

1 असम में वाइल्ड राइस संरक्षण परियोजना को बड़ी उपलब्धि

- NRAA-वित्तपोषित परियोजना ने बड़ी उपलब्धि हासिल की।
- वाइल्ड राइस फसल सुधार के लिए महत्वपूर्ण जीन संसाधन है।
- बाढ़ सहनशीलता, कीट प्रतिरोध और जलवायु लचीलेपन को बढ़ाता है।
- फसल जंगली संबंधियों का इन-सीट्ट संरक्षण मजबूत होता है।
- खाद्य सुरक्षा और टिकाऊ कृषि को समर्थन।
- CBD के तहत भारत की प्रतिबद्धताओं के अनुरूप।



मुख्य शब्द

जैव विविधता, CWRs, खाद्य सुरक्षा, CBD, संरक्षण

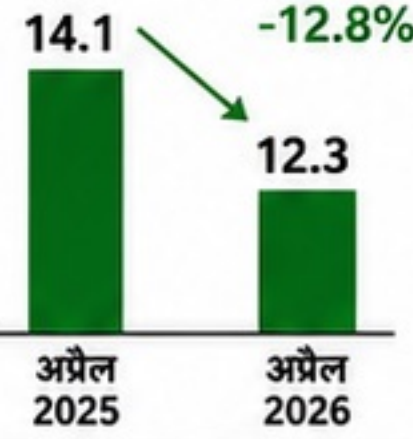
मूल्य संवर्धन

भविष्य की फसल किस्मों के लिए जीन विविधता संरक्षित होती है, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि को बढ़ावा।

2 कोयला आयात में लगभग 13% की गिरावट

- अप्रैल 2026 में कोयला आयात लगभग 13% घटा।
- घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।
- विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत।
- ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा।
- व्यावसायिक कोयला खनन सुधारों से जुड़ा।
- ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर भारत को मजबूती।

कोयला आयात (मिलियन टन में)



मुख्य शब्द

ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, आयात प्रतिस्थापन, कोयला उत्पादन, खनन सुधार

मूल्य संवर्धन

घरेलू उत्पादन अधिक → आयात कम → विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत → ऊर्जा सुरक्षा मजबूत।

3 PMGKAY के तहत बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाले चावल की आपूर्ति स्वीकृत

- सरकार ने PMGKAY के तहत बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाले चावल की आपूर्ति स्वीकृत की।
- 80 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को लाभ।
- सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) के माध्यम से आपूर्ति।
- खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाता है।
- राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत लागू।
- खाद्य अनाज की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को मजबूती।



मुख्य शब्द

PMGKAY, PDS, NFSA 2013, खाद्य सुरक्षा, पोषण, कल्याणकारी योजना

मूल्य संवर्धन

बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाला चावल → बेहतर पोषण → बेहतर स्वास्थ्य → बेहतर सार्वजनिक वितरण।

4 APAAR-संलग्न डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म से शैक्षणिक रिकॉर्ड का सहज हस्तांतरण

- स्कूलों और उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों के बीच रिकॉर्ड का सहज हस्तांतरण संभव।
- APAAR ID ढांचे पर आधारित।
- NEP 2020 के क्रियान्वयन को समर्थन।
- कागजी कार्य और देरी में कमी।
- शिक्षा में डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रा को मजबूती।
- छात्रों के लिए आजीवन डिजिटल शैक्षणिक पहचान।



मुख्य शब्द

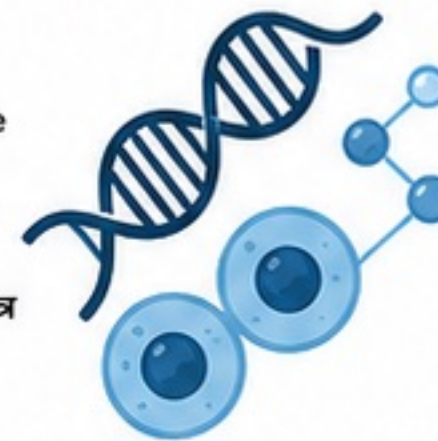
APAAR, NEP 2020, डिजिटल शिक्षा, शैक्षणिक बैंक, डिजिटल गवर्नेंस

मूल्य संवर्धन

बेहतर गतिशीलता → निरंतर शिक्षा → शैक्षणिक पारदर्शिता।

5 उन्नत कोशिका एवं जीन थेरेपी के लिए ड्रग्स नियमों में संशोधन

- ड्रग्स नियम, 1945 में ACGT के लिए संशोधन किया गया।
- समान नियामक ढांचा स्थापित।
- पुनस्तक चिकित्सा (Regenerative Medicine) को प्रोत्साहन।
- रोगी सुरक्षा और नैतिक मानकों को मजबूती।
- भारत की बायोटेक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करता है।
- वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के अनुरूप नियमन।



मुख्य शब्द

ACGT, बायोटेक, नियमन, जीन थेरेपी, स्टेम सेल, पुनस्तक चिकित्सा

मूल्य संवर्धन

मजबूत नियम → नवाचार को बढ़ावा → बेहतर उपचार → रोगी परिणामों में सुधार।

6 षोडश वित्त आयोग पर राज्य पंचायत राज मंत्रियों का राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला

- राज्य पंचायत राज मंत्रियों की राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन।
- 16 वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों पर फोकस।
- पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की वित्तीय स्थिति की समीक्षा।
- वित्तीय विकेंद्रीकरण और स्थानीय स्वशासन को बढ़ावा।
- समावेशी एवं सहभागी ग्रामीण विकास को मजबूती।
- सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा।



मुख्य शब्द

16वां वित्त आयोग, पंचायती राज, वित्तीय विकेंद्रीकरण, स्थानीय स्वशासन, सहकारी संघवाद

मूल्य संवर्धन

मजबूत वित्त → मजबूत पंचायतें → मजबूत स्थानीय लोकतंत्र → समावेशी विकास।

7 मानव बुद्धि को कृत्रिम बुद्धि का नेतृत्व करना चाहिए

- मानव बुद्धि को AI शासन का मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए।
- AI मानव का पूरक है, प्रतिस्थापन नहीं।
- नैतिक AI के लिए पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही आवश्यक।
- मानव पर्यवेक्षण सार्वजनिक प्रशासन में अनिवार्य।
- AI सेवा वितरण और शासन दक्षता में सुधार करता है।
- विकसित भारत 2047 के लक्ष्य के अनुरूप।
- मानव-केंद्रित और जिम्मेदार AI अपना जर्नी।



मुख्य शब्द

AI नैतिकता, मानव-केंद्रित AI, पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, विकसित भारत 2047

मूल्य संवर्धन

जिम्मेदार AI → विद्वंसनीय शासन → बेहतर निर्णय → जनहित में तकनीक।

8 एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग से सुपरऑलॉय दिहात्विक संरचनाओं में बड़ी उपलब्धि

- सुपरऑलॉय वाय-मेटेलिक संरचनाओं में बड़ी उपलब्धि।
- एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग तकनीक से विकसित।
- आयातित सुपरऑलॉय पर निर्भरता घटेगी।
- एयरोस्पेस, रक्षा और ऊर्जा क्षेत्रों में उपयोगी।
- स्वदेशी विनिर्माण क्षमता को सुदृढ़ बनाता है।
- रणनीतिक सामग्रियों में आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा।



मुख्य शब्द

एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग, सुपरऑलॉय, एयरोस्पेस, रक्षा, उन्नत सामग्री, R&D

मूल्य संवर्धन

स्वदेशी तकनीक → लागत में कमी → रणनीतिक क्षमता → आर्थिक लाभ।

9 MANAS: नशा के खिलाफ डिजिटल ढाल (PIB पूछभूम लेख)

- MANAS नशा विरोधी राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है।
- नागरिक नशीले पदार्थों से संबंधित जानकारी रिपोर्ट कर सकते हैं।
- जन भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देता है।
- खुफिया-आधारित प्रवर्तन में सहायक।
- नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान को समर्थन।
- NCORD के साथ एकीकृत।
- ड्रग्स की मांग घटाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका।



मुख्य शब्द

MANAS, NCORD, नशा मुक्त भारत, ड्रग्स नियंत्रण, जन भागीदारी, सूचना तंत्र

मूल्य संवर्धन

जन भागीदारी → बेहतर सूचनाएं → मजबूत प्रवर्तन → नशा मुक्त समाज।

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण वन-लाइनर्स



भारतीय नौसेना पोत त्रिकंड ने ग्लफ ऑफ एडन में समुद्री डकैती के प्रयास को विफल किया।



कोयला मंत्रालय ने MMDR कोयला ब्लॉकों के लिए इश्योरेंस श्योरटी बॉन्ड को स्वीकार किया।



सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय ने सड़क एंबुलेंस के लिए आपातकालीन देखभाल मानकों को और मजबूत किया।



NHRC ने बंधुआ मजदूरी और कार्यस्थल दुर्घटनाओं पर स्वतः संज्ञान लिया।



भारत टेक्स 2026 की तैयारियां शुरू; भारत का सबसे बड़ा वैश्विक वस्त्र प्रदर्शनी आयोजन।

1 Wild Rice Conservation Project Milestone in Assam

- NRAA-funded project achieves major milestone.
- Conserves wild rice genetic resources.
- Enhances climate resilience, flood tolerance, pest resistance.
- Strengthens in-situ conservation of crop wild relatives.
- Supports food security & sustainable agriculture.
- Aligns with CBD commitments.

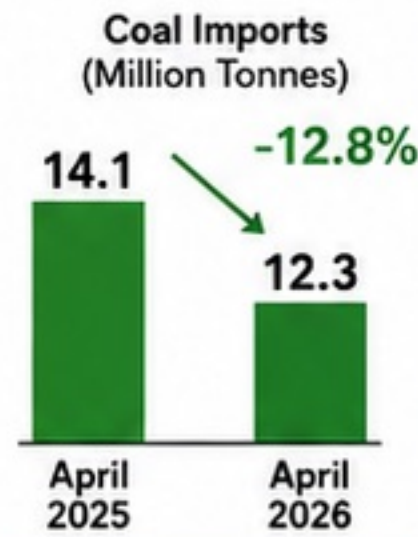


Keywords :
Biodiversity, CWRs, Food Security, CBD, Conservation

Value Addition :
Wild rice genes vital for future crop improvement & climate adaptation.

2 Coal Imports Decline by Nearly 13%

- Coal imports decline nearly 13% in April 2026.
- Reflects rise in domestic coal production.
- Reduces foreign exchange outflow.
- Supports energy security and self-reliance.
- Linked to commercial coal mining reforms.
- Boosts Atmanirbhar Bharat in energy sector.



Keywords :
Energy Security, Import Substitution, Coal Production

Value Addition :
More domestic coal → Lower import bill → Stronger energy security.

3 Improved-Quality Rice Under PMGKAY

- Govt. approves improved-quality rice under PMGKAY.
- Benefits over 80 crore beneficiaries.
- Supplied through Public Distribution System (PDS).
- Ensures food & nutritional security.
- Implemented under NFSA, 2013.
- Enhances quality of food grains under welfare schemes.



Keywords :
PMGKAY, PDS, NFSA 2013, Food Security, Nutrition

Value Addition :
Better quality rice → Better nutrition → Better public health.

4 Seamless Academic Records via APAAR Platforms

- Digital platforms enable seamless transfer of academic records.
- Based on APAAR ID framework.
- Supports NEP 2020 implementation.
- Reduces paperwork and delays.
- Strengthens digital public infrastructure in education.
- Promotes lifelong academic identity for students.

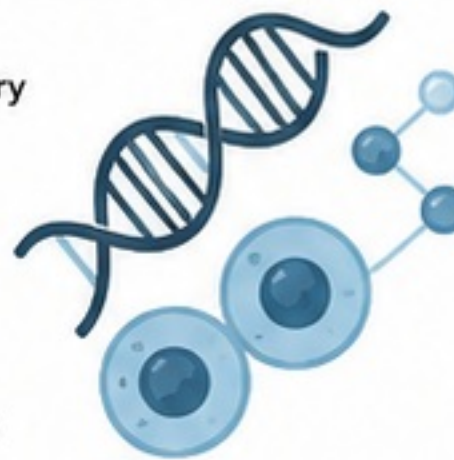


Keywords :
APAAR, NEP 2020, Digital Education, Academic Bank

Value Addition :
Seamless mobility → Better learning continuity.

5 Drugs Rules Amended for Advanced Cell & Gene Therapies

- Drugs Rules, 1945 amended for ACGT regulation.
- Establishes uniform regulatory framework.
- Boosts innovation in regenerative medicine.
- Ensures patient safety & ethical standards.
- Strengthens India's biotech ecosystem.
- Aligns with global regulatory best practices.



Keywords :
ACGT, Biotech, Regulation, Gene Therapy, Stem Cells

Value Addition :
Stronger regulation → More innovation → Better patient outcomes.

6 Workshop on Sixteenth Finance Commission for Panchayats

- National workshop for State Panchayati Raj Ministers.
- Focus on 16th Finance Commission recommendations.
- Strengthens fiscal decentralisation.
- Reviews finances of PRIs.
- Enhances cooperative federalism.
- Boosts grassroots development and local governance.

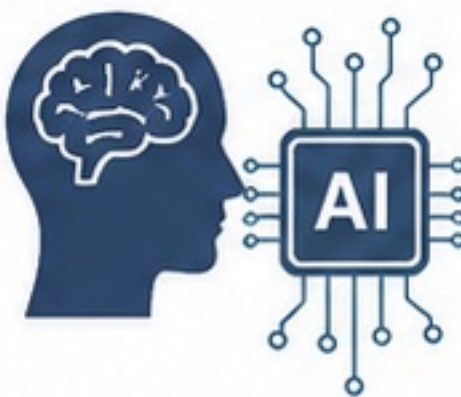


Keywords :
16th FC, PRIs, Fiscal Decentralisation, Cooperative Federalism

Value Addition :
Stronger finances → Stronger Panchayats → Stronger democracy.

7 Human Intelligence Must Lead Artificial Intelligence

- Human intelligence should guide AI in governance.
- AI to augment, not replace, human decision-making.
- Ethical AI needs transparency & accountability.
- Improves service delivery and efficiency.
- Supports vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.
- Human oversight is essential in public administration.



Keywords :
AI Ethics, Human-in-the-loop, Governance, Viksit Bharat 2047

Value Addition :
Responsible AI → Trustworthy governance → Better public outcomes.

8 Breakthrough in Additive Manufacturing of Superalloys

- Breakthrough in superalloy bi-metallic structures.
- Developed using additive manufacturing.
- Reduces dependence on imported superalloys.
- Supports aerospace, defence & energy sectors.
- Strengthens indigenous manufacturing capability.
- Boosts self-reliance in strategic materials.



Keywords :
Additive Manufacturing, Superalloys, Aerospace, Defence, R&D

Value Addition :
Indigenous tech → Strategic sectors → Atmanirbhar Bharat.

9 MANAS: A Digital Shield Against Drugs (PIB Backgrounder)

- MANAS is a digital platform against drug abuse.
- Enables citizens to report narcotics-related info.
- Promotes public participation in anti-drug efforts.
- Supports intelligence-led enforcement.
- Strengthens Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan.
- Integrated with NCORD.



Keywords :
MANAS, NCORD, Nasha Mukh Bharat, Drug Demand Reduction

Value Addition :
Citizen participation → Stronger enforcement → Drug-free society.

Other Important One-Liners



INS Trikand foils piracy attempt in the Gulf of Aden, showcasing maritime security commitment.



Coal Ministry accepts Insurance Surety Bonds for MMDR coal blocks to improve ease of doing business.



Road Transport Ministry strengthens emergency care norms for road ambulances and enhances road safety.



NHRC takes suo motu cognisance of bonded labour, workplace fatalities and construction collapse.



Bharat Tex 2026 preparations begin; India's largest global textiles expo.

SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

2 जुलाई 2026

मेघालय

बादलों का घर • जीवित जड़ों के पुलों की धरती • प्रकृति और परंपराओं की अनमोल धरोहर

जीवित जड़ों का पुल, चेरापूंजी

नोकालिकाई जलप्रपात

1. त्वरित तथ्य

राजधानी	: शिलांग
राज्य गठन	: 21 जनवरी 1972
राजभाषा	: अंग्रेजी
प्रमुख भाषाएं	: खासी, गारो, पनार (जैतिया), हिंदी
राज्य पशु	: क्लाउड्डेड लेपर्ड (धुअंदार तेंदुआ)
राज्य पक्षी	: हिल मैना
राज्य पुष्प	: लेडीज स्लिपर ऑर्किड
राज्य वृक्ष	: गमहार
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 29.66 लाख
क्षेत्रफल	: 22,429 वर्ग कि.मी.
साक्षरता दर	: 74.48%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- दुनिया के सबसे अधिक वर्षा वाले स्थानों में से एक।
- मॉसिनराम (मोसिनराम) को धरती का सबसे अधिक वर्षा वाला स्थान माना जाता है।
- मेघालय पठार प्राचीन शैलों से निर्मित है।
- खासी, गारो और जैतिया तीन प्रमुख जनजातियां।
- छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत तीन स्वायत्त जिला परिषदें।

2. स्थिति एवं मानचित्र

स्थिति

- पूर्वोत्तर भारत में स्थित।
- उत्तर, पूर्व और पश्चिम में असम से घिरा।
- दक्षिण में बांग्लादेश से अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा।

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- सिमसांग
- उमंगोट
- मिंटदु
- कोपिली
- किशी



भौगोलिक विभाजन

- खासी हिल्स
- जैतिया हिल्स
- गारो हिल्स
- मेघालय पठार

3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

- प्राचीन इतिहास**
 - खासी, गारो और जैतिया जनजातियों का पारंपरिक शासन।
- मध्यकालीन काल**
 - खासी, जैतिया के स्वतंत्र राज्य।
 - बंगाल और असम से व्यापारिक संबंध।
- औपनिवेशिक काल**
 - 19वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश ने खासी और जैतिया हिल्स पर कब्जा किया।
- आधुनिक इतिहास**
 - असम का हिस्सा रहा।
 - 21 जनवरी 1972 को पूर्ण राज्य बना।
- स्वतंत्रता संग्राम**
 - पै टोगान नेगमिर्जा संगमा - स्वतंत्रता सेनानी।
- युनेस्को धरोहर**
 - मेघालय में कोई युनेस्को स्थल नहीं, परंतु प्राकृतिक व सांस्कृतिक धरोहर समृद्ध।



नार्टियांग मोनोलाथ्स



सिजू गुफा



राज्य संग्रहालय, शिलांग

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख क्षेत्र**
 - कृषि, बागवानी, पर्यटन, खनन, हस्तशिल्प, सेवाक्षेत्र।
- प्रमुख उद्योग**
 - सीमेंट, चुना पत्थर, बायोप्लास्टिक, हॉलीवुड, बांस उत्पाद।
- खानेकीय संपदा**
 - बायोप्ला, चुना पत्थर, पुरेथियम (अल्प मात्रा), शिलिमिनाइट, ब्ले।
- इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर**
 - राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (NH-6)
 - शिलांग हवाई अड्डा (उमरौई)
 - सड़क संपर्क बढ़ रहा है।
- आर्थिक विशेषताएँ**
 - पर्यटन राज्य की मुख्य आय का स्रोत।
 - उच्च वर्षा के कारण जलविद्युत की प्रचुर संभावना।



कोयला खनन, जैतिया हिल्स



शिलांग शहर

5. कृषि एवं बागवानी

- मुख्य फसलें**
 - धान, मक्का, बाजरा, दालें, आलू।
- नकदी फसलें**
 - युपारी, काली मिर्च, अदरक, हल्दी।
- बागवानी फसलें**
 - अनानास, संतरा, केला, कटहल, खासी मंदारिन।
- पशुपालन**
 - गाय, भैंस, सुअर, मुर्गी, बकरी।
- GI टैग**
 - खासी मंदारिन
 - लकाड्रींग हल्दी



धान



मक्का



अनानास



खासी मंदारिन



काली मिर्च



लकाड्रींग हल्दी

विशेष उत्पाद: बांस, झाड़ू घास, अदरक, हल्दी, काली मिर्च

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- लोक नृत्य**
 - शाद सुक मिनसियम
 - बांगला नृत्य
 - लाठो नृत्य
- लोक संगीत**
 - ड्रम, बाँसुरी, पारंपरिक वाद्ययंत्रों का उपयोग।
- कला रूप**
 - पारंपरिक चित्रकला, लकड़ी की नक्काशी।
- हस्तशिल्प**
 - बांस शिल्प, रेंट शिल्प, बुनाई, लकड़ी नक्काशी।
- भाषाएँ**
 - खासी, गारो, पनार (जैतिया), अंग्रेजी।
- सामाजिक व्यवस्था**
 - मातृशायी सामाज्य प्रचलित।



शाद सुक मिनसियम



बांस शिल्प



पांसासिक बुनाई

7. प्रमुख त्योहार

- बांगला**
 - गारो जनजाति का फसल उत्सव।
- शाद सुक मिनसियम**
 - खासी जनजाति का धन्यवाद उत्सव।
- बेहदियनवास**
 - जैतिया समुदाय का प्रमुख पर्व।
- नाँगकूम नृत्य**
 - पनार (जैतिया) समुदाय का पारंपरिक नृत्य उत्सव।
- क्रिसमस**
 - पूरे राज्य में उत्साह और भव्यता से मनाया जाता है।



बांगला उत्सव

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान**
 - नॉकिक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
 - बालपवारा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- जैवमंडल रिजर्व**
 - नॉकिक जैवमंडल रिजर्व (युनेस्को)
- वन्यजीव अभयारण्य**
 - सिजू वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
 - बाघमारा पिपर प्लांट अभयारण्य
- रामसर स्थल**
 - माथेपारांगम पवित्र झील (प्रस्तावित)
- महत्वपूर्ण प्रजातियाँ**
 - क्लाउड्डेड लेपर्ड, हनुमतीक गिबन, एशियाई हाथी, ब्लो तोरिस, हॉगविल, गोल्डन कैट।



क्लाउड्डेड लेपर्ड



हूलीक गिबन



एशियाई हाथी



हॉर्नबिल पक्षी



नॉकिक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान



पवित्र उपवन

पवित्र उपवन (Sacred Groves) - मेघालय की प्रकृति संरक्षण परंपरा की अनोखी पहचान

9. पर्यटन एवं धरांहर

- प्रमुख आकर्षण**
 - नोकालिकाई जलप्रपात
 - चेरापूंजी, मॉसिनराम
 - जीवित जड़ों के पुल
 - दावकी (उमंगोट नदी)
 - माथेपारांगम - एशिया का सबसे स्वच्छ गाँव
 - माथेपारांगम गुफा
 - शिलांग पीक
- धार्मिक स्थल**
 - मंदिर, चर्च, पवित्र उपवन
- सांस्कृतिक धरोहर**
 - पारंपरिक गाँव, स्मारक, मोनोलिथ



नोकालिकाई जलप्रपात



चेरापूंजी



दावकी - उमंगोट नदी



माथेलियांग गाँव



माथेपारांगम गुफा



शिलांग पीक

10. UPSC के लिए उपयोगी विंदु

- भूगोल:** मेघालय पठार, उच्च वर्षा, नदियाँ, चुना पत्थर की गुफाएँ, जीवित जड़ों के पुल।
- पर्यावरण:** जैवविविधता हॉटस्पॉट, पवित्र उपवन, नॉकिक BR।
- अर्थव्यवस्था:** पर्यटन, बागवानी, कोयला, चुना पत्थर, हस्तशिल्प।
- राज्यव्यवस्था:** छठी अनुसूची, स्वायत्त जिला परिषदें, मातृशायी समाज।
- समसामयिक संदर्भ:** सतत पर्यटन, जैवविविधता संरक्षण, सीमा व्यापार (बांग्लादेश), पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणाली।
- रणनीतिक महत्व:** बांग्लादेश सीमा, पूर्वोत्तर भारत से संपर्क का महत्वपूर्ण राज्य।

11. त्वरित पुनरावृत्ति - 15 महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- राजधानी - शिलांग
- राज्य गठन - 21 जनवरी 1972
- राजभाषा - अंग्रेजी
- राज्य पशु - क्लाउड्डेड लेपर्ड
- राज्य पक्षी - हिल मैना
- राज्य पुष्प - लेडीज स्लिपर ऑर्किड
- राज्य वृक्ष - गमहार
- सबसे अधिक वर्षा - मॉसिनराम
- प्रमुख नदियाँ - सिमसांग, उमंगोट, मिंटदु, कोपिली
- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - नॉकिक
- जैवमंडल रिजर्व - नॉकिक
- समाज - मातृशायी
- GI उत्पाद - खासी मंदारिन, लकाड्रींग हल्दी
- पर्व - बांगला
- सीमा - बांग्लादेश

12. मेघालय एक नज़र में

बादलों का घर	जीवित जड़ों के पुलों की धरती	मातृशायी समाज
सबसे अधिक वर्षा वाला राज्य	समृद्ध जैव विविधता और पवित्र उपवन	छठी अनुसूची का विशेष प्रावधान
बांग्लादेश से अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा	पर्यटन एवं बागवानी आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था	पूर्वोत्तर भारत का पर्वोत्तरीय रत्न

SRIJAN INDIA ONE

STATES OF INDIA

2nd JULY 2026

MEGHALAYA

The Abode of Clouds • Land of Living Bridges & Living Traditions

Living Root Bridge, Cherrapunji

Nohkalikai Falls

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	: Shillong
Formation	: 21 January 1972
Official Language	: English
Major Languages	: Khasi, Garo, Pnar (Jaintia)
State Animal	: Clouded Leopard
State Bird	: Hill Myna
State Flower	: Lady's Slipper Orchid
State Tree	: Gamhar
Population (2011)	: 29.66 Lakh
Area	: 22,429 sq. km
Literacy Rate	: 75.48%

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ One of the wettest places on Earth.
- ★ Known for living root bridges and sacred groves.
- ★ Predominantly matrilineal tribal society.
- ★ Part of the Meghalaya Plateau.
- ★ Khasi, Garo and Jaintia are the three major tribes.

2. LOCATION & MAP

LOCATION

- Northeastern India.
- Bordered by Assam (North, East & West)
- International border with Bangladesh (South).



MAJOR RIVERS

- Simsang
- Umngot
- Myntdu
- Kopili
- Kynshi

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

- Khasi Hills • Jaintia Hills • Garo Hills
- Meghalaya Plateau

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
 - Inhabited by Khasi, Garo and Jaintia tribes.
- Medieval Period**
 - Khasi and Jaintia kingdoms existed.
- Colonial Period**
 - Annexed by British in the 19th century.
- Modern History**
 - Part of Assam till 1972.
- Statehood**
 - Became a full-fledged state on 21 January 1972.
- Important Personalities**
 - U Tirot Sing – Khasi freedom fighter.
 - Pa Togan Nengminja Sangma – Freedom fighter.



Nartiang Monoliths



Siju Cave



State Museum, Shillong

4. ECONOMY

- Major Industries**
 - Cement, Coal Mining, Lime Stone, Handicrafts, Bamboo, Handloom.
- Key Sectors**
 - Agriculture, Horticulture, Tourism, Mining, Handicrafts.
- Infrastructure**
 - National Highways, Improving connectivity.
- Airports**
 - Shillong Airport (Umroi) – Domestic connectivity.
- Key Economic Facts**
 - Rich in coal, limestone and other minerals.
 - Tourism is a major contributor to GDP.



Coal Mining, Jaintia Hills



Scenic Highways

5. AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

- Major Crops**
 - Rice, Maize, Millets, Pulses.
- Cash Crops**
 - Arecanut, Black Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric.
- Horticulture**
 - Pineapple, Orange, Banana, Khasi Mandarin, Jackfruit.
- Livestock**
 - Pig, Cattle, Poultry, Mithun.
- Special Products**
 - Lakadong Turmeric, Khasi Mandarin.



Rice



Maize



Pineapple



Black Pepper



Khasi Mandarin



Lakadong Turmeric

GI Tags: Khasi Mandarin • Lakadong Turmeric

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances**
 - Shad Suk Mynsiem (Khasi)
 - Wangala (Garo)
 - Laho Dance (Jaintia)
- Folk Music**
 - Traditional instruments like Durn, Dama.
- Art Forms**
 - Traditional paintings, wood carving, stone carving.
- Handicrafts**
 - Bamboo craft, cane craft, weaving, pottery.
- Languages**
 - Khasi, Garo, Pnar (Jaintia), English.
- Social System**
 - Matrilineal society is dominant among Khasi, Garo, Jaintia.



Shad Suk Mynsiem



Wangala Dance



Bamboo Handicrafts

7. FESTIVALS

- Shad Suk Mynsiem**
 - Khasi thanksgiving festival.
- Wangala**
 - Harvest festival of Garo tribe.
- Nongkrem Dance**
 - Religious festival of Jaintia tribe.
- Behdeinkhlam**
 - Festival of driving away evil spirits.
- Christmas**
 - Celebrated with great enthusiasm.



Wangala Festival

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks**
 - Nokrek NP
 - Balpakram NP
- Wildlife Sanctuaries**
 - Siju WS, Songsak WS, Baghmara WS.
- Biosphere Reserve**
 - Nokrek Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO).
- Ramsar Site**
 - Sacred Lake of Mawphlang (Proposed).
- Important Species**
 - Clouded Leopard, Hoolock Gibbon, Asian Elephant, Slow Loris, Hornbills.



Clouded Leopard



Hoolock Gibbon



Nokrek National Park



Asian Elephant



Hornbill



Sacred Grove

Hotspot of Biodiversity • High Rainfall • Sacred Groves

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Major Attractions**
 - Cherrapunji, Mawlynnong, Dawki, Nohkalikai Falls, Shillong Peak, Mawsmai Cave.
- Religious Sites**
 - Mawphlang Sacred Grove, Don Bosco Centre (Shillong).
- Cultural Landmarks**
 - Living Root Bridges, Nartiang Monoliths.
- Adventure Tourism**
 - Caving, Trekking, River Activities.
- UNESCO Potential**
 - Living Root Bridges – UNESCO Tentative List.



Mawlynnong Village



Dawki – Umngot River



Mawsmai Cave



Shillong Peak



Living Root Bridge



Don Bosco Centre

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Facts:** Wettest place (Mawsynram), Sixth Schedule, Living Root Bridges, Nokrek Biosphere Reserve.
- Mains Points:** Tribal governance, ecology, matrilineal society, sustainable tourism, border trade & security.
- Current Affairs Linkages:** Infrastructure development, ropeways, eco-tourism, community conservation.
- Important Personalities:** U Tirot Sing, Pa Togan Nengminja Sangma.
- Strategic Importance:** International border with Bangladesh, India's Act East Policy, ecological security.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- Capital – Shillong
- Statehood – 21 Jan 1972
- Highest Peak – Shillong Peak (1,965 m)
- Official Language – English
- State Animal – Clouded Leopard
- State Bird – Hill Myna
- State Flower – Lady's Slipper Orchid
- Wettest Place – Mawsynram
- Districts – 12
- Major Tribes – Khasi, Garo, Jaintia
- Social System – Matrilineal
- National Parks – Nokrek, Balpakram
- Biosphere Reserve – Nokrek
- GI Tags – Khasi Mandarin, Lakadong Turmeric
- Border – Bangladesh

12. MEGHALAYA AT A GLANCE

Abode of Clouds	Matrilineal Society	Living Root Bridges
High Rainfall	Biodiversity Hotspot	Border State (Bangladesh)

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 of letter shifts from ZERO → ADSN and apply to STOP.

2 Key Observation

Letter	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

3 Step-by-step Solution

Apply the same pattern to STOP.

Letter	S	T	O	P
Change	+1	-1	+1	-1
Result	T	S	P	O

Encoded word: TSPO

4 Shortcut / CSAT Trick

Look for alternate +1 and -1 pattern.
Check with all letters before applying.

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

We need to cover area $3' \times 100'$.

Since width is $3'$, we only need to cover length = $100'$.

2 Key Observation

Let number of $3'$ tiles = a , $7'$ tiles = b , $11'$ tiles = c

Then total length covered:

$$3a + 7b + 11c = 100$$

3 Step-by-step Solution

(i) Maximum number of tiles (x)

Use smallest tile ($3'$) as much as possible.

Try	Calculation
$100 \div 3$	$= 33$ remainder 1

Take one $7'$ tile.

Remaining length = $100 - 7 = 93$

$93 \div 3 = 31$

So,

31 tiles of $3'$ and 1 tile of $7'$

$$x = 31 + 1 = 32$$

(ii) Minimum number of tiles (y)

Use largest tile ($11'$) as much as possible.

Try	Calculation
$100 \div 11$	$= 9$ remainder 1

Find best combination:

8 tiles of $7' = 56$

4 tiles of $11' = 44$

$56 + 44 = 100$

$$y = 8 + 4 = 12$$

4 Shortcut / CSAT Trick

For maximum → use smallest tiles.

For minimum → use largest tiles first, then adjust.

5 Final Answer

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

ANSWER: (a) 20



FROM THE ARCHIVES

Know your English

S. Upendran

“How is your favourite teacher? I hear that she was operated on recently.”

“She is in very bad shape. Her husband took her to the hospital again yesterday.

The diagnosis was terrible.”

“You mean the doctors were....”

“...so they went to get a second opinion. Even then, the diagnosis wasn't very encouraging. The doctors say that she may have to quit her job.”

“I am sorry. But the word you are looking for is prognosis.”

“What?”

“P.r.o.g.n.o.s.i.s. The first syllable ‘prog’ rhymes like the word ‘frog’, while the second is pronounced like the word ‘no’. The ‘i’ in the final syllable is like the ‘i’ in ‘sit’, ‘sip’, and ‘sick’. The main stress is on the second syllable.”

“I guessed as much. But tell me, what is the difference between ‘prognosis’ and ‘diagnosis’?”

“When a doctor examines you after listening to your complaints, he attempts to find out what is wrong with you. He then arrives at a conclusion. This is what we call ‘diagnosis’. For example, the doctor was unable to diagnose what the problem was.”

“Sounds like a doctor I know. After several tests, my friend Ranjan was diagnosed with vitamin B deficiency.”

“That’s a good example. The doctor’s diagnosis was that the patient was not getting enough sleep.”

“You couldn’t have been the patient! You sleep quite a bit in my opinion. Anyway, what does ‘prognosis’ mean?”

“Once the doctor has finished examining you and telling you what your problem is, he goes on to tell you what your chances of getting better are. He may also inform you of the problems you are likely to have in future because of whatever illness you have.”

“I see. So what you are saying is that a

prognosis is a statement about how a disease that I have will affect me. Is that it?”

“Exactly!”

“The doctor tells me what my chances of getting better are. He tells me if my condition will improve, deteriorate, ...”

“...and so on and so forth. Here’s an example. The prognosis after the operation was for a partial recovery.”

“In the case of my teacher, the doctor gave us a gloomy prognosis. Does it sound OK?”

“As far as the example goes, it sounds great. But I wish it didn’t have to be your teacher. I understand that she....”

“...she is a woman of promises..”

“...surely, you don’t mean that!”

“Of course, I do. She has a lot of potential. You could see that she....”

“...well, in that case, she isn’t a woman of promises, but a woman of promise.”

“What is the difference between the two? I don’t see any.”

“When you refer to someone as a man of promise, it means that there is a lot of potential in the man. He has a bright future. My neighbour Mahesh is a batsman of promise.”

“Many people believe that my cousin Dilip is a poet of promise. But I don’t think he will amount to anything.”

“You are such an optimist!”

“Now you tell me what is the meaning of the expression ‘a man of promises’?”

“It means that the individual makes a lot of promises, but doesn’t keep any of them. It is used in a very negative sense.”

“Is it a polite way of saying don’t believe the person?”

“I guess you could say that.”

Published in *The Hindu* on February 27, 2001



- ‘Diagnosis’ = finding the problem.
- ‘Prognosis’ = predicting the likely outcome and future course.



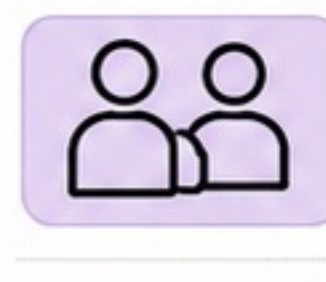
- Prognosis helps in treatment planning and patient counselling.
- Critical in chronic illnesses and surgeries.



- Difference lies in timing and purpose.
- Diagnosis answers “What is wrong?”
- Prognosis answers “What will happen?”



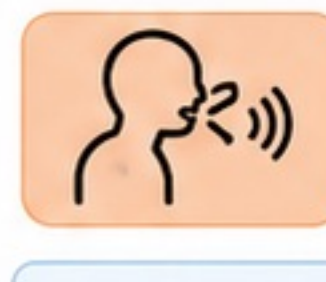
- Word origin: Greek ‘prognosis’ – foreknowledge.
- Pronunciation key:
 - prog = frog, no = no, sis = sis
 - Stress on second syllable.



- Example used: Teacher’s illness.
- Prognosis = partial recovery (example given).



- Man of promise = person with potential and bright future.
- Woman of promise = woman with potential.



- Man of promises = person who makes promises but does not keep them.
- Used in a negative sense.



- Precision in language improves communication.
- Important for essays, ethics, and interviews.
- Helps in reading comprehension and vocabulary enrichment.
- Example-based learning aids retention and application.



- GS II – Governance (effective communication)
- GS IV – Ethics (truthfulness, integrity in promises)
- Essay – Importance of language in society
- Interview – Clarity of expression

The case for building India's coal chemistry capability

There are two ways a country can survive an energy shock: by managing it skilfully through diplomacy, diversification, and fiscal measures, or by reducing dependence on the disrupted resource. India excelled at the first during the disruption in the Strait of Hormuz in 2026, with its refineries demonstrating exceptional technical flexibility in

The **EFIS** reaffirmed that indigenous scientific capability and technological self-reliance are the decisive forms of insurance against energy market volatility – far more durable than any diplomatic or military arrangement alone. However, India has yet to reduce its underlying dependence, and coal offers a key opportunity to begin.

Same discipline for coal chemistry

Before turning to that opportunity, it is worth understanding why refinery flexibility proved so effective, because the same discipline will be required for coal chemistry. India's supplier base has nearly tripled over the past two decades. Each supplier provides a different crude slate, with distinct density profiles, sulphur content, and viscosity characteristics, and a refinery engineered for only one crude type becomes vulnerable to supply disruptions. Through investments in indigenous research, metallurgical advances, process innovation, and workforce training, India's refining sector developed the capability to process feedstock across a broad range of specifications. When the Strait of Hormuz closed and sourcing options shifted abruptly, Indian refineries adapted with technical confidence, processing crude from the Americas, the Atlantic Basin, West Africa, Russia, and India's West Asia partners. That flexibility at scale is the product of indigenous research and development, technical discipline, and engineers who understand their systems as interconnected processes rather than fixed machines.

The speed of the transition provides concrete evidence of this capability. Within weeks of the closure, non-Hormuz sourcing increased from 55% to 70% of India's crude intake. That pivot reflected a decade of upstream diversification combined with the downstream technical combined with the downstream technical flexibility built into India's refinery fleet. India's private and public sector refineries had the engineering capability to process multiple crude types, adjust operating parameters at short notice, optimise fractionation patterns for different feedstock specifications, and maintain product quality and safety throughout the transition.

This capability was built through sustained investment in process understanding, operator training, and the institutional knowledge that enables a complex industrial system to absorb shocks without fracturing.

The liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) story offers a clear example of how indigenous refining



R.A. Mashelkar

Distinguished scientist and former Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

capability can absorb a supply shock faster than markets can price it. India's LPG import infrastructure had roughly doubled over the preceding decade, providing greater distribution redundancy.

When the Strait of Hormuz closure threatened LPG availability, the bottleneck was not at the import ports but in how much LPG the existing refinery fleet could produce from the available feedstock. Under the LPG control order, refineries were directed to maximise yields, and within five days, domestic production increased from 35 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) per day to 54 TMT per day, with engineers adjusting fractionation and cracking units in real time. That increase was engineering in action, not an accounting adjustment. It was one half of how India closed the gap; disciplined demand management provided the other. The production side – which is the focus of this article – rested entirely on technical capability built through years of sustained investment.

Energy security through molecules

Refinery flexibility solved the problem that the Strait of Hormuz crisis actually presented: how to keep a wide range of crude flowing through a fixed set of plants. It did not, and could not, solve the deeper structural problem the crisis exposed – that India's LPG dependence is far more concentrated than its crude dependence. A refinery can be engineered to process crude from 40 different countries. LPG, however, cannot be engineered to come from 40 different geographies, because the molecule is overwhelmingly sourced from a handful of Gulf and Atlantic Basin producers. The real long-term solution to LPG vulnerability is not refining the same imported molecule more efficiently. It is producing a domestic molecule that serves the same purpose.

That molecule already exists, and India has the raw material to produce it in extraordinary abundance. Dimethyl ether (DME) is a clean-burning gas chemically similar enough to LPG that it can be blended directly into existing cylinders and pipelines, requiring no new distribution network. It can be produced through coal gasification, which converts coal into syngas and then into DME. India possesses some of the world's largest coal reserves, and the Bureau of Indian Standards has already approved blending up to 20% DME with LPG. One recent industry up to 20% DME with LPG. One recent industry assessment found that a 20% blend sourced from coal gasification could displace roughly 6.3 million tonnes of LPG imports each year, saving nearly ₹34,000 crore in foreign exchange annually. That is not a marginal gain. It is the kind of structural reduction in import dependence that the Hormuz crisis should have taught India to take seriously.

This crisis has demonstrated how India's investments – in institutions, infrastructure, diplomacy and human capability – can translate

into national resilience. Innovation is often reality, it is equally about the ways of diplomacy and human capability – can translate into national resilience. Innovation is often equated with breakthrough technologies. In reality, it is equally about creating new ways of integrating people, institutions, and ideas to solve unprecedented problems. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas's response exemplified this broader understanding of innovation.

From innovation to execution

Years ago, scientists at the CSIR's National Chemical Laboratory developed an indigenous technology for converting methanol into DME, a clean substitute for LPG. During the recent crisis, it was deeply gratifying to see the Centre for High Technology under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas move with remarkable speed to approve the scaling up of this indigenous pilot technology. It was a powerful reminder that investments in science made years earlier can become strategic national assets when unexpected crises arise.

This is exactly how innovation ecosystems should function. Research laboratories generate knowledge, government institutions identify strategic opportunities, and industry scales promising technologies. Together, they build national resilience.

That structural reduction is no longer waiting on policy. The Union Cabinet has approved a ₹37,500 crore scheme to promote surface coal and lignite gasification, explicitly citing the West Asia crisis as part of its rationale and targeting 100 million tonnes of coal gasification annually by 2030. The scheme also includes separate from the DME blending ratio discussed above, and extends coal linkage tenure to 30 years – the kind of long-term horizon certainty that capital-intensive process industries require before committing investment. What remains is execution. India's coal has a higher ash content than the cleaner coal that underpinned China's dominant coal-to-chemicals industry, and domestic gasification capacity is still far below the ambition this scheme represents. Closing that gap is now a question of industrial discipline and investment, not policy intent. The intent has already been settled.

The remaining work – closing the ash-content gap, scaling gasification capacity, and building the technical depth China has spent two decades accumulating – is the same kind of work India's refining sector undertook over two decades of investment in metallurgy, catalysis, and process engineering. The lesson of Hormuz is not that India's refineries were ready and nothing else needs to change. It is that indigenous capability, once built, becomes a permanent strategic asset, and that the policy commitment to building the next one is now in place. The molecule is different, but the discipline required to master it is exactly the same as that which built the refineries that carried India through this crisis.



- Crisis shows value of indigenous capability & self-reliance.
- Diplomacy helps manage shocks, but dependence must reduce.



- Refinery flexibility is a model.
- Supplier base tripled; process innovation enabled quick adaptation.



- Non-Hormuz crude sourcing rose from 55% to 70% within weeks.
- Built on a decade of upstream diversification.



- LPG imports doubled over decade.
- Domestic production rose from 35,000 TMT/day to 54,000 TMT/day in 5 days.



- LPG dependence is concentrated.
- Solution: Produce domestic molecules (e.g., DME) via coal gasification.



- DME can be blended (up to 20%) with LPG; no new infrastructure needed.
- Can save ₹34,000 crore annually & cut imports by 6.3 million tonnes.



- Govt. approved ₹37,500 crore scheme for coal & lignite gasification.
- Incentive up to 20% of plant cost; coal linkage up to 30 years.



- Challenges: High ash coal, low gasification capacity.
- Execution & industrial discipline are key.



- Innovation = integrating people, institutions & ideas.
- CSIR innovation scaled by Ministry of PNG during crisis.



- Indigenous capability = permanent strategic asset.
- Same discipline that built refineries must build coal chemistry.

Yes and no

Governments must respect the decision-making of gram sabhas

A new report, based on Rural Development Ministry surveys, opens a rare data-backed window into the erosion of India's grass-roots democracy. But where the state has framed the issue as one of "vibrancy", the report highlights a paradox. It acknowledges that "participation fatigue" has kept citizens from engaging in gram sabhas whereas its solutions, such as more meetings and oversight, are a recipe to further alienate the rural working class. **The 73rd Amendment empowers gram sabhas, but governments have reduced them to clearinghouses for central and State schemes. This fundamental aspect must change.**

However, in response to 18%-28% of respondents citing a lack of outcomes as the reason for low interest, the report pushes for greater use of the NIRNAY app and to upload meeting minutes in real-time. In the real world, panchayat secretaries thus have less time facilitating discussion even as lacklustre oversight has allowed officials to tell workers that their MGNREGA demands were 'not entered in the system' due to server errors. **Similarly, that more than half of the barriers to participation are related to livelihoods could point as much to visibly systemic issues – such as the precarious nature of rural labour today – as to deliberate economic exclusion by the state, as scholars have highlighted.**

But the report does not acknowledge such divergent possibilities. **Due to the state failing to institutionalise attendance as a paid component of social protection, gram sabhas have remained a playground for the leisured elite such as landlords and contractors.**

According to the report, gram sabhas spend 13% of the time identifying local issues but only 4% discussing revenue generation. But gram panchayats have been systematically constrained from raising their taxes, leaving them dependent on grants. **The 14th and 15th Finance Commissions grants tied panchayat spending to central priorities such as drinking water and sanitation, limiting local priorities to 'flagship' programmes such as the Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat. There is thus no incentive for citizens to attend a meeting if the funds are being earmarked by Delhi bureaucrats. The report also states that Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act areas have "reasonably strong physical infrastructure". Under the PESA Act 1996 and related forest rights laws, gram sabhas have the right to provide prior informed consent for land acquisition and mining. However, the state routinely bypasses them or uses the excuse of low participation to manufacture consent. The Hasdeo Arand protests were rooted in this issue. There is a right to say 'no' and the state simply needs to acknowledge it. If 'yes' must be the only answer, the report's grouses are a farce.**



Gram sabhas empowered but weakened.

- 73rd Amendment gives constitutional status.
- Reduced to implementing agencies for central/state schemes.



Solutions must address real barriers.

- Lack of outcomes (18–28%) lowers participation.
- Over-reliance on apps (NIRNAY) & real-time minutes ignores ground realities.



Livelihood insecurity is a major barrier.

- Over half of barriers linked to livelihoods.
- Participation fatigue reflects precarious rural labour, not apathy.



Attendance not institutionalised as paid social security.

- No compensation for participation.
- Meetings dominated by elite groups (landlords, contractors).



Fiscal constraints limit local priorities.

- Panchayats spend 13% time on local issues vs only 4% on revenue generation.
- 14th & 15th FC grants tied to central priorities (Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat).



Legal rights under PESA Act, 1996.

- Gram sabhas must give prior informed consent for land acquisition & mining.
- States often bypass or cite low participation to justify decisions.



Right to say 'no' must be respected.

- Hasdeo Arand protests highlight state overreach.
- 'No' is a democratic right; 'yes' cannot be the only answer.

Army chief unveils road map 'VIJAY' for a future-ready, tech-savvy force

Saurabh Trivedi
NEW DELHI

Chief of the Army Staff General Dhiraj Seth on Wednesday unveiled a road map titled "VIJAY", outlining his vision for transforming the Indian Army into a technology-enabled, future-ready force capable of operating across multiple domains.

The road map, inspired by the Defence Minister's vision for the Decade of Transformation, was unveiled a day after he assumed charge as the 31st Chief of the Army Staff.

Calling it a moment of "great pride and humility" to lead the Indian Army, General Seth reaffirmed his commitment to the principles of "Duty, Honour and Nation First" and thanked the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister for reposing their faith in him.

Describing the Indian Army as a combat-ready and battle-hardened force,



Stepping forth: General Dhiraj Seth inspects the Guard of Honour, at the South Block Lawns, in New Delhi on Wednesday. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

the Army Chief said it remains fully prepared to meet emerging security challenges.

Explaining the road map, General Seth said "V" represents Vigilance, with emphasis on maintaining operational readiness and constant alertness along the borders.

"I" stands for Transformation, focusing on modern doctrine, cutting-edge

technologies and capability development to keep pace with the changing character of warfare. The

letter "J" signifies Jointness and Integration, highlighting deeper synergy among the Army, Navy and Air Force, alongside greater military-civil fusion through a Whole-of-Nation approach to strengthen national security and contribute to the vision of Viksit

Bharat 2047. For "A", he emphasised Atmanirbharta, reiterating the Army's commitment to indigenous technologies. "Y" stands for Yodha First, reflecting the Army's focus on every soldier as its greatest strength. He said improving training standards, technological skills, welfare and empowerment of veterans and Veer Naris would be key priorities.

▶ **Vision VIJAY unveiled by COAS General Dhiraj Seth.**

- Roadmap to transform Indian Army into technology-enabled, future-ready force.

▶ **Principles reaffirmed.**

- Duty, Honour and Nation First remain core values.

▶ **Prepared for emerging security challenges.**

- Focus on operational readiness and constant alertness.

▶ **V – Vigilance.**

- Maintain high alertness and readiness along borders.

▶ **I – Innovation & Transformation.**

- Modern doctrine, cutting-edge tech, capability development.

▶ **J – Jointness & Integration.**

- Stronger synergy among Army, Navy & Air Force; Whole-of-Nation approach.

▶ **A – Atmanirbharta.**

- Commitment to indigenous technologies and self-reliance in defence.

▶ **Y – Yodha First.**

- Focus on soldiers' training, skills, welfare, veterans and Veer Naris empowerment.

UPSC RELEVANCE

- GS III – Defence, Security
- Defence Modernisation
- Atmanirbhar Bharat
- Tri-services Integration
- Human Resource Development

1 सेना प्रमुख ने भविष्य के लिए तकनीक-सक्षम बल हेतु 'VIJAY' रोडमैप किया जारी



- भविष्य के लिए सेना का परिवर्तन रोडमैप।
- आधुनिकीकरण और संयुक्तता पर जोर।
- AI, ड्रोन, साइबर, अंतरिक्ष एकीकरण पर ध्यान।
- आत्मनिर्भर भारत पहल को समर्थन।
- HR सुधार और तीव्र निर्णय-प्रक्रिया पर बल।

CDS • थिएटर कमांड • DAC
GS III • रक्षा • सुरक्षा • प्रौद्योगिकी

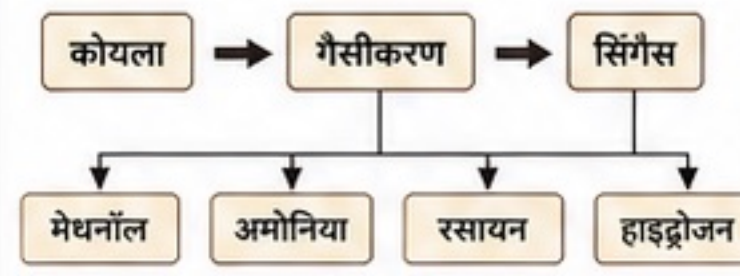
2 हॉ और नहीं (संपादकीय)



- विपरीत विचारों को प्रस्तुत करता है।
- साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति को प्रोत्साहित करता है।
- विकल्पों के बीच संतुलन और व्यापार-ऑफ दिखाता है।
- सूचित सार्वजनिक बहस को बढ़ावा देता है।
- निबंध और नैतिकता उक्तों के लिए उपयोगी।

संतुलित दृष्टिकोण • व्यापार-ऑफ • नैतिकता
GS II • शासन • नीति • नैतिकता

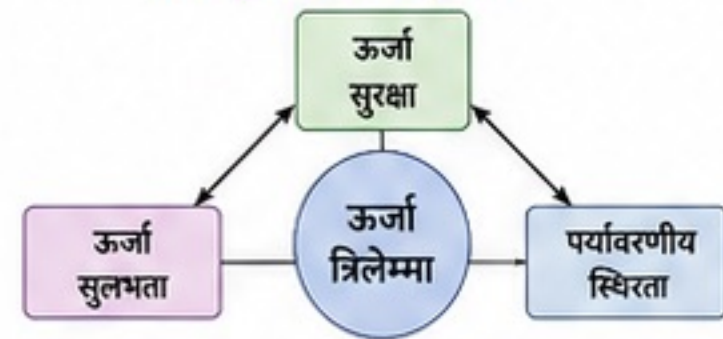
3 भारत की कोल केमिस्ट्री क्षमता निर्माण का मामला



- भारत के पास विशाल कोयला भंडार।
- कोयला से मेथनॉल, अमोनिया, H₂, SNG संभव।
- आयात निर्भरता में कमी लाने में सक्षम।
- उर्वरक, रसायन और विनिर्माण को समर्थन।
- CCUS और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा आवश्यक।

गैसीकरण • सिंगैस • CCUS
GS III • ऊर्जा • उद्योग • पर्यावरण

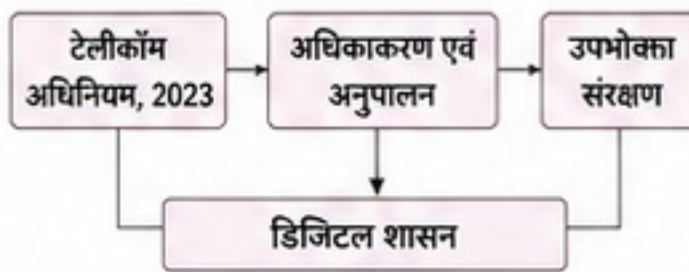
4 भारत के ऊर्जा भविष्य के लिए एकीकृत नीति ढांचा



- कई-कई क्षेत्रीय नीतियों को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता।
- सुरक्षा, वहनीयता और स्थिरता मजबूत होगी।
- ऊर्जा क्षेत्रों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय जरूरी।
- नेट-ज़ीरो और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा लक्ष्य को समर्थन।
- दीर्घकालिक विकास और ऊर्जा परिवर्तन के लिए उपयोगी।

ऊर्जा त्रिलेम्मा • नेट ज़ीरो • NDC
GS III • ऊर्जा • जलवायु परिवर्तन • अवसंरचना

5 टेलीकॉम नियमों का नया समूह अधिसूचित



- टेलीकॉम अधिनियम, 2023 के प्रावधानों को लागू करता है।
- अधिकाकरण और अनुपालन प्रक्रियाएं तय करता है।
- उपभोक्ता संरक्षण और सेवा पारदर्शिता को मजबूत करता है।
- डिजिटल संचार शासन का हिस्सा।
- टेलीकॉम क्षेत्र में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित।

टेलीकॉम अधिनियम, 2023 • TDSAT
GS II • शासन • डिजिटल इंडिया

6 अरुणाचल के कबीले की लुप्तप्राय रे-फिन मछली संरक्षण पहल



- संगनो कबीले ने Schizothorax pelzami (रे-फिन मछली) का संरक्षण आरंभ किया।
- शिकारी मछली से बचाने हेतु स्थानांतरित किया।
- परंपरागत ज्ञान और समुदाय की भागीदारी।
- प्रजनन के लिए अस्थायी मछली-पकड़ प्रतिबंध।
- ईको-एंगलिंग और आजीविका के अवसर योजना।

इन-सिट्र संरक्षण • IPR • TEK
GS III • जैव विविधता • पर्यावरण

7 VB-G RAM G योजना के तहत ₹300 प्रति दिन न्यूनतम मजदूरी तय



- राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजदूरी ₹300 प्रति दिन निर्धारित।
- ₹300 से कम वाले राज्यों में संशोधन।
- केंद्र-राज्य लागत-साझेदारी का नया ढांचा।
- मजदूरी की पर्याप्तता पर बहस जारी।
- ग्रामीण आजीविका सुरक्षा को मजबूत करना लक्ष्य।

निर्देशक सिद्धांत • अनु. 41, 43
GS II • सामाजिक न्याय • GS III • ग्रामीण विकास

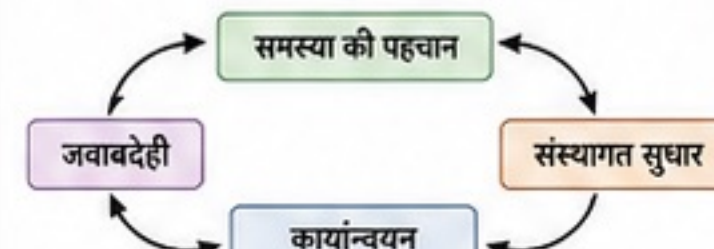
8 जनसांख्यिकीय पैनेल राज्यों को भेजेगा प्रश्नावली



- मुख्य सचिवों को प्रश्नावली भेजी जाएगी।
- जनसंख्या और बसतिघट संबंधी डेटा एकत्र किया जाएगा।
- जनगणना 2027 के साथ पूरक अभ्यास।
- प्रवासन और शहरीकरण पर जानकारी शामिल।
- जन प्रतिक्रिया भी आमंत्रित की जाएगी।

जनगणना • प्रवासन • शहरीकरण
GS III • शासन • जनसांख्यिकी

9 सड़न (भ्रष्टाचार) को ठीक करना (संपादकीय)



- संस्थागत सुधार की आवश्यकता पर जोर।
- जवाबदेही, पारदर्शिता और rule of law आवश्यक।
- जन संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत।
- प्रशासनिक क्षमता और नैतिकता पर बल।
- व्यवस्थागत सुधार से ही स्थायी समाधान संभव।

संस्थागत सुधार • जवाबदेही • पारदर्शिता
GS II • शासन • नीति • नैतिकता

त्वरित समाचार (Quick News)

- व्यावसायिक LPG दामों में ₹183 की कमी
व्यावसायिक LPG सिलेंडर के दाम ₹183.5 कम;
घरेलू दाम यथावत।
- जून में GST राजस्व 14% बढ़ा
कुल संग्रह ₹1.95 लाख करोड़; आयात से आय तेजी से बढ़ी, घरेलू लेन-देन की हिस्सेदारी घटी।
- विश्व बैंक लक्षित जलवायु फंडिंग खत्म कर सकता है
अमेरिका के दबाव के बाद जलवायु लक्ष्यों से जुड़ी फंडिंग टारगेट पर पुनर्विचार संभव।
- सरकार ने WhatsApp से यूजरनेम फीचर रोकना
स्पैम और फर्जी प्रोफाइलिंग के जोखिम को देखते हुए यूजरनेम फीचर रोकने को कहा।
- क्या बुद्धि/विट ने भाषा के विकास में मदद की?
वैज्ञानिकों में बहस जारी कि क्या 'विट और ह्यूमर' ने मानव भाषा के विकास को मदद दी।
- अनियंत्रित AI प्रगति विनाशकारी जोखिम पैदा कर सकती है
UN पैनेल ने चेताया—AI की तेज प्रगति बिना विनियमन वैश्विक जोखिम बढ़ा सकती है; वैश्विक सहयोग जरूरी।
- युवा वयस्कों की सोशल मीडिया पर रोक पर विमर्श
संपादकीय—डिजिटल जुड़ाव, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और स्वतंत्रता के बीच संतुलन आवश्यक।
- Anthropic के टॉप मॉडल Fable, Mythos भारत लौटेंगे
AI मॉडल भारत में वापस लाए जाएंगे; भारत के AI इकोसिस्टम की बढ़ती महत्वता।
- क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों पर भारत की आपत्तियाँ
क्या वैश्विक रेटिंग एजेंसियाँ भारत की वास्तविक आर्थिक क्षमता और सुधारों को सही प्रतिबिंबित करती हैं?
- मानसूमी अपडेट
IMD: दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून अधिकतर भारत में सक्रिय; जुलाई में सामान्य वर्षा की संभावना।

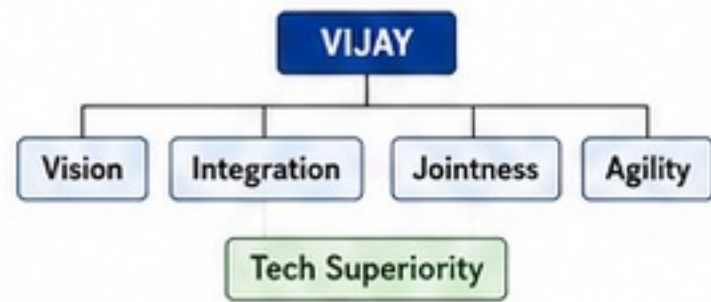
प्रिलिम तथ्य (Prelim Facts)

- Schizothorax pelzami हिमालयी रे-फिन मछली है।
- टेलीकॉम अधिनियम, 2023 ने भारतीय टेलीग्राफ अधिनियम, 1885 को प्रतिस्थापित किया।
- VB-G RAM G योजना ने MGNREGA को बदला।
- अगली जनगणना: 2027।
- कोयला गैसीकरण से सिंगैस (CO+H₂) बनती है।
- ऊर्जा त्रिलेम्मा: सुरक्षा, वहनीयता, स्थिरता।
- GST एक गंतव्य-आधारित कर प्रणाली है।
- IMD पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत है।
- विश्व बैंक मुख्यालय: वाशिंगटन D.C., USA।

शब्दावली (Vocabulary)

- Efficacy — प्रभावशीलता, लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने की क्षमता।
- Synergy — समन्वित प्रभाव, संयुक्त प्रयास का बढ़ा परिणाम।
- Conundrum — जटिल दुविधा, कठिन समस्या।
- Ubiquitous — सर्वव्यापी, हर जगह उपस्थित।
- Imperative — अनिवार्य, अत्यंत आवश्यक।

1 Army Chief unveils road map 'VIJAY'



- Roadmap for future-ready Army.
- Focus on modernisation & jointness.
- AI, drones, cyber, space integration.
- Supports Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- HR reforms & faster decision-making.

CDS • Theatre Commands • DAC
GS III • Defence • Security • Technology

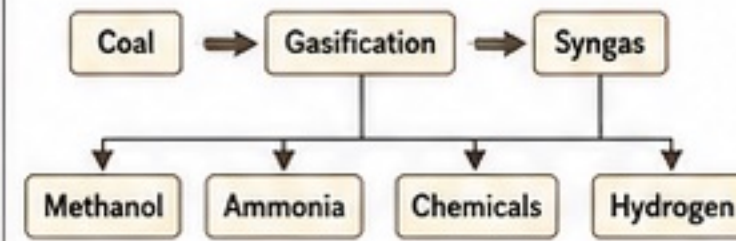
2 Yes and No (editorial)



- Presents contrasting viewpoints.
- Encourages evidence-based policy.
- Shows trade-offs in decisions.
- Supports informed public debate.
- Useful for essays & ethics answers.

Balanced Approach • Trade-offs • Ethics
GS II • Governance • Polity • Ethics

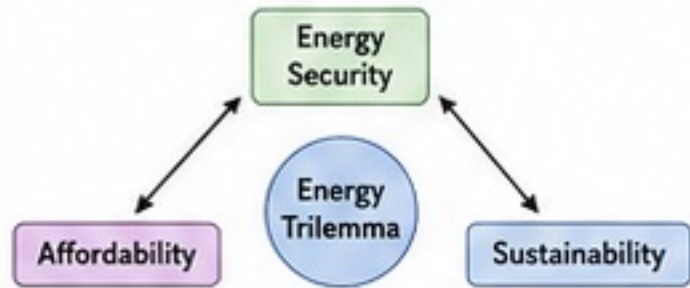
3 Case for building coal chemistry



- India has large coal reserves.
- Coal → methanol, ammonia, H₂, SNG.
- Reduces import dependence.
- Supports fertilizers & chemicals.
- Needs CCUS & environmental safeguards.

Gasification • Syngas • CCUS
GS III • Energy • Industry • Environment

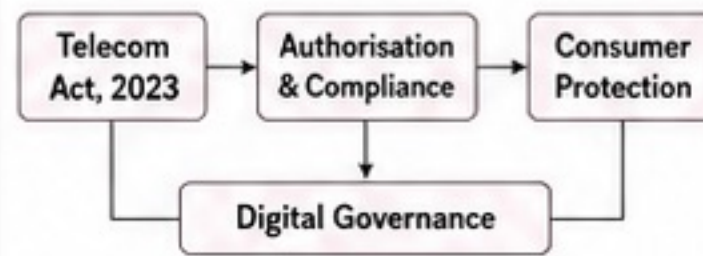
4 Unified policy architecture for energy future



- Multiple policies need integration.
- Unified framework for all energy.
- Improves security & affordability.
- Supports net-zero transition.
- Better coordination across sectors.

Energy Trilemma • Net Zero • NDC
GS III • Energy • Climate Change • Infra

5 New telecom rules notified



- Operationalises Telecom Act, 2023.
- Sets authorisation & compliance norms.
- Strengthens consumer protection.
- Promotes transparency in services.
- Part of digital communication reforms.

Telecom Act, 2023 • TDSAT
GS II • Governance • Digital India

6 Arunachal clan drives fish conservation



- Sangno clan protects Schizothorax pelzami (ray-finned fish).
- Translocated to save from predatory fish.
- Combines conservation & tradition.
- Proposes fishing ban for breeding.
- Plan for eco-angling & livelihoods.

In-situ Conservation • IPR • TEK
GS III • Biodiversity • Environment

7 ₹300/day minimum wage under VB-G RAM G



- National floor wage fixed at ₹300/day.
- States below ₹300 got revisions.
- New Centre–State cost-sharing.
- Debate on adequacy of wage.
- Linked to rural livelihood security.

Directive Principles • Art. 41, 43
GS II • Social Justice • GS III • Rural Dev.

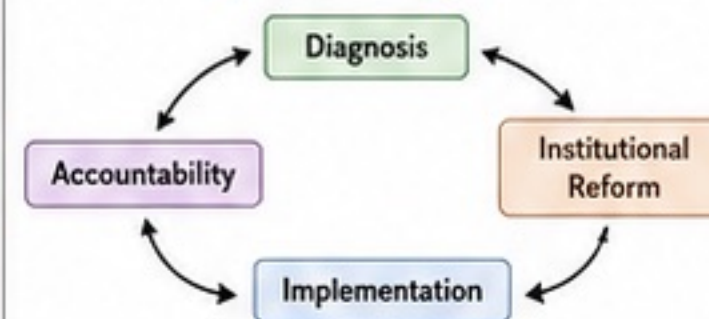
8 Demography panel to survey States



- Questionnaire to Chief Secretaries.
- Data on population & settlements.
- Complements Census 2027.
- Includes migration & urbanisation.
- Public feedback to be invited.

Census • Migration • Urbanisation
GS III • Governance • Demography

9 Fixing the rot (editorial)



- Calls for institutional reforms.
- Stresses accountability & transparency.
- Strengthen public institutions.
- Rule of law & admin capacity vital.
- Reforms must be systemic.

Institutional Reform • Accountability
GS II • Governance • Polity • Ethics

QUICK NEWS

- **Commercial LPG prices reduced**
Commercial LPG cylinder price cut by ₹183.5; domestic LPG prices unchanged.
- **GST revenues up 14% in June**
Collections at ₹1.95 lakh crore; imports showing stronger growth than domestic transactions.
- **World Bank may scrap climate target**
World Bank may drop climate funding targets following U.S. objections.
- **Govt. asks WhatsApp to pause username**
Government seeks hold on username feature over spam & impersonation concerns.
- **Survival of the wittiest?**
Scientists debate if wit and humour helped evolve human language.
- **AI risks: UN panel warning**
Unchecked AI progress may pose catastrophic risks; calls for global governance.
- **On curbing young adults on social media**
Editorial on balancing digital well-being, safety & freedom for young users.
- **Anthropic's top models return to India**
AI models Fable & Mythos to return, highlighting India's AI importance.
- **India & credit rating agencies**
Concerns over whether global ratings reflect India's true economic fundamentals.
- **Monsoon update**
IMD: Southwest monsoon covers most of India; normal rainfall likely in 2026.

PRELIM FACTS

- Schizothorax pelzami is a Himalayan ray-finned fish.
- Telecommunications Act, 2023 replaces the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- VB-G RAM G replaces MGNREGA.
- Next Population Census: 2027.
- Coal gasification produces syngas.
- India's energy trilemma: security, affordability, sustainability.
- GST is a destination-based tax.
- IMD is under the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- World Bank HQ: Washington, D.C., USA.

VOCABULARY

- **Efficacy** — The power to produce a result.
- **Synergy** — Combined effect is greater.
- **Conundrum** — A difficult problem.
- **Ubiquitous** — Present everywhere.
- **Imperative** — Of vital importance.