Srijan India One | PIB Today | 30 जुलाई 2026

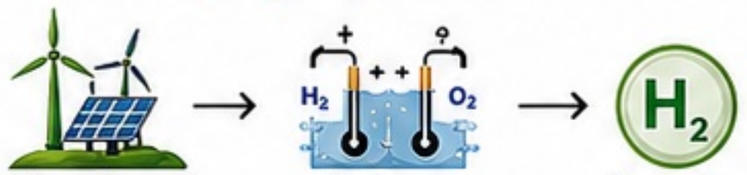
1 राष्ट्रीय अनुवांशिक संसाधन प्रबंधन पर राष्ट्रीय परामर्शी बोर्ड (NABGR)

- कृषि जैवविविधता का संरक्षण
- खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करना
- जलवायु-लचीली फसलें
- स्वदेशी जर्मप्लाज्म का संरक्षण
- CBD व नागोया प्रोटोकॉल से जुड़ाव
- राष्ट्रीय जीन बैंक को सुदृढ़ करना

मूल्य संवर्धन
भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना।

मुख्य शब्द
CBD, नागोया प्रोटोकॉल, जीन बैंक, जैवविविधता, अनुवांशिक संसाधन

2 राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन – इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर विनिर्माण



- पानी का इलेक्ट्रोलिसिस
- नेट ज़ीरो लक्ष्य में सहायक
- ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में सुधार
- घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा
- औद्योगिक डीकार्बोनाइजेशन
- निर्यात की संभावनाएँ

मूल्य संवर्धन
स्वच्छ ऊर्जा संक्रमण और हरित रोजगार सृजन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान।

मुख्य शब्द
ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन, इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर, डीकार्बोनाइजेशन, नेट ज़ीरो, ऊर्जा संक्रमण

3 हर भारतीय के लिए सस्ता पोषण – जन औषधि न्यूट्रास्यूटिकल्स

- सस्ता एवं सुलभ पोषण
- PMBJP पहल
- रोकथामात्मक स्वास्थ्य सेवा
- स्वास्थ्य पर जेब से होने वाला खर्च कम करना
- गुणवता युक्त उत्पाद
- सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज को बढ़ावा

मूल्य संवर्धन
जन औषधि केंद्रों के माध्यम से पोषण और स्वास्थ्य तक सस्ती पहुँच।

मुख्य शब्द
न्यूट्रास्यूटिकल्स, PMBJP, PMBI, सस्ती दवाएँ, स्वास्थ्य कवरेज

4 संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय अनुमति (Environment Clearance)

- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
- पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील क्षेत्र
- पर्यावरणीय अनुमति अनिवार्य
- वन्यजीव संरक्षण एक्ट
- सतत विकास सुनिश्चित करना

मूल्य संवर्धन
संरक्षण और विकास के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करना।

मुख्य शब्द
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986, EIA अधिसूचना 2006, वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम 1972

5 ब्रह्मपुत्रा बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान एवं जलवायु लचीलापन मिशन

- बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान तंत्र को सशक्त करना
- CWC और IMD समन्वय
- अर्ली वार्निंग सिस्टम
- जलवायु अनुकूलन
- नदी बेसिन प्रबंधन
- आपदा तैयारी व जोखिम न्यूनीकरण

मूल्य संवर्धन
समय पर चेतावनी से जान-माल की हानि कम होती है और जलवायु लचीलेपन को बल मिलता है।

मुख्य शब्द
ब्रह्मपुत्रा, CWC, IMD, बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान, अर्ली वार्निंग, आपदा प्रबंधन

6 राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन

- क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग
- क्वांटम संचार
- क्वांटम सेंसर
- साइबर सुरक्षा
- अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार
- रणनीतिक प्रौद्योगिकी

मूल्य संवर्धन
अत्याधुनिक एवं सुरक्षित प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में भारत को अग्रणी बनाने की दिशा में कदम।

मुख्य शब्द
क्वांटम, क्वबिट, क्वांटम नेटवर्क, क्वांटम सेंसर, रणनीतिक प्रौद्योगिकी

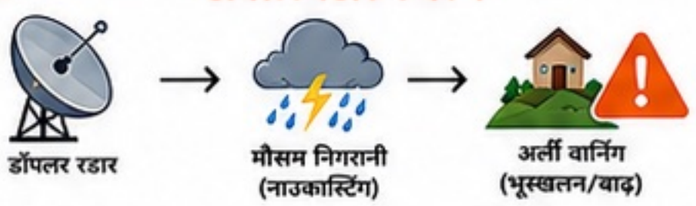
7 प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY)

- मछली उत्पादन में वृद्धि
- कोल्ड चेन विकास
- निर्यात संवर्धन
- मछुआरों का कल्याण
- एक्वाकल्चर को बढ़ावा
- सतत मत्स्य पालन

मूल्य संवर्धन
रोजगार, आय और पोषण सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने वाली प्रमुख योजना।

मुख्य शब्द
PMMSY, ब्लू इकोनॉमी, एक्वाकल्चर, सतत मत्स्य पालन, मछुआरा कल्याण

8 लाहौल-स्पीति एवं किनौर में डॉपलर रडार कवरेज



- डॉपलर वेदर रडार
- नाउकास्टिंग
- फ्लैश फ्लड चेतावनी
- भूस्खलन चेतावनी
- हिमालयी क्षेत्रों की निगरानी
- आपदा प्रबंधन में सहायता

मूल्य संवर्धन
चरम मौसम की सटीक जानकारी से आपदा जोखिम कम होता है।

मुख्य शब्द
डॉपलर रडार, IMD, नाउकास्टिंग, फ्लैश फ्लड, भूस्खलन, हिमालय

9 राष्ट्रीय सम्मान के अपमान निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026

- राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का सम्मान
- राष्ट्रगान का सम्मान
- संवैधानिक मूल्यों की रक्षा
- विधिक संरक्षण प्रदान करना
- नागरिक कर्तव्य को सुदृढ़ करना
- राष्ट्रीय प्रतीकों का सम्मान

मूल्य संवर्धन
राष्ट्रीय प्रतीकों के सम्मान से राष्ट्र एकता और संवैधानिक मूल्यों को बल मिलता है।

मुख्य शब्द
अनुच्छेद 51A, राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक, संवैधानिक कर्तव्य, विधेयक, कानूनी संरक्षण

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्तियाँ

1. **संसद प्रश्न:** भारत के अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता
2. **संसद प्रश्न:** मानव अंतरिक्ष उड़ान एवं स्वदेशी अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी
3. सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय ज्ञान, अध्ययन और समावेशी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने वाले महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान
4. राष्ट्रीय सार्वजनिक परिवहन मिशन: सतत, सुलभ और हरित सार्वजनिक परिवहन को प्रोत्साहन
5. यूनिफाइड वक्फ मैनेजमेंट पोर्टल: डिजिटल गवर्नेंस और पारदर्शिता की दिशा में बड़ा कदम

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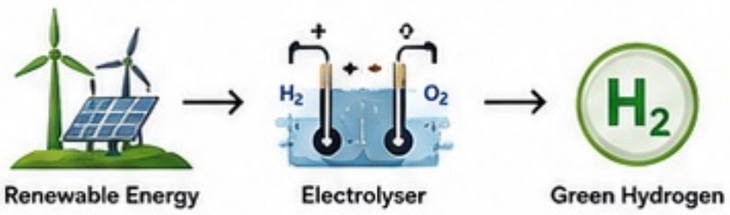
1 National Advisory Board on Management of Genetic Resources (NABGR)

- Conserves agrobiodiversity
- Supports food security
- Climate-resilient crops
- Indigenous germplasm
- CBD & Nagoya linkage
- National Gene Bank

VALUE ADDITION
Strengthens food systems and safeguards future generations.

KEYWORDS
CBD, Nagoya Protocol, Gene Bank, Biodiversity

2 National Green Hydrogen Mission – Electrolyser Manufacturing

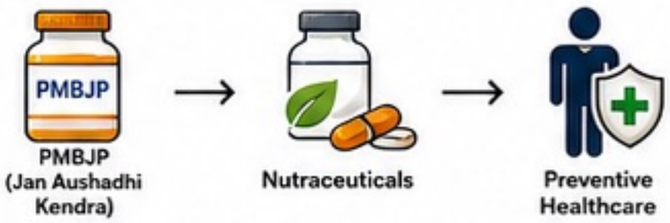


- Electrolysis of water
- Net Zero target
- Energy security
- Domestic manufacturing
- Industrial decarbonisation
- Export potential

VALUE ADDITION
Supports India's clean energy transition and job creation.

KEYWORDS
Hydrogen, Electrolyser, Decarbonisation, Net Zero

3 Affordable Nutrition for Every Indian – Jan Aushadhi Nutraceuticals



- Affordable nutrition
- PMBJP initiative
- Preventive Healthcare
- Reduce out-of-pocket expenditure
- Quality assured products
- Universal Health Coverage

VALUE ADDITION
Improves public health and reduces healthcare expenditure.

KEYWORDS
Nutraceuticals, PMBJP, PMBI, Preventive Healthcare

4 Environmental Clearance in Protected Areas

- National Parks
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Eco-Sensitive Zones
- Environmental Clearance
- Wildlife Protection
- Sustainable Development

VALUE ADDITION
Balances conservation with essential development.

KEYWORDS
EPA 1986, EIA Notification 2006, Wildlife Protection Act

5 Brahmaputra Flood Forecasting & Climate Resilience Mission

- Flood forecasting
- CWC & IMD coordination
- Early warning systems
- Climate adaptation
- River basin management
- Disaster preparedness

VALUE ADDITION
Saves lives, reduces damage and builds climate resilience.

KEYWORDS
Brahmaputra, CWC, IMD, Early Warning, Disaster Risk Reduction

6 National Quantum Mission

- Quantum Computing
- Quantum Communication
- Quantum Sensors
- Cyber Security
- Research & Innovation
- Strategic Technology

VALUE ADDITION
Enables breakthrough technologies and secure communications.

KEYWORDS
Quantum, Qubit, Quantum Network, Quantum Sensors

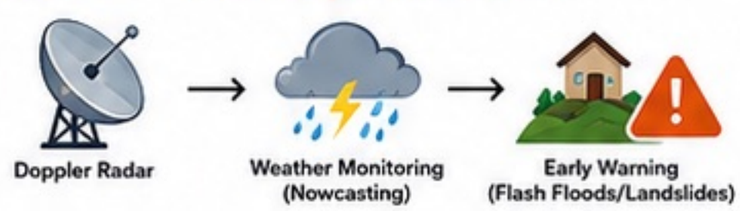
7 PM Matsya Sampada Yojana

- Fish production
- Cold chain development
- Export promotion
- Fishermen welfare
- Aquaculture boost
- Sustainable fisheries

VALUE ADDITION
Enhances livelihoods and promotes Blue Economy.

KEYWORDS
PMMSY, Blue Economy, Aquaculture, Sustainable Fisheries

8 Doppler Radar Coverage in Lahaul-Spiti & Kinnaur



- Doppler weather radar
- Nowcasting & forecasting
- Flash flood warnings
- Landslide alerts
- Himalayan monitoring
- Disaster management

VALUE ADDITION
Improves accuracy of extreme weather forecasts.

KEYWORDS
Doppler Radar, IMD, Nowcasting, Himalayas, Disaster Management

9 Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2026

- National Flag
- National Anthem
- Fundamental Duties
- Constitutional values
- Legal protection
- Civic responsibility

VALUE ADDITION
Upholds respect for national symbols and constitutional ideals.

KEYWORDS
Article 51A, National Symbols, Civic Duty, Constitutional Values

OTHER IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS

- Parliament Question: Global Competitiveness of India's Space Programme
- Parliament Question: Human Spaceflight & Indigenous Space Technology
- Public Libraries – Strengthening access to knowledge and inclusive learning
- National Public Transport Mission – Promoting sustainable urban mobility
- Unified Waqf Management Portal – Digital governance and transparency

सुजन इंडिया वन

स्टेट्स & यूटीज ऑफ इंडिया

30 जुलाई 2026


दीव किला


सेंट जेरोम फोर्ट, दमन

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव

एक अद्वितीय केंद्र शासित प्रदेश – विरासत, प्रकृति और विकास का संगम

1. संक्षिप्त तथ्य

राजधानी	:	दमन
गठन	:	26 जनवरी 2020 (दो यूटी का विलय)
आधिकारिक भाषाएँ	:	गुजराती, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी
क्षेत्रफल	:	603 वर्ग किमी
जनसंख्या (2011)	:	5.86 लाख
घनत्व	:	972 व्यक्ति/वर्ग किमी
साक्षरता दर (2011)	:	87.10%
जिले	:	3 (दादरा & नगर हवेली, दमन, दीव)
सबसे बड़ा शहर	:	सिलवासा

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ दो भौगोलिक रूप से अलग-अलग क्षेत्र।
- ★ दादरा & नगर हवेली गुजरात्र और महाराष्ट्र के बीच स्थित।
- ★ दमन & दीव अरब सागर तट पर स्थित।
- ★ पुर्तगाली उपनिवेशवादी विरासत वाला प्रदेश।
- ★ औद्योगिक विकास और पर्यटन के लिए प्रसिद्ध।

2. स्थिति एवं मानचित्र

स्थिति

- भारत के पश्चिमी तट पर स्थित।
- दादरा & नगर हवेली गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के बीच।
- दमन & दीव अरब सागर तट पर।

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- दमन गंगा
- कोलाक
- कलई

पड़ोसी राज्य

- गुजरात (उत्तर, पूर्व, पश्चिम)
- महाराष्ट्र (दक्षिण और पूर्व)

3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

प्राचीन इतिहास
- मौर्य प्रभाव, सातवाहन व स्थानीय जनजातीय शासक।

मध्यकालीन इतिहास
- गुजरात सल्तनत के अधीन।

पुर्तगाली शासन
- दमन पर कब्जा (1559)
- दीव पर कब्जा (1535/1546)

भारतीय संघ में विलय
- दादरा & नगर हवेली मुक्त – 1954
- दमन & दीव मुक्त – 1961 (ऑपरेशन विजय)

विरासत
- समृद्ध पुर्तगाली स्थापत्य, किले, चर्च, संग्रहालय
- और सांस्कृतिक विरासत।


आवर लेडी ऑफ द सी चर्च, दीव


नाइंदा गुफाएँ, दीव


जनजातीय संग्रहालय, सिलवासा

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

प्रमुख उद्योग
फार्मास्युटिकल्स, प्लास्टिक्स, केमिकल्स, इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स, टेक्सटाईल, फूड प्रोसेसिंग, पैकेजिंग।

अवसंरचना
उत्तम सड़क, बिजली, औद्योगिक एस्टेट, पावर सप्लाई, जल आपूर्ति, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी।

बंदरगाह / हवाई अड्डे
दीव एयरपोर्ट
दमन (चार्ताल), दीव (प्रस्तावित एयरस्ट्रिप)
एयरस्ट्रिप)

मुख्य आर्थिक तथ्य
कर प्रोत्साहन के कारण उद्योगों का विकास।
पर्यटन, मत्स्य पालन एवं सेवा क्षेत्र का योगदान।


औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दमन


जंपोर बीच, दमन

5. कृषि

मुख्य फसलें
चावल, रागी, गेहूं, दालें, गन्ना, बाजरा, कोदो।

बागवानी
आम, चीकू (सपोटा), नारियल, केला, काजू, पपीता।

पशुपालन
गाय, भैंस, बकरी, मुर्गीपालन।

मत्स्य पालन
समुद्री मत्स्य पालन – झींगा, पम्फ्रेट, मैकेरल, बॉम्बे, सार्डिन।


चावल


गन्ना


आम


नारियल


मुर्गी पालन


समुद्री मत्स्य पालन

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

लोक नृत्य
तरपा नृत्य, वारली नृत्य।

लोक संगीत
तरपा वाद्य यंत्रों पर आधारित जनजातीय संगीत।

कला रूप
वारली चित्रकला, जनजातीय कला, लकड़ी की नक्काशी।

हस्तशिल्प
बांस शिल्प, बेंत उत्पाद, मिट्टी के बर्तन, वारली कला, लकड़ी शिल्प।

भाषाएँ
गुजराती, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, वल्ली, कोंकणी, मराठी, काठी आदिवासी बोलियाँ।

सांस्कृतिक विशेषताएँ
जनजातीय परंपराएँ, प्रकृति पूजा, समूह नृत्य और पारंपरिक उत्सव।


तरपा नृत्य


वारली चित्रकला


बॉस शिल्प

7. त्यौहार

- **नारियल पूर्णिमा** – समुद्र पूजा व मछुआरों का उत्सव।
- **नवरात्रि** – गरबा व पारंपरिक नृत्य।
- **दीव उत्सव** – सांस्कृतिक व संगीत समारोह।
- **होली** – रंगों का पर्व।
- **ईद** – धार्मिक उत्सव।
- **क्रिसमस** – चर्च समारोह व जुलूस।
- **तरपा महोत्सव** – आदिवासी सांस्कृतिक उत्सव।


तरपा महोत्सव

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान / वन्यजीव अभयारण्य
वसोना लायन सफारी, सतमालिया हिरण उद्यान।

वनस्पति
उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वन, मैंग्रोव, तटीय वनस्पति।

प्रमुख जीव
हिरण, सांभर, जंगली सूअर, चिंतल, पक्षी विविधता।

पर्यावरणीय मुद्दे
तटीय क्षरण, प्रदूषण, मैंग्रोव संरक्षण, प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण।


वसोना लायन सफारी


सतमालिया हिरण उद्यान


मैंग्रोव वन


तटीय मैंग्रोव

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

- **दीव किला** – ऐतिहासिक पुर्तगाली किला।
- **सेंट जेरोम फोर्ट, दमन** – 16वीं सदी का किला।
- **नाइदा गुफाएँ, दीव** – प्राकृतिक चट्टानी संरचनाएँ।
- **जंपोर बीच, दमन** – प्रसिद्ध बीच व पर्यटन स्थल।
- **देवका बीच, दमन** – मनोरम समुद्र तट।
- **आवर लेडी ऑफ द सी चर्च, दीव** – प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक स्थल।


दीव किला


जंपोर बीच


देवका बीच


सेंट पॉल चर्च, दमन

10. UPSC महत्व

प्रिलिम्स तथ्य	पुर्तगाली शासन, 1954 व 1961 की मुक्ति, 2020 में विलय।
मेन्स बिंदु	प्रशासनिक सुधार, जनजातीय विकास, तटीय प्रबंधन, विरासत संरक्षण, औद्योगिक विकास, पर्यटन।
करेंट अफेयर्स लिंक	औद्योगिक निवेश, तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन, ब्लू इकोनॉमी, पर्यटन विकास, पर्यावरण संरक्षण।
महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व	अत्तादी कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर (कानूनी विद्वान, DNH से संबंध)।
रणनीतिक महत्व	पश्चिमी तट पर सामरिक स्थिति, ब्लू इकोनॉमी, सीमा सुरक्षा, औद्योगिक हब, पर्यटन संभावनाएँ।

11. त्वरित पुनरावर्लोकन – 15 मुख्य तथ्य

1. गठन – 26 जनवरी 2020 (विलय)
2. राजधानी – दमन
3. सबसे बड़ा शहर – सिलवासा
4. क्षेत्रफल – 603 वर्ग किमी
5. भौगोलिक रूप से दो अलग क्षेत्र
6. नदियाँ – दमन गंगा, कोलाक, कलई
7. भाषाएँ – गुजराती, हिंदी, अंग्रेजी
8. जनसंख्या – 5.86 लाख (2011)
9. मुक्ति – दादरा & नगर हवेली (1954)
10. मुक्ति – दमन & दीव (1961)
11. जिले – 3 (DNH, दमन, दीव)
12. प्रमुख जनजातियाँ – वारली, ढोडिया, कोंकणा, कातोडी
13. मुख्य उद्योग – फार्मा, प्लास्टिक, केमिकल्स
14. तटीय रेखा – दमन & दीव (अरब सागर)
15. प्रमुख आकर्षण – दीव फोर्ट, सेंट जेरोम फोर्ट, नाइदा गुफाएँ, जंपोर बीच।

12. परीक्षा उन्मुख कीवर्ड्स

पुर्तगाली उपनिवेश विरासत	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश (2020 विलय)	जनजातीय संस्कृति (वारली, ढोडिया)	तटीय प्रबंधन एवं ब्लू इकोनॉमी	औद्योगिक विकास एवं पर्यटन

UPSC के लिए उच्च मूल्य विषय

- प्रशासनिक सुधार
- जनजातीय विकास
- विरासत संरक्षण
- तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन
- सतत विकास
- पर्यटन संवर्धन
- ब्लू इकोनॉमी
- औद्योगिक निवेश
- पर्यावरण संरक्षण

SRIJAN INDIA ONE

STATES & UTs OF INDIA

30TH JULY 2026

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU

A UNIQUE UNION TERRITORY — HERITAGE, NATURE & DEVELOPMENT

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	:	Daman
Formation	:	26 January 2020 (Merger of two UTs)
Official Languages	:	Gujarati, Hindi, English
Area	:	603 sq km
Population (2011)	:	5.86 lakh
Density	:	972 /sq km
Literacy Rate (2011)	:	87.10%
Districts	:	3 (DNH, Daman, Diu)
Largest City	:	Silvassa

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Consists of two geographically separate regions.
- ★ Dadra & Nagar Haveli is landlocked
- ★ Daman & Diu are coastal on Arabian Sea.
- ★ Merged on 26 Jan 2020 for better administration.
- ★ Rich Portuguese colonial heritage.

2. LOCATION & MAP

LOCATION

- Western coast of India.
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli between Gujarat & Maharashtra.
- Daman & Diu on Arabian Sea coast.

IMPORTANT RIVERS

- Daman Ganga
- Kolak
- Kalai

NEIGHBOURS

- Gujarat (North & West)
- Maharashtra (East & South)
- Arabian Sea (West)

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

Ancient Period
- Part of ancient Bharat, influenced by Mauryas and Satavahanas.

Medieval Period
- Under Gujarat Sultanate.

Portuguese Rule
- Daman (1559) and Diu (1535/1546) came under Portuguese rule.

Freedom & Integration
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli liberated in 1954.
- Daman & Diu integrated with India after Operation Vijay in 1961.

Heritage
- Rich Portuguese architecture, forts, churches and cultural legacy.

4. ECONOMY

Major Industries
Pharmaceuticals, Plastics, Chemicals, Textiles, Engineering Goods, Food Processing.

Infrastructure
Well-developed roads, power supply, industrial estates.

Ports / Airports
Diu Airport

Key Economic Facts
Industrial growth driven by tax incentives. Tourism & fisheries are key contributors.

5. AGRICULTURE

Major Crops
Rice, Ragi, Wheat, Pulses, Sugarcane, Millets.

Horticulture
Mango, Sapota, Coconut, Banana.

Livestock
Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Poultry.

Fisheries
Marine fishing, Shrimp, Pomfret, Mackerel.

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

Folk Dances
Tarpa Dance, Warli Dance.

Folk Music
Tarpa Instrumental Music, Tribal rhythms.

Art Forms
Warli Painting, Tribal Art, Wood Carving.

Handicrafts
Bamboo Craft, Cane Products, Warli Art, Pottery.

Languages
Gujarati, Hindi, English, Tribal Dialects.

Cultural Practices
Blend of tribal, Gujarati, Maharashtrian & Portuguese traditions.

7. FESTIVALS

Nariyal Purnima
Blessing for fishermen at sea.

Navratri
Celebrated with Garba & traditional dance.

Diwali
Festival of lights.

Holi
Festival of colours.

Christmas
Popular due to Portuguese legacy.

Tarpa Festival
Important tribal celebration.

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

National Park / Wildlife
Vasona Lion Safari, Satmaliya Deer Park.

Flora
Tropical moist deciduous forests, Mangroves.

Fauna
Leopard, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Birds.

Environmental Concerns
Coastal erosion, Mangrove conservation, Pollution management.

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

Diu Fort
Historic Portuguese fort.

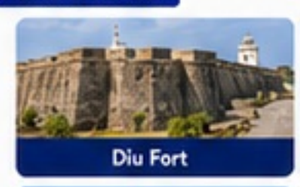
Fort of St. Jerome, Daman
16th century fort.

Naida Caves, Diu
Natural rock formations.

Jampore Beach, Daman
Popular beach destination.

Devka Beach, Daman
Scenic & peaceful.

Our Lady of the Sea Church, Diu
Architectural landmark.



10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

Prelims Facts	Portuguese Rule, 1954 Liberation, 1961 Integration, 2020 Merger.
Mains Points	Administrative Reforms, Tribal Development, Coastal Management, Tourism & Heritage.
Current Affairs	Coastal erosion, Plastic pollution, Industrial growth, Sustainable tourism.
Important Personalities	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar (Legal Scholar from DNH).
Strategic Importance	Western coast location, Industrial hub, Blue economy, Border security.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

1. UT formed on 26 Jan 2020.
2. Capital – Daman
3. Largest city – Silvassa
4. Area – 603 sq km
5. Districts – 3 (DNH, Daman, Diu)
6. Official languages – Gujarati, Hindi, English
7. Landlocked part – DNH
8. Coastal part – Daman & Diu
9. Major river – Daman Ganga
10. Liberated from Portuguese in 1954 (DNH)
11. Integrated in 1961 after Operation Vijay (Daman & Diu)
12. No Legislative Assembly
13. Major tribes – Warli, Dhodia, Kokna
14. Famous for Portuguese heritage
15. Key sectors – Industry, Tourism, Fisheries

12. EXAM ORIENTED KEYWORDS

Portuguese Colonial Heritage | Union Territory Merger (2020) | Tribal Culture & Development | Coastal Management & Blue Economy | Industrial Growth & Tourism

HIGH VALUE TOPICS FOR UPSC

- Administrative Reforms
- Coastal Zone Management
- Tribal Issues
- Heritage Conservation
- Sustainable Development
- Blue Economy

30 July 2026

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Know your English

S. Upendran

"I was watching a movie last night and the hero kept saying 'hang loose'. Any idea what it means?"

"When you tell someone to 'hang loose' or 'stay loose', you want him/her to remain calm."

"If Roshni hangs loose she will definitely do well in the audition. How does that sound?"

"Sounds great."

"When the Principal began to worry about the coming exams, I told him to hang loose."

"I wouldn't tell the Principal to hang loose if I were you. You see, the expression 'hang loose' is considered slang. It should be used only in informal contexts."

"I see. Tell me, what...."

"...it's unbearably hot today. Last night I just couldn't sleep."

"Hang loose. The summer is almost over."

"What makes you say that?"

"It's started raining in Kerala. So it should start raining here pretty soon."

"I don't want it to rain 'in here'. I want it to rain here."

"What's the difference?"

"No, they don't. When you say that you want it to rain 'in here', it means you want it to rain inside this room."

"Rain inside the room! That happens every year during the monsoon season. You see, that's how badly our roof leaks. So, if I say, 'It snowed in here', does it mean that it snowed inside the room?"

"That's right. You don't want that to happen, do you?"

"Given how hot it is right now, I wouldn't mind a bit of snow inside the room."

"You have a point there. But if you would like it to snow all over the city, then you have to say 'here' instead of 'in here'."

"I wish it would snow here."

"I am sure many people would enjoy the experience."

"Well, did you finally get a chance to meet your boss' wife?"

"Yes, she came to the party last night. When she walked into the room, I had to do a double take. You see, ..."

"What does 'double take' mean?"

"When you do a double take, you react with surprise. For example...."

"...is it like looking at something the second time just to make sure that I saw it correctly the first time?"

"I guess you could say that. Suppose your physics teacher returned your test paper and you found that she's given you a hundred. How would you react?"

"I guess I would close my eyes and take another look just to see if I had seen it correctly the first time. You know, just to make sure that I wasn't dreaming!"

"Well, in that case you would be doing a double take."

"I think I understand now. Tell me about your boss' wife. Why did you do a dooble take after seeing her?"

"She is really beautiful that's why."

"Is she a medium height woman?"

"You don't say 'a medium height woman'. A better way of saying the same thing is 'of medium height'. Yes, my boss' wife is a woman of medium height."

"I see. The man who robbed the bank was of medium height. How does that sound?"

"Why do you always come up with examples where someone gets killed or robbed?"

"That's me, I guess."

Published in The Hindu on June 12, 2001

Meaning of 'hang loose' or 'stay loose':

To remain calm and relaxed.

Usage note:

'Hang loose' is slang; suitable only in informal contexts.

Common error:

"In here" is incorrect for place.

Use "here" when referring to outside the room.

Key rule:

- 'In here" = inside a room or a closed space.
- 'Here" = in this place or city.

Double take:

To look at something again in surprise or disbelief.

Example: Getting unexpected good marks.

Correct usage:

- 'Of medium height" (formal and correct).
- Incorrect: 'A medium height woman'.

Examples from the passage:

- Rain "in here" = inside the room (due to roof leaks).
- Rain here: = outside the room.
- Snow here = in the city.

Language takeaway:

Small prepositions ("in', "here") and expressions change the entire meaning.

UPSC Relevance:

- Important for **Precision in Expression** in GS Paper II (Write precisely).
- Helps in comprehension, translation and scoring well in the English paper.

30 July 2026

‘Virtual magnet’ claims reveal why EVs need their rare-earths

A large amount of effort has gone towards replacing permanent magnets in the rotor with either electromagnets or just a piece of iron; however, efficiency, starting torque capability, and the maximum speed achievable are some important constraints that have kept such motors out of EVs

G. Bhuvaneswari

There have been a number of news reports recently about a startup in Bengaluru called Vimag Labs that has replaced rare-earth magnets in motors with so-called “virtual” magnets.

One such report quoted Manish Seth, the start-up’s CEO, as saying: “We remove permanent magnets, replace them with copper coils, and then through software, we generate magnetic fields inside the motor.”

To understand this claim, it helps to first see how electric motors produce magnetic fields and why they use permanent magnets in the first place.

Rotor and stator

A motor needs a magnetic field to operate. One way to create it is using a permanent magnet. Another is to pass current through copper coils that have been wound around a ferromagnet, temporarily turning it into a magnet. This is called an electromagnet – and it is this approach that the startup has used, instead of permanent magnets.

When an electrical machine converts electricity into mechanical motion, it is called a motor. On the other hand, a machine that converts mechanical movement into electricity is called a generator. In both cases, the conversion happens via a magnetic field.

In a motor, for example, mechanical energy is harvested when the electric energy is used to rotate a component called the rotor. In a generator, electricity is harvested through conductors embedded in a stationary component called the stator.

You can imagine both the stator and the rotor to be two concentric cylinders. Most of the time, the rotor is the inner cylinder. And the magnetic field is established in the gap between the stator and the rotor for the energy conversion process to happen.

An old technology

This is how the large generators in hydroelectric, thermal, and nuclear power plants work. And for a long time now, they have used electromagnets instead of permanent magnets.

In these generators, a turbine spins the rotor. In a thermal or nuclear power station, the turbine is driven by steam. In a hydroelectric power station, it is driven by falling water.

In any EV, the battery pack is the costliest and heaviest component, which is why the focus is on optimising the battery’s rating. In turn, permanent magnet synchronous motors dominate the EV market because their efficiency is the highest at present. J. ALLEN EGENUSE

The next question is how electricity can be fed continuously into coils that are themselves rotating. Enter: the brushless excitation system. The rotor coils need DC – but supplying it through sliding electrical contacts is difficult because the rotor is constantly spinning. The solution is to mount a rectifier, a device that converts AC into DC, on the rotor itself. To this rotating rectifier, an AC is supplied from another generator. And this other generator is coupled to the same shaft of the turbine imparting mechanical power to the main generator.

Software and magnetism

This is essentially the principle behind the start-up’s “virtual” magnet: software regulates the current flowing through the electromagnets, thus controlling the strength and direction of the magnetic field. The rectified current can be fed in a controlled manner to the copper coils in the rotor that would make the magnetic strength and direction controllable.

In other words, the software is not creating magnetism by itself. It is just controlling how much current flows through the electromagnets, and thus how strong the magnetic field becomes. There is no novelty in this design.

A permanent magnet establishes the magnetic field in the air gap of an electrical machine in a one-step process. And because the magnet already exists, no electrical energy is needed simply to create the magnetic field. On the other hand, with electromagnets, the magnetic field first has to be established, and the electric current modulated as per the requirement using software.

And every additional step here consumes some energy. There are magnetic losses in the ferromagnetic core, called core losses. The copper conductor has resistance losses. The electronic switches have switching and conduction losses. As a result, it is unlikely for a motor with an electromagnet to be more efficient than a motor with a permanent magnet.

Electromagnets in EVs

BMW and Renault have been trying to build such an electrically excited motor. The three-phase induction motor that Nikola Tesla invented in 1888 – a light yet rugged machine – was used by the first version of the Model S from Tesla in 2012. However, its efficiency was not good enough.

Every 0.1% increase in efficiency of the propulsion motor drive matters in an electric vehicle (EV). This is because any increase in the drive’s efficiency will improve the range drastically for a given battery rating. Put another way, for a given mileage, the battery size can be reduced when the efficiency of the motor drive improves. Thus, increasing the motor drive’s efficiency will bring down the weight and cost of the car perceptibly.

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Electromagnets are not the only alternative to permanent magnets. Another approach is the switched reluctance motor (SRM), whose rotor contains neither permanent magnets nor copper coils. Instead, SRMs have lower rotor inertia than even induction motors. In exchange, their torque comes in spurts, which makes the motor noisy and less efficient.

Recently, Honda joined hands with a start-up from Canada called Endevryn to improve the performance of an SRM to be used in an EV.

At this time, we will have to wait and see how the Bengaluru start-up fares in the four-wheeler EV market.

(G. Bhuvaneswari is professor, Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, Mahindra University, Hyderabad, and former faculty member, IIT-Delhi. bhuvana225@gmail.com)

Core Idea

- Virtual magnet = electromagnets + software control.
- But constraints of efficiency, starting torque and max speed keep such motors out of EVs for now.

How Motors Work

- Stator (stationary) & Rotor (rotating) form concentric cylinders.
- Magnetic field in the air gap enables energy conversion.
- Generators use electromagnets excited by DC (brushless excitation with rotating rectifier).

Virtual Magnet Explained

- Software controls current in rotor coils → controls magnetic field.
- Not creating magnetism; only regulating it.
- Permanent magnet gives field in one step; electromagnet needs energy and control.

Why Electromagnets Lose Out

- Core losses, copper losses, switching & conduction losses.
- Lower efficiency than permanent magnet motors.
- Efficiency directly impacts EV range, weight & cost.

Alternative – Switched Reluctance Motor

- No magnets or copper in rotor.
- Lower rotor inertia but noisy & less efficient.
- Honda + Endevryn working to improve SRM performance.

Key Takeaways for UPSC

- India’s theatre reform: capability restoration needs time, money & structural change.
- Readiness = metrics + standards + sustained funding.
- Technological choice in EVs driven by efficiency, cost, and resource constraints (rare-earth dependence).
- Relevant for GS III (Security, S&T, Energy Transition) and Essay (Reforms, Capacity Building, Self-reliance).

30 July 2026

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Electromagnets in EVs

BMW and Renault have been trying to build such an electrically excited motor. The three-phase induction motor that Nikola Tesla invented in 1888 – a light yet rugged machine – was used by the first version of the Model S from Tesla in 2012. However, its efficiency was not good enough.

Every 0.1% increase in efficiency of the propulsion motor drive matters in an electric vehicle (EV). This is because any increase in the drive’s efficiency will improve the range drastically for a given battery rating. Put another way, for a given mileage, the battery size can be reduced when the efficiency of the motor drive improves. Thus, increasing the motor drive’s efficiency will bring down the weight and cost of the car perceptibly.

In any EV, the battery pack is the costliest and heaviest component, which is why the focus is on optimising the battery’s rating. In turn, permanent magnet synchronous motors dominate the EV market because their efficiency is the highest at present.

Electromagnets are not the only alternative to permanent magnets. Another approach is the switched reluctance motor (SRM), whose rotor contains neither permanent magnets nor copper coils. Instead, SRMs have lower rotor inertia than even induction motors. In exchange, their torque comes in spurts, which makes the motor noisy and less efficient.

Recently, Honda joined hands with a start-up from Canada called Endevryn to improve the performance of an SRM to be used in an EV.

At this time, we will have to wait and see how the Bengaluru start-up fares in the four-wheeler EV market.

(G. Bhuvaneswari is professor, Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, Mahindra University, Hyderabad, and former faculty member, IIT-Delhi. bhuvana225@gmail.com)

Core Idea

- Virtual magnet = electromagnets + software control.
- But constraints of efficiency, starting torque and max speed keep such motors out of EVs for now.

How Motors Work

- Stator (stationary) & Rotor (rotating) form concentric cylinders.
- Magnetic field in the air gap enables energy conversion.
- Generators use electromagnets excited by DC (brushless excitation with rotating rectifier).

Virtual Magnet Explained

- Software controls current in rotor coils → controls magnetic field.
- Not creating magnetism; only regulating it.
- Permanent magnet gives field in one step; electromagnet needs energy and control.

Why Electromagnets Lose Out

- Core losses, copper losses, switching & conduction losses.
- Lower efficiency than permanent magnet motors.
- Efficiency directly impacts EV range, weight & cost.

Alternative – Switched Reluctance Motor

- No magnets or copper in rotor.
- Lower rotor inertia but noisy & less efficient.
- Honda + Endevryn working to improve SRM performance.

Key Takeaways for UPSC

- India’s theatre reform: capability restoration needs time, money & structural change.
- Readiness = metrics + standards + sustained funding.
- Technological choice in EVs driven by efficiency, cost, and resource constraints (rare-earth dependence).
- Relevant for GS III (Security, S&T, Energy Transition) and Essay (Reforms, Capacity Building, Self-reliance).

30 July 2026

Lingering challenges

India's crisis in education should not be treated as a technical failure

The Indian political leadership tends to respond to mass protest with new laws, fast-track courts and inquiry committees, rarely addressing core issues. The Cockroach Janta Party agitation has met a similar fate: the immediate demand conceded, the upsurge mollified with new legislation, the promise of judicial scrutiny, and a task force. This is crisis management, building on a dysfunctional architecture. For the National Testing Agency (NTA), the task force is expected to operationalise the K. Radhakrishnan Committee's October 2024 blueprint, much of it stalled for 18 months: a statutory, UPSC-like NTA under a Director General and two Additional Directors General; 10 functional verticals spanning cybersecurity, psychometrics and forensics; a thousand standardised testing centres; a Digi-Exam biometric framework integrating Aadhaar, facial recognition and continuous surveillance. The NTA has issued hiring notifications, but structural challenges remain: six to 12-month recruitment cycles, pay scales that cannot compete with those of the private sector, and cadre creation requiring legislative sanction. The NEET 2027 deadline is daunting. Fully implemented, the Radhakrishnan panel's recommendations would have included a shift toward continuous, computer-adaptive testing. Standardised tests such as the GRE play a key role in American admissions, but do not carry the stakes of a single sitting. The panel also noted that agencies such as the National Medical Commission and the IITs are treated as passive clients in the exam cycle. But these may well be outside the purview of the taskforce since, as constituted, it leans on capacity in technology, space research, intelligence, public administration, and logistics. Its lone academic is the IIT Madras director. More career educators and assessment researchers might have pressed the broader question – what these examinations are meant to measure, and whether they should exist in their current form – that the government appears to treat as settled.

JEE's conduct owes much to IIT faculty who see its integrity as intrinsic to a brand they have a stake in. NTA's paper-setters carry no comparable loyalty. Unlike JEE Advanced, where nearly every question is a fresh application of fundamentals, NEET draws on question banks mixed and matched algorithmically – perpetuating the nexus with coaching classes, and potential for mischief. One of the top AIIMS institutions could plausibly be entrusted with NEET paper-setting each year. But the government's approach does not lend itself to greater engagement with academia. The task force's mandate, as the Prime Minister has spelled it out, covers the entire examination system, not NEET alone. Yet, it may well approach the CBSE marking fiasco, too, as a technical problem. Both point to the same failure: an

Crisis management over problem solving:

- Leadership reacts with laws, courts, committees; root causes rarely addressed.

NTA reform blueprint (Radhakrishnan Committee):

- Statutory body like UPSC: DG + 2 ADGs.
- 10 verticals: cybersecurity, psychometrics, forensics, etc.
- 1,000 standardised centres; Digi-Exam with Aadhaar, facial recognition and continuous surveillance.

Structural challenges remain:

- Long recruitment cycles (6–12 months).
- Pay scales uncompetitive with private sector.
- Cadre creation needs legislative sanction.
- Deadline pressure: NEET 2027.

Broader questions ignored:

- Need for capable academic experts and assessment researchers.
- What exams should measure and whether current format is right.
- Government treats these deeper issues as settled.

NEET specific concerns:

- Question banks + algorithmic mixing → coaching nexus & mischief risk.
- Paper-setters lack long-term stake (unlike JEE Advanced model).
- Suggestion: Entrust paper-setting to top AIIMS.

Task force limitations:

- Composed mostly of tech, space, intelligence, administration, logistics experts; only one academic (IIT Madras Director).
- Mandate covers entire exam system, not NEET alone.
- Likely to treat issues like CBSE marking fiasco as technical.

- **UPSC Relevance:**
  Education policy, governance reform, institutional design, accountability, technology in governance, equity in access.
- **Keywords:**
  NTA, Radhakrishnan Committee, NEET 2027, Digi-Exam, computer-adaptive testing, assessment integrity, coaching nexus, institutional autonomy.

Srijan India One | Newspaper Today | 30 जुलाई 2026

1 SC ने 'पश्चव्यापी' हरी मंजूरियों पर लगाई रोक

- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2021 के OM को भविष्य के लिए अमान्य किया
- बिना पूर्व पर्यावरण मंजूरी परियोजनाओं को ex post facto छूट अवैध
- OM ने 2006 अधिसूचना के प्रावधानों को बदल दिया: कोर्ट
- 'अमनेस्टी' स्थायी नहीं हो सकती, अपवाद स्वरूप और सीमित हो
- 'प्रदूषण करो और फिर फीस भरें' सिद्धांत को बढ़ावा मिला
- केंद्र को भविष्य में ऐसे प्रशासनिक आदेश जारी करने पैर रोक

अनुच्छेद 21 • पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986
सतत विकास • न्यायपालिका की भूमिका

2 भारत में थिएटर सुधार के लिए तैयारी का ढांचा आवश्यक

- थिएटर नीति का अभाव; खंडित प्रयासों की भरमार
- अवसंरचना, वित्त और दर्शक विकास पर समग्र दृष्टिकोण जरूरी
- नेतृत्व क्षमता, डेटा व जवाबदेही की कमी
- समावेशिता, लैंगिक समानता और विविधता अनिवार्य
- पायलट, फीडबैक व मूल्यांकन आधारित चरणबद्ध सुधार
- प्रशिक्षण, डिजिटल मंच और स्थानीय सहभागिता पर बल

शासन • संस्थान • क्षमता निर्माण
समावेशी विकास • सांस्कृतिक नीति

3 मामलों का लंबित बोझ और पेपर लीक जाँच पूरी करना बड़ी चुनौतियाँ

- लोकसभा ने कड़ा कानून पारित किया
- पेपर लीक मामलों की बढ़ती संख्या
- समय पर जाँच और दोषसिद्धि चुनौती
- समन्वय, तकनीक और फॉरेंसिक क्षमता की आवश्यकता
- न्याय वितरण में विश्वास बहाली जरूरी
- परीक्षा तंत्र की विश्वसनीयता की रक्षा सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता

कानून का शासन • न्याय वितरण
जवाबदेही • सुशासन

4 'वर्चुअल मैग्नेट' दावे बताते हैं कि EVs को दुर्लभ-पृथ्वी धातुओं की क्यों जरूरत

- 'वर्चुअल मैग्नेट' दावे भ्रामक; वास्तविक मैग्नेट का उपयोग होता है
- Nd, Pr, Dy जैसे तत्व हाई-परफॉर्मेंस मोटर्स के लिए आवश्यक
- दक्षता, कॉम्पैक्ट आकार और शक्ति घनत्व में वृद्धि
- आपूर्ति सीमित; रणनीतिक जोखिम अधिक
- रीसायक्लिंग, विकल्प व नवाचार जरूरी
- दुर्लभ-पृथ्वी इकोसिस्टम को सुरक्षित करना अनिवार्य

महत्वपूर्ण खनिज • ऊर्जा संक्रमण
आत्मनिर्भर भारत • परिपत्र अर्थव्यवस्था

5 प्रणालीगत चुनौतियाँ बरकरार

- रोजगार सृजन अभी भी बड़ी चुनौती
- कौशल, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य में वृहद अंतर
- कृषि तनाव और ग्रामीण आय का मुद्दा कायम
- शहरीकरण व अवसंरचना घाटा जारी
- पर्यावरण क्षरण का दबाव बढ़ता
- गहरे शासन सुधार अत्यावश्यक

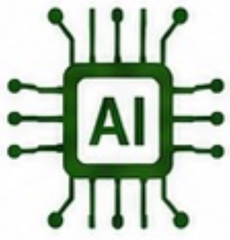
समावेशी विकास • SDGs
मानव विकास • सुशासन

6 कैंची छुपाकर खर्च करना बंद करें

- राजकोषीय हेरफेर अक्सर छिपा हुआ होता है
- ऑफ-बजट मदें वास्तविक खर्च छुपाती हैं
- सब्सिडी व गारंटी का पूरा खुलासा जरूरी
- बजट में पारदर्शिता अनिवार्य
- राजकोषीय नियम व प्रकटीकरण को मजबूत करें
- सार्वजनिक विश्वास स्पष्टता पर निर्भर

राजकोषीय पारदर्शिता • FRBM अधिनियम
जवाबदेही • सार्वजनिक वित्त

7 चीन के AI 'उपहार' के पीछे एक बाधा



- AI 'उपहार' रणनीतिक, परोपकारी नहीं है
- निर्यात नियंत्रण भू-राजनीतिक हितों को दर्शाते हैं
- चिप एक्सेस, कंप्यूट क्षमता पर सीमाएँ
- तकनीकी संप्रभुता भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण
- घरेलू AI इकोसिस्टम, टैलेंट और स्टैक विकसित करना होगा
- सहयोग करें, पर निर्भरता से बचें

तकनीकी संप्रभुता • भू-राजनीति
रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता • AI पारिस्थितिकी

8 क्या RBI मानता है कि रुपया 'अंडरवैल्यूड' है?

- RBI का उद्देश्य बाजार में सुव्यवस्था और स्थिरता
- 'सही' विनिमय दर का कोई निश्चित आकलन नहीं
- रुपया फंडामेंटल्स से प्रभावित
- स्थिरता प्राथमिकता, लक्ष्य स्तर नहीं
- पूंजी प्रवाह व वैश्विक कारक महत्वपूर्ण
- RBI वृद्धि और मैक्रो-आर्थिक स्थिरता में संतुलन रखता है

मौद्रिक नीति • विनिमय दर
मैक्रो-आर्थिक स्थिरता • RBI का दायित्व

9 दस साल और 7 प्रधानमंत्रियों के बाद, क्या Brexit से फर्क पड़ा?

- Brexit: दोनों पक्षों के लिए 10 साल, 7 PM
- UK की वृद्धि उम्मीद से कमजोर
- व्यापार घर्षण अब भी जारी
- निवेश प्रभावित
- प्रवासन प्रवाह में बदलाव
- रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता मिली, पर आर्थिक लागत अधिक

अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध • व्यापार
यूरोपीय संघ • आर्थिक प्रभाव

त्वरित समाचार

1. BS-III वाहनों में E20 ईंधन उपयोग के लिए कुछ संशोधन आवश्यक: सरकार
2. रूस से कच्चा तेल आयात करने वाले देशों पर अमेरिका का 100% तक टैरिफ लगाने का कानून तेजी से आगे बढ़ा
3. सितंबर में भारत में शी, पुतिन के दौरे की तैयारी
4. नेपाल में बाघों की संख्या 20% बढ़कर 429 अनुमानित: सर्वे
5. IACS और आधुनिक भारतीय विज्ञान के निर्माण की कहानी
6. FY24 में निजी R&D व्यय सरकार से अधिक
7. वृद्ध होती आबादी के बीच युवा अरबपतियों का क्लब बड़ा हुआ
8. AI की दौड़ एशिया के एयर कार्गो को पुनर्परिभाषित कर रही, ई-कॉमर्स की जगह वृद्धि का नया इंजन
9. महिला कंडक्टरों के लिए मासिक धर्म अवकाश पर निर्णय लें: केरल हाई कोर्ट

प्रीलिम फैक्ट्स

1. थार रेगिस्तान — भारत का शुष्क मरुस्थल
2. अरावली पर्वतमाला — सबसे प्राचीन मोड़ पर्वत
3. सुंदरबन — विश्व का सबसे बड़ा मैंग्रोव वन
4. खरीफ फसलें — मानसून के साथ बोई जाती हैं
5. ISRO — भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन
6. 73वाँ एवं 74वाँ संविधान संशोधन — 1992
7. WHO — संयुक्त राष्ट्र की स्वास्थ्य एजेंसी
8. भारत-म्यांमार सीमा — ~1,643 किमी
9. SDG 13 — जलवायु कार्रवाई

वोकैबुलरी

1. स्थायित्व — टिकाऊपन; दीर्घकालिक बने रहने की क्षमता
2. अप्रत्याशित — अनपेक्षित; जिसकी उम्मीद न हो
3. समन्वय — तालमेल बिठाना; सहयोग करना
4. भेदभावपूर्ण — अन्यायपूर्ण; असमान व्यवहार वाला
5. पारदर्शिता — स्पष्टता; खुलेपन का गुण

Srijan India One | Write Today | Main One

Q. India has over 700 Scheduled Tribes, hundreds of languages, multiple religions and diverse cultural traditions. Discuss how public policy can balance cultural preservation with economic development.

INTRODUCTION

India's diversity is a **constitutional value** and a **developmental asset**.

Public policy must ensure development that is inclusive, participatory and respectful of cultural identities, in line with **Articles 29, 46, 350A**, **Fifth & Sixth Schedules** and the principle of **sustainable development**.

WHY BALANCE IS ESSENTIAL?

- Preserves cultural identity, dignity and social cohesion.
- Ensures inclusive growth and reduces alienation and conflict.
- Leverages traditional knowledge for sustainability.
- Strengthens national integration through respect for diversity.

DIVERSITY AT A GLANCE

- **700+** Scheduled Tribes
- **19,500+** Mother Tongue Dialects
- **6** Recognised Religions (Multiple Sects)
- Rich Cultural Traditions, Art, Music, Cuisine, Festivals

STRATEGIES: BALANCING PRESERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

01 COMMUNITY-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT

- Ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent **(FPIC)** in projects affecting indigenous communities.
- Strengthen Gram Sabhas under **PESA Act, 1996**.

02 PROTECT CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Document & preserve tribal languages, folklore, crafts and oral traditions.
- Promote **GI tags, digital archives** and cultural tourism.

03 INCLUSIVE LIVELIHOODS

- Develop value chains for **Minor Forest Produce (MFP)**.
- Encourage eco-tourism, handicrafts and traditional occupations through market linkages.

04 EDUCATION WITH CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

- Mother-tongue education under **NEP 2020**.
- Integrate indigenous knowledge systems into school curricula.

05 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Implement **Forest Rights Act, 2006** effectively.
- Promote community-led conservation and climate-resilient livelihoods.

06 INFRASTRUCTURE WITH SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

- Conduct transparent **Social Impact Assessments (SIA)**.
- Ensure fair rehabilitation, skill development and livelihood restoration.

07 DIGITAL INCLUSION

- Use digital platforms to market tribal products.
- Digitise endangered languages and cultural heritage.

08 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- Ensure representation of tribal & minority communities in local bodies and planning.
- Promote decentralisation and local self-governance.

CHALLENGES

Development-induced displacement threatens cultural identity and livelihoods.

Cultural homogenisation due to globalisation and market forces.

Commercial exploitation of indigenous knowledge and resources.

Weak implementation of **protective laws** and policies.

Limited participation of **local communities** in decision-making.

EXAMPLES & INITIATIVES

PESA Act, 1996

Empowers Gram Sahbas in tribal areas.

Forest Rights Act, 2006

Recognises rights of tribal communities over forest resources.

TRIFED & ODOP

Promote tribal products and local entrepreneurship.

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Promotes cultural understanding and exchange.

PM JANMAN

Focused on holistic development of PVTGs.

UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage

Recognition for Indian traditions & art forms.

WAY FORWARD

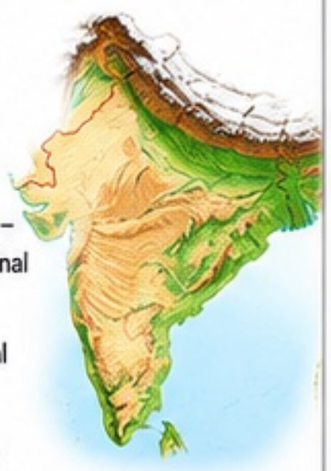
- Adopt "Development with Identity" approach.
- Strengthen decentralisation and local self-governance.
- Integrate cultural impact assessment in all major projects.
- Promote public–private–community partnerships.
- Measure development beyond GDP using social and cultural well-being indicators.

CONCLUSION

Economic development and cultural preservation are complementary, not contradictory. Public policies rooted in **constitutional values, community participation** and **sustainability** can turn India's diversity into a source of **inclusive growth, social harmony and national resilience**.

Srijan India One | Main ONE | GS1 Diversity in India

01 GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY



- Diverse relief: Mountains, Plains, Plateaus, Deserts, Islands, Coastal plains.
- Himalayas to Indian Ocean – large latitudinal & longitudinal extent.
- Varied climate from tropical to alpine.
- Rich biodiversity hotspots.

02 LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

- India has 22 Scheduled Languages.
- Hundreds of mother tongues & dialects.
- Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman and Austroasiatic families.
- Language is a carrier of culture & identity.

03 RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY

- Freedom of religion enshrined in the Constitution.
- Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Zoroastrians and others.
- Coexistence, tolerance and mutual respect – core of Indian ethos.

04 CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- Unity in diversity is the cultural strength of India.
- Diverse art forms, music, dance, literature, festivals and cuisine.
- Blend of traditions creates composite Indian culture.

05 ETHNIC AND TRIBAL DIVERSITY

- India has the world's largest tribal population.
- Over 700 Scheduled Tribes with rich cultural heritage.
- Distinct customs, beliefs, art, music and social organisations.

06 SOCIAL DIVERSITY: CASTE AND COMMUNITY

- Caste system historically diverse and complex.
- Constitution ensures equality and prohibits discrimination.
- Affirmative action for social justice and inclusion.

07 REGIONAL DIVERSITY

- Different regions have distinct identities.
- Variation in language, dress, food, architecture, literature and lifestyle.
- Regional pride strengthens national unity.

08 DIVERSITY IN DRESS AND FOOD

- Wide variety of traditional dress across states.
- Food habits influenced by climate, geography, religion and culture.
- Vegetarian and non-vegetarian traditions coexist.

09 DIVERSITY IN FESTIVALS

- Festivals celebrated across religions and regions.
- Reflects agricultural cycles, seasons, historical events and spirituality.
- Promote social harmony and joy.

10 DIVERSITY IN ARCHITECTURE

- From ancient temples to mosques, churches, gurdwaras, stupas and modern structures.
- Dravidian, Nagara, Vesara, Indo-Islamic, Colonial and Modern styles.
- Heritage reflects India's composite culture.

11 DIVERSITY IN ARTS AND LITERATURE

- Multiple classical and folk art forms.
- Rich literary traditions in various languages.
- Indian epics, poetry, philosophy and oral traditions.
- Continuous creativity across regions.

12 BIODIVERSITY DIVERSITY

- India is one of the world's megadiverse countries.
- Diverse flora and fauna across ecosystems.
- From Himalayas to islands – great ecological variety.

13 DIVERSITY IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Agriculture, industry, services and informal sector coexist.
- Livelihoods vary with region, resources and skills.
- Handicrafts, textiles and local industries add richness.

14 DIVERSITY IN MUSIC AND DANCE

- Hindustani and Carnatic classical music traditions.
- Various folk and tribal music forms.
- Diverse dance styles reflect stories, beliefs and celebrations.

15 DIVERSITY AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES

- Pluralism and inclusiveness are democratic strengths.
- Constitution guarantees equality, freedom and fraternity.
- Diversity strengthens nation-building and social cohesion.

16 UNITY IN DIVERSITY: THE INDIAN ETHOS

- "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" – the world is one family.
- Respect for all, harmony in differences.
- This diversity is India's greatest strength and global message.

Srijan India One | Newspaper Today | 30 July 2026

1 SC restricts 'retrospective' green clearances

- SC quashes 2021 OM on ex post facto ECs; prospective effect
- Centre can't alter enviro safeguards via administrative orders
- 'Amnesty' can't be a permanent parallel route
- Must be finite, rare exception, confined to its class
- Prior EC regime under 2006 notification is mandatory
- Polluter-pays over 'pollute and then pay' principle

Article 21 • Environment Protection Act, 1986
Polluter Pays • Sustainable Development

2 India's theatre reform needs a readiness framework

- Theatre reformed via policy; not captured by reform indices
- Need readiness to absorb, implement & sustain change
- Leadership, capacity, data & accountability crucial
- Gender inclusivity & diversity must be core
- Use piloting, feedback & iteration
- Build resilient systems, not just rules

Governance • Institutions • Capacity Building
Inclusive Growth • Cultural Policy

3 Backlog of cases, timely completion of paper leak probe among challenges

- LS passes tougher law against paper leaks
- Backlog of cases persists
- Timely completion of probes a key challenge
- Strong deterrence & justice delivery vital
- Coordination across agencies required
- Protect credibility of examinations

Rule of Law • Justice Delivery
Accountability • Good Governance

4 'Virtual magnet' claims reveal why EVs need their rare-earths

- 'Virtual magnet' claims misleading: real magnets use rare-earths
- Nd, Pr, Dy critical for high-performance motors
- Enable efficiency, compact size & power
- Supply concentrated; strategic vulnerability
- Diversify sources; invest in recycling & innovation
- EV transition needs secure rare-earth ecosystem

Critical Minerals • Energy Transition
Atmanirbhar Bharat • Circular Economy

5 Lingering challenges

- Growth with employment remains a challenge
- Skilling, education & health gaps persist
- Agrarian stress & rural incomes need focus
- Urbanisation & infra deficits continue
- Environmental degradation pressing
- Governance reforms must be deepened

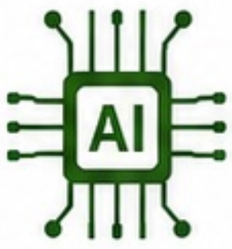
Inclusive Growth • SDGs
Human Development • Governance

6 Hiding the scissors

- Fiscal arithmetic often obscured
- Off-budget items hide true spending
- Subsidies & guarantees under-reported
- Transparency in budgeting essential
- Strengthen fiscal rules & disclosures
- Public trust depends on clarity

Fiscal Transparency • FRBM Act
Accountability • Public Finance

7 Behind China's AI gift, a constraint



- China's AI 'gifts' strategic, not altruistic
- Export curbs reflect geopolitical calculus
- Chip access, compute remain constrained
- Tech sovereignty for India is vital
- Build domestic AI stack & talent
- Collaborate, but avoid dependence

Tech Sovereignty • Geopolitics
Strategic Autonomy • AI Ecosystem

8 Does the RBI believe rupee is 'undervalued'?

- FX intervention aims at orderly markets
- No formal view on 'correct' exchange rate
- Rupee influenced by fundamentals
- Stability, not target level, is priority
- Capital flows & global factors key
- RBI balances growth & macroeconomic stability

Monetary Policy • Exchange Rate
Macroeconomic Stability • RBI Mandate

9 Ten years and 7 PMs later, did Brexit make a difference?

- Brexit: 10 years, 7 PMs on both sides
- UK growth underperformed peers
- Trade frictions persist
- Investment affected
- Migration flows altered
- Strategic autonomy vs economic cost

International Relations • Trade
European Union • Economic Impact

QUICK NEWS

1. BS-III vehicles may require some modifications to use E20 fuel: govt.
2. U.S. fast-tracks Act to impose up to 100% tariff on nations importing Russian crude oil
3. India getting ready for Xi, Putin visits in September
4. Nepal's tiger numbers climb 20% to estimated 429, says survey
5. The IACS and the making of modern Indian science
6. Private R&D spends cross govt.'s in FY24
7. Young billionaires' club gets bigger amid ageing population
8. AI race redraws Asian air cargo, replacing e-commerce as growth engine
9. Decide on menstrual leave for women conductors: Kerala HC

PRELIM FACTS

1. Thar Desert – Cold Desert of India
2. Aravalli Hills – Oldest Fold Mountains
3. Sundarbans – Largest Mangrove Forest
4. Kharif Crops – Sown with Monsoon
5. ISRO – National Space Agency
6. 73rd & 74th Amendments – 1992
7. WHO – UN Health Agency
8. India-Myanmar Border – ~1,643 km
9. SDG 13 – Climate Action

VOCABULARY

1. **Perpetual** — Never-ending; without limit
2. **Supplants** — Replaces; takes the place of
3. **Conflate** — Mix up or combine
4. **Discriminatory** — Unjustly unequal
5. **Transparency** — Clarity; openness