

1 अंतरराष्ट्रीय भौतिकी ओलंपियाड 2026 में भारत की स्वर्णिम सफलता

- कोलंबिया के बुकारामांगा में 56वें IPhO 2026 का आयोजन हुआ।
- भारतीय दल ने पूर्ण स्वर्ण पदक (गोल्डन स्वीप) हासिल किया।
- यह उपलब्धि भारत की विज्ञान शिक्षा की मजबूती को दर्शाती है।
- STEM शिक्षा और नवाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है।
- NEP 2020 के लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप।
- भारत की वैश्विक वैज्ञानिक प्रतिष्ठा को और मजबूत करती है।



मूल्य संवर्धन: वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण – अनुच्छेद 51A(h)
मुख्य कीवर्ड: IPhO, STEM, NEP 2020, नवाचार, R&D

2 वृक्ष मित्र जन आंदोलन से ग्रीन इंडिया को नई ऊर्जा

- पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए nationwide जन आंदोलन।
- वृक्षारोपण और पारिस्थितिक पुनर्स्थापन पर जोर।
- कार्बन अवशोषण और जैव विविधता को बढ़ावा।
- समुदाय की सक्रिय भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहन।
- जलवायु लचीलापन और हरित परिदृश्य को समर्थन।
- नेशनल मिशन फॉर ग्रीन इंडिया का पूरक।



मूल्य संवर्धन: NAPCC – ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन
मुख्य कीवर्ड: वनीकरण, जैव विविधता, SDG 13, SDG 15

3 स्पेन, बेल्जियम और फिनलैंड के लिए उच्च स्तरीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल

- 13-17 जुलाई 2026 को वाणिज्य मंत्री नेतृत्व करेंगे।
- व्यापार और निवेश संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करना लक्ष्य।
- निर्यात, प्रौद्योगिकी साझेदारी और निवेश को बढ़ावा।
- लचीली और विविधीकृत सप्लाई चेन को समर्थन।
- भारत-EU आर्थिक सहयोग को नई गति।
- मेक इन इंडिया और आत्मनिर्भर भारत को बल।



मूल्य संवर्धन: भारत-EU FTA, ग्लोबल वैल्यू चेन
मुख्य कीवर्ड: ट्रेड डिप्लोमेसी, निवेश, FTA, GVC

4 अखिल भारतीय जल संसाधन विभाग सचिवों का सम्मेलन

- नई दिल्ली में सम्मेलन आयोजित होगा।
- जल शासन और समन्वय को सशक्त बनाना।
- एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन पर फोकस।
- केंद्र-राज्य सहयोग को मजबूत करना।
- जल सुरक्षा और भूजल प्रबंधन पर ध्यान।
- श्रेष्ठ प्रथाओं (Best Practices) का आदान-प्रदान।



मूल्य संवर्धन: राष्ट्रीय जल मीति, कैच द रेन अभियान
मुख्य कीवर्ड: जल सुरक्षा, IWRM, भूजल, शासन

5 सामाजिक सुधारक एवं स्वतंत्रता सेनानी मन्नाथु पदमनाभन की प्रतिमा का अनावरण

- उपराष्ट्रपति ने नई दिल्ली में प्रतिमा का अनावरण और मन्नाथु स्मृति मंडपम का उद्घाटन किया।
- मन्नाथु पदमनाभन (1878-1970) प्रमुख सामाजिक सुधारक और स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे।
- 1914 में नायर सर्विस सोसाइटी (NSS) की स्थापना की।
- वैकोम सत्याग्रह (1924-25) में सक्रिय भागीदारी।
- शिक्षा, सामाजिक सुधार और समुदाय संगठन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान।
- भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता।



मूल्य संवर्धन: वैकोम सत्याग्रह, केरल पुनर्जागरण
मुख्य कीवर्ड: मन्नाथु पदमनाभन, NSS, सामाजिक सुधार, समानता

6 नेक्स्टजेन प्रशासनिक एवं ई-गवर्नेंस सुधारों पर राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

- शिलॉन्ग में 13-14 जुलाई 2026 को आयोजित होगा।
- नेक्स्टजेन शासन और ई-गवर्नेंस पर फोकस।
- नागरिक-केंद्रित एवं तकनीक-आधारित सेवा वितरण।
- अधिकारिों की क्षमता निर्माण।
- नवाचार और पारदर्शिता के माध्यम से श्रेष्ठ शासन।
- राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में श्रेष्ठ प्रथाओं का साझा अनुभव।



मूल्य संवर्धन: डिजिटल इंडिया, सेवोत्कम मॉडल, DARPG
मुख्य कीवर्ड: ई-गवर्नेंस, सेवा विवरण, पारदर्शिता, नवाचार

7 प्रधानमंत्री ने महान पार्श्व गायिका एस. जानकी अम्मा के निधन पर शोक व्यक्त कि

- भारत की महान पार्श्व गायिका एस. जानकी अम्मा का निधन।
- तमिल, तेलुगु, मलयालम, कन्नड़, हिंदी समेत कई भाषाओं में गायन।
- छह दशक से अधिक का सुवर्णिम संगीतमय सफर।
- कई राष्ट्रीय और राज्य सम्मान प्राप्त।
- भारतीय संगीत और संस्कृति की अमूल्य धरोहर।
- भारतीय सिनेमा और संगीत को अद्वितीय योगदान।



मूल्य संवर्धन: भारतीय फिल्म संगीत, सांस्कृतिक एकता
मुख्य कीवर्ड: पार्श्व गायन, कला एवं संस्कृति, सिनेमा, विरासत

8 स्वच्छ सागर, सुरक्षित सांगर तटीय स्वच्छता अभियान

- 10-19 सितंबर 2026 तक राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान।
- तटीय सफाई और समुद्री संरक्षण पर केंद्रित।
- समुद्री कचरा और प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को कम करना।
- जन भागीदारी और जन जागरूकता को प्रोत्साहन।
- समुद्री जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की रक्षा।
- सतत नीली अर्थव्यवस्था को समर्थन।



मूल्य संवर्धन: ब्लू इकोनॉमी, CRZ प्रबंधन
मुख्य कीवर्ड: समुद्री संरक्षण, तटीय पारिस्थितिकी, SDG 14

9 भारत के वस्त्र भविष्य में स्थिरता को बुनना (PIB पुष्ठभूमि लेख)

- वस्त्र क्षेत्र में स्थिरता पर विशेष ध्यान।
- परिपत्र अर्थव्यवस्था और संसाधन दक्षता को बढ़ावा।
- जल-कुशल प्रसंस्करण और पुनर्चक्रण पर जोर।
- हरित विनिर्माण और जिम्मेदार उत्पादन।
- निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा और रोजगार सृजन को बल।
- विकसित भारत @2047 से संरेखित।



मूल्य संवर्धन: पीएम मित्रा पार्क, तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन
मुख्य कीवर्ड: स्थिरता, परिपत्र अर्थव्यवस्था, वस्त्र, SDGs

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्तीय तथ्य



भारत के छात्र वैश्विक विज्ञान प्रतियोगिताओं में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं।



वृक्ष मित्र आंदोलन से समुदाय की भागीदारी और पारिस्थितिक पुनर्स्थापन को बल।



भारत स्पेन, बेल्जियम और फिनलैंड के साथ व्यापार एवं निवेश सहयोग को गहरा कर रहा है।



एकीकृत जल शासन जल सुरक्षा और सतत विकास के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।



स्थिर और हरित वस्त्र क्षेत्र भारत की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा और आर्थिक प्रगति को सशक्त करेगा।

1

India's Golden Sweep at 56th International Physics Olympiad (IPhO) 2026

- India achieves Golden Sweep at IPhO 2026 in Colombia.
- All Indian students won Gold Medals.
- Reflects excellence in science education.
- Boost to India's global scientific standing.
- Encourages innovation and research culture.
- Linked to NEP 2020 goals and scientific temper.



Value Addition: Article 51A(h) – Scientific Temper
Keywords: IPhO, STEM, NEP 2020, Innovation, R&D

2

Vriksh Mitra People's Movement for Green India

- Nationwide people's movement for environmental protection.
- Focus on plantation and ecological restoration.
- Enhances carbon sequestration and biodiversity.
- Promotes community participation.
- Supports climate resilience and green landscapes.
- Complements National Mission for Green India.



Value Addition: NAPCC – Green India Mission
Keywords: Afforestation, Biodiversity, SDG 13, SDG 15

3

High-Level Business Delegation to Spain, Belgium & Finland

- Commerce Minister to lead delegation from 13–17 July 2026.
- Aims to strengthen trade and investment ties.
- Promotes exports and technology partnerships.
- Supports resilient and diversified supply chains.
- Deepens India–EU economic engagement.
- Boost to Make in India & Atmanirbhar Bharat.



Value Addition: India–EU FTA, Global Value Chains
Keywords: Trade Diplomacy, Investment, FTA, GVC

4

All India Water Resource Department Secretaries' Conference

- Conference to be held in New Delhi.
- Strengthens cooperative water governance.
- Focus on integrated water resources management.
- Improves Centre–State coordination.
- Addresses water security challenges.
- Encourages best-practice sharing and innovation.

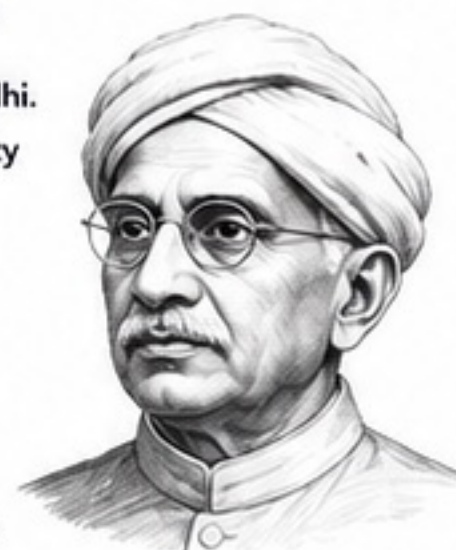


Value Addition: National Water Policy, Catch the Rain
Keywords: Water Security, IWRM, Groundwater, Governance

5

Mannathu Padmanabhan – Social Reformer & Freedom Fighter

- Vice President unveiled statue and inaugurated Mannam Smrithi Mandapam in New Delhi.
- Founder of Nair Service Society (NSS) in 1914.
- Champion of social reform and education.
- Participated in Vaikom Satyagraha (1924–25).
- Active in India's freedom movement.
- Symbol of Kerala Renaissance and social transformation.



Value Addition: Vaikom Satyagraha, Kerala Renaissance
Keywords: Social Reform, NSS, Freedom Movement, Equality

6

National Conference on NextGen Administrative & e-Governance Reforms

- Conference in Shillong on 13–14 July 2026.
- Focus on NextGen governance and e-Governance reforms.
- Citizen-centric and technology-enabled service delivery.
- Capacity building of officials.
- Good governance through innovation and transparency.
- Best practices sharing among States and UTs.



Value Addition: Digital India, Sevottam Model, DARPG
Keywords: e-Governance, Service Delivery, Transparency

7

PM Condoles the Passing of Legendary Singer S. Janaki Amma

- Prime Minister condoned the passing of S. Janaki Amma.
- Legendary playback singer across multiple languages.
- Sang in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Hindi and more.
- Career spanning over six decades.
- Winner of several national and state honours.
- Icon of India's rich cultural and musical heritage.



Value Addition: Indian Film Music, Cultural Integration
Keywords: Playback Singing, Performing Arts, Cinema, Heritage

8

Swachh Sagar, Surakshit Sagar Coastal Cleanliness Campaign

- Nationwide campaign from 10–19 September 2026.
- Focus on coastal cleanliness and marine conservation.
- Reduces marine litter and plastic pollution.
- Encourages public participation and awareness.
- Protects marine biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Supports sustainable blue economy.



Value Addition: Blue Economy, CRZ, SDG 14
Keywords: Marine Conservation, Coastal Ecosystem, SDG 14

9

Weaving Sustainability into India's Textile Future (PIB Backgrounder)

- Focus on sustainability in India's textile sector.
- Promotes circular economy and resource efficiency.
- Encourages water-efficient processing and recycling.
- Supports green manufacturing and responsible production.
- Enhances export competitiveness.
- Aligns with SDGs and Viksit Bharat 2047.



Value Addition: PM MITRA Parks, Technical Textiles Mission
Keywords: Sustainability, Circular Economy, Textiles, SDGs

Other Important One-Liners



Indian students continue to excel in global science competitions, strengthening India's STEM ecosystem.



Vriksh Mitra movement promotes community participation in ecological restoration.



India deepens trade and investment partnerships with EU member countries.



Integrated water governance is key to ensuring water security and sustainable development.



Sustainable textiles strengthen India's global competitiveness and support green growth.

QUESTION 1

A 4-digit number N is such that when divided by 3, 5, 6, 9 leaves a remainder 1, 3, 4, 7 respectively. What is the smallest value of N ?

- (a) 1068 (b) 1072
(c) 1078 (d) 1082

SOLUTION 1**1. IDEA / APPROACH**

Use the given remainders to form congruences.
Combine step-by-step using LCM method.

2. KEY OBSERVATION

- Remainder 7 when divided by 9 $\Rightarrow N \equiv 7 \pmod{9}$
- Any number $\equiv 7 \pmod{9}$ is $\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$
 $\Rightarrow$ Condition with 3 is already satisfied.
- So we solve for mod 5, 6 and 9.

3. STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTION**(i) Combine mod 6 and mod 5**

Numbers $\equiv 4 \pmod{6}$: 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, 34, 40, ...

Among these, number $\equiv 3 \pmod{5}$ is 28.

$\Rightarrow N \equiv 28 \pmod{30}$

(ii) Now combine with mod 9

Let $N = 28 + 30k$

$N \equiv 7 \pmod{9}$

$28 + 30k \equiv 7 \pmod{9}$

$28 \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$, $30 \equiv 3 \pmod{9}$

$1 + 3k \equiv 7 \pmod{9}$

$3k \equiv 6 \pmod{9}$

$k \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$

Smallest $k = 2$

Check for mod 5	
Number	Remainder $\div 5$
4	4
10	0
16	1
22	2
28	3
34	4

Values of k and N	
k	$N = 28 + 30k$
2	88
5	178
8	268
11	1078
14	1888

4. SHORTCUT / CSAT TRICK

Start combining the two smallest moduli first.
Use divisibility implications: $\text{mod } 9 \Rightarrow \text{mod } 3$.

5. FINAL ANSWER

Smallest 4-digit number = 1078

ANSWER: (c) 1078

QUESTION 2

A solid cube is painted yellow on all its faces. The cube is then cut into 60 smaller but equal pieces by making the minimum number of cuts. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. The minimum number of cuts is 9.
II. The number of smaller pieces which are not painted on any face is 6.

- (a) I only (b) II only
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

SOLUTION 2**1. IDEA / APPROACH**

Find side divisions for 60 small cubes.

Use $(a-1)+(b-1)+(c-1)$ for minimum cuts.

2. KEY OBSERVATION

- $60 = 3 \times 4 \times 5$
- Minimum cuts when sides divided in 3, 4, 5.
- Unpainted cubes are the inner cubes.
Formula: $(a-2)(b-2)(c-2)$

Formula

Minimum Cuts = $(a-1)+(b-1)+(c-1)$

Unpainted Cubes = $(a-2)(b-2)(c-2)$

3. STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTION**(i) Minimum number of cuts**

Since $60 = 3 \times 4 \times 5$

Let sides be divided into

3 parts, 4 parts and 5 parts.

Cuts Calculation		
Direction	Parts	Cuts (Parts - 1)
Length	3	2
Breadth	4	3
Height	5	4
Total Cuts		$2 + 3 + 4 = 9$

(ii) Number of unpainted (inner) cubes

$(a-2)(b-2)(c-2) = (3-2)(4-2)(5-2)$

$= 1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$

Inner Cubes Calculation		
a	b	c
3	4	5
$a-2$	$b-2$	$c-2$
1	2	3
Product = $1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$		

4. SHORTCUT / CSAT TRICK

Factorise 60 into three integers closest to each other to minimise the number of cuts.

$60 = 3 \times 4 \times 5$
(Balanced factors)
 $\Rightarrow$ Minimum cuts

5. FINAL ANSWER

Both statements I and II are correct.

ANSWER: (c) Both I and II



चित्रकोट जलप्रपात

छत्तीसगढ़

मध्य भारत का धान का कटोरा



भोरमदेव मंदिर

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: रायपुर
स्थापना	: 1 नवम्बर 2000
आधिकारिक भाषा	: हिंदी
अतिरिक्त भाषा	: छत्तीसगढ़ी
राज्य पशु	: जंगली जल भैंसा
राज्य पक्षी	: हिल मैना
राज्य पुष्प	: फॉक्सटेल ऑर्किड
राज्य वृक्ष	: साल
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 2.55 करोड़ (2023 अनुमान ~2.80 करोड़)
क्षेत्रफल	: 1,35,191 वर्ग किमी
साक्षरता दर (2011)	: 70.28%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- भारत का 26वां राज्य, जो मध्य प्रदेश से अलग हुआ।
- खनिज संपदा से समृद्ध राज्य।
- भारत का एकमात्र व्यावसायिक टिन उत्पादक राज्य।
- प्रमुख जनजातीय राज्य (आ.ज. आबादी ~32%)।
- इसे 'मध्य भारत का धान का कटोरा' कहा जाता है।

2. स्थान एवं मानचित्र

- मध्य भारत में स्थित।
- 6 राज्यों से घिरा हुआ।
- दक्कन पठार का भाग।
- वन, नदियों और खनिजों से समृद्ध।

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- महानदी
- इंद्रावती
- शिवनाथ
- हसदेव
- अर्पा
- केलो



भौगोलिक भाग

- छत्तीसगढ़ मैदान
- बस्तर पठार
- उत्तरी पहाड़ियाँ
- मैकाल पहाड़ियाँ

3. इतिहास एवं धरोहर

- प्राचीन इतिहास**
 - दक्षिण कोसल राज्य का भाग।
 - रामायण और पुराणों में उल्लेख।
- मध्यकालीन इतिहास**
 - कलचुरी, नागवंशी और हैहय वंश का शासन रहा।
- आधुनिक इतिहास**
 - ब्रिटिश काल में सेंट्रल प्रोविसेंस का हिस्सा।
 - 1 नवम्बर 2000 को 26वां राज्य बना।
- धरोहर स्थल**
 - सिरपुर - प्राचीन बौद्ध-हिंदू स्थल।
 - भोरमदेव मंदिर - 11वीं शताब्दी का मंदिर समूह।



सिरपुर पुरातत्विक स्थल



बस्तर दशहरा



दंतेश्वरी मंदिर, दंतेवाड़ा

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख क्षेत्र**
 - खनन, इस्पात, ऊर्जा, कृषि, सीमेंट, यानिकी आधारित उद्योग।
- प्रमुख उद्योग**
 - लोह-इस्पात, एल्युमिनियम, धर्मल पावर, सीमेंट, स्पंज आयरन।
- खनिज संपदा**
 - कोयला, लोह अयस्क, बॉक्साइट, चुना पत्थर, डोलोमाइट, टिन अयस्क (भारत का एकमात्र राज्य)।
- बुनियादी ढांचा**
 - विजली उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य।
 - इस्पात उत्पादन में बड़ा योगदानकर्ता।
 - हवाई अड्डे - स्वामी विवेकानंद एयरपोर्ट, रायपुर।



इस्पात संयंत्र, गिलाई



कोयला खनन



थर्मल पावर प्लांट

5. कृषि

- प्रमुख फसलें**
 - धान, मक्का, दालें, मिलेट्स, गन्ना, सोयाबीन, तिलहन।
- उद्यानिकी**
 - आम, अमरुत, इमली, कटहल, काजू, केला।
- वन उत्पाद**
 - तेंदूपात, महुआ, इमली, लाख, साल बीज, चार, धिरौजी।
- पशुपालन**
 - गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़, सुअर, मुर्गी पालन।



धान



मक्का



गन्ना



सोयाबीन



आम



इमली

GI टैग / विशेष उत्पाद

- जीराफल चावल
- बस्तर ढोकरा कला
- बस्तर आयरन क्राफ्ट
- बस्तर बुडन क्राफ्ट

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- लोक नृत्य**
 - पंघी, राउत नाचा, कर्मा, सुवा
- लोक संगीत**
 - पंडवानी, ददरिया
- कला रूप**
 - ढोकरा कला, बेल मेटल क्राफ्ट, लकड़ी नक्काशी, बॉस शिल्प, टेरेकोटा कला
- हस्तशिल्प**
 - धातु कला (ढोकरा, बेल मेटल), बॉस शिल्प, लकड़ी शिल्प, मिट्टी शिल्प
- भाषाएँ**
 - हिंदी, छत्तीसगढ़ी, गोंडी, हल्बी, कुबुख आदि
- जनजातियाँ**
 - गोंड, बैगा, मारिया, मुरिया, हल्बा, उरांव



पंडवानी लोक संगीत



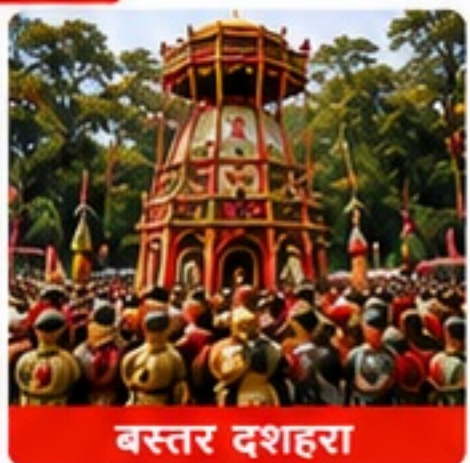
ढोकरा कला



बॉस शिल्प

7. त्यौहार

- बस्तर दशहरा**
 - विश्व का सबसे लंबा दशहरा (लगभग 75 दिन)।
- मई महोत्सव**
 - जनजातीय मेला और उत्सव।
- हेरली**
 - कृषि और प्रकृति का पर्व।
- तिजा**
 - महिलाओं का त्योहार।
- गोंडा महोत्सव**
 - जनजातीय फसल उत्सव।



बस्तर दशहरा

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान**
 - कांगेर वैली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
 - इंद्रावती राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
 - गुरु घासीदास राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- टाइगर रिजर्व**
 - अचनाकमर TR
 - इंद्रावती TR
 - उर्दती-सीतानदी TR
 - गुरु घासीदास-तमोर पिंगला TR
- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व**
 - अचनाकमर-अमरकंटक (म.प्र. एवं छ.ग. में फैला)



कांगेर वैली उद्यान



अचनाकमर TR



जंगली जल भैंसा



हिल मैना

बाघ, तेंदूआ, जंगली जल भैंसा, भाबू, हिल मैना, चोसिंग, गौर, शिंवार, भारतीय विशाल गिलहरी

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

- प्रमुख आकर्षण**
 - चित्रकोट जलप्रपात
 - तीर्थगढ़ जलप्रपात
 - कुटुमसर गुफाएँ
 - सिरपुर (प्राचीन स्थल)
 - भोरमदेव मंदिर
 - कांगेर वैली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- धार्मिक स्थल**
 - दंतेश्वरी मंदिर (दंतेवाड़ा)
 - राजीम त्रिवेणी संगम
- सांस्कृतिक धरोहर**
 - जनजातीय ग्राम, बस्तर कला और हस्तशिल्प



चित्रकोट जलप्रपात



तीर्थगढ़ जलप्रपात



कुटुमसर गुफाएँ



कांगेर वैली उद्यान

10. UPSC के लिए उपयोगी बिंदु

- भौगोलिक महत्व**: खनिज, वन, नदियाँ और दक्कन पठार का भाग।
- आर्थिक महत्व**: इस्पात, कोयला, विजली धनान उत्पादन में अग्रणी।
- पर्यावरण महत्व**: घने वन, टाइगर रिजर्व और जैव विविधता।
- सामाजिक महत्व**: जनजातीय बहुल राज्य, PESA व FRA लागू।
- समसामयिक मुद्दे**: नक्सलवाद, खनन वनाम पर्यावरण संतुलन, वन अधिकार, आदिवासी विकास।
- रणनीतिक महत्व**: आंतरिक सुरक्षा, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और खनिज संपदा।

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 मुख्य तथ्य

- राजधानी - रायपुर
- स्थापना - 1 नवम्बर 2000
- राज्य पशु - जंगली जल भैंसा
- राज्य पक्षी - हिल मैना
- राज्य पुष्प - फॉक्सटेल ऑर्किड
- राज्य वृक्ष - साल
- प्रमुख नदी - महानदी
- प्रसिद्ध जलप्रपात - चित्रकोट
- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - कांगेर वैली
- टाइगर रिजर्व - अचनाकमर
- उच्चतम शिखर - छत्तीसगढ़
- प्राचीन स्थल - सिरपुर
- प्रसिद्ध मंदिर - भोरमदेव मंदिर

12. क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है छत्तीसगढ़?

- खनिज संपदा**: भारत का ऊर्जा और इस्पात केंद्र
- जनजातीय राज्य**: विविध जनजातियाँ और समृद्ध संस्कृति
- कृषि महत्व**: धान उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य
- पर्यावरण महत्व**: घने वन, जैव विविधता, वन्यजीव संरक्षण
- आंतरिक सुरक्षा**: नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र, शासन की चुनौती
- रणनीतिक महत्व**: भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में योगदान

SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

12th JULY 2026

CHHATTISGARH

The Rice Bowl of Central India

Chitrakote Falls

Bhoramdeo Temple

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	: Raipur
Formation	: 1 Nov 2000
Official Language	: Hindi
Additional Language	: Chhattisgarhi
State Animal	: Wild Water Buffalo
State Bird	: Hill Myna
State Flower	: Foxtail Orchid
State Tree	: Sal
Population (2011)	: 2.55 Crore (2023 est. ~2.80 Crore)
Area	: 1,35,191 sq. km
Literacy Rate	: 70.28% (2011)

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ 26th State of India, carved out of MP.
- ★ Rich in minerals and forest resources.
- ★ Only state in India producing tin ore.
- ★ Major tribal population (~32%).
- ★ Known as "Rice Bowl of Central India".

2. LOCATION & MAP

- Located in Central India.
- Bordered by 6 states.
- Part of Deccan Plateau.
- Rich in forests, rivers and minerals.

MAJOR RIVERS

- Mahanadi
- Indravati
- Shivenath
- Hasdeo
- Arpa
- Kelo

PHYSIOGRAPHY

- Chhattisgarh Plain
- Bastar Plateau
- Northern Hills
- Maikal Hills

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
 - Part of Dakshina Kosala kingdom. Mentioned in Ramayana & Puranas.
- Medieval History**
 - Ruled by Kalachuris, Nagvanshis and Haihayas.
- Modern History**
 - Part of Central Provinces during British rule.
- Formation**
 - Became India's 26th State on 1 November 2000.
- Heritage Sites**
 - Sirpur – Ancient Buddhist-Hindu site.
 - Bhoramdeo Temple – 11th century temple complex.

Sirpur Archaeological Site

Bastar Dussehra

Danteshwari Temple

4. ECONOMY

- Major Sectors**
 - Mining, Steel, Power, Agriculture, Cement, Forest-based Industries.
- Major Industries**
 - Iron & Steel, Aluminium, Thermal Power, Cement, Sponge Iron.
- Mineral Wealth**
 - Coal, Iron Ore, Bauxite, Limestone, Dolomite, Tin Ore (India's only commercial producer).
- Key Economic Facts**
 - One of India's richest states in minerals and forests.
 - Major contributor to steel and power production.

Steel Plant, Bhilai

Coal Mining

Thermal Power Plant

5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops**
 - Rice, Maize, Pulses, Millets, Sugarcane, Soybean.
- Horticulture**
 - Mango, Guava, Tamarind, Jackfruit, Cashew.
- Livestock**
 - Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Poultry.
- Forest Produce**
 - Tendu Leaves, Mahua, Sal Seeds, Chironji, Lac, Tamarind.

Rice

Maize

Sugarcane

Soybean

Mango

Tamarind

GI Tags / Special Products : Jeeraphool Rice • Bastar Dhokra
Bastar Iron Craft • Bastar Wooden Craft

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances**
 - Panthi, Raut Nacha, Karma, Sua.
- Folk Music**
 - Pandwani, Dadaria.
- Art Forms**
 - Dhokra, Bell Metal Craft, Wood Carving, Terracotta, Bamboo Craft.
- Handicrafts**
 - Dhokra Art, Bell Metal, Bamboo Products, Terracotta, Wood Carving.
- Languages**
 - Hindi, Chhattisgarhi, Gond, Halbi.
- Tribal Communities**
 - Gond, Baiga, Maria, Muria, Halba, Oraon.

Pandwani Folk Music

Dhokra Art

Bamboo Craft

7. FESTIVALS

- Bastar Dussehra**
 - World's longest Dussehra (75 days).
- Madai Festival**
 - Tribal fair & celebration.
- Hareli**
 - Festival of agriculture and environment.
- Teeja**
 - Celebrated by women with devotion.
- Goncha Festival**
 - Tribal harvest festival.

Bastar Dussehra

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks**
 - Kanger Valley NP
 - Indravati NP
 - Guru Ghasidas NP
- Tiger Reserves**
 - Achanakmar TR
 - Indravati TR
 - Udanti-Sitanadi TR
 - Guru Ghasidas-Tamor Pingla TR
- Biosphere Reserve**
 - Achanakmar-Amarkantak (Partly in MP & CG)
- Ramsar Sites** : None : Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Wild Water Buffalo, Dhole, Hill Myna, Indian Giant Squirrel

Kanger Valley NP

Achanakmar TR

Wild Water Buffalo

Hill Myna

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Major Attractions**
 - Chitrakote Falls
 - Tirathgarh Falls
 - Kutumsar Caves
 - Sirpur (Ancient site)
 - Bhoramdeo Temple
 - Kanger Valley NP
- Religious Sites**
 - Danteshwari Temple (Bastar)
 - Rajim – Triveni Sangam
 - Bhoramdeo Temple
- Cultural Landmarks**
 - Tribal villages, Bastar arts & handicrafts.

Chitrakote Falls

Tirathgarh Falls

Sirpur

Kutumsar Caves

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Facts**: Tin ore producer, Rice Bowl, Major Tiger Reserves, Chitrakote Falls.
- Mains Points**: Tribal issues, LWE, Mining vs Environment, Current Affairs Link: LWE elimination efforts, PM Janman, Tribal empowerment, Aspirational Districts.
- Important Personalities**: Veer Narayan Singh (Freedom fighter), Mini Mata (tribal leader).
- Strategic Importance**: Central location, rich minerals, energy security, internal security challenges.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- 1 Capital – Raipur
- 2 Statehood – 1 Nov 2000
- 3 State Animal – Wild Water Buffalo
- 4 State Bird – Hill Myna
- 5 Nickname – Rice Bowl of Central India
- 6 Major River – Mahanadi
- 7 Famous Waterfall – Chitrakote Falls
- 8 National Park – Kanger Valley NP
- 9 Tiger Reserve – Achanakmar TR
- 10 Heritage Site – Sirpur
- 11 GI Product – Jeeraphool Rice
- 12 Major Tribe – Gond
- 13 Major Festival – Bastar Dussehra
- 14 Major Mineral – Tin Ore
- 15 High Court – Bilaspur

12. WHY CHHATTISGARH MATTERS?

- Mineral Powerhouse**
 - Abundant coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone, tin ore.
- Tribal Heartland**
 - Large tribal population, cultural diversity and heritage.
- Food Security**
 - Major paddy producing state, food surplus.
- Ecological Treasure**
 - Dense forests, wildlife corridors and biodiversity.
- Industrial Backbone**
 - Steel, aluminium, power and cement industries.
- Strategic Importance**
 - Internal security, LWE-affected areas, governance focus.

EXAM FOCUS:

- Geography: Rivers, Plateaus, Minerals
- Polity: 5th Schedule, PESA, FRA
- Economy: Mining, Power, Agriculture
- Environment: Forests, Biodiversity
- Society: Tribes, Culture, Festivals

1

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY



For decades, we believed this ecosystem was nothing more than a mosquito-infested wasteland waiting to be drained.

Today, scientists call it one of Earth's most powerful carbon vaults, natural flood barriers, and biodiversity hotspots.

Which ecosystem is it?

- A) Grasslands
- B) Mangroves
- C) Wetlands
- D) Scrub Forests

2

POLITY & GOVERNANCE



This constitutional office has no executive powers, cannot veto government policy, and rarely appears in headlines.

Yet, during a constitutional crisis, it can become one of the most influential offices in India.

Which office is it?

- A) Attorney General of India
- B) Governor
- C) Comptroller and Auditor General
- D) Election Commissioner

3

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



Your body cannot manufacture this nutrient, yet without it your muscles weaken, tissue repair slows down, and cellular energy production is affected.

It is also one of the three Branched-Chain Amino Acids (BCAAs).

Which one is it?

- A) Glycine
- B) Leucine
- C) Alanine
- D) Proline

4

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE



We usually assume every raindrop falling from a cloud reaches the ground.

But a recent Indian study found that nearly one-fourth of monsoon rainfall disappears before touching Earth's surface.

What is this process called?

- A) Sublimation
- B) Infiltration
- C) Rainfall Interception
- D) Raindrop Evaporation

5

ETHICS, AI & GOVERNANCE



This technology can analyse millions of documents in seconds, identify patterns faster than humans, and even draft judicial summaries.

Yet India's judiciary says it should assist, not decide.

Which principle best explains this approach?

- A) Algorithmic Supremacy
- B) Human-in-the-loop Decision Making
- C) Judicial Automation
- D) Predictive Justice

6

ART & CULTURE



This UNESCO World Heritage Site is the largest Hindu temple complex in its country.

It also represents how Hindu traditions were adapted to satisfy a constitutional requirement of belief in one supreme God.

Which temple is it?

- A) Angkor Wat
- B) Prambanan Temple
- C) Borobudur Temple
- D) Pashupatinath Temple

One-fourth of India's monsoon rain evaporates mid-air, says new study

Researchers at IITM Pune say rate of evaporation may vary sharply across regions; this is the first observational estimate of raindrop evaporation over India; it will help scientists refine climate models and better understand the monsoon

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Nearly a quarter of the rain that falls over the north Western Ghats during the southwest monsoon evaporates mid-air, says a study out of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune.

This is the first time this fraction has been measured via an experiment in India. This will help scientists refine weather and climate models and better understand the monsoon, an accompanying press statement noted.

Researchers at the IITM, Pune, computed that on average, about 25% of the rain mass evaporates; the actual amount varies from day to day and range from 4%-61%, over the four monsoon months of June to September.

"This is the first observational estimate of raindrop evaporation over the Western Ghats, and the technique can be used over whole of India," the study's corresponding author, Saikat Sengupta, told *The*



Moisture in the air: Rain clouds loom over a large swathe of forest covering the Western Ghat mountains in Kerala. AFP

Hindu in a phone conversation. The work was published in the peer-reviewed journal *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*.

The Pune result is the first step in a wider effort to map the process across India, where Mr. Sengupta expects it to vary sharply with temperature and humidity, from arid Rajasthan to the rain-soaked coast. The IITM already runs a rainwater-isotope network of nine sites - from the Himalaya to the north-east and Port Blair -

where the sampling is going on for a decade.

Crucial yardstick

The evaporation rate measurements are not merely an academic exercise. When a raindrop evaporates on its way down, it absorbs heat from the surrounding air, cooling the sub-cloud layer, feeding downdrafts and creating cold pools of air at the surface.

This reshapes the very convection that generates the next burst of rain. It is a process that climate and

monsoon models have long struggled to capture. Getting it wrong skews their rainfall prediction and associated atmospheric cooling and storm-triggering potential.

The rain mass loss of roughly one-quarter sits at the lower end of global estimates elsewhere. Satellite data-based measurements put evaporation at the tropics near 20%; over Zurich it was about 40% and near Barbados, roughly 60%. This is because of Barbados's smaller drops and drier air; evaporation eliminates the small drops of light rain and barely touches the large drops of an intense downpour.

To calculate the evaporation rate, Mr. Sengupta and his colleagues utilised the fact that most substances have different combinations of isotopic atoms. Most water, for example, is ordinary H₂O, but a small fraction carries a 'heavier isotope' (more neutrons), a heavy oxygen or a heavy hydrogen. These heavier molecules are marginally more sluggish, so when a drop evaporates,

the lighter molecules escape preferentially, leaving the surviving drop enriched in heavy isotopes. Rain that evaporated less keeps a lighter signature; in contrast, rain that evaporated more carries a heavier composition.

During the 2019 monsoon, the team collected rainwater and atmospheric vapour at ground level in Pune, read their isotope ratios on a laser spectrometer, and fed the results into a one-dimensional Below Cloud Interaction Model that tracks a single drop falling from cloud base to the ground. Collecting the vapour is challenging - each sample took six to seven hours to trap by freezing atmospheric moisture. The group has begun acquiring portable analysers that read vapour isotopes in real time, to be stationed around the country.

Mr. Sengupta underlined that the results point to a way to improve how weather and climate models represent rainfall.

He noted that quantitative estimates of evaporation are rare for India.



- Study by IITM Pune.
- First observational estimate of raindrop evaporation over India.
- ~25% of monsoon rain evaporates mid-air on average.
- Varies from 4% to 61% across regions.



- Measured using isotope ratios in rainwater and atmospheric vapour.
- Satellite data provides global context for evaporation.
- Nine-site rainwater isotope network across India.



- Evaporation cools sub-cloud layer.
- Feeds downdrafts and creates cold pools of air.
- Influences convection and next burst of rainfall.
- Critical for accurate climate and monsoon models.



- Uses stable isotope technique.
- Lighter molecules evaporate more easily.
- Remaining drops become enriched in heavy isotopes.
- Allows estimation of evaporation rates.



- 2019 monsoon data collected in Pune.
- Isotope ratios measured using laser spectrometer.
- Vapour sampling takes 6-7 hours per sample.
- Portable real-time analysers being developed.



- Helps improve rainfall representation in weather and climate models.
- Important for better rainfall prediction.
- Quantitative evaporation estimates are rare for India.
- Enhances understanding of Indian monsoon dynamics.



Exaporation rate is not uniform across regions.



Lower for large drops & drier air; higher for small drops & humid conditions.



Global comparisons: ~20% (tropics), ~40% (Zurich), ~60% (Barbados).

Why is VAR controversial?

It was brought in to improve accuracy, but implementation remains inconsistent

SANNA GURUNG

Used in football to assist the referee in key decision-making scenarios, the Video Assistant Referee (VAR) system continues to be debated and has attracted fair criticism over its efficacy.

Football's rulemaking body, the International Football Association Board (IFAB), expects VAR decisions to be accurate. But not every implementation has been so.

Slowness and confusion

Football, for the most part, is a fast-moving game. Introducing VAR has brought in delays in decision-making, disrupting the flow and momentum of a game. Long delays often lead to confusion and frustration among players, coaches and fans alike.

Lack of transparency

Another significant complaint is the lack of transparency. Fans and players are often left in the dark about why a decision was changed. Replays do not always provide clear answers, yet decisions are altered.

Inconsistent application

VAR decisions often seem inconsistent. Similar inci-

dents are judged differently across various matches or competitions, creating a sense of unfairness. This inconsistency undermines the credibility of VAR.

Overreliance on technology

Critics argue that VAR promotes an overdependence on technology.

Football is a human game, and removing too much human judgment can make it feel less natural and spontaneous.

Interfering in the spirit of the game

There is a concern that VAR intervenes in moments that referees traditionally would have handled on the field. This constant intervention can break the emotional rhythm of the game.

Implementation challenges

Not all leagues and tournaments have the same quality of VAR systems or trained officials. Poor implementation can lead to more errors and dissatisfaction.

Impact on fan experience

Frequent pauses and uncertain decisions can make the experience less enjoyable for fans, both in stadiums and at home.



Introduced to improve accuracy

- VAR assists referees in key decisions
- Expected to reduce human error
- Not every implementation meets expectations



Slowness and confusion

- Causes delays in decision-making
- Disrupts flow and momentum of the game
- Leads to confusion among players and fans



Lack of transparency

- Fans and players not informed about reasons
- Replays often don't provide clear answers
- Decisions seem unclear from outside



Inconsistent application

- Similar incidents judged differently
- Varies across matches and competitions
- Undermines credibility and fairness



Overreliance on technology

- Encourages dependence on technology
- Reduces human judgment in the game
- Makes the game feel less natural



Interfering in the spirit of the game

- VAR intervenes in moments referees would traditionally handle
- Breaks emotional rhythm of the game
- Constant interruptions affect spontaneity



Implementation challenges

- Quality of VAR systems differs
- Lack of trained officials affects outcomes
- Poor implementation leads to more errors



Impact on fan experience

- Frequent pauses reduce excitement
- Uncertain decisions frustrate fans
- Overall experience becomes less enjoyable

VAR: Key Facts

- **Full Form:** Video Assistant Referee
- **Introduced:** Full-time use since 2018 FIFA World Cup
- **Overseen by:** IFAB (International Football Association Board)
- **Used for:** Goals, Penalties, Red cards, Mistaken identity
- **Goal:** Support on-field referees, not replace them

UPSC Relevance

- Technology in sports: Governance and ethics
- Decision-making, transparency, accountability
- Sports management and policy challenges
- Human vs machine debate

[GS II : Governance | GS IV : Ethics]

Way Forward

- Improve speed and efficiency of VAR
- Ensure transparency in communication
- Standardise training and technology
- Balance technology with human judgment
- Keep the spirit and flow of the game intact

How amino acid leucine helps our cells produce energy



SPEAKING OF SCIENCE

D. Balasubramanian

Proteins in the cells in our body perform functions of value to the sustenance and growth of organs.

There are more than 20 amino acids, which are the building blocks of proteins, and the sequence of these amino acid chains generates the structure and function of each protein in the cells.

Several of these amino acids play vital roles in specific functions. For example, an amino acid called glycine is vital for blood cells. Leucine is an essential amino acid involved in muscle growth, tissue repair, and energy production. The body has eight other essential amino

acids that the body cannot produce on its own. They need to be supplied to the organs from outside for them to function.

The energy for each organ is generated by cellular components called the mitochondria (in Ancient Greek, 'mito' means thread-like and 'chondrion' means granule). These are unique, thread-like organelles present in the thousands per cell. They are the gatekeepers of energy in most organs in our body.

Mitochondria are responsible for maintaining the cell's supply of energy, by producing the molecule adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which is the energy currency of the cell. Mitochondria are thus the battery of the cell, charging it using ATP. The connection between the mitochondrion and the parent cell is vital, since during oxida-



Mitochondria are responsible for maintaining the cell's supply of energy. IMAGE CREATED WITH AI

tion and respiration, the membrane of this cellular organelle can be degraded, causing a loss in cellular function.

For example, the adult human heart has more than 2 billion muscle cells that work non-stop, and each of these cells has 5,000-8,000 mitochondria. Most of the energy required for the pumping of the heart comes from these mitochondria.

Every organ in the body needs adequate energy to function normally. When an organ needs more energy, new mitochondria are made, while at the same time increased wear and tear necessitates the degradation of some mitochondria.

The proteins that make up mitochondria are degraded during the process. Critically, the outer mitochondrial membrane pro-

found to prevent excessive degradation. Scientists have been searching for ways to prevent these outer walls from breaking down completely under stress, as this can lead to metabolic and age-related diseases.

Role of leucine

It is here that the essential amino acid leucine becomes valuable. It belongs to the family of branched chain amino acids (BCAA) such as isoleucine and valine, which are needed for the growth and functioning of organs such as muscles, nervous system, the heart, and the brain.

BCAAs are not made in the body and need to be supplied from our diet. Without them, the outer membrane of the mitochondrion cannot be properly constructed or maintained.

A study last year (*Nature Cell Biology*, 1889-1901, November 27, 2025) by a group from the University of Cologne Centre for Excellence Cluster on Aging and Aging-Associated Diseases, Germany,



- Leucine is a BCAA essential for muscle growth, tissue repair and energy production.



- Mitochondria are the powerhouses of cells; produce ATP, the energy currency.



- Heart has 2 billion muscle cells with 5,000-8,000 mitochondria each; supply energy for pumping.



- Leucine protects outer mitochondrial membrane proteins from degradation.



- Leucine works via interaction with SEL1L protein to remove damaged/misfolded proteins.



- BCAAs are not produced by the body; must be obtained through diet.



- Study used roundworm *Caenorhabditis elegans* as model organism.



- Maintaining mitochondria helps prevent metabolic and age-related diseases.



- Leucine provides protection and energy to cells and organs.

PRELIMS FACTS

- 1 BCAA = Branched Chain Amino Acids.
- 2 BCAAs: Leucine, Isoleucine, Valine.
- 3 ATP = Adenosine Triphosphate.
- 4 Mitochondria have double membrane.
- 5 SEL1L: Involved in protein quality control.
- 6 Study published in *Nature Cell Biology*.
- 7 Model organism: *Caenorhabditis elegans*.
- 8 Mitochondrial dysfunction linked to ageing.
- 9 Diet is key source of BCAAs.

VOCABULARY

- 1 Sustenance – the state of being maintained.
- 2 Organelle – a specialized structure in a cell.
- 3 Degradation – process of breaking down.
- 4 Misfolded – proteins with incorrect shape.
- 5 Shield – protection against harm or damage.

Oneness of the multitude

Hinduism in Indonesia

The Prambanan Temple signifies the assertion of Hinduism as a monotheistic religion to meet the legal standard in the Southeast Asian country

Varghese K. George

Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited the historic Prambanan Temple near Yogyakarta, Indonesia last week. Standing alongside Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto, he offered prayers at the 9th-century UNESCO World Heritage Site, the largest Hindu temple complex in the country, which houses the trimurti of Vedic Hinduism – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

The temple signifies the assertion of Hinduism as a monotheistic religion to meet the legal standard in the country for official recognition, which it secured in 1962, after a period of turmoil and uncertainty following Indonesia's independence in 1945. The trimurti is presented as the manifestation of one supreme god. The temple combines the antiquity of the faith and traditions with the modern, innovative repurposing of the inherent polytheism of Hinduism as monotheistic.

In Indonesia's legal system, two concepts are in tension – mandatory monotheism and the guarantee of religious freedom. The country's national identity itself is deeply tied to adherence to religion. The country has a national identity card with a mandatory column on religion. Marriage registration, birth certificates, school religious education tracking, civil service promotion,



AFP

and even burial rights are tied to a person's declared religion.

Indonesia also guarantees religious freedom. To reconcile this, the state recognised six religions – Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism – as *agama*, formalised in 1965.

The founding principle of the modern Indonesian state has five components (Pancasila), and the first is monotheism, or faith in one supreme god. When this was mandated as state policy, Islam, Catholicism and Protestantism were considered legitimate by default. Hinduism could not meet the three criteria set in 1952 for a community to be recognised as a religion – it had to be strictly monotheistic, possess a recognised holy scripture, and be founded by a prophet.

The application for Hindu recognition was formally turned down by the Indonesian Ministry of Religion in 1952. Reformers organised under the banner of the Parisada Hindu

Dharma (later Parisada Hindu Dharma Indonesia, PHDI), founded in Bali in 1959, and reframed Balinese practice around a single supreme deity, Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa, recasting a richly polytheistic tradition into something that could satisfy the monotheistic test.

Federation of traditions

To satisfy the state's monotheism requirement, Balinese reformers took the Hindu monistic concept of Brahman (the impersonal ultimate reality) and personified it as a single supreme god-concept, Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa – sometimes equated with the trimurti fused into one, sometimes identified with the abstract *Acintya* ("the inconceivable"). The concept evolved across three distinct phases to become Indonesia's definitive monotheistic deity. It began with ancient Austronesian and Sanskrit roots, where 'Sang Hyang' signified divine forces and 'Widhi' cosmic law, represented conceptually as the formless *Acintya*.

Islam and Christianity arrived with pre-existing global institutional scaffolding – scriptures, clergy hierarchies, and centuries-old doctrines. Hinduism in Indonesia had to build its scaffolding specifically to satisfy state monotheism rules and qualify as one of the recognised *agamas*. But internally it is closer to a federation of distinct traditions unified under a shared nomenclature.

Once Hinduism secured official recognition, it became something other indigenous groups could deliberately import wholesale as a legal shelter. The linkage between Hinduism and Indonesia's indigenous groups is a shared abstract supreme being concept plus a shared certifying institution (PHDI), laid over communities whose actual ritual life – deities, ancestor practice, and funerary rites – remain substantially indigenous and pre-Hindu in origin.

Three common features, from older traditions, shared across religions including Catholicism, Protestantism and Hinduism, continue to endure in Indonesia – ancestral worship, animal sacrifice and nature worship. Islam and Christianity too are diverse and pluralistic in Indonesia, though their pluralism, shaped over four to five centuries, is now widely seen as an organic part of the country's cultural depth.



- Prambanan Temple (9th century) symbolises Hinduism's recognition in Indonesia.
- Houses Trimurti: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva.



- Indonesia mandates religion in ID, marriage, education, civil service.
- Aim: nationhood tied to religious identity.



- Legal recognition in 1962.
- 1965: 6 recognised religions – Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism.



- Bali reformed Hindu practices around Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa.
- Polytheistic traditions recast into monotheistic framework.



- PHDI (founded 1959 in Bali) certifies Hinduism.
- Used by indigenous groups for legal protection.



- Hinduism in Indonesia = federation of traditions, united under one supreme concept.
- Diverse rituals, deities & ancestor practices continue.



- Ancestral worship, animal sacrifice, nature worship exist across religions.
- Reflects Indonesia's deep cultural pluralism.

PRELIMS FACTS

- 1 Prambanan Temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- 2 Prambanan Temple is in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- 3 Indonesia's independence year: 1945.
- 4 Hinduism legally recognised in Indonesia: 1962.
- 5 Six recognised religions formalised in 1965.
- 6 PHDI founded in Bali in 1959.
- 7 Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa = supreme god concept.
- 8 Indonesia's state philosophy: Pancasila.
- 9 'Agama' means officially recognised religion.

VOCABULARY

- 1 Monotheism – belief in one supreme God.
- 2 Polytheism – belief in multiple gods.
- 3 Federation – union of distinct units.
- 4 Nomenclature – system of naming.
- 5 Syncretism – blending of different beliefs.

1 भारत और न्यूजीलैंड ने व्यापार लक्ष्य तय किया, संबंध ऊँचे स्तर पर



- भारत-न्यूजीलैंड संबंधों को रणनीतिक साझेदारी का दर्जा
- 2030 तक रोडमैप अपनाया गया
- द्विपक्षीय व्यापार लक्ष्य तय किया
- रक्षा, समुद्री सुरक्षा पर सहयोग को मजबूत करेंगे
- शिक्षा, कृषि, विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी में साझेदारी
- लोगों और व्यापार के बीच बेहतर संपर्क पर जोर

इंडो-पैसिफिक • CPTPP • QUAD
GS II • अंतराष्ट्रीय संबंध • आर्थिक कूटनीति

2 वंदे मातरम निर्देश का सख्ती से पालन करें: सरकार



- सरकार ने संस्थानों को निर्देशों का सख्ती से पालन करने को कहा
- कोई नया कानून नहीं, मौजूदा निर्देश की पुष्टि
- राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक संवैधानिक देशभक्ति को बढ़ाते हैं
- संस्थानों को सरकारी प्रोटोकॉल का पालन करना होगा
- अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों पर बहस जारी
- जन संस्थाओं को शुचितापूर्ण पालन सुनिश्चित करना होगा

अनुच्छेद 51A(a) • मूल कर्तव्य
GS II • राजनीति • राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक

3 अमेरिका के H-1B कार्यक्रम में प्रस्तावित बदलाव क्या हैं?



- H-1B एक गैर-प्रवासी कार्य वीजा
- उच्च कौशल वाले पेशेवरों के लिए
- तकनीकी क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक प्रभावित
- पात्रता व अनुपालन मानकों में बदलाव प्रस्तावित
- भारतीय पेशेवर सबसे बड़े लाभार्थी समूह
- वैश्विक प्रतिभा गतिशीलता पर प्रभाव

सबसे बड़ा लाभार्थी भारत • कुशल प्रवासन
GS II • प्रवासी भारतीय • अर्थव्यवस्था

4 आस्था और सहअस्तित्व की पवित्र यात्रा



- तीर्थ मार्ग सांस्कृतिक निरंतरता को संरक्षित करते हैं
- समुदायों के बीच पारस्परिकता को बढ़ाते हैं
- पर्यटन और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती
- भारत की बहुल परंपराओं का प्रतिबिंब
- धरोहर संरक्षण की आवश्यकता
- सांस्कृतिक कूटनीति को लाभ

तीर्थ पर्यटन • PRASHAD योजना
GS I • संस्कृति • धरोहर • समाज

5 VAR विवादित क्यों है?



- VAR रेफरी को निर्णय में सहायता करता है
- गोल, पेनल्टी, रैड कार्ड, गलत पहचान के मामलों में
- निर्णयों की शुद्धता बेहतर हुई
- कुछ मैचों में निर्णय में देरी होती है
- मानवीय व्याख्या अभी भी आवश्यक
- पारदर्शिता एक बड़ा मुद्दा

खेल प्रौद्योगिकी • निष्पक्ष खेल
नैतिकता • शासन • विज्ञान

6 बहुलता में एकता



- विविधता समाज को सशक्त करती है
- एकता का अर्थ समानता नहीं
- भारतीय सभ्यता बहुलतावादी
- संवैधानिक मूल्य समावेशन को बढ़ावा देते हैं
- संवाद सामाजिक सामंजस्य बनाता है
- लोकतंत्र का नैतिक आधार

प्रस्तावना • भ्रातृत्व • समावेशन
GS IV • नैतिकता • समाज

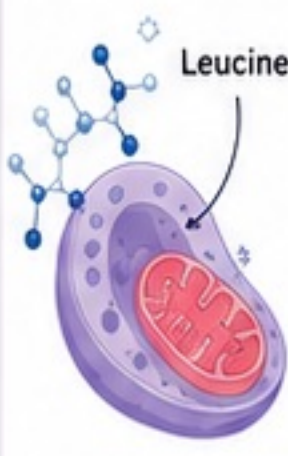
7 एक अधिक मजबूत यूरोपीय गठबंधन की ओर



- यूरोप में रणनीतिक समन्वय की आवश्यकता बढ़ी
- सुरक्षा चिंताएँ बढ़ रही हैं
- रक्षा सहयोग का विस्तार
- रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता पर बहस जारी
- NATO और EU अहम संस्थाएँ
- यूक्रेन संघर्ष नीति को प्रभावित कर रहा

यूरोपीय संघ • NATO • रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता
GS II • अंतराष्ट्रीय संबंध • यूरोप

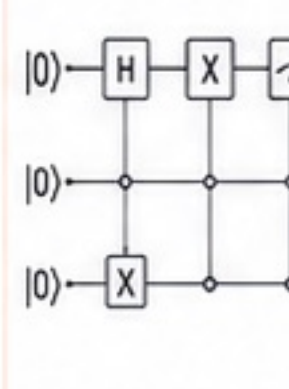
8 अमीनो अम्ल ल्यूसीन हमारी कोशिकाओं को ऊर्जा बनाने में कैसे मदद करता है?



- ल्यूसीन एक आवश्यक अमीनो अम्ल है
- प्रोटीन संश्लेषण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण
- कोशिकीय चयापचय में भूमिका
- माइटोकॉन्ड्रियल ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ाता है
- मांसपेशियों की वृद्धि और मरम्मत में सहायक
- मानव चयापचय की समझ में प्रगति

BCAA (ब्रांच्ड-चेन अमीनो अम्ल) • चयापचय
GS III • विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी

9 भारतीय प्रयोगशाला ने कंप्यूटर को पीछे छोड़ने वाला क्वांटम एल्गोरिदम बनाया



- भारतीय शोधकर्ताओं ने क्वांटम एल्गोरिदम विकसित किया
- विशिष्ट समस्याओं में पारंपरिक कंप्यूटर से तेज
- क्यूबिट आधारित क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग
- क्वांटम प्रक्रापी और अनुकूलन में संभावित उपयोग
- राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन को बल
- भारत की क्वांटम क्षमता में वृद्धि

क्यूबिट • क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग • NQM
GS III • S&T • नवाचार

त्वरित समाचार (Quick News)

- उपग्रह डेटा: बांधों से नदियों का तापमान बढ़ता है**
आरक्षित जलाशय नदियों के डाउनस्ट्रीम तापमान को बढ़ाते हैं।
- हिंद महासागर में पहली बार रिफ्टिंग घटना दर्ज की गई**
दुर्लभ टेक्टोनिक रिफ्टिंग घटना का अवलोकन।
- रोमन कंक्रीट की टिकाऊपन का राज: स्वयं-चिकित्सा (सेल्फ-हीलिंग)**
लाइम क्लास्ट छोटे दरारों को खुद भर देते हैं।
- स्टैंडिंग आउट**
उत्कृष्ट उपलब्धि तथा प्रेरणादायक व्यक्तित्व।
- भारत के मानसून की 1/4 वर्षा हवा में ही वाष्पित हो जाती है: अध्ययन**
वर्षा की दक्षता पर बड़ा प्रभाव।
- AI की भूमिका केवल सहायता की, निर्णय की नहीं: CJI सूर्यकांत**
AI सहायक भूमिका निभाए, अंतिम निर्णय न्यायाधीश का होगा।
- नौसेना में शामिल हुई स्टेल्थ फ्रिगेट INS सहेंद्रगिरि**
प्रोजेक्ट 17A की स्वदेशी स्टेल्थ फ्रिगेट भारतीय नौसेना में शामिल।
- घातक पक्षी वायरस PaBV-4 पहली बार भारत में पहचाना गया**
तोतों में न्यूरोलॉजिकल रोग से संबंधित।
- कंटेनर आपूर्ति शृंखला संकट पर सरकार का हस्तक्षेप**
वैश्विक शिपिंग और कंटेनर आपूर्ति की जेखिमता पर कार्रवाई।

प्रिलिम्स फैक्ट्स (Prelim Facts)

- न्यूजीलैंड की राजधानी: वेलिंगटन।
- H-1B अमेरिका का गैर-प्रवासी कुशल कार्य वीजा।
- अनुच्छेद 51A(a) मूल कर्तव्यों से संबंधित।
- ल्यूसीन BCAA (ब्रांच्ड-चेन अमीनो अम्ल) है।
- VAR का पूरा नाम: Video Assistant Referee।
- INS सहेंद्रगिरि प्रोजेक्ट 17A की स्टेल्थ फ्रिगेट है।
- PaBV-4 तोतों में न्यूरोलॉजिकल रोग से जुड़ा वायरस।
- CPTPP में न्यूजीलैंड सदस्य है।
- नीति आयोग भारत का नीति-धिक टैंक है।

शब्दावली (Vocabulary)

- समावेशन (Inclusion) — सभी का सहभाग और सम्मान
- दूरदर्शिता (Foresight) — भविष्य की समझ और तैयारी
- लचीलापन (Resilience) — संकट का सामना करने की क्षमता
- नैतिकता (Ethics) — सही और गलत का सिद्धांत
- नवाचार (Innovation) — नए विचार/तकनीक का उपयोग

1 India and New Zealand set trade goal, elevate ties



- Ties elevated to Strategic Partnership
- Roadmap to 2030 adopted
- Trade goal set to expand bilateral commerce
- Cooperation in defence and maritime security
- Focus on education, agriculture, technology
- Stronger people-to-people and business ties

Vision 2030 • Indo-Pacific • CPTPP
GS II • IR • Economic Diplomacy

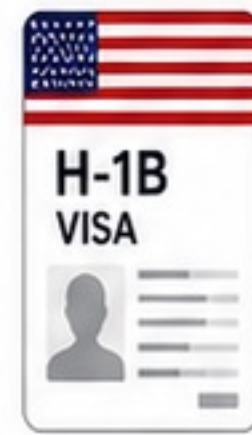
2 Strictly comply with Vande Mataram directive



- Govt. asks institutions to strictly follow directive
- No new law; reaffirms existing instructions
- National symbols foster constitutional patriotism
- Institutions must follow official protocol
- Debate on rights vs duties
- Public institutions must ensure proper observance

Article 51A(a) • Fundamental Duties
GS II • Polity • National Symbols

3 What are the changes proposed to U.S. H-1B programme?



- H-1B is a non-immigrant work visa
- For highly skilled foreign professionals
- Tech sector most affected
- Changes in eligibility and compliance norms
- Indian professionals major beneficiaries
- Impacts global talent mobility

Largest share to India • Skilled Migration
GS II • Diaspora • Economy

4 A sacred trail of faith and fellowship



- Pilgrimage routes preserve cultural continuity
- Promote inter-community interaction
- Strengthen tourism and local economy
- Reflect India's plural traditions
- Heritage conservation remains important
- Cultural diplomacy also benefits

PRASHAD Scheme • Heritage Tourism
GS I • Culture • Society

5 Why is VAR controversial?



- VAR assists referees in decision making
- Used for goals, penalties, red cards, identity
- Improves accuracy of decisions
- Delays decisions in some matches
- Human interpretation still crucial
- Transparency remains a key concern

Technology in Sports • Fair Play
Ethics • Governance • Science

6 Oneness of the multitude



- Diversity strengthens society
- Unity need not imply uniformity
- Indian civilisation embraces pluralism
- Constitutional values encourage inclusion
- Dialogue builds social harmony
- Ethical foundation for democracy

Preamble • Fraternity • Pluralism
GS IV • Ethics • Society

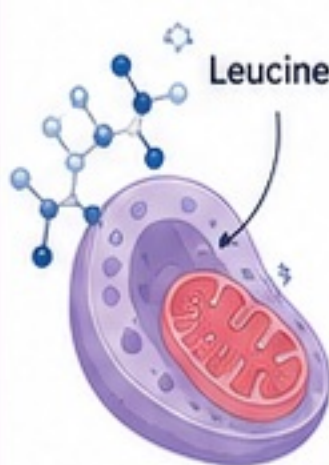
7 Towards a more European alliance



- Europe seeks stronger strategic coordination
- Security concerns on the rise
- Defence cooperation expanding
- Greater strategic autonomy debated
- NATO and EU remain key institutions
- Ukraine conflict shaping policy choices

EU • NATO • Strategic Autonomy
GS II • IR • Geopolitics

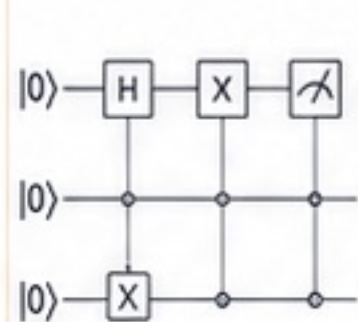
8 How amino acid leucine helps our cells produce energy



- Leucine is an essential amino acid
- Important for protein synthesis
- Supports cellular metabolism
- Enhances mitochondrial energy production
- Key in muscle growth and repair
- Advances understanding of human metabolism

BCAA • Metabolism • Mitochondria
GS III • Science & Technology

9 Indian lab designs quantum algorithm to beat computers



- Indian researchers develop quantum algorithm
- Outperforms classical methods for specific tasks
- Uses qubits and quantum principles
- Potential in cryptography and optimisation
- Supports National Quantum Mission
- Boosts India's quantum capability

Qubits • Quantum Computing • NQM
GS III • S&T • Innovation

QUICK NEWS

- Dams make rivers warmer downstream**
Satellite data shows reservoirs increase river temperature.
- Rifting event observed for first time in Indian Ocean**
Rare tectonic rifting event recorded.
- Roman concrete lasts so long thanks to self-healing**
Lime clasts help ancient concrete repair cracks.
- Standing out**
Feature on excellence and remarkable achievements.
- One-fourth of India's monsoon rain evaporates mid-air: Study**
Significant rainfall lost before reaching the ground.
- Role of AI is only to assist, not to judge, says CJI Surya Kant**
AI should support, final decision remains human.
- Navy commissions stealth frigate INS Mahendragiri**
Project 17A indigenous stealth frigate joins Indian Navy.
- Deadly bird virus PaBV-4 identified for first time in India**
Linked to avian neurological disease.
- Govt. intervenes as shipping shocks expose container vulnerability**
Action to address disruptions in global shipping and supply chains.

PRELIM FACTS

- New Zealand capital is Wellington.
- H-1B is a non-immigrant skilled work visa of the U.S.
- Article 51A(a) deals with Fundamental Duties.
- Leucine is a BCAA (Branched Chain Amino Acid).
- VAR stands for Video Assistant Referee.
- INS Mahendragiri is a Project 17A stealth frigate.
- PaBV-4 is a parrot-bornavirus affecting birds.
- CPTPP includes New Zealand.
- NITI Aayog acts as India's policy think tank.

VOCABULARY

- Pluralism** (वहुलतावाद) — सहअस्तित्व और विविधता का सम्मान
- Compliance** (अनुपालन) — नियमों का पालन करना
- Resilience** (लचीलापन) — कठिन परिस्थितियों से उबरने की क्षमता
- Autonomy** (स्वायत्तता) — स्वयं निर्णय लेने की क्षमता
- Disruption** (विघटन/व्यवधान) — किसी व्यवस्था में बाधा या व्यवधान