

1 पीएम-किसान योजना 2030-31 तक जारी



- कैबिनेट ने पीएम-किसान योजना को 2026-27 से 2030-31 तक जारी रखने की मंजूरी दी।
- कुल वित्तीय प्रावधान: ₹3.15 लाख करोड़।
- प्रति पात्र किसान को ₹6,000 वार्षिक, तीन किस्तों में डीबीटी के माध्यम से।
- आधार-सीडेड बैंक खाते में सीधे हस्तांतरण।
- छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को आय सहायता।
- कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजना।

महत्व: 2019 से अब तक 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ

कीवर्ड: पीएम-किसान, डीबीटी, आय सहायता, जेएम ट्रिनिटी

2 राष्ट्रीय अपतटीय अन्वेषण योजना 'समुद्र मंथन' को मंजूरी



- ₹84,084 करोड़ के आउटले के साथ योजना को मंजूरी।
- उद्देश्य - अपतटीय तेल और गैस अन्वेषण को बढ़ावा देना।
- आयात निर्भरता कम करना और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा मजबूत करना।
- निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहन।
- घरेलू उत्पादन और अन्वेषण क्षमताओं में वृद्धि।
- दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में योगदान।

महत्व: नेट-जीरी लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के साथ ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना

कीवर्ड: हाइड्रोकार्बन, अपतटीय बेसिन, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, ब्लू इकॉनॉमी

3 प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य सरोवर योजना (PM-SSY) को मंजूरी



- ₹5,070 करोड़ के आउटले के साथ तेरते सौर पीवी परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी।
- जलाशयों/तालाबों पर फ्लोटिंग सोलर प्रोजेक्ट्स।
- ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली के साथ समेकित परियोजनाएं।
- भूमि की आवश्यकता और वाष्पीकरण हानि में कमी।
- ग्रिड स्थिरता और पीक डिमांड प्रबंधन में सहायक।
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एकीकरण को बढ़ावा।

महत्व: ऊर्जा दक्षता में 5-10% तक वृद्धि, जलाशयों का बेहतर उपयोग

कीवर्ड: फ्लोटिंग सोलर, ऊर्जा भंडारण, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, ग्रिड स्थिरता

4 इंडियाAI मिशन और AYUSH के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन



- इंडियाAI मिशन और आयुष मंत्रालय के बीच एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर।
- पारंपरिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान में एआई का एकीकरण।
- एआई प्लेटफॉर्म, जिम्मेदार एआई और नवाचार पर सहयोग।
- औषधि खोज, निदान और सटीक चिकित्सा को बढ़ावा।
- आयुष ज्ञान का डिजिटलीकरण और साहित्य का संवर्धन।
- भारत के एआई-संचालित स्वास्थ्य पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूती।

महत्व: परंपरागत ज्ञान और आधुनिक तकनीक का संगम

कीवर्ड: एआई, आयुष, डिजिटल हेल्थ, अनुसंधान, नवाचार

5 आयुष इंश्योरेंस नेटवर्क को बढ़ावा



- आयुष इंश्योरेंस नेटवर्क के विस्तार पर प्रगति।
- आयुष स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक बीमा पहुंच बढ़ाना।
- एकीकृत और समग्र स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को प्रोत्साहन।
- सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज लक्ष्यों में सहायक।
- मानकीकृत उपचार प्रोटोकॉल को बढ़ावा।
- स्वास्थ्य तक पहुंच और वहनीयता में सुधार।

महत्व: आयुष को मुख्यधारा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से जोड़ना

कीवर्ड: इंश्योरेंस, आयुष, यूएचसी, समेकित स्वास्थ्य, वहनीयता

6 मिशन मौसम और स्वदेशी अत्यंत मौसम डीजल (IITM)



- भारत ने स्वदेशी 'एक्सट्रीम वेदर डीजल' लॉन्च किया।
- मिशन मौसम पहल का हिस्सा।
- उच्च-प्रदर्शन मौसम पूर्वानुमान क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना।
- हाइपर-लोकल पूर्वानुमान, जलवायु सेवाओं में सुधार।
- आपदा तैयारी और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली को सशक्त करना।
- विकास: IITM, पुणे द्वारा।

महत्व: चरम मौसम घटनाओं से लचीलापन बढ़ाना

कीवर्ड: मिशन मौसम, मौसम पूर्वानुमान, प्रारंभिक चेतावनी, IMD, डॉप्लर रडार

7 यूपीआई क्रॉस-बॉर्डर कॉरिडोर: भारत-मालदीव शुरू



- भारत और मालदीव के बीच यूपीआई क्रॉस-बॉर्डर भुगतान कॉरिडोर शुरू।
- त्वरित, सुरक्षित और कम लागत वाले डिजिटल भुगतान।
- व्यापार, पर्यटन और लोगों के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा।
- भारत की डिजिटल भुगतान क्षमता का विस्तार।
- एनपीसीआई और साझेदार संस्थानों का सहयोग।
- क्षेत्रीय वित्तीय एकीकरण में मदद।

महत्व: डिजिटल कूटनीति और वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा

कीवर्ड: यूपीआई, फिनटेक, क्रॉस-बॉर्डर पेमेंट्स, डिजिटल इंडिया

8 एपीडा ने मालदीव को आम निर्यात में मदद की



- एपीडा ने मालदीव को आम की पहली हवाई खेप भेजने में सहायता की।
- नीलम और तोतापुरी किस्मों का निर्यात कर्नाटक से।
- कृषि-निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूती।
- कोल्ड चेन और लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षमताओं को बढ़ावा।
- भारत-मालदीव व्यापार संबंधों को सशक्त करना।
- किसानों की आय और ग्रामीण विकास में योगदान।

महत्व: कृषि-निर्यात प्रोत्साहन और बाजार विविधीकरण

कीवर्ड: एपीडा, कृषि निर्यात, कोल्ड चेन, व्यापार, आम

9 राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल पांडुलिपि मिशन को मजबूती



- राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल इजेशन कार्यशाला आयोजित।
- पांडुलिपियों के संरक्षण ढांचे को मजबूत करना।
- डिजिटल इजेशन और वैज्ञानिक संरक्षण पर फोकस।
- शोधकर्ताओं और छात्रों के लिए पहुंच आसान।
- भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ज्ञान धरोहर का संरक्षण।
- डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी और मेटाडेटा मानकों का निर्माण।

महत्व: भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए भारत की ज्ञान परंपरा का संरक्षण

कीवर्ड: पांडुलिपि संरक्षण, डिजिटल विरासत, शोध, संस्कृति

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति समाचार



कैबिनेट ने खाद्य भंडारण योजना (एफएसएस) का विस्तार किया, एनएसएफपी के साथ राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों को और सहायता मिलेगी।



₹521 लाख राज्यों को सामा करने के तहत जारी - अनुसंधान, शिक्षा, राज्य जैवविविधता बोर्ड और संस्थानों को सहायता।



कई समुद्री पहलें मंजूर - पोर्ट आधुनिकीकरण, जलमार्ग विकास, कंटेनर विनिर्माण और लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षमताओं को बढ़ावा।



स्वच्छता, कौशल विकास और महिला एवं बाल सशक्तिकरण से संबंधित कई योजनाओं को मंजूरी/विस्तार।



विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और नवाचार क्षेत्रों में नई नीतियां और मिशन स्वीकृत।

1 PM-KISAN Scheme Extended till 2030-31



- Cabinet approves continuation of PM-KISAN from 2026-27 to 2030-31.
- Outlay of ₹3.15 lakh crore.
- ₹6,000/year to farmer families in 3 instalments via DBT.
- Aadhaar-seeded bank transfer ensures transparency.
- Supports income security of small & marginal farmers.
- Central Sector Scheme under Ministry of Agriculture & FW.

Value Addition: Over 11 crore farmers benefitted since launch in 2019.

Keywords: PM-KISAN, DBT, Income Support, JAM Trinity

2 National Offshore Exploration Scheme – “Samudra Manthan”



- Approved with an outlay of ₹84,084 crore.
- Aims to boost offshore oil & gas exploration.
- Reduce import dependence and strengthen energy security.
- Encourages private sector participation.
- Enhances domestic production from untapped basins.
- Supports India's long-term energy self-reliance.

Value Addition: Critical for achieving Net Zero while ensuring Energy Security.

Keywords: Hydrocarbons, Offshore Basins, Energy Security, Blue Economy

3 PM Surya Sarovar Yojana (PM-SSY)



- Cabinet approves PM-SSY with outlay of ₹5,070 crore.
- Focus on Floating Solar PV projects with Energy Storage.
- Utilises reservoir & water bodies for clean energy.
- Reduces land requirement and evaporation losses.
- Improves grid stability & peak demand management.
- Promotes renewable energy integration.

Value Addition: Floating Solar boosts efficiency by 5–10%.

Keywords: Floating Solar, Energy Storage, Renewable Integration, Grid Stability

4 IndiaAI Mission – AYUSH MoU



- IndiaAI Mission and Ministry of AYUSH sign MoU.
- Integrate AI into traditional medicine research.
- Includes AI data platforms, responsible AI & innovation.
- Boosts drug discovery, precision medicine & diagnostics.
- Digitisation of AYUSH knowledge and literature.
- Strengthens India's AI-enabled health ecosystem.

Value Addition: Bridges traditional wisdom with modern technology.

Keywords: AI, AYUSH, Digital Health, Innovation, Data

5 Ayush Insurance Networks



- Government advances Ayush Insurance Networks.
- Aim: Expand insurance access for AYUSH healthcare.
- Promotes integrative & holistic healthcare.
- Supports universal health coverage goals.
- Encourages standard treatment protocols.
- Improves accessibility and affordability.

Value Addition: Strengthens convergence of AYUSH with mainstream healthcare.

Keywords: Insurance, AYUSH, UHC, Integrative Healthcare

6 Mission Mausam & Indigenous Extreme Weather Diesel (IITM)



- India launches Indigenous Extreme Weather Diesel.
- Part of Mission Mausam initiatives.
- Enhances high-performance weather forecasting.
- Supports hyper-local prediction, climate services.
- Improves disaster preparedness & early warnings.
- Developed by IITM, Pune.

Value Addition: Strengthens India's resilience to extreme weather events.

Keywords: Mission Mausam, Weather Forecasting, IITM, Early Warning

7 UPI Cross-Border Corridor: India–Maldives Operational



- UPI Cross-Border Payment Corridor with Maldives goes live.
- Enables instant, low-cost digital payments.
- Boosts tourism, trade & people-to-people connect.
- Strengthens India's digital diplomacy.
- Supported by NPCI & partner institutions.
- Promotes financial inclusion in the region.

Value Addition: UPI accepted in 7+ countries; global footprint expanding.

Keywords: UPI, FinTech, Digital Diplomacy, Cross-border Payments

8 APEDA Facilitates Mango Shipment to Maldives



- APEDA facilitated first air shipment of mangoes.
- Neelam & Totapuri varieties exported from Karnataka.
- Strengthens agri-export ecosystem.
- Highlights cold chain & logistics capabilities.
- Enhances India–Maldives trade ties.
- Supports farmers' income and rural growth.

Value Addition: APEDA promotes agri exports to 180+ countries.

Keywords: APEDA, Agri Exports, Cold Chain, Trade

9 National Digital Manuscript Mission Strengthened



- Workshop strengthens India's manuscript preservation framework.
- Focus on digitisation & scientific preservation.
- Enhances access for researchers and scholars.
- Promotes India's cultural & knowledge heritage.
- Builds digital repositories and metadata standards.
- Supports education, research & global visibility.

Value Addition: Preserves India's civilisational knowledge for future generations.

Keywords: Digital Heritage, Manuscript Preservation, Cultural Heritage

Other Important One-Liners



Cabinet approves expanded Food Storage Scheme & ANSFP with enhanced assistance to States/UTs.



₹521 lakh released to States under Benefit Sharing in Research, Education & State Biodiversity Boards.



Numerous maritime initiatives approved including Port modernisation, inland waterways & container manufacturing.



Government advances schemes for sanitation workers, skill development & women & child empowerment.



New policies and missions in science, technology, renewables & innovation approved.

How common are cloudbursts in India?

What counts as a cloudburst under the IMD's definition? How do they form over mountainous regions? Why are they so difficult to forecast? Can the term obscure the role of poor planning, inadequate infrastructure? What is India doing to improve forecasting and early warnings?

EXPLAINER

Vasudevan Mukunth

The story so far:

When a wall of water suddenly crashes from the sky and sweeps away homes and roads within minutes, one of the first words officials and the media in India reach for is 'cloudburst'. However, the term is often misused in a way that can distract from poor planning and crumbling infrastructure.

What counts as a cloudburst?

According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), a cloudburst occurs when a small area, around 20-30 sq. km, receives 10 cm or more of rain in an hour.

To put this in perspective, Indore receives 1,062 mm of rain every year on average. A cloudburst could dump nearly 10% of this in 60 minutes.

Heavy rains are a common feature of the southwest monsoon, but a cloudburst is still an extraordinary amount of rainfall and much rarer. Because the water falls so quickly over a relatively small area, the ground cannot absorb all of it, leading to rapid and voluminous flooding.

Some scientists have also advocated for a category called 'mini-cloudburst', for 5 cm of rain in an hour over the same area, as, depending on the local topography, this can be devastating as well.

How common are cloudbursts in India?

Although cloudbursts are relatively rare, global warming, in particular as the atmosphere warms and can hold more moisture, is making them more frequent.

In response to a question, former Union Earth Sciences Minister Harsh Vardhan told Parliament in 2019 that between 1970 and 2016, the IMD had recorded only around 30 such incidents.

However, many experts believe this number is an underestimate.



Debris lies scattered after a cloudburst triggered flash floods, at Pahalgam in Anantnag, on July 12. PTI

because most cloudbursts occur in remote, high-altitude regions, where rain gauges and weather stations are sparse.

In fact, if a cloudburst occurs a few kilometres from a monitoring station, it may not be officially recorded as a cloudburst even if it causes large-scale destruction downstream.

Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir have, of late, reported a surge in events that locals have described as cloudbursts, especially in July and August.

How does a cloudburst form?

A cloudburst typically begins with convection, when warm, moist air rises rapidly into the atmosphere. In mountainous areas, this is called orographic lifting, where monsoon winds are forced upwards by steep slopes.

As the air rises, it cools and condenses into towering cumulonimbus clouds, which can be up to 15 km tall.

Water droplets begin to form inside these clouds and, as they get heavier, they would normally fall as rain. However, if the currents of warm air moving upwards are very strong, they can keep raindrops suspended in the air for longer.

Eventually, the weight of the water droplets becomes too great for gravity and the droplets fall as rain in down-drafts weaken, sending the water plummeting down like an ocean descending on the ground.

Can the label obscure accountability?

By calling a heavy downpour a 'cloudburst', authorities can turn it into a singular and unforeseeable act of nature, obscuring the role of human negligence.

That is, if the cause of a tragedy is said to be a 'cloudburst', the blame can be written off, which is harder to do when the real cause is "heavy rain combined with poor drainage".

In 2025, during the Dharali floods in Uttarakhand, initial reports blamed a cloudburst. However, meteorological data later showed that the actual rate of rainfall was much lower than the threshold for a cloudburst.

The underlying causes were illegal construction on riverbeds, deforestation that had left soil vulnerable to erosion, and the absence of drainage infrastructure along new "all weather" roads.

Had the downpour indeed been a cloudburst, officials may have been able to avoid questions about why the State had allowed buildings to be constructed in high-risk zones and why early warning systems failed.

Last week, the IMD rejected reports that Assam and Nagaland had experienced cloudbursts over the preceding few days and that they were responsible for the Upper Assam floods.

Are cloudbursts hard to forecast?

Cloudbursts are very difficult to forecast. Meteorologists can usually say whether a region is at risk of heavy rain but cannot say precisely which patch of land will experience a cloudburst.

First, most weather models study the atmosphere in grids and estimate the average weather for each cell.

A cloudburst, on the other hand, occurs over an area smaller than the size of each grid cell. To detect one, scientists need very high-resolution models, which in turn require immense computing power that is not always readily available.

Because of the mechanism through which cloudbursts form, they also develop and occur quickly. Cyclones and monsoon systems, on the other hand, can be tracked for weeks or even months, giving scientists more data to work with.

Finally, mountains are challenging environments for weather monitoring, and cloudbursts have a greater propensity to occur there. For instance, Doppler weather radars work by emitting and receiving radar beams, which mountains can block, creating blind spots over many areas where cloudbursts are also more.

Because the terrain is so rugged, there are also fewer automatic weather stations. If there are no sensors on the ground to tell a computer what is happening at a given moment, it cannot reliably predict what could happen in the next hour.

That said, the IMD is currently working on 'nowcasting,' a technology that issues short-term alerts every few hours.

Under the government's new 'Mission Mausam', India also plans to more than double its radar network, from the current 40 or so, and use AI to better predict hyperlocal events.

That said, even with the best technology, a cloudburst is likely to remain more difficult to predict than a typical rainstorm.



- Cloudburst (IMD): ≥ 10 cm rainfall in 1 hour over ~ 20 –30 sq. km area.
- Mini-cloudburst: ≥ 5 cm in 1 hour over same area.



- Rare but increasing: Only ~ 30 incidents recorded (1970–2016).
- Global warming intensifies extreme rainfall events.



- Occur mainly in remote, high-altitude regions.
- Sparse monitoring leads to under-reporting.
- Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J&K report surge, especially in July–August.



- Form due to orographic lifting over mountains.
- Warm, moist air rises $\rightarrow$ cools $\rightarrow$ forms cumulonimbus clouds.
- Strong updrafts suspend droplets $\rightarrow$ sudden downburst causes flash floods.



- 'Cloudburst' label can hide human negligence.
- Poor drainage, illegal construction, and deforestation worsen damage.
- Example: Dharali floods 2025 – rainfall below threshold; blame misdirected.



- Very hard to forecast:
 - Small-scale event (smaller than grid cells)
 - Forms and develops quickly
 - Mountains cause radar blind spots
 - Fewer automatic weather stations



- IMD working on 'nowcasting' for short-term alerts.
- 'Mission Mausam': Expand radar network (from ~ 40 to > 80) & use AI for hyperlocal forecasts.



- Need integrated approach:
 - Better planning & land-use regulation
 - Strong drainage & infrastructure
 - Community awareness & preparedness



- Key Takeaway: Cloudbursts are natural, but disasters are not. Science + governance + planning can save lives.



FROM THE ARCHIVES

Know your English

S. Upendran

"What are all those old magazines doing on the table?"

"My cousin from Delhi is here. He couldn't sleep last night. So he spent his time reading. He is a voracious reader."

"Vor...what?"

"V...o...r...a...c...i...o...u...s. The 'o' in the first syllable is like the 'a' in 'china'. The 'a' in the second syllable is pronounced like the 'ay' in 'ray', 'bay', and 'say'."

"The final 'iou' is like the 'a' in 'china' again, right?"

"Exactly! The 'c' by the way is like the 'sh' in 'sheet', 'sheep', and 'ship'. And the stress is on the second syllable. Any idea what the word means?"

"Voracious! Doesn't it mean truthful?"

"No, you are thinking of another word. When you say that someone is a voracious reader, it means that the person loves to read lots of books."

"How does this example sound? Mohan is a voracious reader of mystery novels."

"Sounds good. The word can be used to refer to one's appetite as well. For example...."

"....it probably means someone who loves to eat."

"That's exactly what it means. When you say that someone has a voracious appetite it implies that he/she eats large quantities of food. He/she is greedy to eat. For example, though Karthick looks skinny he has a voracious appetite."

"How about this example? Some of the kids in my class have voracious appetites."

"That's a good. Now, tell me...."

"...what was the word that I was thinking of?"

"What?"

"Well, when I said voracious means truthful, you said that I was thinking of another word. Which word...."

"....oh that! The word that you probably had in mind was 'veracious'. This word is spelt v...e...r...a...c...i...o...u...s. According to many dictionaries it's pronounced the same way as 'voracious'."

"It is? Then how does a listener know which word the speaker is...."

"....the context will tell you whether the speaker means 'voracious' or 'veracious'."

"I see. But tell me, what does the 'veracious' mean?"

"When you say that someone is 'veracious', it means the person is habitually truthful. It's a word that is generally used in formal contexts."

Published in The Hindu on June 19, 2001

"What was the word that I was thinking of?"

"What?"

"Well, when I said voracious means truthful, you said that I was thinking of another word. Which word...."

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"It is? Then how does a listener know which word the speaker is...."

"....the context will tell you whether the speaker means 'voracious' or 'veracious'."

"I see. But tell me, what does the 'veracious' mean?"

"When you say that someone is 'veracious', it means the person is habitually truthful. It's a word that is generally used in formal contexts."

"Someone who tells the truth all the time! I don't think I have met such a person. It's definitely not a quality that we expect in our politicians."

"An honest politician is a bit of a contradiction."

"We listened to the testimony of my veracious cousin."

"Politicians are not known for their veracity. And...."

"....before you start giving me a lecture on politicians, any news about your neighbour's son?"

"Yes, they found him at the city bus stand. He was trying to run away from home."

"Why?"

"He said that he wanted to be independent from his parents. He wanted to be independent from them because...."

"....independent of, not from."

"I see. Most teenagers want to be independent of their parents."

"I don't want to be independent of my parents at all. In fact, I think I will be dependent on my father as long as possible."

"That's a good idea. I am not really sure if your father will put up with you for long."



- Dialogic lesson explaining two similar-sounding words: voracious vs veracious.
- Uses real-life examples to clarify meaning, usage, pronunciation and context.



- **Voracious** (adj.)
 - Pronunciation: *vuh-RA-shus* (stress on 2nd syllable)
 - Meaning: Having a very eager appetite (for reading or food).
 - Used for: readers, eaters, kids, etc.
 - Example: Mohan is a voracious reader of mystery novels.



- **Veracious** (adj.)
 - Pronunciation: *vuh-RAY-shus*
 - Meaning: Habitually truthful; always speaking the truth.
 - Used in formal contexts.
 - Example: He is a veracious witness.



Key Learning Points

- Context decides the correct word.
- Voracious = passion/appetite (reading/eating)
- Veracious = honesty/truthfulness
- Homophones can change meaning completely.



UPSC Relevance

- Enhances comprehension and vocabulary precision.
- Important for Essay, GS4 Ethics (truth, integrity), and Interviews.
- Helps avoid word confusion in formal writing.



Application

- Use precise words in answers and essays.
- Build vocabulary through context and examples.
- Pay attention to pronunciation, stress and spelling.



Takeaway

- Language accuracy reflects clarity of thought.
- Choose the right word for the right meaning and context.
- Good vocabulary = better expression of ideas.

The next DPI — how India can commoditise AI



Srivatsa Krishna

IAS officer

India made identity, payments, and data free. Intelligence is next. No other country has deliberately built all three as a digital public infrastructure (DPI) stack at India's scale. Others have developed only pieces of this. Estonia has a world-class digital identity system, but nothing comparable to UPI. Brazil's Pix is an excellent free payments rail, but it stands alone. Europe has open banking and data portability.

India's genuine claim to global leadership in public digital infrastructure lies in this unique combination. Its three integrations is out any single component: the integration of Aadhaar, the Unified DEPA/Aggregator as in intelligence public digital rails.

Between September 2016 and 2019, the cost of a gigabyte in India fell from about \$4 to under 30 cents, making it among the cheapest in the world.

The result was of a telecom story: I saw a civilizational one: 500 million people came online in half a decade, powering India's digital economy such a payment volumes the startup ecosystem, the direct-benefit transfers reaching the last village. Aadhaar enrolled 1.4 billion people and turned identity verification from an expensive paper process to a low-cost API call. UPI made digital payments effectively free, processing around 20 billion transactions a month at near-zero cost. India made data free or near-free of a nationwide 4G network, price of compute cost, and force every incumbent.

India should not be in the capital race to the bottom which we would lose to hyperscalers, and it is the intelligence equivalent of nationalising the telecoms. India crashed the price of data by engineering conditions and competition. So, the cost, relentlessly drive down the cost of using a model. A relentlessly drive month at near-zero billion people the demand met a billion people, people came online not because data was free, but because its cost fell below the free market price of a gigabyte of data — is not utopian.

This is the model India should now apply to its fourth foundational utility: intelligence itself.

Intelligence is no longer a luxury software product; it is foundational infrastructure.

The trade running against India

The global artificial intelligence (AI) race is currently operating under an extractive economic model, and India — despite its immense demographic dividend — is on the losing side of the trade.

India serves as the world's digital quarry.

India supplies an outsized share of the world's raw intelligence. Its engineers build and digitised public life — languages, documents,

digitised public life — languages, documents, transactions, behaviour — becomes training data.

Its universities and diaspora furnish a disproportionate slice of the research talent behind every major laboratory. Each day, Indians generate vast data; Indian engineers build Silicon Valley's frontier models; and Indian workers label datasets to make them safer. Yet, Indian startups must rent that intelligence back as dollar-priced API tokens, subject to export controls and hosted on distant servers. India exports, in exports talent, data, usage, then governs the high-margins on functions at high-captures on terms set in San Francisco. India is caught in a trap in export-led that textiles centuries ago. It should recognise it in intelligence now.

India's AI token economy

India's national AI token economy should be built on the following pillars. First, making intelligence free is raw compute power. Through the IndiaAI Mission, backed by an outlay of about ₹10,372 crore, the government is building a public-private partnership monopoly. By empanelling private cloud providers and aggregating demand, it has onboarded over 38,000 GPUs, with plans to scale to 1,00,000. Eligible startups and researchers can access compute for about ₹65 per GPU hour, a fraction of global market rates.

India's grid planning does not yet treat AI load as a category. The single highest-leverage intervention available to the government is boring: fold compute into the National Electricity Plan, fast-track transmission to data-centre clusters, and dedicate renewables generation, including nuclear, to inference the way it once dedicated coal linkages to steel. Cheap electrons are the new cheap spectrum.

Second, cheap compute is useless without models to run on it. If Indian startups must rent that intelligence back as dollar-priced API tokens, the government must mandate that foundational AI models become public goods. A single government-owned model can wipe out an entire sector in Bengaluru. India must mandate that foundational AI models become public goods.

The government must leverage its most valuable asset: If Indian startups must rent that intelligence back as dollar-priced API tokens, the government must mandate that foundational AI models become public goods. A single government-owned model can wipe out an entire sector in Bengaluru. India must mandate that foundational AI models become public goods.

The government must leverage its most asset: linguistic and demographic data. The state should aggregate anonymised public data (legal rulings, agricultural data, educational curricula in 22 official/scheduled languages) and make them available exclusively to researchers building open-source models. Forcing under state-subsidised compute or public datasets must mirrors the UPI philosophy: the government builds the rails, makes the protocol free, and lets private companies (Google Pay) compete on the user experience. By flooding the market with open-source LLMs (Large Language Models), India commoditises the "intelligence" layer. When

Language Models), India commoditises the "intelligence" layer. When foundational models are free and open, the economic value shifts from the and open, the economic value shifts from the model creators to the application builders — exactly where India's strength lies.

Third, the unified intelligence interface (UID) or distribution. How does a rural farmer or a Tier-3 developer access this free intelligence? An API gateway built on the principles of DPI, a UPI for AI. A common assumption from prominent tech talk to any bank, and switching costs fall to zero. zero. Intelligence needs the same: an open, standardised interface through which any application can call any model — sovereign or private, open or proprietary — with shared standards for identity, consent, billing and safety.

Just as UPI abstracts away the complexity of inter-bank transfers, a national API gateway would abstract away the complexity of AI inference.

To kickstart the ecosystem, the government could offer a national "freemium" model. Verified Indian startups or students through Aadhaar-linked digital identity could get monthly free API tokens, subsidised by the state. To government subsidised by the state, the government could offer a national "freemium" model. Verified Indian startups or students through Aadhaar-linked digital identity could get monthly free API tokens, subsidised by the state.

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Additionally, a tenth of the fertilizer subsidy could be diverted to tokens for research and development institutions and schools. When intelligence becomes nearly free, sectors capital transform. A rural doctor, aided by data, can treat more patients with fewer errors: India's tutors in local dialects; a Karnataka farmer can settle a crop-insurance claim by voice in Kannada, with AI accessing land records.

The next great equaliser

In sum, free identity and cheap data did not make Indians rich; they made mass participation frictionless. Free intelligence can do the same. Nobody foresaw that near-free data would create the world's largest payments system, short-video platforms, and QR-code vegetable vendors.

Near-free intelligence could be just as generative if the state primes it with token entitlements for students and teachers, citizen services in local languages, and affordable tools for 60 million small businesses. India's leadership in the AI economy is contingent on developing an open-source ecosystem with open weights no-kill switch in models that expand competition, choice, opportunities and chatbots.

It is not better it is making making cognition a public good, it is making making cognition a public good, it is making making cognition a public good.



- India's DPI Advantage
- Unique integration of Aadhaar, UPI & Account Aggregator (DEPA) as interoperable public digital rails.
- Enabled identity, payments & data at population scale.



- Past Success of DPI
- Data cost fell from \$4 to <30 cents (2016–19).
- 500 million people came online.
- Aadhaar enabled low-cost identity verification.
- UPI enables ~20 billion transactions/month at near-zero cost.



- AI is India's Next DPI
- Intelligence should be India's 4th foundational utility.
- AI must be treated as infrastructure, not luxury software.



- Current Global AI Trade is Extractive
- India provides data, talent & labor to build global AI models.
- Indian startups pay high for API access; value captured abroad.
- Need to reverse this model.



- Pillars of India's AI Token Economy
- Free Compute: IndiaAI Mission (₹10,372 cr) — 38,000+ GPUs onboarded; ₹65/GPU hour.
- Integrate compute in National Electricity Plan; fast-track power & renewables for AI.



- Pillars (Contd.)
- Open Models as Public Goods: Mandate open-weights models.
- State to release anonymised data (legal, agri, education in 22 languages).
- Flood market with open-source LLMs.



- Pillars (Contd.)
- Unified Intelligence Interface (UID): National API gateway (DPI for AI).
- Open, standardised interface with identity, consent, billing & safety.
- Common protocol = lower switching costs.



- Access & Inclusion
- Freemium model: Aadhaar-linked startups/students get free API tokens.
- 10% of fertilizer subsidy for R&D institutions & schools.
- AI empowers healthcare, education, agriculture & governance.



- Outcome
- Free intelligence = mass participation & innovation.
- Supports 60M small businesses, local language services.
- Cognition should not remain a class privilege.



- UPSC Angle
- Relevant to GS 2 (Governance, DPI, Inclusion), GS 3 (Science & Tech, Economy, Infrastructure), GS 4 (Ethics, Equity).
- Keywords: DPI, Aadhaar, UPI, IndiaAI, Compute, Open Models, UID, API Gateway, AI Economy.
- Case Study: IndiaAI Mission as a model for sovereign AI infrastructure.

Making Artificial Intelligence affordable and ubiquitous should become India's next transformative infrastructure

The Bay of Bengal as India's SHANTI anchor

The Bay of Bengal region, one of the world's most disaster-prone regions, lacks coordinated mechanisms to respond to natural disasters. Non-traditional threats such as climate-induced disasters, illegal fishing, cyber vulnerabilities, and supply chain disruptions require regional cooperation beyond bilateral aid or maritime power. This gap – growing capacity without shared norms – highlights the need for stronger maritime security.

On July 13, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar introduced Securing Holistic Advancement through Norms, Trust and Integrity (SHANTI) while launching India's candidature for the UN Security Council (UNSC) for the 2028-29 term. Building on Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) and Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions (MAHASAGAR), SHANTI provides a normative framework for shared maritime spaces, with the Bay of Bengal serving as the ideal region to operationalise it before expanding it across the wider Indo-Pacific.

The Bay's centrality

In recent years, the Bay of Bengal has moved from the margins to the centre of India's strategic thinking. Historically, it connected South and Southeast Asia through trade, culture, religion, and the exchange of ideas long before the Indo-Pacific entered diplomatic vocabulary.

Today, it links India's Act East policy with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), provides access to the strategically vital Malacca Strait, and connects the eastern Indian Ocean to major global trade and energy routes. China's heavy reliance on the strait – often described as the "Malacca dilemma" – has driven its expanding regional presence through ports and infrastructure projects, intensifying geopolitical competition. As economic connectivity, maritime



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The Bay of Bengal is an ideal testing ground for SHANTI's security vision

governance, and strategic rivalry converge in the Bay, SHANTI offers a framework that places norms, trust, and integrity – not tonnage – as the currency of durable advantage.

A maritime security evolution

As such, SHANTI can be best understood as a logical evolution of its maritime outreach. SAGAR, articulated in 2015, supplied the vision of 'equity in development' and MAHASAGAR, announced in 2025, expanded that vision's scope recognising the interconnectedness of security (both vertically among nations and horizontally in threat perception) in the wider Indo-Pacific and the Global South. SHANTI offers the grammar of maritime security framework, the norms, trust and integrity in cooperation through which vision can be translated into tangible action that is well received and reciprocated. It shifts the emphasis from competition to demand driven cooperation, from influence to non-prescriptive institution-building, and from episodic crisis management to long-term resilience. This shift – from protecting maritime spaces to governing shared maritime commons – reflects India's new security mantra. If SAGAR was a statement of intent and MAHASAGAR a statement of reach, SHANTI is a statement of method to situate India as the "preferred security partner" and "first responder".

Because the Bay of Bengal is a single interconnected system, its cyclones, fish stocks, shipping lanes and pollution cross national boundaries almost by default, and its littoral states face remarkably similar challenges and concerns – disaster risk reduction and response, coastal erosion, fisheries management, port resilience, undersea cable protection and climate adaptation.

Unlike the western Indian Ocean, which is marked by active conflict, fragile economy and

contested spaces, the Bay of Bengal's strategic geography encourages cooperation. Yet, the region suffers less from a lack of institutions than from institutional fragmentation. What is missing is a common framework to align existing mechanisms. SHANTI fills this gap by providing principles to strengthen cooperation in maritime security, disaster response, the blue economy, and environmental resilience. India's geography gives it a natural convening role, but its centrality should rest on regional stewardship – not dominance – through trust-based, rules-based cooperation among states with shared challenges and opportunities.

Principles to practice

Taken together, these conditions make the Bay of Bengal India's most governable maritime sub-region – a natural laboratory where SHANTI can move from principle to practice before shaping wider cooperation across the Indian Ocean. This was reflected at the July 2026 BIMSTEC National Security Advisers' meeting in New Delhi, where member-states adopted common principles for maritime law enforcement and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. BIMSTEC also agreed to hold its first joint maritime security exercise in the Bay, in November 2026, while a white shipping information-sharing agreement remains under discussion. These initiatives reflect the norm-building and trust-based cooperation that SHANTI seeks to promote. Its lasting contribution, therefore, will not be another acronym in India's maritime lexicon, but a redefinition of security – from deterrence to resilience, from rivalry to shared responsibility, and from crisis management to governance of the shared maritime commons.

The views expressed are personal



- **Bay of Bengal:** disaster-prone region lacking coordinated response mechanisms.
- Non-traditional threats demand regional cooperation beyond power politics.
- **SHANTI (Securing Holistic Advancement through Norms, Trust & Integrity)** launched on 13 July 2026.
- Builds on **SAGAR (2015)** and **MAHASAGAR (2025)**.



- **Bay of Bengal** is central to India's strategic, economic & cultural connect.
- Links Act East Policy, ASEAN, Malacca Strait & global trade routes.
- China's "Malacca dilemma" drives its expanding presence.



- **SHANTI** = evolution from vision (SAGAR) to reach (MAHASAGAR) to method (SHANTI).
- Focus on norms, trust & integrity instead of tonnage.
- Shifts from competition & influence to cooperation & resilience.
- India as "preferred security partner" & "first responder".



- **Bay of Bengal** = single interconnected system.
- Shared challenges: disasters, fisheries, pollution, coastal erosion, port resilience, undersea cables, climate adaptation.
- Cooperation is natural due to geography & common concerns.



- Institutional fragmentation hampers cooperation.
- **SHANTI** provides a common framework for existing mechanisms.
- Focus areas: maritime security, disaster response, blue economy, environmental resilience.
- Trust-based, rules-based collaboration among states.



- **BIMSTEC NSA meeting (July 2026)** adopted common principles for maritime law enforcement & humanitarian aid.
- First joint maritime security exercise in Bay in Nov 2026.
- White shipping information-sharing agreement under discussion.

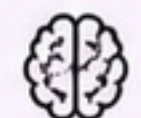


- **SHANTI** redefines security: from deterrence → resilience, from rivalry → shared responsibility, from crisis management → governance of shared maritime commons.



UPSC Angle

- Relevant to: GS 2 (International Relations), GS 3 (Security, Environment, Disaster Management, Blue Economy).
- Keywords: SHANTI, SAGAR, MAHASAGAR, BIMSTEC, Act East Policy, Maritime Security, Blue Economy.
- Case Study: Bay of Bengal as a model for regional cooperation.



Value Addition

- Bay of Bengal can become a model for inclusive maritime governance.
- Strengthening institutions + cooperation = regional stability & sustainable development.

1 Q1: Explain the challenges faced by women in achieving economic empowerment.

1 LOW LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

- Female LFPR in India ~37% (2023-24) vs male ~78%.
- Many women are outside formal workforce.



2 WAGE GAP & ECONOMIC DISPARITY

- Women earn 19–34% less than men for similar work.
- Concentrated in low-paying, informal and unorganized sectors.



3 LIMITED ACCESS TO RESOURCES

- Restricted access to credit, land, technology and markets.
- Only 13.8% of land holdings are in women's name.



4 CARE WORK & TIME POVERTY

- Women spend 4–6 hours daily on unpaid care and domestic work.
- Limits time for paid work, skill development and entrepreneurship.



5 EDUCATION & SKILL GAPS

- Lower enrolment in higher education and STEM.
- Skill mismatch limits access to better employment opportunities.



6 SOCIO-CULTURAL & PATRIARCHAL NORMS

- Gender stereotypes restrict mobility and career choices.
- Early marriage and social norms limit women's aspirations.



7 SAFETY, MOBILITY & INFRASTRUCTURE

- Safety concerns and poor transport limit women's participation.
- Lack of creches, sanitation and basic facilities at workplaces.



8 LIMITED REPRESENTATION IN DECISION-MAKING

- Low presence of women in leadership, boards and entrepreneurship.
- Only 20.6% of MSMEs are women-led.



WAY FORWARD



Equal opportunities | Skill & education | Credit & asset access
Supportive infrastructure | Safety & dignity | Policy enforcement
Change social mindsets | Empower women, empower economy.



2 Q2: Discuss how population dynamics influence food security, employment, and social infrastructure in India.

1 FOOD SECURITY: PRESSURE ON RESOURCES

- Rising population increases demand for food grains, pulses, fruits, milk, etc.
- Per capita availability of cereals declined from 577g/day (1971) to ~460g/day (2021).



2 FOOD SECURITY: POSITIVE INNOVATIONS

- Green Revolution, crop diversification, and technology improved food production.
- India is self-sufficient in major food grains.



3 EMPLOYMENT: DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- Large working-age population (15–59 years) is an asset.
- Opportunity for higher productivity, innovation and economic growth.



4 EMPLOYMENT: CHALLENGES

- Jobless growth and slow job creation.
- Rising educated unemployment; skill gaps persist.
- Informal sector employs ~90% of workforce.



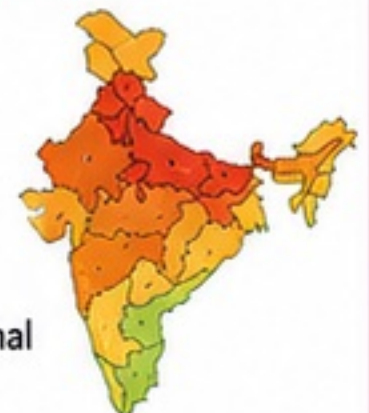
5 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE: HIGH DEMAND

- Pressure on education, healthcare, housing, sanitation and transport.
- Student-teacher ratio (School): 26:1 (2021-22); doctor-population ratio still low (1:1448).



6 REGIONAL DISPARITIES

- High population concentration in UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal.
- Low density in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, J&K.



7 URBANIZATION & MIGRATION PRESSURE

- Rural-urban migration increases urban population and megacities.
- Strain on housing, transport, water, waste management.



8 WAY FORWARD: BALANCING POPULATION & DEVELOPMENT

- Invest in human capital, skill development and family planning.
- Promote inclusive growth, regional balance and sustainable resource use.



WAY FORWARD



Harness demographic dividend | Generate quality jobs
Strengthen social infrastructure | Ensure food security
Balanced regional development | Sustainable policies.



1 सीईसी पैनल में CJI को शामिल नहीं करने का केंद्र ने बचाव किया



- केंद्र ने संशोधित नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया का बचाव किया।
- चयन समिति से मुख्य न्यायाधीश को बाहर रखा गया।
- सरकार ने संसदीय कानून का हवाला दिया।
- मामला संस्थागत स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित।
- निर्वाचन आयोग की स्वायत्तता पर प्रश्न।
- संवैधानिक जवाबदेही पर चर्चा को बढ़ावा।

अनुच्छेद 324 • निर्वाचन आयोग
GS II • संवैधानिक निकाय

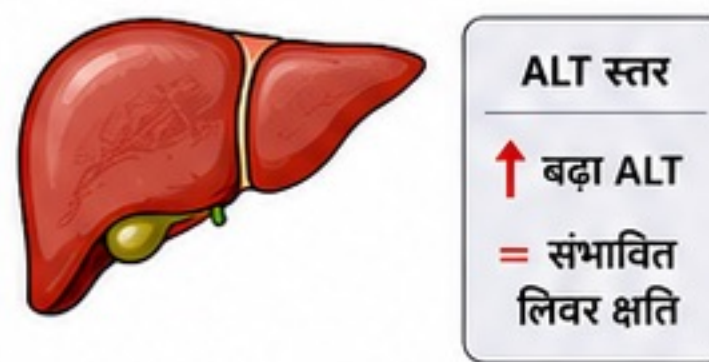
2 कावेरी जल छोड़ने का आदेश कर्नाटक को क्यों?



- केंद्रीय जल प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (CWMA) ने सिफारिश मानी।
- कर्नाटक को तमिलनाडु को जल छोड़ने का आदेश।
- 'डिस्ट्रेस फॉर्मूला' पर विचार किया गया।
- जलाशयों में उपलब्ध जल का विश्लेषण।
- जलवैज्ञानिक परिस्थितियों की समीक्षा की गई।
- जल बंटवारा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय से शासित।

CWMA • CWRC • अंतर-राज्यीय नदियाँ
GS II • संघवाद

3 ALT स्तर से लिवर स्वास्थ्य का संकेत



- ALT लिवर कोशिकाओं की क्षति का संकेत देता है।
- उच्च स्तर सूजन का संकेत हो सकता है।
- हेपेटाइटिस के निदान में उपयोगी।
- फैटी लिवर की पहचान में सहायक।
- व्याख्या के लिए चिकित्सकीय संदर्भ आवश्यक।
- अकेले ALT निदान का आधार नहीं है।

लिवर फंक्शन टेस्ट (LFT)
GS III • स्वास्थ्य

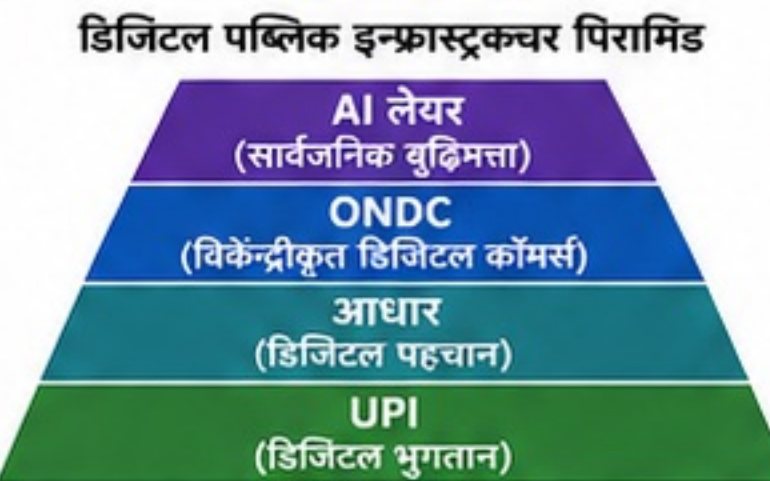
4 क्लियरेंस इन रिवर्स (संपादकीय)



- संपादकीय ने सुरक्षा मानकों में ढील पर प्रश्न उठाया।
- पर्यावरणीय शासन की आवश्यकता रेखांकित।
- वैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण।
- अनुपालन निगरानी अनिवार्य।
- सतत विकास सिद्धांत प्रासंगिक।
- विकास और पर्यावरण में संतुलन आवश्यक।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986
GS III • पर्यावरण

5 भारत का अगला DPI: AI (संपादकीय)



- AI को डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के रूप में प्रस्तावित।
- खूले डिजिटल पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को बढ़ावा।
- पब्लिक डिजिटल गुड्स पर जोर।
- इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी से नवाचार को प्रोत्साहन।
- विश्वास एवं सुशासन अत्यंत आवश्यक।
- भारत का उद्देश्य स्केलेबल AI इकोसिस्टम बनाना।

इंडिया स्टैक • ONDC
GS III • AI

6 टेम्पररी रेस्पाइट (संपादकीय)



- संपादकीय में अस्थायी राहत उपायों पर चर्चा।
- संरचनात्मक सुधार अभी भी आवश्यक।
- अल्पकालिक उपाय पर्याप्त नहीं।
- शासन में निरंतरता महत्वपूर्ण।
- दीर्घकालिक संस्थागत समाधान ज़रूरी।
- जन-नीति के दृष्टिकोण से विचार।

शासन (Governance)
GS II

7 बंगाल की खाड़ी भारत का SHANTI एंकर (संपादकीय)



- समुद्री सहयोग पर जोर।
- SAGAR दृष्टि को सशक्तिरण।
- हिंट-प्रशांत में सामरिक महत्व।
- क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी पर बल।
- क्लू इकॉनमी के अवसर।
- सुरक्षा और कूटनीति का संमेकित दृष्टिकोण।

SAGAR • BIMSTEC
GS II • अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध

8 क्या फास्ट-ट्रेक कोर्ट ने वादे अनुसार तेज न्याय दिया? (परिल)



- शीघ्र न्याय हेतु विशेष अदालतें स्थापित।
- राज्यों में प्रदर्शन मिला-जुला।
- अवसंरचना की कमी प्रमुख बाधा।
- न्यायाधीशों की रिक्तियाँ प्रभाव डालती हैं।
- पीडित-केंद्रित न्याय दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक।
- न्यायिक सुधार अभी भी आवश्यक।

अनुच्छेद 21 • जीवन एवं व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता
GS II • न्यायपालिका

9 भारत में क्लाउडबर्स्ट कितने आम हैं? (एक्सप्लेनर)



- अत्यधिक स्थानीय तूफानी वर्षा।
- प्रायः हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में होती है।
- नमी मुक्त हवाओं से जुड़ी घटना।
- अचानक बाढ़ और भूस्खलन का कारण।
- आपदा तैयारी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन से जोखिम बढ़ रहा है।

IMD • मौसम विज्ञान
GS III • आपदा प्रबंधन

QUICK NEWS

- कम ऊर्जा वाली अपशिष्ट जल तकनीक**
BITS शोधकर्ताओं ने टिकाऊ प्रणाली विकसित की। जल और बायोगैस पुनर्प्राप्ति संभव।
- स्वदेशी ड्रोन पर जोर**
IAF ने स्वदेशी ड्रोन तकनीक के त्वरित समावेशन पर बल दिया।
- अनियंत्रित विज्ञान का मानवीय मूल्य**
चीन घटना ने नैतिक चिंताओं को उजागर किया। कड़े विनियम की आवश्यकता।
- समाचार पत्र अभिलेख बनाम AI**
अभिलेख अभी भी विश्वसनीय प्राथमिक स्रोत हैं। तथ्य-जांच अनिवार्य।
- Meta का AI निवेश**
भारी कंप्यूटर मांसा उजागर हुई। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चुनौती बढ़ रही है।
- महानदी जल विवाद**
समाधान के प्रयास जारी। अंतर-राज्यीय सहयोग महत्वपूर्ण।
- धुवीय मामलों के लिए अधिकारी**
गृह समिति ने समर्पित अधिकारी की सिफारिश की। सामरिक आर्कटिक जुड़ाव।
- कैदी निगरानी बोर्ड**
SC ने राज्यों को बोर्ड स्थापित करने को कहा। कारागार जवाबदेही में सुधार होगा।
- डेबिट कार्ड महंगे हो रहे**
खरखाव लागत में वृद्धि। उपभोक्ताओं पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

PRELIM FACTS

- भूगोल**
कावेरी नदी का उद्गम तालकावेरी (कर्नाटक) है।
- पर्यावरण**
क्लाउडबर्स्ट में सामान्यतः 100 मिमी/घंटा से अधिक वर्षा होती है।
- अर्थव्यवस्था**
डेबिट कार्ड भुगतान नेटवर्क से जुड़े होते हैं।
- कृषि**
उत्तर-पूर्वी मानसून तमिलनाडु के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।
- विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी**
ALT एक अंतःकोशिकीय एंजाइम है।
- राज्यव्यवस्था**
अनुच्छेद 324 द्वारा निर्वाचन आयोग की स्थापना की गई है।
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन**
BIMSTEC बंगाल की खाड़ी देशों को जोड़ता है।
- मानचित्रण**
काबिनी नदी कावेरी की सहायक नदी है।
- रिपोर्ट/सूचकांक**
इंडिया स्टैक डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सक्षम बनाता है।

VOCABULARY

- कमोडिटीकरण** — व्यापक रूप से उपयोग योग्य बनाना।
- जलवैज्ञानिक** — जल प्रणाली से संबंधित।
- इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी** — प्रणालियों की आपसी संगतता।
- राहत (रेस्पाइट)** — अस्थायी आराम/राहत।
- संस्थागत** — शासन संरचनाओं से संबंधित।

1 Centre defends CEC panel without CJI

CONSTITUTIONAL APPOINTMENT FLOW



- Centre defended amended appointment process.
- Selection committee excludes Chief Justice of India.
- Government cites Parliamentary legislation.
- Matter concerns institutional independence.
- Linked with Election Commission autonomy.
- Raises constitutional accountability debate.

Article 324 • Election Commission
GS II • Constitutional Bodies

2 Cauvery Water Release

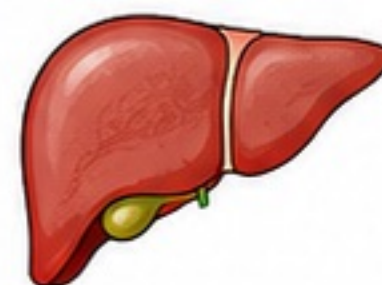
CAUVERY BASIN MAP



- CWMA upheld CWRC recommendation.
- Karnataka directed to release water.
- Distress formula discussed.
- Reservoir inflows examined.
- Hydrological conditions reviewed.
- Water-sharing governed by SC verdict.

CWMA • CWRC • Inter-State Rivers
GS II • Federalism

3 ALT Level & Liver Health



ALT LEVEL

- ↑ Elevated ALT
- Possible Liver Damage

- ALT measures liver cell injury.
- Higher values indicate possible inflammation.
- Used in hepatitis diagnosis.
- Supports fatty liver detection.
- Interpretation requires clinical context.
- Not a standalone diagnosis.

Liver Function Test
GS III • Health

4 Clearance in Reverse

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE PROCESS

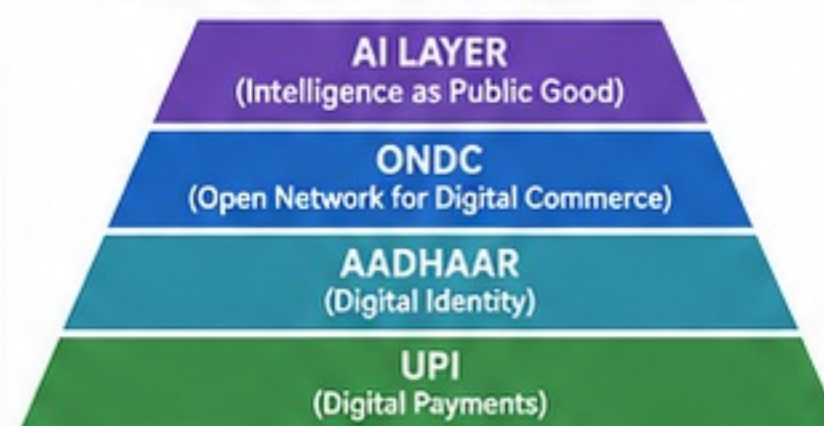


- Editorial questions dilution of safeguards.
- Environmental governance highlighted.
- Scientific appraisal remains critical.
- Compliance monitoring essential.
- Sustainable development principle relevant.
- Balancing growth and ecology.

EPA 1986
GS III • Environment

5 India's Next DPI: AI

DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE PYRAMID

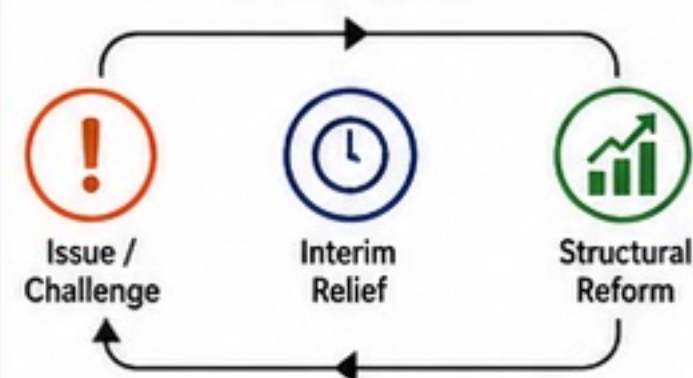


- AI proposed as Digital Public Infrastructure.
- Open digital ecosystems encouraged.
- Public digital goods highlighted.
- Innovation through interoperability.
- Trust and governance essential.
- India seeks scalable AI ecosystem.

India Stack • ONDC
GS III • AI

6 Temporary Respite

POLICY CYCLE



- Editorial discusses temporary policy relief.
- Structural reforms remain necessary.
- Short-term measures insufficient.
- Governance continuity important.
- Long-term institutional solutions needed.
- Public policy perspective.

Governance
GS II

7 Bay of Bengal as SHANTI Anchor



- Maritime cooperation emphasised.
- SAGAR vision reinforced.
- Indo-Pacific significance.
- Regional connectivity highlighted.
- Blue economy opportunities.
- Security and diplomacy integrated.

SAGAR • BIMSTEC
GS II • IR

8 Fast-Track Courts

FAST-TRACK COURT PROCESS



- Created for speedy disposal.
- Mixed performance across States.
- Infrastructure gaps persist.
- Vacancy issues affect efficiency.
- Victim-centric justice important.
- Judicial reforms remain necessary.

Article 21
GS II • Judiciary

9 Cloudbursts in India

CLOUDBURST PHENOMENON



- Highly localised extreme rainfall.
- Common in Himalayan regions.
- Linked with moisture-laden winds.
- Causes flash floods.
- Disaster preparedness essential.
- Climate variability increases risks.

IMD
GS III • Disaster Management

QUICK NEWS

- Low-energy wastewater technology**
BITS researchers develop sustainable treatment system. Recoverable water and biogas.
- Indigenous drones**
IAF stresses rapid induction. Supports defence self-reliance.
- Human cost of unregulated science**
China case raises ethical concerns. Need stronger regulation.
- Newspaper archives vs AI**
Archives remain reliable primary sources. Fact verification essential.
- Meta AI investments**
Massive compute demand highlighted. Infrastructure challenge grows.
- Mahanadi dispute**
Resolution efforts continue. Inter-State cooperation important.
- Polar affairs**
Panel seeks dedicated official. Strategic Arctic engagement.
- Prison oversight**
SC asks States to establish boards. Improves prison accountability.
- Debit cards**
Maintenance costs increasing. Consumer banking impact.

PRELIM FACTS

- Geography**
Cauvery originates at Talakaveri.
- Environment**
Cloudbursts usually exceed 100 mm/hour.
- Economy**
Debit cards operate through payment networks.
- Agriculture**
Northeast Monsoon benefits Tamil Nadu.
- Science & Tech**
ALT is an intracellular enzyme.
- Polity**
Article 324 establishes Election Commission.
- International**
BIMSTEC links Bay of Bengal nations.
- Mapping**
Kabini is Cauvery tributary.
- Report**
India Stack enables Digital Public Infrastructure.

VOCABULARY

- Commoditise** — Make widely usable.
- Hydrological** — Related to water systems.
- Interoperability** — Systems working together.
- Respite** — Temporary relief.
- Institutional** — Relating to governance structures.