

1 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)



- Launched in 2015.
- Motto: "Har Khet Ko Pani" & "Per Drop More Crop".
- Promotes micro-irrigation and water use efficiency.
- Converges investments across Ministries and States.
- Focus on climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture.
- Improves agricultural productivity and farmer income.



Value Addition: Flagship programme for irrigation expansion, water conservation and farm productivity.

Keywords: Irrigation, Micro-irrigation, Watershed, PMKSY, Water Efficiency

2 FCRA 2.0 Portal & e-OCI Card



- Digitisation of FCRA registration and compliance.
- Improves transparency in foreign contribution management.
- e-OCI Card enables fully digital OCI services.
- Enhances convenience for overseas citizens.
- Strengthens governance and reduces paperwork.
- Supports Ease of Living and Digital India mission.

Value Addition: Promotes transparency, digital governance and citizen-centric services.

Keywords: FCRA 2010, OCI, Digital Governance, Ease of Living

3 National Study on Low Participation in Gram Sabha



- Report highlights low participation in Gram Sabhas across States/UTs.
- Affects quality of local governance and planning.
- Women and vulnerable groups have limited participation.
- Need for awareness, transparency and accountability.
- Digital tools can increase participation and social audit.
- Strengthening Gram Sabha crucial for participatory democracy.

Value Addition: Strengthening local democracy for inclusive development and accountability.

Keywords: Gram Sabha, Article 243A, Decentralisation, Participation

4 Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) & APAAR



- Part of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.
- ABC stores and transfers academic credits digitally.
- APAAR provides unique academic identity to students.
- Enables multiple entry and exit in higher education.
- Promotes academic mobility and lifelong learning.
- Strengthens digital education ecosystem.

Value Addition: Supports flexible, inclusive and future-ready higher education system.

Keywords: NEP 2020, ABC, APAAR, Credit Transfer, Digital Education

5 Nine Years of GST

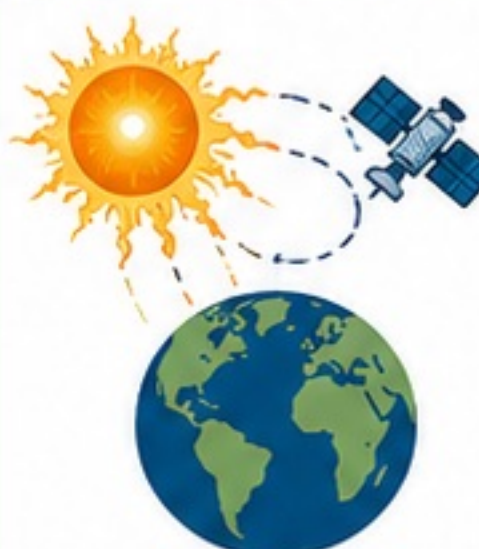


- Implemented on 1 July 2017.
- One Nation, One Tax.
- Destination-based indirect tax.
- GST Council under Article 279A.
- Simplified tax structure and improved compliance.
- Boosted ease of doing business and formalisation.

Value Addition: Key pillar of tax reform, cooperative federalism and economic efficiency.

Keywords: GST, GST Council, Article 279A, Indirect Tax

6 Thermal Signatures of Solar Storms



- Scientists identified thermal signatures of solar storms over three decades.
- Improves space weather forecasting accuracy.
- Protects satellites, power grids and communication systems.
- Enhances navigation and aviation safety.
- Important for climate and space research.
- Supports India's space missions and strategic infrastructure.

Value Addition: Strengthens space weather preparedness and resilience of critical infrastructure.

Keywords: Solar Storms, Space Weather, Geomagnetism, Aditya-L1

7 IndiaSkills Competition 2026-27



- Platform to identify and nurture skilled youth.
- Aligned with WorldSkills Competition.
- Encourages industry participation and youth engagement.
- Promotes excellence in skill development.
- Enhances employability and global competitiveness.
- Supports Skill India Mission.

Value Addition: Builds skilled workforce for Viksit Bharat.

Keywords: Skill India, NSDC, Employability, Vocational Training

8 29th National Conference on e-Governance



- 29th National Conference begins in Jaipur.
- Platform to share best practices in digital governance.
- Focus on AI, emerging tech and public service delivery.
- Promotes Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI).
- Enhances citizen-centric governance.
- Strengthens cooperative federalism and innovation.

Value Addition: Drives digital transformation in governance and public service delivery.

Keywords: e-Governance, DPI, Good Governance, Digital India

9 Unlocking Growth in Tourism and Hospitality Sector



- Report launched with NITI Aayog to boost tourism growth.
- Focus on sustainable and responsible tourism.
- Strengthens digital promotion of Indian tourism.
- Enhances infrastructure and visitor experience.
- Generates employment and supports MSMEs.
- MoU signed with Google India for digital tourism promotion.

Value Addition: Tourism as a key driver of economic growth and inclusive development.

Keywords: Tourism, Hospitality, Sustainable Tourism, Digital Promotion

Other Important One-Liners



INS Udaygiri, INS Kavaratti and INS Shakti of Eastern Fleet conclude visit to Sattahip, Thailand, strengthening maritime cooperation.



General Upendra Dwivedi assumes charge as the Chief of the Army Staff.



NHAI to empanel IITs and reputed technical institutions for independent proof checking of major bridge designs.



Indian Railways approves ₹499 crore Mansi-Saharsa doubling project in Bihar to enhance passenger & freight capacity.



AIM and STPI convene GCC Conclave on Innovation 2026 to strengthen industry-led innovation and startup collaboration.

1. प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY)



- लॉन्च: 2015
- लक्ष्य: "हर खेत को पानी" और "पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप"
- माइक्रो इरिगेशन को बढ़ावा
- जल उपयोग दक्षता और जल संरक्षण
- कई मंत्रालयों के कार्यक्रमों का समेकन
- जलवायु-सहिष्णु कृषि को समर्थन

जल संरक्षण → सिंचाई कवरेज → उत्पादकता वृद्धि → किसान आय वृद्धि

मूल्य वर्धन: सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, वाटरशेड, जल दक्षता पर जोर

कीवर्ड: माइक्रो इरिगेशन, जल प्रबंधन, जलवायु-सहिष्णु कृषि

2. FCRA 2.0 पोर्टल और e-OCI कार्ड



- FCRA पंजीकरण और अनुपालन का डिजिटलीकरण
- विदेशी चंदे के प्रबंधन में पारदर्शिता और निगरानी
- e-OCI कार्ड से डिजिटल OCI सेवाएँ सुदृढ़
- पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और सुशासन को बढ़ावा
- प्रवासी भारतीयों की सुविधाओं में सुधार
- Ease of Living और डिजिटल गवर्नेंस को समर्थन

मूल्य वर्धन: पूर्णतः डिजिटल OCI सेवाएँ, पारदर्शिता सुदृढ़

कीवर्ड: FCRA 2010, OCI, डिजिटल गवर्नेंस, पारदर्शिता

3. ग्राम सभा में कम सहभागिता पर राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन



- राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में अध्ययन
- ग्राम सभा की भागीदारी कमजोर
- महिलाओं और युवाओं की भागीदारी असमान
- जागरूकता, पारदर्शिता और क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता
- डिजिटल उपकरणों से सहभागिता बढ़ सकती है
- सहभागी योजना और सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा को बल

मूल्य वर्धन: स्थानीय लोकतंत्र की मजबूती के लिए महत्वपूर्ण

कीवर्ड: ग्राम सभा, अनुच्छेद 243A, विकेंद्रीकरण, सहभागिता

4. अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट्स (ABC) और APAAR



- NEP 2020 की प्रमुख पहल
- विद्यार्थियों के अकादमिक क्रेडिट का डिजिटल भंडारण
- APAAR से प्रत्येक छात्र को यूनिक अकादमिक पहचान
- बहु प्रवेश और बहु निकास को सक्षम
- अकादमिक गतिशीलता और पारदर्शिता
- जीवनभर सीखने को प्रोत्साहन

मूल्य वर्धन: क्रेडिट ट्रांसफर, डिजिटल शिक्षा इकोसिस्टम

कीवर्ड: NEP 2020, ABC, APAAR, डिजिटल शिक्षा

5. GST के 9 वर्ष



- 1 जुलाई 2017 को लागू
- एक राष्ट्र, एक कर की अवधारणा
- गंतव्य आधारित अप्रत्यक्ष कर
- GST परिषद: अनुच्छेद 279A
- कर अनुपालन और पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि
- डिजिटल अनुपालन, ई-इनवॉइसिंग और AI आधारित विश्लेषण

मूल्य वर्धन: अर्थव्यवस्था की उत्पादकता और कर विस्तार

कीवर्ड: GST परिषद, अनुच्छेद 279A, अप्रत्यक्ष कर

6. सौर तूफानों के थर्मल सिम्नेचर



- 3 दशकों के सौर तूफानों के डेटा का विश्लेषण
- थर्मल सिम्नेचर की पहचान
- अंतरिक्ष मौसम पूर्वानुमान में सहायता
- उपग्रह, पावर ग्रिड, संचार सुरक्षा में सुधार
- नेविगेशन और विमानन सुरक्षा में योगदान
- अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के लिए महत्वपूर्ण खोज

मूल्य वर्धन: अंतरिक्ष मौसम पूर्वानुमान और आपदा प्रबंधन में लाभ

कीवर्ड: सौर तूफान, अंतरिक्ष मौसम, उपग्रह सुरक्षा, आदित्य-L1

7. IndiaSkills प्रतियोगिता 2026-27



- युवाओं में कौशल उत्कृष्टता को बढ़ावा
- विश्व स्किल्स प्रतियोगिता से जुड़ी
- विभिन्न ट्रेड्स में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा
- उद्योगों की भागीदारी और मान्यता
- स्किल इंडिया मिशन को समर्थन
- रोजगार क्षमता और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा

मूल्य वर्धन: कौशल विकास से जनशक्ति सक्षम

कीवर्ड: स्किल इंडिया, NSDC, रोजगार, कौशल उत्कृष्टता

8. ई-गवर्नेंस पर राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन



- जयपुर में 29वां राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन प्रारंभ
- राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की भागीदारी
- डिजिटल गवर्नेंस की उत्तम प्रथाओं का साझा
- AI, डेटा एनालिटिक्स और उभरती तकनीकें
- नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवाओं की डिलीवरी पर जोर
- डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को प्रोत्साहन

मूल्य वर्धन: सुशासन, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार

कीवर्ड: डिजिटल इंडिया, सुशासन, DPI, ई-गवर्नेंस

9. पर्यटन क्षेत्र में विकास को गति



- पर्यटन एवं आतिथ्य क्षेत्र पर रिपोर्ट लॉन्च
- सतत पर्यटन और गंतव्य विकास पर जोर
- डिजिटल प्रमोशन से पर्यटन को बढ़ावा
- निजी निवेश को आकर्षित करने की पहल
- रोजगार सृजन और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़
- Google India के साथ MoU हस्ताक्षर

मूल्य वर्धन: सतत और जिम्मेदार पर्यटन को बढ़ावा

कीवर्ड: सतत पर्यटन, विरासत पर्यटन, डिजिटल पर्यटन

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्तियाँ



पूर्वी नौसेना के पोत INS उदयगिरि, INS कवरती और INS शक्ति ने थाईलैंड के सताहिप का दौरा पूरा किया।



जनरल उपेंद्र द्विवेदी ने भारतीय थल सेना के प्रमुख (Chief of the Army Staff) का पदभार संभाला।



NHA स्वतंत्र प्रूप चेकिंग के लिए IITs और प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों को एम्मेनल करेगा।



भारतीय रेल ने बिहार में मंसी-सहरसा डबलिंग परियोजना (₹499 करोड़) को मंजूरी दी।



AIM और STPI ने GCC कॉन्क्लेव ऑन इनोवेशन 2026 का आयोजन कर उद्योग-आधारित नवाचार और स्टार्टअप सहयोग को बढ़ावा दिया।

SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

30 जून 2026

मणिपुर

भारत का रत्न • घाटियों, झीलों और किवंदतियों की धरती



कांगला फोर्ट, इम्फाल

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: इम्फाल
राज्य गठन	: 21 जनवरी 1972
आधिकारिक भाषा	: मैतेई (मणिपुरी)
राज्य पशु	: संगई (ब्राउन-एंटलर्ड डियर)
राज्य पक्षी	: मिसेज हयूम का तीतर
राज्य फूल	: शिरुई लिली
राज्य वृक्ष	: उनानधी
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 27.21 लाख
क्षेत्रफल	: 22,327 वर्ग कि.मी.
साक्षरता दर	: 79.85%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ मणिपुर 1956 में केंद्र शासित प्रदेश बना।
- ★ 21 जनवरी 1972 को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिला।
- ★ भारत का एकमात्र तैरता हुआ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - केवल लामजाओ।
- ★ पोलो खेल की आधुनिक उत्पत्ति मणिपुर में हुई।
- ★ थांग-टा - मणिपुर की प्रसिद्ध मार्शल आर्ट।

2. स्थान एवं मानचित्र

स्थान

- पूर्वोत्तर भारत में स्थित।
- पूर्व में म्यांमार से अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा।
- यह घाटी पहाड़ियों से घिरी हुई है।

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- बराक
- इम्फाल
- इरिल
- थीबल
- मणिपुर नदी



भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

- मध्य इम्फाल घाटी
- पहाड़ी जिले
- बराक घाटी क्षेत्र

3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

- प्राचीन इतिहास**
 - मेईती राजाओं का शासन।
 - ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ - चेरथरोल कुम्बा।
- मध्यकालीन काल**
 - राजा गरीब नुवाज के समय वैष्णव धर्म का प्रभाव बढ़ा।
 - सनामाही जनजातीय आस्था प्रचलित रही।
- आधुनिक इतिहास**
 - ऐन्तो-मणिपुर युद्ध (1891)।
 - अंग्रेजों का नियंत्रण स्थापित।
- स्वतंत्रता संग्राम**
 - द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का इम्फाल युद्ध (1944) एक निर्णायक लड़ाई।
- स्वतंत्रता के बाद**
 - 1949 में भारत में विलय।
 - 21 जनवरी 1972 को पूर्ण राज्य बना।
- ऐतिहासिक धरोहर**
 - कांगला फोर्ट - मेईती साम्राज्य की प्राचीन राजधानी।



कांगला फोर्ट



आई.एन.ए. स्मारक, मोईरांग



शिरुई हिल्स

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख उद्योग**
 - हथकरघा, हस्तशिल्प, बांस उद्योग, पर्यटन, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण।
- कृषि आधारित राज्य**
 - अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ कृषि एवं बागवानी।
- उभरते शोष**
 - खेल, जैविक खेती, बॉर्डर ट्रेड, इको-टूरिज्म।
- कनेक्टिविटी**
 - भारत-म्यांमार-थाईलैंड त्रिपक्षीय राजमार्ग से जुड़ा।
- मुख्य आर्थिक विशेषताएँ**
 - जैविक खेती एवं जलविद्युत की अपार संभावनाएँ।



हथकरघा



बांस हस्तशिल्प

5. कृषि

- मुख्य फसलें**
 - धान, मक्का, दालें, तिलहन।
- नकदी फसलें**
 - अदरक, हल्दी, मिर्च, गन्ना।
- बागवानी फसलें**
 - अनानास, संतरा, पैशन फ्रूट, नींबू।
- पशुपालन**
 - सुअर, मुर्गी, मवेशी, मियुन (बोखिडी)।
- GI टैग**
 - चक-हाओ (काला चावल)
 - शापी लेनफी (शॉल)



धान



अदरक



अनानास



संतरा



हल्दी



चक-हाओ (काला चावल)

विशेष उत्पाद: बांस, काला चावल, हस्तकरघा, जैविक सत्त्वियाँ

7. प्रमुख त्यौहार

- याओशांग**
 - बसंत उत्सव, होली के समान प्रमुख त्यौहार।
- लाई हराओबा**
 - भगवान संहान (सनामाही) की पुजा का पारंपरिक उत्सव।
- निंगोल चाकोबा**
 - भाई-बहन के प्रेम का पर्व।
- कांग उत्सव**
 - मणिपुरी संस्कृति का भव्य उत्सव।



याओशांग उत्सव

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान**
 - केवल लामजाओ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - दुनिया का एक मात्र तैरता हुआ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान।
- रामसर साइट**
 - लोकटक झील - पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील।
- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व**
 - नहीं (राज्य में घोषित नहीं)।
 - निकट: नोकेरक (नागालैंड)।
- महत्वपूर्ण प्रजातियाँ**
 - संगई (राज्य पशु), हुलॉक गिबबन, लोकोटक झील (फुमपी), शिरुई लिली।



संगई (राज्य पशु)



हुलॉक गिबबन



लोकोटक झील (फुमपी)



शिरुई लिली

अन्य वन्यजीव अध्यायः जिरीवाम, यंगुपोकपी-लोकहाओ, सिरोही

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

- प्रमुख आकर्षण**
 - लोकटक झील
 - केवल लामजाओ NP
 - कांगला फोर्ट
 - आई.एन.ए. स्मारक, मोईरांग
 - उखरुल एवं शिरुई हिल्स
 - जुको वैली (मणिपुर साइट)
- धार्मिक स्थल**
 - गोविंदजी मंदिर, इम्फाल
 - कांगला सा मंदिर
- यूनेस्को साइट**
 - कोई नहीं



लोकोटक झील



केवल लामजाओ NP



कांगला फोर्ट



जुको वैली



गोविंदजी मंदिर



आई.एन.ए. स्मारक

10. UPSC के लिए उपयोगी विंदु

- प्रारंभिक परीक्षा:** राज्य पशु - संगई, पक्षी - मिसेज हयूम का तीतर, लोकटक झील - रामसर साइट, केवल लामजाओ - तैरता राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, इम्फाल युद्ध (1944), कांगला फोर्ट।
- मुख्य परीक्षा:** एक्ट ईस्ट नीति, भारत-म्यांमार संबंध, जैव विविधता संरक्षण, लोकटक झील की पारिस्थितिकी, जातीय विविधता और सुशासन।
- समसामयिक मुद्दे:** सीमा सुरक्षा, अवैध आतंजन, मणिपुर हिंसा, कनेक्टिविटी प्रोजेक्ट्स, इम्फाल- मोईरांग रोड, भारत-म्यांमार-थाईलैंड आर्थिक कॉरिडोर।

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

1. राजधानी - इम्फाल
2. राज्य गठन - 21 जनवरी 1972
3. आधिकारिक भाषा - मैतेई (मणिपुरी)
4. राज्य पशु - संगई
5. राज्य पक्षी - मिसेज हयूम का तीतर
6. राज्य फूल - शिरुई लिली
7. राज्य वृक्ष - उनानधी
8. रामसर साइट - लोकटक झील
9. तैरता राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - केवल लामजाओ NP
10. पारंपरिक मार्शल आर्ट - थांग-टा
11. प्रमुख नृत्य - मणिपुरी नृत्य
12. GI टैग - चक-हाओ (काला चावल)
13. प्रसिद्ध किला - कांगला फोर्ट
14. WWII की लड़ाई - इम्फाल युद्ध (1944)
15. अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा - म्यांमार

12. मणिपुर एक नज़र में

घाटी राज्य	लोकटक झील	तैरता राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
एक्ट ईस्ट नीति का द्वार	खेलों की शक्ति भूमि	समृद्ध संस्कृति और परंपरा

SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

30th JUNE 2026

MANIPUR

The Jewel of India • Land of Valleys, Lakes and Legends



Kangla Fort, Imphal



Loktak Lake

1. QUICK FACTS

🏛️ Capital	: Imphal
📅 Formation	: 21 January 1972
🗣️ Official Language	: Meitei (Manipuri)
🐘 State Animal	: Sangai (Brow-antlered Deer)
🐦 State Bird	: Mrs. Hume's Pheasant
🌸 State Flower	: Shirui Lily
🌳 State Tree	: Uningthou
👥 Population (2011)	: 27.21 Lakh
📏 Area	: 22,327 sq. km
🎓 Literacy Rate	: 79.85%

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Manipur became a Part-C State in 1956.
- ★ Granted full Statehood on 21 January 1972.
- ★ Home of India's only floating National Park.
- ★ Land of Polo – the modern game originated here.
- ★ Famous for Manipuri classical dance and martial art Thang-Ta.

2. LOCATION & MAP

LOCATION

- Northeastern India.
- Part of Indo-Myanmar Biodiversity Hotspot.
- Valley surrounded by hills.

MAJOR RIVERS

- Barak
- Imphal
- Iril
- Thoubal
- Manipur River



PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

- Central Imphal Valley
- Hill Districts
- Barak Basin

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- 🏰 **Ancient History**
 - Ruled by Meitei kings.
 - Historical chronicle – Cheitharol Kumbaba.
- 🏰 **Medieval Period**
 - Strong Vaishnavite influence under King Garib Niwaz.
- 🏰 **Modern History**
 - Anglo-Manipur War (1891).
 - British control over Manipur.
- 🏰 **Freedom Movement**
 - Battle of Imphal (1944) during World War II.
- 🏰 **Post-Independence**
 - Merged with India in 1949.
 - Full-fledged State on 21 Jan 1972.
- 🏰 **Historical Landmarks**
 - Kangla Fort – Ancient seat of Meitei Kingdom.



Kangla Fort



INA Memorial, Moirang



Shirui Hills

4. ECONOMY

- 🏭 **Major Industries**
 - Handloom, Handicrafts, Bamboo, Tourism, Food Processing.
- 🌾 **Agriculture Based**
 - Rice cultivation is the backbone.
- 👥 **Emerging Sectors**
 - Sports, Organic Farming, Horticulture, Border Trade, Eco-tourism.
- 🌐 **Connectivity**
 - Gateway to Southeast Asia via India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway.
- 📊 **Key Economic Facts**
 - High potential in organic farming and hydropower.



Handloom



Bamboo Craft

5. AGRICULTURE

- 🌾 **Major Crops**
 - Rice, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds.
- 🌿 **Cash Crops**
 - Ginger, Turmeric, Chilli, Sugarcane.
- 🍍 **Horticulture**
 - Pineapple, Orange, Lemon, Passion Fruit.
- 🐷 **Livestock**
 - Pig, Poultry, Cattle, Mithun (Bovidae).
- 🌿 **GI Tags**
 - Chak-Hao (Black Rice)
 - Shaphee Lanphee (Shawl)



Rice Paddy



Ginger



Pineapple



Orange



Turmeric



Chak-Hao (Black Rice)

Special Products: Bamboo, Black Rice, Handloom, Organic Vegetables

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

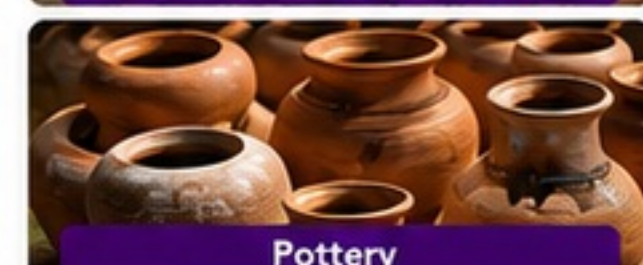
- 🎭 **Folk Dances**
 - Manipuri (Ras Leela)
 - Hojagiri • Pung Cholom
- 🎵 **Folk Music**
 - Pena • Sankirtan
 - Lai Haraoba Music
- 🥋 **Martial Art**
 - Thang-Ta – UNESCO Intangible Heritage
- 🏠 **Handicrafts**
 - Handloom, Bamboo & Cane Crafts, Pottery, Black Pottery
- 🗣️ **Languages**
 - Meitei (Official)
 - English widely used
 - Tribal languages: Tangkhul, Thadou, Poumai, Hmar, Rongmei etc.



Manipuri Dance



Thang-Ta



Pottery

7. FESTIVALS

- 🎉 **Yaoshang**
 - Spring festival; Holi like celebration.
- 🎉 **Lai Haraoba**
 - Traditional Meitei festival, worship of local deities.
- 🎉 **Ningol Chakouba**
 - Thanksgiving festival between brothers and sisters.
- 🎉 **Kang Festival**
 - Celebration of Manipur's culture and unity.



Yaoshang Festival

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- 🌳 **National Park**
 - Keibul Lamjao NP – World's only floating National Park.
- 🌿 **Ramsar Site**
 - Loktak Lake – Largest freshwater lake in Northeast India.
- 🌍 **Biosphere Reserve**
 - None (Proposed in some areas).
- 🦁 **Important Species**
 - Sangai, Hoolock Gibbon, Clouded Leopard, Shirui Lily.



Sangai (State Animal)



Hoolock Gibbon



Loktak Lake (Phumdis)

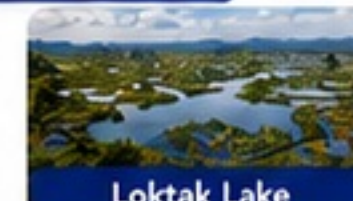


Shirui Lily

Other Sanctuaries: Jiribam (Jiribung), Yangoupokpi-Lokchao, Sirohi

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- 🏞️ **Top Attractions**
 - Loktak Lake
 - Keibul Lamjao NP
 - Kangla Fort
 - INA Memorial, Moirang
 - Ukhrul & Shirui Hills
 - Dzuko Valley (Manipur side)
- 🏛️ **Religious Sites**
 - Govindajee Temple
 - Kangla Sha Temple
 - Moreh – Border Town
- 🌐 **UNESCO**
 - None



Loktak Lake



Keibul Lamjao NP



Dzuko Valley



Shri Govindajee Temple

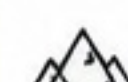
10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- 📌 **Prelims Focus:** State Animal (Sangai), Keibul Lamjao NP, Loktak Lake (Ramsar), Chak-Hao GI, Battle of Imphal.
- 📌 **Mains Value:** Ethnic diversity, border state challenges, Act East Policy, biodiversity, wetlands conservation.
- 📌 **Current Affairs Linkages:** India-Myanmar relations, Manipur violence and governance, infrastructure projects, organic farming initiatives.
- 📌 **Strategic Importance:** Border with Myanmar, gateway to Southeast Asia, location on Trilateral Highway.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- 1 Capital – Imphal
- 2 Formation – 21 Jan 1972
- 3 Area – 22,327 sq. km
- 4 Population (2011) – 27.21 Lakh
- 5 State Animal – Sangai
- 6 State Bird – Mrs. Hume's Pheasant
- 7 State Flower – Shirui Lily
- 8 Official Language – Meitei
- 9 Largest Lake – Loktak Lake
- 10 National Park – Keibul Lamjao (Floating NP)
- 11 Martial Art – Thang-Ta
- 12 GI Tag – Chak-Hao (Black Rice)
- 13 Historic Event – Battle of Imphal (1944)
- 14 Sport – Polo (Originated in Manipur)
- 15 Border – Myanmar

12. MANIPUR AT A GLANCE



Valley State



Floating National Park



Rich Cultural Heritage



Gateway to Southeast Asia



Powerhouse of Sports



Biodiversity Hotspot

1 There are two chemicals which do not react with each other. A container contains 10 litres of the chemical A. One litre of this chemical is removed from it and one litre of the chemical B is poured. Then one litre of the mixture is removed from the container and one litre of B is poured. If this process of replacing one litre of the mixture by one litre of B is performed once more, then what is the volume of B that is present in the container approximately (in percentage)?

- (a) 25 (b) 27
(c) 29 (d) 31

SOLUTION

1. Idea / Approach

Repeated replacement in mixture.
Use remaining amount formula.

2. Key Observation

Each time 1 litre removed and 1 litre of B added.
Total volume remains 10 litres.

3. Step-by-step Solution

Step	A (litres)	B (litres)	Total (litres)
Initial	10.000	0.000	10
After 1st replacement	9.000	1.000	10
After 2nd replacement	8.100	1.900	10
After 3rd replacement	7.290	2.710	10

Remaining A after n replacements:

$$A = V \left(1 - \frac{x}{V}\right)^n$$

Where, $V = 10$, $x = 1$, $n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 10 \left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\right)^3 \\ &= 10 \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^3 \\ &= 10 \times \frac{729}{1000} = 7.29 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

4. Shortcut / CSAT Trick

Use: Remaining Original = $\left(1 - \frac{x}{V}\right)^n$

5. Final Answer

$$B = 10 - 7.29 = 2.71 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Percentage of B} = \left(\frac{2.71}{10}\right) \times 100 = 27.1\% \approx 27\%$$

ANSWER: (b) 27

2 A shopkeeper employs a delivery boy and gives him a motorcycle for home delivery. For every delivery, the boy is given ₹ 5. At the end of the day, he also gets ₹ 2 for every kilometre of the distance covered in the day. The boy wants to earn more than ₹ 500 a day, but does not want to travel more than 100 km. Which of the following numbers of deliveries would definitely meet his target?

- (a) 80 (b) 85
(c) 90 (d) The question cannot be answered due to insufficient data

SOLUTION

1. Idea / Approach

Let number of deliveries = D
Let distance travelled = K km ($0 \leq K \leq 100$)

2. Key Observation

Earning from deliveries = $5D$
Earning from distance = $2K$
Total earning = $5D + 2K$
 K is not fixed. Therefore, for 'definitely', condition must hold for any K up to 100.

3. Step-by-step Analysis

To definitely earn $> ₹500$, minimum total earning must be $> ₹500$ even when $K = 0$ (least case).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimum earning (when } K = 0) &= 5D \\ \text{For guarantee: } 5D > 500 &\Rightarrow D > 100 \end{aligned}$$

Option	Deliveries (D)	Minimum Earning (K = 0)	Can we say definitely $> ₹500$?
(a)	80	$5 \times 80 = 400$	✗
(b)	85	$5 \times 85 = 425$	✗
(c)	90	$5 \times 90 = 450$	✗
(d)	Insufficient data	—	✓

4. Shortcut / CSAT Trick

For 'definitely' type questions, assume the least favourable case for unknown variables.

5. Final Answer

None of the options (80, 85, 90) can guarantee earning $> ₹500$ without knowing actual distance travelled (K).

ANSWER: (d) The question cannot be answered due to insufficient data



FROM THE ARCHIVES

Know your English

S. Upendran

“So, did you drop your cousin off at the station?”

“No. I walked him till the auto stand.”

“I walked him to the auto stand. You don’t walk someone till the auto stand.

The word ‘till’ and ‘until’ are generally not used in connection with distance.

“What are they used with then?”

“You normally use ‘till’ and ‘until’ in connection with time. My cousin and I kept studying till 6:00 o’clock.”

“I’ll stand here until the bus comes.”

“The baby finally fell asleep when we reached Pune station. It continued to sleep till we reached Mumbai.”

“In that sentence you are talking about the amount of time the baby slept.”

“Exactly!”

“Tell me, when is ‘to’ used?”

“When the focus is on distance or a particular destination. For example, the children were told to run to the airport. It’s wrong to say the children were asked to run until the airport.”

“How about this example? As the bus was late, we walked to school.”

“Sounds good.”

“Tell me, is there a difference between ‘till’ and ‘until’?”

“Not really. They mean more or less the same thing. In most cases, they can be used interchangeably. ‘Until’ can be used in both formal and informal contexts. ‘Till’, on the other hand, is restricted to informal ones.”

“I see. Someone told me that...

“...the phone is ringing. Could you answer it, please?”

“It’s Uma. She says that...”

“...tell the airhead that I will call her up later.”

“She said that she would ring you up this evening. Around 8:30. By the way, Uma is definitely not an airhead.”

“Do you know what ‘airhead’ means?”

“I think I do. Isn’t an airhead someone who is very stupid?”

“That’s right, an airhead is a stupid person. Someone who has nothing but air between his ears.”

“We have a lot of airheads in my class.”

“When I was in Hyderabad recently, I saw several airheads make a U-turn on the flyover near my...”

“...there are many airheads like that in our city too.”

“By the way, the word ‘airbrain’ means the same thing as ‘airhead.’

“I see. Can I say, I saw some airbrain jumping from one building to another.

“I suppose you could.”

“Tell me, have you seen Uma’s father recently? I...”

“...I avoid him. He is not all there.”

“What do you mean that he’s not all there? He’s always there in his office.”

“When you say that someone is not all there, it means that you think that the person is slightly crazy.”

“I suppose it’s an expression used in informal contexts.”

“That’s right. When the interviewer saw Ashok talking to himself, he figured that he wasn’t all there.”

“When you meet Jugal the first time, he gives the impression that he’s not all there. Actually, it’s just an act he puts on.”

“I know. You cannot expect much help from Lalit. He’s not all there.

“What about you then? You never help people. Does that mean that you are not all there?”

“You know, now that I think about it, I must be crazy. How else can one explain having friends like you?”

Published in *The Hindu* on February 13, 2001



- ‘Till’ and ‘until’ are used with TIME (not distance).
- Use with periods, deadlines, events.

Examples: till 6 o’clock, until the bus comes.



- Use ‘to’ for DISTANCE or DESTINATION.
- Indicates movement towards a place.

Example: Walked him to the auto stand; run to the airport.



- ‘Till’ and ‘until’ have same meaning in most cases.
- ‘Until’ is formal and informal.
- ‘Till’ is informal only.

Example: I slept till we reached Mumbai.



- ‘Airhead’ / ‘airbrain’ = a stupid person; someone with nothing between the ears.
- Used informally.

Example: He is such an airhead.



- ‘Not all there’ = slightly crazy; not mentally sound.
- Informal expression.

Example: He is not all there.



Key Takeaways

- ✓ Till/Until → Time
- ✓ To → Destination
- ✓ Airhead/Airbrain → Stupid
- ✓ Not all there → Slightly crazy
- ✓ Used in informal contexts

Relevance: English Comprehension, Essay, Precis Writing, Interview.

KEYWORD

What India's 12 'operationally deployed' nuclear warheads really mean

SIPRI's latest assessment shows the maturation of India's second-strike capability rather than a shift away from its long-standing 'no first use' doctrine; the development comes amid a broader global trend of nuclear modernisation and weakening arms-control frameworks

Shrawani Shagun

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) released its annual yearbook in June. For the first time, it classified 12 of India's estimated stockpile of 190 nuclear warheads to be operationally deployed, i.e., positioned with active military forces mated with delivery systems and ready for use.

This sounds alarming – but the alarm itself may not be warranted. The reason is that India has neither crossed a strategic threshold nor has it abandoned its decades-old 'no first use' policy.

India's promise

India's 'no first use' (NFU) policy is a pillar of its nuclear doctrine and its credible minimum deterrence posture. At the UN High-Level Meeting commemorating the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in September 2025, India's representative Sibi George reaffirmed India's commitment to NFU and to the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states.

The political foundations of the doctrine are intact even as some analysts within India have periodically called for a conditional or hybrid first-use posture. Those calls have not prevailed.

Under NFU, India commits to not launching a pre-emptive nuclear strike. What it needs is the absolute certainty that even after absorbing a nuclear first strike, enough of its nuclear arsenal will survive to deliver a devastating retaliatory blow. This survivability guarantees the what strategists call a second-strike capability, and without it, NFU is not a doctrine but a liability. In other words, the doctrine depends on a force that can survive and retaliate.

The SIPRI report does not indicate a shift towards first use, a lowering of the threshold for nuclear employment or indeed any revision of the political controls that govern India's nuclear weapons. Instead, it documents the maturing of India's ability to credibly deliver the second strike.

Stockpile v. Deployment

This distinction is significant. Possessing a nuclear warhead and deploying it as part of an operational deterrent is not the same thing. For most of its nuclear history, India has kept its warheads in a de-mated state, meaning the warheads were stored separately from their delivery vehicles, in a central storage site and under strict civilian and political oversight. The idea was to maximise safety, reduce the risk of accidental use, and signal restraint to the international



Harinder Singh

Retired Lieutenant General and an independent analyst



The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute noticed India's increasing canisterised Agni-series missiles. FILE PHOTO

Again, this does not mean the weapons are about to be used; it means they are configured for use if authorised. A de-mated weapon requires time to prepare and deploy; a mated weapon can, in principle, be launched more quickly.

finite missile stockpiles, and is worl-of-submarine operating in the ocean can't be found, tracked or destroyed in time. This is a fundamental difference – and in fact, ballistic missile submarines provide the most secure second-strike capability available. As the scholar Vipin Narang has written, states pursuing assured retaliation postures must, above all, solve the survivability problem, and sea-basing is the most robust solution available. India has now done that. With three operational SSBNs sufficient to keep at least one submerged and on patrol at all times, India has closed the central vulnerability any NFU doctrine faces.

Three aspects are important. First, at the doctrinal level, India must adopt counter-value strikes as part of its conventional missile strategy. This would require rethinking the scope and scale of its counter-force doctrine and developing a unified target list. Service- or agency-specific target lists have little place in time-sensitive missile warfare. The rocket force must also have the authority to execute pre-designated precautionary strikes in the opening hours of a

Three aspects are important. First, at the doctrinal level, India must adopt counter-value strikes as part of its conventional missile strategy. This would require rethinking the scope and scale of its counter-force doctrine and developing a unified target list. Service- or agency-specific target lists have little place in time-sensitive missile warfare. The rocket force must also have the authority to execute pre-designated precautionary strikes in the opening hours of a

issued. On the other hand, a stealth submarine operating in the ocean can't be found, tracked or destroyed in time.

This is a fundamental difference – and in fact, ballistic missile submarines provide the most secure second-strike capability available. As the scholar Vipin Narang has written, states pursuing assured retaliation postures must, above all, solve the survivability problem, and sea-basing is the most robust solution available.

India has now done that. With three operational SSBNs sufficient to keep at least one submerged and on patrol at all times, India has closed the central vulnerability any NFU doctrine faces.

Manpreet Sethi, distinguished fellow at the Centre for Aerospace Power and Strategic Studies, New Delhi, said, "With the operationalisation of tri-SSBNs, it is not surprising that some of India's nuclear warheads now stand mated with delivery platforms. This in no way implies a doctrinal shift. Rather, it makes assured retaliation more credible and, hence, India more confident in its commitment to 'no first use'."

Wider warning

SIPRI's documentation of India's deployment milestone lies within a broader, more concerning global trend. The organisation's 2026 Yearbook observed that states are "increasingly relying on nuclear weapons as instruments of national power", signalling a reversal of decades of gradual progress in disarmament.

Second, at the structural level, whatever blueprint is adopted for the rocket force, it must be placed under the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS). Keeping it service-specific would undermine operational effectiveness. India must also expand its medium- and intermediate-range ballistic missile (MRBM/IRBM) inventory, including Agni variants, to hold targets such as Korla and Kunming at reciprocal risk. This would raise the costs of any Chinese use of the DF-26. Fast-tracking the development of hypersonic missiles is vital, especially since the DF-100 is already part of the PLA Rocket Force's order of battle (ORRAT).

Third, at the technological level, India's missile industry faces significant challenges. Private sector participation must expand to complement the efforts of the DRDO. Major missile programmes have suffered from cost overruns and delays, while critical gaps in advanced air propulsion systems, semiconductors, and high-grade materials continue to hamper self-reliance. Dependence on foreign suppliers for high-end components remains a strategic vulnerability. Greater investment in R&D and end-to-end private-sector manufacturing will be essential.

Interim steps

Since a rocket force will take time to become operational, India must adopt interim measures. First, disperse IAF assets and harden airbases to reduce vulnerability and force an adversary to expend more missiles. Second, optimise air-defence deployment to compel the PLA Rocket Force to target the air-defences rather than critical infrastructure. Third, strengthen long-range conventional strike capabilities to hold targets in Tibet and Xinjiang at risk, creating reciprocal vulnerability. Finally, expand satellite surveillance to detect mobile launchers, particularly DF-26 systems, improving the chances of early neutralisation.



- SIPRI classifies 12 of India's ~190 nuclear warheads as operationally deployed.
- Reflects maturation of second-strike capability, not a shift from NFU.



- NFU policy remains intact.
- India will not launch a pre-emptive nuclear strike.
- Goal: Ensure retaliatory capability even after absorbing first strike.



- China views missiles as tools of coercion and war-fighting.
- Key threats: DF-15 to DF-26 (conventional), DF-100 & CJ-1000 (hypersonic).
- Targets: Korla, Kunming, and high-value assets in depth.



- India's rocket force remains a conceptual construct.
- Without it, India has limited choice in a Chinese missile strike scenario.
- Need credible conventional missile inventory.



- Place rocket force under CDS.
- Expand MRBM/IRBM (Agni series) to hold key targets at reciprocal risk.
- Fast-track hypersonic missile development (DF-100 benchmark).



- Interim steps until rocket force operational:
 - ✓ Disperse IAF assets & harden airbases.
 - ✓ Optimise air-defence deployment.
 - ✓ Strengthen long-range strike capabilities.
 - ✓ Expand satellite surveillance.



- Global trend: Nuclear weapons increasingly used as instruments of national power.
- 9 nuclear states possess ~12,187 warheads (Jan 2026).
- India's approach: Credible deterrence + strategic stability.

Preparing India for China's missile challenge

Missiles are reshaping warfare, making conflicts faster, cheaper, and more political. A limited volley of conventional missiles can paralyse a country, disrupt critical infrastructure, and complicate decision-making. With China having deployed more than 200 conventional missile launchers opposite India, the key question is how this missile superiority could shape a future conflict.

China's arsenal

While India views conventional missiles primarily as deterrents, China sees them as instruments of both political coercion and war-fighting. The threat of missile strikes alone may achieve strategic objectives without triggering a full-scale war. A barrage targeting critical infrastructure deep inside India could force New Delhi to fight on two fronts: a border conflict and a missile campaign against its hinterland.

The two missile bases located at Korla and Kunming can fire a range of conventional missiles (DF-15B, DF-16, DF-21C and DF-26). DF-15B, DF-16 and DF-21C are most suited to hit military targets along the borders; whereas the DF-26 can hit high-value targets in depth. Further, their hypersonic missiles (DF-100 and CJ-1000) can hit deeper, with no launch warning. This becomes a major vulnerability, as India has no reliable defence against it.

Consequently, China's inventory reduces the salience of the Himalayas to provide strategic depth. The DF-26, being dual-role, raises the risk of escalation. While China shoots down from the Tibetan Plateau, India has to shoot over the Himalayas. This impacts missile detection, is still evolving, with limitations in both range and diversity. Its long-range systems – including Agni, the Long-Range Land Attack Cruise Missile (LR-LACM) – Nirbhay, and BrahMos – and their variants are yet to be fully integrated. India also lacks robust real-time targeting capabilities, has



Harinder Singh

Retired Lieutenant General and an independent analyst

India needs to build a rocket force before China's missile advantage grows further

finite missile stockpiles, and is still developing its hypersonic technology. Importantly, its rocket force remains a conceptual construct, with significant policy and organisational issues yet to be resolved.

Without a rocket force, India would have little choice but to absorb a Chinese missile strike. On the contrary, if India has one, both get hurt to varying degrees. That is when the missile math kicks in - in terms of mutual vulnerability. If China launches 100 missiles, India must be able to inflict significant damage – not necessarily effects.

India should therefore aim to build a credible conventional missile inventory; otherwise, it risks being forced into a stalemate even before war begins.

Ideally, India's rocket force should deliver three effects. First, it should be able to hold the PLA's Western Theatre Command (WTC) at risk by having the threat to target deep inside Tibet and Xinjiang. Second, it should be capable of degrading the PLA's road and rail infrastructure, airbases, and logistics installations along the border. Third, it must enable field commanders to strike PLA camps, gun positions, and ammunition dumps in the tactical battle area. In essence, India needs a rocket force capable of engaging strategic, operational, and tactical military and economic targets from a single command authority.

Three aspects are important. First, at the doctrinal level, India must adopt counter-value strikes as part of its conventional missile strategy. This would require rethinking the scope and scale of its counter-force doctrine and developing a unified target list. Service- or agency-specific target lists have little place in time-sensitive missile warfare. The rocket force must also have the authority to execute pre-designated precautionary strikes in the opening hours of a conflict. Without pre-delegated launch authority, India would risk defeat at the outset.

Second, at the structural level, whatever blueprint is adopted for the rocket force, it must be placed under the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS).

Keeping it service-specific would undermine operational effectiveness. India must also expand its medium- and intermediate-range ballistic missile (MRBM/IRBM) inventory, including Agni variants, to hold targets such as Korla and Kunming at reciprocal risk. This would raise the costs of any Chinese use of the DF-26.

Fast-tracking the development of hypersonic missiles is vital, especially since the DF-100 is already part of the PLA Rocket Force's order of battle (ORBAT).

Third, at the technological level, India's missile industry faces significant challenges. Private sector participation must expand to complement the efforts of the DRDO. Major missile programmes have suffered from cost overruns and delays, while critical gaps in advanced air propulsion systems, semiconductors, and high-grade materials continue to hamper.

Dependence on foreign suppliers for high-end components remains a strategic vulnerability. Greater investment in R&D and end-to-end private-sector manufacturing will be essential.

Interim steps

Since a rocket force will take time to become operational, India must adopt interim measures.

First, disperse IAF assets and harden airbases to reduce vulnerability and force an adversary to expend more missiles. Second, optimise air-defence deployment to compel the PLA Rocket Force to target the air-defences rather than critical infrastructure. Third, strengthen long-range conventional strike capabilities to hold targets in Tibet and Xinjiang at risk, creating reciprocal vulnerability. Finally, expand satellite surveillance to detect mobile launchers, particularly DF-26 systems, improving the chances of early neutralisation.



- China has deployed 200+ conventional missile launchers opposite India.
- Missile superiority can shape future conflicts.



- China uses missiles for coercion & war-fighting.
- DF-26 can hit high-value targets in depth; DF-100 is hypersonic.
- India lacks reliable defence & real-time targeting.



- Without a rocket force, India has limited choice in a missile strike.
- If China fires 100 missiles, India must inflict significant damage.
- Aim: Build credible conventional missile inventory.



- Rocket force under CDS, not service-specific.
- Expand MRBM/IRBM (Agni variants) to target Korla & Kunming.
- Develop hypersonic missiles urgently.



- India's missile industry faces cost overruns & tech gaps.
- Private sector participation & R&D investment are crucial.
- Reduce dependence on foreign suppliers.



- Interim measures:
 - ✓ Disperse & harden airbases.
 - ✓ Optimise air-defence deployment.
 - ✓ Strengthen long-range conventional strike capability.
 - ✓ Expand satellite surveillance.



- Counter-value strikes as doctrine.
- Pre-delegated launch authority is essential.
- Rocket force to deliver strategic, operational & tactical impact.

Reforms 3.0 – towards the Bharat rate of growth

For 45 years after Independence, India grew at an anaemic 3% – the infamous “Hindu rate of growth”. Triggered by a balance-of-payments crisis, India found the gumption to liberalise. Within a decade, GDP surged. The lesson: crisis breeds reform, and reform breeds exponential outcomes.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) provides the same transformational leverage that liberalisation provided in 1991. The question is not whether India can afford to invest – it is whether India can afford not to. After 12 years of Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s leadership, India has reached another WhatsApp moment in reform – dare I say, to take it from a Hindu rate of growth to the Bharat rate of growth – 8% and beyond for next decade.

The case for making tokens free

India has since proven that it can leapfrog entire generations of infrastructure. Aadhaar enrolled 1.38 billion people in a biometric identity system, the largest on earth.

UPI now processes 250 billion annual transactions worth \$3.4 trillion, handling 50% of the world’s real-time digital payments. Reliance Jio, launched in 2016, added 100 million subscribers. How India can replicate its Aadhaar, data availability miracle deluge and miracles in the age of AI – by embracing open models, diversifying compute hardware, and making tokens as free as data.

India spends just about 0.65% of its GDP on research and development (R&D), well below China (2.4%), the United States (3.5%), South Korea (4.9%), and Israel (5.4%). The excuse of the socialist Congress governments of 1947-1991 was: “we can’t afford anything more”, which does not and should not apply now. The central question is this: Has the time come to make AI tokens free? If so, how do we do it? Can we begin by making tokens country’s top 100 national R&D becomes a teammate for scientists and students alike?

India spends approximately \$49 billion each year subsidising calories, chemicals, and carbon. The question is whether it is now ready to subsidise cognition. The answer is that it already can – at a fraction of what it spends today. The entire AI token subsidy for the country’s top 100 universities and national R&D institutions, along with 5,000 high schools, would cost about \$2 billion annually – roughly 0.06% of GDP. The AI investment is around one-fourteenth of India’s food subsidy, one-tenth of its fertilizer subsidy, and less than the amount paid to compensate oil marketing companies for LPG under-recoveries in a single quarter. This is not a moonshot budget. It is a rounding error in India’s existing welfare expenditure – but one with the potential to generate transformative, compounding returns.

India does not need more money; it needs new priorities, new frameworks, and some bold allocation.



Srivatsa Krishna

IAS officer

Reforms 3.0 should focus on building an AI nation, and India cannot afford to miss opportunity

without cutting a single rupee from existing beneficiaries by merely freezing subsidy growth for a year. (The fertilizer subsidy alone has been compounding at 11% CAGR over the past decade.)

Second, India should forge a public-private partnership with hyperscalers such as AWS, Google, and Microsoft, exchanging data centre land, power subsidies, and data connectivity. India’s 1.4-billion-user market gives it negotiating leverage that few countries can match, though such techno-commercial negotiations, shaped by geopolitics and uncertainty, will require considerable skill.

Third, if necessary, paid enterprise tiers can cross-subsidise free access for schools and research institutions.

Free data worked and free tokens will too. The government did not directly subsidise Jio.

Instead, it created the right regulatory environment through spectrum auctions, net neutrality, infrastructure sharing, and a controversial long pilot.

The result: data prices fell from about \$3 per GB to \$0.10 in under three years. The same playbook can apply to AI tokens. Create the right conditions, and the market will deliver abundance. India’s role is not to write the cheque, but to make it unnecessary.

Hosting models

India must build the competence to host and operate large language models, not merely consume them through APIs from San Francisco or Beijing. With Sarvam, it has already shown that frontier models can be trained on Indian soil.

The next step is to host models such as Qwen, DeepSeek, Kimi, Llama, and Sarvam on sovereign infrastructure, even if some open-source models originate from China.

The models may be free, but the intelligence to host them at scale is not. AI infrastructure should be treated as a strategic national capability, much like what the government has alone for space and nuclear programmes.

India should pursue a hybrid strategy that combines sovereign and open-source models to avoid dependence on any single ecosystem. Open-source models offer four key advantages: sovereignty by reducing reliance on foreign tech; lower entry APIs that can be self-reliant overnight; lower costs by eliminating free education and research uses; customisation for Indic research uses; customisation for Indic languages and cultural contexts; and transparency through auditable model weights for government and defence applications.

Hosting LLMs at national scale is not “just deploy a container”. India must develop deep expertise in availability (multi-region redundancy, 99.99% uptime SLAs for critical government services; latency (<200ms token tency across Tier-2/3 cities); efficiency (like batch batching to maximise tokens-per-watt); security (data compliance, prompt defence, audit trails).

India cannot afford to be locked into a

single-vendor monopoly for its AI compute future. NVIDIA’s dominance comes at extraordinary cost – both financial and strategic. NVIDIA controls 80%+ of AI training hardware but creates deep vendor lock-in that extends far beyond hardware. For India to build sovereign AI infrastructure for 1.4 billion people, the math simply does not work at NVIDIA pricing.

India spent relatively little to build UPI; it cannot afford to spend \$50 billion on NVIDIA GPUs. The alternative hardware ecosystem is just more economical – it is strategically essential. India should adopt a 40:30:30 hardware mix rather than rely on a single vendor. Around 40% should be built on AWS Trainium and AMD for cost-effective inference workloads available in India. Another, 30% should, and academic joint partnerships. The remaining should rely on open-sourced training, legacy compatibility, and a domestic silicon hedge.

AI token policy, implementation timeline

India should announce a National AI Token Policy and implement it over the next 24 months. It should begin by signing public-private partnership agreements with AWS, Google, and Microsoft to establish a multi-vendor sovereign compute framework.

The first pilot should provide unlimited research tokens to the top 20 IITs and the IISc. As long as the top 20 IITs and the IISc, inference capacity comes online, India should open an API sandbox for 500 startups, expand access to 100 universities, and launch an AI literacy pilot across 50 high schools in 10 States. The programme should culminate in the publication of the sovereign Indic AI model benchmarks.

Thereafter India needs to scale the ecosystem through cross subsidies as mentioned above and deploy fine-tuned models into health care, agriculture and education.

It must follow this up with full deployment at 5,000 high schools and all 22 languages. Within this India’s token consumption will enter the global top five.

In two years, India-trained models will become competitive on international benchmarks and 10,000+ AI-native startups will bloom, rocketing GDP growth.

In sum, India’s AI leapfrog is a *sine qua non* for national transformation. India needs to replicate its DPI (digital public infrastructure) miracles in the age of AI by embracing open models, diversifying compute hardware, and making tokens as free as data.

India has all the necessary conditions – favourable policies, stable macroeconomy, prodigious talent and technology institutions – to become a global leader in AI applications. The sufficient condition is India’s decisive, visionary leadership. It will take three moves. One decade. And a transformed (AI) nation.

The views expressed are personal

30 JUNE 2026

- Crisis breeds reform.
- Aim: From “Hindu rate” (3%) to Bharat rate (8%+) in next decade.
- AI is the new transformational lever like liberalisation in 1991.

- India leads in digital public infrastructure: Aadhaar, UPI, Jio.
- Proposal: Make AI tokens free for top 100 R&D institutions and 5,000 schools.
- Cost: ~\$2 billion/year (0.06% of GDP).

- PPP with AWS, Google, Microsoft.
- Exchange: Land, power subsidies, data access for free inference.
- Paid enterprise tiers can cross-subsidise free access.

- Build sovereign AI infrastructure.
- Host models (Qwen, DeepSeek, Llama, Sarvam) on Indian soil.
- Hybrid strategy: Sovereign + open-source models.

- NVIDIA lock-in is costly.
- 40% on AWS Trainium & AMD, 30% on Google TPUs, 30% on NVIDIA.
- Reduce dependence, ensure strategic autonomy.

- National AI Token Policy in next 24 months.
- Pilot: Top 20 IITs & IISc.
- Expand to 100 universities, 500 startups, 500 high schools.
- Publish sovereign Indic AI model benchmarks.

- Deploy models in health, agri, education, judiciary.
- Full rollout in 5,000 schools & 22 languages.
- Target: Top 5 globally in token consumption.

- India has talent, institutions, stable macroeconomy.
- Need decisive leadership & 3 key moves.
- Goal: AI nation in 1 decade.

1 औद्योगिक उत्पादन वृद्धि 5 महीनों के उच्च स्तर 5.1% पर पहुंची

- मई 2026 में IIP वृद्धि 5.1% रही; 5 महीनों में सबसे अधिक।
- विनिर्माण (5.5%) और बिजली (9.9%) ने वृद्धि को बढ़ाया।
- खनन क्षेत्र लगातार कमजोर; उत्पादन में गिरावट जारी।
- IIP श्रृंखला में संशोधन: WPI की जगह PPI अपनाया गया।
- आधार वर्ष 2022-23; उत्पादन का बेहतर आकलन होगा।



विषय: अर्थव्यवस्था • वृद्धि • सांख्यिकी • सरकारी योजनाएं

Prelims: IIP, PPI, आधार वर्ष

Mains: औद्योगिक वृद्धि के चालक और चुनौतियाँ

2 रेडियो-टैग किया गया श्वेत-पुंछ गिद्ध विद्युत करंट की चपेट में आया

- तमिलनाडु में रिलीज किए गए गिद्ध की करंट लगने से मृत्यु।
- कैप्टिव-क्लिड गिद्ध के रिलीज का यह पहला प्रयोग था।
- ओवरहेड बिजली लाइनों से गिद्धों को बड़ा खतरा।
- रेडियो-टैगिंग से मूवमेंट ट्रेकिंग और मृत्यु कारण पता चलता है।
- प्रजनन पर्याप्त नहीं; सुरक्षित आवास भी आवश्यक।



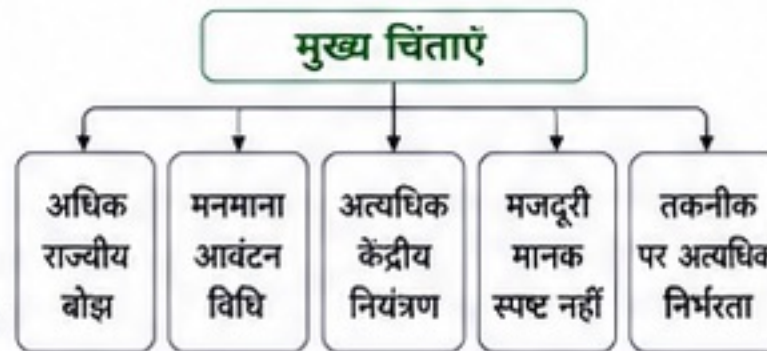
विषय: पर्यावरण • जैव विविधता • संरक्षण

Prelims: वन्यजीव अधिनियम, प्रजाति, खतरे, संरक्षण उपाय

Mains: प्रजाति संरक्षण और मानव हस्तक्षेप का प्रभाव

3 राज्य VB-G RAM G का विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं? (MGNREGA को प्रतिस्थापित करने वाली योजना)

- राज्य कहते हैं कि नई वित्तीय मॉडल से उनका बोझ बढ़ेगा।
- आवंटन मानदंड केंद्र के विवेक पर; पारदर्शिता का अभाव।
- नियम बिना परामर्श के बनाए गए; श्रमिक संगठनों ने आलोचना की।
- तकनीक पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता और मजदूरी निर्धारण के स्पष्ट मानक नहीं।
- 'रैंक भेदभाव' की आशंका; राज्यों के बीच असमानता होगी।



विषय: शासन • संघवाद • ग्रामीण विकास

Prelims: MGNREGA, केंद्रीय-राज्य संबंध

Mains: सहकारी संघवाद और कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

4 भारत के 12 'ऑपरेशनली डिप्लॉयड' न्यूक्लियर वॉरहेड का क्या अर्थ है?

- SIPRI के अनुसार 12 वॉरहेड तैनात; कुल ~190 में से।
- डिजिटली विस्मृत पर तैनात; उपयोग के लिए तैयार।
- भारत की No First Use (NFU) नीति में कोई बदलाव नहीं।
- 3 SSBNs से विघसमीय सेकंड-स्ट्राइक क्षमता सुनिश्चित।
- तैनाती का अर्थ परिपक्वता है, थेशहोल्ड घटाना नहीं।



विषय: रक्षा • सुरक्षा • अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध • परमाणु नीति

Prelims: SIPRI, त्रयी, SSBN, NFU, भारत का सिद्धांत

Mains: परमाणु प्रतिरोधकता और रणनीतिक स्थिरता

5 बीच में फंसे देश (Caught in the Middle)

- महाशक्तियों के दबाव के बीच मध्यम शक्तियां फंसी हुई हैं।
- व्यापार विखंडन, तकनीकी प्रतिबंध और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रभावित।
- संतुलन बनाना: सुरक्षा, अर्थव्यवस्था और स्वायत्तता।
- बहु-संरक्षण और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता का महत्व बढ़ा।
- भारत मुद्रा-आधारित साझेदारी और स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति पर जोर।



विषय: अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध • वैश्विक राजनीति

Prelims: बहु-संरक्षण, गठबंधन

Mains: रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता और बदलती विश्व व्यवस्था

6 रिफॉर्म्स 3.0 — 'भारत दर' की ओर

- अगला चरण उत्पादकता-आधारित वृद्धि पर केंद्रित होना चाहिए।
- विनिर्माण प्रतिस्पर्धा, मानव पूंजी और नवाचार पर जोर।
- श्रम उत्पादकता, शहरीकरण और कृषि सुधार आवश्यक।
- संस्थागत सुधार: नियामक गुणवत्ता और सुशासन बेहतर हों।
- भारत की अपनी वृद्धि रणनीति: समावेशी और टिकाऊ।



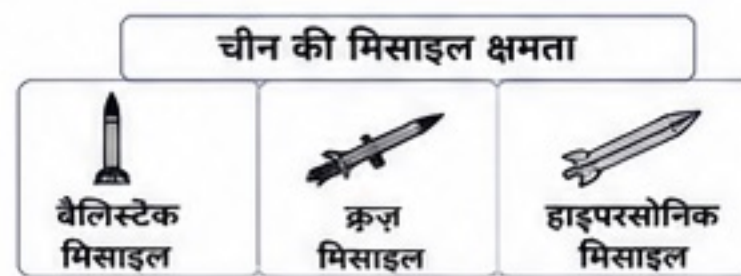
विषय: अर्थव्यवस्था • सुधार • विकास

Prelims: संरचनात्मक सुधार, उत्पादकता, GDP

Mains: उच्च वृद्धि के लिए संरचनात्मक सुधार

7 चीन की मिसाइल चुनौती के लिए भारत की तैयारी

- PLA रॉकेट फोर्स के पास लंबी दूरी की सटीक मार क्षमता।
- भारत के पास समर्पित रॉकेट फोर्स नहीं; समन्वय की कमी।
- मध्यम/मध्यम-दूरी मिसाइलों की संख्या बढ़ानी होगी।
- हाइपरसोनिक मिसाइल कार्यक्रम तेज करने की जरूरत।
- एयरबेस सुरक्षा, एयर डिफेंस और स्पेस सर्विलांस जरूरी।



विषय: रक्षा • सुरक्षा • विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी

Prelims: PLA रॉकेट फोर्स, MBRM, हाइपरसोनिक

Mains: सैन्य आधुनिकीकरण और प्रतिरोधक क्षमता

8 भारत-अमेरिका ट्रेड डील में देरी क्यों?

- फरवरी 2025: BTA की घोषणा; लक्ष्य - पतझड़ 2025।
- फरवरी 2026: अंतरिम ट्रेड फ्रेमवर्क; लक्ष्य - अप्रैल-मई 2026।
- कृषि, डेपरी, रूसी तेल आयात पर मतभेद बने रहे।
- ₹50,000 तक: के निर्णय से IEEPA आधारित टैरिफ अमान्य।
- लेग्स होने का तिथि शुरू; भविष्य में अनिश्चितता बनी।



विषय: अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध • व्यापार • अर्थव्यवस्था

Prelims: IEEPA, सेक्शन 301, BTA

Mains: उपभोक्ता वार्ता और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था

9 क्या RBI ने स्कैम क्षतिपूर्ति के नियम बदले हैं?

• 2017 फ्रेमवर्क में संशोधन; • डोएन वॉशिंग मशीन; • 2021 2027 (फसलें); • 1 जुलाई 2026 प्रस्तावित।

त्वरित समाचार (QUICK NEWS)

सरकार ने पेट्रोल-डीजल बिक्री पर रोक हटाई
पश्चिम एशिया संकट के दौरान लगी रोक हटाई गई;
ईंधन आपूर्ति सामान्य होने पर निर्णय।

मच्छर/कीड़े के काटने को खुजलाना हानिकारक
शोध: खुजलाने से सूजन बढ़ती और
हीलिंग प्रक्रिया धीमी होती है।

देरी से मिला सम्मान
संपादकीय: युद्ध में गोपनीयता जरूरी, पर
बलिदान की शीघ्र जन-स्वीकृति व जवाबदेही भी जरूरी।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की 'कृत्रिम प्रज्ञा' सबसे बड़ा खतरा
राय लेख: AI पर अंध-निर्भरता निर्णय गुणवत्ता
घटाती; मानवीय विवेक आवश्यक।

खाद्य विषाक्तता के मामलों में वृद्धि
डेटा पॉइंट: अधिकश राज्यों का प्रदर्शन
फूड सेफ्टी इंडेक्स में कमजोर।

दिल्ली में 2028 से केवल इलेक्ट्रिक दोपहाया वाहन
चरणबद्ध नीति मंजूर; वायु प्रदूषण
कम करने और ई-मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा।

सस्ता AI बेहतर: व्यवसायों की नई पसंद
उच्चा लागत के कारण कंपनियों ओपन-सोर्स और
कम लागत वाले मॉडल अपनाने लगे।

ईरान को कतर से मिलेगा \$6 अरब
फ्रंज एसट्स की रिलीज पर सहमति,
पांचम एशिया कूटनीति में नया मोड़।

डीप्र कांगठ में इडोल का प्रकोप फैली
नए प्रांत में संक्रमण; यर्बलोनिक
स्वास्थ्य के लिए वैश्विक ज्ञान।

पश्चिम एशिया में स्थिरता प्रयत्न जारी
क्षेत्रीय 'न्यूट्रल' आउटरेच और तनाव कम
करने के लिए कूटनीतिक पहलें जारी।

शब्दावली (VOCABULARY)

Maturation — परिपक्वता; विकास की वह अवस्था
यत्र शगाली संकेत और संकेत हैं।

Deterrence — प्रतारोधक क्षमता;
शत्रु को कार्रवाही से रोकने की क्षमता।

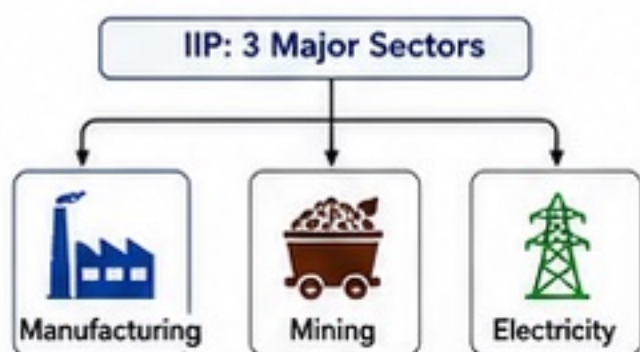
Resilience — लचालान; संकट से उबरने की
क्षमता और लचीलता।

Coercion — दबाव द्वारा विवक्षित करना;

Fragmentation — विखंडन; एकीकृत व्यवस्था
को टूटकर कई खंडों में बंटना।

1 INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT GROWTH HITS 5-MONTH HIGH OF 5.1%

- IIP grows 5.1% in May 2026; highest in five months.
- Manufacturing (5.5%) & Electricity (9.9%) drive growth.
- Mining output contracts; remains a weak link.
- New IIP series uses Producer Price Index (PPI) not WPI.
- Base year revised to 2022–23; better captures output.

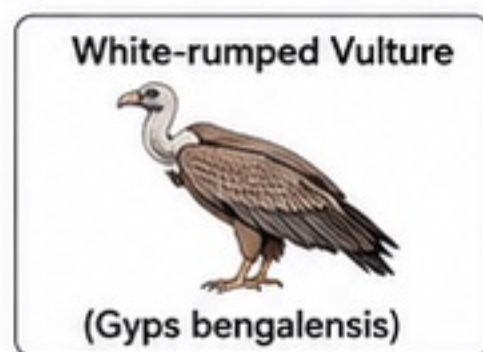


Economy • Growth • Statistics • Govt. Schemes

Prelims: IIP, PPI, Base Year
Mains: Industrial Growth Drivers & Challenges

2 RADIO-TAGGED WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE ELECTROCUTED

- Captive-bred vulture in TN died due to electrocution.
- Post-release survival emerging as key challenge.
- Overhead power lines major threat to vultures.
- Radio-tagging helps track movement & mortality.
- Conservation needs safe habitat, not just breeding.

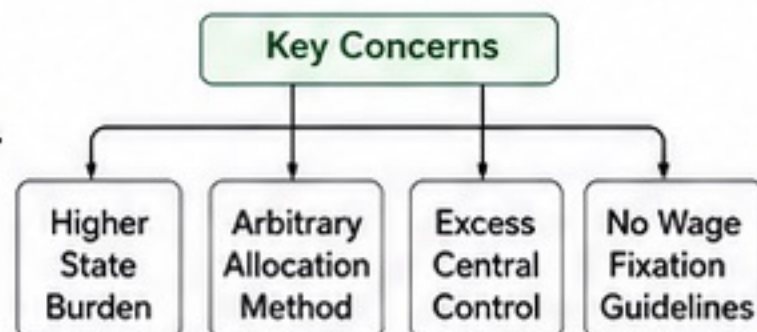


Environment • Biodiversity • Conservation

Prelims: WP Act, Species, Threats, Conservation
Mains: Species Recovery & Human Impact

3 WHY ARE STATES OPPOSING VB-G RAM G (Replacing MGNREGA)

- States say new funding model shifts more burden on them.
- Allocation criteria left to Centre; lack of transparency.
- Rules framed without consulting workers' organisations.
- Over-reliance on technology; no clear wage parameters.
- Creates 'rank discrimination' among States: critics.

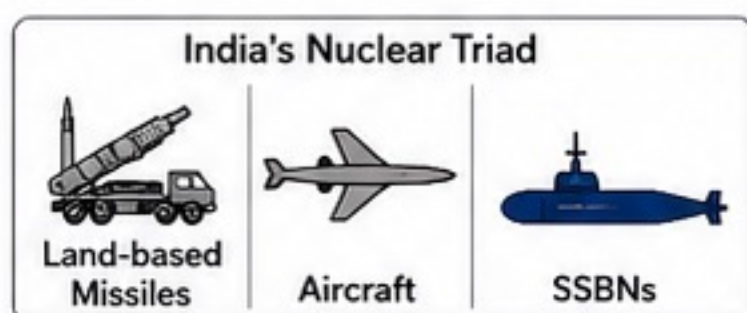


Governance • Federalism • Rural Development

Prelims: MGNREGA, Centre–State Relations
Mains: Cooperative Federalism & Welfare

4 WHAT INDIA'S 12 'OPERATIONALLY DEPLOYED' NUCLEAR WARHEADS REALLY MEAN

- SIPRI lists 12 of India's ~190 warheads as deployed.
- Deployed = mated with systems, ready for use.
- India's No First Use policy unchanged.
- 3 SSBNs ensure credible second-strike capability.
- Maturation of deterrence, not lowering of threshold.

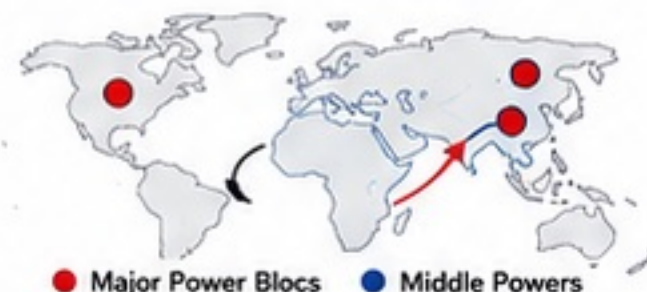


Defence • Security • IR • Nuclear Policy

Prelims: SIPRI, Triad, SSBN, NFU
Mains: Nuclear Doctrine & Strategic Stability

5 CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE

- Middle powers face pressure amid great-power rivalry.
- Fragmentation of trade, tech & supply chains.
- Need to balance security, economy & autonomy.
- Strategic autonomy & multi-alignment key response.
- India pursues issue-based & independent approach.



International Relations • Global Politics

Prelims: Multi-alignment
Mains: Strategic Autonomy & Changing World Order

6 REFORMS 3.0 — TOWARDS THE BHARAT RATE OF GROWTH

- Next phase must be productivity-led, not spending-led.
- Focus on manufacturing, human capital & innovation.
- Labour productivity, urbanisation & agriculture key.
- Institutional reforms to improve governance quality.
- Build India's own growth model suited to its strengths.

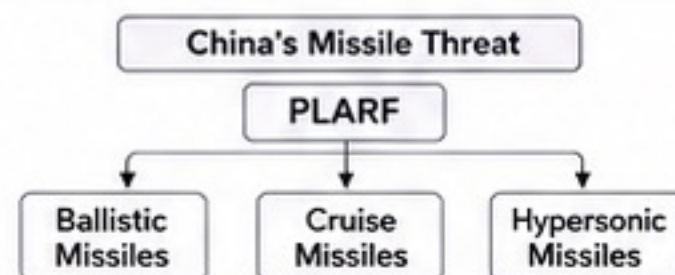


Economy • Reforms • Growth & Development

Prelims: Reforms, Productivity, GDP
Mains: Sustained High Growth Path

7 PREPARING INDIA FOR CHINA'S MISSILE CHALLENGE

- China's PLARF gives long-range precision strike edge.
- India lacks dedicated Rocket Force; assets scattered.
- Need more MRBM, IRBM & hypersonic missiles.
- Tech gaps: semiconductors, propulsion, materials.
- Airbase protection, air defence & space surveillance.

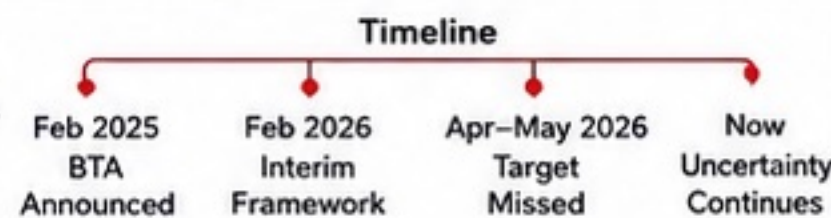


Defence • Security • Science & Tech

Prelims: PLARF, MRBM, Hypersonic Missiles
Mains: Military Modernisation & Conventional Deterrence

8 ON THE DELAY IN INDIA–U.S. TRADE DEAL

- BTA talks began Feb 2025; interim framework Feb 2026.
- Disputes: agriculture, dairy, Russian oil imports.
- U.S. SC struck down tariff basis under IEEPA.
- Section 301 probes on capacity & forced labour.
- Deal delayed due to U.S. policy & legal uncertainties.

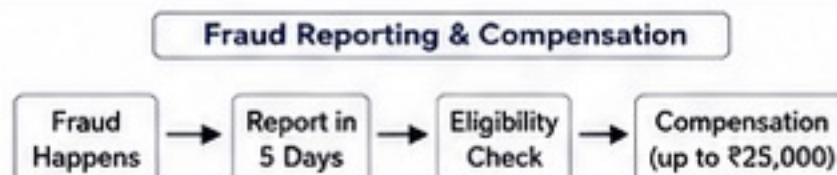


International Relations • Economy • Trade

Prelims: IEEPA, Sec 301, BTA
Mains: Trade Negotiations & Global Economy

9 HAS RBI CHANGED THE RULES FOR SCAM COMPENSATION?

- RBI new framework covers social engineering frauds.
- Reporting period increased to 5 calendar days.
- Up to ₹50,000 loss: 85% compensation (max ₹25,000).
- Customers ignoring fraud warnings not covered.
- Implementation deferred to 1 January 2027.



Banking • Economy • Governance

Prelims: RBI, EBT, Digital Fraud
Mains: Consumer Protection & Digital Finance

QUICK NEWS

Govt. lifts curbs on petrol, diesel
Fuel supply normalises; restrictions imposed during West Asia crisis removed.

Bad idea to scratch a bug bite
Research shows scratching worsens inflammation & delays healing.

Delayed honour
Editorial urges prompt recognition & accountability for military sacrifices.

Why artificial wisdom is AI risk
Opinion warns against over-reliance on AI in human decision-making.

Rise in food poisoning cases
Data shows poor performance of States in Food Safety Index.

Only EV two-wheelers in Delhi from 2028
Phased move approved to reduce pollution & promote e-mobility.

Cheaper AI is better for businesses
Enterprises prefer low-cost/open-source models as AI costs soar.

Iran to get \$6 billion from Qatar
Frozen assets to be released amid evolving West Asia diplomacy.

Ebola flare-up in DR Congo
Spread to new province; raises global public health concerns.

West Asia stability efforts
Ongoing diplomatic outreach to prevent further escalation in the region.

PRELIM FACTS

- IIP base year: 2022–23.
- PPI replaces WPI in IIP series.
- White-rumped Vulture: *Gyps bengalensis*.
- IUCN status: Critically Endangered.
- SIPRI 2026: 9 states have 12,187 warheads.
- PLA Rocket Force: China's missile arm.
- Section 301: U.S. Trade Act provision.
- RBI EBT limit: Up to ₹50,000 loss.
- Implementation date: 1 January 2027.

VOCABULARY

Nuanced — Having subtle differences or shades.

Coercion — Forcing someone to do something against their will.

Fragility — Vulnerability; lack of strength.

Impetus — A force or stimulus that drives action.

Pragmatic — Dealing with realities in a practical and sensible way.

प्र. महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूँजी सशक्तिकरण और लैंगिक समानता को आगे बढ़ाने में पूरक के रूप में कैसे कार्य करती है?

व्याख्या कीजिए।

1. प्रस्तावना

- सतत और समावेशी विकास के लिए लैंगिक समानता अनिवार्य है।
- महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूँजी — नेटवर्क, विश्वास, सामाजिक मानदंड, सामूहिक कार्य — उन्हें सशक्त बनाती है और समानता के लक्ष्य को मजबूत करती है।

3. पृष्ठभूमि

- ऐतिहासिक रूप से पितृसत्तात्मक मानदंडों ने महिलाओं की संसाधनों और अवसरों तक पहुँच सीमित की।
- स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG), सहकारी समितियाँ, महिला मंडल आदि ने महिलाओं की सामूहिक एजेंसी को मजबूत किया है।

2. अवधारणा / परिभाषा

- सामाजिक पूँजी:** सामाजिक संबंधों, विश्वास, मानदंडों एवं सामूहिक क्रिया के माध्यम से उपलब्ध संसाधन। (पियरे बर्दी, रॉवर्ट पुटनम)
- महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूँजी:** महिलाओं द्वारा बनाए गए नेटवर्क, समूह, संघ और सामुदायिक संस्थाएँ जो पारस्परिक विश्वास और साझा लाभ पर आधारित होते हैं।

4. कारण / विशेषताएँ / आवश्यकता

- साझा सामाजिक-आर्थिक चुनौतियाँ
- समान पहचान और साझा हित
- विश्वास और पारस्परिकता (Reciprocity)
- नेतृत्व और भागीदारी की भावना
- सूचना का आदान-प्रदान और सामूहिक सीखना
- अधिकारों और संसाधनों हेतु सामूहिक क्रिया

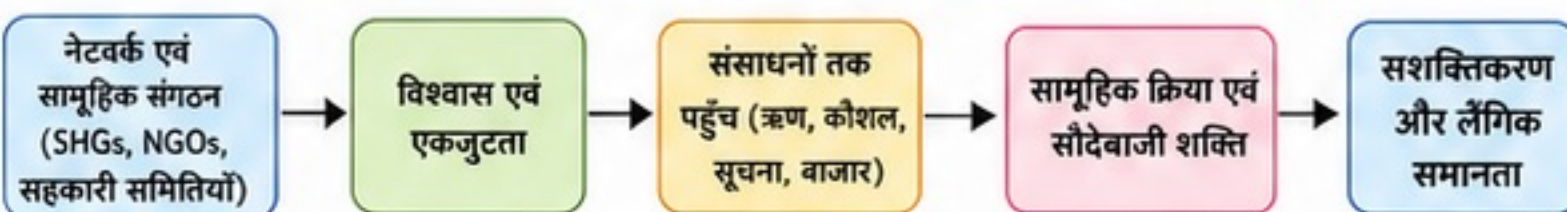
1. विश्लेषण: सशक्तिकरण और लैंगिक समानता में पूरक भूमिका

- आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण:** ऋण, कौशल, बाजार और उद्यमिता तक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करती है।
- सामूहिक सौदेबाजी:** परिवार, बाजार और संस्थानों में महिलाओं की मोलभाव शक्ति बढ़ाती है।
- राजनीतिक भागीदारी:** स्थानीय निकायों और PRIs में नेतृत्व और निर्णय क्षमता को बढ़ावा देती है।
- सेवाओं तक पहुँच:** स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पोषण, स्वच्छता और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का बेहतर लाभ।
- सामाजिक मानदंडों में परिवर्तन:** पितृसत्ता, हिंसा, भेदभाव, बालविवाह, दहेज आदि के विरुद्ध सामूहिक प्रतिरोध।
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा:** संकट, आपदा, बीमारी, बेरोजगारी में पारस्परिक सहयोग और सहारा प्रदान करती है।
- डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण:** डिजिटल साक्षरता, ऑनलाइन सूचना, ई-कॉमर्स और वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुँच बढ़ाती है।

2. चुनौतियाँ

- पितृसत्तात्मक मानदंड और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रह
- सीमित गतिशीलता और समय गरीबी
- डिजिटल उपकरणों तक असमान पहुँच
- वित्तीय स्थिरता की कमी
- कुछ समूहों में अभिजात्य (Elite) का कब्जा
- जाति, जनजाति, विकलांगता आधारित बहिष्करण
- हाशिए की महिलाओं की भागीदारी कम
- नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों में अपर्याप्त समन्वय

5. प्रवाहचार्ट: महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूँजी कैसे सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ाती है



3. प्रभाव (Implications)

- एजेंसी, आत्मनिर्भरता और आत्मसम्मान में वृद्धि।
- शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आय और संपत्ति में लैंगिक अंतर कम।
- समावेशी एवं सतत विकास को बढ़ावा।
- जमीनी स्तर पर लोकतंत्र और पारदर्शिता मजबूत।
- लचीले (Resilient) और समावेशी समुदायों का निर्माण।

4. केस स्टडी

- कुडम्बवश्री, केरल**
- 45 लाख+ महिलाएँ, 4.5 लाख+ SHG
 - माइक्रो-उद्यम, आजीविका और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा
 - गरीबी में कमी, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, स्थानीय शासन में महिलाओं की मजबूत भागीदारी
 - वैश्विक स्तर पर महिला सशक्तिकरण का मॉडल

6. मानचित्र: भारत में SHG घनत्व (NRLM)



स्रोत: NRLM डैशबोर्ड (2024-25)

7. आरेख: महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूँजी के स्तंभ



5. रिपोर्ट / समितियाँ

- UN Women (2023): सामाजिक पूँजी महिला सशक्तिकरण की प्रमुख चालक।
- विश्व बैंक (2012): सामाजिक नेटवर्क महिलाओं की संसाधनों तक पहुँच बढ़ाते हैं।
- गुप्ता समिति (2007): स्थानीय शासन में महिलाओं के सामूहिक संगठनों की आवश्यकता।

6. सरकारी पहल

- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (NRLM)
- मिशन शक्ति
- दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - NRLM (DAY-NRLM)
- महिला किसान सशक्तिकरण परियोजना
- स्टैंड अप इंडिया, मुद्रा योजना
- डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान

8. उदाहरण

- स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) - NRLM के अंतर्गत वित्तीय समावेशन, आजीविका, बचत और ऋण।
- SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) - असंगठित क्षेत्र की महिलाओं का संगठन।
- भारत में महिला एम्पीओ (Farmer Producer Organisations) - किसानों की सामूहिक सौदेबाजी शक्ति।
- महिला बचत समूह (उदपपुर, राजस्थान) - बैंक लिंकज से आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता।
- डिजिटल साक्षरता समूह - ग्रामीण महिलाओं को डिजिटल सेवाओं से जोड़ना।

डेटा बॉक्स

90+ लाख SHGs NRLM के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहित (2024-25)	₹3.8 लाख करोड़+ बैंक लिंकेज SHGs को ऋण (2024-25)	46.2% SHG नेता SC/ST/OBC एवं अल्पसंख्यक समूहों से (2024-25)	1.1 करोड़+ ग्रामीण महिलाएँ SHGs के माध्यम से कौशल विकास से जुड़ी
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स्रोत: NRLM (2024-25), MoRD

7. आगे की राह

- SHG और महिला संगठनों को वित्तीय व तकनीकी सहायता मजबूत करना।
- डिजिटल साक्षरता और इंटरनेट की सार्वभौमिक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करना।
- महिला नेतृत्व को PRIs, सहकारिताओं, उत्पादक संगठनों में बढ़ाना।
- अवैतनिक देखभाल कार्य का बोझ कम करना - क्रेच, सामुदायिक सहायता।
- आजीविका, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का समन्वय।
- हाशिए की महिलाओं (SC/ST, अल्पसंख्यक, दिव्यांग, दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों) को विशेष प्राथमिकता।
- सामाजिक मानदंडों में परिवर्तन हेतु व्यवहार परिवर्तन अभियान।

8. अंतरराष्ट्रीय उदाहरण

देश	मुख्य सीख
बांग्लादेश (ग्रामीण बैंक मॉडल)	माइक्रोक्रेडिट और महिला समूहों ने आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और सामाजिक परिवर्तन को बढ़ाया।
रवांडा	महिला सहकारिताओं ने शांति निर्माण, आजीविका और स्थानीय शासन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
नॉर्डिक देश	मजबूत सामाजिक पूँजी + लैंगिक समानता → उच्च मानव विकास एवं जीवन गुणवत्ता।

9. निष्कर्ष

महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूँजी व्यक्तिगत क्षमताओं को सामूहिक शक्ति में बदलती है, जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और संस्थागत सशक्तिकरण की पूरक है। संस्थागत सहयोग, समावेशी नीतियों और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के माध्यम से लैंगिक समानता और विकसित भारत / विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है।

Q. Women's social capital complements in advancing empowerment and gender equity. **Explain.**

1. INTRODUCTION

- India's development is incomplete without gender equality.
- Women's social capital—networks, trust, norms—acts as a catalyst for empowerment and equity.

2. CONCEPT / DEFINITION

- Social Capital:** Resources embedded in relationships that enable collective action and achieve goals. (Robert Putnam)
- Women's Social Capital:** Networks and collective action by women based on trust, reciprocity and shared norms for mutual benefit.

3. BACKGROUND

- Patriarchal norms historically limited women's access to resources and opportunities.
- Rise of women's collectives (SHGs, cooperatives, federations) has created new avenues of agency and solidarity.

4. CAUSES / FEATURES / NEED

- Shared socio-economic challenges.
- Common identity & shared interests.
- Trust & reciprocity among women.
- Leadership & participation.
- Information sharing & collective learning.
- Collective action for rights & resources.

1. ANALYSIS: HOW IT COMPLEMENTS EMPOWERMENT & GENDER EQUITY

- Economic Empowerment:** Access to credit, skills, markets → livelihoods & entrepreneurship.
- Collective Bargaining:** Increases women's voice in households, markets, institutions.
- Political Participation:** Encourages leadership in PRIs and local governance.
- Access to Services:** Better reach to health, education, sanitation, welfare schemes.
- Norm Change:** Challenges patriarchy, violence, discrimination; promotes gender norms.
- Social Protection:** Mutual support during crises, disasters, vulnerabilities.
- Digital Empowerment:** Networks enable digital literacy, information access, e-commerce.

2. CHALLENGES

- Patriarchal norms & gender biases
- Limited mobility & time poverty
- Unequal access to digital tools
- Financial sustainability issues
- Elite capture in some groups
- Exclusion of marginalised women (Caste, Tribe, Disability)
- Inadequate policy convergence

5. FLOWCHART: HOW WOMEN'S SOCIAL CAPITAL DRIVES EMPOWERMENT



3. IMPLICATIONS

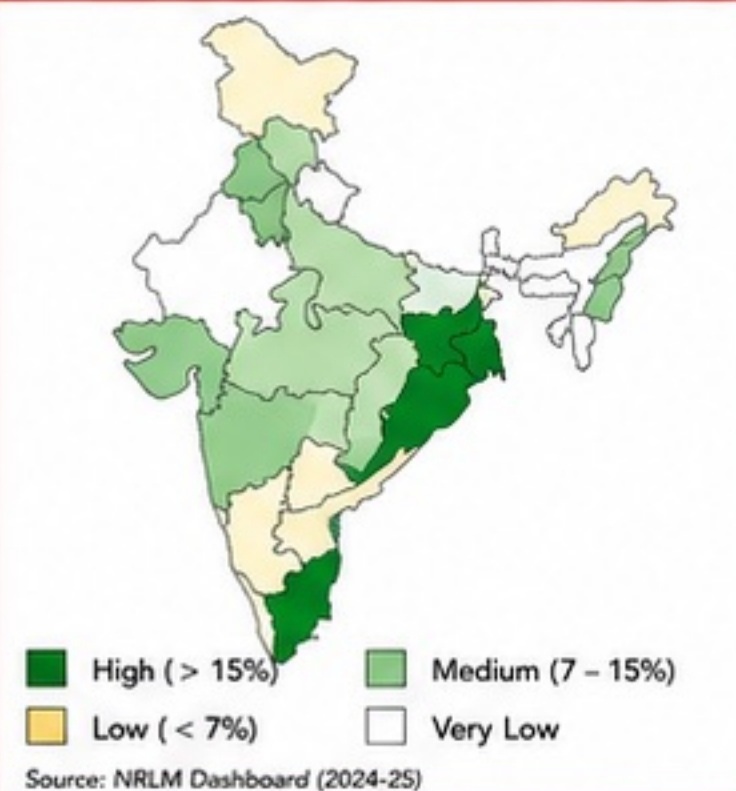
- Enhances agency, autonomy & self-esteem.
- Reduces gender gaps in education, health, income & assets.
- Promotes inclusive & sustainable development.
- Strengthens democracy at grassroots.
- Builds resilient and cohesive communities.

4. CASE STUDY

Kudumbashree, Kerala

- 45 lakh+ women in 4.5 lakh NHGs.
- Micro-enterprises, social enterprises.
- Impact: Poverty reduction, women's leadership, improved local governance.
- Global recognition as a model of women's empowerment.

6. MAPS: INDIA - WOMEN SHG DENSITY (NRLM)



7. DIAGRAM: PILLARS OF WOMEN'S SOCIAL CAPITAL



5. REPORTS / COMMITTEES

- UN Women (2023): Social capital key driver of women's empowerment.
- World Bank (2012): Social networks improve women's access to resources.
- Gupta Committee (2007): Need for women's collectives in local governance.

6. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
- Mission Shakti
- DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana)
- Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
- Stand Up India, Mudra Yojana
- Digital Saksharta Abhiyan

8. EXAMPLES

- Self Help Groups (SHGs) under NRLM – financial inclusion, livelihoods.
- SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) – collective bargaining.
- Kudumbashree (Kerala) – women's neighbourhood groups.
- Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana – women farmers' collectives.
- Digital Saksharta Abhiyan – women's digital literacy and online inclusion.

7. WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen SHGs & federations → financial & technical support.
- Convergence of schemes: livelihoods, health, education, digital.
- Address unpaid care work → childcare, crèches, social infrastructure.
- Promote women's leadership in PRIs, cooperatives, producer orgs.
- Ensure inclusion: SC/ST, minorities, persons with disabilities.
- Leverage technology → digital platforms, e-commerce, fintech.
- Behaviour change campaigns → challenge patriarchal norms.

CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGAL PROVISIONS

- Art. 14** – Equality before law
- Art. 15(1)** – Prohibition of discrimination
- Art. 15(3)** – Special provisions for women
- Art. 16** – Equality of opportunity
- Art. 39(a)** – Adequate means of livelihood
- Art. 51A(e)** – Promote harmony & dignity

8. INTERNATIONAL EXAMPLES

Country	Key Takeaways
Bangladesh (Grameen Model)	Microcredit & women's groups → economic empowerment & social change.
Rwanda	Women's cooperatives → peace building, livelihoods, local governance.
Nordic Countries	Strong social capital + gender equality → high human development.

9. CONCLUSION

- Women's social capital transforms individual capabilities into collective power.
- By complementing institutional support and inclusive policies, it is vital for achieving substantive gender equity and Viksit Bharat.

DATA BOX

90+ lakh SHGs Promoted under NRLM (2024-25)	₹3.8 lakh crore+ Bank linkage Credit to women SHGs (2024-25)	46.2% of SHG leaders From SC/ST/OBC & minority groups	1.1 crore+ Rural women Accessed skilling through SHGs
Source: NRLM (2024-25), MoRD			