

1 रक्षा अधिग्रहण परिषद ने ₹52,000 करोड़ की पूंजीगत खरीद को मंजूरी दी

- रक्षा अधिग्रहण परिषद (DAC) ने ₹52,000 करोड़ की खरीद को मंजूरी दी।
- सशस्त्र सेनाओं की युद्ध तैयारी को मजबूत करना उद्देश्य।
- आधुनिकरण, आत्मनिर्भरता और स्वदेशी रक्षा विनिर्माण पर जोर।
- तीनों सेनाओं की परिचालन क्षमता में सुधार।
- 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' को और बल।
- देश की सामरिक सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करना।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: DAC की अध्यक्षता रक्षा मंत्री करते हैं; स्थापना 2001; कार्य- आवश्यकता की स्वीकृति (AoN) और पूंजीगत खरीद की मंजूरी।

UPSC कीवर्ड: DAC, आधुनिकीकरण, आत्मनिर्भरता, AoN, रक्षा सुधार

2 भारत-माली निर्यात संवर्धन मंच (India-Mali Forum)



- भारत और माली ने निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए पहला द्विपक्षीय मंच शुरू किया।
- व्यापार और निवेश सहयोग को बढ़ाना उद्देश्य।
- निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन और व्यापार साझेदारी को मजबूत करना।
- भारत-अफ्रीका संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करना।
- दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग को बढ़ावा।
- समावेशी आर्थिक विकास को समर्थन।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: माली - पश्चिमी अफ्रीका; राजधानी - बमाको; नदी - नाइजर; अफ्रीकी संच का सदस्य।

UPSC कीवर्ड: भारत-अफ्रीका, व्यापार, निवेश, दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग

3 7वें राष्ट्रीय जल पुरस्कार की शुरुआत



- जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने 7वें राष्ट्रीय जल पुरस्कार शुरू किए।
- जल संरक्षण और कुशल उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।
- समुदाय की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करना।
- श्रेष्ठ जल प्रबंधन प्रथाओं की पहचान और सम्मान।
- सतत जल शासन को समर्थन।
- जल जीवन मिशन के लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: प्रमुख योजनाएँ - जल जीवन मिशन, अटल भूजल योजना, नमामि गंगे, कैच द रेन अभियान।

UPSC कीवर्ड: जल संरक्षण, सतत विकास, जल शासन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

4 राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति हब (NSSH) योजना



- MSME मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित NSSH योजना।
- SC/ST उद्यमियों को सशक्त बनाना।
- उद्यमिता विकास को बढ़ावा देना।
- वैडर विकास सहायता प्रदान करना।
- क्षमता निर्माण और कौशल विकास।
- समावेशी एवं सतत आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहन।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: यह योजना सामाजिक न्याय और समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देती है।

UPSC कीवर्ड: SC-ST, उद्यमिता, MSME, समावेशन, सशक्तिकरण

5 पशुजन्य युद्ध अभ्यास (PYA) तैयारी को मजबूत करता है



- PYA अभ्यास पशु स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल और जूनोटिक रोगों के लिए तैयारी मजबूत करता है।
- जूनोटिक रोग प्रकोप पर विशेष फोकस।
- बहु-एजेंसी सिमुलेशन अभ्यास।
- आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रणाली को मजबूत करना।
- पशु चिकित्सा निगरानी को सुदृढ़ करना।
- 'वन हेल्थ' दृष्टिकोण को अपनाना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: वन हेल्थ - मानव, पशु और पर्यावरण स्वास्थ्य का एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण।

UPSC कीवर्ड: वन हेल्थ, जूनोटिक रोग, पशु स्वास्थ्य, आपदा प्रबंधन

6 UIDAI ने आधार ऐप के माध्यम से मुफ्त ईमेल अपडेट सुविधा शुरू की



- आधार ऐप के माध्यम से मुफ्त ईमेल अपडेट की सुविधा।
- डिजिटल प्रमाणीकरण और संचार में सुधार।
- नागरिकों के लिए अधिक सुविधा।
- डिजिटल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को बढ़ावा।
- पेपरलेस और पारदर्शी शासन को समर्थन।
- डिजिटल इंडिया को बल।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: UIDAI आधार अधिनियम, 2016 के तहत सांविधिक प्राधिकरण है; इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के अधीन।

UPSC कीवर्ड: UIDAI, आधार, डिजिटल शासन, ई-गवर्नेंस, डिजिटल इंडिया

7 समुद्री निवेश कोष पर परामर्श और स्वदेशी EXIM कंटेनर का लॉन्च



- समुद्री निवेश कोष पर परामर्श आयोजित।
- भारत ने पहला 'मेड-इन-इंडिया' EXIM शिपिंग कंटेनर लॉन्च किया।
- समुद्री अवसंरचना को मजबूत करना।
- घरेलू विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहन।
- आयात निर्भरता कम करना।
- लॉजिस्टिक्स प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: संबंधित पहल - सागरमाला कार्यक्रम, मेरिटाइम इंडिया विजन 2030, पीएम गति शक्ति।

UPSC कीवर्ड: समुद्री अर्थव्यवस्था, लॉजिस्टिक्स, सागरमाला, विनिर्माण

8 भारत का हाई-स्पीड रेल भविष्य (PIB बैकग्राउंडर)



- PIB बैकग्राउंडर में भारत के हाई-स्पीड रेल रोडमैप पर प्रकाश।
- प्रौद्योगिकी का मानकीकरण मुख्य फोकस।
- भविष्य के HSR कॉरिडोर की योजना।
- कनेक्टिविटी, गति और सुरक्षा में सुधार।
- आर्थिक विकास पर बहुगुणक प्रभाव।
- पहला कॉरिडोर: मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई-स्पीड रेल।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई-स्पीड रेल जापानी शिंकांसेन प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित।

UPSC कीवर्ड: हाई-स्पीड रेल, अवसंरचना, कनेक्टिविटी, आर्थिक विकास

9 NCW महिला हेल्पलाइन - 14490 (PIB बैकग्राउंडर)



- NCW महिला हेल्पलाइन 14490 पर प्रकाश डाला गया।
- शिकायत पंजीकरण की सुविधा।
- परामर्श और मनोवैज्ञानिक समर्थन।
- कानूनी मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध।
- संबंधित सेवाओं से रेफरल।
- महिलाओं की सुरक्षा, सशक्तिकरण और न्याय को समर्थन।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य: संबंधित संस्थान - NCW, वन स्टॉप सेंटर, महिला हेल्पलाइन 181, NALSA लीगल एड।

UPSC कीवर्ड: महिला सशक्तिकरण, लैंगिक न्याय, NCW, हेल्पलाइन

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति समाचार



ECI ने मीडिया और संचार अधिकारियों के लिए दूसरी एक-दिवसीय कांफ्रेंस आयोजित की।



टोटापुरी आम की गिरती कीमतों पर ग्रीष्मकालीन कार्रवाई; उच्च-स्तरीय समिति ने मूल्य श्रृंखला की समीक्षा शुरू की।



कानून एवं न्याय मंत्रालय ने माउंट आबू में 'सुधार उत्सव और चिंतन शिविर 2026' का आयोजन किया।



TRAI ने सिक्किम, गुजरात, असम और पश्चिम बंगाल LSA में मोबाइल नेटवर्क गुणवत्ता का मूल्यांकन किया।



भारत के हाई-स्पीड रेल भविष्य: मानकीकरण के साथ विस्तार के लिए मार्ग तैयार।

1 DAC Approves ₹52,000 Crore Defence Acquisition



- DAC cleared capital acquisition proposals worth ₹52,000 crore.
- Aimed at enhancing combat readiness of Armed Forces.
- Focus on modernisation, indigenisation & technology.
- Supports self-reliance in defence manufacturing.
- Strengthens operational preparedness across services.
- Boost to 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

VALUE ADDITION: DAC: Chaired by Defence Minister; established in 2001; grants AoN & approves capital acquisitions.

KEYWORDS: DAC, Modernisation, Indigenisation, AoN, Atmanirbhar Bharat

2 India-Mali Forum for Export Promotion



- Inaugural India-Mali Forum held to promote trade & investment.
- Aims to enhance bilateral exports.
- Encourages business partnerships.
- Strengthens India-Africa relations.
- Promotes South-South Cooperation.
- Supports inclusive economic growth.

VALUE ADDITION: Mali: West Africa; Capital-Bamako; River-Niger; Member of African Union.

KEYWORDS: India-Africa, Trade, Investment, South-South Cooperation

3 7th National Water Awards Launched



- 7th National Water Awards launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- Promotes water conservation & efficient use.
- Encourages community participation.
- Recognises best water management practices.
- Supports sustainable water governance.
- Aligns with Jal Jeevan Mission goals.

VALUE ADDITION: Key Schemes: Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Namami Gange, Catch the Rain.

KEYWORDS: Water Conservation, Sustainability, Jal Shakti, Governance

4 National SC-ST Hub (NSSH) Scheme



- NSSH Scheme highlighted by Ministry of MSME.
- Empowers SC/ST entrepreneurs.
- Promotes entrepreneurship development.
- Provides vendor development support.
- Enhances capacity building & market access.
- Drives inclusive and sustainable growth.

VALUE ADDITION: Implemented by Ministry of MSME; promotes inclusive growth & social justice.

KEYWORDS: SC-ST, Entrepreneurship, MSME, Inclusion, Empowerment

5 Pashujanya Yudh Abhyas (PYA) Strengthens Preparedness



- PYA exercise strengthens preparedness for animal health emergencies.
- Focus on zoonotic disease outbreaks.
- Multi-agency simulation exercise.
- Improves emergency response systems.
- Strengthens veterinary surveillance.
- Based on One Health approach.

VALUE ADDITION: One Health integrates Human, Animal & Environmental Health.

KEYWORDS: One Health, Zoonotic Disease, Preparedness, Surveillance

6 UIDAI Enables Free Email Update Through Aadhaar App



- UIDAI enables free email update via Aadhaar App.
- Enhances digital authentication & communication.
- Improves citizen convenience.
- Strengthens digital public service delivery.
- Supports paperless governance.
- Promotes ease of living.

VALUE ADDITION: UIDAI: Statutory authority under Aadhaar Act, 2016; under Ministry of Electronics & IT.

KEYWORDS: UIDAI, Aadhaar, Digital Governance, e-Governance

7 Maritime Investment Fund & Indigenous EXIM Container



- Consultations on Maritime Investment Fund held.
- India unveiled first Made-in-India EXIM shipping container.
- Boosts maritime infrastructure.
- Promotes domestic manufacturing.
- Reduces import dependence.
- Enhances logistics competitiveness.

VALUE ADDITION: Linked Initiatives: Sagarmala Programme, Maritime India Vision 2030, PM Gati Shakti.

KEYWORDS: Maritime Economy, Sagarmala, Logistics, Manufacturing

8 India's High-Speed Rail Future (PIB Backgrounder)



- PIB Backgrounder on India's high-speed rail roadmap.
- Focus on standardised technology.
- Future HSR corridors planned.
- Improves connectivity & reduces travel time.
- Economic multiplier effects for development.
- First corridor: Mumbai-Ahmedabad.

VALUE ADDITION: Mumbai-Ahmedabad HSR based on Japanese Shinkansen technology.

KEYWORDS: High-Speed Rail, Infrastructure, Connectivity, Development

9 NCW Women Helpline - 14490 (PIB Backgrounder)



- NCW Women Helpline 14490 highlighted.
- Provides complaint registration support.
- Offers counselling & legal guidance.
- Ensures referral to related services.
- Strengthens women safety & empowerment.
- Works towards gender justice.

VALUE ADDITION: Related Institutions: NCW, One Stop Centres, Women Helpline 181, NALSA Legal Aid.

KEYWORDS: Women Empowerment, NCW, Helpline, Social Justice

Other Important One-Liners



ECI holds Second One-Day Conference for Media and Communication Officers.



Summer action on falling Totapuri mango prices; committee to examine entire value chain.



Ministry of Law & Justice to organise 'Reforms Utsav & Chintan Shivir 2026' at Mount Abu.



TRAI assesses mobile network quality across Sikkim, Gujarat, Assam & West Bengal LSAs.



India's High-Speed Rail future: building a standardised path for expansion (PIB BG).

तमिल नाडु

मंदिरों की भूमि • संस्कृति की धरोहर • प्राचीन गौरव • आधुनिक प्रगति



मरीना बीच, चेन्नई

बृहदीश्वर मंदिर, तंजावुर

1. संक्षिप्त तथ्य

राजधानी	: चेन्नई
राज्य गठन	: 26 जनवरी 1950 (14 जनवरी 1969 को नाम बदलकर 'तमिल नाडु')
आधिकारिक भाषा	: तमिल
राज्य पशु	: नीलगिरि तहर
राज्य पक्षी	: एमराल्ड डव (हरित कपोत)
राज्य पुष्प	: ग्लोरियोसा लिली
राज्य वृक्ष	: पामायरा पाम (ताड़ी पाम)
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 7.21 करोड़*
क्षेत्रफल	: 1,30,058 वर्ग कमी
साक्षरता दर	: 80.09%* (2011)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ भारत के सबसे लंबे समुद्री तट वाले राज्यों में से एक।
- ★ देश का पहला परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र - कलपक्कम।
- ★ ऑटोमोबाइल हब - "भारत का डेट्रोइट"।
- ★ शिक्षा एवं मानव विकास सूचकांक (HDI) में अग्रणी राज्य।
- ★ शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त - तमिल।

2. स्थिति एवं मानचित्र

स्थिति

- भारत के दक्षिणी छोर पर स्थित।
- पूर्व में बंगाल की खाड़ी, दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर,
- पश्चिम में अरब सागर (केरल के पार), उत्तर में कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश, तथा पुडुचेरी से घिरा।

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- कावेरी
- वैगई
- पालार
- तामिरापरणी
- भवानी
- अमरावती



3. इतिहास एवं विरासत

- प्राचीन इतिहास
 - संगम युग - तमिल साहित्य, व्यापार और संस्कृति का उत्कर्ष (300 ई.पू. - 300 ई.)
- मध्यकालीन इतिहास
 - महान चोल साम्राज्य - नौसेना शक्ति, विशाल मंदिरों का निर्माण।
 - पल्लव, पांड्य, चेरा शासकों का योगदान।
- आधुनिक इतिहास
 - ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान मद्रास प्रेसिडेंसी का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा।
- स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में योगदान
 - व. ओ. चिदंबरम पिल्लै, सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती, राजाजी (सी. राजगोपालाचारी) जैसे महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी।
- युनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल
 - ग्रेट लिविंग चोल मंदिर
 - नीलगिरी माउंटेन रेलवे



मीनाक्षी अम्मन मंदिर, मद्रुरे



महाबलीपुरम शोर मंदिर



नीलगिरी माउंटेन रेलवे

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

<p>प्रमुख उद्योग</p> <p>ऑटोमोबाइल, वस्त्र, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, आई.टी., चमड़ा, रसायन, सीमेंट, औषधि, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, पवन ऊर्जा।</p> <p>खनिज</p> <p>लिन-इट, बॉक्साइट, लौह अयस्क, मैंगनीस, ग्रैनाइट।</p> <p>बुनियादी ढांचा</p> <p>सड़कों, बंदरगाहों, विजली और आई.टी. अवसंरचना में उन्नत।</p> <p>बंदरगाह</p> <p>चेन्नई, वि. ओ. चिदंबरम (तबकूड़ी), कुमारास्वरी (एन्कोर)।</p> <p>हवाई अड्डे</p> <p>चेन्नई, कोयंबटूर, मद्रुरे, तूचकुड़ी, तिरुविरापल्ली।</p>	<p>ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योग</p>	<p>पवन ऊर्जा केंद्र</p>
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मुख्य तथ्य : तमिल नाडु भारत की GDP में प्रमुख योगदान देने वाला राज्य और मानव विकास का अग्रणी राज्य है।

5. कृषि

<p>प्रमुख फसलें</p> <p>धान, गन्ना, कपास, मोटे अनाज, दालें, मक्का, मूंगफली।</p> <p>उद्यानिकी</p> <p>केला, आम, अंगूर, नारियल, चमेली, हल्दी, फूल।</p> <p>पशुपालन</p> <p>गाय, भैंस, बकरी, मुर्गी पालन, डेयरी।</p> <p>मत्स्य पालन</p> <p>समुद्री एवं अंतर्देशीय मत्स्य पालन विकसित।</p>	<p>धान</p>	<p>गन्ना</p>
	<p>केला</p>	<p>नारियल</p>
	<p>हल्दी</p>	<p>मूंगफली</p>

GI टैग कांचीपुरम सिल्क साड़ी | मद्रुरे मर्ली | सेलम हल्दी | इरोड हल्दी | तंजापुर आर्ट फ्लेट | नीलगिरी चाय

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

- शास्त्रीय नृत्य
 - भरतनाट्यम
- लोक नृत्य
 - कोलाट्टम, ओथिलाट्टम, देवराट्टम, कुम्मी।
- संगीत
 - कर्नाटक संगीत की समृद्ध परंपरा।
- कला रूप
 - तंजापुर पैटिंग, कोलम, रंगोली, टेराकोटा कला।
- हस्तशिल्प
 - कांचीपुरम सिल्क, कांस्य मूर्ति, पाषाण शिल्प, लकड़ी नक्काशी।
- भाषाएँ
 - तमिल (आधिकारिक), अंग्रेजी व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित।



भरतनाट्यम



कांचीपुरम सिल्क



कांस्य शिल्प (ब्रॉन्ज क्राफ्ट)

7. प्रमुख त्योहार

- पोंगल
 - फसल उत्सव, सूर्य और प्रकृति के प्रति धन्यवाद।
- तमिल नव वर्ष (पुष्पांबु)
- अग्रेल में मनाया जाता है।
- कार्तिकाई दीपम
- भगवान शिव को समर्पित।
- चित्रे त्योहार (मद्रुरे)
- मीनाक्षी अम्मन मंदिर में भव्य उत्सव।
- नवरात्रि, दीपावली, थाईपुसम
- विविध धार्मिक उत्सव।



पोंगल उत्सव

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

<p>राष्ट्रीय उद्यान</p> <p>मुद्दुमले, पुदुवर्णी, गुंठी, इट्टिगुडी, गल्फ ऑफ मन्नार राष्ट्रीय उद्यान।</p> <p>टाइगर रिजर्व</p> <p>मुद्दुमले, अन्नामलाई, सालगंज, कन्नड मुंढनपुरे, श्रीशैलपुरम मैगालनगल।</p> <p>बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व</p> <p>नीलगिरी (भारत का पहला), मुल्श ऑफ मन्नार।</p> <p>रामसर साइट्स</p> <p>व्याड्डे केसीरंथर, पलनिकरगई, कतिरीथली, केलावेलंगल, उदयमतीपुरम, केलापीई, आदि।</p>	<p>नीलगिरी तहर</p>	<p>एशियाई हाथी</p>
	<p>ऑलिव रिडले कछुआ</p>	<p>लायन-टेल्ड मकाक</p>
	<p>हुगो गंगा (समुद्री गाय)</p>	<p>मैंगो वन</p>

मुख्य प्रजातियाँ : नीलगिरी तहर, वाघ, हाथी, लायन-टेल्ड मकाक, ऑलिव रिडले कछुआ, हुगो गंगा, विविध पक्षी प्रजातियाँ।

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

- प्रमुख आकर्षण
 - ऊटी, कोट्टेकनाल, यरकोड, महाबलीपुरम, कन्याकुमारी, तंजापुर, मद्रुरे।
- धार्मिक स्थल
 - रामेश्वरम, मीनाक्षी मंदिर, तिरुवन्नामलाई, श्रीरंगम, चिदंबरम, पलानी।
- युनेस्को स्थल
 - ग्रेट लिविंग चोल मंदिर
 - नीलगिरी माउंटेन रेलवे
- अन्य स्थल
 - मरीना बीच, मामलपुरम शोर मंदिर, फोर्ट सेंट जॉर्ज, यंजापुर वेलेस, मद्रुरे महल।



ऊटी हिल्स



रामेश्वरम



कन्याकुमारी



तंजापुर बृहदीश्वर मंदिर



चिदंबरम नटराज मंदिर

महाबलीपुरम शोर मंदिर

10. UPSC के लिए उपयोगी विंदु

- प्रिलिम्स फोकस : नदियाँ, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, टाइगर रिजर्व, बंदरगाह, रामसर साइट्स, GI टैग, प्रसिद्ध मंदिर, नृत्य और कला।
- मेन्स पॉइंट्स : द्रविड़ संस्कृति, मंदिर स्थापत्य, आर्थिक विकास, ब्लू इकोनॉमी, तटीय पारिस्थितिकी, औद्योगिक प्रगति।
- समसामयिक कड़ियाँ : ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेमीकंडक्टर, पवन ऊर्जा, जल संरक्षण, चेन्नई-बेंगलुरु इंफ्रस्ट्रक्चर कॉरिडोर।
- रणनीतिक महत्व : लंबी समुद्री तट रेखा, हिंद महासागर में स्थिति, श्रीलंका के निकटता, मजबूत औद्योगिक आधार।

11. तीव्र पुनरावर्तन - 15 मुख्य तथ्य

1. राजधानी - चेन्नई
2. राज्य गठन - 26 जनवरी 1950
3. नाम परिवर्तन - 14 जनवरी 1969
4. आधिकारिक भाषा - तमिल
5. राज्य पशु - नीलगिरी तहर
6. राज्य पक्षी - एमराल्ड डव
7. राज्य पुष्प - ग्लोरियोसा लिली
8. राज्य वृक्ष - पामायरा पाम
9. मुख्य नदी - कावेरी
10. युनेस्को स्थल - 2
11. बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व - 2
12. समुद्री राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - गल्फ ऑफ मन्नार
13. GI टैग - कांचीपुरम सिल्क, मद्रुरे मर्ली, सेलम हल्दी, इरोड हल्दी, नीलगिरी चाय
14. ऑटोमोबाइल हब - भारत का डेट्रोइट
15. मुख्य नदी - कावेरी

12. तमिल नाडु एक नज़र में

<p>मंदिरों की भूमि</p>	<p>द्रविड़ संस्कृति का केंद्र</p>	<p>मजबूत औद्योगिक आधार</p>
<p>कृषि एवं उद्यानिकी में अग्रणी</p>	<p>समृद्ध जैव विविधता और तटीय पारिस्थितिकी</p>	<p>उच्च मानव विकास व सामाजिक प्रगति</p>
<p>शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य में राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व</p>	<p>दक्षिण भारत का समुद्री द्वार</p>	<p>परंपरा और आधुनिकता का संतुलन</p>

SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

3RD JULY 2026

TAMIL NADU

Land of Temples • Culture • Classical Heritage • Progress

Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur

Marina Beach, Chennai

1. QUICK FACTS

Capital	: Chennai
Formation	: 26 January 1950 (Renamed Tamil Nadu on 14 Jan 1969)
Official Language	: Tamil
State Animal	: Nilgiri Tahr
State Bird	: Emerald Dove
State Flower	: Gloriosa Lily
State Tree	: Palmyra Palm
Population (2011)	: 7,21 Crore* (*Census 2011)
Area	: 1,30,058 sq. km
Literacy Rate	: 80.09%* (2011)

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Longest coastline among Indian states.
- ★ Home to India's first Nuclear Power Plant – Kalpakkam.
- ★ Major automobile hub – 'Detroit of India'.
- ★ One of the leading states in education & HDI.
- ★ Classical language – Tamil.

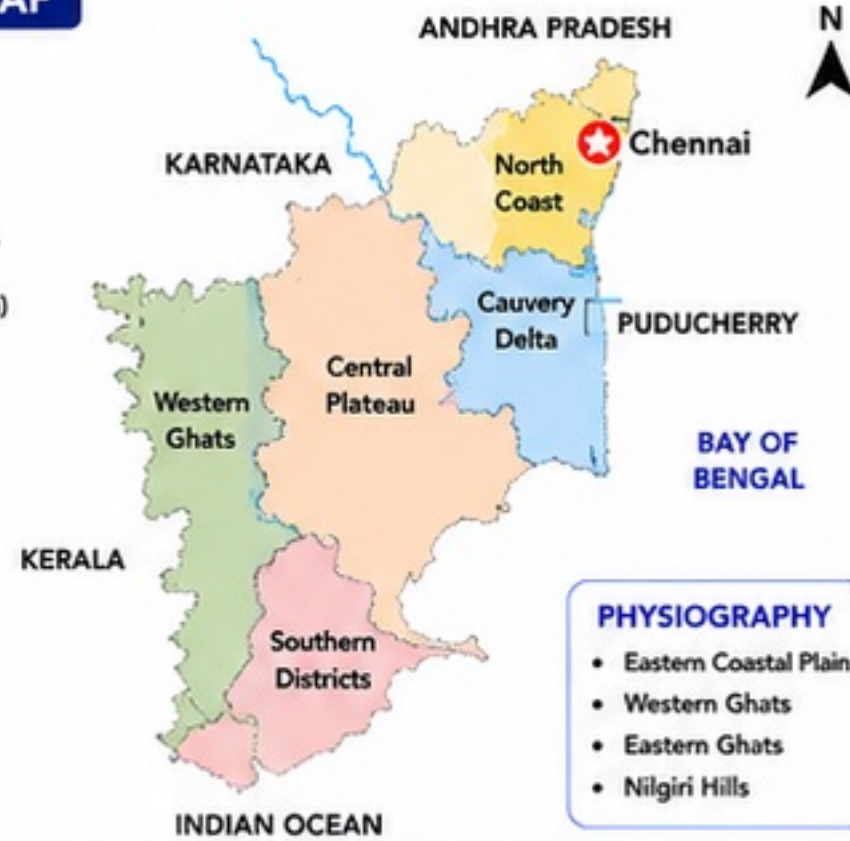
2. LOCATION & MAP

LOCATION

- Southernmost mainland state of India.
- Bounded by Bay of Bengal (East), Indian Ocean (South), Kerala (West), Karnataka (NW), Andhra Pradesh (North) and Union Territory Puducherry.

MAJOR RIVERS

- Kaveri
- Vaigai
- Palar
- Tamiraparani
- Bhavani
- Amaravati



PHYSIOGRAPHY

- Eastern Coastal Plains
- Western Ghats
- Eastern Ghats
- Nilgiri Hills

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
 - Sangam Age (300 BCE – 300 CE): Rich literature, trade & city life.
- Medieval History**
 - Great Chola Empire – Maritime power & temple architecture.
 - Pallavas, Pandyas, Cheras ruled different parts.
- Modern History**
 - Active participation in India's freedom movement.
- Freedom Movement Leaders**
 - V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Bharati, C. Rajagopalachari.
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites**
 - Great Living Chola Temples (Brihadisvara, Gangaikondacholapuram, Airavatesvara).
 - Nilgiri Mountain Railway.



Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai



Mahabalipuram Shore Temple



Nilgiri Mountain Railway

4. ECONOMY

- Major Industries**
Automobile, Textiles, Electronics, IT, Leather, Chemicals, Wind Energy.
- Minerals**
Lignite, Bauxite, Iron Ore, Magnesite, Limestone.
- Infrastructure**
Well-developed roads, rail, port & industrial infrastructure.
- Ports**
Chennai, V.O. Chidambaram (Thoothukudi), Ennore (Kamarajar Port).
- Airports**
Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli.



Automobile Industry



Wind Energy Hub

Key Fact: Tamil Nadu is a major contributor to India's GDP and a leader in human development.

5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops**
Rice, Millets, Maize, Pulses, Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut, Gingelly.
- Horticulture**
Banana, Mango, Grapes, Jasmine, Coconut, Turmeric, Flowers.
- Livestock**
Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Poultry.
- Fisheries**
Marine & inland fisheries well developed.



Rice



Sugarcane



Banana



Coconut



Turmeric



Jasmine

GI Tags: Kanchipuram Silk | Madurai Malli | Salem & Erode Turmeric | Thanjavur Art Plate | Nilgiri Tea

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Parks**
Mudumalai, Mukurthi, Guindy, Gulf of Mannar, Indira Gandhi & Gandhi NP.
- Tiger Reserves**
Mudumalai, Anamalai, Sathyamangalam, KMTR, Srivilliputhur Megamalai.
- Biosphere Reserves**
Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve.
- Ramsar Sites**
Point Calimere, Pallikarandai Marsh, Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary & more.



Nilgiri Tahr



Elephant



Olive Ridley Turtle



Lion-tailed Macaque



Coral Reefs (Gulf of Mannar)



Mangroves

Key Species: Nilgiri Tahr, Lion-tailed Macaque, Dugong, Olive Ridley Turtle.

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Classical Dance**
Bharatanatyam
- Folk Dances**
Karakattam, Oyilattam, Devarattam, Kummi.
- Folk Music**
Carnatic Music
- Art Forms**
Tanjore Painting, Kolam, Rangoli, Terracotta.
- Handicrafts**
Kanchipuram Silk, Bronze Idols, Palm Leaf Crafts.
- Languages**
Tamil (Official), English widely used.



Bharatanatyam



Kanchipuram Silk



Bronze Craft

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Major Attractions**
Ooty, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Mahabalipuram, Kanyakumari.
- Religious Sites**
Rameswaram, Madurai Meenakshi Temple, Chidambaram, Srirangam.
- UNESCO Sites**
Great Living Chola Temples, Nilgiri Mountain Railway.
- Cultural Landmarks**
Thanjavur Temple, Mamallapuram Shore Temple, Fort St. George.



Ooty Hills



Rameswaram



Kanyakumari



Thanjavur Temple



Chidambaram Temple



Mamallapuram

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Focus:** Rivers, Biosphere Reserves, Ports, Ramsar Sites, Dynasties, GI Tags, National Parks.
- Mains Points:** Dravidian Culture, Temple Architecture, Blue Economy, Climate Resilience, Industrial Development, Social Justice Movements.
- Current Affairs Links:** Semiconductor projects, Green Energy Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Coastal Conservation.
- Strategic Importance:** Maritime security in Indian Ocean, Proximity to Sri Lanka, Strong industrial base.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- 1 Capital – Chennai
- 2 Formation – 26 Jan 1950
- 3 Renamed – Tamil Nadu (1969)
- 4 Official Language – Tamil
- 5 Highest Peak – Doddabetta (2,637 m)
- 6 Longest Coastline – Tamil Nadu
- 7 Major River – Kaveri
- 8 Classical Dance – Bharatanatyam
- 9 State Animal – Nilgiri Tahr
- 10 State Bird – Emerald Dove
- 11 UNESCO Sites – 2
- 12 Biosphere Reserves – 2
- 13 Marine NP – Gulf of Mannar
- 14 GI Tag – Kanchipuram Silk
- 15 India's First Nuclear Plant – Kalpakkam

12. TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE

Land of Temples	Dravidian Culture	Strong Industrial Base
Agricultural Powerhouse	Rich Biodiversity & Coastline	High Human Development
Education & Healthcare Leader	Maritime Gateway of South India	Tradition Meets Modern Progress

1 There are two chemicals which do not react with each other. A container contains 10 litres of the chemical A. One litre of this chemical is removed from it and one litre of the chemical B is poured. Then one litre of the mixture is removed from the container and one litre of B is poured. If this process of replacing one litre of the mixture by one litre of B is performed once more, then what is the volume of B that is present in the container approximately (in percentage)?

- (a) 25 (b) 27
(c) 29 (d) 31

SOLUTION

1. Idea / Approach

Each time, 1 litre of mixture is removed and replaced with 1 litre of B.

2. Key Observation

After each replacement, fraction of original A left becomes $\frac{9}{10}$ of the previous amount.

3. Step-by-step Solution

Step	Action	Amount of A (litre)	Amount of B (litre)	Total (litre)
Initial	Only A	10	0	10
After 1st replacement	Remove 1L mixture Add 1L B	$10 \times \frac{9}{10} = 9$	1	10
After 2nd replacement	Remove 1L mixture Add 1L B	$9 \times \frac{9}{10} = 8.1$	2	10
After 3rd replacement	Remove 1L mixture Add 1L B	$8.1 \times \frac{9}{10} = 7.29$	3	10

Amount of B after 3rd replacement = $10 - 7.29 = 2.71$ litre

Percentage of B = $\frac{2.71}{10} \times 100 = 27.1\% \approx 27\%$

4. Shortcut / CSAT Trick

After n replacements, fraction of original A left = $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^n$

Here, $n = 3 \rightarrow$ A left = $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^3 = \frac{729}{1000} = 0.729$

So, B% = $(1 - 0.729) \times 100 = 27.1\% \approx 27\%$

5. Final Answer

ANSWER: (b) 27

2 A shopkeeper employs a delivery boy and gives him a motorcycle for home delivery. For every delivery, the boy is given ₹ 5. At the end of the day, he also gets ₹ 2 for every kilometre of the distance covered in the day. The boy wants to earn more than ₹ 500 a day, but does not want to travel more than 100 km. Which of the following numbers of deliveries would definitely meet his target?

- (a) 80 (b) 85
(c) 90 (d) The question cannot be answered due to insufficient data

SOLUTION

1. Idea / Approach

Total earning = $(₹5 \times \text{Number of deliveries}) + (₹2 \times \text{Distance in km})$

2. Key Observation

- Maximum distance allowed = 100 km
- Distance per delivery is NOT given.

3. Step-by-step Analysis

Max earning from distance
= $100 \times ₹2$
= ₹200

Let number of deliveries = D
Total earning
= $5D + 2 \times \text{Distance}$

Minimum condition to earn more than ₹ 500

$$5D + 2 \times \text{Distance} > 500$$

$$\text{Since max } (2 \times \text{Distance}) = ₹200$$

$$5D + 200 > 500 \Rightarrow 5D > 300 \Rightarrow D > 60$$

Option	Deliveries (D)	Min. Earning if Distance = 0	Max. Earning if Distance = 100 km
(a)	80	₹400	₹600
(b)	85	₹425	₹625
(c)	90	₹450	₹650

But, distance per delivery is unknown.

80, 85 or 90 deliveries may require more than 100 km.

So, we cannot say which option definitely meets both conditions.

4. Shortcut / CSAT Trick

If two conditions are given but relation between variables is unknown \rightarrow Answer is usually (d) Insufficient Data.

5. Final Answer

ANSWER: (d) The question cannot be answered due to insufficient data



Language in conversation

Vaishali R. Venkat

“Genie, you’ve been off the radar for so long. Where on earth have you been?”

“Oh! Little Moon, I flew back to my roots to let my voice echo through the ballot box.”

“You giant Genie! You can’t even squeeze your little finger into the box, yet you’re bragging about a ballot inside it!”

“Oh! Moon! It’s ‘ballot’, not ballet. Long ago, people were afraid of whispering their voting choice out loud. So they dropped a secret ball into a box called ‘ballotta’ in the Venetian dialect of Italian. Over the years, it became the mighty ‘ballot,’ which means a system of secret voting to pick the leader of your choice.”

“Is ‘ballot’ a noun or a verb, Genie?”

“Both, Moon! In the sentence, ‘The villagers dropped their votes into the ballot box,’ it’s a noun. But in ‘The committee decided to ballot its members on Martin’s appointment,’ it’s a verb.”

“I get it now. Ugh, I don’t like elections a bit. People curse, shout and throw bad words at each other like confetti! It’s all noise everywhere.”

“My little sunshine! It isn’t confetti that decorates the air during a celebration. It’s ‘mudslinging,’ an act of throwing insults or unfair accusations at someone to damage their reputation. It’s a noun, Moon. For example: The election campaign was full of ‘mudslinging’.”

“Little Moon scrunched her face. “Ha Ha! Genie, if enough mud gets splashed on a person, people would probably shut their doors on them forever.”

“You naughty little Moon! You crack jokes that once someone’s smeared with enough mud, nobody would welcome them anymore; in real life, secretly shutting someone out like that is called ‘blackballing’.”

“OMG! Another little ball has bounced into elections now! What do you mean by that, Genie?”

“Ah, little Moon! ‘Blackballing’ means voting against allowing someone into a group or organisation. Long ago, secret clubs used tiny balls for voting. A white ball welcomed a candidate in, but even a single black ball could reject them completely. That’s why secretly shutting someone out is called ‘blackballing’. And Moon, it acts both as a noun and a verb. For instance, Blackballing was common in old secret clubs. It’s a noun here. When you say, “They are blackballing the new candidate,” it’s a verb.”

“Oh no, Genie! Do grown-ups ever play fair in elections?”

“Genie scratched his beard. “Well... some do, Little Moon. But others try very sneaky tricks to win. For instance, sometimes people even redraw the voting maps so that their favourite side gets more seats. That twisty trick is called ‘gerrymandering’.”

“Gerry... what?” Moon blinked.

“Moon, some election maps get twisted and stretched like chewing gum in a child’s hands. ‘Gerrymandering’ is when people in power change the borders of voting areas so that more people inside them will vote for their favourite party and help them win the election.”

- Origin of ‘ballot’: from Italian ‘ballotta’ meaning small ball.
- Ballot: noun (voting box) and verb (to vote).
- Represents secret voting and democratic choice.

- Mudslinging: campaign of insults and false accusations.
- Harms reputation, derails issue-based politics.
- A threat to healthy democracy and deliberation.

- Blackballing: voting against someone for entry or acceptance.
- Reflects exclusionary practices in groups and politics.
- Undermines fairness, transparency and inclusivity.

- Gerrymandering: manipulation of electoral boundaries.
- Aims to secure unfair advantage in elections.
- Weakens democratic representation and citizen trust.

- Language shapes understanding of politics and democracy.
- Words carry history, culture and civic lessons.
- Power of vocabulary enhances awareness of governance issues.

UPSC Pointers:

- ✓ Relevance for GS II – Polity (Elections, Democracy, Representation).
- ✓ Key Issues: Fair Elections, Electoral Reforms, Political Ethics.
- ✓ Thinkers Link: Democracy – J.S. Mill, B.R. Ambedkar.
- ✓ Example: Importance of clean language for clean politics.

Free Indo-Pacific priority for India, Japan: PM

Both countries are 'perfectly aligned', Japanese PM says and stresses on 'strategic cooperation'

Countries seal at least 129 MoUs on technology, investment and AI; Japan may invest \$1 trillion

Modi praises deal over defence tech for maritime security; Takaichi expresses concern over Gulf

Suarabh Trivedi
Kallol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI



Boosting ties: Prime Minister Narendra Modi with his Japanese counterpart Sanae Takaichi in New Delhi. SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

A "free and rules-based Indo-Pacific" is a common priority for India and Japan, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on Thursday while welcoming his Japanese counterpart, Sanae Takaichi. Mr. Modi said India and Japan would jointly develop technologies that would help in maintaining maritime security and "regional peace".

"India and Japan are among the biggest economies of the world. A free, prosperous and rules-based Indo-Pacific is our shared priority. We will jointly pave the way for peace, stability and progress for the entire region," Mr. Modi said.

"In the field of defence, India and Japan have done the first agreement for co-development of projects. This agreement on naval radio antenna will open a new chapter of defence technology partnership. Now, we will jointly develop such technologies that will help in maintaining regional peace, maritime security, and strengthen rules-based order," Mr. Modi added.

Maritime security

Ms. Takaichi, who arrived in New Delhi on July 1 for her first visit to India as Prime Minister, renewed her call for an updated free and open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) and emphasised the need for "strategic cooperation". She said that the two countries were "perfectly aligned".

Mr. Modi and Ms. Takaichi attended an economic session in which Indian and Japanese companies sealed 129 memoranda of understanding on technology, investment, and artificial intelligence.

According to a document shared by the External Affairs Ministry, Japan is on track to invest \$1 trillion across States, including Haryana, Odisha, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and those in the northeastern region.

highlighting the importance of maritime security as the key to maintaining regional stability in the Indo-Pacific.

"Expansion of maritime security is especially important for regional peace and stability," Ms. Takaichi said, highlighting the harmony between Japan's call for FOIP and the Government of India's emphasis on ocean as a "shared space" that can sustain economic growth and safeguard sovereignty.

"In the midst of international affairs in disarray, the establishment of such an inter-complementary cooperative relationship has become ever more important," she stated.

She expressed concern about the situation in the Gulf region, where at least 31 Japanese vessels remain stranded near the Strait of Hormuz.

Modi, Takaichi unveil Maruti Suzuki plant

NEW DELHI

At the India-Japan Joint Economic Forum on Thursday, Narendra Modi and Sanae Takaichi inaugurated Maruti Suzuki's fourth vehicle manufacturing facility at Kharkhoda in Haryana. This plant will be one of the largest, Suzuki Motors head Toshihiro Suzuki said. » PAGE 12

Defence cooperation

The two sides also announced deepening of bilateral defence cooperation through joint military exercises, particularly naval exercises in the Indian Ocean and expanding Maritime Domain Awareness.

Interacting with the media on Thursday evening, Japanese officials said that bilateral cooperation in defence equipment and technology was progressing through industry agreements. They emphasised that the defence technologies being exported were intended for "defence purposes and not for warfare".

The two sides highlighted the need to collaborate in addressing energy security needs against the backdrop of the disruption in the Persian Gulf region and supported the idea of "strategic stockpiling of crude oil" to serve bilateral requirements. Japan is diversifying energy suppliers in the backdrop of the crisis in West Asia, said Japanese officials.

- India and Japan reaffirm commitment to a free, open and rules-based Indo-Pacific.
- Shared priority: peace, stability, and progress in the region.
- Emphasis on ocean as a "shared space" for growth and sovereignty.

- First agreement for co-development of naval radio antenna technology.
- Joint development of technologies for maritime security and rules-based order.

- 129 MoUs signed in technology, investment and AI.
- Japan on track to invest \$1 trillion across Indian states and the Northeast.

- Japan-India alignment on FOIP and Maritime Security.
- Both countries are "perfectly aligned".
- Concern over Gulf region; at least 31 Japanese vessels remain stranded near Strait of Hormuz.

- Defence cooperation deepened.
- Joint military & naval exercises in the Indian Ocean.
- Expansion of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA).

- Collaboration on energy security.
- Support for strategic stockpiling of crude oil.
- Japan diversifying energy suppliers amid West Asia crisis.

- India-Japan Special Strategic & Global Partnership.
- Linked to Act East Policy & Indo-Pacific Strategy.
- Key themes for UPSC: Maritime Security, Defence Tech, Investment, Energy Security, FOIP.

A hold on AI

AI holds scientific promise, but it should not unfold unchecked

The UN's Preliminary Report of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI drives at a few fault lines in the rapid investment into and proliferation of AI technologies: the Global South-Global North divide, with nefits of the diffusion of advanced AI models in different industries; and the challenge poorer countries face in regulating models far more advanced than what their own AI ecosystems can develop. **These divides force emerging countries to choose between capital-intensive undertakings to get a seat at the table, or to accept the hand dealt to them by the half-dozen companies whose decisions shape AI access and use.** These divisions are all the more urgent when seen in the light of what makes a country a voice that matters in AI: **abundant electricity, highly capitalised firms that employ scarce talent with high salaries, and a drive to plow through policy resistance with a competitive zeal to outdo last month's capabilities.** While the report highlights AI technologies' transformative potential in scientific research, its development is far more rapid than that of social media – an industry that had time to act responsibly yet deformed public discourse and affected democracies, even as people were more or less able to tell what was going on in real time. **It is unclear whether individual countries, even China or the U.S., have enough power to meaningfully arrest how AI develops.**

AI firms acting irresponsibly have already caused harms that would not be tolerated in any other industry. AI models have ensnared teenagers and adults in parasocial fantasies that have sometimes turned fatal; they have flattened the world wide web, grievously injuring the news media's ability to deploy resources in their respective missions to inform the public; they have unleashed an epidemic of deepfakes, undermining trust in the written word and images alike; and they have deeply intertwined their promises of Artificial General Intelligence with global financial systems, with possible catastrophic economic consequences. **The most important task for governments is how to hold these firms to account when needed, as taking a backseat on this conversation – even if industry leaders ignore the Global South's concerns – carries far greater costs.** **India has already experienced the cost of not asserting itself in the technology development of the decade:** even as Anthropic's Mythos and Fable held out the tantalising promise of securing vast cyber systems, the U.S. pulled access, leaving the firms that had these models to ponder the risk of a different model succeeding at attacking their infrastructure. **There is a limit to visions of AI as a geostrategic asset; much needs to be done to address its potential for broad damage.**

- UN Independent International Scientific Panel on AI report highlights Global South–Global North divide.
- Advanced AI models concentrated in a few companies.
- Emerging countries face choice: invest heavily or accept dependency.
- Decisions of a few firms shape global AI access and use.

- AI leadership depends on abundant electricity, high capital, top talent, and policy push.
- Countries compete to outdo latest capabilities.
- AI's pace exceeds social media era; risk of unregulated consequences.
- Social media took time for regulation; AI may outpace governance.

- No single country, even U.S. or China, may control AI development.
- AI harms already visible: parasocial fantasies, mental health impact.
- News media resources weakened; trust in information undermined.
- Deepfakes erode trust; AGI linked with financial systems, risking economic instability.

- AI firms acting irresponsibly cause harms beyond acceptable limits.
- Accountability mechanisms for AI companies are weak.
- Governments must ensure accountability when needed.
- Ignoring governance leads to far greater future costs.

- India faced cost of not participating in tech development decade.
- U.S. restricted access to key AI models (e.g., Mythos, Fable).
- Dependency creates risk to national cyber infrastructure security.
- Autonomy in critical technologies is essential.

- Limitations of viewing AI purely as a geostrategic asset.
- Need global cooperation on AI governance.
- Focus on preventing broad societal, economic and security damage.
- Responsible innovation + strong regulation required.

Key Takeaways for UPSC

- ✓ GS II – Governance, Global Institutions, Technology Governance
- ✓ GS III – Science & Tech, Internal Security, Economy
- ✓ Key Themes – Digital Divide, AI Ethics, Accountability, Cyber Security
- ✓ Important for Essay – Technology, Responsibility & Future of Humanity

A shot at life, Mandsaur's model for HPV vaccination

The birth of Savita (name changed) in Mandsaur district, Madhya Pradesh, 14 years ago was a moment of celebration for her family. The Banchhada community she was born into – a denotified tribe in Madhya Pradesh traditionally associated with sex work – welcomes the birth of girls, who are often viewed as future breadwinners. Yet, when a team of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccinators recently approached Savita's family, they were apprehensive. "Will she be able to work?" they asked candidly, worried about the vaccine's future impact.

Their hesitation was neither unexpected nor isolated. Although cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among Indian women, preventive health-care initiatives often grapple with low levels of awareness and social stigma.

Cervical cancer vaccination faces a distinct set of challenges – low cultural sensitivity around sexual health and gender bias, coupled with vaccine hesitancy – making it a pressing public health concern.

In light of this, the Government of India launched a nationwide cervical cancer campaign on February 28, 2026, providing free HPV vaccinations to 1.15 crore girls aged 14–15 years. India bears a quarter of the global cervical cancer burden, reporting over 1.2 lakh new cases and 80,000 deaths annually. Since nearly 95% of cases are caused by high-risk HPV strains, vaccination offers a significant preventive breakthrough.

From data to coverage

To implement the programme effectively and inclusively, the Mandsaur district administration adopted a data-driven, decentralised and adaptive strategy. For exhaustive coverage, the most vulnerable and often overlooked populations were targeted first.

Girls from difficult-to-reach communities – Banchhadas, nomadic tribes, urban slums, and school dropouts – became the starting point. These "missed populations" are at greater risk of falling off the radar of government service delivery.

At the grassroots, the challenge is often not vaccine hesitancy but data invisibility. Leveraging



Aditi Garg

Collector and District Magistrate, Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh

multiple government databases – Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), SAMAGRA MP (a citizen-centric social security platform by the Government of Madhya Pradesh) and Ladli Laxmi Yojana hyper-localised target lists were created.

Fragmented records were transformed into actionable intelligence. Door-to-door surveys and tracking through SAMAGRA IDs ensured that eligible girls did not fall through statistical gaps. School and anganwadi enrolment gaps over the years were meticulously analysed to prepare village-level Master Line Lists. Rapid identification of 'low-coverage/high-resistance' areas enabled coordinated micro-planning. Mapping vulnerable groups geographically also enabled customising communication strategies, tailored to cultural sensitivities.

Reducing barriers through 'nudges'

Behavioural insights played a pivotal role in grassroots' saturation. The district relied on the "Nudge Approach" that helped design an environment where vaccination became the default choice. This helped in effectively breaking down grassroots barriers such as reluctance, inertia, social discomfort. Health-care workers informed families that their daughters were 'due for vaccination', rather than asking them to choose to vaccinate. Families who refused vaccinations received repeated counselling visits by health-care teams. Schools and local bodies arranged transportation to eliminate logistical barriers, simplifying access.

Misinformation hoaxes and myths around vaccine-induced infertility resulted in initial resistance. To counter rumours, the administration launched targeted awareness campaigns involving Gen-Z influencers and youth icons. National-level athletes, young doctors, students, religious leaders and media personalities voluntarily joined the effort to promote vaccination and dispel misconceptions. Social norms and peer networks served as powerful "behavioural nudges". Local events publicly felicitated vaccinated families and recognised vaccinated girls as peer champions. Sparked both collaboration and competition. Recognition was given to both top performers

and the most improved. "Digital nudges" and red-flag reminders for frontline workers enhanced monitoring and accountability.

At the cutting-edge implementation level, resistance often manifests as delay, doubt, and discomfort rather than outright refusal.

Vaccinations were conducted exclusively under medical supervision at visible health-care facilities, normalising the practice of adolescent girls' vaccination. Experiences of women affected by cervical cancer were shared to create emotional resonance and encourage informed decision-making. Counselling sessions reduced and replaced distrust with dialogue.

Strategy to impact

The HPV campaign was further integrated with on-going health-care programmes. Routine immunisation days, antenatal care clinics and the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan sessions were used to promote HPV awareness and conduct vaccination drives. When women accessed one service, they became more receptive to another, creating avenues for 'bundling' of health-care service delivery. The results were significant.

In less than 40 days, Mandsaur achieved 100% of its vaccination target – 493 vaccination sessions were conducted through 12 permanent and 27 temporary vaccination sites across the district. Girls who met the criteria from 893 villages and 190 urban wards, were mobilised, moving from planning on paper to protecting the population.

The magnitude of India's health-care challenge must be met with the measure of its grassroots' actions. Policy design must bridge the yawning gap between intended outcomes and empirical ground realities. Behavioural and systemic "nudges" in implementation can leverage the human tendency to opt for preset choices. Dovetailing health-care data and grassroots bridge the last mile and deliver the final dose. By moving from coverage to care, from data to impact, Mandsaur turned a formidable public health challenge into a collective mass movement.

The district's inclusive vaccination demonstrated how a simple shot in the arm can truly become a fair shot at life.

- Mandsaur (MP) achieved 100% HPV vaccination target in < 40 days.
- 493 sessions across 12 permanent & 27 temporary sites.
- 893 villages & 190 urban wards covered.

- Nationwide campaign launched on 28 Feb 2026.
- Free HPV vaccination for 1.15 crore girls (14–15 years).
- India: 1.2 lakh+ new cervical cancer cases & 80,000 deaths annually.

- HPV causes ~95% of cervical cancer cases.
- Cervical cancer is the 2nd most common cancer among Indian women.
- HPV vaccine is highly effective as a preventive intervention.

- Data sources: RBSK, SAMAGRA MP, Ladli Laxmi Yojana.
- Tools: Door-to-door surveys, SAMAGRA IDs, Master Line Lists.
- Strategy: Geotagging, micro-planning, targeted outreach.

- Nudge Approach used to make vaccination the default choice.
- Counselling, transport support & health worker follow-ups.
- Digital nudges & red-flag alerts improved accountability.

- Integration: Routine immunisation days, ANC clinics, PMSMA.
- Social norms & peer networks built trust and awareness.
- Behavioural insights + data = high coverage & impact.

1 भारत-जापान के लिए मुक्त इंडो-पैसिफिक प्राथमिकता



- मुक्त, खुला और नियम-आधारित इंडो-पैसिफिक साझा प्राथमिकता।
- नौसेना रेडियो एंटेना तकनीक के सह-विकास पर सहमति।
- समुद्री जागरूकता (MDA) और नौसैनिक अभ्यास बढ़ेंगे।
- प्रौद्योगिकी, AI और निवेश पर 129 समझौते (MoU) हस्ताक्षरित।
- जापान ने भारत में दीर्घकाल में 1 ट्रिलियन डॉलर निवेश का लक्ष्य।

GS II – अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध • समुद्री सुरक्षा
भारत-जापान रणनीतिक साझेदारी • रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी

2 सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने AI-जनित केस लॉ पर NCLT आदेश रद्द किया



- NCLT ने काल्पनिक AI-जनित निर्णयों पर भरोसा किया था।
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 'शून्य सहिष्णुता' की नीति अपनाई।
- AI सहायक हो सकता है, परंतु न्यायिक विवेक का विकल्प नहीं।
- बार काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को AI उपयोग के मानक बनाने का निर्देश।
- 'AI विनियम (कोर्ट्स) ड्राफ्ट, 2026' पर परामर्श जारी।

GS II – न्यायपालिका • AI गवर्नेंस • विधि का शासन
मानवीय पर्यवेक्षण • न्यायिक अखंडता

3 AI पर रोक आवश्यक



- AI दक्षता बढ़ाता है, परंतु सुरक्षा उपाय आवश्यक हैं।
- भानवीय जवाबदेही अपरिसमाप्य है।
- AI 'हैलुसिनेशन' संस्थागत विश्वसनीयता को नुकस्त पहुँचाते हैं।
- पारदर्शिता और निगरानी अनिवार्य है।
- प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ नियमन का विकास जरूरी।

GS II – प्रौद्योगिकी नीति • नैतिक AI
पारदर्शिता • उत्तरदायित्व

4 एक जीवन की शॉट: मंदसौर का HPV टीकाकरण मॉडल



- HPV वैक्सीन गर्भाशय मुख कैंसर से बचाव करती है।
- समुदाय में जागरूकता से स्वीकार्यता बढ़ी।
- स्कूल-आधारित कार्यक्रम से कवरेज में वृद्धि हुई।
- समय पर टीकाकरण से अधिकतम सुरक्षा मिलती है।
- मंदसौर स्थानीय भागीदारी का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण।

GS II – सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य • निवारक स्वास्थ्य सेवा
टीकाकरण • NCD निचंत्रण

5 कल्याण वादे और राजकोषीय सीमाएँ



- सस्सिडी बोझ से राजकोषीय दबाव बढ़ रहा है।
- सीमित राजकोषीय स्थान बड़ी चुनौती है।
- सार्वजनिक ऋण चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है।
- लक्षित और प्रभावशाली कल्याण आवश्यक है।
- परिणाम-आधारित खर्च से दक्षता बढ़ेगी।

GS III – सार्वजनिक वित्त • राजकोषीय नीति • सस्सिडी
वित्तीय जिम्मेदारी • परिणाम-आधारित बजटिंग

6 अनचाही वृद्धि



- हिंसा और अस्थिरता में हाल की वृद्धि चिंता का विषय।
- सामाजिक सदाव और सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा।
- त्वरित नीति प्रतिक्रिया आवश्यक है।
- पुलिसिंग और खुफिया तंत्र को मजबूत करना होगा।
- कानून का शासन और मानव सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि।

GS II – आंतरिक सुरक्षा • विधि का शासन
सामाजिक स्थिरता • मानव सुरक्षा

7 क्या स्पेस ऑन्कोलॉजी कैंसर उपचार में क्रांति ला सकती है?



- सूक्ष्म गुरुत्वाकर्षण से कोशिकीय व्यवहार में परिवर्तन होता है।
- कैंसर दवा विकास और परीक्षण में सहायता मिलती है।
- व्यक्तिगत (प्रिसीजन) चिकित्सा को बढ़ावा मिलता है।
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।
- भविष्य में स्पेस-बेस्ड प्रयोगों की बड़ी संभावनाएँ।

GS III – अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी • जैव प्रौद्योगिकी
कैंसर अनुसंधान • प्रिसीजन मेडिसिन

8 विक्रम-1: भारत का पहला निजी विकसित ऑर्बिटल रॉकेट



- विकसितकर्ता: स्काईरूट एयरोस्पेस।
- मिशन 'आगमन' का लॉन्च विंडो: 12 जुलाई – 4 अगस्त 2026।
- प्रक्षेपण स्थल: सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र, श्रीहरिकोटा।
- प्रणोदन, गाइडेंस और स्टेज सेपरेशन का सत्यापन करेगा।
- सफल प्रक्षेपण के बाद व्यावसायिक ऑर्बिटल लॉन्च संभव।

GS III – अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र सुधार • IN-SPACe
निजी अंतरिक्ष उद्योग • प्रक्षेपण यान

9 NIMHANS ने स्ट्रोक रोगियों में नींद विकार पर 'डेटाबेस' खोला



- iSLEEPS: एशिया का पहला ओपन-एक्सेस स्लीप डेटासेट।
- 100 ओवरनाइट पॉलिसोमनोग्राफी (PSG) रिकॉर्ड शामिल।
- इस्केमिक स्ट्रोक रोगियों पर केंद्रित डेटा।
- नींद विकार अनुसंधान में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान।
- 'Scientific Data' जर्नल में प्रकाशित।

GS III – स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान • मेडिकल डेटा
डिजिटल हेल्थ • न्यूरोलॉजी

Quick News

- ▶ टेलीग्राम और सिग्नल को यूजरनेम सुविधा पर सरकार ने नोटिस भेजे।
- ▶ भारतीय नौसेना ने अदन की खाड़ी में पायरसी के प्रयास को नाकाम किया; IMO के अनुसार तीन जहाज़ अभी भी पायरस ग्राहक में।
- ▶ सुप्रीम कोर्ट: चार्जशीट समय पर दाखिल न होने पर ही डिफॉल्ट बेल का अधिकार।
- ▶ क्या 48 टीमों तक विस्तार से विश्व कप की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित हुई है?
- ▶ भारतीय और जापानी प्रधानमंत्रियों ने हरियाणा में मारुति सुजुकी के चौथे प्लांट का उद्घाटन किया।
- ▶ भारत-मलेगिया-सिंगापुर को जोड़ने वाली समुद्री केबल परियोजना का अनावरण।
- ▶ अमेरिका: सीमा पर \$46 बिलियन की 'स्मार्ट वॉल' परियोजना तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है।
- ▶ चीन का नया सस्ता AI मॉडल प्रदर्शन में OpenAI के करीब पहुँच रहा है।
- ▶ रुपया 19 पैसे गिरकर 95.35 प्रति अमेरिकी डॉलर पर बंद हुआ।
- ▶ VB-G RAM G रॉकेट (ISRO) को आंध्र प्रदेश के गाँव से राष्ट्रव्यापी लॉन्च के लिए रोल आउट किया।

Prelim Facts

- 1 इंडो-पैसिफिक का अर्थ: स्वतंत्र, खुला, समावेशी और नियम-आधारित क्षेत्र।
- 2 होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य फारस की खाड़ी को ओमान की खाड़ी से जोड़ता है।
- 3 HPV वैक्सीन गर्भाशय मुख कैंसर के अधिकांश मामलों से बचाती है।
- 4 IN-SPACe भारत के निजी अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा देता है।
- 5 MDA का अर्थ: Maritime Domain Awareness (समुद्री जागरूकता)।
- 6 iSLEEPS डेटाबेस में 100 ओवरनाइट PSG रिकॉर्ड शामिल हैं।
- 7 NCLT कॉर्पोरेट मामलों के मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य करता है।
- 8 डिफॉल्ट बेल प्रावधान: दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 167(2)।
- 9 IMO संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशेष एजेंसी है (समुद्री सुरक्षा एवं शिपिंग)।

Vocabulary

- Pragmatic — व्यावहारिक और परिणाममुखी दृष्टिकोण वाला
- Insidious — छिपा हुआ, जो धीरे-धीरे हानि पहुँचाए
- Alacrity — तत्परता, फुर्ती के साथ कार्य करने की प्रवृत्ति
- Sagacious — बुद्धिमान, दूरदर्शी और सूझबूझ वाला
- Numinous — गहन आध्यात्मिक या दिव्य प्रभाव से युक्त

1 FREE INDO-PACIFIC PRIORITY FOR INDIA, JAPAN



- FOIP is shared strategic priority.
- Naval radio antenna tech co-development agreed.
- MDA, naval exercises to be expanded.
- 129 MoUs signed on tech, AI & investment.
- Japan to invest \$1 trillion in India over time.

Indo-Pacific Strategy • Maritime Security
India-Japan Partnership • Tech Cooperation

2 SC QUASHES NCLT ORDER FOR USING AI CASE LAW



- SC set aside NCLT order using fake AI precedents.
- 'Zero tolerance' for AI hallucinated case laws.
- Human oversight essential in judgments.
- Bar Council of India to frame AI norms.
- Draft AI Regulations for Courts, 2026 released.

Judiciary • AI Governance • Rule of Law
Human Oversight • Judicial Integrity

3 A HOLD ON AI



- AI improves efficiency but needs safeguards.
- Human accountability remains non-negotiable.
- AI hallucinations can undermine credibility.
- Transparency and oversight are vital.
- Regulation must evolve with technology.

AI Ethics • Responsible Innovation
Transparency • Accountability

4 A SHOT AT LIFE: MANDSAUR'S MODEL FOR HPV VACCINATION



- HPV vaccine prevents cervical cancer.
- Community awareness drives acceptance.
- School-based outreach boosts coverage.
- Early vaccination gives maximum protection.
- Mandsaur shows value of local participation.

Public Health • Preventive Healthcare
Universal Immunisation • NCD Prevention

5 WELFARE PROMISES AND FISCAL CONSTRAINTS



- Rising subsidies raise fiscal pressure.
- Limited fiscal space to expand spending.
- Public debt remains a key concern.
- Targeted welfare is the need.
- Outcome-based and efficient spending vital.

Fiscal Policy • Public Finance • Subsidy Burden
Fiscal Responsibility • Outcome Budgeting

6 UNWELCOME SURGE



- Recent rise in violence and instability worrying.
- Threatens social cohesion and security.
- Timely policy response essential.
- Strengthen policing and intelligence.
- Uphold rule of law and human security.

Internal Security • Rule of Law
Social Stability • Human Security

7 CAN SPACE ONCOLOGY REVOLUTIONISE CANCER TREATMENT?



- Microgravity affects cancer cell behaviour.
- Helps in drug discovery and therapy testing.
- Supports precision medicine research.
- International collaboration needed.
- Future potential for space-based trials.

Space Technology • Biotechnology
Cancer Research • Precision Medicine

8 VIKRAM-1, INDIA'S FIRST PRIVATELY DEVELOPED ORBITAL ROCKET



- Developed by Skyroot Aerospace.
- Mission Aagaman launch window: 12 July-4 Aug 2026.
- Launch from SDSC-SHAR.
- Validates propulsion, guidance, separation.
- Opens path for commercial orbital launches.

Space Sector Reform • IN-SPACe
Private Industry • Launch Vehicles

9 NIMHANS OPENS DATABASE ON SLEEP DISORDERS AFTER STROKE PATIENTS



- iSLEEPS: Asia's first open-access sleep dataset.
- 100 overnight PSG recordings.
- Focus on ischemic stroke patients.
- Supports sleep disorder research.
- Published in 'Scientific Data' journal.

Health Research • Medical Data
Digital Health • Sleep Disorders

Quick News

- ▶ Username feature: Telegram, Signal get notices from govt.
- ▶ Navy foils piracy attempt in Gulf of Aden; three vessels still in captivity, IMO warns.
- ▶ Default bail only if charge sheet is not filed on time: SC.
- ▶ Has the expansion to 48 teams affected the quality of the World Cup?
- ▶ Indian, Japanese PMs inaugurate Maruti Suzuki's fourth plant.
- ▶ Submarine cable project linking India, Malaysia, Singapore unveiled.
- ▶ Trump's \$46 billion 'smart wall' project races ahead along U.S.-Mexico border.
- ▶ New, inexpensive Chinese AI model is catching up with OpenAI.
- ▶ Rupee falls 19 paise to close at 95.35 against U.S. dollar.
- ▶ VB-G RAM G rolled out from A.P. village in nationwide launch.

Prelim Facts

- Indo-Pacific includes Indian & Pacific Oceans.
- Strait of Hormuz links Persian Gulf to Gulf of Oman.
- HPV vaccine prevents most cervical cancer cases.
- IN-SPACe promotes private space sector in India.
- MDA improves maritime situational awareness.
- iSLEEPS dataset has 100 overnight PSG records.
- NCLT functions under Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- Default bail under CrPC Sec 167(2).
- IMO is the UN body for maritime safety & security.

Vocabulary

- **Pragmatic** — Practical and realistic in approach.
- **Insidious** — Harmful in a subtle or hidden way.
- **Alacrity** — Promptness and eagerness.
- **Sagacious** — Wise and insightful.
- **Numinous** — Having a spiritual or profound influence.

UPSC CSE MAINS 2026/27

TODAY'S
CLASS

GS4 ETHICS

COMPLETE
Q1 TO Q13



MODEL ANSWERS



ETHICAL
VALUES



CASE
STUDIES



EXAMPLES
& THINKERS



APPLICATION
IN GOVERNANCE



3 JULY 2026



IMPORTANT FOR
MAINS 2026/27

ETHICS IS
STRENGTH
IN ACTION