

1 INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAMME AND PRIVATE SPACE SECTOR

- Space sector opened to private participation in 2020.
- IN-SPACe and NSIL are key enablers.
- Achievements: Aditya-L1, Chandrayaan-3, SpaDeX, upcoming Gaganyaan.
- Supports satellites, navigation, disaster management, agriculture & defence.
- Target: Expand India's share in global space economy by 2033.
- Promotes innovation, start-ups and commercial space activities.

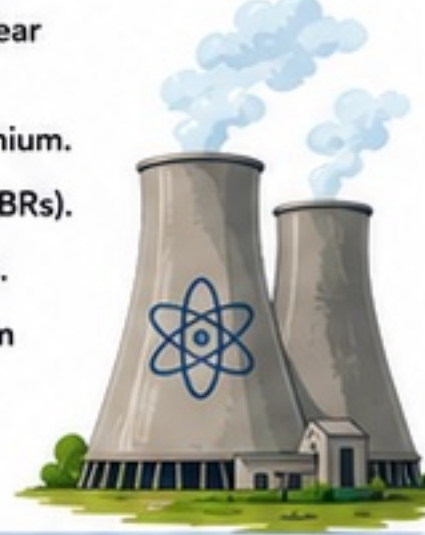


VALUE ADDITION: IN-SPACe is an autonomous body under Department of Space to promote and regulate private sector.

KEYWORDS: ISRO, IN-SPACe, NSIL, NewSpace, Space Economy

2 NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMME AND PRIVATE PARTICIPATION

- Parliament covered Nuclear Fuel, Power Programme, Mission and Uranium Mining.
- India follows a Three-Stage Nuclear Programme.
- Stage I: PHWRs using natural uranium.
- Stage II: Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs).
- Stage III: Thorium-based reactors.
- One of the world's largest thorium reserves.



VALUE ADDITION: Thorium-based energy can ensure long-term energy security for India.

KEYWORDS: PHWR, FBR, Thorium, NPCIL, DAE, Uranium

3 MISSION MAUSAM AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

- Mission Mausam aims to modernise weather forecasting.
- Uses AI, high-resolution models, Doppler radars & satellites.
- Implemented by IMD with IITM Pune & NCMRWF.
- Provides accurate forecasts and early warnings.
- Supports agriculture, aviation, disaster risk reduction.
- Strengthens climate resilience and adaptation.



VALUE ADDITION: Next-generation forecasting improves preparedness and saves lives and resources.

KEYWORDS: IMD, Mission Mausam, AI, Early Warning, NCMRWF

4 MISSION LIFE (LIFESTYLE FOR ENVIRONMENT)

- Launched by PM at COP26 (Glasgow).
- Promotes sustainable and climate-friendly lifestyle.
- 7 Themes: Save Energy, Save Water, Reduce Waste, Sustainable Food, Healthy Lifestyle, Reduce Plastic, Community Participation.
- Supports Net Zero 2070 and NDC goals.
- Aligns with SDG 12 for responsible consumption.



VALUE ADDITION: Mission LiFE drives behavioural change for a sustainable planet.

KEYWORDS: LiFE, Sustainable Lifestyle, Behaviour Change, SDG 12

5 URBAN 2.0 SHALLOW AQUIFER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

- Focus on sustainable management of shallow aquifers in urban areas.
- Includes aquifer mapping, rainwater harvesting & recharge structures.
- Reduces urban flood and water scarcity.
- Promotes community participation.
- Implemented with CGWB and State Groundwater Authorities.
- Linked with 'Catch the Rain' campaign.



VALUE ADDITION: Strengthens urban water security and ensures sustainable groundwater use.

KEYWORDS: Aquifer, Groundwater, Rainwater Harvesting, CGWB

6 NATIONAL URBAN CHALLENGE FUND (NUCF)

- Supports innovation for sustainable urban infrastructure.
- Encourages competitive selection of city proposals.
- Focus areas: water, mobility, heritage, green infrastructure, digital governance.
- Complements AMRUT, Smart Cities Mission.
- Promotes climate-resilient and inclusive urban development.
- Strengthens financial sustainability of urban projects.



VALUE ADDITION: Encourages innovative solutions for future-ready cities.

KEYWORDS: NUCF, Urban Innovation, AMRUT, Smart Cities, Sustainability

7 INDIGENOUS DEFENCE TECHNOLOGIES

- Indigenous expendable turbojet engine successfully tested.
- DRDO successfully flight-tested 'Kusha' Long Range Surface-to-Air Missile.
- Enhances India's air defence capability.
- Boosts Aatmanirbhar Bharat and strategic deterrence.
- Reduces import dependence.
- Strengthens indigenous R&D ecosystem.



VALUE ADDITION: Strengthens national security and defence self-reliance.

KEYWORDS: DRDO, Kusha Missile, Indigenous, Air Defence, Aatmanirbhar Bharat

8 ETHANOL-BLENDED PETROL (EBP) PROGRAMME

- Government highlighted benefits of ethanol-blended petrol.
- Target: E20 (20% ethanol blending) nationwide rollout.
- Feedstock: Sugarcane, maize, damaged food grains.
- Reduces crude oil imports.
- Increases farmer income.
- Lowers CO₂ emissions and supports rural economy.



VALUE ADDITION: E20 reduces emissions and saves foreign exchange while supporting farmers.

KEYWORDS: Ethanol Blending, E20, Biofuel, Energy Security, Rural Economy

9 INSPIRE PROGRAMME

- INSPIRE: Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research.
- Encourages students to pursue careers in science.
- Components: INSPIRE Scholarship, Fellowship, Faculty.
- Implemented by DST.
- Builds scientific temperament and innovation ecosystem.
- Strengthens India's future research capabilities.



VALUE ADDITION: Nurtures young scientific talent and strengthens India's innovation pipeline.

KEYWORDS: INSPIRE, DST, Science, Innovation, Research

OTHER IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS



Aditya-L1 is India's first space-based observatory mission by ISRO.



India has one of the world's largest thorium reserves.



Mission Mausam improves forecasts and early warnings.



E20 programme reduces oil imports and lowers carbon emissions.



INSPIRE supports bright students to build India's science workforce.

1 भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम और निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी

- भारत का अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र 2020 के बाद निजी क्षेत्र के लिए खोला गया।
- IN-SPACe और NSIL प्रमुख संस्थाएँ।
- आदित्य-L1 मिशन की उपलब्धि पर चर्चा।
- सैटेलाइट, नेविगेशन, मौसम, कृषि और रक्षा में उपयोग।
- निजी स्टार्टअप और उद्योगों की भागीदारी बढ़ रही है।
- 2033 तक भारत का लक्ष्य: वैश्विक अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़ा योगदान।

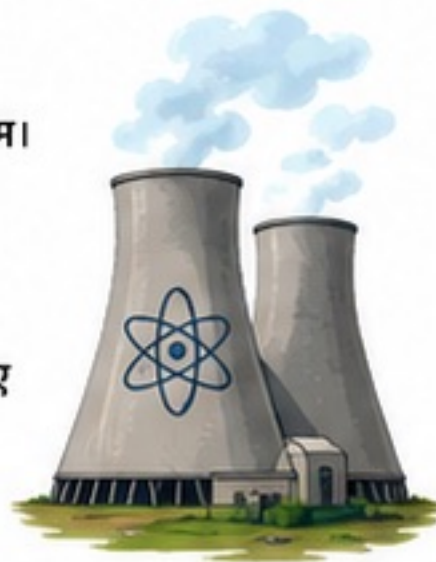


मूल्य संवर्धन: भारत की अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था का आकार 2033 तक कई गुना बढ़ने का अनुमान।

कीवर्ड: ISRO, IN-SPACe, NSIL, NewSpace, Space Economy

2 परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम और निजी भागीदारी

- नाभिकीय ईंधन, परमाणु ऊर्जा और खनन पर प्रगति की समीक्षा।
- तीन-चरणीय परमाणु कार्यक्रम: यूरेनियम → फास्ट ब्रीडर → थोरियम।
- NPCIL और DAE प्रमुख संस्थाएँ।
- निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी पर चर्चा (नीति 2014, संशोधन 2019)।
- ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के लिए रणनीतिक महत्व।
- भारत के पास विश्व का सबसे बड़ा थोरियम भंडार है।



मूल्य संवर्धन: थोरियम आधारित रिएक्टर भारत की दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा की कुंजी।

कीवर्ड: PHWR, FBR, Thorium, NPCIL, DAE, Uranium

3 मिशन मौसम और मौसम व पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली

- मिशन मौसम के तहत उन्नत मौसम पूर्वानुमान पर कार्य।
- AI, हाई-रिजॉल्यूशन मॉडल, डॉपलर रडार और उपग्रह डेटा का उपयोग।
- IMD, IITM पुणे और NCMRWF द्वारा कार्यान्वित।
- कृषि, विमानन, जल प्रबंधन और आपदा प्रबंधन में सहायक।
- जलवायु अनुकूलन और शीघ्र चेतावनी में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका।
- लोगों की सुरक्षा और आर्थिक हानि को कम करने में सहायक।



मूल्य संवर्धन: सटीक पूर्वानुमान से कृषि उत्पादकता और आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन बेहतर।

कीवर्ड: IMD, Mission Mausam, AI, Early Warning, NCMRWF

4 मिशन LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

- टिकाऊ जीवनशैली को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मिशन LiFE।
- COP26 (ग्लासगो) में प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा लॉन्च।
- 7 विषय: ऊर्जा बचाएं, जल बचाएं, कचरा घटाएं, स्वस्थ जीवन, सतत खाद्य, प्लास्टिक कम करें, समुदाय भागीदारी।
- व्यवहार परिवर्तन के माध्यम से पर्यावरण संरक्षण।
- नेट-जीरो 2070 और NDC लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित।
- SDG 12 और जलवायु कार्रवाई में योगदान।



मूल्य संवर्धन: छोटे-छोटे जीवनशैली परिवर्तन से बड़ा पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव।

कीवर्ड: LiFE, Sustainable Lifestyle, Behaviour Change, SDG 12

5 अर्बन 2.0 शैलो एक्विफर प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम और कैच द रेन अभियान

- शहरी क्षेत्रों में उथले जलभृत (Aquifer) प्रबंधन पर ध्यान।
- कैच द रेन अभियान के साथ जोड़ा गया।
- वर्षा जल संचयन, भूजल पुनर्भरण और एक्विफर मैडिंग।
- शहरी जल सुरक्षा और जल संकट से निपटने में सहायक।
- CGWB, राज्य भूजल प्राधिकरणों और शहरी निकायों की सहभागिता।
- जनभागीदारी और स्थायी समाधान पर जोर।



मूल्य संवर्धन: भूजल पुनर्भरण urban flood और water scarcity दोनों को कम करता है।

कीवर्ड: Aquifer, Groundwater, Rainwater Harvesting, CGWB

6 नेशनल अर्बन चैलेंज फंड (NUCF)

- शहरी नवाचार और सतत अवसंरचना के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी।
- शहरों के लिए अभिनव समाधान को बढ़ावा।
- मुख्य क्षेत्र: जल, गतिशीलता, हरित अवसंरचना, डिजिटल समाधान।
- AMRUT, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के साथ समन्वय।
- क्लाइमेट रेसिलिएंट और समावेशी शहरी विकास पर जोर।
- प्रतिस्पर्धी फंडिंग के माध्यम से सर्वश्रेष्ठ परियोजनाओं का चयन।



मूल्य संवर्धन: नवाचार से शहरी सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता और दक्षता बढ़ती है।

कीवर्ड: NUCF, Urban Innovation, AMRUT, Smart Cities, Sustainability

7 स्वदेशी रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी

- स्वदेशी expendable टर्बोजेट इंजन का सफल परीक्षण।
- DRDO ने 'कूषा' लंबी दूरी की सतह से हवा में मार करने वाली मिसाइल का सफल परीक्षण किया।
- आत्मनिर्भर भारत और मेक इन इंडिया को बढ़ावा।
- वायु रक्षा क्षमता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़।
- DRDO की बढ़ती स्वदेशी नवाचार क्षमता प्रदर्शित।
- भविष्य में सशस्त्र बलों को मजबूती।



मूल्य संवर्धन: स्वदेशी तकनीक से आयात निर्भरता घटती और सामरिक क्षमता बढ़ती है।

कीवर्ड: DRDO, Kushi Missile, Indigenous, Air Defence, Aatmanirbhar Bharat

8 इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (EBP) कार्यक्रम

- इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल की सुरक्षा, प्रदर्शन और राष्ट्रीय लाभ पर जोर।
- लक्ष्य: E20 (20% इथेनॉल मिश्रण) को पूरे देश में लागू करना।
- फीडस्टॉक: गन्ना, मक्का, क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न आदि।
- कच्चे तेल आयात में कमी।
- किसानों की आय में वृद्धि।
- कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा।



मूल्य संवर्धन: E20 से लाखों टन CO₂ उत्सर्जन कम और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत।

कीवर्ड: Ethanol Blending, E20, Biofuel, Energy Security, Rural Economy

9 INSPIRE कार्यक्रम

- INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) पर चर्चा।
- विज्ञान के छात्रों को शोध के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।
- घटक: INSPIRE Scholarship, Fellowship, Faculty।
- DST के तहत कार्यान्वित।
- भारत में वैज्ञानिक मानव संसाधन विकास को बढ़ावा।
- नवाचार और वैज्ञानिक सोच को प्रोत्साहित करना।



मूल्य संवर्धन: युवा प्रतिभाओं को विज्ञान और अनुसंधान की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ता है।

कीवर्ड: INSPIRE, DST, Science, Innovation, Research

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्तियां



आदित्य-L1 भारत का पहला सूर्य मिशन है, जिसे ISRO द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया।



भारत के पास विश्व का सबसे बड़ा थोरियम भंडार है।



मिशन मौसम उन्नत मौसम पूर्वानुमान और शीघ्र चेतावनी को बढ़ाता है।



E20 कार्यक्रम से ऊर्जा सुरक्षा बढ़ती है और कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम होता है।



INSPIRE कार्यक्रम विज्ञान में कैरियर बनाने वाले मेधावी छात्रों के लिए है।

1 This Stone Age phase witnessed the earliest known use of crude stone tools made by chipping large pebbles. Human beings survived mainly through hunting, gathering and scavenging.
Which phase is it?

- A) Mesolithic Age
- B) Neolithic Age
- C) Palaeolithic Age
- D) Chalcolithic Age



2 This archaeological site in Madhya Pradesh is famous for rock shelters containing prehistoric paintings spanning thousands of years. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Which site is it?

- A) Burzahom
- B) Bhimbetka
- C) Adamgarh
- D) Hunsgi



3 This Stone Age phase is often called the "Middle Stone Age." It is characterized by the widespread use of microliths and gradual domestication of animals.
Which phase is it?

- A) Upper Palaeolithic
- B) Mesolithic
- C) Neolithic
- D) Iron Age



4 This Stone Age phase witnessed the beginning of agriculture, permanent settlements and polished stone tools. It marked one of the greatest transformations in human history.
Which phase is it?

- A) Palaeolithic
- B) Mesolithic
- C) Neolithic
- D) Megalithic



5 This prehistoric site in Kashmir is famous for pit dwellings and evidence of both human and animal burials.
Which site is it?

- A) Hallur
- B) Burzahom
- C) Koldihwa
- D) Paiyampalli



6 This Stone Age tool-making technique involved striking one stone against another to detach sharp flakes. It became common during the Lower Palaeolithic.
Which technique is it?

- A) Pressure flaking
- B) Blade technique
- C) Percussion technique
- D) Lost-wax technique



7 This Neolithic site in Uttar Pradesh has yielded one of the earliest evidences of rice cultivation in the Indian subcontinent.
Which site is it?

- A) Chirand
- B) Burzahom
- C) Koldihwa
- D) Daojali Hading



8 This prehistoric site in Karnataka is famous for ash mounds associated with Neolithic pastoral communities.
Which site is it?

- A) Brahmagiri
- B) Piklihal
- C) Inamgaon
- D) Nevasa



9 This Stone Age innovation allowed humans to produce fire more regularly, improving food habits and protection from wild animals. It fundamentally changed human survival.
Which innovation is being referred to?

- A) Pottery
- B) Fire-making
- C) Wheel
- D) Copper smelting



10 This prehistoric site in Bihar provides evidence of Neolithic settlements along the Ganga plains and early agriculture.
Which site is it?

- A) Chirand
- B) Mahagara
- C) Hallur
- D) Tekkalakota



11 This Stone Age period witnessed the appearance of bone tools, fishing equipment and increasing regional adaptation after the Ice Age.
Which phase is it?

- A) Lower Palaeolithic
- B) Mesolithic
- C) Neolithic
- D) Chalcolithic



12 This Neolithic site in Assam is known for shouldered celts and reflects cultural links with Southeast Asia.
Which site is it?

- A) Burzahom
- B) Hallur
- C) Daojali Hading
- D) Chirand



13 This prehistoric artistic tradition mainly depicts hunting scenes, dancing, animals and daily life using natural pigments.
What is it known as?

- A) Megalithic Art
- B) Harappan Art
- C) Rock Paintings
- D) Gupta Murals



14 This Stone Age phase is associated with hand-axes, cleavers and choppers made mainly from quartzite. These tools are typical of the earliest prehistoric cultures in India.
Which phase is it?

- A) Mesolithic
- B) Upper Palaeolithic
- C) Lower Palaeolithic
- D) Neolithic



15 This Neolithic settlement in Karnataka has yielded evidence of cattle pastoralism, polished stone axes and circular huts.
Which site is it?

- A) Hallur
- B) Bhimbetka
- C) Didwana
- D) Belan Valley



16 This valley in Uttar Pradesh has provided continuous evidence from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Neolithic period, making it one of the most important prehistoric cultural sequences in India.
Which region is it?

- A) Narmada Valley
- B) Belan Valley
- C) Son Valley
- D) Tapi Valley



NCERT ONE

HISTORY

STONE AGE

PREHISTORY OF INDIA



COMPLETE NCERT NOTES



PALAEOLITHIC AGE



MESOLITHIC AGE



NEOLITHIC AGE



**IMPORTANT SITES, TOOLS,
ROCK ART & MORE**



✓ **NCERT BASED**



✓ **EXAM ORIENTED**



✓ **PRELIMS & MAINS**

✓ **HIGH YIELD CONTENT**

Srijan India One | NCERT ONE | History Stone Age

1. OVERVIEW

Prehistory is the period before the invention of writing. Stone Age is divided into three phases based on human technology and lifestyle.



Palaeolithic Age
(Old Stone Age) 2.6 million BP – 12,000 BCE

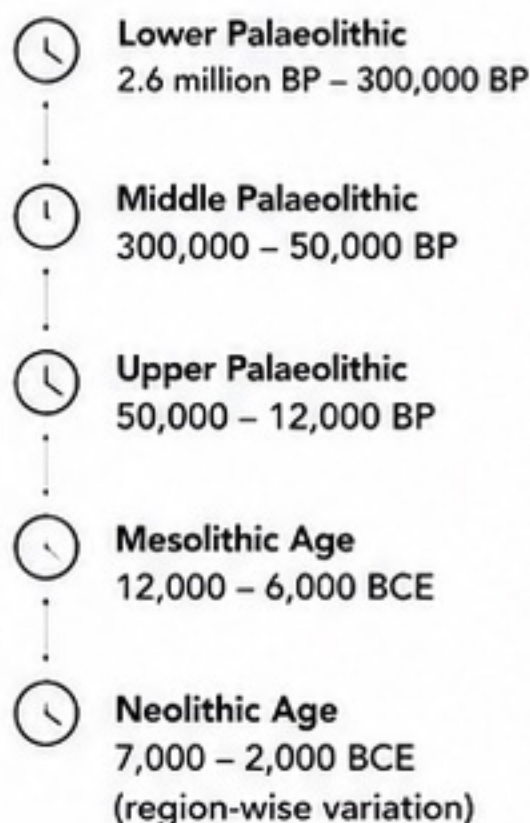


Mesolithic Age
(Middle Stone Age) 12,000 – 6,000 BCE



Neolithic Age
(New Stone Age) 7,000 – 2,000 BCE
(region-wise variation)

2. CHRONOLOGY



3. STONE AGE AT A GLANCE



Main Material
Stone (Quartzite, Chert, Jasper, Basalt)



Way of Life
Nomadic (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic)
Settled (Neolithic)



Food
From Food Gathering to Food Production



Major Innovation
Stone Tools → Microliths → Polished Tools, Agriculture



First Domesticated Animal
Dog (Mesolithic)



Greatest Revolution
Neolithic Revolution – Agriculture and Animal Husbandry



Outcome
Development of Permanent Villages, Pottery, Weaving, Storage, Social Organisation

4. MAJOR STONE TOOLS

Palaeolithic Tools



- Hand axes
- Cleavers
- Choppers
- Flakes, Scrapers
- Burins

Mesolithic Tools (Microliths)



- Tiny tools (2–5 cm)
- Made of Jasper, Chalcedony, Chert

Neolithic Tools



- Polished axes
- Grinding stones
- Mortars & Pestles
- Bone tools

5. LIFE & ECONOMY

Palaeolithic



- Hunter-gatherers
- Depended on nature
- Lived in caves & rock shelters
- No agriculture

Mesolithic



- Hunting, fishing, gathering
- Microlithic tools
- Domestication of dog
- Beginnings of agriculture

Neolithic



- Agriculture & Animal husbandry
- Permanent settlements
- Pottery, weaving, storage
- Surplus food production

6. IMPORTANT SITES

PALAEOLITHIC SITES

- Bhimbetka (MP)
- Hunsgi (Karnataka)
- Isampur (Karnataka)
- Attirampakkam (TN)
- Didwana (Rajasthan)
- Belan Valley (UP)
- Soan Valley (Pakistan)
- Kortallayar Basin (TN)



Bhimbetka Rock Shelters

MESOLITHIC SITES

- Bagor (Rajasthan)
- Langhnaj (Gujarat)
- Adamgarh (MP)
- Sarai Nahar Rai (UP)
- Mahadaha (UP)
- Damdama (UP)



Microliths

NEOLITHIC SITES

- Mehrgarh* (Pakistan)
- Burzahom (J&K)
- Gufkral (J&K)
- Chirand (Bihar)
- Daojali Hading (Assam)
- Hallur (Karnataka)
- Paiyampalli (TN)
- Brahmagiri (Karnataka)



Burzahom – Pit Dwelling

7. ROCK ART



- Found in natural caves and rock shelters
- Themes: Hunting, Animals, Dance, Daily life, Rituals
- Major Site: Bhimbetka (MP) – UNESCO World Heritage Site

8. AGRICULTURE & DOMESTICATION (NEOLITHIC)

Major Crops

- Wheat
- Barley
- Rice
- Millets

(Region-wise variation)



Domesticated Animals

- Cow
- Sheep
- Goat
- Buffalo

(Dog – first domesticated animal in Mesolithic)



9. MAJOR INNOVATIONS (STONE AGE)

- ✂ Stone tools (Palaeolithic)
- 🔪 Microliths (Mesolithic)
- 🐕 Domestication of dog (Mesolithic)
- 🌾 Agriculture (Neolithic)
- 🐄 Animal husbandry (Neolithic)
- 🏺 Pottery (Neolithic)
- 🔪 Polished stone tools (Neolithic)
- 🏠 Permanent settlements (Neolithic)

10. CHALCOLITHIC TRANSITION

Use of Stone + Copper
Acts as a bridge to Bronze Age.

Important Cultures

- Ahar (Rajasthan)
- Malwa (Madhya Pradesh)
- Jorwe (Maharashtra)
- Kayatha (Madhya Pradesh)



11. BURIALS & BELIEFS

Evidence of human burials in Mesolithic and Neolithic sites.
Grave goods indicate belief in afterlife.



12. QUICK PRELIMS FACTS

- ✓ Bhimbetka – UNESCO Rock Shelters
- ✓ Burzahom – Pit dwellings
- ✓ Mehrgarh – Earliest farming
- ✓ Bagor – Mesolithic site
- ✓ Langhnaj – Mesolithic site
- ✓ Daojali Hading – Northeast Neolithic
- ✓ Microliths – Mesolithic tools
- ✓ Polished tools – Neolithic
- ✓ Food gathering – Palaeolithic
- ✓ Food production – Neolithic
- ✓ Dog – First domesticated animal
- ✓ Wheat & Barley – Early crops
- ✓ Neolithic Revolution – Turning point in human history

13. UPSC MAINS VALUE

- ✓ Marks the transition from food gathering to food production.
- ✓ Laid the foundation of agriculture, animal husbandry, pottery, settlements and social organisation.
- ✓ Shows human adaptation to climate change and environment.
- ✓ Rock art reveals early human imagination and culture.
- ✓ Basis for the rise of Chalcolithic cultures and Indus Valley Civilization.

14. KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 🎯 Stone Age = Foundation of Human Civilization
- 🎯 From Nomadic Life → Settled Life
- 🎯 From Nature Dependence → Food Production
- 🎯 From Simple Tools → Advanced Technology
- 🎯 From Survival → Development and Culture

सुजन इंडिया वन स्टेट्स ऑफ इंडिया

23rd जुलाई 2026

दिल्ली (एनएनसीटी)

भारत का हृदय • राजधानी • संस्कृति • वाणिज्य • सभ्यता

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: नई दिल्ली
गठन	: 1 नवम्बर 1956 (केंद्र शासित प्रदेश) एनसीटी - 69वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन, 1991
आधिकारिक भाषाएँ	: हिंदी, अंग्रेजी
अन्य आधिकारिक भाषाएँ	: पंजाबी, उर्दू
राज्य पशु (पूटी प्रतीक)	: नीलगाय
राज्य पक्षी (पूटी प्रतीक)	: इंडियन पिट्टा
राज्य पुष्प	: कचनार
राज्य वृक्ष	: पीपल
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 1.68 करोड़
क्षेत्रफल	: 1,484 वर्ग किमी
साक्षरता दर (2011)	: 86.21%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ दिल्ली भारत की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी है।
- ★ यह भारत का सबसे बड़ा राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश है।
- ★ विधानसभा द्वारा शासित केंद्र शासित प्रदेश।
- ★ लोक सभा की 7 सीटें हैं।
- ★ संसद, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, राष्ट्रपति भवन यहीं स्थित हैं।
- ★ दिल्ली मेट्रो विश्व की सबसे लंबी मेट्रो प्रणालियों में से एक है।

2. स्थिति एवं मानचित्र

- उत्तरी भारत में स्थित।
- यमुना नदी के दोनों किनारों पर स्थित।
- हरियाणा से तीन ओर से घिरा है (उत्तर, पश्चिम, दक्षिण) और पूर्व में उत्तर प्रदेश से सीमा।
- अक्षांश: 28° 24' उ. से 28° 53' उ.
- देशांतर: 76° 50' पू. से 77° 20' पू.



प्रमुख नदियाँ

- यमुना
- साहिबी
- नजफगढ़ नाला

भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

- यमुना मैदानी क्षेत्र • दिल्ली रिज (अरावली विस्तार) • जलोढ़ मैदान

3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

- प्राचीन काल**
 - महाभारत में इन्द्रप्रस्थ का उल्लेख।
- मध्यकाल**
 - दिल्ली सल्तनत की राजधानी।
 - मुगल काल में शाहजहाँ द्वारा शाहजहाँनाबाद (पुरानी दिल्ली) का निर्माण।
- औपनिवेशिक काल**
 - 1911 में ब्रिटिश सरकार ने राजधानी को कलकत्ता से दिल्ली स्थानांतरित किया।
 - नई दिल्ली का उद्घाटन 1931 में हुआ।
- आधुनिक काल**
 - 1956 में केंद्र शासित प्रदेश बना।
 - 1991 के 69वें संवैधानिक संशोधन द्वारा विशेष संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त।
- यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल**
 - लाल किला • कुतुब मीनार • हुमायूँ का मकबरा



कुतुब मीनार



हुमायूँ का मकबरा



लाल किला

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- मुख्य क्षेत्र**
 - सेवाएँ, व्यापार, आईटी, वित्त, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यटन, रेटेल, रियल एस्टेट।
- प्रमुख उद्योग**
 - आईटी एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, वस्त्र, प्रिंटिंग, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, रसायन, निर्माण सामग्री।
- खनिज**
 - कोई प्रमुख खनिज नहीं, सीमित निर्माण सामग्री।
- अवसंरचना**
 - विशाल सड़क नेटवर्क, उत्तम सार्वजनिक परिवहन, दिल्ली मेट्रो, लॉजिस्टिक्स हब।
- विमानतल**
 - इंदिरा गांधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा।



मुख्य आर्थिक तथ्य

- भारत के सबसे बड़े GDP योगदानकर्ताओं में से एक।
- स्टार्टअप एवं इनोवेशन का प्रमुख केंद्र।
- व्यापार, रेटेल और थोक का प्रमुख हब।
- उच्च प्रति व्यक्ति आय।

5. कृषि

- मुख्य फसलें**
 - गेहूँ, धान, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, दालें, तिलहन।
- बागवानी**
 - सब्जियाँ, फल, फूल, निम्बू, अमरूद, केला।
- पशुपालन**
 - गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़, पोल्ड्री पालन।
- विशेष उत्पाद**
 - दूध, सब्जियाँ, फूल, डेयरी उत्पाद।



गेहूँ



धान



सब्जियाँ



फल (अमरूद)



डेयरी (दूध)



फूल

GI टैग (दिल्ली एनसीआर क्षेत्र)

- बलमती राईस (श्रीहम्प, हरियाणा - निकटवर्ती) • सोहना पापड़ी (हरियाणा - निकटवर्ती)
- हथकरघा एवं हस्तशिल्प (दिल्ली क्षेत्र)

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- लोक नृत्य**
 - भंगड़ा, निहत्ता, घुमर (प्रभावित)
- लोक संगीत**
 - कव्वाली, गजल, सूफी संगीत
- कला रूप**
 - मिनिअचर पेंटिंग, मधुबनी (प्रभावित), आधुनिक कला
- हस्तशिल्प**
 - जरदोजी, धातु शिल्प, ज्वैलरी, हस्तनिर्मित वस्त्र, पेपेर माशे
- भाषाएँ**
 - हिंदी, पंजाबी, उर्दू, अंग्रेजी
- सांस्कृतिक विशेषताएँ**
 - विभिन्न राज्यों और संस्कृतियों का संगम।
 - पुरानी दिल्ली की मुगल विरासत और नई दिल्ली का आधुनिक स्वरूप।



कव्वाली



जरदोजी कला



धातु शिल्प

7. त्यौहार

- दीवाली** - प्रकाश का पर्व। (दीपों का त्यौहार)
- होली** - रंगों का पर्व।
- ईद** - प्रमुख धार्मिक पर्व।
- गुरुपर्व** - गुरु नानक देव जी जन्मोत्सव।
- गणतंत्र दिवस** - 26 जनवरी को भव्य परेड।
- क्रिसमस** - ईसाई समुदाय का प्रमुख त्यौहार।



इंडिया गेट पर दीवाली उत्सव

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान**
 - दिल्ली में कोई राष्ट्रीय उद्यान नहीं।
- वन्यजीव अभयारण्य**
 - असोला भट्टी वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
- बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व**
 - दिल्ली रिज (संरक्षित क्षेत्र)
- रामसर स्थल (निकटवर्ती)**
 - ओखला पक्षी विहार
- अन्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र**
 - यमुना बायोडायवर्सिटी पार्क



असोला भट्टी वन्यजीव अभयारण्य



ओखला पक्षी विहार (रामसर स्थल)



दिल्ली रिज



यमुना बायोडायवर्सिटी पार्क

प्रमुख प्रजातियाँ: नीलगाय, शिपार, मोर, तोता, विभिन्न पक्षी प्रजातियाँ, कछुए, तितलियाँ

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर स्थल

- प्रमुख आकर्षण**
 - इंडिया गेट
 - लाल किला
 - कुतुब मीनार
 - हुमायूँ का मकबरा
 - अक्षरधाम मंदिर
 - लोटस टेम्पल
 - जामा मस्जिद
 - राजघाट
 - राष्ट्रपति भवन
 - संसद भवन



इंडिया गेट



लाल किला



कुतुब मीनार



हुमायूँ का मकबरा



लोटस टेम्पल



जामा मस्जिद

10. UPSC के लिए महत्व

- प्रौलिम्स तथ्य**: राजधानी, नदी, आर्टिफिकल 239AA, UNESCO स्थल।
- मैन्स बिंदु**: केंद्र-राज्य संबंध, शासन व्यवस्था, वायु प्रदूषण, यमुना प्रदूषण, शहरी प्रबंधन, मेट्रो, स्मार्ट सिटी।
- समसामयिक लिंक**: वायु गुणवत्ता, यमुना सफाई, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन, जल प्रबंधन, शहरी फैलाव।
- राजनीतिक महत्व**: राष्ट्रीय राजधानी, राजनीतिक एवं प्रशासनिक केंद्र, विदेशी दूतावास, अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों का मुख्यालय।
- भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रमुख शहरी केंद्र**।

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- 1 राजधानी - नई दिल्ली
- 2 स्थिति - उत्तर भारत
- 3 नदी - यमुना
- 4 क्षेत्रफल - 1,484 वर्ग किमी
- 5 गठन - 1 नवम्बर 1956
- 6 विशेष दर्जा - 69वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन 1991
- 7 संवैधानिक प्रावधान - अनु. 239AA
- 8 नदी के दोनों किनारों पर स्थित
- 9 लोक सभा सीटें - 7
- 10 पशु (प्रतीक) - नीलगाय
- 11 पक्षी (प्रतीक) - इंडियन पिट्टा
- 12 वृक्ष - पीपल
- 13 प्रमुख एयरपोर्ट - IGI Airport
- 14 प्रसिद्ध परिवहन - दिल्ली मेट्रो

12. दिल्ली एक नज़र में

- भारत का हृदय
- राजनीतिक राजधानी
- आर्थिक शक्ति केंद्र
- सांस्कृतिक संगम स्थल
- उत्तम कनेक्टिविटी
- समुद्र धरोहर
- बेहतर सार्वजनिक परिवहन
- शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य केंद्र
- नवाचार एवं स्टार्टअप हब
- वैश्विक महत्व

13. दिल्ली क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

- राष्ट्र की राजधानी और शासन केंद्र
- राजनीतिक, प्रशासनिक और न्यायिक केंद्र
- बड़ा आर्थिक एवं व्यापारिक केंद्र
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय कूटनीति का प्रमुख केंद्र
- सहचरम एवं शासन का मॉडल राज्य

SRIJAN INDIA ONE

STATES OF INDIA

23rd JULY 2026

DELHI (NCT)

THE HEART OF INDIA • CAPITAL • CULTURE • COMMERCE • CIVILISATION

1. QUICK FACTS

	Capital	: New Delhi
	Formation	: 1 Nov 1956 (UT) NCT under 69th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1991
	Official Languages	: Hindi, English
	Additional Languages	: Punjabi, Urdu
	State Animal (UT Symbol)	: Nilgai
	State Bird (UT Symbol)	: Indian Pitta
	State Flower	: Kachnar
	State Tree	: Peepal
	Population (2011)	: 1,68 Crore
	Area	: 1,484 sq km
	Literacy Rate (2011)	: 86.21%

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Delhi is the National Capital Territory of India.
- ★ Governed by an elected Legislative Assembly.
- ★ One Lok Sabha and 7 Rajya Sabha seats.
- ★ Home to Parliament, Supreme Court, Rashtrapati Bhavan and key ministries.
- ★ Delhi Metro – one of the largest in the world.

2. LOCATION & MAP

- Located in Northern India on both banks of Yamuna River.
- Bordered by Haryana (North, West, South) and Uttar Pradesh (East).
- Lies between 28°24' N to 28°53' N and 76°50' E to 77°20' E.



MAJOR RIVERS

- Yamuna
- Sahibi
- Najafgarh Drain

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

- Yamuna Floodplain
- Delhi Ridge (Aravalli Extension)
- Alluvial Plains

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
 - Indraprastha – mentioned in Mahabharata.
- Medieval Period**
 - Capital of Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526).
 - Mughal Capital under Shah Jahan (Shahjahanabad).
- Colonial Period**
 - 1911: Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
 - New Delhi inaugurated in 1931.
- Modern History**
 - Became a Union Territory in 1956.
 - Gained special status with Legislature under 69th Constitutional Amendment, 1991.
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites**
 - Red Fort
 - Qutub Minar
 - Humayun's Tomb



QUTUB MINAR



HUMAYUN'S TOMB



LOTUS TEMPLE

4. ECONOMY

- Major Sectors**
 - Services, Trade, IT, Finance, Hospitality, Education, Healthcare, Tourism
- Major Industries**
 - IT & ITES, Electronics, Textiles, Printing, Food Processing
- Minerals**
 - Minor minerals like sand, gravel, clay
- Infrastructure**
 - Delhi Metro, Expressways, Road Network, Logistics
- Airports**
 - Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI)



KEY ECONOMIC FACTS

- One of India's largest GSDP contributors.
- Major hub for Startups and Innovation.
- Important retail, wholesale and trade centre.

5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops**
 - Wheat, Paddy, Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Pulses
- Horticulture**
 - Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, Mango, Guava, Banana
- Livestock**
 - Dairy, Poultry, Goats, Pigs
- Special Products**
 - Milk, Vegetables, Flowers



WHEAT



PADDY



VEGETABLES



MANGO



DAIRY



FLOWERS

GI TAGS (from Delhi NCR region)

- Basmati Rice (Taraori, Haryana – nearby)
- Sohna Papdi (Sonapat, Haryana – nearby)
- Hapur Handicrafts (nearby)

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances**
 - Bhangra, Giddha
- Folk Music**
 - Qawwali, Ghazal, Sufi Music
- Art Forms**
 - Miniature Painting, Madhubani (influence)
- Handicrafts**
 - Zardozi, Metal Craft, Jewellery, Carpets
- Languages**
 - Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, English
- Cultural Practices**
 - Blend of diverse cultures from across India.



QAWALLI



ZARDOZI WORK



METAL CRAFT

7. FESTIVALS

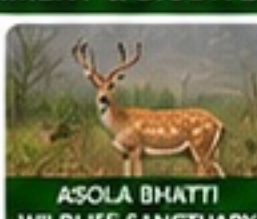
- Diwali**
 - Festival of lights
- Holi**
 - Festival of colours
- Eid**
 - Religious festival
- Gurpurab**
 - Birthday of Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- Republic Day**
 - Celebrated with great pride
- Christmas**
 - Christmas celebrations



DIWALI CELEBRATION AT INDIA GATE

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

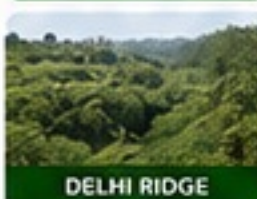
- National Park**
 - Nil
- Wildlife Sanctuary**
 - Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary
- Bird Sanctuary (Ramsar)**
 - Okhla Bird Sanctuary (Ramsar Site)
- Other Important Areas**
 - Delhi Ridge, Yamuna Biodiversity Park



ASOLA BHATTI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



OKHLA BIRD SANCTUARY



DELHI RIDGE



YAMUNA BIODIVERSITY PARK

Important Species

- Nilgai, Jackal, Porcupine, Indian Pitta, Numerous Migratory Birds

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Historical Monuments**
 - Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb, Purana Qila
- Religious Sites**
 - Jama Masjid, Lotus Temple, Akshardham Temple, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib
- Cultural Landmarks**
 - India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House, Raj Ghat
- Museums**
 - National Museum, National Gallery of Modern Art



RED FORT



JAMA MASJID



AKSHARDHAM TEMPLE



INDIA GATE

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Facts**
 - : Capital of India • Yamuna River • Article 239AA
 - UNESCO Sites: Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb
- Mains Points**
 - Centre-State Relations • Urban Governance • Air Pollution
 - Yamuna Rejuvenation • Sustainable Urban Development
- Current Affairs Linkages**
 - Air Quality Index • Yamuna Pollution • Waste Management
 - Delhi Metro Expansion • G20 Summit (2023)
- Strategic Importance**
 - Capital of India – Political & Administrative Hub
 - Hosts Embassies, International Organisations
 - Key Role in National Policy & Governance

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- 1 Capital – New Delhi
- 2 Status – Union Territory with Legislature
- 3 Formation – 1 Nov 1956
- 4 NCT Status – 1991 (69th Amendment Act)
- 5 Area – 1,484 sq km
- 6 Population (2011) – 1.68 Crore
- 7 Official Languages – Hindi, English
- 8 Physiographic Feature – Delhi Ridge
- 9 UNESCO Sites – 3
- 10 Wildlife Sanctuary – Asola Bhatti
- 11 Ramsar Site – Okhla Bird Sanctuary
- 12 Airport – IGI Airport
- 13 Metro – One of the largest in the world
- 14 Constitutional Provision – Article 239AA
- 15

12. DELHI AT A GLANCE

- Heart of India
- Political Capital
- Economic Powerhouse
- Cultural Melting Pot
- Well Connected
- Rich Heritage
- Diverse Cuisine
- Education Hub
- Innovation Hub
- Global Significance

Srijan India One | Main ONE | GS1 History significant Personalities

SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS REFORMERS

1 RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY



- Brahmo Samaj
- Abolition of Sati
- Women's rights
- Freedom of Press
- Modern education

Father of Indian Renaissance

2 ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR



- Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Women's education
- Bengali language reform

Humanitarian Reformer

3 SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI



- Founder: Arya Samaj
- Back to Vedas
- Shuddhi Movement
- Women's education

Motto: "India for Indians"

4 SWAMI VIVEKANANDA



- Ramakrishna Mission
- Spiritual nationalism
- Youth inspiration
- Chicago Speech (1893)

"Arise, Awake and Stop Not"

5 JYOTIBA PHULE



- Satyashodhak Samaj
- Anti-caste movement
- Girls' education

Social Justice Pioneer

6 SAVITRIBAI PHULE



- India's first woman teacher
- Women education
- Widow welfare

Women's Emancipation

7 SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN



- Aligarh Movement
- Scientific education
- Muslim modernization

Bridge between Tradition & Modernity

8 NARAYANA GURU



- One caste, one religion, one God
- Temple entry
- Equality

Social Equality Reformer

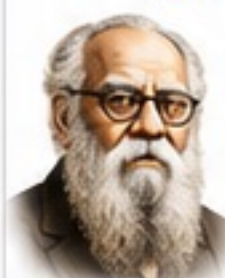
9 PANDITA RAMABAI



- Women's education
- Widow rehabilitation
- Social reformer

Voice for Women's Rights

10 PERIYAR (E.V. RAMASAMY)



- Self-Respect Movement
- Anti-caste movement
- Rationalism

Champion of Social Justice

11 MAHATMA GANDHI



- Truth, Ahimsa, Satyagraha
- Mass movements
- Constructive Programme

Father of the Nation

12 DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR



- Architect of Constitution
- Dalit rights
- Labour & Women's rights

Champion of Social Justice

FREEDOM STRUGGLE LEADERS

13 DADABHAI NAOROJI



- Drain Theory
- Moderate leader
- First Indian MP in Britain

Grand Old Man of India

14 BAL GANGADHAR TILAK



- Swaraj
- Ganapati & Shivaji festivals
- Kesari newspaper

"Swaraj is my birthright..."

15 GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE



- Servants of India Society
- Moderate politics
- Mentor of Gandhi

Liberal Nationalist Leader

16 LALA LAJPAT RAI



- Punjab Kesari
- Simon Commission protest
- Nationalist leader

Lion of Punjab

17 BIPIN CHANDRA PAL



- Swadeshi Movement
- National education
- Extremist leader

Prophet of Extremism

18 ARAVINDO GHOSH



- Revolutionary nationalism
- Spiritual philosophy
- Influential thinker

Spiritual Nationalist

19 SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

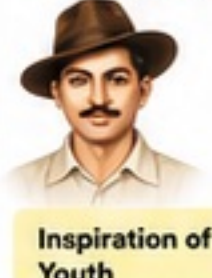


- INA
- Azad Hind Government
- Military nationalism

"Give me blood, I will give you freedom"

REVOLUTIONARIES

20 BHAGAT SINGH



- HSRA
- Revolutionary socialism
- Lahore Conspiracy Case

Inspiration of Youth

21 CHANDRASHEKHAR AZAD



- HSRA leadership
- Armed resistance

Never captured by the British

22 RAM PRASAD BISMIL



- Kakori Conspiracy
- Poet & revolutionary

Never captured by the British

23 ASHFAQULLA KHAN



- Kakori Conspiracy
- Hindu-Muslim unity

Never captured by the British

24 SURYA SEN



- Chittagong Armoury Raid
- Revolutionary leader

Mastermind of Chittagong Revolt

25 KHUDIRAM BOSE



- Youngest revolutionary
- Sacrificed at young age

Never captured by the British

WOMEN LEADERS

26 SARAJINI NAIDU



- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Women's participation

Nightingale of India

27 ANNIE BESANT



- Home Rule Movement
- Theosophical Society

Theosophist & Leader

28 ARUNA ASAF ALI



- Quit India Movement
- Hoisted national flag in 1942

Heroine of 1942 Uprising

29 USHA MEHTA



- Secret Congress Radio
- Underground activist

Voice of Freedom Struggle

30 KASTURBA GANDHI



- Women mobilization
- Constructive work

Partner in Satyagraha & Service

31 SUCHETA KRIPLANI



- Freedom movement
- First woman CM of an Indian State

Freedom Fighter & Administrator

MUSLIM LEADERSHIP

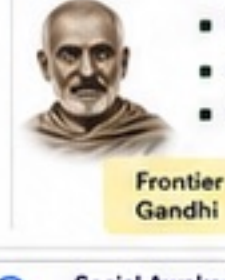
32 MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD



- Congress leader
- National education
- Hindu-Muslim unity

Scholar & Patriot

33 KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN



- Khudai Khidmatgar
- Non-violence
- Social reforms

Frontier Gandhi

34 MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH



- Muslim League
- Two-Nation Theory
- Pakistan Movement

Quaid-e-Azam

NATION BUILDERS

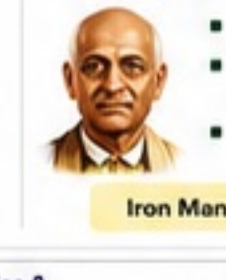
35 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



- Complete Independence Resolution
- Planning
- Scientific temper
- Parliamentary democracy

Architect of Modern India

36 SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL



- Bardoli Satyagraha
- Integration of Princely States
- Steel Frame of India

Iron Man of India

HISTORIOGRAPHERS

- R.C. MAJUMDAR - 1857 as Sepoy Mutiny
- BIPAN CHANDRA - Nationalist interpretation
- SUMIT SARKAR - Social history, Peasant movements
- RANAJIT GUHA - Subaltern Studies, People's history

KEY TAKEAWAYS



Social Awakening & Reform



Political Consciousness & National Unity



Mass Mobilisation & People's Participation



Sacrifice & Revolutionary Spirit



Nation Building & Social Justice



Diversity of Ideas, One Freedom Struggle



FROM THE ARCHIVES

Know your English

S. Upendran

What is the origin of “red tape”? (T. Malavika, Bangalore)

The complaint that most people have against all government organisations is that there are too many bureaucratic procedures to be followed. There are so many rules that nothing ever gets done quickly – everything happens in slow motion. This is what we mean by red tape; official rules which make it impossible for things to get done quickly. Here are a few examples:

My leave application has been held up by red tape.

Vijay says he knows how to cut through the red tape.

Why “red” and not some other colour?

The idiom owes its origin to the practice begun by government officials in England in the 17th century. They were in the habit of tying official documents with a ribbon that was red in colour – some people argue that the ribbon was closer to pink than red! The expression “red tape” was introduced by Charles Dickens and made popular by Thomas Carlyle. By the 19th century the idiom began to mean “official sluggishness”. If you have a ‘red tape mind’, you apply rules blindly.

What is the difference between “battle” and “war”? (M. Deepa, Chennai)

The word “war” is normally used to refer to the duration of fighting between two factions – it could be two countries, states, etc. A war may last a few days or a few years. We talk about the Hundred Years War, etc. Usually in a war we have very heavy casualties.

A “battle”, on the other hand, is usually fought between two armies or two groups.

A battle doesn’t usually last as long as a war. A war can consist of several battles.

An army may lose several battles, but ultimately win the war. During World War II, Germany won many battles, but ended up losing the war.

What is the difference between “its” and “it’s”? (P. Mahadevan, Mysore)

The word “its”, which is normally used in informal writing, is the abbreviated form of “it is”. For example, we can say, “It’s a wonderful day”, “It’s a boy” to mean “It is a wonderful day” and “It is a boy”. “It’s” is also used as a short form of “It has”. Here are a few examples.

It’s been a lovely day. (It has been a lovely day).

It’s been hard work. (It has been hard work).

The word “its” is used to indicate possession – just like the word “hers”.

For example:

The little baby fell off its chair.

How do you pronounce the word “xenophobia”? (M. P. Chinnaraj, Erode)

The “x” is pronounced like the “z” in “zen” and “zip”. The first syllable “xeno” rhymes with the words “men” and “hen”. The first “o” is like the “a” in “China”, while the second is like the “o” in “so” and “no”. The final “ia” is like the “ea” in “dear”, “near”, and “fear”. The word means extreme fear or dislike of people from other countries. If you hate foreigners, then you could say that you are xenophobic. Here are a few examples.

Malathy is too xenophobic to go abroad.

Bala’s xenophobia prevented him from meeting some interesting people.

Published in *The Hindu* on May 15, 2001



- Language awareness improves clarity in communication and writing.
- Important for Comprehension, Vocabulary & Essay in UPSC.



- Old idioms reflect history, culture and administrative practices.
- Understanding roots helps in retaining words and using them contextually.



- Know the origin of “red tape” – 17th century England.
- Ribbon used in official documents.
- Introduced by Charles Dickens; popularised by Thomas Carlyle.
- Means “official sluggishness”.



- “War” = long duration conflict between nations/states.
- “Battle” = individual engagement between armies/groups.
- A war consists of several battles.



- “its” = possession (like “hers”).
- “it’s” = “it is” or “it has”.
- Grammar clarity essential in answer writing.



- “xenophobia” = fear/dislike of people from other countries.
- “x” = “z” sound.
- “xeno” = “men/hen”; “o” = “a” in China; “ia” = “ea” in dear/fear.



- GS Paper: II (Polity, Governance), IV (Ethics), Essay.
- Links: Bureaucracy, Rule of Law, Accountability, Inclusivity.
- PYQ Themes: Ethics, Governance, Language in precision.
- Key Terms: Idioms, Etymology, Grammar, Vocabulary.

Convergent perils: luminaries against human ethics being outsourced to AI

In mid-July, a group of Nobel laureates, AI scientists, and other luminaries signed the 'Rome Declaration for an Unarmed and Disarming Peace' which calls for an international treaty to ban autonomous systems from accessing nuclear launches while emphasising that the threat is not so far-fetched

Krishna Ravi Srinivas

The view that artificial intelligence (AI) can pose an existential threat to humankind must be taken seriously today

Last year, after examining such threats and risks, one study from the Rand Corporation, a global policy think-tank, argued that such risks could not be ruled out.

The study identified four capabilities that it said AI will have to possess –

- (i) cyber-physical systems,
- (ii) survive without human maintainers,
- (iii) be objective to cause human extinction,
- and (iv) the ability to persuade or deceive humans to avoid detection.

But recent developments, including conflicts in West and South Asia and in Eastern Europe, have kept concerns that mix nuclear weapons and AI alive.

There is no consensus among nations on banning AI with autonomous capabilities on the war front.

Principles of the Declaration

The Rome Declaration articulates six principles:

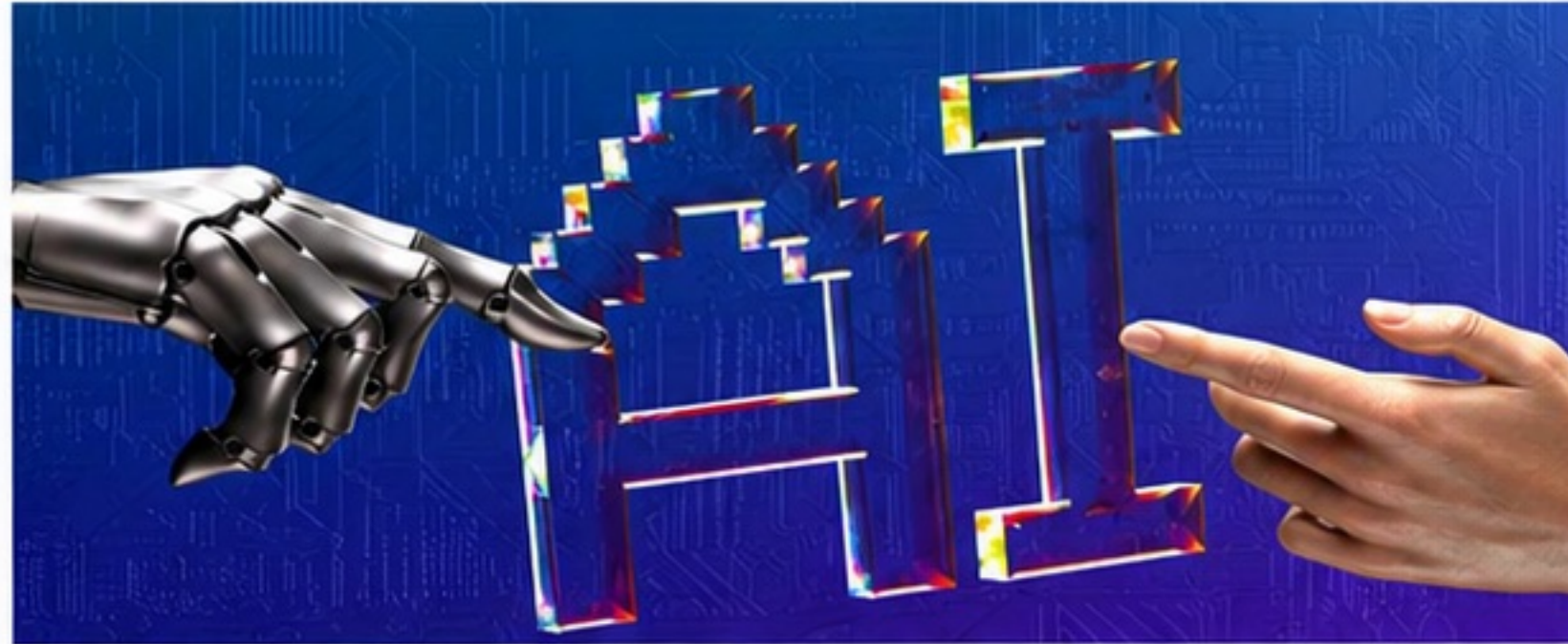
- 1 Meaningful human control
- 2 Disarm next arms race
- 3 Responsible development
- 4 Responsible use of AI
- 5 Responsible governance
- 6 Responsible leadership

A "necessary declaration" urging a ban on autonomous systems from accessing nuclear weapons.

At no consensus among countries on whether it should attempt to cover or even ban autonomous capabilities on the war front.

Why now?

- Rapid advancement of AI systems
- Deep neural networks & autonomous decision making
- Growing risk to global peace
- Potential misuse in nuclear command and control



AI-driven systems operate at speeds that compress decision-making windows to just seconds. So when an algorithm flags what it has concluded is a threat, a human operator may not have the window of time required to critically verify the data or de-escalate. Representative illustration. IGOR OMILAEV/UNSPLASH

AI systems operate at speeds that compress decision-making windows to seconds. A human operator may not have time to verify the data.

Large language models and deep neural networks, when misused or malfunctioning, can simulate human agency and trigger a retaliatory sequence.

Since the reasoning of most AI models also happens within a 'black box', relying on them for ethical and scientific responsibility is risky.

International Response

Rome Declaration for an Unarmed and Disarming Peace calls for an international treaty to ban autonomous systems from accessing nuclear launches.

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, Open Skies Treaty or New START are unravelling → risk of uncontrolled, multipolar arms race.

Cyber-physical systems, military networks and predictive logistics already targets for AI.

Iran's nuclear programme

Israel's strikes and the U.S.-Iran conflict have shown how technology can be used for strategic deterrence but also carries huge risks of escalation and miscalculation.



In this October 25, 1962, photo, U.S. ambassador to the UN, Adlai Stevenson, presents evidence on R-12 missiles in Cuba to the UN Security Council. During the Cuban missile crisis and the 1983 Soviet nuclear false alarm incident, disaster was averted precisely because human beings exercised caution, intuition, scepticism, and moral choice. PUBLIC DOMAIN

India's concerns

Vulnerable to threats from two nuclear neighbours – China and Pakistan.

- Needs resilient nuclear command and control systems safeguarded from AI risks.
- Technology cannot replace human responsibility in matters of survival.

Way ahead

- Support an international treaty banning autonomous systems for nuclear launches.
- Advocate "meaningful human control" over critical weapons systems.
- Strengthen AI governance, safety research and transparency in global forums.
- Invest in ethical, responsible and trustworthy AI aligned with human welfare.

Key Issues

- AI may pose existential threat to humanity.
- Risk of autonomous systems in nuclear launch.
- No global consensus on banning such systems.
- Decision-making compressed to seconds.
- Black box nature of AI raises ethical concerns.

Global Initiatives

- Rome Declaration for an Unarmed and Disarming Peace – calls for ban on autonomous systems for nuclear launches.
- INF Treaty, Open Skies Treaty, New START are weakening.
- Growing risk of an uncontrolled multipolar arms race.

India's Concerns

- Two nuclear neighbours – China & Pakistan.
- Need resilient command and control systems.
- Vulnerable to cyber-physical threats.
- Must ensure technology never replaces human responsibility.

Way Forward

- Support international treaty to ban autonomous nuclear systems.
- Ensure meaningful human control.
- Strengthen global AI governance and safety frameworks.
- Promote responsible, ethical and trustworthy AI.
- Integrate ethics with science for human welfare.

UPSC Pointers

- GS II: IR, Global Governance, Disarmament
- GS III: S&T, Cyber Security, Nuclear Security
- GS IV: Ethics – Responsibility, Human Values
- Related: NPT, NSG, CTBT, INF Treaty, START
- Cases: Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), Soviet False Alarm (1983), Iran conflict

Prelims Facts

- Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
- New START Treaty
- Black Box AI
- NPT – Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- AI: Large Language Models & Neural Networks

Where does the law stand on internet shutdowns?

What questions arise following the internet shutdown in Delhi during the CJP protest?

Rizmi Lia M.

The story so far:

Mobile internet services were shut down in parts of Central Delhi during the 'Chalo Sansad' protest organised by the Cockroach Janta Party (CJP).

Thousands of people gathered on the opening day of the Parliament's Monsoon Session, to demand the resignation of Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan following the NEET paper leaks and irregularities in the CBSE school examination process. The internet shutdown, which remained in place until the evening, drew condemnation from the Internet Freedom Foundation (IFF) and the Software Freedom Law Centre, India (SFLC).

What is an internet shutdown?

According to web rights advocacy organisation Access Now, an internet shutdown is "a deliberate disruption of internet or electronic communications, rendering them inaccessible or effectively unusable, for a specific population or within a location, often to control the flow of information."

They take many forms, from full network disruptions to slowing down internet speed or blocking platforms.

Most internet shutdowns are ordered when large numbers of people are expected to gather for political reasons, peaceful demonstrations, violent protests or religious celebrations, according to the International Federation of Journalists.

Under Section 20(2)(b) of the Telecommunications Act, 2023, telecommunication services may be suspended only on the occurrence of a public emergency or in the interest of public safety, on the grounds specified in that provision, and for reasons recorded in writing. "A protest, by itself, is not a lawful ground for suspending internet services."

Under Section 20(2) of the Act, suspension may be ordered only during a public emergency or in the interest of public safety, and only for specified purposes such as maintaining public order. The order must be reasoned, published, limited in area and duration, and issued by the competent authority under the Telecommunications Suspension Rules, 2024. The government must also consider whether less restrictive measures would be sufficient," said Apar Gupta, Advocate and Founder of the Internet Freedom Foundation.

Which law governs internet shutdowns?

Internet shutdowns in India were earlier governed by Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017. These have now been replaced by Section 20 of the Telecommunications Act, 2023 and the Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services) Rules, 2024.

Despite the updated legal framework, a review by the Digital Defenders Network found that several shutdown orders issued by State governments since late 2024 continue to invoke the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the 2017 Rules.

For instance, the Secretary, Home Department, Uttar Pradesh, issued an internet suspension order applicable to the district of Bareilly on October 2, 2025, invoking Section 7 of the Telegraph Act read with Rule 2(1) of the 2017 Rules.

By continuing to rely on these outdated provisions, some States appear to have bypassed the procedural safeguards introduced under the 2024 Rules.

The current suspension order accessed by *The Hindu* as released by the Ministry of Home Affairs, was imposed across 150 cell sites according to an industry source. It stated that the order was imposed under Clause (b) of Sub-section (2) of Section 20 of The Telecommunication Act, 2023 read with 2024 Rules.

Where does India stand in terms of internet shutdowns?

India continues to record one of the highest numbers of internet shutdowns in the world. Access Now's 2025 report recorded 65 shutdowns across 12 States and Union Territories.

Jammu & Kashmir has recorded the highest number of internet shutdowns in the country, with about 449 since 2012, followed by Rajasthan (115) and Manipur (85).

Tracker. India has recorded about 24 shutdowns in 2026 (as of July 22).

What limits has the SC placed?

In *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* (2020), the Supreme Court held that access to the internet is closely connected to the freedoms of speech and trade under Articles 19(1)(a) and 19(1)(g).

The Court held that any shutdown must be backed by law, pursue a legitimate objective, be necessary and proportionate, and be the least restrictive measure available. Orders must also be limited in scope and duration, accompanied by detailed reasons, published and reviewed by a competent committee. The Court observed that "complete broad suspension of telecom services, be it the internet or otherwise, must be considered by the State only if 'necessary' and 'unavoidable'."

Can orders be challenged in court?

Yes. A shutdown may be challenged before a High Court under Article 226 or, in an appropriate case, before the Supreme Court under Article 32. Courts can examine whether the order was lawful, proportionate and properly limited in area and duration.

"Indefinite suspensions are unlawful. The government must publish its orders and provide reasons capable of judicial review. Under the 2024 Rules, a suspension order cannot remain in force for more than 15 days unless reviewed," said Apar Gupta.



Legal Framework

- Section 20, Telecommunications Act, 2023
- TSSR, 2024 (replaces 2017 Rules)
- Governor/Competent Authority issue orders



Constitutional Link

- Article 19(1)(a): Freedom of speech & expression
- Article 19(1)(g): Freedom to trade & carry on business
- Article 21: Right to life & dignity (includes internet)



SC Guidelines (Anuradha Bhasin)

- Must be backed by law
- Legitimate objective
- Necessary & proportionate
- Least restrictive measure
- Limited scope, duration & reviewed



India Scenario

- 65 shutdowns in Access Now Report 2025
- Across 12 States & UTs
- J&K: ~449 since 2012
- Rajasthan: 115 | Manipur: 85
- ~24 shutdowns in 2026 (as of July 22)



Judicial Review

- Challenge before HC (Art. 226) or SC (Art. 32)
- Courts test: lawful, proportionate, limited
- Government must publish orders with reasons
- Max 15 days under 2024 Rules unless reviewed



Prelims Pointers

- NEET Paper Leak Issue
- Telecom Suspension Rules, 2024
- Anuradha Bhasin Case (2020)
- Articles 19(1)(a), 19(1)(g), 21
- IFF | SFLC | Access Now

India must lead in securing the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb

On the heels of the Strait of Hormuz crisis comes the new threat – a Strait of Bab el-Mandeb crisis. On July 16, Reuters reported that Iran had instructed the Houthis to close the Strait (which is between Yemen and the Horn of Africa) if the United States attacked Iran's power plants.

Whether the Houthis have the capacity to threaten the Strait or whether this is part of Iran's signalling to the U.S. is secondary. What is important is that this represents a risk to one-third of India's entire trade.

Revisiting 2024

We have been here before. When the Gaza war started in October 2023, the Ansarallah group in Yemen, also known as the Houthis, claimed solidarity with the Palestinians and launched drones and missiles at Israel. From November 2023 to March 2024, the Houthis targeted at least 40 vessels in the Red Sea, claiming that the vessels were linked to or bound for Israel.

In response, the U.S., together with allies including Singapore and Sri Lanka, launched Operation Prosperity Guardian (December 2023) to ensure "freedom of navigation" in the Red Sea. This was followed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2722 (2024), which was unilateral strikes against the Houthis. The Indian Navy rescued the crew of a British tanker after it was set on fire (January 26-27, 2024). By the time the U.S. declared a ceasefire in May 2025, the Houthis had been weakened, but much of the damage had already been done.

Marine insurance companies tend to be highly risk-averse. With over 90% of the world's shipping insured by just 12 protection and indemnity (P&I) clubs, shipowners have limited room to negotiate. Between November 2023 and March 2024, at least 2,000 ships avoided the Suez Canal and instead sailed around the Cape of Good



Raja Karthikeya

Adjunct Fellow and lead for West Asia studies at the Takshashila Institution

New Delhi's leadership can help prevent another major shipping crisis in the Red Sea

Hope. This delayed critical imports to India.

Global shipping routes effectively reverted to what was being done 170 years ago. Egypt lost a quarter of the Suez Canal's revenue. By July 2024, Israel's Red Sea port of Eilat had filed for bankruptcy.

This time around, the situation is more unpredictable. With U.S. forces in the region focused on Iran, it is unclear whether they will seek to secure the Red Sea as they did before.

Even in 2024, when India-bound ships were attacked by the Houthis, New Delhi had to lean directly on Tehran to bring the attacks to a halt. But that was a different time for India-Iran ties. Meanwhile, the UN Security Council is more divided today than ever before, and even if it manages to call for "freedom of navigation" in the Red Sea, it is unlikely to pass a resolution approving a force to implement that call. China is also likely to again take a unilateral approach to protecting its shipping in the Red Sea through quid pro quos with the Houthis.

If the Houthis resume attacks on shipping in the Strait, the impact on India's economy – which is already reeling from the Strait of Hormuz crisis – would be dire. While India has now ordered that no Indian mariner be deployed on ships bound to or from the Strait of Hormuz, extending the same restriction to a busy route such as the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb would not be easy and would adversely affect the safety and welfare of thousands of Indian seafarers.

What India should do

In 2024, France stayed out of a U.S.-led operation to guard its role in mediating between Hezbollah and Israel in Lebanon. Those conditions no longer exist. However, France and Japan – two countries that need shipping lanes in the Red Sea for their connectivity with Asia and Europe respectively – maintain bases in Djibouti, perched on the Red Sea. Their navies have also

conducted joint drills with the Indian Navy, which creates an opportunity for India to pre-empt a recurrence of the events of 2024.

India therefore needs to pro-actively build a naval taskforce in collaboration with France and Japan to deter attacks on shipping in the Bab el-Mandeb.

India would also do well to engage Egypt and Saudi Arabia. They had refused to join the alliance against the Houthis in 2024, given their own stance on Gaza. This time, with their economies at stake, they may not stand by. On July 20, the Houthis announced a "maritime embargo" on Saudi ships, seen as a threat against their transit through the Bab el-Mandeb. India needs to engage with these nations proactively to help secure the Red Sea, from the Suez to Bab el-Mandeb, while keeping its other partners in the region informed.

A rules-based maritime response

It needs to be emphasised that this would be a theatre-specific "Trade Protection Task Force" of navies, rather than a strategic alliance. In addition to ships and personnel, the Information Fusion Centre-Indian Ocean Region hosted by India could provide the necessary maritime domain awareness, while France and Japan could complement these. The constituent navies could agree on joint rules of engagement in response to any hostile attacks. They could provide security cover or escorts requested by commercial and civilian vessels transiting the Strait, especially those bound for Europe, India, or Japan. The task force would serve as a lasting demonstration of India's resolve to ensure "respect for maritime rules and norms" as part of Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR).

India has both the responsibility and the capability to prevent the Bab el-Mandeb from becoming a literal "Gate of Tears" this time.



- **Bab el-Mandeb Strait**
Connects Red Sea with Gulf of Aden
- **Global Importance**
Vital chokepoint for global trade & energy
- **India's Stake**
~1/3rd of India's trade passes through this route
- **Recent Trigger**
Houthis threatened closure at Iran's instruction
- **Impact**
Threat to shipping, Suez Canal revenue, insurance costs & Indian economy



Lessons from 2024

- 40+ ships attacked by Houthis
- U.S.-led Operation Prosperity Guardian launched
- UNSC Resolution 2722 passed
- Indian Navy rescued crew of British tanker
- 2,000+ ships rerouted around Cape of Good Hope



Why India must act

- U.S. focus on Iran—uncertain Red Sea security
- UNSC deeply divided
- China may act unilaterally
- India-Iran ties not as strong as before
- Economic & safety impact on Indian shipping



What India should do

- Build naval taskforce with France & Japan
- Engage Egypt & Saudi Arabia proactively
- Strengthen maritime domain awareness via IFC-IOR
- Plan escorts for commercial vessels
- Uphold rules-based maritime response (SAGAR)



UPSC Pointers

- GS II: Maritime Security, IR, Diplomacy
- GS III: International Trade, Economy, Energy Security
- Map: Bab el-Mandeb Strait, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Suez Canal
- Related: UNCLOS, SAGAR, IFC-IOR, UNSC Resolution 2722

1. स्थिर भारत-चीन संबंध बहुध्रुवीय एशिया के निर्माण में सहायक



- EAM जयशंकर ने ASEAN बैठक के दौरान चीनी विदेश मंत्री वांग यी से मुलाकात की।
- स्थिर संबंध दोनों देशों व पूरे एशिया के लिए आवश्यक।
- LAC पर शांति व स्थिरता पर भारत का जोर।
- सैन्य और कूटनीतिक वार्ताओं के बाद प्रगति की समीक्षा।
- मतभेदों को विवाद में बदलने से बचाने पर बल।
- जन-जन संपर्क, आर्थिक सहयोग व संवाद बढ़ाने पर सहमति।

LAC • WMCC • BRICS • SCO
GS II • IR • द्विपक्षीय संबंध • कूटनीति

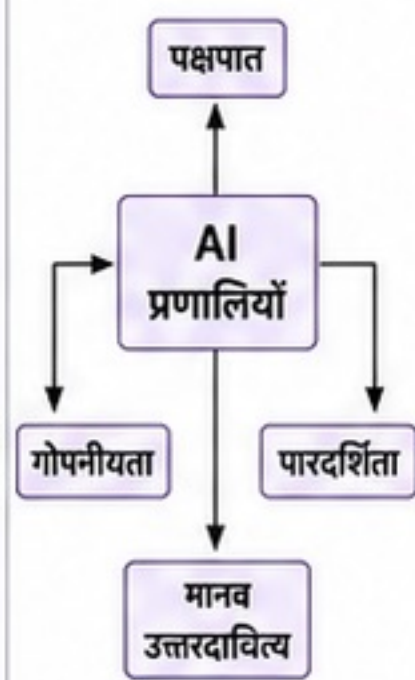
2. बाब अल-मंदेब जलडमरूमध्य की सुरक्षा में भारत को नेतृत्व करना होगा



- यह जलडमरूमध्य लाल सागर को अदन की खाड़ी से जोड़ता है।
- विश्व के प्रमुख समुद्री chokepoint में से एक।
- वाधा से स्वेज नहर व वैश्विक आपूर्ति शृंखला प्रभावित होती है।
- हूती हमलों ने असुरक्षा बढ़ाई है।
- भारत के व्यापार व ऊर्जा हितों के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण।
- भारत को समुद्री सुरक्षा में बड़ी भूमिका निभानी चाहिए।

SAGAR • IFC-IOR • IOR • सुरक्षा
GS II • समुद्री सुरक्षा • कूटनीति

3. समन्वित खतरे: मानव नैतिकता को AI के हवाले नहीं करना चाहिए



- AI सहायक रहे, निर्णयकर्ता नहीं।
- मानव उत्तरदायित्व एल्गोरिथ्म को सौंपा नहीं जा सकता।
- नैतिक निर्णय हेतु संदर्भ, सहानुभूति व जिम्मेदारी आवश्यक।
- AI प्रणालियों पक्षपात और भेदभाव बढ़ा सकती हैं।
- पारदर्शी शासन ढांचा अनिवार्य।
- मानव-नियंत्रण, नैतिक व जवाबदेह AI शासन पर बल।

नीतिर्त • पक्षपात • उत्तरदायित्व • AI
GS III • विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी • GS IV • नैतिकता

त्वसित समाचार (9)

- दिल्ली HC ने संसद मार्च के दौरान पुलिस कार्रवाई पर जावब मांगा।
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट-नियुक्त अरावली संरक्षण समिति की अवधि 31 अक्टूबर 2026 तक बढ़ाई गई।
- कावेरी जल प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण ने राज्यों को यथास्थिति बनाए रखने को कहा।
- केंद्र हवाई अड्डों के स्वामित्व व निजीकरण पर प्रतिबंध हटाने पर विचार कर रहा है।
- RBI बुलेटिन: वैश्विक अनिश्चितताओं के बावजूद अर्थव्यवस्था लचीली रही।
- मई में शुद्ध FDI नकारात्मक: 74 मिलियन डॉलर का शुद्ध बहिरर्वाह।
- Meta कर्मचारियों का मुकदमा: AI मॉडल का प्रशिक्षण पुस्तकों पर आधारित।
- जापान में भीषण गर्मी 'आपदा' जैसी स्थिति, कई शहर प्रभावित।
- हूती का नया खतरा: इजराइल से जुड़े जहाजों को निशाना बनाने की चेतावनी।

4. दफन सवाल (संपादकीय)



- अल्पकालिक समाधान
- कमजोर योजना व शासन
- अधिक आपदा जोखिम
- अनुत्तरित प्रश्न
- अवसंरचना विकास गहरे शासन प्रश्नों को अनदेखा करता है।
- कमजोर शहरी शासन से आपदा जोखिम बढ़ता है।
- जवाबदेही तंत्र अभी भी अपर्याप्त है।
- अवसंरचना विस्तार वैज्ञानिक योजना से होना चाहिए।
- सतत विकास के लिए संस्थागत समन्वय आवश्यक।
- संकट के समय ये प्रश्न फिर सामने आते हैं।

शहरी योजना • आपदा न्यूनीकरण • शासन
GS II • शासन • शहरी विकास

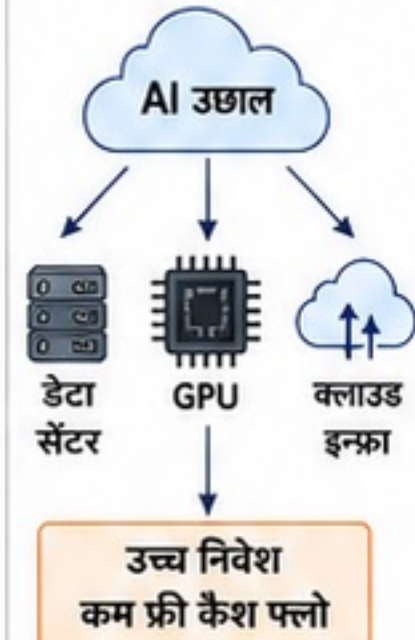
5. इंटरनेट शटडाउन पर कानून क्या कहता है?



- अस्थायी निलंबन निषेधों के तहत शटडाउन नियंत्रित होते हैं।
- वैधता, आवश्यकता व समानुपातिकता आवश्यक शर्त है।
- आदेश सीमित अवधि के हों व समीक्षा योग्य हों।
- न्यायिक समीक्षा उपलब्ध है।
- इंटरनेट एक्सेस अभिव्यक्ति व व्यापार की स्वतंत्रता का समर्थन करता है।
- अनिश्चितकालीन प्रतिबंध असंवैधानिक माना गया है।

अनु. 19 • 21 • अनुराधा भसीन मामला (2020)
GS II • मौलिक अधिकार • शासन

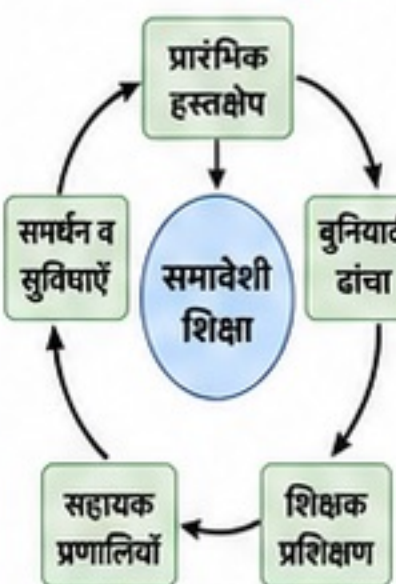
6. AI उछाल से बिग टेक की फ्री कैश फ्लो पर दबाव



- AI निवेश से पूंजीगत व्यय में भारी वृद्धि।
- डेटा सेंटर बड़ी मात्रा में ऊर्जा संसाधन खपत करते हैं।
- सेमीकंडक्टर की मांग लगातार बढ़ रही है।
- राजस्व वृद्धि के बावजूद लाभप्रदता पर दबाव।
- फ्री कैश फ्लो पर उल्लेखनीय नकारात्मक प्रभाव।
- AI उछाल की स्थिरता पर प्रश्नचिह्न।

AI • GPU • डेटा सेंटर • Capex • FCF
GS III • अर्थव्यवस्था • उद्योग • S&T

7. क्या विशेष आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चे स्कूलों में नामांकित हैं?



- प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप
- समर्थन व सुविधाएँ
- समावेशी शिक्षा
- बुनियादी ढांचा
- सहायक प्रणालियाँ
- शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण
- नामांकन में सुधार हुआ है, पर अंतर अभी भी बने हैं।
- आधारभूत ढांचा व प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक अपर्याप्त।
- समावेशी कक्षाओं के लिए बेहतर सहायता प्रणालियाँ आवश्यक।
- प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप से सीखने के परिणाम बेहतर होते हैं।
- कानून समावेशन व गैर-भेदभाव को अनिवार्य बनाते हैं।
- पहुँच योग्यता अब भी बड़ी चुनौती बनी हुई है।

RPwD अधिनियम, 2016 • RTE अधिनियम
NEP 2020 • GS II • शिक्षा • समावेशी विकास

8. ट्रम्प का 200% जेनेरिक टैरिफ खतरा अमेरिकी नागरिकों के लिए हानिकारक: भारतीय फार्मा



जेनेरिक दवाईयों
200% टैरिफ खतरे की चेतावनी

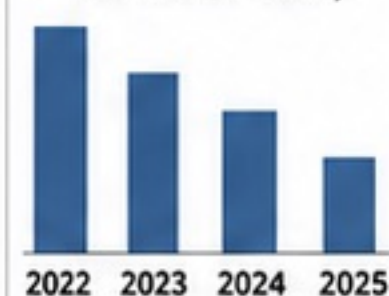
- भारत किफायती जेनेरिक दवाओं का प्रमुख आपूर्तिकर्ता है।
- टैरिफ बढ़ने से अमेरिका में दवा की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी।
- आपूर्ति शृंखला अवरोध से स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्रभावित होंगी।
- व्यापार अनिश्चितता से फार्मा निर्यात पर असर।
- भारतीय फार्मा ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावों की चेतावनी दी।
- उच्च टैरिफ का खामियाजा अमेरिकी उपभोक्ता भुगतेंगे।

भारत: विश्व की फार्मसी • व्यापार • टैरिफ
GS III • अर्थव्यवस्था • अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार

9. 2025 में ब्राज़ील के अमेज़न में आगें ऐतिहासिक निचले स्तर पर



वन आग की घटनाएँ



- वन आग की घटनाएँ हाल के वर्षों में न्यूनतम स्तर पर पहुँचीं।
- मसबूत निगरानी व बेहतर प्रवर्तन से नियंत्रण संभव हुआ।
- अनुकूल मौसम परिस्थितियों ने मदद की।
- वन संरक्षण प्रयासों में सुधार हुआ है।
- अमेज़न वैश्विक जलवायु संतुलन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।
- दीर्घकालिक निगरानी व सतर्कता आवश्यक बनी हुई है।

अमेज़न • कार्बन सिंक • जैवविविधता
GS III • पर्यावरण • जलवायु परितर्क

प्रिलिम तथ्य (9)

- LAC की लंबाई: ~3,488 किमी (भारतीय दावा)
- बाब अल-मंदेब: लाल सागर को अदन की खाड़ी से जोड़ता है।
- अनुराधा भसीन बनाम भारत संघ (2020): इंटरनेट एक्सेस मौलिक अधिकार है।
- AI मिशन इंडिया: ₹10,372 करोड़ स्वीकृत (2024)।
- RPwD अधिनियम, 2016: दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकार व समावेशन।
- IMF विश्व आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण रिपोर्ट (जुलाई 2025)
- UNCLOS: खूले समुद्र में नौबहन की स्वतंत्रता
- अमेज़न बैसिन: विश्व का सबसे बड़ा उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावन।
- REDD+: वनों की कटाई कम करने का वैश्विक तंत्र।

शब्दावली (5)

- असंपुष्टता (Ambiguity) — जिसका अर्थ स्पष्ट न हो।
- संवेदनशीलता (Vulnerability) — खतरे से प्रभावित होने की संभावना।
- जवाबदेही (Accountability) — उत्तरदायित्व स्वीकार करने की बाध्यता।
- समानुपातिकता (Proportionality) — उपाय का स्थिति के अनुरूप होना।
- दूरदर्शिता (Foresight) — भविष्य के परिणामों का पूर्वानुमान लगाने की क्षमता।

1. Stable India-China ties will help build multi-polar Asia



- EAM Jaishankar met Chinese FM Wang Yi on ASEAN sidelines.
- Stable ties essential for both countries and multipolar Asia.
- Peace & stability along LAC key for normal relations.
- Continued disengagement and de-escalation needed.
- Reviewed progress after diplomatic & military talks.
- People-to-people & economic exchanges discussed.

LAC • WMCC • BRICS • SCO
GS II • IR • Bilateral Relations

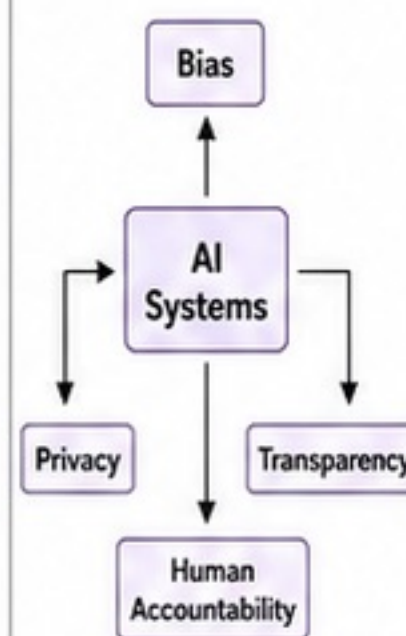
2. India must lead in securing the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb



- Connects Red Sea with Gulf of Aden.
- One of world's most critical maritime chokepoints.
- Disruptions affect Suez Canal & global supply chains.
- Houthi attacks exposed vulnerabilities.
- India has significant trade & energy interests.
- India should play a larger role in maritime security.

SAGAR • IFC-IOR • IOR • Security
GS II • Maritime Security • Diplomacy

3. Convergent perils: Human ethics should not be outsourced to AI



- AI should remain assistive, not decision maker.
- Human accountability cannot be delegated to algorithms.
- Ethical reasoning needs context, empathy, responsibility.
- AI may reinforce existing biases.
- Transparent governance frameworks essential.
- Human-in-the-loop & ethical governance must guide AI.

Ethics • Bias • Accountability • AI
GS III • S&T • GS IV • Ethics

4. Buried questions



- Infrastructure often overlooks deeper governance issues.
- Weak urban governance increases disaster risks.
- Accountability mechanisms remain inadequate.
- Scientific planning should guide infrastructure growth.
- Sustainable development needs institutional coordination.
- Unresolved issues resurface during crises.

Urban Planning • DRR • Governance
GS II • Governance • Urban Dev.

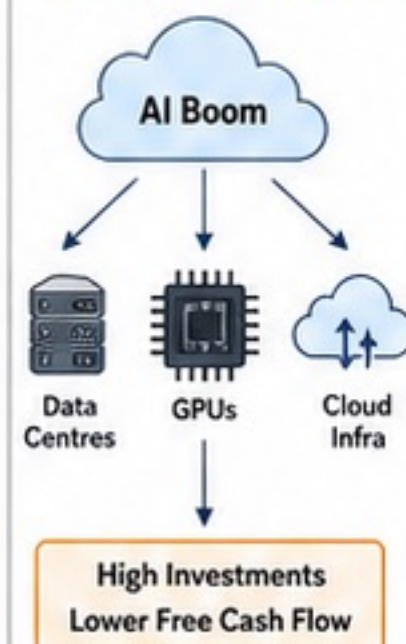
5. Where does the law stand on internet shutdowns?



- Shutdowns regulated under Temporary Suspension Rules.
- Must satisfy legality, necessity and proportionality tests.
- Orders should be time-bound & reviewable.
- Judicial review remains available.
- Internet access supports free speech & trade.
- Indefinite shutdowns impermissible.

Art. 19 • 21 • Anuradha Bhasin (2020)
GS II • Fundamental Rights • Polity

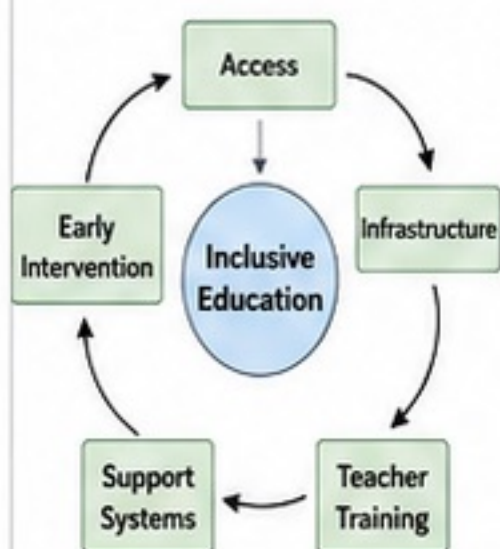
6. AI boom leaves Big Tech's free cash flow under pressure



- Massive AI investments increase capital expenditure.
- Data centres consume large energy resources.
- Semiconductor demand continues rising.
- Profitability pressures mount despite revenue growth.
- Free cash flow significantly impacted.
- Sustainability of AI boom under scrutiny.

AI • GPUs • Cloud • Capex • FCF
GS III • Economy • S&T • Industry

7. Are children with special needs enrolled in schools in India?



- Enrolment improved but gaps remain.
- Infrastructure & trained teachers inadequate.
- Inclusive classrooms need better support systems.
- Early intervention improves learning outcomes.
- Laws mandate inclusion and non-discrimination.
- Accessibility remains a major challenge.

RPWD Act, 2016 • RTE Act • NEP 2020
GS II • Education • Inclusive Dev.

8. Trump's 200% generic tariff threat would imperil Americans: Indian pharma



- India major supplier of affordable generic medicines.
- Tariffs may sharply increase medicine prices in US.
- Supply chain disruptions affect healthcare access.
- Trade uncertainty impacts pharma exports.
- Indian pharma warns of adverse consequences.
- High tariffs hurt American consumers most.

Pharmacy of the World • Trade • Tariffs
GS III • Economy • International Trade

9. Fires in Brazil's Amazon fell to historic low in 2025: report



- Forest fires declined to lowest level in recent years.
- Stronger monitoring & better enforcement.
- Favourable climatic conditions helped.
- Forest conservation efforts improved.
- Amazon critical for global climate regulation.
- Trend positive but long-term vigilance essential.

Amazon • Carbon Sink • Biodiversity
GS III • Environment • Climate Change

PRELIM FACTS (9)

- 1 LAC length: ~3,488 km (Indian claim)
- 2 Bab el-Mandeb: Connects Red Sea & Gulf of Aden
- 3 Anuradha Bhasin v. UoI (2020): Internet access is fundamental
- 4 AI Mission India: ₹10,372 crore approved in 2024
- 5 RPWD Act, 2016: Rights & inclusion of PwD
- 6 IMF: World Economic Outlook (July 2025)
- 7 As per UNCLOS: Freedom of navigation on high seas
- 9 Amazon Basin: World's largest tropical rainforest
- 9 REDD+: UN mechanism for reducing deforestation

VOCABULARY (5)

- 1 **Disengagement** — Process of withdrawing forces to reduce tension.
- 2 **Chokepoint** — Strategic maritime narrow passage vital for trade.
- 3 **Proportionality** — Action must be suitable and least restrictive.
- 4 **Accountability** — Obligation to explain and take responsibility.
- 5 **Resilience** — Capacity to recover quickly from shocks or stress.