

1 DIKSHA: भारत की डिजिटल लर्निंग इकोसिस्टम को सशक्त बनाना



- NCERT द्वारा विकसित राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म।
- डिजिटल पाठ्यपुस्तकें, QR कोडेड कंटेंट, आकलन और शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध।
- 36 भारतीय भाषाओं में सामग्री उपलब्ध।
- सभी राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों और CBSE द्वारा अपनाया गया।
- ओपन-सोर्स Sunbird आर्किटेक्चर पर निर्मित।

महत्व: NEP 2020, PM eVIDYA, NISHTHA, फाउंडेशनल लिटरेसी, डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को समर्थन
कीवर्ड: DIKSHA, NCERT, NEP 2020, DPI, डिजिटल शिक्षा

2 समग्र शिशु बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम (SSBSK)



- राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के तहत उन्नत शिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम।
- नवजात, स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों और किशोरों को कवर करता है।
- प्रारंभिक जांच, निदान और उपचार पर केंद्रित।
- डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य रिकॉर्ड को बढ़ावा।
- आयुष्मान भारत और NHM के साथ समन्वय।

महत्व: RBSK 2.0 का विस्तार; निवारक बाल स्वास्थ्य को सुदृढ़ करता; SDG 3 (स्वस्थ जीवन) में योगदान
कीवर्ड: SSBSK, NHM, बाल स्वास्थ्य, SDG 3

3 एनीमिया मुक्त भारत ऑपरेशनल दिशानिर्देश



- जीवन चक्र दृष्टिकोण से एनीमिया कम करने की राष्ट्रीय रणनीति।
- फोकस: महिलाएं, किशोर और बच्चे।
- आयरन-फोलिक एसिड सप्लीमेंटेशन, डीवांमिंग और पोषण समर्थन।
- व्यवहार परिवर्तन संचार (IEC) पर बल।
- POSHAN अभियान के साथ समन्वय।

महत्व: 6x6x6 रणनीति का समर्थन; ICDS, NHM और SDGs 2 & 3 से जुड़ा
कीवर्ड: एनीमिया, पोषण, POSHAN, IFA, SDGs

4 मेडिकल डिवाइस नियम, 2017 में प्रस्तावित संशोधन



- लाइसेंसिंग और नियामक प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाना।
- अनुपालन बोझ को कम करना।
- घरेलू विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहन।
- MedTech इकोसिस्टम को मजबूत बनाना।
- Ease of Doing Business को बढ़ावा।

महत्व: आत्मनिर्भर भारत; आयात पर निर्भरता कम; नवाचार और गुणवत्ता को बढ़ावा
कीवर्ड: मेडिकल डिवाइस, नियम 2017, MedTech, आत्मनिर्भर भारत

5 AI-सक्षम ग्रामीण आंतरिक ऑडिट पोर्टल



- ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं की AI-आधारित निगरानी।
- वित्तीय पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करता है।
- रियल-टाइम ट्रेकिंग के लिए डिजिटल ऑडिट सिस्टम।
- शासन को जमीनी स्तर पर मजबूत बनाता है।
- दक्षता और लीकेज में कमी।

महत्व: सुशासन और डिजिटल इंडिया मिशन का उदाहरण
कीवर्ड: AI, ई-गवर्नेंस, पारदर्शिता, ऑडिट, ग्रामीण विकास

6 टाइगर पुनर्परिचय पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला



- बाघों के वैज्ञानिक पुनर्परिचय पर फोकस।
- आवास पुनर्स्थापन और शिकार आधार सुधार।
- लैंडस्केप-स्तरीय संरक्षण दृष्टिकोण।
- आनुवंशिक विविधता और निगरानी पर बल।
- समुदाय की भागीदारी और सह-अस्तित्व।

महत्व: प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर, NTCA दिशा-निर्देश; जैव विविधता संरक्षण को सुदृढ़ करता
कीवर्ड: टाइगर, पुनर्परिचय, NTCA, प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर, संरक्षण

7 भारत-सेशेल्स समुद्री सहयोग



- हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में समुद्री सहयोग को मजबूत करना।
- समुद्री सुरक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण।
- ब्लू इकोनॉमी, पर्यटन और आपदा प्रबंधन में सहयोग।
- SAGAR विजन और IORA के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता।
- लोगों से लोगों और कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा।

महत्व: पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में भारत की रणनीतिक मौजूदगी
कीवर्ड: सेशेल्स, SAGAR, IORA, ब्लू इकोनॉमी, समुद्री सुरक्षा

8 भारत-ग्रीस आर्थिक सहयोग



- व्यापार, निवेश और आर्थिक संबंधों को गहरा करना।
- शिपिंग, लॉजिस्टिक्स और बंदरगाह सहयोग।
- भारत-यूरोप आर्थिक गालियारा को समर्थन।
- कर्जा, रक्षा और पर्यटन में सहयोग।
- आपूर्ति शृंखला लचीलापन और विविधीकरण।

महत्व: ग्रीस यूरोप और पूर्वी भूमध्यसागर का प्रवेश द्वार
कीवर्ड: भारत-ग्रीस, IMEC, भूमध्यसागर, व्यापार, आर्थिक सहयोग

9 नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान



- नशे के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अभियान।
- जागरूकता, रोकथाम और सामुदायिक भागीदारी पर बल।
- युवाओं, स्कूलों और संवेदनशील समूहों पर विशेष ध्यान।
- डी-एडिक्शन, परामर्श और पुनर्वास की सुविधाएँ।
- सामाजिक न्याय मंत्रालय द्वारा लागू।

महत्व: स्वस्थ, उत्पादक और नशा-मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य की ओर एक कदम
कीवर्ड: नशा मुक्त भारत, नशा रोकथाम, MoSJ&E, युवा

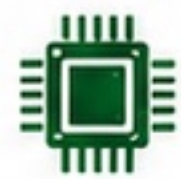
अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति



DIKSHA 36 भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है और सभी राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों द्वारा अपनाया गया है।



SSBSK बच्चों के प्रारंभिक स्वास्थ्य की जांच, निदान और उपचार सुनिश्चित करता है।



AI-सक्षम ऑडिट पोर्टल वित्तीय पारदर्शिता और ग्रामीण योजनाओं की जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है।



टाइगर पुनर्परिचय का लक्ष्य उपयुक्त आवास में बाघों की वापसी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि है।



भारत-सेशेल्स सहयोग समुद्री सुरक्षा, ब्लू इकोनॉमी और आपदा प्रबंधन पर केंद्रित है।

1 DIKSHA: Powering India's Digital Learning Ecosystem



- National digital platform for school education by NCERT, MoE.
- Offers QR-coded digital textbooks, e-content, assessments & teacher training.
- Available in 36 Indian languages.
- Adopted by all States/UTs & CBSE.
- Built on open-source Sunbird architecture.

Value Addition: Supports NEP 2020, PM eVIDYA, NISHTHA, FLN & Digital Public Infrastructure.

Keywords: DIKSHA, NCERT, NEP 2020, DPI, Sunbird

2 Samagra Shishu Bal Swasthya Karyakram (SSBSK)



- Upgraded child health programme under National Health Mission.
- Focus on early screening, diagnosis & treatment.
- Covers newborns, school children & adolescents.
- Promotes digital health records.
- Convergence with PM-Ayushman Bharat.

Value Addition: Expansion of RBSK 2.0; strengthens preventive child health & SDG 3.

Keywords: SSBSK, NHM, Child Health, SDG 3

3 Anaemia Mukt Bharat Operational Guidelines



- National strategy to reduce anaemia across life-cycle.
- Focus on women, adolescents & children.
- Iron-Folic Acid supplementation, deworming & nutrition support.
- Behaviour change & IEC interventions.
- Convergence with POSHAN Abhiyaan.

Value Addition: Supports 6x6x6 strategy; linked with ICDS, NHM & SDGs 2 & 3.

Keywords: Anaemia, Nutrition, POSHAN, IFA, SDGs

4 Proposed Amendments to Medical Devices Rules, 2017



- Simplifies licensing & regulatory procedures.
- Reduces compliance burden on industry.
- Encourages domestic manufacturing.
- Strengthens MedTech ecosystem.
- Supports Ease of Doing Business.

Value Addition: Atmanirbhar Bharat step; reduces import dependence in medical technology.

Keywords: Medical Devices Rules, 2017, MedTech, Atmanirbhar Bharat

5 AI-enabled Rural Internal Audit Portal



- AI-based monitoring of rural development programmes.
- Ensures financial transparency & accountability.
- Digital audit system for real-time tracking.
- Strengthens governance at grassroots.
- Enhances efficiency & reduces leakages.

Value Addition: Example of AI in governance & digital India mission.

Keywords: AI, e-Governance, Transparency, Audit

6 National Workshop on Tiger Re-introduction



- Focus on scientific re-introduction of tigers.
- Habitat restoration & prey base improvement.
- Landscape-level conservation approach.
- Genetic diversity & monitoring.
- Community participation & coexistence.

Value Addition: Strengthens Project Tiger, NTCA mandate & biodiversity conservation.

Keywords: Tiger Reintroduction, NTCA, Project Tiger, Conservation

7 India-Seychelles Maritime Partnership



- Strengthening maritime cooperation in Indian Ocean Region.
- Focus on maritime security, capacity building & training.
- Cooperation in blue economy, tourism & disaster response.
- Supports SAGAR vision.
- Enhances people-to-people ties & connectivity.

Value Addition: Seychelles is key to India's presence in Western Indian Ocean.

Keywords: SAGAR, IORA, Blue Economy, Maritime Security

8 India-Greece Economic Engagement



- Deepening trade, investment & economic ties.
- Cooperation in shipping, logistics & ports.
- Strengthens India-Europe economic corridor.
- Supports IMEC & global supply chain resilience.
- Focus on energy, defence & tourism.

Value Addition: Greece as gateway to Europe & Eastern Mediterranean.

Keywords: India-Greece, IMEC, Mediterranean, Trade

9 Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan



- National campaign to curb substance abuse.
- Awareness, prevention & community participation.
- Focus on youth, schools & vulnerable groups.
- De-addiction, counselling & rehabilitation.
- Implemented by MoSJ&E with States/UTs.

Value Addition: Launched in 2020; aims for a healthy, productive and drug-free India.

Keywords: Nasha Mukt Bharat, Substance Abuse, MoSJ&E, Youth

Other Important One-Liners



DIKSHA available in 36 Indian languages; adopted by all States/UTs.



Medical Devices Rules amendments aim to promote Ease of Doing Business & local manufacturing.



AI-enabled audit portal uses technology for real-time tracking of rural development programmes.



Tiger re-introduction focuses on habitat restoration, prey base & genetic diversity.



India-Seychelles partnership strengthens maritime security & blue economy.

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28th JUNE 2026 (SATURDAY)

KERALA

God's Own Country • Land of Spices • High Human Development • Rich Heritage



Padmanabhaswamy Temple, Thiruvananthapuram

Alleppey Backwaters

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	: Thiruvananthapuram
Formation	: 1 November 1956
Official Language	: Malayalam
State Animal	: Indian Elephant
State Bird	: Great Hornbill
State Flower	: Golden Shower
State Tree	: Coconut Tree
Population (2011)	: 3.33 Crore
Area	: 38,863 sq. km
Literacy Rate	: 96.2%

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India.
- ★ Known as "God's Own Country".
- ★ Pioneer in human development and health indicators.
- ★ First state to achieve 100% electrification.

2. LOCATION & MAP

LOCATION

- Situated on the south-west coast of India.
- Bounded by the Arabian Sea in the west.
- Bordered by Karnataka (N) and Tamil Nadu (E).

MAJOR RIVERS

- Periyar
- Bharathapuzha
- Pamba
- Chalakudy
- Kabini

ARABIAN SEA



PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

- Western Ghats
- Midlands
- Coastal Plains

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

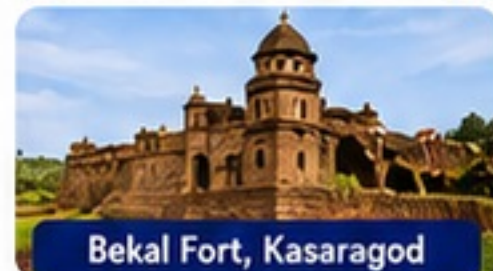
- Ancient History**
 - Part of Chera Dynasty.
 - Flourishing spice trade with Romans, Arabs and Chinese.
- Medieval History**
 - Arrival of Arabs, Jews and later Portuguese (1498) at Calicut.
 - Zamorin of Calicut.
- Modern History**
 - Temple Entry Proclamation (1936).
 - Formation of Kerala on 1 Nov 1956.
- Freedom Movement**
 - Contribution of leaders from Kerala in India's independence struggle.
- Important Personalities**
 - Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali, Chattampi Swamikal, Vakkom Moulavi, A.K. Gopalan.
- UNESCO Heritage**
 - Koodiyattam (Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity).



Kathakali



Spice Trade



Bekal Fort, Kasaragod

4. ECONOMY

- Major Industries**
Tourism, IT, Coir, Spices processing, Shipbuilding, Rubber, Cashew, Fisheries.
- Services Sector**
IT, Healthcare, Education, Banking, Trade.
- Infrastructure**
Well-developed road network, major ports, airports and rail connectivity.
- Key Ports**
 - Cochin Port (Major Port)
 - Vizhinjam International Seaport (Deep-water Port)
- Airports**
 - Thiruvananthapuram
 - Kochi, Calicut



Cochin Port



Vizhinjam International Seaport

5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops**
Rice, Tapioca, Rubber, Coconut, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Cardamom, Banana.
- Horticulture**
Coconut, Arecanut, Pepper, Cashew, Jackfruit, Pineapple.
- Livestock**
Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Poultry.
- Special Products**
Spices, Coconut oil, Ayurvedic herbs.



Rubber



Coconut



Tea



Pepper



Cardamom



Banana

GI Tags

Alleppey Green Cardamom • Aranmula Kannadi • Palakkadan Matta Rice
Wayanad Robusta Coffee • Kerala Banana (Various)

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances**
 - Kathakali
 - Mohiniyattam
 - Theyyam
 - Kummattikali
- Folk Music**
 - Sopana Sangeetham
 - Ottan Thullal
- Art Forms**
 - Mural Painting
 - Koodiyattam (UNESCO)
- Handicrafts**
 - Coir Products
 - Aranmula Metal Mirror
 - Bell Metal Craft
- Languages**
 - Malayalam (Official)
 - English widely used



Mohiniyattam



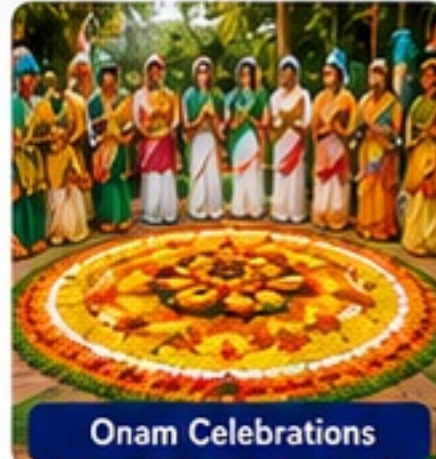
Coir Handicrafts



Aranmula Metal Mirror

7. FESTIVALS

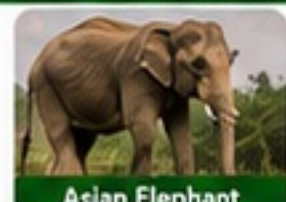
- Onam**
Harvest festival celebrating King Mahabali.
- Vishu**
Malayalam New Year festival.
- Thrissur Pooram**
Famous temple festival.
- Theyam**
Traditional ritual art form.
- Christmas & Eid**
Celebrated widely.



Onam Celebrations

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks**
Eravikulam, Silent Valley, Periyar, Mathikettan Shola.
- Wildlife Sanctuaries**
Wayanad, Chinnar, Idukki, Parambikulam.
- Biosphere Reserves**
Nilgiri, Agasthyamalai.
- Ramsar Sites**
Vembanad-Kol Wetland, Ashtamudi Lake, Sasthamkotta Lake.



Asian Elephant



Lion-tailed Macaque



Nilgiri Tahr



Great Hornbill

Key Species: Asian Elephant, Bengal Tiger, Nilgiri Tahr, Lion-tailed Macaque, Dugong, Otter, Great Hornbill.

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Top Attractions**
 - Alleppey Backwaters
 - Munnar Hill Station
 - Kumarakom
 - Varkala Beach
 - Athirappilly Falls
- Religious Sites**
 - Padmanabhaswamy Temple
 - Guruvayur Temple
 - Sabarimala Temple
 - St. Francis Church, Kochi
- UNESCO Sites**
 - None (Koodiyattam is Intangible Heritage)



Munnar



Athirappilly Falls



Fort Kochi



Sabarimala Temple

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Facts:** High literacy, highest HDI, spice garden, Onam, Koodiyattam.
- Mains Points:** Human development model, decentralized governance, coastal management, wetlands conservation, sustainable tourism.
- Current Affairs Linkages:** Vizhinjam port development, Wayanad landslides, Western Ghats conservation, blue economy.
- Strategic Importance:** Maritime security, Arabian Sea access, trade & tourism hub.

11. RAPID REVISION - 15 KEY FACTS

- 1 Capital - Thiruvananthapuram
- 2 Formation - 1 November 1956
- 3 Official Language - Malayalam
- 4 State Animal - Indian Elephant
- 5 State Bird - Great Hornbill
- 6 Highest Peak - Anamudi (2,695 m)
- 7 Major River - Periyar
- 8 Nickname - God's Own Country
- 9 Major Port - Cochin Port
- 10 Deep-water Port - Vizhinjam
- 11 National Park - Eravikulam
- 12 Tiger Reserve - Periyar
- 13 Festival - Onam
- 14 Classical Dance - Mohiniyattam
- 15 UNESCO Heritage - Koodiyattam

12. KERALA AT A GLANCE

Highest Literacy Rate in India	Model of Human Development	Rich Culture & Traditions
Spice Garden of India	Ecological Hotspot (Western Ghats)	Strong Tourism & Service Economy

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28 जून 2026 (रविवार)

केरल

प्रकृति की गोद में संस्कृति, समृद्धि और संवेदनशील विकास का अद्भुत संगम



पद्मनाभस्वामी मंदिर, तिरुवनंतपुरम

केरल बैकवाटर्स, अलप्पुझा

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: तिरुवनंतपुरम
गठन	: 1 नवम्बर 1956
आधिकारिक भाषा	: मलयालम
राज्य पशु	: भारतीय हाथी
राज्य पक्षी	: ग्रेट हॉर्नबिल
राज्य पुष्प	: कर्णिकोन (अमलतास)
राज्य वृक्ष	: नारियल का पेड़
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 3.33 करोड़
क्षेत्रफल	: 38,863 वर्ग किमी.
साक्षरता दर	: 96.2%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ भारत का सर्वाधिक साक्षर राज्य
- ★ मानव विकास सूचकांक में अग्रणी
- ★ 'गॉइस ओन कंट्री' के नाम से प्रसिद्ध
- ★ पंचायती राज में विकेन्द्रीकरण का उत्कृष्ट मॉडल
- ★ मसाला उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य

2. स्थिति एवं मानचित्र

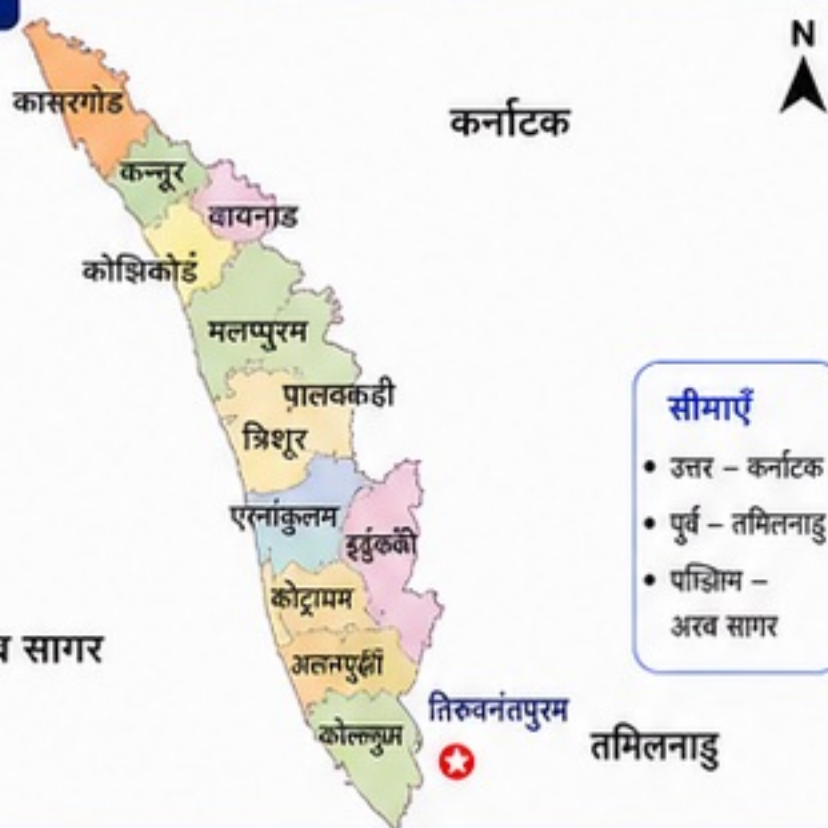
मुख्य नदियाँ

- पेरियार
- भारलपुझा
- पंवा
- चतलकुडी
- काबिनी

भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

- पश्चिमी घाट
- मध्य भूमि (मिडलैंड्स)
- तटीय मैदान

अरब सागर



सीमाएँ

- उत्तर - कर्नाटक
- पूर्व - तमिलनाडु
- पश्चिम - अरब सागर

3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

- प्राचीन काल**
चेरा वंश का प्रमुख राज्य, रोमन व्यापार से समृद्ध
- मध्यकाल**
जमोरिन (केलिकट) का शासन, यूरोपीय आगमन
- आधुनिक काल**
1936 - मंदिर प्रवेश घोषणा सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलनों का केंद्र
- स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन**
वेकोम सत्याग्रह (1924-25), राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में सक्रिय भागीदारी
- प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व**
श्री नारायण गुरु, अव्यंकली, चट्टमी स्वामिकाल
- यूनेस्को धरोहर**
कुटियाट्टम (अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक विरासत)



कथकली



मसालों की भूमि



बेखल किला, कासरगॉड

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख उद्योग
पर्यटन, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, कोयरा उद्योग, मसाला प्रसंस्करण, मत्स्य पालन, रबर उद्योग
- प्रमुख खनिज
इल्मेनाइट, मोनाजाइट, रूटाइल, गार्नेट, बालू
- अवसंरचना
सड़क, रेल, बंदरगाह, हवाई अड्डे
उत्कृष्ट स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा प्रणाली
- प्रमुख बंदरगाह
कोचीन पोर्ट, विलिन्जम अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुद्री बंदरगाह
- प्रमुख हवाई अड्डे
कोचीन, तिरुवनंतपुरम, कालीकट अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे



कोचीन पोर्ट



विज्ञान्यम पोर्ट

5. कृषि

- प्रमुख फसलें
रबर, नारियल, चाय, कॉफी, इलायची, काली मिर्च, हल्दी, अदरक, चावल, केला, कसाया
- वागवानी
अनानास, आम, कटहल, जैकफ्रूट, काजू
- पशुपालन
गाय, भैंस, मुर्गी पालन, बतख पालन



रबर



चाय



इलायची



नारियल



काली मिर्च



केला

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- लोक नृत्य
कथकली, मोहिनीयाट्टम, तेवपुम, थिरुवात्तिरा
- लोक संगीत
सोपुरायम संगीत, वलमकली गीत
- कला रूप
कुटियाट्टम, ओट्टानथुल्लल, मुरल आर्ट
- हस्तकर्म
कोयरा उत्पाद, अरनमुला धातु कर्म, बेस मेटल क्राफ्ट, काष्ठ शिल्प
- भाषा
मलयालम (आधिकारिक), आंग्रेजी व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित
- सांस्कृतिक विशेषताएँ
समन्वित सामाजिक संरचना, मत्स्यसाधक परंपराएँ (कुछ समुदायों में)



मोहिनीयाट्टम



कोयरा शिल्प



अरनमुला दर्पण

7. प्रमुख त्योहार

- ओणम (फसल उत्सव)
- विशु (मलयाली नया वर्ष)
- धीरुवात्तिरा
- पोंगलम (सरदी उत्सव)
- श्रीस्मर पूरम
- नवरात्री एवं दीपावली
- ईद एवं क्रिसमस



ओणम उत्सव

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
एराविकुलम, साइलेंट वैली, पेरियार, माथिकेतन शोला
- टाइगर रिजर्व
पेरियार, परम्पिकुलम
- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व
निलगिरी (आंशिक), अगस्त्यममलाई
- रामसर स्थल
वेम्बनाड-कोल आर्दुभूमि, आट्टुपुडी झील, सरुसतमकोट्टा झील
- प्रमुख वन्यजीव
हाथी, नीलगिरी ताम्र, शेरमुकु बंदर, ग्रेट हॉर्नबिल, ब्लिग कोबरा



एराविकुलम (नीलगिरी ताम्र)



पेरियार टाइगर रिजर्व



साइलेंट वैली



ग्रेट हॉर्नबिल

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

- प्रमुख आकर्षण
अलप्पुझा बैकवाटर्स, मुन्नार, वायनाड, कोयलम, थेकट्टी
- धार्मिक स्थल
पद्मनाभस्वामी मंदिर, गुरुवाथवर मंदिर, सबरीमाल मंदिर, धरोहर गिरजाघर
- यूनेस्को स्थल
कुटियाट्टम (अमूर्त विरासत)
- सांस्कृतिक स्थल
फोर्ट कोचि, मेट्टुचेरी पैलेस, बेहल किला, डच पैलेस



मुन्नार



गुरुवाथवर मंदिर



कोवलम विच



फोर्ट कोचि

10. UPSC मूल्य वर्धन

- Prelims तथ्य:** एराविकुलम, पेरियार टाइगर रिजर्व, वेम्बनाड-कोल रामसर स्थल, कथकली, ओणम, रबर
- Mains विद्:** मानव विकास मॉडल, डिसेन्ट्रीकरण, पश्चिमी घाट संरक्षण, तटीय प्रबंधन, सतत पर्यटन, ब्यु इकोनमी, जैव विविधता
- करेंट अफेयर्स लिंक:** विलिन्जम पोर्ट, तटीय कटाव, जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभाव, केरल मॉडल ऑफ डेवलपमेंट
- रणनीतिक महत्व:** हिंद महासागर में समुद्री स्थिति, पश्चिमी घाट जैव विविधता हॉटस्पॉट

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- 1 राजधानी - तिरुवनंतपुरम
- 2 गठन - 1 नवम्बर 1956
- 3 राज्य पशु - भारतीय हाथी
- 4 राज्य पक्षी - ग्रेट हॉर्नबिल
- 5 राज्य पुष्प - कर्णिकोन (अमलतास)
- 6 राज्य वृक्ष - नारियल
- 7 उच्चतम शिखर - अनामुडी (2,695 मी.)
- 8 प्रसिद्ध झील - वेम्बनाड झील
- 9 प्रमुख नृत्य - ओणम
- 10 प्रमुख नृत्य - कथकली
- 11 राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - एराविकुलम
- 12 टाइगर रिजर्व - पेरियार
- 13 रामसर स्थल - वेम्बनाड-कोल
- 14 प्रमुख फसल - रबर
- 15 उपनाम - 'गॉइस ओन कंट्री'

12. केरल एक नज़र में

मानव विकास में अग्रणी राज्य	स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन	मसाला उत्पादन में देश का अग्रणी
उच्च साक्षरता और सामाजिक सूचकांक	पर्यटन और सेवा क्षेत्र पर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था	पर्यावरण संरक्षण और हरित विकास

Q1 Seven cubes are identical in shape. Out of these, the weight of each of the six cubes is equal and the weight of the remaining cube is less than the weight of any other cube. A balance is used to identify the lightest cube. What is the minimum number of attempts required to distinguish the odd cube with certainty?

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

SOLUTION

1 Idea / Approach

- Use the balance to compare groups and reduce possibilities in each attempt.

2 Key Observation

- One cube is lighter.
- A balance has 3 outcomes:
Left < , Right < , Equal =

Maximum cases identifiable
in n attempts

$$3^n$$

Attempts (n)	1	2	3
Max cases (3^n)	3	9	27

We have 7 cubes \rightarrow need $3^n \geq 7 \rightarrow n = 2$

3 Step-by-step Solution

First Weighing: Compare 3 cubes with 3 cubes.

Outcome	Result	Inference
Left < Right	Left pan lighter	Light cube is among 3 cubes on the left
Left > Right	Right pan lighter	Light cube is among 3 cubes on the right
Left = Right	Both pans equal	The 7th cube (unweighed one) is the lightest

Second Weighing (only if needed): Suppose 3 cubes remain.
Compare 1 cube with 1 cube.

Left < Right
 \rightarrow Left cube
is lightest

Left > Right
 \rightarrow Right cube
is lightest

Equal
 \rightarrow Remaining cube
is lightest

4 Shortcut / CSAT Trick

- For finding one odd (lighter/heavier) among N items,

$$\text{Minimum attempts} = \lceil \log_3 N \rceil$$

Here, $N = 7 \Rightarrow \lceil \log_3 7 \rceil = 2$

5 Final Answer

ANSWER: (a) 2

Q2 X travels 6 km on a bicycle with average speeds of 5 km per hour, 10 km per hour and 4 km per hour during the first 1 km, the next 2 km and the remaining 3 km, respectively. Y travels the same distances with average speeds of 4 km per hour, 10 km per hour and 5 km per hour, respectively. How many minutes early will Y complete the journey if both X and Y start at the same time?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

SOLUTION

1 Idea / Approach

- Calculate total time taken by X and Y separately for 6 km.

2 Key Observation

- Time = Distance / Speed

$$\text{Time (hours)} = \frac{\text{Distance (km)}}{\text{Speed (km/h)}}$$

3 Step-by-step Solution

Total Distance = 6 km (1 km + 2 km + 3 km)

X's Journey

Part	Distance (km)	Speed (km/h)	Time (hours)	Time (minutes)
First	1	5	$\frac{1}{5}$	12
Second	2	10	$\frac{2}{10}$	12
Third	3	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	45
Total	6	—	$\frac{69}{60}$	69

Y's Journey

Part	Distance (km)	Speed (km/h)	Time (hours)	Time (minutes)
First	1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	15
Second	2	10	$\frac{2}{10}$	12
Third	3	5	$\frac{3}{5}$	36
Total	6	—	$\frac{63}{60}$	63

$$\text{Difference in time} = 69 \text{ min} - 63 \text{ min} = 6 \text{ min}$$

4 Shortcut / CSAT Trick

- Convert each part's time directly to minutes for faster calculation.

5 Final Answer

ANSWER: (d) 6



Question Corner

Watered-down bonds

Why does wet paper tear so easily?

As the southwest monsoon sweeps over India, people brace for storms, floods, and the occasional sight of a damaged bookstore or library. What makes the last a particularly sad sight is that paper tears easily when it's wet.

Paper is made primarily from wood pulp, which contains a dense network of cellulose fibers.

Cellulose consists of the compound $C_6H_{10}O_5$ attached to each other in long chains. Many of these chains clump together to form fibres, and the fibres are attached to each other using hydrogen bonds, i.e. a bond involving a hydrogen atom on one end.

While hydrogen bonds are

weaker than covalent, ionic or metallic bonds, millions of them act to keep paper together, along with the fibres also being entangled.

When paper is wet, water molecules penetrate between the cellulose fibres. Because water can also form hydrogen bonds, it competes with and disrupts some of the hydrogen bonds that normally hold neighbouring fibres together.

Water also causes the cellulose fibres to absorb moisture and swell, loosening the network and reducing friction. As a result, the fibres can slide past one another more easily, so less force is needed to tear wet paper.

Readers may send their questions / suggestions to questioncorner@thehindu.co.in



- Paper is made from wood pulp, a renewable natural resource.
- Cellulose, the main component, forms a dense network of fibers.
- Understanding material science helps in developing sustainable paper products.



- Cellulose has the molecular formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.
- Long chains form fibers.
- Fibers are held together by hydrogen bonds.



- Water molecules penetrate between cellulose fibers.
- Water forms hydrogen bonds with cellulose.
- This disrupts existing hydrogen bonds between fibers.



- Moisture causes fibers to swell.
- Swelling loosens the fiber network and reduces friction.
- Fibers slide past each other easily.



- Less force is needed to tear wet paper.
- Dry paper is strong due to intact hydrogen bonds and friction.
- Wet paper is weak due to broken bonds and reduced friction.



- Relevant to UPSC: Science & Technology (Material Science).
- Useful in understanding everyday phenomena through chemistry.
- Connects to themes of sustainability and resource use.

How saving elephants helps forests breathe easier

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

Protecting the endangered Asiatic elephant (*Elephas maximus indicus*) indirectly helps safeguard India's forests as powerful carbon stores, a new scientific study has said.

The research, however, warned that long-term carbon stabilisation cannot be ensured merely by declaring more areas as elephant reserves but by improving habitat quality, restoring wildlife corridors, and strengthening forest management. Carbon stabilisation, a vital mechanism for removing greenhouse gases and mitigating climate change, is the process of trapping atmospheric carbon and locking it into stable, solid forms (such as in soil or organic matter). This helps resist decay, erosion, or the release of carbon back into the

household. And there are crores of such panels across the country. India's rooftop solar capacity is now 23 gigawatt (GW).

The study, published in the latest issue of the *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, assessed the relationship between elephant conservation efforts, the expansion of elephant reserves, and wildlife-associated carbon stock enhancement in India from 1992 to 2025. Noida-based Amity University's Tarun Kathula and Tanu Jindal are its authors.

The researchers found that India's elephant reserve network expanded from 18,297 sq. km. (across three elephant reserves) to 80,777 sq. km. (33 elephant reserves), while the elephant population increased by about 6.7% from 25,604 estimated during 1992-93. Despite the marginal increase in the number of pachyderms, the estimated carbon stored within the elephant reserves increased by 38%.

The increase should not

In all, India's land-based solar panels generate about 150 GW of power. Ingenious solar panel installations, such as those over irrigation canals, and floating solar panels in lakes and dam-based water reservoirs are expected to produce an additional 102 GW in the near future. Recently, India has also become 'greener' by installing wind turbines and introducing electric

verse vegetation, and help maintain healthy forests capable of storing carbon over the long term.

The researchers also found a weak relationship between the number of elephant reserves and the elephant population growth, suggesting that administrative declarations alone cannot secure the species' future if habitats remain fragmented or poorly managed.

Declining numbers

The study further underlined a worrying trend – the decline in elephant numbers under a new census methodology called Synchronised All-India Elephant Estimate (SAIEE) 2021-25, while the number of elephant reserves has stabilised. The SAIEE count of 22,446 was 4,065 elephants fewer than the 2017 estimate, but the enumerators asserted that

plants directly creating more forest biomass, the researchers said, as it "primarily reflects enhanced protection and reduced degradation of pre-existing forest carbon stocks."

The study estimated that about 95% of the increase in carbon storage resulted from the expansion of protected forest areas.

methods should not be compared.

Comparable patterns were observed in the African savannah ecosystems, where mega-herbivore management improved vegetation carbon stocks by 20-30%. "Such consistency across regions supports the ecological principle that mega-fauna protection complements forest-carbon goals," their study said. "Policy integration of these results can strengthen India's commitments to achieve 2.5-3 billion tCO₂ (total carbon dioxide) equivalent additional carbon sink by 2030. Incorporating wildlife-inclusive accounting within REDD+ frameworks could generate measurable ecosystem-service credits while ensuring co-benefits for biodiversity," the study said. REDD expands to 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation'.

themselves into a different shape (called isomerisation) and store the energy. This is referred to as photo-switching.

Here, the molecule stores solar thermal energy in a molecular form, also known as molecular solar thermal (or MOST). The molecule the researchers have chosen, after consultation with a group at University of California at Los Angeles, is an alkaloid called 2-pyrimidone.

- Elephants are ecosystem engineers.
- Disperse seeds, enrich soils, maintain forest structure.
- Forests with elephants store more carbon.
- Contributes to climate change mitigation.

- Elephant reserve network expanded (18,297 sq. km. in 1992 to 80,777 sq. km. in 2025).
- Elephant population increased by ~6.7%.
- Carbon stored in reserves increased by 38%.

- Protection + reduced degradation → more carbon storage.
- 95% of carbon increase due to expansion of protected forest areas.
- Administrative declarations alone are not enough.

- Mega-herbivore management improves vegetation carbon stocks by 20-30%.
- Supports ecological principle: mega-fauna protection complements forest-carbon goals.

- India targets 2.5-3 billion tCO₂ additional carbon sink by 2030.
- Wildlife-inclusive REDD+ frameworks can generate ecosystem service credits.

- Elephants vital for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Ensures co-benefits for biodiversity, forests & climate.

Capturing sunlight in a bottle and using it when needed



SPEAKING OF SCIENCE

D. Balasubramanian

Thanks to the initiatives of UNESCO and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), most countries across the world have adopted 'green' solutions that reduce environmental carbon dioxide. The use of solar panels to capture sunlight and turn it into electricity has been a particularly successful strategy. Many countries across the world have seen a large-scale expansion in the installation of solar panels.

In India, a typical home solar panel installation connected to the grid today costs about ₹30,000 per kW after subsidies under the 'Surya Ghar Mufti Bijli Yojana'. A 2-kW system can cover the basic household. And there are crores of such panels across the country. India's rooftop solar capacity is now 23 gigawatt (GW).

In all, India's land-based solar panels generate about 150 GW of power. Ingenious solar panel installations, such as those over irrigation canals, and floating solar panels in lakes and dam-based water reservoirs are expected to produce an additional 102 GW in the near future. Recently, India has also become 'greener' by installing wind turbines and introducing electric trains, trucks, buses, and cars.

Solar panels convert energy from the sun into electricity when photons excite electrons in silicon crystals, causing them to be freed and to flow from a positively charged layer in the solar cell towards a negatively charged layer, creating an electric current. Inverters are used to convert this flow of electrons into a usable alternating current.

But solar panels work during the daytime when the sun is shining. Home systems that have batteries to store power cost 1.5-times more. If there is a way by which we can more efficiently store captured energy, it would be ideal.



In India, a typical home solar panel installation connected to the grid today costs about ₹30,000 per kW after subsidies. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

This is what a group of researchers at the University of California at Santa Barbara, led by Prof. Grace Han, have done by designing what are referred to as molecular photo-switches (DOI: 10.1126/science.aec6413). These involve molecules that, upon absorbing solar energy, change themselves into a different shape (called isomerisation) and store the energy. This is referred to as photo-switching. Here, the molecule stores solar thermal energy in a molecular form, also known as molecular solar thermal (or MOST). The molecule the researchers have chosen, after consultation with a group at University of California at Los Angeles, is an alkaloid called 2-pyrimidone. It switches itself upon receiving photons into an isomer called Dewar isomer.

The Dewar isomeric molecular form of MOST molecule is highly strained and releases heat as much as 1.65 million joules per kg of MOST molecules. This heat allows this technology to be a practical tool to store heat and deliver it when needed for water heating, cooking, and other needs.

As a member of the research team mentioned, thermal energy from the sun can now be bottled for later use.

Silicon-based panels use red and near-infrared regions of the light spectrum (400-1,100 nm). Solar thermal molecules use wavelengths below 500 nm, in the ultraviolet region.

Apart from the pyrimidones, there must be other compounds that too can act as photo-switches and heat storage units. As the solar panels across India capture sunlight during the day, scientists should be able to synthesise more MOST molecules and

- Solar energy is a clean, renewable and sustainable source.
- India's rooftop solar capacity: 23 GW.
- Total solar capacity (land-based): ~150 GW.
- Additional potential: 102 GW from canal-top & floating solar.
- Linked to SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy) & SDG 13 (Climate Action).

- Solar panels generate electricity only during the day.
- Battery storage systems are expensive (~1.5 times more).
- Need for efficient energy storage solutions.

- Solar panels use visible to near-IR light (400–1100 nm).
- New technology uses UV light (<500 nm).
- Higher energy capture efficiency.

- Molecular solar thermal (MOST) Uses photo-switchable molecules.
- Molecules change shape (isomerisation) when they absorb sunlight.
- Heat stored in molecular bonds.
- Heat released: 1.65 million joules per kg of MOST molecules.

- The chosen molecule is 2-pyrimidone (an alkaloid).
- Switches to Dewar isomer after absorbing photons.
- Heat can be released on demand.
- Potential use: Water heating, cooking, and other thermal energy needs.

- Future applications: Heat storage units for homes & industries.
- Enables solar energy even when the sun is not shining.
- Promotes energy independence & supports Net Zero goals.

Which document proves Indian citizenship?

Why is the Indian passport not considered a conclusive proof of Indian citizenship? What purpose does Aadhaar serve? Does presence on the electoral rolls or possession of an Electoral Photo Identity Card determine citizenship? What happens in case of a dispute?

**Rizmi Lia M.
Priscilla Jebaraj**

The story so far:

The Indian passport is not a “document of citizenship,” a senior official of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) said in response to a query from *The Hindu* this week. So, if a passport is not proof of citizenship, what is?

Is it a new development that a passport cannot be used as a document to prove Indian citizenship?

A passport by itself is not conclusive proof of Indian citizenship, and this is not a new development or announcement. Last week, the senior MEA official was responding to a question from *The Hindu* on whether the Indian passport can be used to challenge exclusion from the voters' list through the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls that is currently underway in 16 States. The official said: “The passport is a travel document, not a document of citizenship, and theoretically speaking, that distinguishes the passport from other documents. Even though while travelling abroad, the passport attests to your nationality, it is not a document of citizenship.”

This stance is based on existing law. The government's Passport Manual says that “a passport provides evidence of the holder's nationality, but this is placed in the same category as any other evidence of the citizenship status of an individual”. In other words, a passport is strong evidence that its holder is an Indian citizen. However, in law, it is not treated as Indian citizenship proof. It is not treated as Indian citizenship proof, or of citizenship proof, or as conclusive proof of citizenship. If a person's citizenship is disputed, courts may examine it alongside other relevant evidence.

According to *Maneka Gandhi v Union Of India* (1978), issuance of passport is based on conclusive proof that the holder is an Indian

India does not prescribe one universal citizenship document. An effort to create such a document through the National Register of Citizens became politically contentious

national, and is “entitled by virtue of their Indian nationality and passports to the protection of the Indian Republic and assistance of its Diplomatic Missions abroad.”

Under Section 6(2)(a) of the Passports Act, 1967, the authorities can refuse a passport if the applicant is not a citizen of India. But under Section 20 of the Act, the Union government may issue a passport or travel document to a person who is not a citizen of India if it thinks that it is necessary to do so in public interest.

The MEA's response distinguishes between evidence of citizenship and conclusive proof of citizenship. While citizenship is determined under the Citizenship Act, 1955, and passports are issued under the Passports Act, 1967, the existence of a passport cannot by itself be called a conclusive or definitive proof of citizenship in a dispute.

Can the Aadhaar card be used to prove Indian citizenship?

When the Aadhaar was introduced one and a half decades ago, it was promoted as a one-stop digital identification document which could replace the many documents that Indians had to furnish to avail themselves of benefits from multiple government schemes. However, from the beginning, the Aadhaar card can only be treated as proof of identity and address, not of citizenship. In fact, non-Indian eligible to get an Aadhaar, and often require the identity card to avail themselves of many basic services, from banking to cooking gas.

In its judgment of May 27 this year, when the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the SIR, it held that an Aadhaar card does not constitute proof of citizenship, and, therefore, cannot be relied upon for that purpose. However, it is among the documents which may be produced for the limited purpose of establishing the identity of a person, it said.

Does a voter ID prove Indian citizenship?

Only Indian citizens are eligible to vote in Indian elections, but one's presence on the electoral rolls or possession of an Electoral Photo Identity Card does not determine citizenship or conclusively prove it.

In the case of *Lal Babu Hussein v. Electoral Registration Officer* (1995), the Supreme Court unequivocally held that electors whose names appear on electoral roll are entitled to a presumption of citizenship, and that this presumption cannot be displaced except by following the procedure prescribed by law.

However, in this year's SIR judgment, the Court emphasised that the Election Commission's role is confined to determining

eligibility for electoral rolls. It cannot adjudicate citizenship, and the citizenship of an individual under the Citizenship Act will not cease on account of their ineligibility to register in the electoral rolls, pursuant to the SIR.

In fact, the passport was one of the 11 ‘indicative’ documents listed by the Election Commission as proof of citizenship. Some voters purged from the draft SIR in Uttar Pradesh, for instance, used their passports to prove that they are citizens of India and should be included in the final electoral roll. However, there have been reported cases of people in West Bengal who hold Indian passports, but who were still deleted from the draft electoral lists during the SIR.

So what document proves citizenship?

While responding to a question in the Lok Sabha on August 12, 2025, the Home Ministry did not specify the “categories of valid documents” required for people to prove citizenship in India. “The citizenship of India is governed under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955, and rules made thereunder,” the Minister of State for Home, Nityanand Rai, said in a written reply.

Under the Citizenship Act, citizenship can be acquired by birth, by descent, by registration, by naturalisation and by incorporation of territory.

Citizenship certificates are generally issued to people who acquired citizenship by registration proof document. The majority of Indians, however, are citizens by birth or descent, and do not have a citizenship certificate. Instead, they rely on different evidence that prove their date of birth, place of birth, or their parentage, depending on the context of the dispute.

Anyone born in India between January 26, 1950 and July 1, 1987 is a citizen by birth, irrespective of their parents' nationality. Such people would have to produce documents proving their place and date of birth to establish their citizenship. Given that mandatory birth certificates were not issued in this period, many people use a combination of other documents, including educational certificates and Aadhaar.

For those born between July 1, 1987 and December 3, 2004, proof of their own place and date of birth is insufficient as they must also prove that at least one parent was an Indian citizen. For those born on or after December 3, 2004, one parent must be an Indian citizen while the other should not be an illegal migrant, complicating the documentary proof required.

India does not prescribe one universal citizenship document. An effort to create such a document through the National Register of Citizens became politically contentious amid fears of a nationwide verification exercise that could exclude many due to incomplete documentation. Nirupama Rao said in a post last week, the lesson is that “India needs stronger and more comprehensive and reliable archival records so that citizenship can never become hostage to missing or inconsistent paperwork.”

- No single universal document proves Indian citizenship.
- Citizenship is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- Passport is evidence of nationality, not conclusive proof of citizenship (Passport Act, 1967).
- Aadhaar proves identity & address, not citizenship.
- Voter ID only shows presence on electoral rolls, not citizenship.

- Citizenship can be acquired by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation, incorporation of territory.
- Citizenship certificates issued for registration/naturalisation act as conclusive proof.
- Majority Indians are citizens by birth/descent and rely on other documents.

- Anyone born in India (26 Jan 1950 – 1 July 1987) is citizen by birth.
- Born (1 July 1987 – 3 Dec 2004): must prove one parent is Indian.
- Born on/after 3 Dec 2004: one parent must be Indian, other not illegal migrant.

- Election Commission cannot adjudicate citizenship; its role limited to eligibility for rolls.
- Passport is one of 11 ‘indicative’ documents in electoral verification.
- SIR (Special Intensive Revision) underway in 16 States.

- Maneka Gandhi case (1978): passport based on conclusive proof of Indian nationality.
- Lal Babu Hussein case (1995): names in rolls presume citizenship.

- Need for universal civil registration & reliable archival records.
- Incomplete documentation can lead to exclusion.

महत्वपूर्ण विषय

हाथियों को बचाना वनों को बेहतर साँस लेने में मदद करता है

- हाथी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के इंजीनियर हैं।
- वन पुनर्जनन के लिए मार्ग बनाते हैं।
- बीजों का दीर्घ दूरी तक प्रसार करते हैं।
- जैव विविधता और वन स्वास्थ्य बढ़ाते हैं।
- स्वस्थ वन अधिक कार्बन अवशोषित करते हैं।



जैव विविधता संरक्षण, कार्बन सिंक, प्रोजेक्ट एलिफेंट, SDG 15

खुकरी: साहस और निष्ठा का प्रतीक

- नेपाल का पारंपरिक मुड़ा हुआ चाकू।
- गोरखा रेजिमेंट द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है।
- साहस, निष्ठा और अनुशासन का प्रतीक।
- भारत-नेपाल की साझा सैन्य विरासत।
- सांस्कृतिक पहचान और गौरव का चिह्न।



गोरखा रेजिमेंट, रक्षा कूटनीति, भारत-नेपाल संबंध, सांस्कृतिक विरासत

कौन-सा दस्तावेज भारतीय नागरिकता साबित करता है?

- भारतीय नागरिकता का कोई एक एकल सार्वभौमिक दस्तावेज नहीं।
- पासपोर्ट यात्रा दस्तावेज है, नागरिकता का अंतिम प्रमाण नहीं।
- आधार पहचान का प्रमाण है, नागरिकता का नहीं।
- नागरिकता नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत परिभाषित।
- संविधान के अनुच्छेद 5-11 में नागरिकता संबंधी प्रावधान।



नागरिकता अधिनियम 1955, अनुच्छेद 5-11, पहचान बनाम नागरिकता की बहस

दिल्ली की EV पॉलिसी 2.0 का विरोध क्यों हो रहा है?

- उच्च लागत और सीमित प्रोत्साहन पर चिंता।
- चार्जिंग अवसंरचना और ग्रिड तैयारी अपर्याप्त।
- ऑटो और अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव।
- नीति कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन की चुनौतियाँ।
- स्वच्छ गतिशीलता और आजीविका के बीच संतुलन की आवश्यकता।



स्वच्छ गतिशीलता, वायु प्रदूषण, FAME, ऊर्जा संक्रमण, सतत शहरी विकास

संशोधित FCRA नियमों में क्या कहा गया है?

- विदेशी अंशदान प्राप्त करने में अधिक पारदर्शिता पर जोर।
- उपयोग एवं रिपोर्टिंग के नियम सख्त।
- पूर्व अनुमति आवश्यक (कुछ गतिविधियाँ हेतु)।
- उल्लंघन पर निलंबन या रद्दीकरण का प्रावधान।
- जवाबदेही और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता।



FCRA, नागरिक समाज, जवाबदेही, पारदर्शिता बनाम परिचालन स्वतंत्रता

एक जहाजरहित वर्चस्व की कहानी

- एकधुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था का पतन।
- बहुधुवीयता और क्षेत्रीय शक्तियों का उदय।
- व्यापार युद्ध, प्रतिबंध और भूराजनीतिक बदलाव।
- वैश्विक संस्थाओं और मानकों पर प्रभाव।
- भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता और वैश्विक भूमिका।



बहुधुवीय विश्व, भू-राजनीति, रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता, इंडो-पैसिफिक

क्या 'डंब मनी' का पुराना कहावत फिर से काम करेगा?

- खुदरा निवेशकों की भागीदारी बढ़ रही है।
- बाजार की अस्थिरता को प्रभावित करती है।
- झुंड मानसिकता से बुलबुला बनने का खतरा।
- वित्तीय साक्षरता और जागरूकता जरूरी।
- सेबी ने निवेशक सुरक्षा और पारदर्शिता के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।



व्यवहारिक वित्त, सेबी, निवेशक संरक्षण, वित्तीय साक्षरता, बाजार विनियमन

नकली पेटेंट भारत की शैक्षणिक उत्कृष्टता की दौड़ को ज़हर दे रहे हैं

- कम गुणवत्ता वाले और नकली पेटेंट की बाढ़।
- रैंकिंग और फंडिंग के लिए दुरुपयोग।
- वास्तविक नवाचार से ध्यान भटकता है।
- पेटेंट जाँच और नैतिकता कमजोर।
- शोध की विश्वसनीयता और नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को नुकसान।



बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार, शोध नैतिकता, NEP 2020, अकादमिक सुधार

सूरज की रोशनी को 'बोतल' में कैद कर जरूरत पर उपयोग करने की तकनीक

- वैज्ञानिक सौर ईंधन भंडारण प्रणाली विकसित कर रहे हैं।
- सूर्य की ऊर्जा को रासायनिक ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित किया जाता है।
- आवश्यकता पड़ने पर ऊर्जा मुक्त की जा सकती है।
- स्वच्छ ऊर्जा और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में सहायक।
- कृमि प्रकाशसंश्लेषण और सौर-ईंधन प्रौद्योगिकी का भविष्य उज्ज्वल।



नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा भंडारण, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन, ऊर्जा संक्रमण, SDG 7

त्वरित समाचार

- पानी की जगह कमजोर बॉण्ड से राजकोषीय अनुशासन और निवेशक भरोसे पर चिंता बढ़ी।
- नई तकनीक 50 चंटे में TB दवाओं की प्रभावशीलता की जाँच कर सकती है।
- होमिनिन (प्रागैतिहासिक मानव) के शरीर का आकार समय के साथ लगातार नहीं बढ़ा: नया अध्ययन।
- कछुए लंबी यात्राओं में आंतरिक कंपास और कुछ निश्चित संकेतों का उपयोग करते हैं।
- यह मजबूत कॉफी हाइब्रिड भविष्य में आपकी सुबह की कॉफी का हिस्सा हो सकता है।
- सरकार क्लिनिकों के लिए सस्ता डिजिटल प्रबंधन प्रणाली लॉन्च करेगी।
- मोदी ने सेशेल्स को 'मेड इन इंडिया' पोत सौंपा।
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट में याचिका: उच्च-जोखिम इमारतों के लिए अनि सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल बनाने की मांग।
- विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण (SIR) के तहत दिल्ली और चार राज्यों में 30 जून से मतदाता सूची का सत्यापन शुरू।
- कर्नाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना ने तुंगभद्रा जल बॉटवारे पर साझा रूख अपनाया।

प्रीलिम तथ्य

- गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन भारत के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का ~26% कवर करता है।
- नीलगिरि बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व कर्नाटक, केरल और तमिलनाडु में फैला है।
- पांगोंग त्सो झील भारत और चीन के बीच एक ट्रांसबाउंडरी झील है।
- WTO (विश्व व्यापार संगठन) की स्थापना 1995 में हुई थी।
- NFHS-6 (2023-24) भारत का नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण है।
- फिन्कल हेल्थ इंडेक्स राज्यों की वित्तीय शक्ति और सस्थिरता का आकलन करता है।
- PSLV-C61 / EOS मिशन भारत की अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को समर्थन देता है।
- IMD का 'मौसम' ऐप मौसम पूर्वानुमान और अलर्ट प्रदान करता है।
- NHAI भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत सड़क कनेक्टिविटी पर कार्य कर रहा है।

शब्दावली

- हेजेमनी — किसी क्षेत्र या विश्व में प्रभुत्व/वर्चस्व की स्थिति।
- यूबैकवांटस — सर्वव्यापी; जो हर जगह उपस्थित हो।
- स्ट्रक्चल — संरचनात्मक; ढाँचे से संबंधित।
- रिकैलिट्रेंट — जिद्दी; मानने से इनकार करने वाला।
- मिटिगुट — कम करना; तीव्रता या प्रभाव घटाना।

IMPORTANT TOPICS

How Saving Elephants Helps Forests Breathe Easier

- Elephants are ecosystem engineers.
- Create gaps that aid forest regeneration.
- Aid seed dispersal over long distances.
- Enhance biodiversity and forest health.
- Healthy forests store more carbon.



Wildlife conservation, Carbon sinks, Project Elephant, SDG 15

Khukuri: A Symbol of Courage and Loyalty

- Traditional curved knife of Nepal.
- Used by Gorkha Regiments.
- Symbolises bravery, loyalty and discipline.
- Represents shared India–Nepal military heritage.
- Cultural symbol with global recognition.



Gorkha Rifles, Defence diplomacy, India–Nepal relations

Which Document Proves Indian Citizenship?

- No single universal document proves citizenship.
- Passport is evidence but not conclusive.
- Aadhaar proves identity, not citizenship.
- Citizenship defined under Citizenship Act, 1955.
- Articles 5–11 in Constitution deal with citizenship.



Citizenship Act, 1955, Articles 5–11, Identity vs Citizenship

QUICK NEWS

- Watered-down bonds raise concerns over fiscal discipline and investor confidence.
- New technique tests TB drugs' effectiveness in just 50 hours.
- Hominin body sizes did not steadily increase over time, finds new study.
- Turtles use internal compass, and some fixes, on long journeys.
- This hardy coffee hybrid may be your morning cup of the future.
- Govt. to launch affordable digital management system for clinics.
- Modi hands over 'Made in India' vessel to Seychelles.
- Plea in SC seeks fire safety protocol for high-risk buildings.
- Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls begins in Delhi and four States from June 30.
- 3 States close ranks on Tungabhadra basin water sharing.

Why is Delhi's EV Policy 2.0 Facing Opposition?

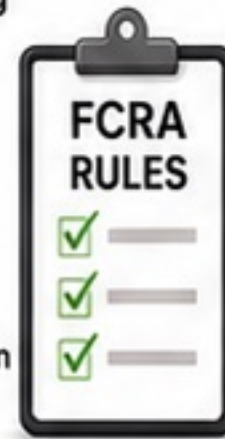
- Concerns over high costs and limited incentives.
- Charging infra and grid readiness remain inadequate.
- Impact on auto and informal sector livelihoods.
- Implementation and enforcement challenges.
- Need balance between clean mobility and equity.



Clean mobility, Air pollution, FAME, Energy transition

What do the Amended FCRA Rules Say?

- More transparency in receiving foreign contributions.
- Stricter norms on utilisation and reporting.
- Prior permission for certain activities.
- Violation may lead to suspension or cancellation.
- Aims at accountability and national security.



FCRA, Civil society, Accountability, National security

The Story of a Shipwrecked Hegemon

- Decline of unipolar world order.
- Rise of multipolarity and regional powers.
- Trade wars, sanctions and geopolitical shifts.
- Impact on global institutions and norms.
- India's strategic autonomy and global role.



Multipolar world, Geopolitics, Strategic autonomy, Indo–Pacific

PRELIM FACTS

- ▶ Ganga–Brahmaputra basin covers ~26% of India's geographical area.
- ▶ Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve spans Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu.
- ▶ Pangong Tso lake is a transboundary lake between India & China.
- ▶ WTO (World Trade Organization) was established in 1995.
- ▶ NFHS-6 (2023–24) is India's latest National Family Health Survey.
- ▶ Fiscal Health Index assesses States' fiscal strength and sustainability.
- ▶ PSLV-C61 / EOS missions support India's space capabilities.
- ▶ IMD's 'Mausam' app provides weather forecasts & alerts.
- ▶ NHAI is implementing Bharatmala Pariyojana for road connectivity.

Will the Old Adage of 'Dumb Money' Now Come Back into Play?

- Retail investor participation rising.
- Market volatility influences irrational trading.
- Social media drives herd behaviour.
- Need for financial literacy and investor protection.
- SEBI reforms to strengthen market integrity.



Behavioural finance, SEBI, Financial literacy, Market regulation

Fake Patents are Poisoning India's Race for Academic Excellence

- Surge in low-quality and fake patents.
- Done to boost rankings and funding.
- Diverts focus from real innovation.
- Weak patent examination and ethics.
- Harms research credibility and innovation ecosystem.



IPR, Research integrity, NEP 2020, Academic reforms

Capturing Sunlight in a Bottle and Using It When Needed

- Scientists developing solar fuel storage systems.
- Converts sunlight into chemical energy.
- Can be stored and used on demand.
- Potential for clean energy and decarbonisation.
- Research in artificial photosynthesis and solar-to-fuel tech.



Renewable energy, Energy storage, Green hydrogen, SDG 7

VOCABULARY

Hegemon	— A dominant power or leader in a region or world order.
Ubiquitous	— Present, appearing or found everywhere.
Strictures	— Harsh criticism or severe judgment.
Recalcitrant	— Stubbornly refusing to obey or change.
Mitigate	— To make less severe, serious, or painful.

Write 1000 Words in 90 Minutes

Maximum marks 125

1

ENGLISH

Technology should enhance human wisdom, not replace human judgment.

हिंदी

प्रौद्योगिकी को मानव बुद्धि को बढ़ाना चाहिए, न कि मानव निर्णय को प्रतिस्थापित करना चाहिए।

2

ENGLISH

The quality of institutions determines the destiny of nations.

हिंदी

संस्थाओं की गुणवत्ता ही राष्ट्रों के भाग्य का निर्धारण करती है।

3

ENGLISH

Sustainability is no longer a choice; it is the foundation of development.

हिंदी

स्थिरता अब एक विकल्प नहीं है; यह विकास की नींव है।

4

ENGLISH

True development expands human capabilities, not merely national income.

हिंदी

सच्चा विकास केवल राष्ट्रीय आय नहीं, बल्कि मानव क्षमताओं का विस्तार करता है।