

## 1 डिजिटल इंडिया के 11 वर्ष

- 1 जुलाई 2015 को लॉन्च।
- उद्देश्य: डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान-आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था।
- 3 मुख्य दृष्टि क्षेत्र: डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, ऑन-डिमांड गवर्नेंस और नागरिकों का सशक्तिकरण।
- आधार, UPI, DigiLocker, BharatNet जैसी पहलें परिवर्तन के मुख्य स्तंभ।
- डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) मॉडल विश्व के लिए प्रेरक।
- ई-गवर्नेंस, वित्तीय समावेशन और सेवा वितरण को बढ़ावा।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** भारत का DPI मॉडल वैश्विक स्तर पर अनुकरणीय।  
**कीवर्ड:** डिजिटल इंडिया, DPI, ई-गवर्नेंस, नवाचार

## 2 मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो टोलिंग (MLFFT) लॉन्च

- NHAI ने दिल्ली-जयपुर NH-48 पर मनोहरपुरा टोल प्लाजा में MLFFT शुरू किया।
- वाहन बिना रुके टोल का भुगतान करते हैं।
- तकनीक: ANPR कैमरा + FASTag आधारित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोलिंग।
- जाम में कमी, समय की बचत और ईंधन की बचत।
- उत्सर्जन में कमी और यात्रा अनुभव बेहतर होता है।
- स्मार्ट हाईवे और इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम का हिस्सा।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता और स्थिरता को बढ़ावा।  
**कीवर्ड:** MLFFT, FASTag, ITS, स्मार्ट हाईवे

## 3 महत्वपूर्ण राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी

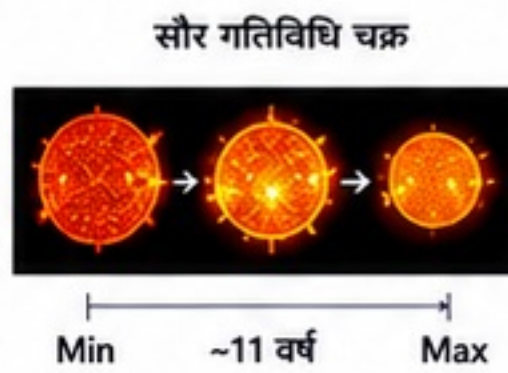
- CCEA ने प्रमुख हाईवे परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी।
- 4/6 लेन कानपुर-कन्नौड़ खंड (NH-34) निर्माण।
- द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे को नेल्सन मंडेला मार्ग से जोड़ने हेतु NH-148AE टनल परियोजना।
- BOT (टोल) मॉडल पर कार्यान्वयन।
- शहरी कनेक्टिविटी, सुरक्षा और माल परिवहन को मजबूती।
- आर्थिक गलियारों और क्षेत्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर मजबूत, लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत घटती है।  
**कीवर्ड:** NH-34, NH-148AE, BOT, कनेक्टिविटी

## 4 AI से 100 वर्षों के सूर्य चित्रों का अध्ययन

- AI से 100+ वर्षों के सूर्य डेटा का विश्लेषण।
- कोडाइकनल सोलर ऑल्ट्रावैटरी (स्थापना: 1899) का डेटा।
- सनस्पॉट, सौर सक्रिय क्षेत्र और सौर चक्र की पहचान।
- अंतरिक्ष मौसम और सौर परिवर्तनशीलता को समझने में मदद।
- उपग्रह संचार, विजली ग्रिड और नेविगेशन सुरक्षा में उपयोगी।
- लंबी अवधि का सौर डेटा वैश्विक संपदा।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** स्पेस वेदर पूर्वानुमान और तकनीकी सुरक्षा के लिए उपयोगी।  
**कीवर्ड:** AI, कोडाइकनल वेधशाला, सनस्पॉट, स्पेस वेदर

## 5 ICAR-सेशेल्स कृषि सहयोग

- ICAR ने सेशेल्स कृषि विभाग के साथ MoU पर हस्ताक्षर किए।
- शोध, क्षमता निर्माण और तकनीकी हस्तांतरण पर सहयोग।
- फसल सुधार, सतत कृषि और जलवायु-लचीली कृषि पर जोर।
- भारतीय महासागर क्षेत्र में कृषि सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करता है।
- खाद्य सुरक्षा और जलवायु-सहनीय कृषि को बढ़ावा।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** भारत के SAGAR विजन को मजबूत करता है।  
**कीवर्ड:** ICAR, सेशेल्स, SAGAR, कृषि सहयोग

## 6 राष्ट्रीय फार्मसी आयोग विधेयक, 2026 का संशोधित मसौदा

- स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने मसौदे पर सुझाव आमंत्रित किए।
- फार्मसी शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण को सुदृढ़ करना।
- मानक, गुणवत्ता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना।
- वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के साथ तालमेल।
- स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली सुधारों का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** NMC सुधारों का पूरक, स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुदृढ़ होगी।  
**कीवर्ड:** फार्मसी बिल, स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन, विनियमन

## 7 VB-G RAM G अधिनियम लागू

- VB-G RAM G अधिनियम 1 जुलाई 2026 से देशभर में लागू।
- ग्रामीण रोजगार और आजीविका को बेहतर बनाना उद्देश्य।
- क्रियान्वयन, पारदर्शिता और प्रभावशीलता को मजबूत करना।
- स्थानीय विकास परिणामों को बढ़ाना।
- ग्रामीण समुदायों और संस्थाओं को सशक्त करना।
- MGNREGA जैसे कार्यक्रमों का पूरक।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** सतत ग्रामीण परिवर्तन को बढ़ावा।  
**कीवर्ड:** VB-G RAM G अधिनियम, ग्रामीण आजीविका, शासन

## 8 GAGAN - PIB पृष्ठभूमि

- GAGAN: GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation.
- भारत की उपग्रह-आधारित ऑगमेंटेशन प्रणाली (SBAS)।
- AAI और ISRO द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से विकसित।
- विमानन में सटीकता और निरंतरता प्रदान करता है।
- सटीक लैंडिंग, नेविगेशन एवं उड़ान सुरक्षा में सुधार।
- भारत कुछ देशों में शामिल जिनके पास परिचालन SBAS क्षमता है।



**मूल्य संवर्धन:** विमानन सुरक्षा और दक्षता में क्रांतिकारी योगदान।  
**कीवर्ड:** GAGAN, SBAS, AAI, ISRO, विमानन

## 9 eSARAS एवं SHE-LEAPS - PIB पृष्ठभूमि



- SHG उत्पादों के लिए डिजिटल मार्केटप्लेस।
- ग्रामीण महिला उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा।
- DAY-NRLM के अंतर्गत समर्थन।
- ग्रामीण उत्पादों की बाजार तक पहुंच बढ़ाता है।
- आत्मनिर्भरता और आय में वृद्धि।



- लक्षपति दीदियों का डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण।
- डिजिटल साक्षरता और कौशल।
- उद्यमिता और वित्तीय समावेशन।
- आय वृद्धि और आर्थिक स्वावलंबन को बढ़ावा।
- समावेशी विकास का सशक्त माध्यम।

**मूल्य संवर्धन:** महिला सशक्तिकरण, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था और समावेशी विकास।  
**कीवर्ड:** eSARAS, SHE-LEAPS, SHGs, लक्षपति दीदी, DAY-NRLM

## अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-लाइनर

MoSPI ने कुछ क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास गणना की नई पद्धति अपनाई।

भारतीय रेलवे ने रायपुर मंडल के लिए ₹226 करोड़ की 13 स्टेशनों की परियोजना मंजूर की।

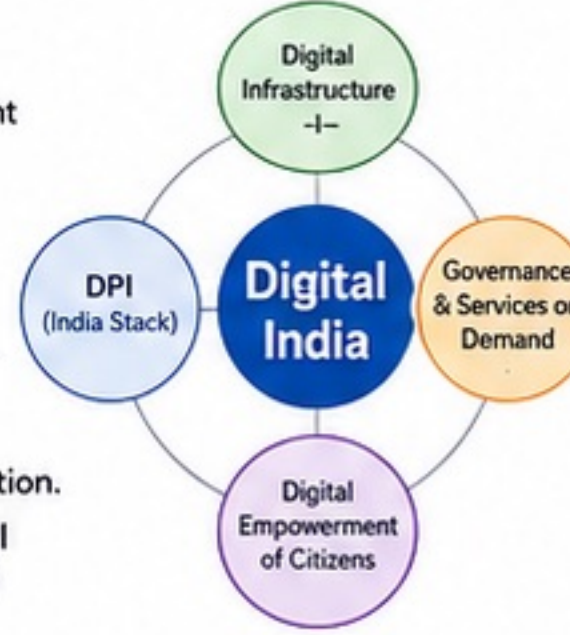
MECON को मिनीरल श्रेणी-I का दर्जा, नेट वर्थ ₹535 करोड़ से अधिक।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह ने IIPA में 52वां APPPA कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन किया।

पहला वांदे मातरम कैंप ब्रेनवेअर विश्वविद्यालय, कोलकाता में संपन्न।

### 1 11 Years of Digital India

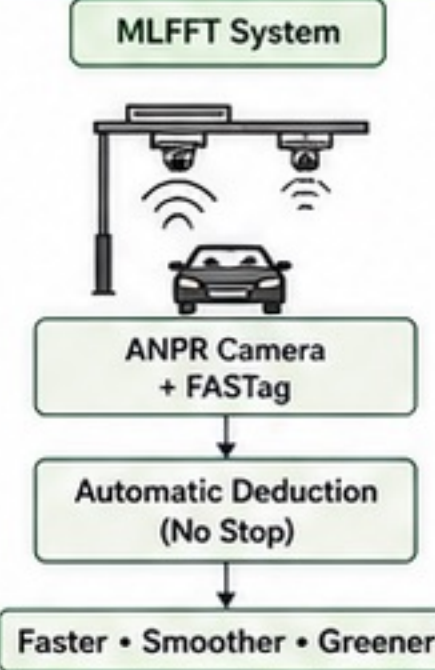
- Completed 11 years on 1 July 2026.
- Vision: Digital empowerment & knowledge economy.
- Key pillars: Digital Infra, Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment.
- Key enablers: Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker, BharatNet.
- Boosted e-governance, financial inclusion & innovation.
- Strengthened India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) model globally.



**Value Addition:** India's DPI model is a global benchmark.  
**Keywords:** Digital India, DPI, e-Governance, Innovation

### 2 Multi-Lane Free Flow Tolling (MLFFT)

- NHA launched MLFFT at Manoharpura Toll Plaza (Delhi-Jaipur NH-48).
- Vehicles pass without stopping; pay electronically.
- Uses ANPR cameras + FASTag.
- Reduces congestion, travel time, fuel use and emissions.
- Part of smart highways and intelligent transport systems.
- Enhances user convenience and operational efficiency.



**Value Addition:** Supports logistics efficiency & sustainability.  
**Keywords:** MLFFT, FASTag, ITS, Smart Highways

### 3 Major Highway Infrastructure Projects Approved

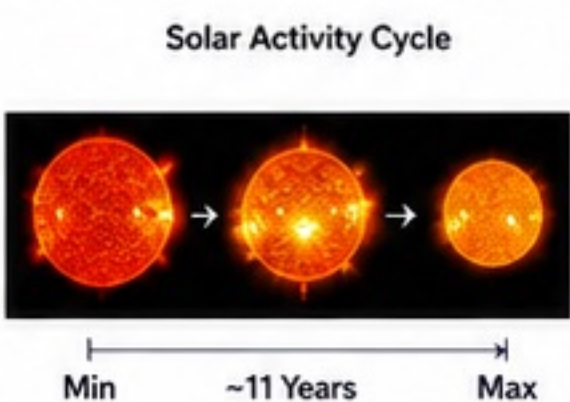
- CCEA approved key highway projects.
- 4/6 lane Kanpur-Kabrai section of NH-34.
- Access-controlled corridor under BOT (Toll) model.
- Tunnel on NH-148AE connecting Dwarka Expressway to Nelson Mandela Marg.
- Enhances connectivity, safety & freight movement.
- Boosts economic corridors and regional development.



**Value Addition:** Strengthens infrastructure & reduces logistics cost.  
**Keywords:** NH-34, NH-148AE, BOT, Connectivity

### 4 AI Studies 100 Years of Sun Images


- AI used to analyse over 100 years of solar data.
- Data from Kodaikanal Solar Observatory (estd. 1899).
- Identifies sunspots, solar active regions and cycles.
- Helps in understanding space weather & solar variability.
- Supports satellite safety, communication & power grid stability.
- India's long-term solar data is a global asset.



**Value Addition:** Solar activity impacts Earth's technology systems.  
**Keywords:** Kodaikanal Observatory, Sunspots, AI, Space Weather

### 5 ICAR-Seychelles Agriculture Cooperation

- ICAR signed MoU with Seychelles Agriculture Dept.
- Focus on research, capacity building, tech transfer.
- Areas: Crop improvement, soil health, sustainable farming.
- Strengthens agricultural cooperation in Indian Ocean Region.
- Supports food security and climate-resilient agriculture.



**Value Addition:** Strengthens India's SAGAR vision.  
**Keywords:** ICAR, Seychelles, SAGAR, Agri Cooperation

### 6 Revised Draft National Pharmacy Commission Bill, 2026


- Health Ministry invited comments on revised draft.
- Aims to strengthen pharmacy education & regulation.
- Ensures quality, standards and accountability.
- Aligns with global best practices in pharmacy.
- Supports healthcare workforce development.
- Part of larger health system reforms in India.



**Value Addition:** Complements National Medical Commission reforms.  
**Keywords:** Pharmacy Bill, Health Governance, Regulation

### 7 VB-G RAM G Act Comes into Force


- VB-G RAM G Act effective from 1 July 2026.
- Aims to improve rural employment & livelihoods.
- Strengthens implementation and transparency.
- Enhances local development outcomes.
- Empowers rural communities and local institutions.
- Complements rural development schemes like MGNREGA.



**Value Addition:** Promotes sustainable rural transformation.  
**Keywords:** VB-G RAM G Act, Rural Livelihoods, Governance

### 8 GAGAN - PIB Backgrounder


- GAGAN: GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation.
- India's Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS).
- Developed by AAI & ISRO.
- Provides accuracy, integrity & continuity for navigation.
- Used in civil aviation for precision approaches & landing.
- Improves flight safety and air traffic efficiency.



**Value Addition:** India among few countries with operational SBAS.  
**Keywords:** GAGAN, SBAS, AAI, ISRO, Aviation

### 9 eSARAS & SHE-LEAPS - PIB Backgrounders


#### eSARAS



Digital Marketplace for SHG Products

- Promotes rural women entrepreneurs.
- Supports SHGs under DAY-NRLM.
- Enhances market access & livelihoods.

#### SHE-LEAPS




Digital Empowerment of Lakhpati Didis


- Digital literacy & skills.
- Entrepreneurship support.
- Financial inclusion.
- Increases income & economic independence.

**Value Addition:** Empowers women, strengthens rural economy.  
**Keywords:** eSARAS, SHE-LEAPS, SHGs, Lakhpati Didi, DAY-NRLM


### Other Important One-Liners




MoSPI adopted new methodology for computing growth in some sectors.




Indian Railways approved ₹226 crore project for 13 stations in Raipur Division.



MeCON achieved Miniratan Category-I status with ₹535 crore net worth.



Dr. Jitendra Singh inaugurated 52nd Advanced Professional Programme at IIPA.



First Vande Mataram Camp concluded at Brainware University, Kolkata.

# SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

1<sup>ST</sup> JULY 2026

## UTTAR PRADESH

The Heartland of India • Land of Heritage, Faith & Civilizations

Taj Mahal, Agra

Varanasi Ghats

### 1. QUICK FACTS

	Capital	: Lucknow
	Judicial Capital	: Prayagraj
	Formation	: 24 January 1950
	Official Language	: Hindi
	Additional Language	: Urdu
	State Animal	: Barasingha
	State Bird	: Sarus Crane
	State Flower	: Palash
	State Tree	: Ashoka
	Population (2011)	: 19.98 Crore
	Area	: 2.40 Lakh sq. km
	Literacy Rate	: 67.68%

### IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Most populous state of India.
- ★ Sends maximum (80) members to Lok Sabha.
- ★ Largest sugarcane producing state.
- ★ Home to major Hindu, Buddhist & Jain pilgrimage sites.
- ★ ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT (ODOP) flagship state.

### 2. LOCATION & MAP

#### LOCATION

- Northern India.
- Bordered by Nepal and 8 Indian states.
- Part of the fertile Indo-Gangetic Plain.

#### MAJOR RIVERS

- Ganga
- Yamuna
- Ghaghara
- Gomti
- Rapti
- Chambal
- Betwa, Ken
- Son, Ramganga



#### PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

- Gangetic Plain
- Terai Region
- Vindhyan Highlands
- Bundelkhand Plateau

### 3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
  - Cradle of Vedic civilization.
  - Mahajanapadas: Kosala, Kashi, Vatsa.
  - Associated with Ramayana & Mahabharata.
- Medieval History**
  - Delhi Sultanate, Mughal Empire, Awadh Kingdom.
- Modern History**
  - Revolt of 1857 began from Meerut region.
  - Kakori Conspiracy (1925).
  - Chauri Chaura Incident (1922).
- Important Dynasties**
  - Mauryas, Guptas, Gahadavalas, Mughals, Nawabs of Awadh.
- Freedom Movement**
  - Active participation in India's independence struggle.
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites**
  - Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri.



Ayodhya



Sarnath



Agra Fort

### 4. ECONOMY

- Major Industries**
  - Leather (Kanpur)
  - Brassware (Moradabad)
  - Perfume (Kannauj)
  - Glass (Firozabad)
  - Carpets (Bhadohi)
  - Sports Goods (Meerut)
- Key Sectors**
  - Agriculture, MSMEs, Manufacturing, Services, Tourism
- Infrastructure**
  - Expressway Network
  - Jewar International Airport
  - Defence Industrial Corridor
- Key Economic Facts**
  - India's largest state economy (by GSDP among states).



Kanpur Industries



Purvanchal Expressway

### 5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops**
    - Wheat, Rice, Maize, Pulses, Sugarcane, Potato, Oilseeds
  - Horticulture**
    - Mango, Guava, Amla, Potato, Vegetables
  - Livestock**
    - Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Poultry, Sheep
  - GI Tags**
    - Lucknow Chikan Craft
    - Banarasi Saree
    - Kannauj Perfume
    - Bhadohi Carpets
    - Agra Petha
- Special Products: Petha, Zardozi, Chikan, Glassware, Mentha Oil



Wheat



Sugarcane



Potato



Mango (Malihabad)



Guava



Rice

### 6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances**
  - Kathak, Raslika, Nautanki
- Folk Music**
  - Birha, Kajri, Dadra
- Art Forms**
  - Mughal Miniature, Banarasi Painting
- Handicrafts**
  - Chikankari, Zardozi, Brassware, Carpets, Wood Carving
- Languages**
  - Hindi (Official), Urdu, Awadhi, Braj, Bhojpuri, Bundeli, Kannauji
- Cultural Practices**
  - Ganga Aarti, Ram Leela, Ramlila Traditions



Kathak Dance



Chikankari Craft



Banarasi Silk Saree

### 7. FESTIVALS

- Kumbh Mela (Prayagraj)**
  - World's largest spiritual gathering.
- Deepawali**
  - Festival of lights.
- Holi**
  - Celebrated with great enthusiasm.
- Janmashtami**
  - Celebrates Lord Krishna's birth.
- Ram Navami**
  - Celebrates Lord Rama's birth.
- Dev Deepawali (Varanasi)**
  - Festival of lights on Kartik Purnima.



Kumbh Mela, Prayagraj

### 8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks**
  - Dudhwa National Park
- Tiger Reserves**
  - Dudhwa, Pilibhit, Amangarh, Ranipur
- Ramsar Sites**
  - Upper Ganga River, Nawabganj, Saman, Sur Sarovar, Haiderpur & others
- Important Species**
  - Sarus Crane, Barasingha, Bengal Tiger, Gharial, Gangetic Dolphin



Barasingha



Bengal Tiger



Sarus Crane



Gharial



Dudhwa NP



Gangetic Dolphin

### 9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Major Attractions**
  - Taj Mahal, Agra Fort
  - Varanasi Ghats
  - Ayodhya Ram Mandir
  - Prayagraj Sangam
  - Sarnath, Kushinagar
  - Fatehpur Sikri, Jhansi Fort
- Religious Sites**
  - Kashi Vishwanath Temple
  - Mathura-Vrindavan
  - Shravasti, Kaushambi
- UNESCO Sites**
  - Taj Mahal
  - Agra Fort
  - Fatehpur Sikri



Kashi Vishwanath Temple



Sangam, Prayagraj



Mathura - Vrindavan



Kushinagar



Fatehpur Sikri



Jhansi Fort

### 10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Focus:** Geography (Rivers, Plains, Terai), History (Ancient, Medieval, Freedom Struggle), Culture, Festivals, Biodiversity, Economy.
- Mains Focus:** Ganga Rejuvenation, Religious Tourism, Agricultural Economy, Industrial Development, Governance, Demographic Trends.
- Current Affairs Linkages:** Defence Corridor, Expressways, ODO, Jewar Airport, Kashi Corridor, Ganga Pollution Control, UP Investment Summits.
- Strategic Importance:** Demographic weight, political influence, economic potential, central location.

### 11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- Capital – Lucknow
- Judicial Capital – Prayagraj
- Formation – 24 Jan 1950
- Official Language – Hindi
- State Animal – Barasingha
- State Bird – Sarus Crane
- State Flower – Palash
- State Tree – Ashoka
- Largest Population – 19.98 Crore (2011)
- Largest Area – 2.40 Lakh sq. km
- Major River – Ganga
- UNESCO Sites – Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri
- Major Festival – Kumbh Mela
- Major Crop – Sugarcane
- Lok Sabha Seats – 80

### 12. UTTAR PRADESH AT A GLANCE

- Most Populous State in India
- Spiritual & Cultural Heartland
- Largest Sugarcane Producer
- Home to Ganga Civilization
- Major Economic Powerhouse
- Political Heartland – Sends 80 MPs

# SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

1st JULY 2026

## उत्तर प्रदेश

भारत का हृदय, संस्कृति की धरोहर, आस्था की भूमि



ताजमहल, आगरा



काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर, वाराणसी

### 1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: लखनऊ
न्यायिक राजधानी	: प्रयागराज
गठन	: 24 जनवरी 1950
आधिकारिक भाषा	: हिंदी
अतिरिक्त भाषा	: उर्दू
राज्य पशु	: बारहसिंगा
राज्य पक्षी	: सारस क्रेन
राज्य पुष्प	: पलाश
राज्य वृक्ष	: अशोक
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 19.98 करोड़
क्षेत्रफल	: 2,40,928 वर्ग कि.मी.
साक्षरता दर	: 67.68%

### महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ भारत का सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला राज्य।
- ★ 80 लोकसभा सीटों के साथ राजनीतिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण।
- ★ कुंभ मेला आगोजिक होने वाला प्रमुख राज्य।
- ★ भारत का 'गन्ना कटोरा' कहा जाता है।
- ★ ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT (ODOP) पहल का जन्मस्थान।

### 2. स्थान एवं मानचित्र

**स्थान**

- उत्तर भारत में स्थित।
- नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्र तक विस्तार।
- उपजाऊ गंगा-यमुना समतल क्षेत्र प्रमुख।

### मुख्य नदियाँ

- गंगा
- यमुना
- घाघरा
- गोमती
- राप्ती
- चंबल
- बेतवा
- केन
- सोन



**भौगोलिक क्षेत्र**

- गंगा-यमुना समतल
- तराई क्षेत्र
- विंध्य पठार
- बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र

### 3. इतिहास एवं धरोहर

- प्राचीन इतिहास**
  - वैदिक संस्कृति का केंद्र।
  - कोसल, काशी, वत्स महाजनपदों की भूमि।
- मध्यकालीन इतिहास**
  - दिल्ली सल्तनत, मुगल साम्राज्य, अवध नवाबों का शासन।
- आधुनिक इतिहास**
  - 1857 का प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का प्रमुख केंद्र।
  - काकोरी कांड, चौरी-चौरा घटना।
- स्वतंत्रता संग्राम**
  - महात्मा गांधी, पं. नेहरू, मौलाना आजाद, सरदार पटेल आदि का सक्रिय योगदान।
- प्रमुख वंश/शासन**
  - मौर्य, पुन, प्रमुख राजपूत वंश, मुगल, अवध नवाब।
- यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल**
  - ताजमहल, आगरा
  - आगरा किला
  - फतेहपुर सीकरी



फतेहपुर सीकरी



आगरा किला



सारनाथ, वाराणसी

### 4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख उद्योग**
  - चमड़ा, वस्त्र, चीनी, पीतल, हथकण्ठा, कांच, खेल सामग्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, आईटी।
- कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्र**
  - राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार।
- प्रमुख खनिज**
  - चुना पत्थर, जिप्सम, सिलिका सैंड, बॉक्साइट।
- अवसंरचना**
  - एक्सप्रेसवे नेटवर्क, जेवर इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट, डिफेंस कॉन्सिडर, औद्योगिक पार्क।
- मुख्य आर्थिक तथ्य**
  - भारत में सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में अग्रणी राज्यों में से एक।



कानपुर उद्योग



पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेसवे

### 5. कृषि

- मुख्य फसलें**
  - गेहूं, धान, मक्का, गन्ना, दालें, तेलहन।
- उद्यानिकी फसलें**
  - आम (मतिहाबाद), अमरूद, आंवला, आलू, सज्जियाँ।
- पशुपालन**
  - गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़, पोल्ट्री पालन।
- GI टैग**
  - बनारसी साड़ी, लखनऊ चिकन, कन्नौज इत्र, भदोही कालीन, आगरा पेठा।



विशेष उत्पाद: गन्ना, आलू, आम, इत्र, हस्तशिल्प, डेयरी उत्पाद

### 6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- लोक नृत्य**
  - रासलीला, नौटंकी, कजरी।
- शास्त्रीय नृत्य**
  - कथक (लखनऊ घराना)।
- लोक संगीत**
  - विरहा, कजरी, होरी।
- हस्तशिल्प**
  - चिकनकारी, जरी-जरदोजी, पीतल शिल्प, कालीन, लकड़ी नक्काशी।
- भाषाएँ**
  - हिंदी, उर्दू, अवधी, ब्रज, भोजपुरी, बुंदेली, कन्नौजी आदि।
- विशेष**
  - सामाजिक विविधता, लोक कलाएँ, धार्मिक सहिष्णुता, अतिथि सत्कार।



कथक नृत्य



लखनऊ चिकनकारी



पीतल शिल्प, मुरादाबाद

### 7. प्रमुख त्यौहार

- कुंभ मेला (प्रयागराज)
- दीपावली
- होली
- राम नवमी (अयोध्या)
- कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी (मथुरा)
- देव दीपावली (वाराणसी)
- ईद, गुरु पर्व आदि धार्मिक त्यौहार भी उत्साह से मनाए जाते हैं।



कुंभ मेला, प्रयागराज

### 8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान**
  - दुधवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- टाइगर रिजर्व**
  - दुधवा, पीलीभीत, अमनगढ़, रानीपुर।
- रैमसर साइट**
  - ऊरपी गंगा, समानपुर, सूर सरोवर, नयावगंज बर्ड सैमपुअरी आदि।
- महत्वपूर्ण प्रजातियाँ**
  - बारहसिंगा, सारस क्रेन, खैर टडकर, पाण्ड्याल, गंगा डॉल्फिन।



दुधवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

बारहसिंगा

सारस क्रेन

घड़ियाल

### 9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर स्थल

- प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल**
  - ताजमहल, आगरा
  - काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर, वाराणसी
  - अयोध्या राम मंदिर
  - सारनाथ (धार्मिक स्थल)
  - प्रयागराज संगम
  - हुमायूँ का मकबरा
  - झाँसी किला
- धार्मिक स्थल**
  - कुशीनगर, मथुरा-बुंदावन, चित्रकूट, विद्याचल, नेमिघारण्य।
- यूनेस्को स्थल**
  - ताजमहल, आगरा किला, फतेहपुर सीकरी।



ताजमहल



वाराणसी घाट



अयोध्या राम मंदिर



प्रयागराज संगम



झाँसी किला



चित्रकूट धाम

### 10. UPSC के लिए उपयोगी विंदु

- भारत का सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला राज्य - मानव संसाधन तथा विकास चुनौतियाँ।
- कुंभ मेला - आस्था, पर्यटन और अर्थव्यवस्था की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण।
- गन्ना उत्पादन में अग्रणी - कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार।
- डिफेंस कॉन्सिडर, एक्सप्रेसवे - औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा।
- गंगा-यमुना बेसिन - जल, प्रदूषण, बाढ़ एवं संरक्षण के संदर्भ में महत्वपूर्ण।
- सांस्कृतिक विविधता और विरासत - सामाजिक एकता और पर्यटन विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।

### 11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- 1 राजधानी - लखनऊ
- 2 न्यायिक राजधानी - प्रयागराज
- 3 गठन - 24 जनवरी 1950
- 4 राज्य पशु - बारहसिंगा
- 5 राज्य पक्षी - सारस क्रेन
- 6 राज्य पुष्प - पलाश
- 7 राज्य वृक्ष - अशोक
- 8 प्रमुख नदी - गंगा
- 9 प्रमुख त्यौहार - कुंभ मेला
- 10 प्रमुख उद्योग - चमड़ा, चीनी, पीतल
- 11 यूनेस्को स्थल - ताजमहल, आगरा
- 12 धार्मिक नगर - वाराणसी, अयोध्या, मथुरा
- 13 लोकसभा सीटें - 80
- 14 सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला राज्य

### 12. उत्तर प्रदेश एक नजर में

भारत का हृदय राज्य	आस्था, संस्कृति और विरासत की भूमि	कुंभ मेला की पावन धरती
कृषि और गन्ना का प्रमुख उत्पादक	सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या	विकास, अवसंरचना और अवसरों का केंद्र

**Q1.** If ZERO is encoded as ADSN, then how do you encode STOP?

- (a) SPOT                      (b) TSPO  
(c) TSOP                      (d) POST

## SOLUTION

### 1. Idea / Approach

Identify the pattern used in encoding letters.

### 2. Key Observation

Original	Z	E	R	O
Encoded	A	D	S	N
Change	-1	-1	+1	-1

Pattern: 1st letter -1, 2nd letter -1, 3rd letter +1, 4th letter -1 (Alternating: -1, -1, +1, -1)

### 3. Step-by-step Solution

Original	S	T	O	P
Change	-1	-1	+1	-1
Encoded	T	S	P	O

### 4. Shortcut / CSAT Trick

Apply the same positional pattern of changes to the given word.

### 5. Final Answer

**ANSWER: (b) TSPO**

**Q2.** There are three types of rectangular tiles:  $3' \times 3'$ ,  $3' \times 7'$  and  $3' \times 11'$ . An area of rectangular shape of dimensions  $3' \times 100'$  is to be covered using these tiles without breaking them. If  $x$  and  $y$  are the maximum and minimum numbers of tiles of various sizes, respectively, that can be used to cover the area exactly, then  $x - y$  is

- (a) 20                      (b) 12                      (c) 10                      (d) 7

## SOLUTION

### 1. Idea / Approach

Convert the problem into a 1D length problem (width is 3' common). Find maximum and minimum number of tiles to cover length 100'.

### 2. Key Observation

- All tiles have width 3'. So we need to cover length = 100'.
- Tile lengths available: 3', 7', 11'.

### 3. Step-by-step Solution

#### Maximum number of tiles ( $x$ )

Use as many smallest tiles (3') as possible.  
100 is not divisible by 3.  
Take one 7' tile to adjust.

Tiles Used	Length Covered (in ft)
31 tiles of 3'	$31 \times 3 = 93$
1 tile of 7'	7
Total Length	$93 + 7 = 100$

Total tiles =  $31 + 1 = 32$   
So,  $x = 32$

#### Minimum number of tiles ( $y$ )

Use as many largest tiles (11') as possible.  
Find a combination with minimum tiles.

Tiles Used	Length Covered (in ft)
4 tiles of 11'	$4 \times 11 = 44$
8 tiles of 7'	$8 \times 7 = 56$
Total Length	$44 + 56 = 100$

Total tiles =  $4 + 8 = 12$   
So,  $y = 12$

$$x - y = 32 - 12 = 20$$

### 4. Shortcut / CSAT Trick

For maximum tiles → use smallest tiles first.  
For minimum tiles → use largest tiles first and balance with others.

### 5. Final Answer

**ANSWER: (a) 20**



## FROM THE ARCHIVES

# Know your English

S. Upendran

What is the origin of the word “bootleggers”? (V. Ramkumar, Chennai)  
“Bootleggers”, as you know, are people who brew and sell illicit liquor. The word was first coined in the United States in the mid-19th century. It gained popularity within America, however, when the country went through a “dry spell” (prohibition) between 1920-1933. People who were fond of hard drinks had to depend on ‘bootleggers’ to wet their palates.

Bootleggers brewed whiskey in the outskirts of towns and cities. As it was illegal to sell whiskey in the open market, the dealers had to find ingenious ways of bringing the bottles into towns and cities. One method they employed was to hide the bottles inside the tall boots they used to wear. Since they hid the bottles in their boots they began to be called “bootleggers”!

Nowadays, the word is being used in a very general sense. When you say that someone is bootlegging, it doesn't necessarily imply that he is making or selling illicit liquor. He could be making copies of videotapes and selling them illegally. Video piracy is a form of bootlegging. Here are a few examples:

- Prakash was caught bootlegging Windows 2000 CDs.
- Amrit bought a bootleg CD of last night's concert.

How is the word “alias” pronounced? (V. Kishore, Secunderabad)

The “a” in the first syllable is like the “ay” in “day”, “hay”, and “may”. The “i” is pronounced like the “i” in “sit”, “bit”, and “fit”, while the following “a” sounds like the “a” in “China”. The stress is on the first “a”.

What is an alias? Your official name may be Kishore, but at home everyone may be calling you Ravi. Ravi is your alias. An alias is a name by which a person is also known. Sometimes, people give a false name deliberately; this can also be called an alias. Here are a few examples:

- Ramanujam, alias Ravi, is arriving in Bangalore tomorrow.
- The well-known criminal used several aliases.

Which of the following sentences is correct? “He left for America after a three-day state visit” or “He left for America after a three-days state visit”. (Lenin, Chennai)

The first sentence is correct. You talk about a “three-day visit”, “two-week holiday”, “five-month vacation”, etc. You do not say three days visit, or five months vacation. In these examples, “three-day”, “five-month”, and “two-week” are functioning as adjectives.

Here are a few more examples:

- We are planning to go on the fourteen-day cruise next year.
- Sailaja's four-page document was well written.

How is the word “vide” used? Can I say “The material was dispatched vide our invoice no...”? (Zatneer, Hyderabad)

“Vide” is a Latin word meaning “look at” or “refer to”. Formal letters referring to an earlier correspondence always make use of this word.

Your sentence implies that you sent the material through the invoice. It is not possible to do that! You could however say, “We have dispatched the materials as per our agreement (vide letter dated...)”

Published in The Hindu on February 20, 2001

01 July 2026



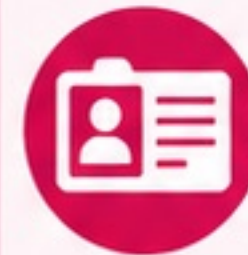
- “Bootleggers” originally referred to people who brewed and sold illicit liquor in the U.S.
- Popular during Prohibition (1920–1933).
- They hid bottles in boots; hence the name.



- Today, used broadly for any illegal activity, not just liquor.
- Example: Pirated CDs, software, or videos are forms of bootlegging.



- “Alias” pronunciation:
  - “A” = as in “day”
  - “i” = as in “sit”
  - Final “a” = as in “China”
  - Stress on the first “a”



- Alias = another name by which a person is known.
- Can be informal (nickname) or used deliberately to hide identity.



- Use hyphenated adjectives before nouns.
- Correct: three-day visit, five-month vacation, two-week holiday.
- Incorrect: three days visit, five months vacation.



- “Vide” (Latin) = “refer to” or “see”.
- Used in formal correspondence to refer to earlier documents.



- Incorrect: “The material was dispatched vide our invoice...”
- Correct: “We have dispatched the materials as per our agreement (vide letter dated...)”
- Material cannot be dispatched through an invoice.

# Data doubts

The latest IIP dataset raises more questions than it answers

India's latest industrial growth figures show that, contrary to global trends and overall perception, the country's industrial output is getting stronger. Notably, the data show a quick bounce-back in industrial performance after the initial hit from the West Asia crisis. However, the new data also raise some important concerns about the composition of the growth, the systems behind the recent data upgrades, and the need for further improvements. Growth in the Index of Industrial Production hit a five-month high of 5.1% in May 2026, up from the 4.9% growth seen in April, which itself was a substantial improvement over the performance in March – the first full month after the West Asia crisis began. Within this, the manufacturing sector grew at a relatively robust 5.5% in May, albeit slower than in April. One view is that this is due to a revival in domestic consumption, since the consumer durables and non-durables sectors also grew at multi-month highs. Consumer durables, especially, have done well in April and May. However, the contrary argument is that domestic demand is in fact not doing well, and it is export growth that is leading to higher production. This is bolstered by the fact that GST revenues from domestic transactions have grown slower over the last six months than in 2025-26 and the year before that. Merchandise exports, on the other hand, hit a four-year high in April followed by an all-time high in May. It would certainly be welcome if India's industry has global demand to fill, but the fact that more of this demand is not coming from within the country is a cause for concern. The economy is already hostage to world events.

The May IIP data were also accompanied by a note from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) stating that it had made a major change to the methodology for computing growth for some sectors. It had abandoned the Wholesale Price Index as its chosen deflator to estimate the value of production in favour of the new Producer Price Index. This is a more accurate approach. But it did not, however, answer why this change was implemented belatedly and not when the new series of data was introduced on June 1. It suggests an unusually un-systematic approach by MoSPI. The strong growth in the IIP also does not reconcile with the fact that the Index of Eight Core Sectors – a separate government measure of industrial growth – grew at its second-lowest rate in 21 months in May. The core sector index is still outdated while the other major indices have been recently updated, but such a discrepancy nevertheless raises

01 July 2026



- India's industrial output is strengthening, contrary to global trends.
- Quick bounce-back in industrial performance after initial hit from the West Asia crisis.



- IIP growth hit 5.1% in May 2026 (vs 4.9% in April).
- Manufacturing grew 5.5% in May (slower than April).



- Domestic consumption revival reflected in multi-month high growth in consumer durables & non-durables.
- Consumer durables performed well in April and May.



- Domestic demand not doing well; export growth driving production.
- GST revenues from domestic transactions grew slower in last 6 months vs 2025-26 & year before.
- Merchandise exports hit 4-year high in April and all-time high in May.



- More global demand, not domestic demand, is a concern.
- Economy already vulnerable to external shocks and global events.



- MoSPI changed methodology: replaced Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with Producer Price Index (PPI) as deflator.
- Positive change, but implemented belatedly; raises questions on data governance and transparency.



- Strong IIP growth not consistent with Index of Eight Core Sectors.
- Core sector index grew at its second-lowest rate in 21 months (May).



- Discrepancies across datasets raise doubts about accuracy and consistency.
- Need for credible, timely and transparent industrial data for sound policy making.

# India seeks clarity as 'tipping points' rock Bonn climate talks

At the Bonn climate talks, when India urged caution on how the term 'tipping point' is defined and used, the European Union said that amounted to 'misinformation'

Rishika Pardikar

At the Bonn climate talks in Germany on June 8-18, tipping points became an unexpected source of debate and controversy.

India urged care and clarity in using terms like "tipping points", which it said would present challenges around defining the idea and cautioned against mis-communicating or over-simplifying the science.

However, the European Union muddled the waters by raising concerns about "coordinated misinformation" and "obstruction".

## Complexities, uncertainties

A climate tipping point is a threshold in the earth's climate system beyond which a part of it jumps into a new state.

Once such a tipping point has been crossed, changes can happen faster or harder to reverse on human timescales, even if the original cause of the change is removed.

These changes could absorb more heat, causing more warming and even more melting, making it difficult to continue on its own, rendering recovery very difficult.

It is difficult to project tipping points in the climate because of complexities in the climate system and uncertainties in the input data.

Climate communicators also struggle with this concept: some see it as a catalyst for urgent action while others argue that its inherent uncertainties undermine its value for policymaking.

## Multiple thresholds

Tipping points have non-linear behaviour. They don't increase at the same pace or intensity at which greenhouse gases accumulate in the environment.

This conclusion also depends on the model context because it is not a direct forecast; the paper only aimed to identify which model projections were more credible than others.



Scientists study the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation, a movement of warm and cold waters that stretches from around Greenland to beyond the tip of Africa and into the Indian Ocean. The risks that tipping points carry are significantly larger than routine climate-induced disasters. AP

In fact, research suggests that scientists may be able to identify fixed tipping points earlier in post-facto analysis from a historical lens.

In the case of complex ecosystems like the Amazon rainforest, whose fate is closely tied to millions of tribal and rural community members and numerous artisanal enterprises and impending production of consensus on terminology for high impact climate events and tipping point risks.

According to a project document, "Unclear and inconsistent terminology for high impact climate phenomena, including concepts such as tipping points, irreversibility, 'collapse' and 'shutdown', presents a substantial barrier to clear understanding of Earth system risks."

## Contesting tipping points

Many experts have also said tipping points raise more questions than provide answers.

Scientists have to work with projected emissions and temperature ranges in future and, based on that, they have returned with indications that certain climate systems will change slowly rather than suddenly to new states.

## A faux threshold

The popular notion that Earth's surface warming beyond 1.5°C is a tipping point persists even among participants in climate negotiations.

However, negotiators adopted this number as well as 2°C as political targets based on scientific evidence that warming beyond these levels will significantly disrupt the climate.

The research published in 2019 found "no tipping points in and of themselves".

## Way from here

Clear scientific communication builds trust. Both false alarm and false sense of hope can affect credibility.

In one 2025 article in *Nature Climate Change*, researchers criticised the tipping points "framework" for over-simplifying the diverse dynamics of complex natural and human systems.

They also called for more clarity, especially on the degree of abruptness, the reversibility of changes, and feedback-driven self-amplification.

"Climate change is already causing demonstrable and obvious harm around the world," the researchers wrote. In tipping point discourse, on the other hand, "there is no specific increment of temperature increase that science can

## Tipping Points – Key Insight

- Thresholds beyond which part of the climate system shifts into a new state.
- Changes can be rapid, irreversible on human timescales.

## India's Stand

- Urged care and clarity in using "tipping points".
- Warned against miscommunicating or over-simplifying the science.

## Why Controversial?

- Complexities in climate system.
- High uncertainties in data and projections.

## Science Reality

- Tipping points are not easy to predict.
- Systems change slowly, not suddenly in many cases.

## Key Example

- 1.5°C & 2°C are political targets, not tipping points.
- No evidence of "tipping points in and of themselves".

## Communication Matters

- Clear scientific communication builds trust.
- Avoid false alarm or false sense of hope.

## Way Forward

- Better clarity on abruptness, reversibility & feedback loops.
- Recognise real risks without oversimplification.

## UPSC Relevance

- GS Paper 3: Environment – Climate Change, Earth System Science.
- GS Paper 2: International Relations – Global Climate Talks, Negotiations.

# India's 'Israel habit' meets West Asian realities

When leaders make foreign policy decisions, each may appear reasonable in isolation. However, their cumulative impact can be strikingly different from what was originally intended. As Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian invited Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the funeral of former Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, India's deepening engagement with Israel perhaps falls into that category. What was once a mutually beneficial partnership between New Delhi and Tel Aviv seems to have become more of a habit than the product of serious strategic deliberation. Yet, sound policy cannot be guided by the momentum of habit, for habit and strategy often pull in opposite directions.

## A reconfigured region

For one thing, it is important to acknowledge the gains from the partnership between India and Israel. India has received considerable military technology and know-how from Israel, as well as expertise in intelligence gathering derived from their extensive counter-insurgency experience. However, the more important question is not only what this relationship provides today, but also what it forecloses over time. Judged on those terms, the picture is not particularly encouraging.

West Asia has been undergoing one of its most intense geopolitical reconfigurations in years, and this one is different in scale. For the past decade, the region's regional arithmetic has rested on the assumption that Iran was a wounded, sanctions-strangled actor whose reach could be curtailed and ambitions contained. That assumption has now been tested and found wanting. American and Israeli military strikes on Iranian facilities have not produced the strategic calm that Tel Aviv had hoped for at the outset of this costly campaign.

retaliatory missile and drone salvos and, importantly, demonstrated that any blockade of the Strait of Hormuz and that any blockade of the Strait of Hormuz could not be easily overcome by the rhetoric of carrier groups. Once again, the geography of energy has these fine agreements quietly confirm that Iran was not broken.

The last three months have made it clear that the United States-Iran confrontation is not a distant geopolitical contest for New Delhi. It has had a direct impact on India's economy. Most of India's oil imports pass through routes vulnerable to any prolonged conflict in the Gulf. Whenever the Strait of Hormuz becomes a flashpoint, the consequences are felt directly in Indian households. It is here that the strategic canvas becomes more complicated, with every diplomatic choice carrying economic consequences. Strategic flexibility requires shunning comfortable alignments.

Many strategic analysts have long believed that Washington's policy towards Israel is fixed and



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unchanging – a constant around which all regional policy revolves. That assumption now needs to be revised. The public differences between Washington and Tel Aviv, reflected in U.S. President Donald Trump's frequent outbursts against Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, are no mere diplomatic squall. They appear to be genuine, notwithstanding Mr. Trump's well-known idiosyncrasies, because Washington's strategic calculus in West Asia has changed faster than expected.

The U.S. urgently needs off-ramps, while Mr. Netanyahu, whose political survival is bound up with escalation, has little interest in de-escalation without achieving his maximalist objectives. The friction becomes evident when the patron and the client are at odds, and the once-blank cheque starts to float.

## Iran cannot be ignored

Thus, the perception of a shift towards Israel, reflected in Mr. Modi's unexpected visit to Tel Aviv (February 25-26, 2026) just before the U.S. and Israel launched their coordinated attack on Iran (February 28, 2026), becomes riskier when it is made more explicit, as it could place India on the wrong side of a regional reconfiguration that neither Israel nor any third party can control. While Mr. Modi's personal absence from Ayatollah Ali Khamenei's funeral is unsurprising, the choice of India's representatives is itself a deliberate signal. Pairing Minister of State for External Affairs Pabitra Margherita with Bihar Governor Lt. Gen. Syed Ata Hasnain (retired) – himself a soldier-scholar shaped by counter-insurgency experience – may be read as a calibrated posture of political reassurance, while also subtly reflecting India's religious pluralism.

In other words, it reflects a posture that has internalised the war's central lessons without yet being willing to say aloud that Tehran's coercive capacity, demonstrated through the Strait of Hormuz and the missile exchanges, cannot be managed through the optics of Tel Aviv alone. This choice conveys an important diplomatic message of reassurance to Iran, which has demonstrated that it remains a regional heavyweight.

Moreover, Iran is a civilisational state with deep-rooted political and ideological networks across Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen, as well as the proven capacity to generate economic pressure that can bypass conventional military deterrence.

A nation that can dictate ceasefire terms to Mr. Trump after absorbing punitive strikes from the U.S. and Israel is not a nation that can be casually discounted. China also appears poised to expand its strategic and economic footprint in Iran, making it imperative for India to exercise greater caution.

Greater alignment with Israel risks pushing Tehran further into the China-Pakistan strategic embrace.

There is also the matter of Europe, an underutilised and undervalued element in India's economic planning. India must recognise that Europe's political landscape has turned against Israel's actions in Gaza and Lebanon in ways, at a pace, that would have been unimaginable two years ago.

More than sentiment, electoral arithmetic is at work. And electoral arithmetic often shapes trade policy and, eventually, the tone of bilateral negotiations. India's status-seeking desire to be seen as a responsible international actor, rather than merely a vast market, and its economic ambitions in Europe – including the operationalisation of the India-European Union Free Trade Agreement – may come under closer scrutiny in the context of its West Asia policy than New Delhi anticipates.

What is unusual about the present moment is that India has no option but to act strategically, independently, and decisively. It has leverage because it has maintained good relations with many Arab Gulf states, from which millions of Indian workers send remittances home. Although Saudi Arabia may once again have found tactical reasons to accommodate Rawalpindi (Pakistan), India's relationship with the United Arab Emirates has grown even stronger.

New Delhi's historical ties with Tehran, though constrained by shifting regional dynamics, have not been completely severed. More fundamentally, India's sheer size combined with its geostrategic attributes makes it an indispensable stakeholder in any emerging regional order. What India needs now is the political will to wield its leverage effectively in pursuit of clearly defined objectives.

## Beyond binary choices

India needs a sufficiently ambitious strategic imagination. But that does not mean choosing between Israel and Iran, for that would be far too simplistic, and history rarely rewards such simplifications. Herein lies the distinction between an adaptive, alignment-driven foreign policy – the kind that follows and adapts to alignments forged by others – and an architecture foreign policy, which seeks to shape its own strategic environment.

For a country that claims to be 'Vishwabandhu', it is important to recognise that the credibility of such a claim will be tested in moments such as these, when the world is watching India's words and actions. New Delhi's most valuable strategic asset in the coming multipolar decade is its authentic voice as a champion of the Global South, and every visible alignment with Israel in a conflict in which the Global South overwhelmingly sympathises with the Palestinians risks putting that precious capital in jeopardy. The defence technologies provided by Tel Aviv are undeniably valuable. But the strategic price of appearing aligned in a conflict that has reshaped West Asia is no less real.

A changing West Asia demagogic imagination, imagination, and diplomatic balance for India

## Changing U.S.–Israel Dynamics

- U.S. priorities in West Asia shifting; differences with Israel are real.
- India must recalibrate its assumptions.

## Iran's Resilience

- Iran withstood U.S.–Israel strikes; can influence ceasefire terms.
- Cannot be ignored in regional equations.

## Strategic Autonomy

- India should avoid binary choices.
- Maintain independent, interest-based approach.

## Europe Factor

- Europe increasingly critical of Israel.
- Impacts trade, FTA and diplomatic space for India.

## Gulf Relations & Leverage

- Strong ties with Gulf states ensure remittances, energy security.
- UAE ties stronger despite regional shifts.

## Diplomatic Balancing

- Engagement with Iran continues.
- Careful messaging via representative choices.

## China Factor

- China expanding footprint in Iran.
- Closer India–Israel ties may push Iran towards China–Pak.

## Economic Imperatives

- Oil imports via Gulf vulnerable to conflict.
- Energy geography = geopolitical risk.

## UPSC Relevance

- GS Paper 2: IR – India's foreign policy, strategic autonomy
- GS Paper 3: Energy security, regional groupings, economy
- Essay: India's role in a multipolar world

## मुख्य विषय

## 1 मानसूनी घाटा 40%; जुलाई का पूर्वानुमान निराशाजनक

- मानसूनी घाटा वर्तमान में 40%; जुलाई में वर्षा सामान्य से कम रहने की संभावना।
- जून 2026 की वर्षा 1901 के बाद जून में पाँचवीं सबसे कम रही।
- एल नीनो का प्रभाव; जून में बंगाल की खाड़ी में कोई निम्न दाव प्रणाली नहीं बनी।
- खरीफ बुवाई क्षेत्रफल 22% कम; जलाशयों का जल स्तर 25% घटा।
- कम वर्षा से हीट स्ट्रेस और जल संसाधनों पर दबाव बढ़ने की आशंका।



## 2 भारत ने अपने जीव-जंतु डेटाबेस में 709 नई प्रजातियाँ जोड़ीं

- वर्ष 2025 में जीव-जंतु की 709 नई प्रविष्टियाँ; वनस्पतियों की 353 नई प्रविष्टियाँ।
- 483 प्रजातियाँ विज्ञान के लिए नई; 226 प्रजातियाँ पहली बार भारत में दर्ज।
- भारत का जीव-जंतु डेटाबेस 1.05 लाख से अधिक प्रजातियों तक पहुँचा।
- केरल में सर्वाधिक नई जीव-जंतु खोज; अरुणाचल प्रदेश अग्रणी रहा वनस्पति में।
- कार्य: प्राणी सर्वेक्षण भारत (ZSI) और वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण भारत (BSI)।



## 3 पश्चिम एशिया संकट के बावजूद खाड़ी देशों से प्रेषण बढ़ा

- अप्रैल 2026 में खाड़ी देशों से शुद्ध प्रेषण 16 अरब डॉलर पहुँचा।
- पिछले वर्ष अप्रैल की तुलना में लम्बग 70% अधिक।
- क्षेत्रीय अस्थिरता के बावजूद प्रेषण प्रवाह स्थिर रहा।
- खाड़ी में रोजगार व वेतन स्तर मजबूत और स्थिर।
- घरेलू उपभोग और चालू खाता स्थिति को मिलता है समर्थन।



## 4 आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली की डिजिटल पहल का लक्ष्य पूर्ण रोल-आउट

- नई आपराधिक कानूनों के तहत जनवरी 2027 तक पूर्ण डिजिटल कार्यान्वयन लक्ष्य।
- इंटरऑपरेबल क्रिमिनल जस्टिस सिस्टम (ICJS) लागू किया जा रहा है।
- डिजिटल जांच, ई-ट्रायल, ई-फैल और डिजिटल केस प्रबंधन।
- मेघराज (MeghRaj) सरकारी क्लाउड प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग।
- पुलिस-न्यायालय-कारागार-अभियोजन का एकीकृत डिजिटल नेटवर्क।



## 5 बॉन जलवायु वार्ता में 'टिगिंग पाईट्स' पर स्पष्टीकरण की मांग

- भारत ने जलवायु 'टिगिंग पाईट्स' पर वैज्ञानिक स्पष्टता की आवश्यकता दोहराई।
- बॉन जलवायु सम्मेलन वार्ता पर केंद्रित रहा।
- अपरिवर्तनीय पारिस्थितिक परिवर्तन पर चिंताएँ।
- भारत ने समानता और CBDR-RC सिद्धांतों पर बल दिया।
- वैश्विक निर्णय मजबूत विज्ञान पर आधारित होने चाहिए।



## 6 भारत की 'इजराइल आदत' बनाम पश्चिम एशिया की वास्तविकताएँ

- पश्चिम एशिया की बदलती राजनीति में भारत को संतुलित रणनीति मांग करती है।
- ऊर्जा, प्रवासी भारतीय, रक्षा, व्यापार एवं सुरक्षा प्रमुख हित।
- क्षेत्रीय अस्थिरता और बहु-ध्रुवीय (Multi-alignment) पर जोर।
- रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता और बहु-संरक्षण भारत की प्राथमिकता।



## 7 भारत के रणनीतिक भविष्य के लिए संप्रभु AI की पुनर्कल्पना

- रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के लिए संप्रभु AI क्षमताओं की आवश्यकता।
- स्वदेशी मॉडल, कंप्यूट अवसंरचन और विश्वसनीय डेटा की आवश्यकता।
- सेमिस्ट्रक्चर्ड एरिथिस्टीय तंत्र डेटा शासन महत्वपूर्ण।
- विदेशी प्लेटफॉर्म पर निर्भरता घटाना आवश्यक।



## 8 राज्य सरकारों के लिए राजकोषीय संतुलन की चुनौती

- राज्यों पर व्यय बढ़ रहा है जबकि राजस्व सीमित है।
- कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ, ऋण, पूंजीगत व्यय और राजस्व अंतराल बढ़ रहे हैं।
- ऋण बोझ एवं राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व महत्वपूर्ण।
- केंद्र-राज्य राजकोषीय समन्वय की आवश्यकता।



## 9 अध्ययन में ग्राम सभा में कम भागीदारी के कारणों का खुलासा

- कम जागरूकता और सीमित सार्वजनिक भागीदारी।
- कम जवाबदेही, कमजोर स्वायत्त एजेंडा प्राथमिकता।
- सामाजिक बहिष्कार, कमजोर सूचना प्रसार और पहुँच।
- क्षमता निर्माण, समवायशी भागीदारी और डिजिटल सूचना की जरूरत।
- ग्राम सभा लोकतंत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करती है।



## त्वरित समाचार

- अमित शाह ने नया FCRA पोर्टल और ई-OCI कार्ड लॉन्च किया FCRA अनुपालन और OCI सेवाओं को सरल करने के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म लॉन्च।
- केंद्र बंगाल के उपयुक्त स्थानों में बाघों के पुनर्वेश की संभावना तलाश रहा: मंत्री  
आवास मूल्यांकन शुरू; बाघ संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।
- जनरल धीरज सेठ बने सेना के नए प्रमुख  
उन्होंने 31वें थलसेना प्रमुख के रूप में कार्यभार संभाला।
- केंद्र का नया EPFO अपडेट क्या है?  
CITES परियोजना से एकल डेटाबेस बनेगा; तेज और पारदर्शी सेवाएँ मिलेंगी।
- 'दूष्ट' भी वकील के अधिकार के हकदार: सुप्रीम कोर्ट  
निष्पक्ष मुकदमा और कानूनी सहायता का अधिकार अनुच्छेद 21 का हिस्सा।
- अंतरिक्ष दूरबीन को बचाने के प्रयास  
बूढ़ी हो रही स्पेस दूरबीन की कार्यक्षमता बहाल करने के वैज्ञानिक प्रयास जारी।
- डेटा पर उठे सवाल  
सार्वजनिक डेटा की विश्वसनीयता और सटीकता पर चिंताएँ बढ़ी।
- WHO ने वेनेजुएला में बीमारियों के फैलाव पर चेतावनी दी  
भूकंप के बाद राहत कार्यों के बीच स्वास्थ्य जोखिम बढ़े; WHO ने त्वरित सहायता की अपील की।
- समावेशी और एकीकृत जलवायु कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता  
शमन, अनुकूलन, वित्त और सामाजिक-न्याय को जोड़ने पर बल।

## प्रारंभिक तथ्य

- IMD: मानसून घाटा 40%; जुलाई में वर्षा सामान्य से कम रहने की संभावना।
- भारत का जीव-जंतु डेटाबेस 1.05 लाख से अधिक प्रजातियों तक पहुँचा।
- अप्रैल 2026 खाड़ी प्रेषण: 16 अरब डॉलर (पिछले वर्ष से ~70% अधिक)।
- ICJS का पूर्ण रोल-आउट जनवरी 2027 तक लक्ष्य।
- बॉन जलवायु वार्ता UNFCCC प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा है।
- एल नीनो भारतीय मानसून को कमजोर करता है; IOD प्रभाव डाल सकता है।
- EPFO CITES परियोजना एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस बनाएगी।
- 73वां संविधान संशोधन पंचायतों राज संस्थाओं को अधिकार देता है।
- केरल नई जीव-जंतु खोजों में अग्रणी रहा (वर्ष 2025)।

## शब्दावली

- लचीला (Resilient) — झटकों से शीघ्र उबरने में सक्षम।
- अंतरसंचालनीय (Interoperable) — प्रणालियों का आपस में निर्बाध रूप से डेटा आदान-प्रदान करने में सक्षम होना।
- अपरिवर्तनीय (Irreversible) — जिसे वापस नहीं किया जा सके।
- संतुलित (Calibrated) — परिस्थितियों के अनुसार सटीक रूप से समायोजित।
- समावेशी (Inclusive) — सभी वर्गों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने वाला।

## IMPORTANT TOPICS

**1 Monsoon deficit hits 40%; July outlook bleak**

- Monsoon deficit stands at 40%; July rainfall likely below normal.
- June 2026 rainfall was 5th lowest since 1901.
- El Niño impact visible; no Bay of Bengal low-pressure systems.
- Kharif sowing down 22%; reservoir levels 25% lower than last year.
- Risk of heat stress and pressure on water resources.

**2 India adds 709 new species to its fauna database**

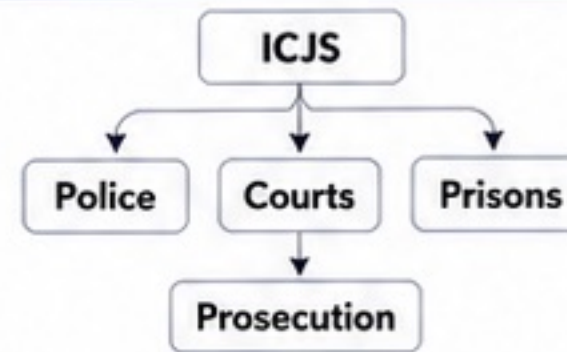
- 709 new fauna additions in 2025; 353 new flora additions.
- 483 species new to science; 226 recorded first time in India.
- India's fauna database crosses 1.05 lakh species.
- Kerala leads in new fauna discoveries; Arunachal in flora.
- Work by Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) & Botanical Survey of India (BSI).

**3 Gulf remittances rose in April despite West Asia crisis**

- Net remittances from Gulf economies reached \$16 billion in April.
- 70% higher than April last year, despite regional instability.
- Remittances remain a stable source of external financing.
- Driven by employment & wage levels in host economies.
- Supports household consumption & current account stability.

**4 Criminal justice system's digital push**

- Govt. aims for full digital rollout of new criminal laws by Jan 2027.
- Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) to be implemented.
- Digital investigation, digital trials, and e-prisons.
- Platform: MeghRaj Government Cloud.
- Integration of Police, Courts, Prisons and Prosecution.

**5 India seeks clarity as 'tipping points' rock Bonn talks**

- India seeks scientific clarity on climate 'tipping points'.
- Bonn Climate Conference focused on climate negotiations.
- Concerns over irreversible ecosystem changes.
- India stresses equity and CBDR-RC principles.
- Calls for decisions based on robust science.

**6 India's 'Israel habit' meets West Asian realities**

- West Asia geopolitics demand strategic balance.
- Key interests: Energy, diaspora, defence, trade & security.
- Need for calibrated foreign policy responses.
- Managing relations amid regional instability.
- Importance of strategic autonomy & multi-alignment.

**7 Reimagining sovereign AI for India's strategic future**

- Need for sovereign AI for strategic autonomy.
- Indigenous models, compute infrastructure & trusted data.
- Semiconductor ecosystem and data governance critical.
- Reduces dependence on foreign technology platforms.
- AI to drive innovation & economic competitiveness.

**8 The fiscal tightrope for State govts.**

- States face rising expenditure & limited fiscal space.
- Challenges: welfare spending, debt, capex, revenue gaps.
- Need for fiscal consolidation & efficient governance.
- Importance of Centre-State fiscal coordination.
- Fiscal responsibility for sustainable development.

**9 Study breaks down reasons for low Gram Sabha turnout**

- Low awareness and limited public participation.
- Weak accountability and limited agenda relevance.
- Social exclusion and poor information dissemination.
- Need digital outreach, capacity building & inclusion.
- Strengthening Gram Sabha ensures participatory democracy.



## QUICK NEWS

- **Amit Shah launches new FCRA portal and e-OCI card**  
Digital platforms to simplify FCRA compliance and OCI card services.
- **Centre exploring reintroduction of tigers in suitable landscapes in Bengal: Minister**  
Habitat assessment underway; supports tiger conservation and ecological balance.
- **General Dhiraj Seth takes over as Chief of the Army Staff**  
Assumed charge as the 31st Chief of the Army Staff.
- **What is Centre's new EPFO upgrade?**  
CITES project to create single database; unified interface for faster & transparent services.
- **Even the 'wicked' have the right to a lawyer, SC had said in a judgment**  
Reinforces right to legal aid and fair trial under Article 21.
- **Rescuing a space telescope**  
Efforts to restore functionality of an ageing space telescope; critical for scientific data.
- **Data doubts**  
Concerns over reliability and accuracy of public data for policy decisions.
- **WHO sounds alarm on disease outbreaks in Venezuela amid post-quake relief efforts**  
Floods and displacement raise health risks; WHO calls for urgent support.
- **Need for inclusive, integrated climate action**  
Climate action must integrate adaptation, mitigation, finance and social justice.

## PRELIM FACTS

- **IMD: Monsoon deficit 40%; July rainfall likely below normal.**
- **India's fauna database crosses 1.05 lakh species in 2025.**
- **April 2026 Gulf remittances: \$16 billion (70% higher than April 2025).**
- **ICJS rollout for new criminal laws by January 2027.**
- **Bonn Climate Talks held under UNFCCC process.**
- **El Niño weakens Indian Monsoon; IOD can influence it.**
- **EPFO CITES project creates unified national database.**
- **73rd Constitutional Amendment empowers Panchayats.**
- **Kerala leads in new fauna discoveries in 2025.**

## VOCABULARY

- **Resilient** — Able to withstand shocks and recover quickly.
- **Interoperable** — Systems able to work and exchange data with each other.
- **Irreversible** — Not able to be undone or reversed.
- **Calibrated** — Adjusted carefully to suit a situation.
- **Inclusive** — Ensuring participation of all sections.

## PAPER-I

# WHAT UPSC WANTS in AN ESSAY?

## Essay:

Candidates may be required to write essays on multiple topics. They will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion, and to write concisely. Credit will be given for effective and exact expression.

# Write 1000 Words in 90 Minutes

**Maximum marks 125**

**1**

**ENGLISH**

**Technology should enhance human wisdom, not replace human judgment.**

**हिंदी**

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

**2**

**ENGLISH**

**The quality of institutions determines the destiny of nations.**

**हिंदी**

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

**3**

**ENGLISH**

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

**हिंदी**

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

**4**

**ENGLISH**

**True development expands human capabilities, not merely national income.**

**हिंदी**

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

## QUESTION

# Technology should enhance human wisdom, not replace human judgment.

## INTRODUCTION

- 21st century is the age of rapid technological advancement.
- While technology improves efficiency and convenience, it must not replace human judgment.
- True progress lies in using technology to enhance human wisdom.

## MEANING OF KEY TERMS

**Technology** : Tools, techniques and systems developed to solve problems and improve life.

**Wisdom** : Ability to apply knowledge with ethics, empathy, experience, and foresight.

**Judgment** : Capacity to make decisions considering context, values, consequences and human well-being.

## WHY TECHNOLOGY CANNOT REPLACE HUMAN JUDGMENT

- Lacks empathy, compassion and moral values.
- Cannot fully understand context, culture and emotions.
- Algorithms may inherit biases from data.
- No sense of accountability or conscience.
- Complex ethical dilemmas need human discernment.

## BODY

## 1 STRENGTHS OF TECHNOLOGY

- Processes vast data with speed and accuracy.
- Improves efficiency in healthcare, agriculture, education, governance and business.
- Helps in problem-solving, prediction and resource optimization.

## 2 LIMITATIONS AND RISKS

- Data bias leads to discriminatory outcomes.
- Over-reliance reduces critical thinking and creativity.
- Automated decisions without oversight undermine accountability.
- Misinformation, deepfakes and autonomous weapons threaten society and peace.

## 3 ROLE OF HUMAN WISDOM AND JUDGMENT

- Considers ethics, justice and human dignity.
- Balances short-term gains with long-term consequences.
- Builds trust, social cohesion and compassion.
- Ensures inclusive and equitable outcomes.

## 4 HUMAN-MACHINE COLLABORATION: THE WAY FORWARD

- AI as an advisor, humans as decision-makers.
- Doctors + AI for better diagnosis with empathy.
- Judges + legal analytics with judicial discretion.
- Teachers + digital tools with value-based inspiration.

## 5 HOW TO ACHIEVE THE BALANCE

- Ethical education and critical thinking.
- Transparent regulations and accountability.
- Responsible innovation with human-centric design.
- Cultivate values alongside technical skills.

## EXAMPLES / ILLUSTRATIONS

- **Healthcare:** AI detects diseases, but doctors decide treatment considering patient's emotions and background.
- **Justice System:** Algorithms predict trends, but judges ensure fairness.
- **Agriculture:** Precision tools suggest inputs, farmers use experience and local knowledge.
- **Social Media:** Algorithms maximize engagement, but human oversight is needed to curb misinformation.

## WAY FORWARD

- Promote human-centric technology that serves society.
- Strengthen digital literacy and ethical awareness.
- Encourage interdisciplinary research and inclusive policymaking.
- Ensure technology remains a tool for empowerment, not control.

## CONCLUSION

- Technology is a powerful means, but wisdom is the ultimate guide. Machines can process information, but only humans can exercise judgment with empathy and ethics. The goal is not to replace human judgment with algorithms, but to use technology to enhance our capacity for wise, just and compassionate decisions.

## ESSAY FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION  
(50-60 Words)



BODY PARAGRAPHS  
(350-370 Words)



CONCLUSION  
(50-60 Words)



TOTAL  
(450-500 Words)

## QUESTION

**True development expands human capabilities, not merely national income.**

## INTRODUCTION

- For long, development was measured by GDP and income growth.
- But high income alone does not guarantee a better life for people.
- True development is about expanding the real freedoms and choices people enjoy.
- It is people-centric, inclusive and sustainable.

## MEANING OF KEY TERMS

**Development** : A process that improves the quality of life and enlarges people's choices and opportunities.

**Capabilities** : The actual freedoms and abilities people have to be and do what they value (education, health, dignity, participation, etc.).

## LIMITS OF INCOME-CENTRIC GROWTH

- GDP ignores inequality and distribution.
- It does not account for unpaid work, care work and environmental cost.
- High income can coexist with poor health, low education and insecurity.
- Focus only on income can lead to jobless growth, social stress and ecological damage.

## WHY CAPABILITY EXPANSION IS TRUE DEVELOPMENT

- 1 FOCUS ON PEOPLE, NOT JUST PRODUCTION**
  - Development is about improving lives, not just increasing output.
  - People are both the means and the end of development.
- 2 EXPANDS REAL FREEDOMS AND CHOICES**
  - Education, health, skills and information expand what people can actually do and be.
  - Freedom to participate in decisions enhances dignity and empowerment.
- 3 INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE**
  - Capability approach reduces inequality of opportunity.
  - Ensures that benefits reach the poor, women, children, elderly and marginalized groups.
- 4 SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT**
  - Protects environment and natural resources for future generations.
  - Builds resilience against shocks like climate change, pandemics and economic crises.
- 5 ENHANCES SOCIAL AND DEMOCRATIC WELL-BEING**
  - Capable citizens contribute to vibrant communities and accountable institutions.
  - Social trust, safety and justice are essential for lasting progress.
- 6 MULTIDIMENSIONAL PROGRESS**
  - Covers education, health, nutrition, gender equality, peace, culture and happiness.
  - Recognizes that every person's life has intrinsic value, not just economic value.

## EXAMPLES

- **Kerala**: High human development with strong health and education indicators despite modest income.
- **Bhutan**: Focus on Gross National Happiness, not GDP alone.
- **Nordic Countries**: High quality of life, social security and equality.
- **India**: Progress in literacy, life expectancy, digital access and financial inclusion shows capability expansion.

## WAY FORWARD

- Invest in education, health, nutrition and skill development.
- Promote gender equality and empowerment.
- Ensure decent work and social security for all.
- Strengthen public institutions and democratic participation.
- Pursue green and inclusive growth with sustainability.
- Measure progress using HDI, MPI and well-being indicators, not just GDP.

## CONCLUSION

True development is about enlarging human choices and improving quality of life. National income is important but it is only a means, not the end. A just, inclusive and sustainable society that expands the capabilities of all its people is the real sign of progress and the foundation of a developed nation.



## QUESTION

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

## INTRODUCTION

- Development must go beyond economic growth to ensure long-term well-being.
- Unsustainable practices have led to climate change, resource scarcity, pollution and inequality.
- Sustainability integrates economic progress, environmental protection and social equity.
- It is not an option but the foundation of future development.

## DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 1 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
  - Conserve biodiversity, forests, water and soil.
  - Reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
  - Promote renewable energy and clean technologies.
  - Build climate resilience and disaster preparedness.
- 2 ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY**
  - Promote inclusive and green economic growth.
  - Efficient use of resources and circular economy.
  - Green jobs, clean energy and sustainable industries.
  - Strengthen energy security and reduce imports.
- 3 SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY**
  - Ensure equitable access to education, healthcare, water and sanitation.
  - Empower communities and promote gender equality.
  - Protect rights of vulnerable and future generations.
  - Foster social harmony and justice.
- 4 INDIA'S APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY**
  - National Solar Mission, renewable energy expansion.
  - Swachh Bharat Mission, waste management.
  - Namami Gange, river rejuvenation initiatives.
  - Sustainable agriculture and water conservation.
  - Electric mobility, green hydrogen and climate resilient infrastructure.
- 5 WAY FORWARD**
  - Strong policies, strict implementation and monitoring.
  - Promote research, innovation and green technology.
  - Encourage responsible business and ethical finance.
  - Raise awareness and promote sustainable lifestyles.
  - Global cooperation for climate action and sustainable goals.

## CHALLENGES

- Climate change, extreme weather events and ecological degradation.
- Over-exploitation of resources and loss of biodiversity.
- High dependence on fossil fuels and carbon-intensive industries.
- Poverty, inequality and lack of environmental awareness.
- Balancing short-term growth with long-term sustainability.

## MEANING OF SUSTAINABILITY

- Meeting present needs without compromising future generations.
- Balance between economic, environmental and social dimensions.
- Ensures resilience, equity and long-term prosperity.

## WHY SUSTAINABILITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF DEVELOPMENT

- Natural resources are finite; overuse threatens future growth.
- Environmental degradation undermines health, livelihoods and economies.
- Social inequality and exclusion create instability and hinder development.
- Sustainable practices drive innovation, efficiency and resilience.

## EXAMPLES

- **Costa Rica:** Achieved economic growth with forest conservation and eco-tourism.
- **Denmark:** Leader in renewable energy and wind power.
- **Bhutan:** Follows Gross National Happiness with environmental balance.
- **India:** International Solar Alliance promotes global clean energy.

## CONCLUSION

Sustainability is the only path that ensures prosperity today and secures tomorrow. Economic growth without environmental care and social justice is self-defeating. By integrating sustainability into policies, institutions, businesses and lifestyles, we can build a resilient, inclusive and prosperous future for all. Sustainability is not just an environmental concern; it is the very foundation of development and human well-being.



**QUESTION**

**The quality of institutions determines the destiny of nations.**

**INTRODUCTION**

- Nations rise and fall not merely because of leaders, resources or military power, but because of the quality of their institutions.
- Institutions are the formal and informal rules, organizations and norms that shape governance, economy, society and human behaviour.
- Strong institutions create stability, justice, trust and inclusive development; weak institutions breed corruption, inequality and decline.

**EXAMPLES**

- **Singapore:** Strong institutions, zero tolerance for corruption and meritocracy built a global economic powerhouse.
- **Switzerland:** Neutrality, federalism and efficient institutions ensure stability, prosperity and high human development.
- **India:** Constitutional bodies like Election Commission, CAG, UPSC and an independent judiciary uphold democracy and accountability.
- **Failed States:** Where institutions collapse, conflict, poverty and humanitarian crises become the norm.

**CHALLENGES TO INSTITUTIONS**

- Corruption, political interference and lack of accountability.
- Bureaucratic red tape and slow implementation.
- Capacity constraints and lack of professionalism.
- Erosion of ethical values and public trust.
- Inequality, exclusion and weak local institutions.

**ROLE OF QUALITY INSTITUTIONS**

- 1 ENSURE GOOD GOVERNANCE**
  - Institutions based on rule of law, transparency and accountability curb arbitrariness.
  - Checks and balances prevent concentration of power and misuse.
  - Democratic institutions protect rights, freedoms and constitutional values.
- 2 DRIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY**
  - Secure property rights, contract enforcement and fair regulations attract investment.
  - Efficient institutions reduce transaction costs and promote ease of doing business.
  - Prudent economic institutions ensure financial stability and sustainable development.
- 3 PROMOTE SOCIAL JUSTICE AND INCLUSION**
  - Institutions translate policies into effective delivery of education, health and welfare.
  - Independent judiciary and human rights bodies protect the vulnerable.
  - Equality before law and non-discrimination strengthen social cohesion.
- 4 BUILD TRUST AND LEGITIMACY**
  - Credible institutions earn public trust and voluntary compliance.
  - People participate in democratic processes when institutions are fair and responsive.
  - Legitimacy of institutions enhances national unity and resilience in crises.
- 5 FACILITATE LONG-TERM NATION BUILDING**
  - Institutions outlive individuals and ensure continuity of vision and policies.
  - They enable adaptation to new challenges like technology, climate change and global shocks.
  - Strong institutions convert diversity into strength and aspirations into achievements.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF QUALITY INSTITUTIONS**

- Rule of Law and impartiality
- Transparency and accountability
- Inclusiveness and non-discrimination
- Competence and professionalism
- Responsiveness to citizens' needs
- Adaptability and innovation
- Ethical standards and integrity

**WAY FORWARD**

- Strengthen rule of law and ensure independence of institutions.
- Enhance transparency through digital technology and open data.
- Promote ethical leadership and merit-based appointments.
- Decentralize power and empower local institutions.
- Encourage citizen participation and social audits.
- Continuous reforms to make institutions responsive and future-ready.

**CONCLUSION**

Institutions are the invisible architecture that shapes a nation's present and future. When institutions are just, competent and inclusive, nations achieve peace, prosperity and progress. When they are weak or corrupt, even the best resources and leaders cannot deliver lasting success. Therefore, the quality of institutions is indeed the true determinant of the destiny of nations, and their strengthening must remain a national priority.

