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1 भारत का निर्यात प्रदर्शन (अप्रैल–जून 2026-27)

- अप्रैल–जून 2026-27 में कुल निर्यात (वस्तु + सेवाएँ) 232.73 अरब डॉलर का अनुमानित।
- पिछले वर्ष (अप्रैल–जून 2025–26) 208.98 अरब डॉलर।
- 11.37% की अनुमानित वृद्धि।
- सेवाओं का निर्यात प्रमुख मजबूती बना हुआ।
- GDP, रोजगार व विदेशी मुद्रा आय में सहायक।
- निर्यात बाजारों व उत्पादों का विविधीकरण परिलक्षित।

मूल्य संवर्धन
मजबूत सेवाएँ निर्यात → चालू खाते की स्थिति में सुधार, आर्थिक लचीलापन बढ़ता है।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
निर्यात, सेवाएँ, CAD, BoP, व्यापार वृद्धि, FDI, FTP 2023

2 भारत–जापान रक्षा नीति संवाद

- टोक्यो में 8वां भारत–जापान रक्षा नीति संवाद आयोजित।
- भारत के रक्षा सचिव और जापान के उप रक्षा मंत्री ने सह–अध्यक्षता की।
- विशेष रणनीतिक एवं वैश्विक साझेदारी को सुदृढ़ करना।
- इंडो–पैसिफिक सुरक्षा पर जोर।
- रक्षा उद्योग, तकनीक और क्षमता निर्माण में सहयोग बढ़ाना।
- क्षेत्रीय शांति, स्थिरता और खुले समुद्री मार्गों को समर्थन।

मूल्य संवर्धन
भारत–जापान सहयोग क्षेत्रीय शांति, मुक्त एवं समावेशी इंडो–पैसिफिक के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
इंडो–पैसिफिक, QUAD, समुद्री सुरक्षा, रक्षा सहयोग, रणनीतिक साझेदारी

3 NIDAR 2.0 – ड्रोन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करना

- MeitY और ड्रोन फेडरेशन इंडिया (DFI) द्वारा NIDAR 2.0 लॉन्च।
- नवाचार और स्वदेशी ड्रोन तकनीक को बढ़ावा।
- स्टार्टअप और उद्योग–शिक्षा लिंक को प्रोत्साहन।
- ड्रोन क्षेत्र के लिए कौशल विकास और कार्यबल निर्माण।
- अनुसंधान, परीक्षण और प्रमाणन को सुदृढ़ करना।
- डिजिटल इंडिया और आत्मनिर्भर भारत को समर्थन।

मूल्य संवर्धन
भारत के ड्रोन बाजार के 2030 तक 12–15 अरब डॉलर तक पहुँचने का अनुमान।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
ड्रोन, नवाचार, स्टार्टअप, डिजिटल इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत

4 डिजिटल थ्रेट रिपोर्ट 2025–26 (BFSI सेक्टर)

- MeitY ने SISA के सहयोग से BFSI क्षेत्र हेतु दूसरी डिजिटल थ्रेट रिपोर्ट 2025–26 जारी की।
- उभरते साइबर खतरों और हमलों के रुझानों पर प्रकाश।
- साइबर लचीलापन और तैयारी को मजबूत करना।
- बैंकिंग, फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेस और इंश्योरेंस क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा पर जोर।
- ग्राहक डेटा और डिजिटल लेन–देन की सुरक्षा में मददगार।
- विश्वसनीय डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण में सहायक।

मूल्य संवर्धन
साइबर सुरक्षा वित्तीय स्थिरता और डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
साइबर थ्रेट, BFSI, CERT-In, साइबर लचीलापन, डिजिटल सुरक्षा, डेटा सुरक्षा

5 कैच द रेन अभियान – शहरी जल सुरक्षा

- MoHUA द्वारा 'कैच द रेन' अभियान को शहरी भारत में तेज करना।
- वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा।
- भूजल रिचार्ज और जल सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करना।
- सामुदायिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहन।
- जलवायु लचीलापन एवं जल संकट से निपटने में सहायक।
- सतत एवं जल–सुरक्षित शहरों के निर्माण की दिशा में कदम।

मूल्य संवर्धन
शहरी भारत में 2030 तक अविरिक्त ~40% जल आपूर्ति की आवश्यकता।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
वर्षा जल संचयन, भूजल रिचार्ज, AMRUT, जल सुरक्षा, सतत शहरी विकास

6 AI-संचालित प्रशासनिक सुधार

- AI आधारित शासन के अगले चरण की शुरूआत।
- सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की दक्षता और गति में सुधार।
- डेटा–आधारित निर्णय और नीति समर्थन प्रणाली।
- पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और नागरिक केंद्रित शासन को बढ़ावा।
- प्रक्रिया ऑटोमेशन और लागत में कमी।
- जिम्मेदार और नैतिक AI उपयोग पर बल।

मूल्य संवर्धन
AI से शासन की गुणवत्ता, समयबद्ध सेवा वितरण और नीति निर्माण को मजबूती मिलती है।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
AI, ई–गवर्नेंस, डिजिटल इंडिया, डेटा–आधारित शासन, प्रशासनिक सुधार

7 उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) – जून 2026

- जून 2026 के लिए CPI (आधार वर्ष: 2024 = 100) जारी (NSO द्वारा)।
- खुदरा महँगाई को मापने का मानक।
- RBI के मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्य निर्धारण ढांचे के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।
- उपभोक्ता खर्च और मूल्य प्रवृत्तियों को प्रतिबिंबित करता है।
- मौद्रिक नीति निर्णय में सहायक।
- आधार वर्ष को 2024 में अपडेट किया गया।

मूल्य संवर्धन
महँगाई का असर वेतन, निवेश, खरीद शक्ति और आर्थिक विकास पर पड़ता है।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
CPI, महँगाई, MPC, मौद्रिक नीति, खुदरा मूल्य सूचकांक, NSO

8 भारत टेक्स 2026 एवं सतत टेक्सटाइल क्षेत्र

- 'भारत टेक्स 2026' विश्व का सबसे बड़ा वैश्विक टेक्सटाइल एक्सपो।
- भारत की समृद्ध शिल्प परंपराओं का प्रदर्शन।
- सतत एवं परिपत्र टेक्सटाइल उत्पादन को बढ़ावा।
- तकनीकी टेक्सटाइल और नवाचार पर जोर।
- वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला में भारत की भूमिका को मजबूत करना।
- रोजगार, MSME और निर्यात को बढ़ावा।

मूल्य संवर्धन
2024-25 में भारत का वस्त्र एवं परिधान निर्यात ~44 अरब डॉलर।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
टेक्सटाइल, सततता, PM MITRA, निर्यात, तकनीकी टेक्सटाइल, MSME

9 PIB पृष्ठभूमि : भारत की समुद्री सीमाओं के संरक्षक

- स्वदेशी नौसैनिक क्षमताओं पर फोकस।
- तीन स्वदेशी नौसेना वर्गों की क्षमताएँ प्रमुख रूप से प्रदर्शित।
- समुद्री सुरक्षा और तटीय रक्षा को मजबूत करना।
- समुद्री मार्ग (SLOCs) की सुरक्षा।
- HADR एवं समुद्री निगरानी में सहायक।
- SAGAR, ब्लू वॉटर नेवी और आत्मनिर्भर भारत को समर्थन।

मूल्य संवर्धन
भारत का समुद्री क्षेत्र ~2.37 मिलियन वर्ग कि.मी. (केवल आर्थिक क्षेत्र)।

मुख्य कीवर्ड
समुद्री सुरक्षा, EEZ, SAGAR, ब्लू वॉटर नेवी, स्वदेशी रक्षा, SLOCs

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण वन-लाइनर

- प्रधानमंत्री ने 56वें अंतराष्ट्रीय भौतिकी ओलंपियाड (IPhO) 2026 में पदक जीतने पर भारतीय दल को बधाई दी।
- 10 जुलाई 2026 तक खरीफ फसलों के क्षेत्र कवरेज की प्रगति रिपोर्ट जारी।
- ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए जल बजटिंग पर राष्ट्रीय मास्टर ट्रेनर्स कार्यक्रम नई दिल्ली में शुरू।
- 3rd NAMASTE डे 14 जुलाई को देशभर के शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में मनाया जाएगा।
- CCI ने HP इंडिया और कुछ रिसेलर्स पर प्रतिस्पर्धा-विरोधी व्यवहार के लिए जुर्माना लगाया।

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1 India's Export Performance (Apr–Jun 2026-27)

- Exports estimated at US$ 232.73 billion (Apr–Jun 2026-27).
- 11.37% growth over US$ 208.98 billion last year.
- Includes merchandise and services.
- Services exports remain a key strength.
- Supports GDP, jobs and forex earnings.
- Reflects diversification of markets and products.

Value Addition
High services exports → Stronger current account resilience.

Keywords
Exports, Services, Forex, CAD, BoP, Trade Growth

2 India–Japan Defence Policy Dialogue

- 8th India–Japan Defence Policy Dialogue held in Tokyo.
- Co-chaired by Defence Secretary (India) and Vice Minister of Defence (Japan).
- Strengthens Special Strategic & Global Partnership.
- Focus on Indo-Pacific security and maritime cooperation.
- Enhances defence industry and technology collaboration.
- Supports regional peace and stability.

Value Addition
India–Japan cooperation key to free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific.

Keywords
Indo-Pacific, QUAD, Maritime Security, Strategic Partnership

3 NIDAR 2.0 – Strengthening Drone Ecosystem

- MeitY & Drone Federation India (DFI) launch NIDAR 2.0.
- Promotes innovation and indigenous drone tech.
- Supports startups and industry-academia linkages.
- Builds skilled workforce for drone sector.
- Strengthens research, testing and certification.
- Supports Digital India and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Value Addition
India's drone market expected to reach US$ 12–15 billion by 2030.

Keywords
Drones, Innovation, Startups, Digital India, Atmanirbhar Bharat

4 Digital Threat Report 2025–26 (BFSI Sector)

- MeitY releases 2nd Digital Threat Report 2025–26 for BFSI sector.
- Developed with SISA.
- Highlights emerging cyber threats and attack trends.
- Helps strengthen cyber resilience and preparedness.
- Protects financial systems and customer data.
- Supports secure and trusted digital transactions.

Value Addition
Cybersecurity critical for digital economy and financial stability.

Keywords
Cyber Threats, BFSI, CERT-In, Cyber Resilience, Digital Security

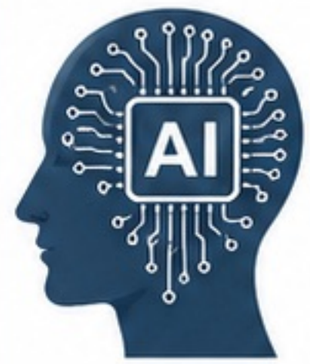
5 Catch the Rain Campaign (Urban Water Security)

- MoHUA accelerates 'Catch the Rain' campaign.
- Promotes rainwater harvesting in urban areas.
- Enhances groundwater recharge and water security.
- Encourages community participation.
- Strengthens climate resilience of cities.
- Supports sustainable urban development.

Value Addition
Urban India needs ~40% additional water by 2030.

Keywords
Water Security, Rainwater Harvesting, Groundwater Recharge, AMRUT

6 AI-Driven Administrative Reforms



- Next phase of governance transformation using AI.
- Improves efficiency and speed of public services.
- Data-driven decision making and policy support.
- Enhances transparency and accountability.
- Citizen-centric and inclusive governance.
- Promotes responsible AI adoption.

Value Addition
AI can add ~1% to India's GDP growth annually (NITI Aayog estimate).

Keywords
AI, Governance Reform, Digital India, Efficiency, Data-Driven

7 Consumer Price Index (CPI) – June 2026

- CPI (Base: 2024 = 100) for June 2026 released by NSO.
- Measures retail inflation.
- Used for inflation targeting framework.
- Guides RBI monetary policy.
- Reflects changes in household expenditure.
- Base year updated to 2024.

Value Addition
Inflation impacts savings, investment and purchasing power.

Keywords
CPI, Inflation, NSO, MPC, Monetary Policy

8 Bharat Tex 2026 & Sustainable Textiles

- Bharat Tex 2026 – world's largest global textiles expo.
- Showcases India's rich craft traditions.
- Promotes sustainable and circular textile production.
- Strengthens exports and global value chains.
- Supports technical textiles and innovation.
- Boosts employment and MSMEs.

Value Addition
Textiles & apparel exports ~US$ 44 billion in 2024-25.

Keywords
Textiles, Sustainability, PM MITRA, Exports, Technical Textiles

9 PIB Backgrounder – Guardians of India's Maritime Frontiers

- Highlights India's indigenous naval capabilities.
- Three indigenous naval classes showcased.
- Ensure maritime security and coastal defence.
- Protect Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs).
- Support HADR and maritime surveillance.
- Reinforces SAGAR vision and Blue Water Navy.

Value Addition
India's EEZ ~2.37 million sq. km (Exclusive Economic Zone).

Keywords
Maritime Security, EEZ, SAGAR, Blue Water Navy, Indigenous Defence

Other Important One-Liners

- PM congratulates Indian contingent for winning Gold Medals at 56th International Physics Olympiad (IPhO) 2026.
- Progress of Kharif crop area coverage released as on 10 July 2026.
- National Master Trainers' Programme on Water Budgeting for Gram Panchayats begins in New Delhi.
- 3rd NAMASTE Day to be observed across Urban Local Bodies nationwide.
- CCI imposes penalty on HP India & certain resellers for anti-competitive practices.

सुजन इंडिया वन
स्टेट्स ऑफ इंडिया

12 जुलाई 2026

मध्य प्रदेश

भारत का हृदय – समृद्ध विरासत, जैव विविधता और संसाधनों का भंडार

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	:	भोपाल
सबसे बड़ा शहर	:	इंदौर
गठन	:	1 नवम्बर 1956
राजभाषा	:	हिंदी
राज्य पशु	:	बारहसिंगा
राज्य पक्षी	:	भारतीय स्वर्गीय मक्खीभक्षक
राज्य पुष्प	:	श्वेत कुमुद (व्हाइट लिली)
राज्य वृक्ष	:	बरगद
जनसंख्या (2011)	:	7.26 करोड़ (2023 अनुमान – ~7.40 करोड़)
क्षेत्रफल	:	3,08,252 वर्ग किमी
साक्षरता दर (2011)	:	69.32%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य।
- ★ भौगोलिक रूप से भारत के मध्य में स्थित।
- ★ पन्ना भारत का एकमात्र हीरा उत्पादक जिला है।
- ★ देश के सर्वाधिक टाइगर स्टेट में से एक।
- ★ 3 यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल वाला राज्य।

2. स्थान एवं मानचित्र

- मध्य भारत में स्थित।
- 5 राज्यों से घिरा हुआ।
- मध्य भारत का पठारी क्षेत्र।
- नदियों, खनिजों और वनों से समृद्ध।

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- नर्मदा
- ताप्ती
- चंबल
- बेटवा
- केन
- सोन
- शिप्रा
- तवा

भौगोलिक भाग

- मालवा पठार
- बुंदेलखंड पठार
- बघेलखंड पठार
- नर्मदा घाटी क्षेत्र
- विंध्य पर्वतमाला
- सातपुड़ा पर्वतमाला

3. इतिहास एवं धरोहर

प्राचीन इतिहास
- अवंति और चेदी जनपद का भाग।
- उज्जैन प्राचीन काल में प्रमुख नगर।

मध्यकालीन इतिहास
- परमार, चंदेल और गोंड राजवंश।

आधुनिक इतिहास
- ब्रिटिश काल में सेंट्रल प्रोविंसेज और बेरार का भाग।
- 1 नवम्बर 1956 को पुनर्गठन, 2000 में छत्तीसगढ़ अलग हुआ।

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम
- रानी दुर्गावती, तात्या टोपे, लोकमान्य टिलक (इंदौर कनवक्शन),

प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व
- लोकमान्य टिलक (इंदौर कनेक्शन), सुभाष चंद्र बोस (इंदौर प्रवास)।

यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल
- खजुराहो समूह के स्मारक
- सांची
- भीमबेटका शैलाश्रय


भीमबेटका शैलाश्रय


ओरछा किला


झांडेरदी महाकालेश्वर

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

प्रमुख उद्योग
- ऑटोमोबाइल, फार्मा, सीमेंट, टेक्सटाइल, फूड प्रोसेसिंग, आईटी, रसायन उद्योग।

खनिज संपदा
- हीरा (पन्ना), कोयला, चूना पत्थर, तांबा, मैंगनीज, रॉक फॉस्फेट।

अवसंरचना
- सड़क, रेल, वायु मार्ग से अच्छा संपर्क।

प्रमुख आर्थिक तथ्य
- सोयाबीन का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक।
- गेहूं एवं दाल उत्पादन में अग्रणी।
- मध्य भारत का व्यापार व लॉजिस्टिक्स हब।


ऑटोमोबाइल प्लांट, पीथमपुर


सीमेंट उद्योग


सौर ऊर्जा परियोजना

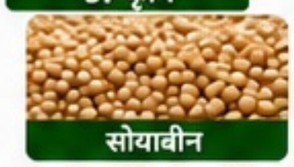
5. कृषि

प्रमुख फसलें
- गेहूं, धान, मक्का, दालें, सोयाबीन, कपास, गन्ना।

बागवानी
- संतरा, अमरूद, आम, केला, लहसुन, प्याज आदि।

प्रशुपालन
- गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़, मुर्गी पालन।

जीआई टैग
- महेश्वरी साड़ी, चंदेरी कपड़ा, रतलामी सेव, कड़कनाथ चिकन।


सोयाबीन


गेहूं


धान


कपास


संतरा


प्याज

विशेष उत्पाद : सोयाबीन, रतलामी सेव, कड़कनाथ चिकन, संतरे

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

लोक नृत्य
- मटकी, राई, जवरा, भगोरिया।

लोक संगीत
- बुंदेली, मालवी, निमाड़ी।

कला रूप
- गोंड कला, भील कला, मधुबनी शैली (स्थानीय), आदिवासी कला।

हस्तशिल्प
- चंदेरी बुनाई, महेश्वरी साड़ियां, पीतल शिल्प, पत्थर नक्काशी।

भाषाएँ
- हिंदी, बुन्देली, मालवी, निमाड़ी, गोंडी, भीली।


राई नृत्य


गोंड कला


चंदेरी रेशमी बुनाई

7. प्रमुख पर्व एवं उत्सव

सिंहस्थ कुंभ (उज्जैन)
- 12 वर्ष में एक बार।

खजुराहो नृत्य उत्सव
- शास्त्रीय नृत्य महोत्सव।

भगोरिया उत्सव
- आदिवासी उत्सव (होली पूर्व)।

तानसेन संगीत समारोह (ग्वालियर)
- हिंदुस्तानी संगीत महोत्सव।

लोक रंग उत्सव
- लोक कला व संस्कृति का उत्सव।


सिंहस्थ कुंभ, उज्जैन

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- कान्हा, बांधवगढ़, पेंच, सतपुड़ा, पन्ना, माधव, संजय, वन विहार।

टाइगर रिजर्व
- कान्हा, बांधवगढ़, पेंच, सतपुड़ा, पन्ना, संजय-दुबरी, वीरांगना दुर्गावती, रातापानी (नवीनतम)।

बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व
- पचमढ़ी बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व
- पन्ना बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व

रामसर स्थल
- कोई नहीं (अभी तक)।


कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान


बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान


पेंच राष्ट्रीय उद्यान


बारहसिंगा (कान्हा)

प्रमुख वन्यजीव : बाघ, तेंदुआ, बारहसिंगा, भालू, घड़ियाल, जंगली कुत्ता

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर स्थल

प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल
- खजुराहो, सांची, भीमबेटका, ओरछा, ग्वालियर किला, मांडू, उज्जैन, पचमढ़ी।

धार्मिक स्थल
- महाकालेश्वर (उज्जैन), ओंकारेश्वर, चित्रकूट, मैहर, भोजपुर (भोपाल)।

सांस्कृतिक स्थल
- तानसेन समाधि (ग्वालियर), राजवाड़े (इंदौर), भील/गोंड आदिवासी संग्रहालय।


ग्वालियर किला


मांडू


ओंकारेश्वर


पचमढ़ी

10. UPSC के लिए उपयोगी बिंदु

प्रलीम्स तथ्य
- धूपगढ़ – मध्य प्रदेश की सबसे ऊँची चोटी।
- पन्ना – भारत का एकमात्र हीरा उत्पादक जिला।
- मध्य प्रदेश – टाइगर स्टेट (उच्च बाघ घनत्व)।

मेन्स बिंदु
- जनजातीय विकास, PESA, FRA का महत्व।
- केन–बेतवा लिंक परियोजना – जल प्रबंधन व सिंचाई।

महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व
- रानी दुर्गावती, तात्या टोपे, लोकमान्य तिलक।

रणनीतिक महत्व
- मध्य भारत का भौगोलिक केंद्र, खनिज संपदा, कृषि शक्ति, जैव विविधता हब।

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति – 15 मुख्य तथ्य

1. राजधानी – भोपाल
2. सबसे बड़ा शहर – इंदौर
3. गठन – 1 नवम्बर 1956
4. निकनाम – भारत का हृदय
5. सबसे ऊँची चोटी – धूपगढ़
6. सबसे लंबी नदी – नर्मदा
7. राज्य पशु – बारहसिंगा
8. राज्य पक्षी – भारतीय स्वर्गीय मक्खीभक्षक
9. UNESCO स्थल – खजुराहो
11. UNESCO स्थल – सांची
12. UNESCO स्थल – भीमबेटका
13. प्रसिद्ध उत्सव – सिंहस्थ कुंभ
14. प्रमुख फसल – सोयाबीन
15. UNESCO स्थल – सांची
15. UNESCO स्थल – भीमबेटका

12. क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है मध्य प्रदेश?

भौगोलिक महत्व
भारत के मध्य में स्थित, सीमावर्ती राज्यों से जुड़ा।

आर्थिक महत्व
खनिज संपदा, कृषि, औद्योगिक विकास का केंद्र।

पर्यावरण महत्व
देश के सर्वाधिक टाइगर रिजर्व वाले राज्यों में से एक।

सांस्कृतिक महत्व
समृद्ध जनजातीय संस्कृति, कला, लोक परंपराएँ।

पर्यटन महत्व
ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और प्राकृतिक धरोहर स्थलों से भरपूर।

समकालीन महत्व
प्रोजेक्ट चीतल, जल प्रबंधन, वन अधिकार, आदिवासी कल्याण जैसी योजनाएँ।


Khajuraho Temples

SRIJAN INDIA ONE
STATES OF INDIA
12th JULY 2026

MADHYA PRADESH
Heart of India – Rich Heritage, Biodiversity & Resources


Sanchi Stupa

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	:	Bhopal
Largest City	:	Indore
Formation	:	1 Nov 1956
Official Language	:	Hindi
State Animal	:	Barasingha
State Bird	:	Indian Paradise Flycatcher
State Flower	:	White Lily
State Tree	:	Banyan
Population (2011)	:	7.26 Crore (2023 est. ~7.40 Crore)
Area	:	3,08,252 sq. km
Literacy Rate (2011)	:	69.32%

IMPORTANT FACTS
- 2nd largest state by area.
- Heart of India – located in the centre.
- Diamond producing state (Panna).
- Tiger State of India – highest tiger reserves.
- Home to 3 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

2. LOCATION & MAP

- Located in Central India.
- Bordered by 5 states.
- Part of Central Highlands.
- Rich in rivers, minerals and forests.

MAJOR RIVERS
- Narmada
- Tapi
- Chambal
- Betwa
- Ken
- Son
- Shipra
- Tawa

PHYSIOGRAPHY
- Malwa Plateau
- Bundelkhand Plateau
- Baghelkhand Plateau
- Narmada Valley
- Vindhya Range
- Satpura Range

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

Ancient History
- Part of Avanti, Chedi kingdoms. Ujjain was a major ancient city.

Medieval History
- Paramara, Chandela, Gond dynasties.

Modern History
- Part of Central Provinces & Berar during British rule.

Freedom Movement
- Active participation in 1857 & freedom struggle.

Important Personalities
- Rani Durgavati, Tantia Tope, Lokmanya Tilak (Indore connection), Subhash Chandra Bose (Indore stay).

UNESCO World Heritage Sites
- Khajuraho Group of Monuments
- Sanchi
- Bhimbetka Rock Shelters


Bhimbetka Rock Shelters


Orchha Fort


Ujjain Mahakaleshwar

4. ECONOMY

Major Industries
- Automobile, Pharma, Cement, Textiles, Food Processing, IT & Electronics.

Mineral Wealth
- Diamond, Coal, Limestone,
- Copper, Manganese, Rock Phosphate.

Infrastructure
- Well-connected by roads, railways & air.

Key Economic Facts
- Largest producer of Soybean in India.
- One of the leading states in wheat & pulses production.


Automobile Plant, Pithampur


Cement Plant


Solar Energy Project

5. AGRICULTURE

Major Crops
- Wheat, Rice, Maize, Pulses, Soybean, Cotton, Sugarcane.

Horticulture
- Orange, Mango, Guava, Banana, Onion, Garlic.

Livestock
- Cow, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Poultry.

GI Tags
- Maheshwari Saree
- Chanderi Fabric
- Ratlami Sev
- Kadaknath Chicken


Soybean


Wheat


Rice


Cotton


Orange


Onion

Special Products : Soybean, Ratlami Sev, Kadaknath Chicken, Oranges

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

Folk Dances
- Matki, Rai, Jawara, Bhagoria.

Folk Music
- Bundeli, Malwi, Nimadi.

Art Forms
- Gond Painting, Madhubani Style (local), Tribal Art.

Handicrafts
- Chanderi Weaving, Maheshwari Sarees, Bell Metal Craft, Stone Carving.

Languages
- Hindi, Bundeli, Malwi, Bagheli, Nimadi, Gondi.


Rai Dance


Gond Art


Chanderi Saree Weaving

7. FESTIVALS

Khajuraho Dance Festival
- Celebration of classical dance & culture.

Simhastha Kumbh (Ujjain)
- Held every 12 years.

Bhagoria Festival
- Tribal festival of colours & community.

Tansen Music Festival (Gwalior)
- In honour of Tansen.

Lokrang Festival
- Showcase of folk arts.


Simhastha Kumbh, Ujjain

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

National Parks
- Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench, Satpura, Panna, Madhav, Sanjay, Van Vihar.

Tiger Reserves
- 7+ Tiger Reserves – Highest in India.

Biosphere Reserves
- Pachmarhi, Panna.

Ramsar Sites
- None (as of now).


Kanha NP


Bandhavgarh NP


Pench NP


Barasingha

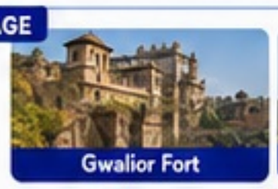
Important Species : Tiger, Leopard, Barasingha, Gharial, Sloth Bear, Indian Wolf

9. TOURISM & HERIITAGE

Major Attractions
- Khajuraho, Sanchi, Bhimbetka, Ujjain, Orchha, Gwalior Fort, Pachmarhi, Mandu.

Religious Sites
- Mahakaleshwar (Ujjain), Omkareshwar Jyotirlinga, Chitrakoot Dham.

Cultural Landmarks
- Rani Durgavati Memorial, Tansen Tomb, Jahangir Mahal.


Gwalior Fort


Mandu


Omkareshwar


Pachmarhi

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

Prelims Facts
- Dhupgarh – Highest peak in MP.
- Panna – Only diamond mine in India.
- Madhya Pradesh – Tiger State of India.

Mains Points
- Tribal development, PESA, FRA implementation.
- Ken–Betwa Link Project – interlinking debate.
- Project Cheetah – Kuno National Park.

Important Personalities
- Rani Durgavati, Tantia Tope, Lokmanya Tilak.

Strategic Importance
- Central location, resource rich, biodiversity hub, agriculture leader.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

1. Capital – Bhopal
2. Largest City – Indore
3. Formation – 1 Nov 1956
4. Nickname – Heart of India
5. Highest Peak – Dhupgarh
6. Longest River – Narmada
7. State Animal – Barasingha
8. State Bird – Indian Paradise Flycatcher
9. UNESCO Sites – 3 (Khajuraho, Sanchi, Bhimbetka)
10. Diamond Mine – Panna
11. Tiger Reserves – 7+
12. Major Crop – Soybean
13. Famous Festival – Simhastha Kumbh
14. GI Product – Chanderi Fabric
15. High Court – Jabalpur

12. WHY MADHYA PRADESH MATTERS?

Geographical
Heart of India, link between north & south

Economic
Mineral rich, agriculture & industry hub

Environmental
Highest number of tiger reserves, rich biodiversity

Cultural
Ancient heritage, tribal diversity, folk traditions

Strategic
Central location, internal connectivity & logistics

Current Relevance
Tribal welfare, conservation, infrastructure projects

Srijan India One | CSAT Today | 13 July 2026

QUESTION 1

A certain number of men can complete a piece of work in $6k$ days, where k is a natural number. By what percent should the number of men be increased so that the work can be completed in $5k$ days?

(a) 10%
(b) (50/3)%
(c) 20%
(d) 25%

SOLUTION 1

1. IDEA / APPROACH

For fixed work,
Men × Days = Constant

2. KEY OBSERVATION

If time decreases, number of men must increase.

3. STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTION

Let original number of men = M

	Men	Days	Men × Days
Original	M	$6k$	$6kM$
New	N	$5k$	$5kN$

Since work is same,

$6kM = 5kN$

$\Rightarrow N = 6M/5$

Increase in men = $N - M = 6M/5 - M = M/5$

% Increase = $(M/5 \div M) \times 100 = 20\%$

4. SHORTCUT / CSAT TRICK

If time changes from $6k \rightarrow 5k$
Required % increase in men
$= (6k - 5k) / 5k \times 100 = 20\%$

5. FINAL ANSWER

Required increase = 20%

ANSWER: (c) 20%

QUESTION 2

How many consecutive zeros are there at the end of the integer obtained in the product $1^2 \times 2^4 \times 3^6 \times 4^8 \times \cdots \times 25^{50}$?

(a) 50
(b) 55
(c) 100
(d) 200

SOLUTION 2

1. IDEA / APPROACH

Trailing zeros come from factors of 10.
$10 = 2 \times 5 \rightarrow$ Count total power of 5.

2. KEY OBSERVATION

Powers of 2 are abundant.
Only count powers of 5.

3. STEP-BY-STEP SOLUTION

Number (n)	Term (n^{2n})	Power of 5 in n	Power of 5 in n^{2n}
5	5^{10}	1	$10 \times 1 = 10$
10	10^{20}	1	$20 \times 1 = 20$
15	15^{30}	1	$30 \times 1 = 30$
20	20^{40}	1	$40 \times 1 = 40$
25	25^{50}	2 (since $25 = 5^2$)	$50 \times 2 = 100$

Total power of 5 = 10 + 20 + 30 + 40 + 100 = 200

$\therefore$ Number of trailing zeros = 200

4. SHORTCUT / CSAT TRICK

Only multiples of 5 contribute.
Add ($2n \times$ power of 5 in n) for n = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25.
Quick total = 200

5. FINAL ANSWER

Trailing zeros = 200

ANSWER: (d) 200

Srijan India One | Quiz Today | 13 July 2026

1 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Two countries may trade more, sign strategic agreements, and cooperate in defence without becoming military allies. What best explains such a relationship in modern international relations?

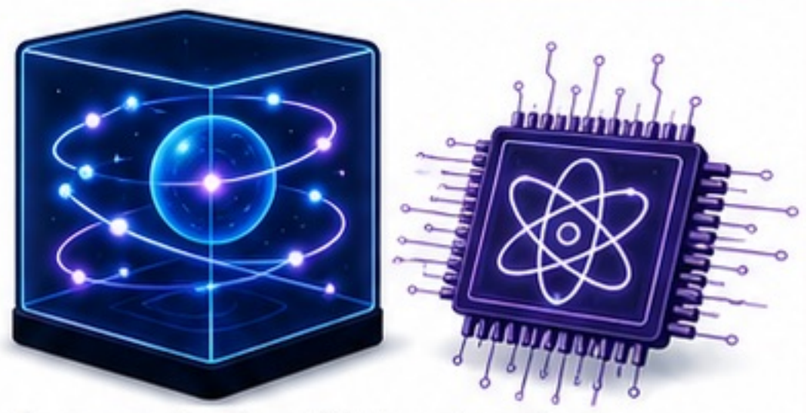
- A Collective Security
- B Strategic Partnership
- C Military Alliance
- D Customs Union

2 POLITY & CONSTITUTION

A national song may be encouraged by the government as a symbol of unity and patriotism, yet citizens generally cannot be compelled to sing it merely because it is a national symbol. Which constitutional principle best explains this?

- A Parliamentary Sovereignty
- B Rule of Law
- C Fundamental Rights balanced with Fundamental Duties
- D Doctrine of Separation of Powers

3 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



A computer is said to outperform today's fastest supercomputers—but only for certain highly specialised problems, not every task. Which emerging technology is being described?

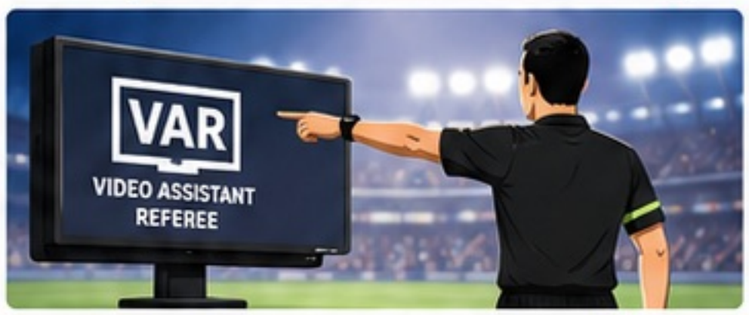
- A Optical Computing
- B Quantum Computing
- C Edge Computing
- D Neuromorphic Computing

4 ECONOMY & GLOBAL MOBILITY

A country welcomes thousands of highly skilled foreign professionals every year but periodically revises its eligibility rules to ensure that only genuinely skilled workers benefit from the programme. Which programme best fits this description?

- A Green Card Lottery
- B H-1B Visa Programme
- C Schengen Visa
- D EB-5 Investor Visa

5 SPORTS GOVERNANCE



A technology was introduced to reduce human errors in sports officiating. Yet, despite advanced cameras and video reviews, controversies continue because the final interpretation still depends on humans. Which limitation of technology does this best illustrate?

- A Technology completely removes subjectivity.
- B Data always produces objective decisions.
- C Human interpretation remains essential despite technological assistance.
- D Automation eliminates the need for referees.

6 ART & CULTURE

In one country, an ancient religion adapted its public theological framework to comply with a constitutional requirement that officially recognised religions must profess belief in one Supreme God. Which country is being referred to?

- A Thailand
- B Cambodia
- C Indonesia
- D Nepal

ISRO successfully carries out tests of Gaganyaan systems

One of the tests involved separation of the 'umbilical mechanism' that serves as a link between the crew module, where astronauts live, and the service module that provides propulsion, agency says

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

The Indian Space Research Organisation on Sunday said it had successfully carried out three major tests of the Gaganyaan crew module systems.

The first test pertained to ensuring an upright position of the crew module after splashdown in the sea, considered one of the most important crew safety requirements. To do this, a stored cold-gas- was developed and tested.

"A system-level qualification test set-up consisting of all the elements of CMUS (crew module uprighting system) was realised," the ISRO said, adding it successfully conducted inflation tests "for the primary inflation module wherein stored gas in the high-pressure gas bottle was made to inflate the floatation by operating the control valves."

The second test involved examining the separation of the umbilical mechanism that serves as a link between the crew module, where astronauts live, and the service module, which provides power and propulsion. The mechanism consists of two parts, each located at the crew module side, called CSU-1, and the service module side, called CSU-2.

Step-by-step: (Clockwise from left) The crew module uprighting system, the service module connect-disconnect system, and the apex cover that underwent testing. ISRO

Clean separation

During the crew module's earth re-entry stage, the service module first separates from the crew module after the CSU-1 disconnects. Subsequently, just before re-entry, the CSU-2 is also separated.

"Separation test of CSU-2 from simulated crew module was carried out. The test demonstrated the clean separation of CSU-2 as well as structural stability of the crew module panel and their interfaces," the space agency said. The third test validated the structural integrity of the crew module during the apex cover separation event. The apex cover protects the parachutes and associated subsystems during the mission. It is separated before parachutes are deployed to decelerate the crew module.

- Three major tests of Gaganyaan crew module systems completed.
- Strengthens India's human spaceflight capability.
- Ensures safety, reliability and mission success.

Test 1: Uprighting Test

- Ensures crew module remains upright after splashdown in sea.
- Cold-gas-based uprighting system developed and tested.
- Inflation tests of primary module conducted successfully.

Test 2: Umbilical Mechanism Separation

- Umbilical mechanism links crew module and service module.
- Two parts: CSU-1 (crew side) and CSU-2 (service side).
- CSU-1 separates first; CSU-2 ceparates just before re-entry.

Test 2: Outcome

- Clean separation of CSU-2 achieved.
- Structural stability of crew module panel and interfaces validated.

Test 3: Apex Cover Separation

- Validates structural integrity of crew module.
- Apex cover protects parachutes and subsystems.
- Separated before parachute deployment.

- **Gaganyaan:** India's first human spaceflight mission.
- **Executing Agency:** ISRO
- **Launch Vehicle:** Human-rated LVM3
- **Crew Capacity:** 3 astronauts
- **Splashdown:** Bay of Bengal
- **Focus:** Atmanirbhar Bharat, indigenous technology, safety

Judging graduates, not entrance scores

Few institutions in India carry the popularity of the IITs. Getting into them requires intense preparation and intellectual discipline. JEE ranks and GATE scores used for admissions to India's premier institutions are, therefore, important. Recruiters, too, have often treated them as an indication of a student's ability. Recently, however, the All IITs Placement Committee has decided to exclude JEE ranks, GATE scores, percentiles, and other such credentials from standard placement resumes. Even if some consider it unnecessary, this decision deserves wide support.

Mamidala Jagadesh Kumar

Chairman, Review Committee for NEP 2020, Ministry of Education, GoI and former Vice-Chancellor, JNU and former Chairman, UGC. Views are personal

Beyond entrance ranks

An entrance examination captures a snapshot of a student's performance on a single day. A degree reflects years of learning. Between the two lie classrooms, laboratories, projects, internships, peer learning, teamwork, participation in various extended curricular activities, failures, recoveries and personal growth. If campus recruitment continues to privilege entrance rank, it quietly reduces the IIT experience as a whole to an interlude between JEE and employment. That is unfair to the student and to the institution.

To treat a student's entrance rank as permanent proof of ability is a constricted view. A more serious view examines whether a student has solved problems, completed meaningful projects, worked in teams, built prototypes, written code, contributed to research, communicated clearly and shown the maturity required in the workplace. Preparing oneself for work requires competence and a willingness to be a lifelong learner. It does not rely on the entrance test score alone.

The Committee's decision is also consistent with the National Education Policy (NEP 2020), which emphasises the need to move beyond an examination-dominated system. The policy asks us to focus on creating an ecosystem that enables students to develop critical thinking, creativity, ethical judgment, problem-solving, and holistic development. If our higher education institutions are expected to provide these capabilities to our students, why shouldn't placement systems recognise them?

> Removing entrance ranks from standard resumes prevents a potentially prejudicial and often irrelevant data point from becoming a default filter

There could be another, more sensitive reason for the decision. It could be possible to infer social category or admission route from entrance ranks by comparing programme-level opening and closing ranks. Such inference may not always be explicit, but it can influence perception. What recruiters should be looking for is not how the student entered IIT, but what the student can do now.

Both public institutions and recruiters play important roles in designing hiring processes that reduce avoidable bias. Removing entrance ranks from standard resumes prevents a potentially prejudicial and often irrelevant data point from becoming a default filter. Some may say that recruiters need filters. Nobody is contesting that need. But employers already have better instruments. They use CGPA or CPI thresholds, technical interviews, coding tests, case discussions, design tasks, project reviews, research work, communication abilities and behavioural assessments. It has long been recognised that JEE or GATE scores do not reliably capture these.

A student's entrance rank may say something about past preparation. It cannot say enough about future contributions. With enhanced access, our higher education institutions attract many first-generation learners, rural students, non-English-medium students, and those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Some may take time to adjust to the new environment. Many grow substantially during their IIT years. A fair placement process should not allow an old rank to overshadow evidence of a student's present competence and readiness for work. Other higher education institutions would do well to draw from this example.

Student well-being should be our top priority. If recruiting methods make ranks part of students' identities, they become a burden for many students. When the recruitment process turns ranks into hierarchies, students can experience anxiety and comparison. IITs are places where students grow beyond the circumstances of entry. Then why can't our placement system let students know that the work they do after admission matters, not their ranks?

This does not mean that entrance examinations are unimportant. But the selection process for admission and the selection process for recruitment are different altogether. The first decides entry into an academic programme. The second should judge current professional readiness. Confusing the two weakens both.

The decision to move away from publicising only the highest salary packages also deserves attention. Highest packages create headlines. They may lead students and parents to believe that high packages are normal, when in reality they are often outliers. Median salary is a better representative measure to get an overall sense of how the larger graduating cohort has fared. It is important to encourage a more mature public conversation on employment by emphasising median salaries.

A better signal

Together, these decisions show welcome institutional seriousness. They recognise that campus recruitment must assess students for what they have learnt and become during their time at the institution. A fair placement system should not allow an old rank to overshadow evidence of a student's present competence and readiness for work. Other higher education institutions would do well to draw from this example.

- All IITs Placement Committee excludes JEE ranks, GATE scores, percentiles from standard resumes.
- Decision aims to promote fairer and more holistic evaluation.
- Entrance exams test a single day; degree reflects years of learning.
- Focus should be on skills, projects, teamwork, research and personal growth.
- NEP 2020 calls for moving beyond examination-dominated education.
- Higher education must build critical thinking, ethics, creativity and problem-solving.
- Ranks may hint at social category/admission route, influencing perception.
- Recruiters should focus on what students can do now.
- Better filters: CGPA/CPI, interviews, coding tests, case discussions, projects, research and behaviour.
- JEE/GATE scores do not reliably capture these abilities.
- Highest salary packages are outliers; median salary gives a true picture.
- Encourages a mature and realistic conversation on employment.

UPSC ANGLE

- Polity: 73rd & 74th CAA
- NEP 2020: Holistic Education
- Social Justice: Equality of Opportunity
- Good Governance: Fairness & Accountability

STATIC LINK

- NEP 2020
- 73rd CAA – Panchayats
- 74th CAA – Urban Local Bodies
- Equality – Art. 14, 15, 16
- Inclusive Growth & HRD

How DDCs changed local governance in J&K?

What is at stake in the debate over local democracy in Jammu and Kashmir?

Tikender Singh Panwar

The story so far:

The restructuring of Jammu and Kashmir's political and administrative framework through the constitution of District Development Councils (DDCs) has remained the subject of legal and constitutional debate. **Formed in 2021, the DDCs completed their five-year term on February 24, 2026.**

With no fresh elections held and local government institutions remaining largely inactive in recent years, questions have resurfaced about the relevance of the DDC model.

Introduced as a mechanism for direct local democracy, the DDCs are viewed by supporters as a step towards grassroots governance, while critics argue they have impeded rather than strengthened democratic decentralisation in the region.

What do the 73rd and 74th Amendments provide for?

One of the core arguments presented for the abrogation of Article 370 was the need to fully integrate J&K with the constitutional framework applicable to the rest of India.

A central element of this argument was the introduction of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, which provide for elected rural and urban bodies.

This integration was intended to ensure regular, mandatory elections and empower grassroots democracy.

How is local governance structured?

The standard constitutional framework operates on a clearly defined multi-tier electoral system where citizens directly elect their local representatives:

Urban areas: Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, and Nagar Panchayats.

Rural areas: A three-tier structure comprising Gram Panchayats (Village Pradhans), Block Development Councils (BDCs), and District-level bodies (Zila Parishads).

Mandated under Article 243ZD of the Constitution, the District Planning Committee (DPC) is envisaged as a coordinating body that brings together development plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities and integrates them into a comprehensive district-level plan.

Unlike an independent executive authority, the DPC is intended to function as an institutional mechanism that reflects priorities generated by elected local bodies and facilitates bottom-up planning. In this sense, it is designed to strengthen democratic decentralisation by aggregating local mandates rather than exercising authority over them.

However, while the constitutional framework assigns a key role to DPCs in district-level planning, their functioning has been uneven across the country, with many remaining largely inactive, barring a few exceptions such as Kerala.

How do DDCs differ from DPCs?

The DDCs were established in J&K through an executive order rather than a legislative process. While the government presents DDCs as directly elected bodies that strengthen grassroots democracy, it is contended that the model contains major contradictions within the governance framework.

Critics argue that the DDC structure bypasses existing institutions such as Zila Panchayats and urban local bodies. Unlike the DPC, which is intended to aggregate development priorities emerging from lower tiers of government, the DDC functions as a parallel administrative authority with executive and developmental powers. This blurs the relationship between the electorate and the actual exercise of power.

The key distinction is that the DPC seeks to strengthen local democracy by consolidating mandates generated from the ground up, whereas the DDC operates from above, competing with lower tiers of governance and functioning as an instrument of centralised bureaucratic control rather than democratic decentralisation.

The DDC structure raises concerns about unequal representation. The allocation of seats across districts does not adequately reflect variations in population, thereby diluting the principle of uniform political weight.

For instance, Srinagar, with a population of roughly 12 lakh, and Kishtwar, with around 2.5 lakh residents, are allocated the same number of DDC members. This creates an imbalance where the political voice per capita is drastically skewed.

The DDCs are being compared to the "special purpose vehicles" used in Smart City projects. They create an illusion of decentralisation, but act as capital-driven, bureaucratically managed structures. Since DDCs can easily jettison legislatively approved local initiatives, they function as a governance substitute rather than a governance supplement.

The creation of 280 DDC members across J&K has established a form of parallel 'parliament' in disguise. Historically, in politically fragile regions, central authorities have often sought to weaken provincial or State-level assemblies by backing district-level entities.

With the J&K State Assembly absent or weakened for years, the DDC framework has allowed key functions and financial powers that would ordinarily rest with elected legislators and local panchayats to remain concentrated under Union administration control.

What is the way forward for local democracy in J&K?

Genuine local democracy cannot be reduced to an administrative or legal exercise; it is fundamentally a political question. True decentralisation requires the restoration of the DPC model envisaged under the 73th and 74th Constitutional Amendments, ensuring financially empowered and grounded local governments accountable to the State's electorate, rather than an administrative architecture serving centralised union control.

- Directly elected in 2021
- Completed 5-year term on Feb 24, 2026
- No fresh elections; local bodies largely inactive

- Established via executive order, not legislative process
- Executive powers create contradictions in governance

- Incorrect seat allocation between districts
- Same number of members for Srinagar (12 lakh) and Kishtwar (2.5 lakh)

- Parallel authority vs DPC
- Bypasses Zila Panchayats and urban local bodies
- Weakens bottom-up planning

- Compared to "SPVs" in Smart City projects
- Illusion of decentralisation
- Acts as governance substitute, not supplement

- 280 members create parallel 'parliament'
- Concentration of powers under Union administration

UPSC ANGLE

- Polity: 73rd & 74th CAA
- Article 243ZD – DPC
- Decentralisation & Federalism
- Local self-government & Democratic accountability

STATIC LINK

- 73rd CAA – Panchayats
- 74th CAA – Urban Local Bodies
- Article 243ZD – DPC
- Local government – Key to participatory democracy

Why has China banned helium exports?

Why is helium emerging as a strategic resource? How vulnerable is the world to a helium supply shock? Why is it considered a critical input for future technologies? Why is storing and transporting helium so expensive? What makes it so hard to replace?

EXPLAINER

Vasudevan Mukunth

The story so far:
On July 10, the Ministry of Commerce and General Administration of Customs, China, has temporarily but immediately banned helium exports from the country. As of 4.30 pm IST on July 10, Beijing had not published any other information as to why it took this step now or its scope.

Is China a major heliam producer?

China imports more than 80% of its helium needs but produces only around 1.6% of the world's helium. The export ban follows an extended period of s supply strained by Russia's export restrictions vthe Prime Minister needs to sign off on shipments through 2027 – and supply risks tied to heightened tensions in West Asia.

The world's major helium producers are the U.S. (meeting 43% of total supply), followed by Qatar, Russia, Canada, and Algeria. In 2024, the U.S. privatised its Federal Helium Reserve and, selling its assets to the Messer Group and no longer buffering shocks such as those due to the U.S.-Iran conflict.

The next year, the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform launched an investigation into Messer's Chinese interests, stoking the risk of tit-for-tat measures. Which China's latest export ban could be.

After the U.S., Qatar has been meeting 33% of the demand, especially in Asia. After the conflict with Iran escalated, as medical chemist and Science columnist Derek Lowe put it, "one-third of global helium production is now literally bottled up behind the Strait of Hormuz, a much higher percentage than world oil production [where the situation is bad enough already]."

In this light, China's new export restriction could preserve the country's helium supply for its domestic chip manufacturers and its medical sector.

Helium can only be transported in vacuum-jacketed stainless steel vessels that are manufactured by companies worldwide. GETTY IMAGES

How is helium obtianed?

Helium is the second-lightest element, after hydrogen, and is not manufactured. It is a non-renewable resource generated deep in the earth's crust, where the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium atoms emits alpha particles, which capture electrons to form helium atoms.

Over millions of years, this helium migrates into the same reservoirs of natural gas, and they are extracted together. This said, natural gas is not processed to isolate the helium from it until the latter makes up at least 0.3% by volume.

But once it does, the gas is isolated using the fact that it has a different boiling point.

Some operators also recover helium from LNG plants and from the air but these quantities are too low to matter to the global demand. Helium for commercial use is usually at least 99.997% pure.

What is helium used for?

Helium is the second-lightest element, after hydrogen, and is not manufactured. It is a non-renewable resource generated deep in the earth's crust, where the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium atoms emits alpha particles, sometimes to be used in quantum computers, $13.50 per hundred cubic feet together with the isolated expensive to isolate until the latter makes up at least 0.3% by volume. it does, is isolated using the fact that it has a different boiling.

22% of the demand for helium, followed by controlled atmospheres and semiconductors (17%), lifting gas (17%), MRI scanners (15%), aerospace (9%), and detecting leaks (5%).

How much does helium cost?

In June 2026, the spot price for highly pure helium in Northeast Asia had reportedly spiked to $150-205 per thousand cubic feet, almost double what it was in late 2025. At least one major supplier, the U.S.-based industrial supplier Airgas, has invoked force majeure and tacked on surcharges of $13.50 per hundred cubic feet to existing contracts. Liquid helium is by default expensive to store and transport because helium only liquefies at -269°C.

In fact, the helium supply chain as a whole is cost-intensive because purification, storage, and transport are each expensive and technically sophisticated. A mid- to large-scale purification and liquefaction facility will require more than $100 million while smaller ones can cost around $10 million, thanks to the need for corrosion-resistant alloys that can withstand ultra-low temperatures.

The gas can be stored in underground salt caverns, which reduce leaks significantly – but these formations are rare and developing a new one can cost more than $200 million. It can also be stouid. The compressed gas or cryogenic liquid. The former typically costs up to $10 million to build while bulk cryogenic liquid storage systems generally need between $0.5 million and $20 million depending on capacity. Then there are the operational expenses.

Finally, helium can only be transported in vacuum-jacketed stainless steel vessels – which are manufactured by relatively few companies worldwide, including several Chinese ones.

Finally, the contractor transporting the containers must also ensure they are delivered before the holding time expires, after which the helium will start boiling off into the atmosphere.

THE GIST

The export ban follows an extended period of supply strained by Russia's export restrictions – where the Prime Minister needs to sign off on shipments through 2027 – and supply risks tied to heightened tensions in West Asia.

Helium is an important coolant in the semiconductor fabricating industry, where it removes heat from silicon wafers.

The helium supply chain as a whole is cost-intensive because purification, storage, and transport are each expensive and technically sophisticated.

WHY IT MATTERS

- Vital for high-tech, medical and space industries.
- Supply shocks impact semiconductors, healthcare and research.

KEY FACTS

- China bans helium exports temporarily (from July 10, 2026).
- China imports >80% of its helium; produces only ~1.6% of global helium.
- U.S. supplies 43% of global helium demand.
- Global supply strained by Russia restrictions and West Asia tensions.

USES OF HELIUM

- Controlled atmospheres (22%)
- Semiconductors (17%)
- Lifting gas (17%)
- MRI scanners (15%)
- Aerospace (9%)
- Leak detection (5%)

WHY SO EXPENSIVE?

- Requires deep extraction with natural gas.
- Liquefies only at -269°C.
- Purification, storage and transport are complex and costly.
- Facilities cost $100M+; new caverns $200M+.
- Storage systems cost $0.5M to $20M.
- Transport needs vacuum-jacketed stainless steel vessels.

UPSC ANGLE

- Critical minerals & strategic resources
- Global supply chains
- Science & Technology
- India's semiconductor mission
- Energy security

STATIC LINK

- Non-renewable Resource
- Cryogenic Technology
- Semiconductor Ecosystem
- Make in India & Atmanirbhar

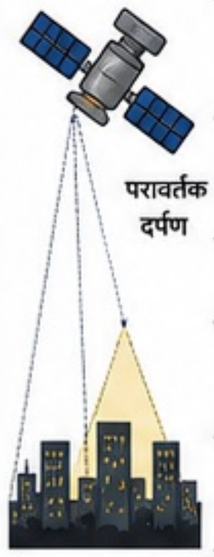
Srijan India One | Newspaper Today | 13 जुलाई 2026

1 ISRO ने गगनयान प्रणालियों के परीक्षण सफलतापूर्वक किए

- ISRO ने गगनयान क्रू मॉड्यूल प्रणालियों के प्रमुख परीक्षण सफलतापूर्वक किए।
- परीक्षण का उद्देश्य अंतरिक्ष यात्री सुरक्षा और पुनर्प्राप्ति क्षमता सुनिश्चित करना।
- आगामी अनक्यूड और क्रूड्ड गगनयान मिशनों के लिए आवश्यक उपप्रणालियों का सत्यापन।
- समुद्र में लैंडिंग के बाद मॉड्यूल को सीधा रखने की क्षमता सुनिश्चित की।
- यह परीक्षण भारत की स्वदेशी मानव अंतरिक्ष उड़ान क्षमता की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।
- इससे मिशन की सुरक्षा और विश्वसनीयता पर भरोसा और मजबूत हुआ।

गगनयान • HLVM3 (LVM3)
मानव अंतरिक्ष उड़ान • ISRO • स्वदेशी क्षमता

2 ईसेंडिल-1: उजाला या खतरा?



- अमेरिका के FCC ने Reflect Orbital के Eärendil-1 उपग्रह को 2 वर्ष के परीक्षण लाइसेंस की मंजूरी दी।
- इस उपग्रह में पतला परावर्तक दर्पण है जो चयनित स्थानों पर रात में सूर्य प्रकाश परावर्तित करेगा।
- उद्देश्य: सौर घंटों को बढ़ाना, आपात कार्यों, मानवीय सहायता में उपयोग।
- खगोल वैज्ञानिकों को आशंका: आकाशीय चमक (skyglow) बढ़ेगी और ऑप्टिकल खगोल विज्ञान प्रभावित होगा।
- FCC ने कहा: दृश्य प्रभाव उसके कानूनी अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर, पर आवश्यक समन्वय शर्तें लगाई गईं।
- NASA और वैज्ञानिक एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय अनिवार्य किया गया।

अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी • खगोल विज्ञान प्रभाव
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3 करीम होती शोध संस्थाएँ केरल की बायो-अर्थव्यवस्था की छलांग रोक रही हैं

- मौलिक वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए समर्थन लगातार कम हो रहा है।
- शोध संस्थाओं का राजनीतिकरण चिंताजनक है।
- खाली पद और पुराना ढांचा संस्थाओं की क्षमता घटा रहे हैं।
- नए संस्थान बनाने पर अधिक जोर, पहले से मौजूद संस्थाओं की उपेक्षा।
- जैव विविधता के आधार पर जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी, फार्मास्यूटिकल, प्राकृतिक प्रसाधन, जलवायु लचीली कृषि की बड़ी संभावना।
- JNTBGRI, पालोडे का उदाहरण दिया गया जो अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग पूरा नहीं कर पा रहा।

जैव विविधता • बायो-अर्थव्यवस्था • R&D
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क्विक न्यूज़ (9)

1. **तालिबान प्रतिनिधिमंडल:** कृषि सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए भारत आया।
2. **ड्रोन से TB सैंपल परिवहन:** निदान लागत ₹9,451 से घटकर ₹91 हुई।
3. **CJI का जोर:** न्यायालय भवनों में महिला-अनुकूल सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता।
4. **जब न्यायालय छुट्टी पर जाते हैं:** पाँच करोड़ से अधिक लोग न्याय का इंतजार करते हैं।
5. **ग्रेजुएट्स का मूल्यांकन:** प्रवेश अंकों की बजाय सीखने के परिणामों पर जोर।
6. **'विजिंजम को कोचिन पोर्ट का प्रतिद्वंद्वी नहीं माना जा सकता'** : विशेषज्ञ।
7. **क्या आपका ब्रांड रोजमर्रा की आदत बन गया है?** ब्रांड व्यवहार पर चर्चा।
8. **भूटान में जन्म प्रोत्साहन:** जनसंख्या घटती पर नकद प्रोत्साहन योजना।
9. **भारतीय विमान मरम्मत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र:** व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता।

4 तेल की उलझन (संपादकीय)

- रूस से कच्चे तेल का आयात फिर से पूर्व-प्रतिबंध स्तर (>40%) पर पहुँच गया।
- एकल स्रोत पर अधिक निर्भरता से रणनीतिक जोखिम बढ़ता है।
- छूट घटने और भू-राजनीतिक तनाव से लाभ कम हो रहा है।
- दीर्घकालिक अनुबंध + चयनात्मक स्पॉट खरीद का संतुलन आवश्यक।
- रणनीतिक पेट्रोलियम भंडार (SPR) का विस्तार करना चाहिए।
- भारत का निर्णय अवक्सर सामरिक स्वायत्तता से दूर दिखाई देता है।

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5 इंसुलर इंसेंटिव (संपादकीय)

- कच्चे तेल की कीमतें कम होने पर भी E20 नीति जारी रखने का निर्णय।
- गन्ना आधारित एथेनॉल: जल और उर्वरक का अधिक उपयोग करने वाली फसल।
- उपभोक्ता अधिक दाम चुकाते हैं और माइलेज कम मिलता है।
- केवल फीडस्टॉक की ऊंची कीमत से किसानों की आय समस्या हल नहीं होती।
- 2G एथेनॉल, कृषि अवशेष, स्वीट सरघुम पर अधिक जोर जरूरी।
- बेहतर सिंचाई, लॉजिस्टिक्स से किसानों की आय सीधे बढ़ेगी।

E20 • 2G एथेनॉल • कृषि अवशेष • जल उपयोग
GS III • कृषि • पर्यावरण • अर्थव्यवस्था

6 क्या OpenAI का GPT-5.6 क्लास Anthropic के Fable-क्लास मॉडल को मात दे चुका है?

- OpenAI ने GPT-5.6 परिवार (Sol, Terra, Luna) लॉन्च किया।
- ChatGPT Work: ईमेल पढ़ना, प्रेजेंटेशन बनाना, कार्य स्वचालन, डैशबोर्ड तैयार करना आदि।
- Anthropic के Claude Cowork (Fable-क्लास) से प्रतिस्पर्धा।
- OpenAI का दावा: टोकन दक्षता, गति और लागत में बढ़त।
- दावे benchmark पर आधारित हैं, स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन आवश्यक।
- उत्पादकता उपकरणों के रूप में AI की उपयोगिता बढ़ रही है।

AI मॉडल • उत्पादकता • स्वचालन
GS III • विज्ञान व प्रौद्योगिकी • डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा तथ्य (9)

1. **HLVM3 (LVM3):** गगनयान के लिए मानव रेटेड लॉन्च वाहन।
2. **रणनीतिक पेट्रोलियम भंडार (SPR):** तेल आपूर्ति व्यवधान से सुरक्षा देता है।
3. **E20 पेट्रोल:** 20% एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल। कम माइलेज लेकिन कम प्रदूषण।
4. **2G एथेनॉल:** कृषि अवशेषों से बनने वाला एथेनॉल; खाद्य फसलों पर निर्भरता कम।
5. **हीलियम का क्वथनांक:** लगभग −269°C, बहुत कम ताप पर द्रवित।
6. **अनुच्छेद 243ZD:** जिला योजना समिति के गठन का संवैधानिक प्रावधान।
7. **JNTBGRI, पालोडे (केरल):** जैव विविधता अनुसंधान संस्थान।
8. **Reflect Orbital:** Eärendil-1 उपग्रह बनाने वाली अमेरिकी कंपनी।
9. **DDCs (जिला विकास परिषदें):** जम्मू-कश्मीर में ब्लॉक स्तर की परिषदें।

7 डेल्टा में संकट

- डेल्टा क्षेत्रों को अनेक पारिस्थितिक दबावों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन, लवणीयता घुसपैठ, बाढ़ और कटाव जोखिम बढ़ रहे हैं।
- कृषि अनिश्चित, आजीविका असुरक्षित।
- लाखों लोगों की आजीविका नाजुक स्थिति में।
- जल और भूमि प्रबंधन की सतत रणनीति की आवश्यकता।
- तत्काल अनुकूलन (adaptation) रणनीतियाँ जरूरी हैं।

डेल्टा क्षेत्र • जलवायु जोखिम • आजीविका
GS III • पर्यावरण • आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण • अनुकूलन

8 चीन ने हीलियम निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध क्यों लगाया?

- चीन ने वैश्विक आपूर्ति अनिश्चितताओं के बीच हीलियम निर्यात पर रोक लगाई।
- चीन वैश्विक उत्पादक कम, पर आयात अपनी आवश्यकता का अधिकतर करता है।
- रूस के निर्यात प्रतिबंध और पश्चिम एशिया तनाव से आपूर्ति पहले से तनाव में है।
- हीलियम का उपयोग: MRI, सेमीकंडक्टर, क्वांटम कम्प्यूटिंग, लीकेज डिटेक्शन।
- हीलियम का संग्रह और परिवहन तकनीकी रूप से जटिल और महँगा है।
- भविष्य में हीलियम उपलब्धता एक रणनीतिक चुनौती बनेगी।

हीलियम • महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन • आपूर्ति शृंखला
GS III • विज्ञान व प्रौद्योगिकी • सामरिक खनिज • उद्योग

9 DDCs ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में स्थानीय शासन को कैसे बदला?

- संवैधानिक परिवर्तनों के बाद DDCs का गठन किया गया।
- उद्देश्य: जमीनी लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करना और योजना/विकास को बढ़ाना।
- समर्थक: स्थानीय भागीदारी और विकास कार्यों में सुधार।
- आलोचक: समाकांतर संस्थना और वास्तविक विकेंद्रीकरण कमजोर।
- Article 243ZD के अनुसार जिला योजना समितियों को मजबूत करना आवश्यक।
- वित्तीय एवं लोकतांत्रिक सशक्तिकरण स्थानीय निकायों के लिए जरूरी।

DDC • स्थानीय शासन • विकेंद्रीकरण
GS II • नीति • 73वाँ CAA • अनुच्छेद 243ZD

शब्दावली (5)

1. **स्वायत्तता** — स्वतंत्र निर्णय क्षमता
2. **लचीलापन** — जल्दी उबरने की क्षमता
3. **विकेंद्रीकरण** — शक्तियों का स्थानीय स्तर पर हस्तांतरण
4. **संयम** — बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण निर्णय
5. **उलझन** — कठिन और जटिल समस्या

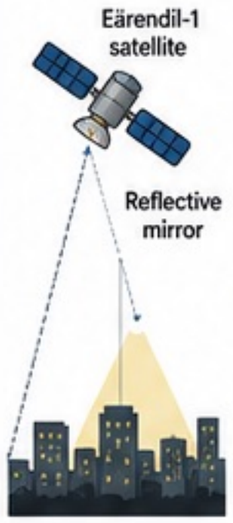
Srijan India One | Newspaper Today | 13 July 2026

1 ISRO successfully carries out tests of Gaganyaan systems

- ISRO tested key crew module systems for Gaganyaan mission.
- Focus on astronaut safety, survival and recovery.
- Validates subsystems for upcoming uncrewed & crewed missions.
- Ensures upright position after splashdown in sea.
- India's first human spaceflight mission in final development.
- Boosts confidence in indigenous human space capability.

Gaganyaan • HLVM3 • Human Spaceflight
GS III • Space Technology • Indigenous Capability

2 Eärendil-1: Bright or Blight?



- U.S. FCC approved test licence for Reflect Orbital's Eärendil-1.
- Satellite reflects sunlight onto selected locations at night.
- Potential uses: extending solar hours, emergency ops, aid.
- Astronomers fear increased skyglow, disruption of observations.
- FCC said visual impacts outside its statutory authority.
- Coordination mandated with NASA & scientific agencies.

Space Technology • Astronomical Impact
GS III • Innovation • Ethics • Environment

3 Fading research hubs stalling Kerala's leap into bio-economy

- Declining support for basic scientific research.
- Politicisation of research institutions.
- Vacancies and ageing infrastructure in institutes.
- Over-focus on new institutions, neglect of existing ones.
- Biodiversity can drive biotech, pharma, natural cosmetics, climate-resilient agriculture.
- JNTBGRI, Palode cited as example of fading capacity.

Biodiversity • Bio-economy • R&D
GS III • Science & Tech • Innovation Ecosystem

4 Oil conundrum (Editorial)

- Russian crude imports back to pre-sanction levels (>40%).
- Rising dependence on one source increases strategic risk.
- Narrowing discounts, geopolitical tensions reduce advantages.
- Balance long-term contracts with selective spot purchases.
- Expand Strategic Petroleum Reserves to cushion shocks.
- Decisions appear inconsistent with strategic autonomy.

Energy Security • Geopolitics • Import Strategy
GS III • Energy • Strategic Autonomy • SPR

5 Insular incentive (Editorial)

- E20 policy continues even when crude prices are low.
- Sugarcane-based ethanol: high water & fertilizer use.
- Consumers pay more and get lower mileage.
- Higher feedstock price alone doesn't solve farmers' issues.
- Need shift to 2G ethanol, agri-residues, sweet sorghum.
- Improve irrigation, logistics, and farmer incomes directly.

E20 • 2G Ethanol • Water Use • Farmers
GS III • Agriculture • Environment • Economy

6 Has OpenAI's GPT-5.6 class beaten Anthropic's Fable-class models?

- OpenAI launched GPT-5.6 family; Sol, Terra and Luna.
- ChatGPT Work automates email, presentations, tasks, dashboards.
- Competes with Anthropic's Claude Cowork.
- OpenAI claims gains in token efficiency, speed & cost.
- Performance claims need evaluation beyond vendor environments.

AI Models • Productivity • Automation
GS III • Science & Tech • Digital Economy

7 Distress in the delta

- Delta regions face multiple ecological stresses.
- Climate variability, salinity intrusion, flood & erosion risks.
- Agricultural uncertainty high.
- Livelihoods of millions are vulnerable.
- Need sustainable water, land & ecosystem management.
- Urgent climate adaptation strategies required.

Delta Regions • Climate Risk • Livelihoods
GS III • Environment • Disaster Risk • Adaptation

8 Why has China banned helium exports?

- China stopped exports amid global supply uncertainties.
- Small producer, but imports most of its requirements.
- Global supply stressed by Russia sanctions & West Asian tensions.
- Helium vital for MRI, semis, quantum computing, leak detection.
- Storage & transport technically complex and costly.

Helium • Critical Resource • Supply Chain
GS III • S&T • Strategic Minerals • Industry

9 How DDCs changed local governance in J&K?

- DDCs introduced after constitutional changes.
- Aim: strengthen grassroots democracy & planning.
- Supporters: improved local participation.
- Critics: parallel structure, weak decentralisation.
- Need stronger District Planning Committees under Art. 243ZD.
- Financial & democratic empowerment essential.

DDC • Local Governance • Decentralisation
GS II • Polity • 73rd CAA • Article 243ZD

QUICK NEWS

1. **Taliban delegation on mission to 'boost agricultural ties with India'**
   Focus on agri cooperation and trade.
2. **Drones move TB samples, cut diagnosis costs from ₹9,451 to ₹91**
   ICMR trial shows major cost savings.
3. **CJI stresses need for women-centric infrastructure**
   Emphasises inclusive court facilities.
4. **Five crore Indians wait when the courts take a break**
   Editorial on case pendency & vacations.
5. **Judging graduates, not entrance scores**
   Opinion on outcome-based evaluation.
6. **'Vizhinjam is no rival to Cochin Port'**
   Views that both ports complement.
7. **Has your brand become an everyday habit?**
   Explores habit formation & brands.
8. **Bhutan fights population crisis with cash incentives for births**
   Govt. offers financial support.
9. **Indian aircraft repair ecosystem needs an overhaul**
   Calls for strong MRO ecosystem.

PRELIM FACTS

1. **HLVM3 / LVM3**
   Human-rated launch vehicle for Gaganyaan.
2. **Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)**
   Cushions against oil supply disruptions.
3. **E20 Petrol**
   20% ethanol blended petrol.
4. **2G Ethanol**
   Produced from agri-residues, not food crops.
5. **Helium Boiling Point**
   Extremely low at −269°C.
6. **Article 243ZD (Constitution)**
   Provision for District Planning Committee.
7. **JNTBGRI, Palode (Kerala)**
   Research institute rich in biodiversity.
8. **Reflect Orbital**
   U.S. company behind Eärendil-1 satellite.
9. **District Development Councils (DDCs)**
   Elected bodies for district-level governance.

VOCABULARY

1. **Autonomy** — Independent decision-making
2. **Resilience** — Ability to recover quickly
3. **Decentralisation** — Transfer of powers locally
4. **Prudence** — Wise judgement
5. **Conundrum** — Difficult problem

Srijan India One | Write Today | 13 July 2026

Q. "Hatred is destructive of a person's wisdom and conscience that can poison a nation's spirit." Do you **agree** and **Justify** your answer.

APPROACH TO THE ANSWER

1. **Understand the question**
   Identify key terms: hatred, wisdom, conscience, nation's spirit.
2. **Structure your answer**
   Intro → Body → Conclusion
3. **Balanced approach**
   Explain how hatred harms individual and nation; highlight remedies.
4. **Use examples**
   Use real-life examples, case studies and thinkers.
5. **Conclusion**
   Reinforce positive values and way forward.

VALUE ADDITION

- Link with ethics: empathy, tolerance, compassion, non-violence.
- Use data and reports: NHFS, NCRB, WEF reports.
- Connect with Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Duties.
- Use philosophical and historical perspectives.

ANSWER STRUCTURE

1 INTRODUCTION

- Define hatred and its nature.
- Explain wisdom (right judgement) and conscience (moral sense).
- Present essence of the statement.
- State your stance: **I strongly agree.**

2 BODY

A. How hatred destroys a person's wisdom and conscience

1. Clouds rational thinking and judgement.
2. Dulls moral conscience and empathy.
3. Promotes prejudice, bias and intolerance.
4. Leads to anger, violence and revenge.
5. Causes guilt, stress and mental turmoil.

Example: Mob lynching, hate crimes, online hate speech.

B. How hatred poisons a nation's spirit

1. Divides society on religious, caste, ethnic lines.
2. Weakens social harmony and national unity.
3. Undermines democracy and trust in institutions.
4. Hampers development and peace.
5. Creates cycle of violence and fear.

Example: Communal riots, genocide, ethnic conflicts.

C. Examples from History & Society

- **Holocaust:** Hatred based on race led to mass destruction.
- **Partition of India:** Hatred caused immense loss of life and property.
- **Belfast (Northern Ireland):** Sectarian hatred long fuelled violence.
- **Mahatma Gandhi:** Preached love, forgiveness and non-violence.

D. Ways to overcome hatred

- Value-based education and ethics.
- Interfaith dialogue and cultural exchange.
- Strengthen law against hate crimes and hate speech.
- Promote empathy and emotional intelligence.
- Inclusive governance and justice for all.

3 CONCLUSION

- Hatred destroys individual morality and national fabric.
- A nation built on love, tolerance and justice thrives.
- As citizens and public servants, we must promote harmony and constitutional values.

KEY POINTS TO INCLUDE

- Meaning of hatred, wisdom and conscience
- Impact on individual: judgement, morality, mental peace
- Impact on nation: unity, harmony, development, democracy
- Historical / contemporary examples
- Remedies and positive values
- Constitutional and ethical perspective
- Concluding with balanced and forward-looking approach

DATA & REPORTS

- **NCRB 2023:** Increase in hate crimes and communal incidents reported.
- **WEF Global Risks Report 2024:** Polarisation and societal division among top risks.
- **NFHS-5:** Social cohesion linked with well-being and development.
- **UNESCO:** Education for tolerance reduces prejudice and violence.

THINKERS' PERSPECTIVE

- **Mahatma Gandhi:** "Hatred cannot drive out hatred; only love can do that."
- **Buddha:** "Hatred is never appeased by hatred in this world."
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** "Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence."

THINGS TO AVOID

✗ Writing one-sided points	✗ Extreme or vague statements	✗ Lack of examples and data	✗ Ignoring remedies	✗ Weak conclusion	✗ Irrelevant content