to legalise community-based ultrasound with high-frequency linear probe.
- Will not impact sex determination.



- PCPNDT Act (1994) aimed to curb sex determination & female foeticide.
- Mandates registration of clinics, record keeping & monitoring.
- Severe penalties including minimum 3 months' imprisonment.



Evidence shows unintended consequences:

- Higher child mortality among firstborn girls.
- Decline in parental investment in girls.
- Increase in fertility & resource dilution.
- Sex-selective practices continue illegally.



Portable, handheld ultrasounds can bring diagnostics closer to homes.

- Current law restricts their use even for non-sex determination purposes.
- AI-enabled systems can assist in image analysis & report generation.



Need for balanced reform:

- Allow community-based use for cancer screening & benign conditions.
- Ban only misuse for sex determination.
- Update law with technological advances.



Benefits of reform:

- Early cancer detection in rural & underserved areas.
- Improved access to healthcare.
- Reduced burden on tertiary hospitals.



Global perspective:

- Selective abortion remains a challenge even in other countries.
- Social change, awareness & gender equality are essential.



Way forward:

- Amend law for safe, purpose-specific use.
- Use AI & high-frequency probes for early cancer detection.
- Ethical, equitable & technology-driven healthcare for all.



Keywords:

PCPNDT Act, Sex Selection, Portable Ultrasound, High-Frequency Probe, AI in Healthcare, Cancer Screening, Regulatory Reform, Gender Bias, Community Health.

Keeping humanity at the centre of the AI revolution

At the peak of human history, the Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolution stands out as a transformative moment, harnessing the infinite potential of science and innovation in the service of humankind. The endless possibilities of AI in every sphere of human activity and its empowering potential to deal with the unprecedented challenges of our times, is a tribute to mankind's collective ingenuity that validates the boast of accomplishments of which 'even the gods might be envious'. The automating of tedious tasks involving repetitive work and freeing time for leisure, expanding access to essential services, breakthroughs in medicine, ensuring longevity and better health care including cancer screening and prediction of terminal illnesses, robotic nursing of the sick, a more effective targeting of economic aid to the marginalised, enhanced accessibility of education and knowledge to all and its vast contribution to environmental sustainability in several ways including disaster management and weather forecasting are some of the crowning contributions of AI toward a more inclusive development agenda.

Technology and human values

Even so, questions about the future of human society and the 'destiny of intelligence' are most vigorously debated by philosophers, scientists, statesmen and the technology czars, some of whom have pleaded for a pause in the further development and deployment of AI that could hijack our idea of humanity. The claims of the AI protagonists about the 'amazing abundance' of goods and services and the caution against slowing down of scientific progress through regulation must contend with the compelling questions about the necessity of ethical guardrails warranted by humanitarian considerations and emotions embedded in the deepest recesses of our being through a cultural evolution spanning the millennia. The question of who we are, and whether we are ready for a new narrative of humanity in which functional efficiency and promised material abundance prevail over the yearnings of the human soul and the dignity of emotion, is an unavoidable and larger inquiry that has resisted the seduction of technological wonders.

AI is able to replicate, and in some cases even outperform, cognitive skills, including the ability to understand human emotions and intuition.

Are we ready for an endless technological disruption and a 'global epidemic of stress' caused by a prolonged volatility in the job market



Ashwani Kumar

Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, an author and a former Union Minister for Law and Justice

and a predicted 'useless' class of millions caused by an unmanageable stress in coping with the effects of technological disruption? Whether we have new social and economic models that protect individual self-worth and ensure for all a life of belonging and emotional well-being are larger philosophical questions arising from a humanist perspective founded on the sacrosanctity of the values we carry as a badge of humanity.

Clearly, the fact that passionate propounders of AI have cautioned against 'summoning the devil without a kill switch', must awaken us to the urgency of serious reflection on how to preserve 'the hidden realm of the mind from which emotions emerge, from which inspiration flows, from which our desires pulse – the subjective part of the human spirit that makes each of us ineluctably who we are'.

Data privacy vulnerabilities, proliferation of misinformation, electoral manipulations, the possibility of super intelligent weapons systems going rogue, AI-enabled phishing campaigns, and surveillance and censorship are some of the ominous portents that can cause social upheavals without effective global regulation.

Preserving the digital sovereignty of nation-states remains a challenge, given that control over data is intrinsically linked to national security and the strategic autonomy of nations. The establishment of a global regulatory regime that respects national sovereignty and ensures effective enforcement can no longer be postponed.

A moral compass

The world of AI that could rewrite the code of humanity, therefore, needs a moral vision that can harmonise technological advancement with the preconditions of a virtuous and happy society.

Terry Eagleton's caution in relation to a sense of seductive self-assurance is eloquent and I quote: 'An inflated self-belief can earn its calamitous comeuppance, which caused the ancient Greeks to shudder and look fearfully to the skies'.

Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset reminded us that 'we live at a time when man believes himself fabulously capable of creation, but he does not know what to create. Lord of all things, he is not Lord of himself. He feels lost amid his own abundance. With more means at its disposal, more knowledge, more technique than ever, it turns out that the world today goes the same way as the worst of worlds that have been; it simply drifts'.

The encyclical letter of His Holiness, Pope Leo



CORE MESSAGE

- AI revolution has limitless potential to serve humanity.
- Must ensure technology remains human-centric.
- Ethics, dignity, and accountability must guide AI.



POTENTIALS OF AI

- Automates tedious work and saves time.
- Expands access to healthcare, education & knowledge.
- Enables breakthroughs in medicine & disease prediction.
- Improves disaster management & weather forecasting.
- Supports inclusive and equitable development.



KEY CONCERNS

- Risk of job loss, stress & rise of 'useless' class.
- Threat to human dignity, emotions & self-worth.
- Data privacy, misinformation & electoral manipulation.
- Autonomous weapons, phishing, surveillance & censorship.
- Need for ethical guardrails and global regulation.



VALUES AT STAKE

- Who are we in an era of machine intelligence?
- Efficiency vs. emotions, intuition & human dignity.
- Importance of 'hidden realm of the mind' – source of emotions, inspiration & desires.
- Humanist approach rooted in values & belonging.



MORAL COMPASS

- AI needs moral vision to align tech progress with a virtuous & happy society.
- Terry Eagleton: Inflated self-belief can lead to disastrous consequences.
- Ortega y Gasset: We don't know what to create; world risks drifting without moral direction.



DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY

- Control over data linked to national security & strategic autonomy.
- Need global regulatory regime respecting sovereignty with effective enforcement.
- Digital sovereignty essential for nation-states.



HUMAN-CENTRIC AI GOVERNANCE

- Human dignity at the centre of AI development.
- Ethical AI ensures equity, justice & inclusion.
- Leaders must opt for 'humanist centric' approach.
- Goal: Trustworthy AI ecosystem for humanity's good.



FINAL TAKEAWAY

- AI is a tool; humanity is the purpose.
- Preserve human spirit, values & moral limitations.
- Responsible governance today ensures a better, fairer and more humane future.



AI Revolution, Human Dignity, Ethical Guardrails, Data Privacy, Digital Sovereignty, Global Regulation, Humanist Approach, Moral Compass, Trustworthy AI

1 राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण ने संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों की पहचान हेतु SOP जारी की

- राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए एक समान वैज्ञानिक कार्यप्रणाली।
- राज्य रेड लिस्ट और संरक्षण योजना बनाने में सहायता।
- संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों को कानूनी संरक्षण मजबूत करती है।
- जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ बनाती है।
- वैश्विक जैव विविधता लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में सहायक।
- प्रमाण-आधारित निर्णय और नीति निर्माण को बढ़ावा।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- NBA: वैधानिक निकाय
- जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के तहत स्थापित
- मुख्यालय: चेन्नई

UPSC कीवर्ड

जैव विविधता • SOP • रेड लिस्ट संरक्षण • CBD
कुनमिंग-मॉन्ट्रियल दांचा

2 जन विश्वास अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में सुधार

- ड्रग्स, कॉस्मेटिक्स और फूड सेफ्टी कानूनों के तहत छोटे अपराधों का डी-क्रिमिनालाइजेशन।
- दंड के बजाय अनुपालन पर ध्यान।
- ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस में सुधार।
- भरोसा-आधारित विनियमन को बढ़ावा।
- नियामकीय स्वीकृतियों में तेजी।
- जिम्मेदार व्यवसाय व्यवहार को प्रोत्साहन।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- जन विश्वास (संशोधन उपबंध) अधिनियम, 2023
- उद्देश्य: न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन

UPSC कीवर्ड

डी-क्रिमिनालाइजेशन अनुपालन • ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस नियामकीय सुधार

3 FSSAI लाइसेंसिंग और पंजीकरण नियमों में सुधार

- लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया।
- डिजिटल आवेदन और पारदर्शिता बढ़ी।
- अनुपालन बोझ कम हुआ।
- स्वीकृतियों में तेजी और सेवा वितरण बेहतर।
- खाद्य सुरक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र मजबूत।
- ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ावा।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- FSSAI की स्थापना खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006 के तहत
- भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा का प्रमुख नियामक निकाय

UPSC कीवर्ड

FSSAI • लाइसेंसिंग खाद्य सुरक्षा • विनियमन डिजिटल गवर्नेंस

4 NCORD विज्ञान डॉक्यूमेंट (2026-2029)

- नारकोटिक्स नियंत्रण के लिए समग्र रणनीति।
- मांग में कमी, आपूर्ति में कमी और पुनर्वास पर फोकस।
- तकनीक-संचालित प्रवर्तन।
- बहु-एजेंसी समन्वय को सुदृढ़ बनाना।
- क्षमता निर्माण और अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- NCORD: नारको-कोऑर्डिनेशन सेंटर
- कार्यान्वयन: गृह मंत्रालय
- उद्देश्य: मादक पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ समन्वित कार्रवाई

UPSC कीवर्ड

NDPS अधिनियम, 1985
ड्रग नियंत्रण • प्रवर्तन पुनर्वास • समन्वय • टेक्नोलॉजी

5 AI, परमाणु, अंतरिक्ष और क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों: भविष्य की दिशा

- चार प्रमुख अग्रणी प्रौद्योगिकियों भारत की विकास यात्रा को दिशा देंगी।
- नवाचार, उत्पादकता और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा।
- रणनीतिक आत्मनिर्भरता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा में सहायक।
- उच्च-मूल्य नौकरियां और आर्थिक परिवर्तन को प्रोत्साहन।
- राष्ट्रीय मिशन और नीतिगत प्राथमिकता के साथ समन्वित।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- IndiaAI मिशन
- राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन
- अंतरिक्ष अर्धव्यवस्था का विस्तार
- 'विकसित भारत' लक्ष्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण आधार

UPSC कीवर्ड

अग्रणी प्रौद्योगिकी • नवाचार रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता डिजिटल परिवर्तन • डीप टेक

6 ग्रीन यूरिया रोडमैप

- ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और नवीकरणीय विजली से ग्रीन यूरिया का उत्पादन।
- कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी।
- प्राकृतिक गैस पर निर्भरता कम।
- किसानों के लिए टिकाऊ और स्वच्छ उर्वरक विकल्प।
- नेट ज़ीरो लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप।
- भारत के ग्रीन एनर्जी इकोसिस्टम को सशक्त बनाना।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन से संबद्ध
- यूरिया आयात पर निर्भरता कम
- कृषि और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में सहायक

UPSC कीवर्ड

ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन • सतत कृषि ऊर्जा संक्रमण • नेट ज़ीरो सतत उर्वरक

7 राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास सम्मेलन और SARAS आजीविका

- पहला राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास सम्मेलन का आयोजन।
- महिला SHG और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता पर जोर।
- आजीविका, कौशल विकास और नवाचार को बढ़ावा।
- ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना।
- समावेशी और सतत ग्रामीण विकास।
- DAY-NRLM और SARAS आजीविका से जुड़ा हुआ।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- SARAS आजीविका: SHGs के लिए बाजार संपर्क मंच
- ग्रामीण आजीविका को नई दिशा

UPSC कीवर्ड

ग्रामीण विकास • आजीविका महिला SHG • उद्यमिता DAY-NRLM • समावेशन

8 PIB बैकग्राउंडर: ASPIRE योजना

- पूर्ण नाम: A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नवाचार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा।
- आजीविका विजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर्स (LBIs) को समर्थन।
- टेक्नोलॉजी विजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर्स (TBIs) को सहायता।
- ग्रामीण उद्योगों और स्टार्टअप को सशक्त बनाना।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- मंत्रालय: सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (MSME)
- उद्देश्य: ग्रामीण भारत में नवाचार-आधारित उद्यमिता

UPSC कीवर्ड

ASPIRE • इन्क्यूबेटर ग्रामीण उद्यम • नवाचार आजीविका • MSME

9 PIB बैकग्राउंडर: MSME की कहानी

- MSME भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी।
- GDP में लगभग 30% योगदान।
- कुल निर्यात में लगभग 45% योगदान।
- 20 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार (प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष)।
- विनिर्माण, नवाचार और सेवा क्षेत्र करता है सशक्त।
- समावेशी और सतत विकास का महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ।



मूल्य संवर्धन

- उद्यम पंजीकरण (Udyam)
- TReDS • CHAMPIONS पोर्टल
- PM विश्वकर्मा • क्रेडिट गारंटी

UPSC कीवर्ड

MSME • GDP • निर्यात रोजगार • उद्यमिता आत्मनिर्भर भारत

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति विंदु (Other Important One-Liners)



NBA ने संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों की पहचान हेतु SOP जारी की।



जन विश्वास अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में सुधार किए गए।



FSSAI लाइसेंसिंग और पंजीकरण में सुधार और सरलीकरण।



NCORD ने ड्रग नियंत्रण के लिए विज्ञान डॉक्यूमेंट (2026-29) जारी किया।



AI, परमाणु, अंतरिक्ष और क्वांटम चार प्रमुख भविष्य तकनीकें।



ग्रीन यूरिया उत्पादन भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और नेट ज़ीरो से जुड़ा।



पहला राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास सम्मेलन दिल्ली में आयोजित होगा।



MSME भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था का बढ़ा स्तंभ और रोजगार का प्रमुख स्रोत।

1 NBA RELEASES SOP FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THREATENED SPECIES

- Uniform scientific methodology for States/UTs.
- Supports State Red Lists and conservation planning.
- Ensures legal protection for threatened species.
- Strengthens implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- Helps India meet global biodiversity commitments.
- Promotes evidence-based decision making.



Value Addition

- NBA: Statutory body under Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- HQ: Chennai

Keywords

- Biodiversity • SOP
Red List • Conservation
CBD • Kunming-Montreal

2 JAN VISHWAS ACT REFORMS IN HEALTH SECTOR

- Decriminalisation of minor offences under Drugs, Cosmetics & Food Safety laws.
- Focus on compliance over punishment.
- Improves Ease of Doing Business.
- Reduces litigation and enhances trust-based governance.
- Speeds up regulatory approvals.
- Encourages responsible business behaviour.



Value Addition

- Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023
- Objective: Minimum Government, Maximum Governance

Keywords

- Decriminalisation
Compliance
Ease of Doing Business
Regulatory Reform

3 FSSAI LICENSING & REGISTRATION REFORMS

- Simplified licensing and registration process.
- Greater digitalisation and transparency.
- Reduced compliance burden on businesses.
- Faster approvals and service delivery.
- Strengthens food safety and public health.
- Supports Ease of Doing Business.



Value Addition

- FSSAI established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- Regulator for food safety in India

Keywords

- FSSAI • Licensing
Food Safety • Compliance
Digital Governance

4 NCORD VISION DOCUMENT (2026-2029)

- Vision for comprehensive drug control strategy.
- Focus on demand reduction, supply reduction and rehabilitation.
- Technology-driven enforcement.
- Strengthens multi-agency coordination.
- Capacity building and international cooperation.



Value Addition

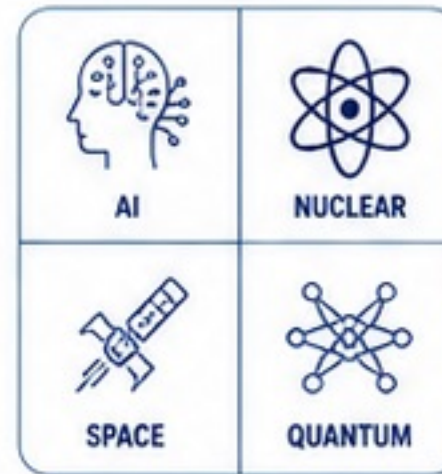
- NCORD: Narco-Coordination Centre
- Works under MHA

Keywords

- Drug Control • NDPS Act
Coordination • Rehabilitation
Enforcement • Technology

5 AI, NUCLEAR, SPACE & QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES

- Four frontier technologies for India's future growth.
- Drive innovation, productivity and global competitiveness.
- Support strategic autonomy and national security.
- Linked with IndiaAI Mission and National Quantum Mission.
- Enable high-value jobs and economic transformation.
- Strengthen India's position in global tech ecosystem.



Value Addition

- Deep Tech will shape India's economy in 21st century
- Critical for Viksit Bharat

Keywords

- Frontier Tech • Innovation
Strategic Autonomy
IndiaAI • Quantum Mission

6 GREEN UREA ROADMAP

- Produced using green hydrogen and renewable electricity.
- Low carbon emission fertiliser.
- Reduces dependence on natural gas.
- Supports farmers and sustainable agriculture.
- Aligns with Net Zero and climate goals.
- Strengthens India's green energy ecosystem.



Value Addition

- Linked to National Green Hydrogen Mission
- Supports energy security and climate goals

Keywords

- Green Hydrogen
Sustainable Fertilisers
Net Zero • Energy Transition

7 RASHTRIYA GRAMIN VIKAS SAMMELAN & SARAS AAJEEVIKA

- First-ever Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Sammelan.
- Focus on women-led rural enterprises and SHGs.
- Promotes livelihoods and rural entrepreneurship.
- Strengthens rural economy and local governance.
- Linked with DAY-NRLM and SARAS Aajeevika.
- Encourages inclusive and sustainable rural growth.



Value Addition

- SARAS Aajeevika: Market linkage support for SHGs
- Boosts rural livelihoods

Keywords

- Rural Development
Women SHGs • Livelihoods
DAY-NRLM • Inclusion

8 PIB BACKGROUNDER: ASPIRE SCHEME

- Full Form: A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship.
- Promotes rural startups and innovation.
- Supports Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs).
- Supports Technology Business Incubators (TBIs).
- Strengthens rural enterprises and livelihoods.



Value Addition

- Implemented by Ministry of MSME
- Strengthens rural entrepreneurship

Keywords

- ASPIRE • Incubators
Rural Startup • Innovation
Livelihoods • MSME

9 PIB BACKGROUNDER: THE MSME STORY

- MSMEs contribute ~30% of India's GDP.
- Around 45% of total exports.
- Over 20 crore employment (approx.).
- Backbone of manufacturing and services.
- Central to inclusive and sustainable growth.
- Driving innovation, competitiveness and self-reliance.



Value Addition

- MSMEs = Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
- Key to Viksit Bharat

Keywords

- MSME • GDP • Exports
Employment • Innovation
Self-Reliance

OTHER IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS

1 वेनजुएला भूकंप: 188 की मौत, 1,500 घायल

- दो शक्तिशाली भूकंप (7.2 और 7.5 तीव्रता) वेनजुएला के तट पर आए।
- केंद्र मोरोन (ला गुआइरा राज्य) के पास; कोलंबिया और ब्राजील में भी झटके महसूस हुए।
- भारी नुकसान; कई देशों ने राहत व सहायता की पेशकश की, भारत सहित।
- 126 वर्षों में सबसे शक्तिशाली; वैश्विक मानवीय सहायता और समन्वय आवश्यक।
- भूकंप क्षेत्र की तैयारी, भवन सुरक्षा, त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया पर ध्यान जरूरी।

**2 सातारा के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र में युवाओं ने खोजे वन्यजीव के अद्भुत जीव**

- युवाओं ने कैमरा ट्रैप और GIS से दुर्लभ व संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियाँ दर्ज कीं।
- 250+ प्रजातियाँ दर्ज; 'पीपल्स बायोडायवर्सिटी रजिस्टर' बनाया।
- सामुदायिक संरक्षण, इको-टूरिज्म, स्थानीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा।
- नागरिक विज्ञान मॉडल से जैवविविधता निगरानी का सफल उदाहरण।
- स्थानीय सहभागिता से संरक्षण, टिकाऊ विकास और जीवनयापन सुदृढ़।

**3 नेत्र: भारत का एयरबॉर्न सर्वांगीण प्लेटफॉर्म, अंतिम परिचालन मंजूरी**

- NETRA (AEW&C) सिस्टम DRDO और CABS द्वारा विकसित।
- एम्ब्रैस्टर ERJ-145 विमान पर आधारित; सक्रिय फेंड एरे रडार युक्त।
- IAF की स्थितिजन्य जागरूकता, लंबी दूरी निगरानी व नेटवर्क-केंद्रित अभियान में सहायक।
- आधुनिक युद्ध में 'फोर्स मल्टीप्लायर', स्वदेशी रक्षा क्षमता को सशक्त करता है।
- आत्मनिर्भर भारत, अल्मानिर्भर भारत और 'मेक इन इंडिया' को बल।

**4 घरेलू देखभाल की जरूरतें बढ़ीं, बीमा कवरेज में बड़ी कमी**

- 2050 तक भारत में बुजुर्ग की संख्या में तेज वृद्धि का अनुमान।
- घरेलू देखभाल सेवाओं की मांग बढ़ी; बीमा कवरेज बेहद सीमित।
- उच्च आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट खर्च; जेरीयट्रिक देखभाल की कमी।
- दीर्घकालिक देखभाल बीमा, मानकीकृत ढांचे व प्रशिक्षित कार्यबल की आवश्यकता।
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य नीति और समावेशी बीमा पारिस्थितिकी जरूरी।



बढ़ती उम्र
बढ़ती जरूरत
घरेलू देखभाल और
वित्तीय सुरक्षा

5 AI क्रांति में मानवता को केंद्र में रखना होगा

- AI का उपयोग नैतिक, पारदर्शी, समावेशी और उत्तदायी होना चाहिए।
- जोखिम: निगरानी, गोपनीयता हनन, नोकरी विस्थापन, भ्रमक सुचना।
- मानव-केंद्रित AI शासन, वैश्विक सहयोग और विनियमन की जरूरत।
- प्रोद्योगिकी मानव क्षमता बढ़ाए, उसका स्थान न ले।
- समावेशन, पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और मानव कल्याण सर्वोपरि।

**6 भारत की शिपबिल्डिंग महत्वाकांक्षाएँ कोरिया के साथ नई उड़ान भर सकती हैं**

- कोरिया की उन्नत शिपबिल्डिंग तकनीक भारत के लिए उपयोगी।
- तकनीक हस्तांतरण, संयुक्त उपक्रम और कौशल विकास से क्षमता बढ़ेगी।
- 'मैरीटाइम अमृत काल विजन 2047' और आत्मनिर्भर भारत को समर्थन।
- वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत को लागत, गुणवत्ता और नवाचार से लाभ।
- हरित शिपिंग, डिजिटल शिपवर्क और निर्यात क्षमता में वृद्धि।

**7 क्या भारतीय नाविकों को प्रतिबंधित जहाजों पर काम करना बंद कर देना चाहिए?**

- प्रतिबंधित जहाजों पर काम करने से कानूनी, वित्तीय और प्रतिष्ठा जोखिम।
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबंधों का पालन व भारतीय कानून का सम्मान आवश्यक।
- नाविकों की सुरक्षा, बीमा दावों व करियर पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव।
- वैकल्पिक रोजगार, कौशल उन्नयन व वैश्विक समन्वय जरूरी।
- समुद्री प्रशासन को परामर्श, डेटाबेस व जागरूकता बढ़ानी चाहिए।

**8 भारत के अल्ट्रासाउंड कानूनों की पुनर्समीक्षा की जरूरत**

- PCPNDT अधिनियम: लिंग चयन रोकने के लिए; उल्लंघन पर कड़ी सजा।
- कम उम्र प्रवर्तन, जागरूकता की कमी और तकनीकी दुरुपयोग चुनोतियाँ।
- डिजिटल निगरानी, पंजीकरण, ट्रेकिंग और निरीक्षण को मजबूत करना होगा।
- लिंगानुपात संतुलन, महिला सशक्तिकरण और जनसंख्या नैतिकता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण।
- सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, जनसंख्या नीति और कानून प्रवर्तन से जुड़ा मुद्दा।

**9 तकनीक ने टीमों के बीच की दूरी को पाट दिया है**

- डिजिटल टूल्स से सहयोग, संवाद और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि।
- रिमोट वर्क, क्लाउड प्लेटफॉर्म और AI tools से दक्षता बढ़ी।
- साइबर सुरक्षा, डेटा गोपनीयता और डिजिटल समानता चुनोती।
- पारदर्शिता, समन्वय और उत्तरदायी शासन के लिए तकनीक सहायक।
- समावेशी विकास के लिए तकनीक का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग आवश्यक।

**त्वरित समाचार (10)**

1. तीन राज्यों ने तुंगभद्रा बेसिन पर एकजुटता दिखाई।
2. जम्मू-कश्मीर की लोकप्रिय गुलमर्ग केबल कार एक माह बाद फिर से शुरू हुई।
3. महेश दीक्षित, 1993 बैच के IPS अधिकारी, नए IB प्रमुख नियुक्त।
4. NCERT ने कक्षा 9 की पाठ्यपुस्तक में 1975 आपातकाल शामिल किया।
5. नकली दवाओं पर रोक के लिए अधिक दवाओं पर QR कोड अनिवार्य होगा।
6. आर.डी. बर्मन को श्रद्धांजलि: फिल्म संगीत के बहुआयामी दिग्गज।
7. Amazon CEO ने AI और क्लाउड में अतिरिक्त \$13 अरब निवेश की घोषणा की।
8. MSMEs को भारत के नवाचार नेतृत्व की जरूरत: 'विकसित भारत' लक्ष्य के लिए।
9. 2025 में सस्ती जीन थेरेपी लॉन्च होने से अमेरिका में नई दवाओं की कीमतें घटें।
10. ईरान ने विना अनुमति होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य पार करने से चेतावनी दी।

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा तथ्य (12)

1. वेनजुएला कैरेबियन सागर में स्थित है।
2. मोरोन, ला गुआइरा राज्य में है, वेनजुएला।
3. BRICS की स्थापना 2009 में; मुख्यालय: शंघाई, चीन।
4. New Development Bank (NDB) BRICS का बैंक है।
5. NETRA एक AEW&C (Airborne Early Warning & Control) सिस्टम है।
6. CABS (Centre for Airborne Systems) बंगलुरु में स्थित है।
7. सातारा दक्कन पठार का हिस्सा, महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है।
8. WHO के अनुसार, 2030 तक 60+ आयु के लोग ~1.4 अरब होंगे।
9. PCPNDT अधिनियम 1994 में पारित; 2003 में संशोधित।
10. भारत-कोरिया CEPA 2010 में लागू हुआ।
11. IMO वैश्विक शिपिंग और समुद्री सुरक्षा की विनियमित कंस्या है।
12. होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य फारस की खाड़ी और ओमान की खाड़ी को जोड़ता है।

शब्दावली (7)

1. ब्यूरोक्रसी — नौकरशाही व्यवस्था
2. आर्थिक कूटनीति — आर्थिक हितों के लिए कूटनीतिक प्रयास
3. प्रवासी समुदाय — अपने देश से बाहर रहने वाले लोग
4. लचीलापन — कठिनाइयों से उबरने की क्षमता
5. बहुपक्षवाद — कई देशों के साथ सहयोग की नीति
6. समानता — न्यायसंगतता और बराबरी
7. संप्रभुता — किसी राज्य की सर्वोच्च सत्ता

1 188 DEAD, 1,500 INJURED IN VENEZUELA EARTHQUAKES

- Two strong earthquakes of magnitude 7.2 & 7.5 hit off Venezuela's coast.
- Epicentre near Moron (La Guaira); tremors felt in Colombia & Brazil.
- Massive damage; airport shut; international aid & relief from many nations.
- India, U.S., UN, EU, China, Brazil offer support; logistics a challenge.
- Strongest in 126 years; disaster mgt. & global cooperation critical.



2 VILLAGE YOUTH TRACK DOWN WILDLIFE WONDERS IN SATARA

- Youth in drought-prone Satara use camera traps & GIS mapping.
- Recorded 250+ species incl. rare & endangered ones.
- Community-led conservation via 'People's Biodiversity Register'.
- Boosts eco-tourism, stewardship & local livelihoods.
- Model for citizen science & biodiversity monitoring.



3 NETRA, INDIA'S AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE PLATFORM, GETS FINAL NOD

- NETRA: Indigenous AEW&C system by DRDO & CABS.
- Built on Embraer ERJ-145I with active phased array radar.
- Enhances IAF's situational awareness & network-centric ops.
- Force multiplier in modern warfare; boosts self-reliance.
- Received Final Operational Clearance.



4 AS HOME CARE NEEDS RISE, INSURANCE GAPS WIDEN

- India's ageing population to reach high levels by 2050.
- Rising demand for home care; limited insurance coverage.
- High out-of-pocket expenses for elderly care.
- Need for long-term care insurance & standardised frameworks.
- Policy gap in geriatric care, trained workforce & regulation.



AGEING INDIA
NEEDS HOME CARE
& FINANCIAL
SECURITY

5 KEEPING HUMANITY AT THE CENTRE OF THE AI REVOLUTION

- AI must be ethical, inclusive, transparent & accountable.
- Risks: bias, privacy invasion, job displacement, misuse.
- Need human-centric AI governance & global cooperation.
- India can lead with responsible innovation & ethical frameworks.
- Technology must augment human capabilities, not replace values.



6 INDIA'S SHIPBUILDING AMBITIONS CAN SET SAIL WITH KOREA

- Korea's expertise can boost India's shipbuilding & maritime sector.
- Cooperation in technology transfer, joint ventures & skill dev.
- Supports Maritime Amrit Kaal Vision 2047 & Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- Strengthens blue economy, defence & export potential.
- Synergy in green shipping, digital shipyards & innovation.



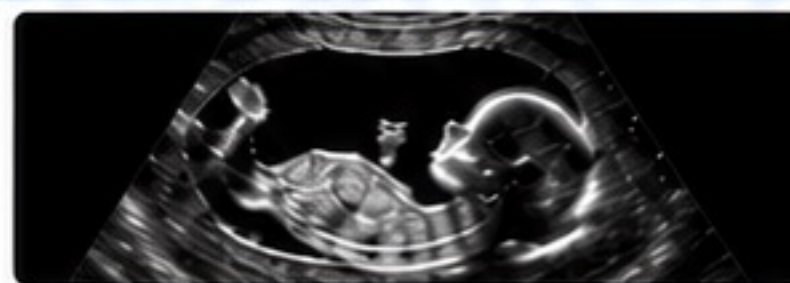
7 SHOULD INDIAN SEAFARERS STOP SERVING ON SANCTIONED SHIPS?

- Issue of Indian seafarers on ships under international sanctions.
- Legal, ethical & security risks; penalties & reputational loss.
- Need clarity in law, global coordination & support for seafarers.
- Impacts maritime trade, insurance & global operations.
- Balancing livelihood protection with national & global compliance.



8 REVISITING INDIA'S ULTRASOUND LAWS

- PCPNDT Act to prevent sex-selective abortions.
- Violations persist due to weak enforcement & loopholes.
- Need tech-enabled monitoring, awareness & stricter penalties.
- Balancing diagnostic use & prevention of misuse.
- Protecting girl child & ensuring gender equality.



9 TECHNOLOGY HAS BRIDGED THE GAP BETWEEN TEAMS

- Digital tools enable collaboration across geographies.
- Remote work, cloud platforms & AI enhance productivity.
- Improves communication, transparency & efficiency.
- Challenges: digital divide, cyber security, work-life balance.
- Key for governance, business & inclusive development.



QUICK NEWS (10)

1. 3 States close ranks on Tungabhadra basin.
2. J&K's popular Gulmarg cable car reopens after month-long shutdown.
3. Mahesh Dixit, IPS officer of 1993 batch, named new IB chief.
4. NCERT introduces 1975 Emergency in Class 9 text.
5. More drugs to get QR codes amid fight against fake products.
6. A tribute to R.D. Burman: the pluralist who redefined film music.
7. Amazon to invest additional \$13 billion in AI and cloud infrastructure.
8. MSMEs must lead India's innovation push to achieve Viksit Bharat goal.
9. U.S. prices for new drugs fell in 2025 as less costly gene therapies launched.
10. Iran warns against Hormuz Strait crossings without authorisation.

PRELIMS FACTS (12)

1. Venezuela lies in the Caribbean Sea.
2. Moron is in La Guaira State, Venezuela.
3. BRICS was founded in 2009; HQ: Shanghai, China.
4. New Development Bank (NDB) is the BRICS bank.
5. NETRA is AEW&C (Airborne Early Warning & Control).
6. CABS (Centre for Airborne Systems) is in Bengaluru.
7. Satara falls in the Deccan Plateau, Maharashtra.
8. WHO reports ~1.4 billion people will be 60+ by 2030.
9. PCPNDT Act enacted in 1994; amended in 2003.
10. Korea-India CEPA came into force in 2010.
11. IMO regulates global shipping & maritime safety.
12. Strait of Hormuz connects Persian Gulf & Gulf of Oman.

VOCABULARY (7)

1. Bureaucracy — नौकरशाही
2. Economic Diplomacy — आर्थिक कूटनीति
3. Diaspora — प्रवासी समुदाय
4. Resilience — लचीलापन, पुनरुत्थान क्षमता
5. Multilateralism — बहुपक्षवाद
6. Equity — न्यायसंगतता, समता
7. Sovereignty — संप्रभुता