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UDAN योजना का अगला चरण – विकसित UDAN



- प्रधानमंत्री ने विकसित UDAN के अगले चरण का शुभारंभ किया।
- 100 अतिरिक्त हवाई अड्डों को जोड़ा जाएगा।
- दूरस्थ, पहाड़ी, जनजातीय और द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान।
- पर्यटन, व्यापार और आपात चिकित्सा पहुँच को बढ़ावा।
- क्षेत्रीय संतुलित विकास को समर्थन।
- व्यवहायता अंतर (VGF) के अंतर्गत कार्यावृत्ति।

मूल्य वर्धन

शुरूआत: 2016 | मंत्रालय: नागर विमानन क्रियान्वयनकर्ता: AAI एवं राज्य सरकारें

मुख्य शब्द

क्षेत्रीय संयर्कता, VGF, आकांक्षी जिले, हवाई अवसंरचना

2

भारत-इज़राइल द्विपक्षीय निवेश समझौता (BIA)



- भारत-इज़राइल BIA आज लागू हुआ।
- स्थिर एवं पूर्वानुमेय निवेश ढांचा प्रदान करता है।
- निवेशकों की सुरक्षा और विवाद निपटान प्रावधान।
- द्विपक्षीय निवेश को बढ़ावा।
- पहले के निवेश संरक्षण व्यवस्था का स्थान लेता है।
- आर्थिक साझेदारी को मज़बूत करता है।

मूल्य वर्धन

सहयोग क्षेत्र: कृषि, जल प्रबंधन, रक्षा, साइबर सुरक्षा, नवाचार, स्टार्ट-अप, सेमीकंडक्टर

मुख्य शब्द

BIA, FDI, निवेश सुरक्षा, विवाद निपटान, अंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक संबंध

3

LokOS – ग्रामीण आजीविका के लिए डिजिटल बैंकबोन (PIB पुष्पभूमि)



- ग्रामीण आजीविका पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म।
- SHG प्रबंधन को सुदृढ़ बनाता है।
- रियल-टाइम निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग को सक्षम बनाता है।
- पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है।
- वित्तीय समावेशन और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देता है।
- ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन में सहायक।

मूल्य वर्धन

समर्थन: DAY-NRLM, SHG डिजिटलाइजेशन, डिजिटल गवर्नेंस, वित्तीय समावेशन

मुख्य शब्द

LokOS, DAY-NRLM, SHG, ग्रामीण उद्यमिता, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म

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राजस्थान में ₹1.06 लाख करोड़ के विकास परियोजनाएँ



- बालोतरा, राजस्थान में ₹1.06 लाख करोड़ की परियोजनाएँ समाप्त, लोकार्पित एवं शिलान्यास।
- ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, औद्योगिक विकास और कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा।
- सड़क, रेल, विमानन, बिजली और जल परियोजनाएँ शामिल।
- रोजगार सृजन, क्षेत्रीय संतुलित विकास में सहायक।
- प्रमुख परियोजना: पंचपतड़ा ग्रीनफील्ड रिफाइनरी-कम-पेट्रोकेमिकल परिसर (9 MMTPA क्षमता)।
- पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोकेमिकल क्षेत्र में भारत की बड़ी क्षमता वृद्धि।

मूल्य वर्धन

पहली ग्रीनफील्ड इंटीग्रेटेड रिफाइनरी-कम-पेट्रोकेमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स, पंचपतड़ा, बालोतरा

मुख्य शब्द

ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, पेट्रोकेमिकल, अवसंरचना, क्षेत्रीय विकास, रिफाइनरी

5

खिलौना विनिर्माण क्लस्टरों के लिए आधुनिक परीक्षण सुविधाएँ



- देशभर के खिलौना क्लस्टरों के लिए आधुनिक परीक्षण सुविधाएँ सुनिश्चित।
- उत्पाद गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा में सुधार।
- अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप उत्पादन को बढ़ावा।
- MSMEs को समर्थन और निर्यात में वृद्धि।
- आयात पर निर्भरता घटाना।
- 'मेक इन इंडिया' और गुणवत्ता अवसंरचना को प्रोत्साहन।

मूल्य वर्धन

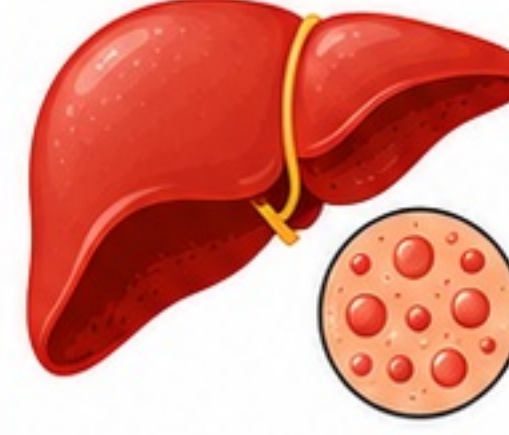
संबद्ध: राष्ट्रीय खिलौना कार्ययोजना (NATP), ZED, गुणवत्ता अवसंरचना, MSME समर्थन

मुख्य शब्द

खिलौना उद्योग, गुणवत्ता, निर्यात, MSME, मेक इन इंडिया, मानक

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भारत में लीवर रोग एवं मेटाबॉलिक बीमारियों का बढ़ता खतरा



- लीवर रोगों का संबंध मधुमेह, मोटापा और जीवनशैली से।
- मेटाबॉलिक रोगों का बोझ तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।
- प्रारंभिक निदान और रोकथाम अनिवार्य।
- मिशन मोड में जन-जागरूकता की आवश्यकता।
- बहु-क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण से नियंत्रण को बल।
- स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना को मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता।

मूल्य वर्धन

संबंधित कार्यक्रम: NPCDCS, आयुष्मान भारत, स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण केंद्र

मुख्य शब्द

मेटाबॉलिक रोग, NCDs, लीवर स्वास्थ्य, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, जीवनशैली रोग

7

राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना – नशा मांग न्यूनीकरण (NAPDDR)



- नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत लागू।
- जागरूकता, परामर्श और पुनर्वास पर केंद्रित।
- सेवा प्रदाताओं की क्षमता निर्माण।
- समुदाय की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहन।
- नशे की मांग कम करने और पुनर्वास सेवाओं को मजबूत करता है।
- समाज को स्वस्थ और उत्पादक बनाने में सहायक।

मूल्य वर्धन

मंत्रालय: सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान का घटक

मुख्य शब्द

नशा मांग न्यूनीकरण, पुनर्वास, सामाजिक न्याय, डि-एडिक्शन, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य

8

आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध 'ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस' नीति



- 23 और व्यक्तियों को आतंकवादी घोषित किया गया।
- आतंकवाद विरोधी ढांचे को और सुदृढ़ बनाता है।
- आतंक गतिविधियों में शामिल लोगों पर लक्षित कार्रवाई।
- राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता।
- निवारक दृष्टिकोण को बल।
- आतंक नेटवर्क को कमजोर करने में सहायक।

मूल्य वर्धन

कानून: अवैध गतिविधि (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 (UAPA)

मुख्य शब्द

आतंकवाद, UAPA, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, प्रतिरोधक कार्रवाई, आंतरिक सुरक्षा

9

e-Jagruti – डिजिटल उपभोक्ता शिकायत प्रणाली



- उपभोक्ता शिकायतों के पूरे जीवनचक्र को डिजिटलाइज़ करता है।
- ऑनलाइन केस प्रबंधन प्रणाली।
- पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार।
- शिकायत निवारण में तेजी।
- बेहतर निगरानी और निर्णय निर्माण।
- उपभोक्ता अधिकारों की रक्षा को सशक्त बनाता है।

मूल्य वर्धन

संबद्ध: उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019, डिजिटल गवर्नेंस

मुख्य शब्द

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण, ई-गवर्नेंस, शिकायत निवारण, डिजिटल सेवाएँ, पारदर्शिता

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्तियाँ



प्रधानमंत्री ने स्वामी विवेकानंद को उनके निर्वाण दिवस पर श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की।



प्रधानमंत्री ने कीको फुजिमोरी को पेरू के राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में जीत पर बधाई दी।



प्रधानमंत्री ने बालोतरा में विकास परियोजनाओं के उद्घाटन पर संबोधन दिया।



NSTI (महिला), नोएडा ने शैक्षणिक सत्र 2026-27 के लिए NCVET अनुमोदित CTS पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश प्रारंभ किए।



प्रधानमंत्री ने लेख साझा किया जिसमें बताया गया कि e-Jagruti उपभोक्ता शिकायतों को कैसे डिजिटलाइज़ करता है।

1 Next Phase of UDAN – Viksit UDAN



- PM launched Viksit UDAN to expand regional air connectivity.
- Connect 100 additional aerodromes in remote & underserved areas.
- Boosts tourism, trade, medical access & jobs.
- Improves last-mile connectivity.
- Supports balanced regional development.
- Implemented under Viability Gap Funding.

Value Addition Launched: 2016 | Ministry: Civil Aviation Operator: AAI & State Governments

Keywords Regional Connectivity, VGF, Aspirational Districts, Infrastructure

2 India-Israel Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIA)



- India-Israel BIA comes into force.
- Provides stable & predictable investment framework.
- Protects investors & ensures dispute settlement.
- Expected to boost two-way investments.
- Replaces earlier investment arrangement.
- Strengthens economic partnership.

Value Addition Cooperation areas: Agriculture, Water, Defence, Cyber, Innovation, Start-ups

Keywords BIA, FDI, Investment Protection, International Economic Relations

3 LokOS – A Digital Backbone for Rural Livelihoods



- Digital platform for rural livelihood ecosystem.
- Strengthens SHG management.
- Enables real-time monitoring & reporting.
- Enhances transparency & accountability.
- Supports financial inclusion & rural entrepreneurship.
- Helps implement rural development schemes.

Value Addition Supports: DAY-NRLM, SHG Digitisation, Digital Governance, Financial Inclusion

Keywords LokOS, DAY-NRLM, SHGs, Rural Entrepreneurship, Digital Platform

4 Development Projects Worth ₹1.06 Lakh Crore in Rajasthan



- PM inaugurated projects worth around ₹1.06 lakh crore in Balotra.
- Spans petroleum, roads, railways, aviation, power & water sectors.
- Includes Pachpadra Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex (9 MMTPA).
- Strengthens energy security & industry.
- Generates employment & supports regional growth.
- Enhances infrastructure & connectivity.

Value Addition Pachpadra Complex: 9 MMTPA Capacity, India's First Greenfield Integrated Refinery & Petrochemical Complex

Keywords Infrastructure, Energy Security, Refinery, Industrial Development, Rajasthan

5 Modern Testing Facilities for Toy Manufacturing Clusters

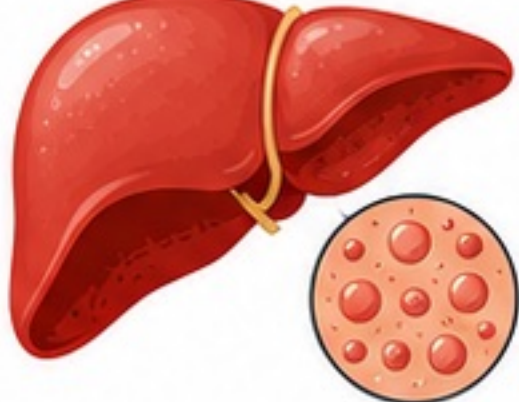


- Modern testing facilities for toy clusters across India.
- Improve quality & ensure product safety.
- Help meet international standards.
- Support MSMEs & increase exports.
- Reduce import dependence.
- Promote Make in India & local manufacturing.

Value Addition Aligned with: National Toy Action Plan, ZED, Quality Infrastructure, MSME Support

Keywords Toy Industry, Quality, Exports, MSMEs, Make in India, Standards

6 India's Liver Epidemic & Metabolic Diseases



- Rising liver diseases linked to diabetes, obesity & lifestyle changes.
- Part of larger metabolic disease burden.
- Early diagnosis & prevention essential.
- Mission-mode public awareness needed.
- Multi-sectoral approach for control.
- Strengthen healthcare infrastructure.

Value Addition Relevant Programmes: NPCDCS, Ayushman Bharat, Health & Wellness Centres

Keywords Metabolic Diseases, NCDs, Liver Health, Public Health, Lifestyle Diseases

7 National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)




- Implemented under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan.
- Focus on awareness, de-addiction & rehabilitation.
- Builds capacity of service providers.
- Encourages community participation.
- Helps reduce demand for drugs.
- Supports healthy & productive society.

Value Addition Ministry: Social Justice & Empowerment Component of Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan

Keywords Drug Demand Reduction, De-addiction, Rehabilitation, Social Justice

8 Zero Tolerance Policy Against Terrorism




- 23 more individuals declared terrorists under law.
- Strengthens counter-terror framework.
- Targets those involved in terror activities.
- Preventive approach to national security.
- Deters terrorist networks.
- Protects sovereignty & public safety.

Value Addition Law: Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA)

Keywords Terrorism, UAPA, National Security, Counter-terror, Preventive Action

9 e-Jagruti – Digital Consumer Complaint System



- Digitises entire lifecycle of consumer complaints.
- End-to-end online case management.
- Improves transparency.
- Faster grievance redressal.
- Better monitoring & decision-making.
- Strengthens consumer protection.

Value Addition Aligned with: Consumer Protection Act, 2019 & Digital Governance

Keywords Consumer Protection, E-governance, Grievance Redressal, Digital Services

Other Important One-Liners

- PM paid tribute to Swami Vivekananda on his Nirvana Day.
- PM congratulated Keiko Fujimori on her victory in the Peru election.
- PM's speech at Balotra inauguration of development projects.
- NSTI (Women), Noida opens admissions for NCVET CTS courses.
- PM shared article on e-Jagruti digitising consumer complaints.

सुजन इंडिया वन स्टेट्स ऑफ इंडिया

3 जुलाई 2026

गोवा

पूर्व का मोती • विरासत • प्रकृति • पर्यटन • समृद्ध संस्कृति



बेसिलिका ऑफ बॉम जीजस



पालोलेम बीच

1. संक्षिप्त तथ्य

राजधानी	: पणजी
राज्य गठन	: 30 मई 1987 (37वां राज्य)
आधिकारिक भाषा	: कोंकणी
राज्य पशु	: गोर (गोर)
राज्य पक्षी	: फ्लेम-शोटेड बुलबुल
राज्य पुष्प	: फ्रेंजीपानी
राज्य वृक्ष	: नारियल
जनसंख्या (2011)	: 14.58 लाख* (*जनगणना 2011)
क्षेत्रफल	: 3,702 वर्ग किमी
साक्षरता दर	: 88.70%* (2011)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ★ क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत का सबसे छोटा राज्य।
- ★ पुर्तगाल से 19 दिसंबर 1961 को ऑपरेशन विजय द्वारा मुक्त।
- ★ अपने समृद्ध तटों, चर्चों, काजू और पर्यटन के लिए प्रसिद्ध।
- ★ 30 मई 1987 को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त हुआ।

2. स्थिति एवं मानचित्र

स्थिति

- भारत के पश्चिमी तट पर अरब सागर के किनारे।
- उत्तर एवं पूर्व : महाराष्ट्र
- दक्षिण एवं पूर्व : कर्नाटक
- पश्चिम : अरब सागर
- कोंकण तट का भाग।

प्रमुख नदियाँ

- मांडवी
- जुआरी
- तेरखोळ
- चापोरा
- सात



अरब सागर

भौगोलिक क्षेत्र

- तटीय मैदान
- पश्चिमी घाट
- नदी डेल्टा एवं नदी
- मुहाने (एस्कुरी)

3. इतिहास एवं धरोहर

प्राचीन इतिहास

- मोर्व, सातवाहन, कदंब और विजयनगर सम्राज्य के अधीन रहा।

मध्यकालीन इतिहास

- बीजापुर सल्तनत के अधीन रहा।

पुर्तगाली शासन (1510-1961)

- 1510 में अफॉंसो द अल्बुकर्क ने गोवा पर कब्जा किया।
- 450 वर्षों से अधिक पुर्तगाली शासन।

आधुनिक इतिहास

- 19 दिसंबर 1961 को ऑपरेशन विजय द्वारा गोवा को मुक्त कराया गया।
- 1962 में केंद्र शासित प्रदेश।
- 30 मई 1987 को राज्य का दर्जा।

यूनेस्को धरोहर स्थल

- गोवा के चर्च और कॉन्वेंट्स (पुराना गोवा) - 1986



से कैथेड्रल



फोर्ट अगुआडा



रेस मैंगोड फोर्ट

4. अर्थव्यवस्था

- प्रमुख उद्योग
 - पर्यटन, खनन, मत्स्य पालन, फार्मास्यूटिकल, शिपबिल्डिंग, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, आईटी।
- खनिज
 - लोह अस्क, बॉक्साइट, मैंगनीज।
- अवसंस्चना
 - कोंकण रेलवे, सहकों का अच्छा जाल, अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग।
- बंदरगाह
 - मुरमुगाओ बंदरगाह - भारत का प्रमुख प्राकृतिक बंदरगाह।
- हवाई अड्डा
 - दाबोलिम हवाई अड्डा (GOI) - प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय संपर्क।



मुरमुगाओ बंदरगाह



दाबोलिम हवाई अड्डा

मुख्य तथ्य : पर्यटन गोवा के सकल राज्य परेडू उत्पाद (GSDP) में लगभग 16% योगदान देता है और यह अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है।

5. कृषि

प्रमुख फसलें

- धान, रागी, मक्का, दालें, ज्वार, घना।
- नारियल, काजू, सुपारी, गन्ना।

वागवानी

- आम, केला, अनानास, कर्मा, कोकम, कटहल।

पशुपालन

- गाय, भेस, बकरी, सुअर, मुगी पालन।

मत्स्य पालन

- समुद्री मछली पालन अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण।



धान



नारियल



काजू



सुपारी



आम



अनानास

GI टैग • गोवा काजू • खोला मिर्च • हर्मल मिर्च • मांकुराद आम

6. संस्कृति एवं परंपरा

लोक नृत्य

- फुगडी, देवनी, धालो, कोरिदिन्हो

लोक संगीत

- मांडो, फादो (पुर्तगाली प्रभाव)

कला रूप

- आलेजू टाइल्स, पॉटरी, लकड़ी की कलाकृतियाँ

हस्तशिल्प

- बांस शिल्प, नारियल शेल शिल्प, लेस वर्क, ब्रासवेयर

भाषाएँ

- कोंकणी (आधिकारिक), मराठी, अंग्रेजी, हिंदी

संस्कृति विशेषताएँ

- भारतीय और पुर्तगाली संस्कृति का अनूठा संगम, तटीय जीवनशैली



फुगडी नृत्य



आलेजू टाइल्स



गोअन ब्रासवेयर

7. त्योहार

- गोवा कार्निवल**
 - भव्य सांस्कृतिक उत्सव, विश्व प्रसिद्ध।
- शिगमो**
 - उर्सत अतु का उत्सव, लोक नृत्य एवं रंगारंग कार्यक्रम।
- साओ जाओ**
 - सेंट जॉन द बैप्टिस्ट को समर्पित उत्सव।
- गणेश चतुर्थी**
 - धूमधाम से मनाया जाता है।
- क्रिश्मस**
 - पूरे राज्य में उत्साह और प्रार्थना के साथ मनाया जाता है।



गोवा कार्निवल

8. पर्यावरण एवं जैव विविधता

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

- मोल्लेम राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (भगवान महावीर संरक्षित क्षेत्र में)

वन्यजीव अभयारण्य

- भगवान महावीर, बॉडला, कोटिगाओ, नैत्रावली, सालिम अली पक्षी संरक्षण

वायुस्फीयर रिजर्व

- नीलागिरी गहरी, पंगु पश्चिमी घाट जैव विविधता हटस्पॉट का भाग।

रामसर स्थल

- चोराआ आइलैंड (पक्षी आश्रय)



गौर (गौर)



मालाबार जायंट रॉबिन



किंग कोबरा



फ्लेम-शोटेड बुलबुल



मैंगोव वन



दूधसागर जलप्रपात

महत्वपूर्ण प्रजातियाँ : गौर, ब्लैक पैंथर, मालाबार जायंट रॉबिन, किंग कोबरा, फ्लेम-शोटेड बुलबुल, ओलिव रिडले कछुआ (कभी-कभी तट पर)।

9. पर्यटन एवं धरोहर

प्रमुख आकर्षण

- बीच - बागा, कलंगुट, अंजुना, पालोलेम

प्राकृतिक स्थल

- दुधसागर जलप्रपात, नेत्रावली झील

धार्मिक स्थल

- बेसिलिका ऑफ बॉम जीजस, से कैथेड्रल, मंगेश मंदिर

यूनेस्को स्थल

- गोवा के चर्च और कॉन्वेंट्स (पुराना गोवा)

अन्य आकर्षण

- फोर्ट अगुआडा, दिवर आइलैंड, मसाला प्लांटेशन, कूज पर्यटन



दूधसागर जलप्रपात



पुराना गोवा चर्च



मंगेश मंदिर



फोर्ट अगुआडा



मसाला प्लांटेशन



दिवर आइलैंड

10. UPSC के लिए महत्व

- प्रिलिन्स फोकस** : नदियाँ, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, रामसर स्थल, GI टैग, यूनेस्को स्थल।
- मैन्स फोकस** : पर्यटन अर्थव्यवस्था, तटीय पारिस्थितिकी, खनन, सतत विकास।
- वर्तमान घटनाओं से जुड़ाव** : खनन विवाद, CRZ निवम, तटीय प्रबंधन, सतत पर्यटन, ब्लू इकोनमी।
- रणनीतिक महत्व** : अरब सागर के तट पर स्थित, समुद्री व्यापार, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और तटीय निगरानी की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण।

11. त्वरित पुनरावर्तन - 15 मुख्य तथ्य

- राजधानी - पणजी
- राज्य गठन - 30 मई 1987
- सबसे छोटा राज्य (क्षेत्रफल)
- आधिकारिक भाषा - कोंकणी
- राज्य पशु - गोर (गोर)
- राज्य पक्षी - फ्लेम-शोटेड बुलबुल
- उच्चतम चोटी - सांसोगर (1,026 मी)
- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - मोल्लेम
- राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - मोल्लेम
- यूनेस्को स्थल - गोवा के चर्च और कॉन्वेंट्स
- मुक्ति - 19 दिसंबर 1961 (ऑपरेशन विजय)
- प्रमुख फसल - धान, काजू, नारियल
- GI टैग - गोवा काजू, खोला मिर्च, हर्मल मिर्च, मांकुराद आम
- उपनाम - "पूर्व का मोती"

12. गोवा एक नज़र में

क्षेत्रफल 3,702 वर्ग किमी	पर्यटन आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था	समुद्र तटों-पुर्तगाली विरान्त	प्रमुख प्राकृतिक बंदरगाह
पश्चिमी घाट जैव विविधता	काजू एवं नारियल मुख्य उत्पाद	स्वच्छ समुद्र तट और तटीय सौंदर्य	शान्तिपूर्ण एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता

SRIJAN INDIA ONE STATES OF INDIA

3RD JULY 2026

GOA

PEARL OF THE ORIENT • HERITAGE • NATURE • HOSPITALITY



Basilica of Bom Jesus



Palolem Beach

1. QUICK FACTS

	Capital	: Panaji
	Formation	: 30 May 1987 (37 th State of India)
	Official Language	: Konkani
	State Animal	: Gaur
	State Bird	: Flame-throated Bulbul
	State Flower	: Frangipani
	State Tree	: Coconut Palm
	Population (2011)	: 14.58 Lakh* (*Census 2011)
	Area	: 3,702 sq. km
	Literacy Rate	: 88.70%* (2011)

IMPORTANT FACTS

- ★ Smallest State of India by area.
- ★ Liberated from Portuguese rule in 1961 through Operation Vijay.
- ★ Famous for beaches, churches, cashew & tourism.

2. LOCATION & MAP

LOCATION

- Western coast of India along the Arabian Sea.
- Bounded by Maharashtra (North) & Karnataka (East and South).
- Part of Konkan Coast.

MAJOR RIVERS

- Mandovi
- Zuari
- Terekhol
- Chapora
- Sal



PHYSIOGRAPHY

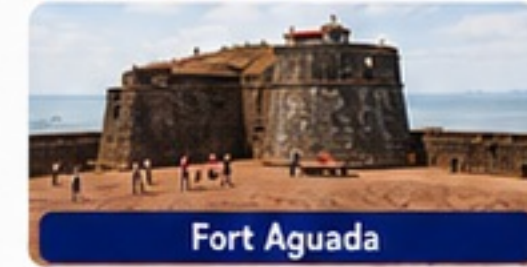
- Coastal Plains
- Western Ghats
- River Valleys
- Estuaries

3. HISTORY & HERITAGE

- Ancient History**
 - Ruled by Mauryas, Satavahanas, Kadambas & Vijayanagara Empire.
- Medieval History**
 - Part of Bahmani & Adil Shahi Sultanates.
- Portuguese Rule (1510–1961)**
 - Captured by Afonso de Albuquerque in 1510.
- Modern History**
 - Liberated on 19 Dec 1961 through Operation Vijay.
- Formation**
 - Became a Union Territory in 1962.
 - Granted Statehood on 30 May 1987.
- UNESCO Heritage**
 - Churches and Convents of Goa (Old Goa) – 1986.



Se Cathedral



Fort Aguada



Reis Magos Fort

4. ECONOMY

- Major Industries**
 - Tourism, Mining, Fisheries, Pharmaceuticals, IT, Shipbuilding, Food Processing
- Minerals**
 - Iron Ore, Bauxite, Manganese
- Infrastructure**
 - Good road network, Konkan Railway, Inland waterways
- Ports**
 - Mormugao Port – Major natural port of India
- Airports**
 - Dabolim Airport (GOI)
 - Manohar International Airport



Mormugao Port

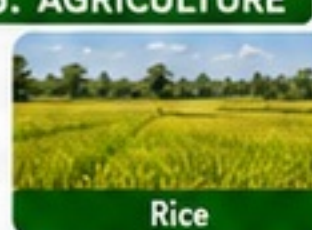


Dabolim Airport

Key Fact: Tourism contributes ~ 16% to Goa's GSDP and is the backbone of its economy.

5. AGRICULTURE

- Major Crops**
 - Rice, Ragi, Maize, Pulses
 - Coconut, Cashew, Arecanut, Sugarcane
- Horticulture**
 - Mango, Banana, Pineapple, Jackfruit, Kokum
- Livestock**
 - Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Poultry
- Fisheries**
 - Marine fisheries are a major contributor



Rice



Coconut



Cashew



Arecanut



Mango



Pineapple

GI Tags • Goa Cashew • Khola Chilli • Harmal Chilli • Mankurad Mango

6. CULTURE & TRADITION

- Folk Dances**
 - Fugdi, Dekhni, Corridinho, Dhalo
- Folk Music**
 - Mando, Dulpod, Fado (Portuguese influence)
- Art Forms**
 - Wood Carving, Azulejo Tiles, Brassware, Pottery
- Handicrafts**
 - Bamboo Craft, Coconut Shell Craft, Lace Work, Leather Goods
- Languages**
 - Konkani (Official), Marathi, English, Hindi
- Cultural Practices**
 - Blend of Indian & Portuguese traditions, vibrant coastal culture



Fugdi Dance



Azulejo Tiles



Goan Brassware

7. FESTIVALS

- Goa Carnival**
 - Grand cultural festival before Lent.
- Shigmo**
 - Spring festival celebrated with vibrant street parades.
- Sao Joao**
 - Festival of St. John the Baptist in June.
- Ganesh Chaturthi**
 - Widely celebrated.
- Christmas**
 - Joyful celebrations across the state.



Goa Carnival

8. ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY

- National Park**
 - Mollem National Park (Part of Bhagwan Mahavir Protected Area)
- Wildlife Sanctuaries**
 - Bhagwan Mahavir, Bondla, Cotigao, Netravali, Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
- Biosphere Reserve**
 - Part of Western Ghats Biodiversity Hotspot.
- Ramsar Site**
 - Nanda Lake



Gaur



Malabar Giant Squirrel



King Cobra



Flame-throated Bulbul

Important Species: Gaur, Black Panther, Sloth Bear, King Cobra, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Olive Ridley Turtle (coastal areas)

9. TOURISM & HERITAGE

- Beaches**
 - Baga, Calangute, Anjuna, Palolem, Miramar
- Waterfalls**
 - Dudhsagar, Arvalem, Harvalem
- Heritage Sites**
 - Churches & Convents of Goa (UNESCO) – Old Goa
- Other Attractions**
 - Fort Aguada, Reis Magos Fort, Spice Plantations, Divar Island
- Eco & Adventure**
 - Trekking, Water Sports, Dolphin Watching



Dudhsagar Falls



Old Goa Churches



Spice Plantation



Divar Island

10. UPSC VALUE ADDITION

- Prelims Focus:** Smallest state, Liberation in 1961, Rivers, Ports, National Park, UNESCO Site, GI Tags.
- Mains Points:** Tourism Economy, Coastal Ecology, Mining vs Environment, Western Ghats Biodiversity, Heritage Conservation, Blue Economy.
- Current Affairs Links:** Sustainable Tourism, CRZ Regulations, Iron Ore Mining, Coastal Zone Management, Blue Economy Initiatives.
- Strategic Importance:** Maritime location on Arabian Sea, close to major ports & international sea routes.

11. RAPID REVISION – 15 KEY FACTS

- Capital – Panaji
- Formation – 30 May 1987
- Smallest State in India (Area)
- Official Language – Konkani
- Liberation – 19 Dec 1961 (Operation Vijay)
- Highest Peak – Sonsogor (1,026 m)
- Major Rivers – Mandovi, Zuari
- Major Port – Mormugao Port
- State Animal – Gaur
- State Bird – Flame-throated Bulbul
- National Park – Mollem
- UNESCO Site – Churches & Convents of Goa
- GI Product – Goa Cashew
- Famous Festival – Goa Carnival
- Nickname – Pearl of the Orient

12. GOA AT A GLANCE

	Smallest State		Tourism Powerhouse		Rich Indo-Portuguese Heritage		Major Natural Port
	Western Ghats Biodiversity		Cashew & Coconut Economy		Clean Beaches & Coastal Beauty		Peaceful & Vibrant Culture
	Education & Health Hub		Gateway for Blue Economy		Sustainable Development		High Human Development

1 With reference to 'circular letters', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Circular letters are usually addressed to a group of people.
2. Non-standard and customized content is typical of circular letters.
3. Circular letters are used to intimate appraisals and increments of employees within organisations.
4. Circular letters are less cost-effective than personalised and specific recipient-directed letters.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1 only

SOLUTION

1 **Idea / Approach** Evaluate each statement based on concept of circular letters.

2 **Key Observation** Circular letters are sent to many recipients with standardised content.

3 **Step-by-step Solution**

Statement	Evaluation	Reason
1. Usually addressed to a group of people.	✓ Correct	Circular letters are issued to many recipients at the same time.
2. Non-standard and customized content is typical.	✗ Incorrect	Circular letters contain standardised content, not customised.
3. Used to intimate appraisals and increments.	✗ Incorrect	Appraisals and increments are individual and confidential, not circulated.
4. Less cost-effective than personalised letters.	✗ Incorrect	Circular letters are more cost-effective as one letter is used for many recipients.

4 **Shortcut / CSAT Trick** Eliminate wrong statements → Pick the remaining correct ones.

5 **Final Answer** Only statement 1 is correct.

ANSWER: (d) 1 only

2 Three partners A, B and C entered into a business. A invested one-third of the capital for one-third duration. B invested one-fourth of the capital for one-fourth duration. C invested the remaining capital for the whole duration. Out of a profit of ₹ 17,000, how much profit will C get?

- (a) ₹ 12,000 (b) ₹ 10,000
(c) ₹ 12,500 (d) ₹ 10,750

SOLUTION

1 **Idea / Approach** Profit is distributed in the ratio of (Capital × Time).

2 **Key Observation** Total capital can be taken as LCM of 3 and 4 = 12 units for easy calculation.

3 **Step-by-step Solution**

Partner	Capital (Units)	Time (Fraction)	Capital × Time (Units)
A	$\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = 4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$4 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$
B	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = 3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$
C	Remaining capital = 12 - (4 + 3) = 5	1 (whole time)	$5 \times 1 = 5$

Investment Ratio (A : B : C)
= $\frac{4}{3} : \frac{3}{4} : 5$

Make denominators same (LCM = 12)

$$= \frac{16}{12} : \frac{9}{12} : \frac{60}{12}$$

$$= 16 : 9 : 60$$

Total Ratio = 16 + 9 + 60 = 85
C's Share = $\frac{60}{85}$ of ₹ 17,000

C's Profit = $\frac{60}{85} \times 17,000$
= (12 × 1,000)
= ₹ 12,000

4 **Shortcut / CSAT Trick** Use LCM of denominators → Convert → Find ratio → Apply to total profit.

5 **Final Answer** C will get ₹ 12,000.

ANSWER: (a) ₹ 12,000

Building water security in a rapidly drying India

Indian cities – from Bengaluru to Mussoorie (Uttarakhand) – are reeling under severe water stress. June saw a monsoon rainfall deficit of over 40%. Delhi is facing a severe shortage, and water supply has plummeted to about 70% of the total demand of 1,250 million gallons per day. Research by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) further finds that 11 out of 15 major river basins in India are experiencing water stress, with annual water availability below 1,700 m³ per person. Several of them, including the Krishna, Cauvery, Mahi, and Tapi basins, are below the water scarcity threshold of 1,000 m³ per person.

A recent report by the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) warns of global water bankruptcy. Several river basins are polluted and closed, with no outflow to the sea. Aquifers are being depleted beyond safe limits. Nearly three-quarters of the global population lives in water-insecure countries, with four billion people facing severe water scarcity for at least one month a year.

Water infrastructure gaps

India has an uneven distribution of water resources. With 4% of the world's water resources supporting 18% of the population, historically, the country has lived and grown with water

While schemes such as the Jal Jeevan Mission and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana have helped develop water supply infrastructure, concerns remain regarding the poor upkeep of existing infrastructure, inadequate wastewater treatment facilities, substantial conveyance losses, high levels of water pollution, and low cost recovery.

There are four interrelated actions that can help India navigate the 'state of bankruptcy' to become water secure.

First, invest in climate-proofing water systems



Nitin Bassi

Fellow at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)

The monsoon cannot fix India's water problem; policy could

through granular climate risk assessments of water infrastructure and services. The CEEW's analysis of India's urban flood risk management shows that such assessments help prioritise investments in high to very high-risk locations, including coastal and low-lying areas such as Thane (Maharashtra) and Navsari (Gujarat), or areas with critical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and electricity grids, as seen in Ahmedabad. These assessments are especially important for cash-strapped urban local bodies and panchayats.

Cities should leverage existing mechanisms like the Urban Challenge Fund (UCF) to finance them—for instance, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) recently secured ₹1,501 crore under the UCF for water supply and drainage, part of which could support water risk assessments.

Second, enable water reuse for non-potable purposes in urban areas. Shifting from a linear to a circular approach to water use is essential to reduce pressure on freshwater resources. Used water can be treated and reused for activities such as car washing, landscaping, and cooling data centres.

City-level reuse planning is key to achieving this. The Thane Municipal Corporation is adopting a scientific approach to scale up treated wastewater reuse, including for construction, to reduce its annual freshwater deficit of 53 million litres per day and generate revenue. According to CEEW analysis, the economic opportunity from the sale of treated wastewater could reach ₹3 lakh crore and generate 1,00,000 additional jobs by 2047.

Third, scale up micro-irrigation systems, including drip and sprinkler technologies that deliver water to crops more efficiently than flood irrigation. Expanding these systems beyond the current 20% coverage of India's potential 72 million hectares of irrigated area requires large-scale interventions.

First, the CEEW's Gujarat research shows that micro-irrigation

subsidies should be redesigned for small and marginal farmers by using 0.4 hectares instead of one hectare as the base unit. Second, farmers need support to shift to higher-value crops such as horticulture and oilseeds to recover costs, as seen in Andhra Pradesh's Rayalaseema region. Third, low-cost insurance with faster claims, including through a strengthened Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, can help smallholders manage climate and crop risks.

Close water data gaps

Finally, generate data at the river basin level to improve decision-making. India has good data on water availability, but limited data on withdrawals, losses, and consumption at the basin scale. This makes it difficult to assess actual water use, gauge efficiency gains, or allocate water judiciously – often leading one sector to gain at the expense of others, while the lack of data encourages "free riding", with users extracting as much as the source allows. Artificial Intelligence-based monitoring of water conveyance infrastructure can help detect and measure losses and also generate data. Cities such as Delhi and Bhubaneswar (Odisha) are installing smart bulk water meters to identify and reduce physical losses during distribution. Equally important is analysing end-user consumption by scaling up smart metering and using advanced water accounting tools. India's rollout of over 4.93 crore smart electricity meters can serve as a model for the water sector.

Water is an economic resource – it powers lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Reversing water bankruptcy will be the foundation of social welfare. Political will, transparent governance, and societal trust are the levers. Pull them, and India can still turn the tide toward a water-secure.

The views expressed are personal



- June rainfall deficit over 40%.
- Delhi water supply down to 70%.
- 11/15 major river basins facing water stress; per capita availability <1,700 m³/year.



- UNU-INWEH warns of global water bankruptcy.
- Rivers polluted/closed; aquifers depleted.
- 4 billion people face severe water scarcity at least 1 month a year.



- India has uneven water distribution.
- Issues: poor infrastructure upkeep, inadequate wastewater treatment, conveyance losses, pollution, low cost recovery.



- Invest in climate-proof water systems.
- Use granular climate risk assessments.
- Prioritise high-risk areas (coastal, low-lying) and critical infrastructure.
- Use funds like UCF for financing.



- Shift to circular water use.
- Reuse treated water for non-potable purposes (car washing, landscaping, cooling centres).
- Thane example: 53 million litres/day deficit reduction; ₹3 lakh crore opportunity; 1,00,000 jobs by 2047.



- Scale up micro-irrigation (drip, sprinkler).
- Redesign subsidies for small/marginal farmers.
- Support shift to low-water, high-value crops.
- Low-cost insurance with faster claims.



- Close water data gaps at basin level.
- Need data on withdrawals, losses, consumption.
- Use AI monitoring, smart meters & water accounting tools.



- Water is key to livelihoods & ecosystems.
- Reversing water bankruptcy = foundation of social welfare.
- Political will, governance & trust are crucial to water security.

- **GS Paper I** – Geography (Water Resources, Climate)
- **GS Paper II** – Governance, IR (Global Water Crisis)
- **GS Paper III** – Economy, Infrastructure, Agriculture, Environment
- **Keywords** – Water Security, Climate Resilience, Water Reuse, Micro-Irrigation, Urban Flood Risk, Data Gaps
- **Static Link** – Jal Jeevan Mission, PMKSY, UCF, PMFBY, SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation)

Over 12,000 pilgrims visit cave shrine on the first day of Amarnath Yatra

The Hindu Bureau

SRINAGAR

More than 12,000 pilgrims paid obeisance to the naturally formed ice *Shivling* at the Amarnath cave shrine on the opening day of the 57-day annual pilgrimage on Friday, officials said.

The pilgrims included about 9,350 men, 2,250 women, over 200 children, 70 sadhus, nine transgender devotees, and more than 260 security personnel, they said.

Earlier in the day, pilgrims began the trek from the Nunwan base camp in Pahalgam and the Baltal base camp in Ganderbal, even as inclement weather played spoilsport in the morning.

'Symbol of cleanliness'

On the occasion, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in a two-page letter, wished devotees undertaking the pilgrimage. He urged them to



Path to devotion : Pilgrims trek to the Amarnath cave shrine using the Baltal route on Friday. IMRAN NISSAR

make the journey a symbol of cleanliness, safety, environmental protection, and support for local livelihoods and nation-building.

He asked pilgrims to maintain cleanliness, hygiene and ensure that the route is clean. "The Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir as a reflection of India's rich spiritual and cultural heritage. Devotees across the country eagerly await the opportunity to

undertake the pilgrimage every year. It embodies the spirit of unity in diversity by bringing together devotees from different parts of the country," said Mr. Modi.

'Efficiency, dedication'

Mr. Modi praised the efforts of the Amarnath Shrine Board, the Jammu & Kashmir administration, and security agencies for ensuring the smooth con-

duct of the pilgrimage.

"For several decades, this pilgrimage has been managed with great efficiency and dedication," Mr. Modi said, while referring to the role of the Indian Army, CRPF, Jammu & Kashmir Police, ITBP, BSF, NDRF, doctors, healthcare workers, sanitation staff, administrative officials and volunteers involved in facilitating the pilgrimage.

The Prime Minister said thousands of personnel fulfilled their responsibilities with commitment. He underlined the role of local communities and said the pilgrimage reflected the hospitality of the people of Jammu & Kashmir, while referring to pony operators, porters and palanquin bearers. "Their service on the difficult mountain route exemplifies India's long-standing tradition of selfless service," he added.

(With inputs from PTI)



More than **12,000** pilgrims visited Amarnath cave shrine on the first day of the **57-day** annual Yatra.



Pilgrims included **9,350 men**, **2,250 women**, over **200 children**, **70 sadhus**, **9 transgender devotees**, and **260+** security personnel.



Trek started from **Nunwan base camp** (Pahalgam) and **Baltal base camp** (Ganderbal).



Security & Management by: Indian Army, CRPF, J&K Police, ITBP, BSF, NDRF, doctors, healthcare workers, sanitation staff, volunteers & officials.



Thousands of personnel fulfilled responsibilities with commitment; local communities played an important role.



PM Modi appreciated efforts of Amarnath Shrine Board, J&K administration & security agencies.



PM Modi urged devotees to promote cleanliness, safety, environmental protection, local livelihoods & nation-building.



Yatra reflects India's rich spiritual & cultural heritage and unity in diversity.



Amarnath Cave Shrine – one of the most important pilgrimage sites in Jammu & Kashmir.

- **GS Paper I** – Culture, Geography (Himalayas)
- **GS Paper II** – Governance, Role of Security Forces
- **GS Paper III** – Disaster Management, Tourism
- **Keywords** – Amarnath Yatra, Pilgrimage Management, Civil-Military Cooperation, Local Communities
- **Static Link** – Religious Tourism, J&K Geography, Disaster Preparedness, Internal Security

The Iran conundrum and the decline of the West

Ever since 1945, the dominance of the United States and western Europe in world affairs has been taken for granted, largely because of their military power, technological innovations, and financial strength. This situation continued until fairly recently. However, the rise of China, along with the growing prominence of certain "middle powers" in recent years, has begun to dent – though not eclipse – the image of the U.S. as a superpower.

As China's influence over world affairs has grown, driven by its technological and innovative capabilities and its stranglehold over scarce strategic resources, the supremacy of the U.S. and the West has, however, appeared to wane. Many experts, nevertheless, continued to believe that there was still time before the West faced an effective challenge to its leadership. Concerns had, no doubt, grown about the U.S.'s structural vulnerabilities, though few expected that a country such as Iran would effectively deal a mortal blow to the image of the U.S. as the world's leading power.

The (now deceased) Iranian Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, had once observed that, while Americans constantly threatened war, they lacked "staying power". This has now become apparent in ample measure. By contrast, in the course of the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988), Iran's Islamic regime demonstrated remarkable endurance, resilience, and determination to preserve the regime by all means necessary. U.S. President Donald Trump's failure to recognise this aspect has since cost him dearly. One leader who is seen to have emerged from the ashes of the U.S.-Iran conflict is Ali Khamenei's presumed successor, his son Mojtaba Khamenei, who is presently viewed by many as a "living martyr".

The new Iran-U.S. framework

Even prior to embarking upon substantive negotiations in Switzerland on all contentious issues, the U.S. and Iran entered into an "initial deal" (mid-June 2026) to end the war and reopen the Strait of Hormuz. The announcement of the talks was cautiously welcomed by world leaders, though all agreed that difficult negotiations lay ahead.

Prior to the formal talks, a 14-point Memorandum of Understanding was, interestingly enough, signed by Mr. Trump at the Palace of Versailles, France, on June 17, 2026, evoking comparisons with the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, which is widely regarded as having imposed humiliating terms on Germany following the First World War.

The June 17 agreement was widely criticised as little more than a latter-day endorsement of the status quo that had existed prior to the U.S.-Israel strikes on Iran, on February 28, 2026. The terms of the agreement included the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, the lifting of the U.S. blockade, and a vague commitment by the U.S. and its regional partners to initiate plan, for at least \$300 billion, to rebuild Iran.



M.K. Narayanan

Former Director, Intelligence Bureau, a former National Security Adviser, and a former Governor of West Bengal

development of Iran – the U.S. has since declared that no U.S. funds would flow directly to Iran. If so, this commitment could possibly refer to the release of Iranian assets that have been frozen by the U.S. over the years. The agreement also reportedly contains an important pledge by Iran not to develop a nuclear weapon.

The talks in Switzerland soon thereafter seemed little more than a formality, with the U.S. claiming, following their successful conclusion, that it had achieved a major milestone by persuading Tehran to allow inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency back into the country, thereby opening a pathway to international monitoring of its nuclear programme. But Iran is said to have told its state media that Tehran had made "no new commitments" on nuclear inspections. The conclusion of the talks appeared to many observers to represent a "desperately needed truce" for the U.S., as it was followed shortly thereafter by the lifting of U.S. oil sanctions on Iran and the issuance of a 60-day waiver authorising the sale and transport of Iranian crude oil and petroleum products.

Newspaper headlines across the world had little to say about the deal and instead harped on the enormity of the setback to the image of the U.S. resulting from its coming to terms with Iran. Perhaps the most telling headline appeared on the front page of The Times of India (June 19, 2026): "Versailles II: Trump rushes where historians would dread to tread". Apart from the fact that the U.S. and its President have been excoriated for what critics have termed the "surrender blunder", the reality is that the deal has brought the U.S. few tangible benefits.

Intrinsic to, or as part of the deal are several other aspects of considerable interest, apart from sanctions relief for Iran's oil exports, viz., the possibility of Iran assuming a formal role in managing traffic through the Strait of Hormuz and, (potentially), charging transit fees for passage through the Strait. Questions remain, however, regarding the safety of shipping routes, vessel security procedures, naval protection, and emergency response mechanisms. Many of these issues remain to be clarified.

The deal is important, even though its wording remains inchoate. It is widely portrayed as a deal between unequals, with Goliath having been worsted – or at least caught unawares by David. It also does not read like a standard diplomatic document. The implications of a superpower – the world's leading nuclear power – conceding ground to a battered Iran are huge and are unlikely to be lost on nations and major powers across the globe.

Israel-U.S. relations fracture

It also entails an important rupture in relations between the U.S. and Israel. Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's devious plans to inveigle the U.S. in a conflict in West Asia, which was implicitly aimed at weakening and toppling Israel's

undisputed supremacy over the region has now become part of the detritus of history. The Israel-U.S. rupture, unless Tel Aviv bends substantially hereafter, could alter power equations in West Asia, leading to either an unsettled peace or further wranglings among Arabs, Iranians and Israelis.

What is also quite plausible is that Iran's claims to have bested the Great Satan, could lead the new Iranian regime, now increasingly under the tutelage of Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) hotheads rather than the Ayatollahs, to revive conflicts with other Arab nations, apart from Israel itself. Such 'adventurism' could lead to more disparate conflicts in a vital region, which incorporates a critical artery of global energy supplies.

Many imponderables are still present. For one, the U.S.-Iran Agreement is almost certain to give a boost to hardliners in Iran who may believe that they have managed to 'defeat' the mighty U.S., signalling scope for a still more hardline policy, vis-à-vis not only Israel, the U.S., and other Arab States in the region but also their own people as well. For another, the IRGC, already on the ascendant, could feel more emboldened to act with impunity, having a new Ayatollah identified with it. The impact of all this would be felt not only in Iran but also in countries with large Shia populations, including India. A worsening of Shia-Sunni tensions in different pockets across the globe cannot, therefore, be ignored.

For a third, Israel and its leaders could be expected to behave like 'wounded tigers'. Their ploy of inveigling the U.S. into supporting their bid for supremacy in West Asia having failed – and with the U.S. President distancing himself from Mr. Netanyahu – they could be expected to embark on a fresh bout of 'adventurism', especially with their Arab neighbours and across West Asia. This could aggravate tensions and undermine the fragile peace that has existed since the Abraham Accords. Furthermore, with the U.S. seen as a major loser and its influence across the region set to wane, Gulf nations may be prompted to take a hard look at relying on the U.S. for protection against external threats, including a resurgent Iran. Interestingly, there could also be growing demands to reduce the presence of U.S. troops in West Asia.



- Post-1945 US/West dominance based on military, tech & financial strength now challenged.
- Rise of China & middle powers has dented US image as sole superpower.



- Iran-Iraq war showed Iran's resilience & "staying power".
- Khamenei's successor, Mojtaba Khamenei, seen as "living martyr".



- US-Iran "initial deal" (June 2026): end war, reopen Strait of Hormuz.
- 14-point MoU signed (June 17, 2026) at Versailles; \$300B plan to rebuild Iran.



- US declared no direct funds to Iran; possible reference to release of frozen assets.
- Iran pledged not to develop nuclear weapon; IAEA inspections allowed.



- US lifted oil sanctions; 60-day waiver for Iranian crude & petroleum exports.
- Possible Iranian role in Strait of Hormuz management & transit fees.



- Deal seen as setback to US image; "Versailles II" headline reflects humiliation.
- Few tangible benefits for US; surrender blunder criticism.



- Israel-US relations face major rupture.
- Netanyahu's plan to drag US into conflict has failed.



- New Iran regime under IRGC hardliners may pursue more hardline & adventurist policies.
- Impact on Shia-Sunni dynamics; relevance for India.



- Israel may act as "wounded tiger"; fresh conflicts likely in West Asia.
- Gulf nations may reduce reliance on US security protection.



- Russia & China gain little; uncertainty may revive terrorist groups like Al Qaeda.
- Risk of wider instability across Africa & Southeast Asia.

UPSC TAKEAWAYS

- ✓ Multipolar world & decline of Western dominance.
- ✓ West Asia geopolitics, Iran nuclear issue.
- ✓ Strategic autonomy for India in changing world order.
- ✓ Energy security, Strait of Hormuz importance.
- ✓ Terrorism, regional instability & global implications.

Manufacturing justice

Use of AI-fabricated judicial 'precedents' amounts to criminal misconduct

But for its serious implications, a judge relying on Artificial Intelligence (AI) hallucinations to arrive at a judicial determination would have been comical. **Given the serious miscarriage of justice that such hallucinations can lead to, if used in the judicial processes, the Supreme Court of India has likened it to methyl isocyanate, the poisonous gas that led to the Bhopal gas tragedy in 1984 – “invisible, insidious, and catastrophic by the time anyone notices”.**

The Court made these observations while setting aside the orders of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) in an insolvency case after finding that the NCLT had relied on fictitious AI-generated legal citations, **a lapse overlooked by the appellate tribunal.** This is the latest in a series of interventions by the Court this year, cautioning against the use of AI-generated fictitious judicial precedents in court proceedings.

Through its rulings and oral observations, the Court has consistently adopted a strict and cautionary approach to the deployment of AI in the justice delivery system. On February 27, the same Bench of Justices P.S. Narasimha and Alok Aradhe took cognisance of a trial court relying on AI-generated fictitious case laws and underlined that it was not merely “an error in decision-making” but amounted to judicial “misconduct”.

The Court has made clear that AI may serve as an assistive tool to improve efficiency, but it can never replace independent human reasoning, judicial discretion or professional accountability. In AI, humanity is encountering what many experts fear might well be an existential question.

AI disruption is a known unknown – everyone knows that it is happening but nobody quite knows its extent or implications. There is, however, enough evidence of a combination of human stupidity and deliberate design leading to dangerous social outcomes being derived from AI. Human oversight is the essential counter to these dangers. **The Court has said that presenting fabricated, machine-generated judgments to a court constitutes professional misconduct for advocates and a serious lapse of duty for judges; and any judgment influenced by an iota of fake or hallucinated AI material is “no decision in the eyes of law”.** The draft ‘Regulations for Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Courts, 2026’ prohibits AI in the making of judicial outcomes such as the function of adjudication, sentencing, or deciding bail eligibility and evaluating the credibility of parties or witnesses. Even as the draft is open for public consultation, the Court has directed the Bar Council of India (BCI) to set up a dedicated committee to formulate strict norms and define disciplinary action for human oversight, unverified AI

- Relying on AI hallucinations in judicial decisions is serious and can cause **grave miscarriage of justice.**
- Supreme Court compared it to **Bhopal gas tragedy 1984 – “invisible, insidious, catastrophic”.**
- NCLT relied on **fictitious AI-generated citations** in an insolvency case.
- NCLAT overlooked this lapse; Supreme Court set aside both tribunals’ orders.
- Series of interventions by SC to caution against AI-generated fictitious precedents.
- SC adopts **strict and cautionary approach** towards AI use in justice delivery.
- **Feb 27, 2026:** SC held reliance on AI-generated fake case laws is **judicial misconduct**, not a mere error.
- AI is an **assistive tool**, not a substitute for human reasoning, judicial discretion and accountability.
- Independent human judgment remains essential.
- **AI disruption** is a “known unknown” – extent and impact uncertain.
- Risks arise from human misuse/stupidity and design flaws.
- Human oversight is the key safeguard.
- Presenting fabricated AI judgments = professional misconduct for lawyers; serious lapse for judges.
- Judgments influenced by even a little fake AI material are “no decision in the eyes of law”.
- Draft ‘Regulations for Use of AI in Courts, 2026’ prohibits AI in adjudication, sentencing, bail decisions, credibility assessment.
- SC directed BCI to form committee for strict norms and disciplinary action against lawyers citing unverified AI material.
- Justice must be **done and seen; not hallucinated.**

UPSC TAKEAWAYS

- ➔ Judiciary & Technology – Ethics, challenges, safeguards.
- ➔ Judicial Accountability – Professional misconduct, duty of judges & lawyers.
- ➔ Important for GS II (Governance), GS III (S&T), Ethics.
- ➔ Key terms: AI hallucination, judicial misconduct, oversight, accountability, integrity of justice.

1 रेडियो टेलीमेट्री ने इस गिद्ध की जान लगभग बचा ली



- श्रेत-पूछ गिद्ध (Z25) की विजली लाइन से मौत हुई
- कैद में पाला गया; दिसंबर 2025 में ताडोबा में छोड़ा गया
- रेडियो टेलीमेट्री ने खराब अनुकूलन दिखाया
- मानव बस्तियों के पास रहना पसंद कर रहा था
- BNHS ने स्थानांतरण की योजना बनाई थी
- निर्णय से पहले ही करंट लगने से मृत्यु हो गई

वन्यजीव संरक्षण • रेडियो टेलीमेट्री • लुप्तप्राय प्रजाति

GS III • पर्यावरण • संरक्षण

2 अमरनाथ यात्रा के पहले दिन गुफा श्राइन के दर्शन के लिए 12,000+ श्रद्धालु पहुंचे



- अमरनाथ यात्रा प्रारंभ; वर्षा के बीच 12,000+ श्रद्धालु पहुंचे
- बालटाल और पहलगाम मार्ग से यात्रा संचालित
- बहु-स्तरीय सुरक्षा प्रबंध
- मेडिकल टीमों और आपदा प्रतिक्रिया दल साथ
- मौसम व रसद की सतत निगरानी
- ऊंचाई ~3,888 मीटर; प्राकृतिक हिम शिवलिंग

हिमालयी तीर्थ • उच्च हिमालय प्रबंधन • सुरक्षा

GS I • भूगोल • GS III • आंतरिक सुरक्षा

3 मैनुफैक्चरिंग जस्टिस (न्याय को प्रभावी बनाना)



- केवल न्यायालय/जज बढ़ाने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी
- लंबित मामलों से जनविश्वास घटता है
- ढांचा व प्रक्रियाएं मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता
- न्यायपालिका में रिक्तियां जारी
- तकनीक आधारित केस प्रबंधन आवश्यक
- फोकस: दक्षता, सुधार और जवाबदेही

अनुच्छेद 14 • अनुच्छेद 21 • न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता

GS II • शासन • न्यायपालिका

4 कैंसर की गणना (कैंसर को अधिसूचित करें)



- भारत को कैंसर को अधिसूचित रोग बनाना चाहिए
- वर्तमान डेटा अधूरा; बोझ का आकलन कम हो रहा है
- निजी क्षेत्र की रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली में शामिल हो
- निगरानी व संसाधन आवंटन में सुधार होगा
- तेलंगाना ने पहले ही कैंसर को अधिसूचित बनाया
- शुरुआती वृद्धि बेहतर रिपोर्टिंग को दर्शाती है

रोग निगरानी • सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य योजना • साक्ष्य आधारित निर्णय

GS III • स्वास्थ्य • GS III • विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी

5 ईरान की दुविधा और पश्चिम का पतन



- हाल की घटनाओं ने अमेरिकी प्रभुत्व की सीमाएँ दिखाई
- ईरान ने दीर्घकालिक लचीलापन प्रदर्शित किया
- चीन का उदय पश्चिमी प्रभुत्व को चुनौती दे रहा है
- पश्चिम एशिया बहुध्रुवीय होता जा रहा है
- क्षेत्रीय शक्तियाँ अधिक प्रभावी
- एकध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था का अंत

बहुध्रुवीयता • सामरिक स्वायत्तता • पश्चिम एशिया

GS II • अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध

6 तेजी से सूखते भारत में जल सुरक्षा का निर्माण



- अनियमित मानसून और भूजल क्षरण बढ़ रहा है
- ग्रामीण व शहरी जल मांग में वृद्धि
- एकीकृत जल प्रबंधन आवश्यक
- वर्षा जल संचयन व जलागम विकास महत्वपूर्ण
- सिंचाई दक्षता में सुधार आवश्यक
- संकट प्रबंधन से दीर्घकालिक लचीलेपन की ओर बढ़ें

जल प्रबंधन • सतत उपयोग • जलवायु लचीलापन

GS III • पर्यावरण • जल संसाधन

7 आस्था का रणक्षेत्र बनते हिमालय



- हिमालय पवित्र लेकिन अत्यंत नाजुक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
- तीर्थ व पर्यटन में तीव्र वृद्धि
- सड़क निर्माण व बुनियादी ढांचे का विस्तार
- कचरा, भूखलन व हिमनद संवेदनशीलता
- आस्था और पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संतुलन आवश्यक
- पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता का सम्मान जरूरी

पवित्र हिमालय • सतत पर्यटन • पारिस्थितिक वहन क्षमता

GS II • भूगोल • पर्यावरण

8 असम एस्टेट ने देश की पहली व्यावसायिक मैचा चाय बेची



- 5 किग्रा मैचा गुवाहाटी नीलामी में विक्री
- मूल्य: ₹3,000 प्रति किग्रा
- चोटा टिंगराई टी एस्टेट, असम में उत्पादन
- छाया में उगाई; क्लोरोफिल व अमीनो एसिड अधिक
- पुरा पत्ता पाउडर के रूप में उपयोग होता है
- भारतीय चाय का प्रीमियम व मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद

छाया में उगाई चाय • मूल्य संवर्धन • निर्यात क्षमता

GS III • कृषि • अर्थव्यवस्था

9 चारों ओर मंडराता खतरा



- खतरे पारंपरिक सीमाओं से परे हो चुके हैं
- साइबर, तकनीकी व सूचना जोखिम बढ़ रहे हैं
- हाइब्रिड संघर्ष सामान्य होता जा रहा है
- संस्थाओं को उभरते खतरों की पूर्व पहचान जरूरी
- लचीलापन (Resilience) उतना ही जरूरी जितना प्रतिक्रिया
- एजेंसियों में समन्वय अनिवार्य

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा • लचीलापन • तैयारी

GS III • आंतरिक सुरक्षा

क्विक न्यूज़

- केंद्र ने चार चीन-लिंस्ट्र कंपनियों को पावर ब्रिड के लिए खुली अनुमति दी। दो वर्ष की छूट; पुनरावलोकन के बाद निर्णय।
- आंध्र प्रदेश में तोतापुरी आम किसानों की समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिए पैनल बनेगा। ICAR विशेषज्ञ समिति मूल्य गिरावट की जांच करेगी।
- लद्दाख के लिए कस्टमाइज्ड स्वशासन फ्रेमवर्क का प्रस्ताव। UT-स्तर की निर्वाचित संस्था; अनुच्छेद 371 पर चर्चा।
- तीस्ता मुद्दे पर सभी संबंधित विकासों को ध्यान में रखेगा भारत। बांग्लादेश-चीन चर्चाओं के बाद बयान।
- 'पाकिस्तान आतंक बंद नहीं करता तो सिंधु संधि पुनर्जीवित नहीं होगी।' भारत ने संधि को रोक रखने की स्थिति दोहराई।
- सार्वजनिक परियोजनाओं के लिए धार्मिक स्थलों का अधिग्रहण कर सकती है सरकार: HC जन उद्देश्य व कानून का पालन अनिवार्य।
- भारत की भाषा पहली के अंदर CBSE भाषा नीति व NEP पर बहस।
- केंद्र ने बैटरी मैनेजमेंट ऐप्स के ब्लॉकिंग के आदेश दिए। साइबर सुरक्षा चिंताओं के कारण आरंभ।
- खामेनेई तेहरान में राज्य सम्मान के साथ श्रद्धांजलि कार्यक्रमों की घोषणा। एक सप्ताह तक अंतिम संस्कार कार्यक्रम जारी।

प्रीलिम्स फैक्ट्स

- श्रेत-पूछ गिद्ध: IUCN स्थिति - क्रिटिकली एंजेंडर्ड मुख्य खतरा: डाइक्लोफेनेक।
- अमरनाथ गुफा: ~3,888 मीटर ऊंचाई पर स्थित। प्राकृतिक हिम शिवलिंग के लिए प्रसिद्ध।
- सिंधु जल संधि: 1960 में हस्ताक्षरित। विश्व बैंक द्वारा मध्यस्थता।
- तीस्ता नदी: सिक्किम से उद्गम; बंगाल व बांग्लादेश से होकर बहती है।
- मैचा चाय: छाया में उगाई Camellia sinensis; पूरा पत्ता पाउडर के रूप में उपभोग।
- अनुच्छेद 371: कुछ राज्यों के लिए विशेष संवैधानिक प्रावधान प्रदान करता है।
- कैंसर अधिसूचना: अनिवार्य रिपोर्टिंग से बेहतर निगरानी और स्वास्थ्य योजना संभव।
- तोतापुरी आम: मुख्यतः प्रसंस्करण हेतु उगाया जाता है; पल्प, च्युरी, जूस में उपयोग।
- ICAR: भारत की सर्वोच्च कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था। कृषि अनुसंधान व तकनीक हस्तांतरण करती है।

शब्दावली

- टेलीमेट्री — दूरस्थ मापन और डेटा प्रेषण की तकनीक। (रेडियो टेलीमेट्री से वन्यजीव मॉनिटरिंग होती है)
- बहुध्रुवीयता — शक्तियों का कई देशों में वितरण। (एकध्रुवीय व्यवस्था के विपरीत)
- जलागम प्रबंधन — जलागम क्षेत्र के संरक्षण व प्रबंधन की वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया।
- हाइब्रिड युद्ध — पारंपरिक व अपारंपरिक साधनों के संयुक्त उपयोग से संघर्ष।
- लचीलेपन (Resilience) — कठिनाइयों से जल्दी उबरने की क्षमता।

1 RADIO TELEMETRY ALMOST SAVED THIS VULTURE



- White-rumped Vulture (Z25) died of electrocution
- Captive-bred; released in Tadoba in Dec 2025
- Radio telemetry showed poor adaptation
- Preferred human settlements over natural habitats
- BNHS planned relocation before fatal accident
- Highlights need for safer power lines & post-release monitoring



White-rumped Vulture • Critically Endangered

GS III • Environment • Conservation

2 OVER 12,000 PILGRIMS VISIT CAVE SHRINE ON DAY 1



- Amarnath Yatra begins amid rain; 12,000+ pilgrims
- Baltal & Pahalgam routes operational
- Multi-layered security arrangements
- Medical teams & disaster response on standby
- Weather & logistics closely monitored
- Yatra: ~3,888 m; natural ice Shivling

Himalayan Pilgrimage • High-altitude Management

GS I • Geography • GS III • Security

3 MANUFACTURING JUSTICE

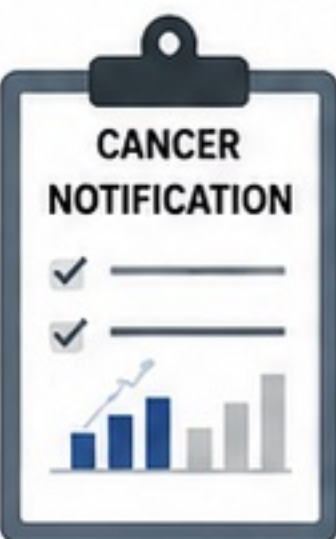


- Increasing judges & courts alone insufficient
- Huge pendency lowers public confidence
- Infrastructure & processes need strengthening
- Vacancies persist across judiciary
- Need tech-driven case management
- Focus: efficiency, reforms & accountability

Article 14 • Article 21 • Independence of Judiciary

GS II • Governance • Judiciary

4 COUNTING CANCER



- India should make cancer a notifiable disease
- Current data incomplete; underestimates burden
- Include private sector reporting systems
- Improves surveillance & resource allocation
- Telangana already made cancer notifiable
- More cases ≠ more disease; reflects better reporting

Disease Surveillance • Public Health Planning

GS II • Health • GS III • Science & Tech

5 THE IRAN CONUNDRUM AND THE DECLINE OF THE WEST



- Recent events show limits of U.S. strategic dominance
- Iran showed long-term resilience
- China's rise challenges Western dominance
- West Asia moving toward multipolarity
- Rise of regional powers
- End of unipolar world order

Multipolarity • Strategic Autonomy • West Asia

GS II • International Relations

6 BUILDING WATER SECURITY IN A RAPIDLY DRYING INDIA



- Erratic monsoon & groundwater depletion rising
- Scarcity affects rural & urban India
- Need integrated water management
- Rainwater harvesting & watershed critical
- Improve irrigation efficiency
- Move from crisis response to long-term resilience

Water Security • Sustainable Management

GS III • Environment • Water Resources

7 THE HIMALAYAS AS A BATTLEGROUND OF BELIEF



- Himalayas: sacred yet fragile ecosystems
- Pilgrimage & tourism rising
- Road construction & infrastructure increasing pressure
- Waste, landslides & glacier vulnerability
- Faith & conservation must go together
- Respect ecological carrying capacity

Sacred Landscapes • Sustainable Tourism

GS I • Geography • Environment

8 ASSAM ESTATE SELLS COUNTRY'S FIRST MATCHA TEA



- 5 kg matcha sold in Guwahati auction
- Price: ₹3,000 per kg
- Produced at Chota Tingrai Tea Estate, Assam
- Shade-grown; rich in chlorophyll & amino acids
- Whole leaf consumed as powder
- Premium value addition for Indian tea

Camellia sinensis • Value Addition

GS III • Agriculture • Economy

9 DANGER LURKING ALL AROUND



- Threats now beyond conventional warfare
- Cyber, tech & information risks growing
- Hybrid conflict increasingly common
- Institutions must anticipate emerging risks
- Resilience as important as response
- Coordination among agencies essential

National Security • Resilience • Preparedness

GS III • Internal Security

QUICK NEWS

- Centre opens power bids to four China-linked firms
Two-year exemption granted; not a precedent.
- Panel to study issues faced by Totapuri mango farmers
ICAR experts to examine price decline in A.P.
- Ladakh to have customised self-governance framework
UT-level elected body; Article 371 discussed.
- Will factor all developments in Teesta approach: India
After Bangladesh-China talks on project.
- 'No revival of Indus treaty if Pak. does not end terror'
Treaty remains in abeyance: India.
- Govt. can acquire religious sites for public projects: HC
Must follow law & serve public purpose.
- Inside India's language conundrum
Debate over CBSE language policy & NEP.
- Centre orders blocking of battery management apps
Action taken over cybersecurity concerns.
- Khamenei lies in state in Tehran
Week of mass funeral events announced.

PRELIM FACTS

- **White-rumped Vulture:** Critically Endangered
Major threat: Diclofenac poisoning.
- **Amarnath Cave:** ~3,888 m altitude
Natural ice Shivling.
- **Indus Waters Treaty:** 1960
Brokered by World Bank.
- **Teesta River:** Origin in Sikkim
Flows to Bangladesh via West Bengal.
- **Matcha Tea:** Shade-grown Camellia sinensis
Whole leaf consumed as powder.
- **Article 371:** Special provisions
Different clauses for different States.
- **Cancer Notification:** Mandatory reporting
Improves surveillance & health planning.
- **ICAR:** Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Body for agricultural research in India.
- **Press Note 3 (2020):** FDI Policy
Restrictions on land border countries.

VOCABULARY

- **Telemetry** — Remote measurement and transmission of data.
- **Multipolarity** — Distribution of power among several major countries.
- **Watershed** — Land area draining into a common water body.
- **Hybrid Warfare** — Combination of military and non-military methods.
- **Resilience** — Capacity to recover quickly from difficulties.