

1 MSME विकास (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026

- निवेश + टर्नओवर आधारित वर्गीकरण
- रजिस्ट्रेशन निःशुल्क व स्वैच्छिक
- CPSEs से भुगतान TReDS के माध्यम से
- मध्यस्थता 90 दिन; पंचाट 30 दिन में
- पंचाट निर्णय 90 दिन के भीतर
- कुछ अपराधों का अपराधमुक्तीकरण
- 9.16 करोड़ MSMEs; >40 करोड़ रोजगार



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: MSMEs का GDP में 31.1% योगदान | 35.4% मैन्युफैक्चरिंग आउटपुट | 48.58% निर्यात TReDS बिल डिस्काउंटिंग ₹3.47 लाख करोड़ (2025-26)

UPSC कीवर्ड: औपचारिकरण | ईज ऑफ Doing Business | TReDS | समावेशी विकास

2 PM गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान

- शुरूआत: अक्टूबर 2021
- Whole-of-Government दृष्टिकोण
- GIS, सैटेलाइट इमेजरी व API आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म
- 58 मंत्रालय/विभाग शामिल
- जून 2026 तक >3,202 डेटा लेयर
- 7 इंजन: सड़क, रेलवे, एयरपोर्ट, पोर्ट, मास ट्रांसपोर्ट, वाटरवेज, लॉजिस्टिक्स इंफ्र ऊर्जा, IT, जल व सामाजिक इंफ्रा से समर्थन



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: एकीकृत योजना → लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत में कमी → प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता व क्षेत्रीय संतुलन में वृद्धि

UPSC कीवर्ड: मल्टीमॉडल | एकीकरण | GIS | इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर | लॉजिस्टिक्स

3 राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन रीफाइनरी डिकार्बोनाइजेशन

- जनवरी 2023 में स्वीकृत; आउटले ₹19,744 करोड़
- 2030 तक लक्ष्य: 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन/वर्ष
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा आधारित हाइड्रोजन
- रीफाइनरी, उर्वरक, स्टील, शिपिंग, भारी परिवहन, रसायन में उपयोग
- इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर निर्माण व निर्यात को बढ़ावा
- ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, जलवायु कार्रवाई, आत्मनिर्भरता को बल



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: हरित हाइड्रोजन कठिन उद्योग क्षेत्रों के डिकार्बोनाइजेशन का व्यवहारिक समाधान

UPSC कीवर्ड: हरित हाइड्रोजन | डिकार्बोनाइजेशन | नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा | ऊर्जा सुरक्षा | जलवायु कार्रवाई

4 शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (UFRMP)

- राष्ट्रीय आपदा न्यूनीकरण कोष (NDMF) के अंतर्गत
- चरण-I: 7 शहर; आउटले ₹3,075.65 करोड़
- चरण-II: 11 शहर; आउटले ₹2,444.42 करोड़
- उद्देश्य: बाढ़ व जलभराव में कमी
- ड्रेनेज नेटवर्क सुदृढीकरण
- सड़क संपर्क व शहरी लचीलापन बढ़ाना
- जलवायु अनुकूलन व आपदा जोखिम में कमी



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: कुल 18 शहर शामिल | ब्लू-ग्रीन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर | जलनिकासी क्षमता में सुधार

UPSC कीवर्ड: शहरीकरण | आपदा प्रबंधन | लचीलापन | जलवायु अनुकूलन | DRR

5 BNSS के अंतर्गत E-FIR (भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता)

- धारा 173 (BNSS): संज्ञानीय अपराध की info
- मौखिक या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से दी जा सकती है
- अपराध क्षेत्र की परवाह किए बिना सूचना संभव
- रिपोर्टिंग को सुगम, त्वरित व सुलभ बनाता है
- दस्तावेजीकरण व पुलिस जवाबदेही में सुधार
- तकनीक-सक्षम न्याय वितरण को बढ़ावा
- चुनौतियाँ: डिजिटल विभाजन, साइबर दुरुपयोग, प्रमाणीकरण, डेटा सुरक्षा



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: डिजिटल पुलिसिंग | नागरिक सुविधा | पारदर्शिता व दक्षता में वृद्धि

UPSC कीवर्ड: ई-गवर्नेंस | पुलिस सुधार | न्याय वितरण | BNSS | प्रौद्योगिकी

6 ओडिशा का दुर्लभ मृदा कॉरिडोर विज्ञान एवं पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

- एकीकृत रोडमैप: दुर्लभ मृदा, मरीन बायोटेक, स्पेस, तटीय संसाधन, वैज्ञानिक संस्थान
- दुर्लभ मृदा (17 तत्व) आधुनिक तकनीक की रीढ़
- EV, पवन टर्बाइन, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, रक्षा, एयरोस्पेस, प्रिंसिपल सिस्टम में उपयोग
- रणनीति: खोज → खनन → पृथक्करण → प्रसंस्करण → उन्नत सामग्री → निर्माण
- आयात निर्भरता कम करना; रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता
- स्वच्छ ऊर्जा व हाई-टेक क्षेत्रों को बल



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: महत्वपूर्ण खनिज सुरक्षा | औद्योगिक व रक्षा शक्ति

UPSC कीवर्ड: दुर्लभ मृदा | महत्वपूर्ण खनिज | संसाधन सुरक्षा | रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता | नवाचार

7 नेक्स्ट जनरेशन ऑफशोर पेट्रोल वेसल (NGOPV)

- NGOPV 'श्रुति' (Yard 3037) लॉन्च; GRSE, कोलकाता
- कुल 11 पोत; GRSE व गोवा शिपयार्ड द्वारा निर्माण
- तटीय निगरानी, खोज व बचाव, ऑफशोर संरक्षण, एंटी-पाइरेसी के लिए डिजाइन
- लगभग विस्थापन: 3,000 टन
- समुद्री डोमेन जागरूकता को सुदृढ करना
- SAGAR व ब्लू इकोनॉमी लक्ष्यों को समर्थन



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: तटीय सुरक्षा | रक्षा आत्मनिर्भरता | मैरिटाइम हितों की सुरक्षा

UPSC कीवर्ड: मैरिटाइम सुरक्षा | SAGAR | ब्लू इकोनॉमी | रक्षा स्वदेशीकरण

8 टेक्सटाइल रीसाइलिंग एवं परिपत्र अर्थव्यवस्था

- टेक-इको पहल (बजट 2026-27)
- टेक्सटाइल अशोषित प्रबंधन व रीसाइलिंग को बढ़ावा
- रीसायकल्ड फाइबर, नए मटेरियल, सतत पैकेजिंग
- अनुसंधान, नवाचार, स्टार्ट-अप व सेंटर ऑफ एक्सलेंस
- कच्चा माल बचत, पानी संरक्षण, प्रदूषण में कमी
- हरित रोजगार, संसाधन दक्षता व निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा
- कचरे से संसाधन प्रबंधन की ओर परिवर्तन



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: हरित विनिर्माण | पर्यावरण सुरक्षा | रोजगार सृजन व सतत विकास

UPSC कीवर्ड: परिपत्र अर्थव्यवस्था | स्थिरता | टेक्सटाइल नवाचार | हरित रोजगार | संसाधन दक्षता

9 कंटेनर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग असिस्टेंस स्कीम (CMAS)

- घोषणा: बजट 2026-27
- आउटले: ₹10,000 करोड़ | अवधि: 5 वर्ष
- नई इकाइयों व विस्तार को समर्थन
- लक्ष्य: ~7.5 लाख TEUs वार्षिक क्षमता
- आयात निर्भरता कम करना
- मैरिटाइम लॉजिस्टिक्स व सप्लाय चेन सुदृढीकरण
- मेक इन इंडिया व व्यापार प्रतिस्पर्धा को बल



मूल्य संवर्धन तथ्य: लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता | आत्मनिर्भरता | समुद्री व्यापार को मजबूती

UPSC कीवर्ड: मैरिटाइम लॉजिस्टिक्स | विनिर्माण | सप्लाय चेन | TEU | मेक इन इंडिया

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण वन-लाइनर्स



भारत 2025 में जहाज रीसाइलिंग में विश्व में अग्रणी; 35.4% वैश्विक हिस्सेदारी; आलंग-सोसिया में ~98% गतिविधि।



शिपब्रेकिंग क्रेडिट नोट स्कीम: स्क्रेप वैल्यू का 40% क्रेडिट, नए जहाज निर्माण लागत के 5% तक उपयोग योग्य।



वैश्विक व्यापार का ~80% समुद्री मार्ग से; कंटेनराइज्ड व्यापार अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार मूल्य का बड़ा हिस्सा।



हांगकांग अंतरराष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन ऑन शिप रीसाइलिंग जून 2025 से लागू; सुरक्षित और पर्यावरण अनुकूल रीसाइलिंग।



भारत की हरित संक्रमण यात्रा ऊर्जा, उद्योग, पर्यावरण और रणनीतिक सुरक्षा का एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण है।

1 MSME Development (Amendment) Bill, 2026

- MSME classification: investment + turnover
- Free, voluntary registration via national platform
- CPSEs to clear invoices through TReDS
- Mediation 90 days; arbitration 30 days; award 90 days
- Decriminalisation of certain offences
- 9.16 crore MSMEs; 31.1% GDP contribution
- TReDS discounting rose to ₹3.47 lakh crore



VALUE ADDITION: 31.1% GDP | 48.58% exports | 35.4% manufacturing output | Employment >40 crore

KEYWORDS: Formalisation | Ease of Business | TReDS | Inclusive Growth

2 PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

- Launched: Oct 2021
- Whole-of-Government approach
- GIS, satellite imagery & API based platform
- Involves 58 Ministries/Departments
- >3,202 data layers integrated (June 2026)
- 7 Engines: Roads, Rail, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways, Logistics Infra
- Supports energy, IT, water & social infra



VALUE ADDITION: Integrated planning → Lower logistics costs → Higher competitiveness & regional balance

KEYWORDS: Multimodal | Integration | GIS | Infrastructure | Logistics

3 National Green Hydrogen Mission – Decarbonising Refineries

- NGHM approved Jan 2023; Outlay ₹19,744 crore
- Target: 5 MMT green hydrogen by 2030
- Green H₂ produced via renewable energy
- Helps decarbonise refineries, fertilisers, steel, shipping, heavy industry
- Supports electrolyser manufacturing, technology development & exports
- Strengthens energy security & climate action
- Reduces dependence on fossil-based H₂



VALUE ADDITION: Clean energy transition | Green jobs | Industrial competitiveness

KEYWORDS: Green Hydrogen | Decarbonisation | Renewables | Energy Security

4 Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP)

- Approved under National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF)
- Phase I: 7 cities – Outlay ₹3,075.65 crore
- Phase II: 11 cities – Outlay ₹2,444.42 crore
- Aims to reduce urban flooding & waterlogging
- Strengthen stormwater drainage & road connectivity
- Enhances urban resilience & climate adaptation
- Addresses impact of intense rainfall, encroachment & poor drainage

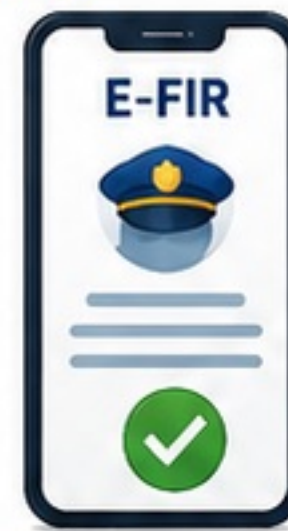


VALUE ADDITION: 18 cities covered | Climate-resilient urban planning | Blue-Green Infrastructure

KEYWORDS: Urban Flooding | DRR | Resilience | Climate Adaptation

5 E-FIR under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)

- Sec 173 BNSS allows info on cognizable offence via electronic communication
- Applicable irrespective of area of offence
- Enhances accessibility & speed of reporting
- Improves documentation & police accountability
- Supports technology-enabled justice delivery
- Challenges: digital divide, cyber misuse, authentication, data security
- Does not mean every online complaint automatically becomes FIR



VALUE ADDITION: Digital policing | Access to justice | Citizen convenience

KEYWORDS: E-Governance | Police Reform | Justice Delivery | BNSS

6 Odisha's Rare Earth Corridor & Science Ecosystem

- Integrated roadmap: Rare Earth Corridor, marine bio-tech, space, coastal resources
- Rare earths: 17 elements vital for modern technologies
- Used in EVs, wind turbines, electronics, defence, aerospace
- Strategy: Exploration → Mining → Separation → Processing → Advanced materials → Manufacturing
- Reduces import dependence & boosts strategic autonomy
- Supports clean energy & high-tech sectors
- Builds link with research & innovation



VALUE ADDITION: Critical minerals security | Clean energy transition | Strategic autonomy

KEYWORDS: Rare Earths | Critical Minerals | Resource Security | Innovation

7 Next Generation Offshore Patrol Vessel (NGOPV)

- NGOPV 'Shruti' (Yard 3037) launched at GRSE, Kolkata
- Programme: 11 vessels by GRSE & Goa Shipyard Ltd.
- Designed for coastal surveillance, search & rescue, offshore protection
- Anti-piracy & maritime security role
- Approx. displacement: 3,000 tonnes
- Strengthens Maritime Domain Awareness
- Supports SAGAR & blue economy goals



VALUE ADDITION: Atmanirbhar Bharat | Coastal Security | Maritime Economy

KEYWORDS: Maritime Security | Defence Indigenisation | SAGAR | Blue Economy

8 Textile Recycling & Circular Economy

- Govt initiatives to promote textile recycling & circular economy
- Tex-Eco Initiative (Budget 2026-27): sustainable textiles ecosystem
- Supports recycling tech, recycled fibres, new materials & sustainable packaging
- Focus on research, innovation, start-ups & Centres of Excellence
- Reduces waste, water use, pollution & landfill burden
- Creates green jobs & boosts export competitiveness
- From waste management to resource management



VALUE ADDITION: Green manufacturing | Resource efficiency | Employment generation

KEYWORDS: Circular Economy | Sustainability | Textile Innovation | Green Jobs

9 Container Manufacturing Assistance Scheme (CMAS)

- Announced in Union Budget 2026-27
- Outlay: ₹10,000 crore | Duration: 5 years
- Supports new & expansion of container manufacturing units
- Aims to achieve ~7.5 lakh TEUs annual domestic capacity
- Reduces import dependence
- Strengthens maritime logistics & supply chain resilience
- Supports Make in India & export competitiveness



VALUE ADDITION: Enhances logistics efficiency | Self-reliant maritime trade

KEYWORDS: Maritime Logistics | Manufacturing | Supply Chain | TEU

Other Important One-Liners



India leads global ship recycling in 2025 with 35.4% share; Alang-Sosiya cluster ~98% of activity.



Shipbreaking Credit Note: 40% scrap value credit towards 5% of cost of new ship built in India.



~80% of global trade by volume and major share of value carried by sea via containers.



Hong Kong Convention on Ship Recycling in force from June 2025 for safe recycling.



India's green transition integrates energy, industry, environment & strategic security.

1 अगस्त्यमलाई बेदखली आदेश अब भौ मौन है FRA



- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने वेदखली योजना, पुनर्वास और पास्थितिक पुनर्स्थापन के निर्देश दिए।
- FRA दावों की जांच के बिना किसी को अतिक्रमणकारी न माना जाए।
- श्रीविलिपुधुर-मेघमलाई में ~4,595 व्यक्ति ~5,071 हेक्टेयर पर रह रहे हैं।
- 118 सरकारी कर्मचारी भी अतिक्रमणकारी के रूप में पहचाने गए।
- ग्राम सभा की भागीदारी से FRA दावों का सत्यापन आवश्यक।
- पारंपरिक निवास व जीविकोपार्जन की सुरक्षा और वैज्ञानिक सीमांकन जरूरी।
- अवैध व्यावसायिक अतिक्रमण पर कानूनी कार्रवाई और पुनर्वास संतुलित रूप से हो।

FRA 2006 • ग्राम सभा • ABR
GS I • पर्यावरण • शासन

2 भारत का पहला निजी क्षेत्र का FFSC रॉकेट इंजन



- LOX-Methane पर आधारित पहला निजी FFSC इंजन विकसित।
- Full-Flow Staged Combustion से उच्च दक्षता व बेहतर नियंत्रण।
- 800 kN थ्रस्ट वर्ग का इंजन।
- IN-SPACe टेक्नोलॉजी एडॉप्शन फंड के तहत चयनित।
- आंध्र प्रदेश में इंटीग्रेटेड हॉट-फायर परीक्षण नियोजित।
- पहली उड़ान लक्ष्य: दिसंबर 2028।
- पुनः उपयोग क्षमता; ~30 टन पेलोड को LEO तक पहुंचाने की संभावना।

IN-SPACe • FFSC • LOX-Methane
GS III • अंतरिक्ष • प्रौद्योगिकी

3 नर्सिंग की ट्रैकिंग



- केवल 14.24 लाख / 46.02 लाख नर्सिंग कर्मी राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली में पंजीकृत।
- 31.78 लाख नर्स अभी भी बाहरी राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली से बाहर।
- वास्तविक समय उपलब्धता व विशेषज्ञता मैपिंग सुनिश्चित होती है।
- इंटर-स्टेट ट्रांसफर व विदेशी मान्यता में सहायक।
- राज्य काउंसिल पुनः पंजीकरण व प्राथमिक पंजीकरण के लिए उत्तरदायी।
- अधिकार क्षेत्र विवाद, पुराने डेटा और पूर्ण माइग्रेशन में देरी।
- केंद्रीय लाइव रजिस्ट्री आपदा प्रबंधन व योजना हेतु अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण।

स्वास्थ्य कार्यबल • रजिस्ट्री • संचवाद
GS II • स्वास्थ्य • शासन

4 भारत में अंग्रेज़ी, अपनी जगह बनाने वाली भाषा



- 200+ वर्षों में अंग्रेज़ी का 'भारतीकरण' और व्यापक स्वीकृति।
- राजा राममोहन राय, दादाभाई नौरोजी, विवेकानंद ने अंग्रेज़ी का प्रभावी उपयोग किया।
- गांधीजी ने भी व्यापक संवाद के लिए अंग्रेज़ी का उपयोग किया।
- उच्च शिक्षा, न्यायपालिका, प्रशासन, विज्ञान, कूटनीति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका।
- 2011 जनगणना: ~129 मिलियन लोगों ने अंग्रेज़ी को 1st/2nd/3rd भाषा बताया।
- अंग्रेज़ी बनाम भारतीय भाषाओं की बहस के स्थान पर बहुभाषिकता अपनाएँ।
- भाषाई विविधता + समान अवसर + वैश्विक संपर्क = भारत की भाषाई नीति का आधार।

बहुभाषिकता • जनगणना 2011 • भाषा नीति
GS I • समाज • GS II • भाषा

5 अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानून का अंतिम संस्कार न करें



- अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानून विमानन, व्यापार, शरणार्थी, समुद्री कानून आदि को नियमबद्ध करता है।
- मानक, मानदंड और वार्ता के ढांचे प्रदान करता है।
- इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी (IWT) उदाहरण: राजनीतिक मतभेद के बावजूद लागू।
- चुनौतियाँ: कमजोर प्रवर्तन, बड़ी शक्तियों का प्रभुत्व, UNSC की सीमाएँ।
- उत्पन्न बड़े हैं, पर नियमों की आवश्यकता बनी हुई है।
- कमजोर देशों के लिए शांति व सहयोग का आधार प्रदान करता है।
- व्यवस्था की त्रुटियाँ सुधार की मांग करती हैं, निरर्थकता की नहीं।

नियम आधारित व्यवस्था • IWT • UNSC
GS II • IR • संस्थाएँ

6 व्यक्तित्व पंथ कैसे लोकतंत्र को कमजोर करता है



- निष्ठा संस्थाओं से हटकर व्यक्तियों पर केंद्रित हो जाती है।
- जवाबदेही कमजोर और आलोचनात्मक सोच बाधित होती है।
- राजनीतिक वैधता का निजीकरण। सत्ता का केंद्रीकरण बढ़ता है।
- आंतरिक बहस और असहमति कमजोर होती है।
- नागरिक दर्शक बन जाते हैं, सहभागी नहीं।
- उत्तराधिकार व संस्थागत नियंत्रण पर असर।
- स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र के लिए संस्थाएँ व्यक्ति से बड़ी होनी चाहिए।

संस्थाएँ • जवाबदेही • नैतिकता • नागरिकता
GS II • राजनीति • GS IV • नैतिकता

7 UPI और नीति बदलाव की कीमत



- प्रस्ताव: ₹2,000 से अधिक पर 0.25-0.5% MDR लगाने का विचार।
- केवल ~5% लेनदेन (संख्या) पर लागू, पर ~65% लेनदेन (मूल्य) पर प्रभाव।
- शून्य MDR ने डिजिटल भुगतान के तेज विस्तार में मदद की।
- लागत बैंक/फिनटेक पर, व्यापारियों पर या उपभोक्ताओं पर आ सकती है।
- नवाचार, प्रतिस्पर्धा और डिजिटल अवसरचना में निवेश पर असर।
- वित्तीय समावेशन, औपचारिक लेनदेन ट्रैक और क्रेडिट इतिहास पर प्रभाव।
- नीति विध्वंसनीयता और पुनर्निर्माण महत्वपूर्ण।

MDR • डिजिटल भुगतान • समावेशन
GS III • अर्थव्यवस्था • फिनटेक

8 हैंडलूम क्यों है भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था का हिस्सा?



- 35+ लाख बुनकर एवं संबद्ध श्रमिक।
- 31+ लाख परिवारों को आजीविका।
- ~70% कार्यबल महिलाएँ।
- भारत के कपड़े का ~15% उत्पादन।
- ग्रामीण गैर-कृषि रोजगार का बड़ा स्रोत।
- कम रिटर्न, विखरा बाजार, युवाओं की रुचि में कमी।
- NHDP के तहत कौशल, डिजाइन, तकनीक, ब्रांडिंग, ई-कॉमर्स व निर्यात को बढ़ावा।

रोजगार • महिलाएँ • संस्कृति • ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था
GS I • संस्कृति • GS III • अर्थव्यवस्था

9 Google की AI सैटेलाइट इमेज सेफ्टी चिंताएँ



- AI फीचर से उपयोगकर्ता प्रॉम्प्ट द्वारा सैटेलाइट इमेज बदल सकते थे।
- विवादित AI इमेज सामने आने पर ~1 दिन में फीचर वापस लिया गया।
- दुरुपयोग: युद्ध प्रोपेगेंडा, झूठी आपदा, रियल एस्टेट धोखाधड़ी, भ्रामक जानकारी।
- वॉटरमार्क हटाया/कॉप किया जा सकता है।
- असंगत/पुरानी सैटेलाइट इमेज में भ्रम बढ़ता है।
- सत्यापन कठिन, सोशल मीडिया से जोलिम और बढ़ता है।
- समाधान: प्रॉवेंनेंस, वॉटरमार्क, ऑथेंटिकेशन, मानवीय जांच व जिम्मेदार AI शासन।

AI • भू-स्थानिक डेटा • गलत सूचना
GS III • प्रौद्योगिकी • सुरक्षा

त्वरित समाचार

- 1 लाल किले पर स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह में 'वंदे मातरम्' गाया जाएगा। 2026 में राष्ट्रीय गीत के 150 वर्ष पूरे हैं।
- 2 वैज्ञानिकों ने चक्रवात पूर्वानुमान के लिए शार्क पर CTD टैग लगाए। ताप, चालकता व गहराई का डेटा एकत्र किया जाएगा।
- 3 delimitation पर व्यापक सर्वसम्मति का आह्वान। 1976 और 2001 में सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय हुए थे।
- 4 कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स 2026 में भारत 4थे स्थान पर। कुल 39 मेडल (13G, 17S, 9B) जीते।
- 5 जून में भारत के कच्चे तेल आयात में रूस की हिस्सेदारी 48% तक पहुँची। 8.7 MMT आयात; रूस + UAE = लगभग 2/3 आपूर्ति।
- 6 यूरोप में हीटवेव, सूखा व जंगल की आग से अर्थव्यवस्था को भारी नुकसान। नाधिकीय संयंत्र कुलिंग कारण बंद हुए।
- 7 ईरान से यमन जा रही उड़ान रोके जाने पर सरुदी-दुती तनाव बढ़ा। संघर्ष तेज और व्यापक क्षेत्रीय अस्थिरता का खतरा।
- 8 भू-राजनीतिक अनिश्चितता से IPO वैल्यूएशन में अनुशासन। H1 2026 में 176 कंपनियों को SEBI मंजूरी; 74 लंबित।
- 9 भारत ने जिनेवा स्थित संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यालय को पाँच मोर दान किए। 4 नीले और 1 श्वेत मोर शामिल।

प्रिलिम्स फैक्ट्स

- 1 अगस्त्यमलाई बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व: तमिलनाडु और केरल में स्थित।
- 2 FRA, 2006: वनवासी समुदायों के अधिकारों की मान्यता हेतु अधिनियम।
- 3 FFSC इंजन: Full-Flow Staged Combustion रॉकेट-इंजन चक्र।
- 4 प्रोपेलेंट: LOX-Methane (ऑक्सीजन + मीथेन)।
- 5 नर्सिंग रजिस्ट्री: 14.24 लाख में से ही नामांकित। कुल 46.02 लाख पंजीकृत।
- 6 अंग्रेज़ी (जनगणना 2011): ~129 मिलियन लोगों ने 1st/2nd/3rd भाषा के रूप में बताया।
- 7 UPI प्रस्तावित MDR: ₹2,000 से ऊपर के लेनदेन पर 0.25-0.5%।
- 8 हैंडलूम क्षेत्र: 35+ लाख कामगार; ~70% महिलाएँ; भारत के कपड़े का ~15% उत्पादन।
- 9 'वंदे मातरम्': 2026 में राष्ट्रीय गीत के 150 वर्ष पूरे।

अपना अंग्रेज़ी ज्ञान

- Appropriate (उपयुक्त) – जो किसी चीज़ के लिए सही और उपयुक्त हो।
- Reconcile (मेल-थिलाप करना) – मतभेदों को दूर कर सामंजस्य स्थापित करना।
- Indispensable (अनिवार्य) – बिना जिसके काम संभव न हो।
- Discern (समझना) – साफ पहचानना या स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित करना।
- Derail (पथभ्रष्ट करना) – किसी प्रक्रिया या योजना को विफल करना।
- Provenance (उत्पत्ति/स्रोत) – किसी चीज़ की उत्पत्ति या स्रोत।
- Aspirational (आकांक्षी) – जो उच्च लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने या बेहतर बनने की इच्छा रखता हो।

1 Agasthyamalai Evictions Silence FRA



- SC ordered eviction plan, rehabilitation & restoration in ABR.
- FRA rights must be checked before branding as encroachers.
- ~4,595 people on ~5,071 ha in Srivilliputhur-Megamalai.
- 118 govt employees among identified encroachers.
- Balance ecology, rights, law & livelihood security.
- Complete FRA verification with Gram Sabha role.
- Demarcate scientifically & rehabilitate where needed.

FRA 2006 • Gram Sabha • ABR
GS I • Env • Governance

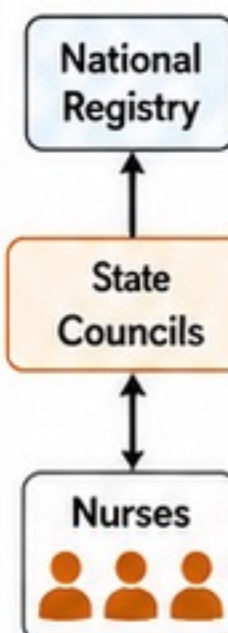
2 India's First Private FFSC Rocket Engine



- First private FFSC engine with LOX-Methane.
- Full-Flow Staged Combustion cycle for high efficiency.
- 800 kN thrust-class engine development.
- IN-SPACe Technology Adoption Fund support.
- Integrated hot-fire testing in Andhra Pradesh.
- First flight targeted for December 2028.
- Reusable capability; ~30 tonne payload to LEO potential.

IN-SPACe • FFSC • LOX-Methane
GS III • Space • Technology

3 Tracking Nursing



- Only 14.24 lakh of 46.02 lakh nursing personnel enrolled.
- Leaves 31.78 lakh nurses outside national system.
- Ensures real-time availability & specialisation mapping.
- Aids inter-State transfer & overseas credential verification.
- State councils responsible for primary registration.
- Jurisdictional issues delay full migration.
- Central live registry vital for planning & emergencies.

Health Workforce • Registry
GS II • Health • Federalism

4 English in India, Earned Its Place



- English transformed & Indianised over 200+ years.
- Used for politics, reform, nationalism, knowledge.
- Leaders from Roy to Gandhi used English for wider reach.
- Post-independence key role in education, admin, judiciary.
- ~129 million use English as first, second or third language.
- Debate should be 'multilingualism', not English vs Indian languages.
- Equal opportunity + linguistic diversity is the way forward.

Multilingualism • Census 2011
GS I • Society • Language Policy

5 Do Not Write Obituary of International Law



- International law governs aviation, trade, refugees, maritime & more.
- Provides norms, standards & negotiation frameworks.
- IWT example: law survives political differences.
- Challenges: weak enforcement, great power politics.
- Violation ≠ irrelevance; law sets behaviour benchmarks.
- Helps smaller states pursue interests through rules.
- Still indispensable for global peace & cooperation.

Rules-Based Order • IWT
GS II • IR • Institutions

6 How Personality Cults Derail Democracy



- Loyalty shifts from institutions to individuals.
- Weakens accountability & critical thinking.
- Personalises legitimacy & centralises power.
- Reduces internal debate & dissent.
- Creates dependency on one leader.
- Undermines succession & institutional continuity.
- Democracy needs institutions, not hero-worship.

Institutions > Personalities
GS II • Polity • GS IV • Ethics

7 UPI and the Cost of Policy Reversal



- Proposal: 0.25–0.5% MDR on UPI above ₹2,000.
- Only ~5% transactions by volume but ~65% by value.
- Zero-MDR boosted adoption & digital shift.
- Charges may raise ecosystem costs & merchant burden.
- Can affect innovation & payment incentives.
- UPI key to financial inclusion & formalisation.
- Policy credibility vital for digital public infrastructure.

MDR • Digital Payments • Inclusion
GS III • Economy • Fintech

8 Why Handloom Remains Key to India's Economy?



- Supports 35+ lakh workers & 31+ lakh households.
- ~70% workforce are women.
- Produces ~15% of India's cloth.
- Provides rural, non-farm employment.
- Faces low returns, weak markets, youth exit.
- NHDP promotes skill, design, tech, branding.
- Make handloom economically aspirational & global.

Employment • Women • Culture
GS I • Culture • GS III • Economy

9 Google's AI Satellite Images: Safety Concerns



- AI feature allowed prompt-based satellite image edits.
- Rolled back after problematic images surfaced.
- Risks: misinformation, conflict propaganda, fraud.
- Satellite deepfakes appear highly authentic.
- Watermarks can be cropped; verification hard for users.
- Geospatial gaps + AI create new uncertainty layer.
- Need guardrails, provenance, literacy & regulation.

AI • Geospatial Data • Misinformation
GS III • Tech • Security

QUICK NEWS

- Vande Mataram at Red Fort**
To be sung on 15 Aug 2026 for 80th I-Day. Marks 150 years of National Song.
- Sharks for Hurricane Prediction**
CTD tags on sharks collect temp, depth, conductivity data on ocean's mixed layer.
- Case for Consensus**
Delimitation should follow wide consultation. 1976 & 2001 decisions were unanimous.
- India Climbs Commonwealth Ranks**
India 4th at 2026 Commonwealth Games. Won 39 medals (13G, 17S, 9B).
- Russia's Oil Share Rises to 48%**
Russia supplied 8.7 MMT crude in June. Russia + UAE = nearly two-thirds imports.
- Climate Toll on Europe**
Heat, drought, fires impact economy. Nuclear power cuts due to cooling issues.
- Iran Flight Blocked; Yemen Tension**
Saudi strike on Sanaa airport escalates Houthi-Saudi tensions.
- Valuation Discipline in IPOs**
Geopolitics & volatility push fair valuations. 176 firms SEBI-approved; 74 pending.
- India Donates Peacocks to Geneva**
Five peafowl (4 blue, 1 white) to UN Office. Symbol of biodiversity & soft power.

PRELIM FACTS

- Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve**
Located across Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- Forest Rights Act, 2006**
Recognises rights of forest-dwellers; Gram Sabha central to process.
- FFSC Engine**
Full-Flow Staged Combustion cycle.
- Propellant Used**
LOX-Methane for private FFSC engine.
- Nursing Registry**
14.24 lakh of 46.02 lakh enrolled.
- English in India (Census 2011)**
~129 million use English (1st/2nd/3rd lang.).
- UPI Proposed MDR**
0.25–0.5% on transactions above ₹2,000.
- Handloom Sector**
35+ lakh workers; ~70% women; ~15% cloth.
- Vande Mataram 150 Years**
150 years of National Song in 2026.

KNOW YOUR ENGLISH

- **Appropriate** – To adopt or make something suitably one's own.
- **Reconcile** – To restore friendly relations or bring into harmony.
- **Indispensable** – Absolutely necessary; essential.
- **Discern** – To perceive or recognize clearly.
- **Derail** – To cause something to go off course or fail.
- **Provenance** – The origin or source of something.
- **Aspirational** – Having or showing the desire for success or achievement.

PART A — 9 IMPORTANT TOPICS

1. Agasthyamalai eviction orders still silence Forest Rights Act

GS: GS1 — Environment & Tribes | GS2 — Governance | GS3 — Environment

Why in News?

The Forest Department has issued eviction notices to thousands of households on the Tamil Nadu side of the **Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve (ABR)**, alleging encroachment on forest land.

The Supreme Court has directed a time-bound eviction plan, rehabilitation where applicable, legal action against wilful violators and ecological restoration.

Key Facts

- **Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve:** approximately 3,500 sq km across Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- Important protected areas include:
 - Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve
 - Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve
 - Periyar Tiger Reserve
 - Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Nellai and Kanniyakumari Wildlife Sanctuaries.
- The **Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006** seeks to correct historical injustice against forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers.
- Individual and community forest rights are to be recognised through a statutory process involving the **Gram Sabha**.

The Core Issue

The central concern is that **forest eviction and recognition of forest rights cannot be treated as separate processes**.

The FRA provides a mechanism for determining legitimate forest rights. Therefore, an occupation should not automatically be classified as illegal encroachment without first examining whether it falls within the rights-recognition framework.

CEC Findings

The article highlights:

- Thousands of people occupying forest areas.
- Around **4,595 individuals** occupying about **5,071 hectares** in Srivilliputhur-Megamalai.
- **118 government employees** were also identified as encroachers.
- Long-established tribal and non-tribal settlements exist in parts of the wider landscape.

Constitutional & Governance Dimension

The issue involves balancing:

Environmental protection

↓

Forest conservation

↓

Tribal and traditional forest rights

↓

Rule of law

↓

Livelihood security

Way Forward

- Complete FRA claims verification.
- Strengthen Gram Sabha participation.
- Scientifically demarcate forest boundaries.
- Distinguish traditional livelihood settlements from commercial encroachment.
- Provide rehabilitation wherever legally and socially necessary.
- Undertake ecological restoration.
- Ensure transparent and accountable eviction procedures.

UPSC Takeaway

Conservation and community rights should be reconciled rather than presented as mutually exclusive choices.

Mains Angle:

“Forest conservation becomes sustainable only when ecological protection and community rights are institutionally reconciled.” Discuss.

2. India’s first privately-built FFSC rocket engine signals new dawn in space flight

What Happened?

A Bengaluru-based private space company has developed India's **first privately-built Full-Flow Staged Combustion (FFSC) rocket engine** using **LOX-Methane** propellants.

The company has been selected under the **IN-SPACe Technology Adoption Fund** for development of the engine.

What is FFSC?

In a Full-Flow Staged Combustion engine:

- Both fuel-rich and oxidiser-rich propellant streams are gasified.
- These gases drive separate turbopumps.
- Almost the entire propellant flow ultimately contributes to propulsion.

Why is it Important?

FFSC technology can provide:

- High propulsion efficiency
- Better engine performance
- Greater control
- Potential for reusability
- Improved suitability for next-generation launch vehicles.

LOX-Methane is also attractive for reusable systems because of its relatively clean combustion characteristics.

Global Significance

The newspaper identifies only a small number of commercial companies globally that have developed high-thrust FFSC engines, including:

- SpaceX
- Stoke Space
- Land Space

The Bengaluru-based company is the **first Indian entity** to develop such an engine.

Key Specifications

- **800 kN** thrust-class engine
- Development began in **2024**
- Integrated hot-fire testing planned in Andhra Pradesh
- First flight targeted for **December 2028**
- Intended reusable capability
- Potential future payload capacity of around **30 tonnes to Low Earth Orbit**
- Manufacturing capacity expected to scale significantly.

India's Space Transformation

ISRO-dominated ecosystem



Private-sector participation



Indigenous propulsion technology



Reusable launch systems



Commercial space economy



Strategic autonomy

UPSC Keywords

IN-SPACe | Private Space Sector | FFSC | LOX-Methane | Reusable Launch Vehicles | Space Commercialisation | Strategic Autonomy | Atmanirbhar Bharat

3. Tracking Nursing

The Problem

India's **Nurses Registration and Tracking System**, established more than seven years ago, has enrolled only:

14.24 lakh out of 46.02 lakh registered nursing personnel.

This leaves **31.78 lakh nurses** outside the national system.

Why Does a National Nursing Registry Matter?

A live national registry can provide:

- Real-time availability of nurses
- Specialisation-wise workforce mapping
- Easier inter-State transfers
- Credential verification for overseas employment
- Better workforce deployment
- Prevention of fraudulent credentials
- Rapid mobilisation during emergencies.

Federal Challenge

Primary registration remains the responsibility of **State Nursing Registration Councils**.

Problems include:

- Jurisdictional issues
- Federal tensions
- Outdated State registries
- Delayed licensing
- Parallel digital systems
- Incomplete migration to the central platform.

Interestingly, some large southern States have been among the laggards, while **Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha** have recorded enrolment rates of around **80–99%**.

Governance Significance

A national health registry can help identify:

- Where are nurses?
- How many are available?
- What are their specialisations?
- Where are shortages emerging?
- How can they be mobilised during emergencies?

Wider Benefits

A centralised live registry can improve:

- Health workforce planning
- Disaster response
- Pandemic preparedness
- Patient safety
- Inter-State mobility
- International employment opportunities.

Governance Lesson

Digital governance requires interoperability between institutions, not merely creation of a digital portal.

Way Forward

State verification

- National Unique Identity
- Interoperable database
- Live workforce dashboard
- Specialisation mapping
- Emergency deployment mechanism

4. English in India, a language that has earned its place

Central Argument

English may not be indigenous to India in its historical origin, but over more than two centuries it has been **appropriated, transformed and Indianised**.

The debate should not be framed as:

English vs Indian languages

Instead, India should promote:

Multilingualism + linguistic diversity + equal opportunity.

Historical Evolution

English initially served colonial administration, commerce and the British imperial project.

However, Indians gradually transformed it into a vehicle for:

- Political expression
- Intellectual discourse
- Journalism
- Social reform
- Nationalism
- International communication.

Important Historical Examples

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** used English in political and intellectual debates.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji** articulated his Drain Theory in English.
- **Swami Vivekananda** used English to communicate Indian philosophy internationally.
- **Mahatma Gandhi** used English alongside Indian languages for wider communication.

Post-Independence

English continued to play an important role in:

- Higher education
- Judiciary
- Administration
- Parliament
- Science and technology
- Professional sectors
- Global diplomacy and commerce.

Census Dimension

The article highlights the widespread use of English as a first, second or third language in India, with around **129 million people** reporting some level of English-language use in the 2011 Census.

Key Debate

Promotion of Indian languages should **not require exclusion of English**.

Similarly, the continued importance of English should not result in neglect of India's regional languages.

UPSC Takeaway

India's linguistic future should be based on:

Multilingualism

+

Linguistic diversity

+

Equal educational opportunity

+

Cultural preservation

+

Global connectivity

Mains Line

“India need not choose between linguistic identity and global connectivity; multilingualism can accommodate both.”

5. Do not write the obituary of international law yet

GS2 — International Relations | International Institutions | Rules-Based International Order

Why the Debate?

Wars and conflicts around the world have raised questions about whether international law is losing relevance.

However, the article argues that **international law remains indispensable despite its weaknesses**.

Why International Law Still Matters

It governs or facilitates:

- International aviation
- Maritime navigation
- Passports
- Consular assistance
- Refugee protection
- International trade
- Environmental cooperation
- Pandemic preparedness
- Cyber governance
- Peace agreements
- Maritime commons.

International Law and Peace

Even during political conflicts, states frequently depend upon:

Negotiation → Commitments → Treaties → Legal obligations → Peace frameworks

India's experience with the **Indus Waters Treaty** demonstrates how legal frameworks can continue to provide a basis for engagement even during periods of political disagreement.

Major Challenges

- Weak enforcement
- Great-power politics
- Unequal power structures
- UNSC limitations
- Selective compliance
- Difficulties in holding powerful states accountable.

But Violation ≠ Irrelevance

The importance of international law lies partly in establishing **standards against which State conduct can be judged**.

International law also provides smaller and developing countries with a platform to pursue interests through **rules and negotiations rather than raw power**.

UPSC Framework

International Law

- establishes norms
- creates expectations
- facilitates cooperation
- enables negotiation
- provides legitimacy
- constrains behaviour
- protects weaker States.

Mains Angle

“The weakness of international law lies more in enforcement than in normative relevance.” Discuss.

6. How personality cults derail democracy

GS2 — Polity & Governance | GS4 — Ethics

Core Idea

A personality cult emerges when political loyalty becomes centred on an individual rather than on:

- Constitution
- Institutions
- Policies
- Democratic values
- Public interest.

Historical Warning

Indian constitutional thinkers warned against excessive hero-worship in politics.

The larger democratic principle is:

Institutions must be stronger than personalities.

How Personality Cults Damage Democracy

1. Weakens institutional accountability

The leader becomes more important than the institution.

2. Reduces critical thinking

Admiration can replace scrutiny.

3. Personalises political legitimacy

Government achievements become identified exclusively with one individual.

4. Encourages concentration of power

5. Weakens internal democratic debate

6. Creates dependency on individual leadership

7. Can weaken institutional succession and continuity

Ethical Dimension

There is an important distinction between:

Loyalty to the nation

and

Loyalty to a political leader.

Democratic citizenship requires:

Questioning + Scrutiny + Participation + Responsibility

GS4 Values Involved

- Constitutional morality
- Accountability
- Objectivity
- Integrity
- Public interest
- Critical thinking
- Humility
- Institutional ethics.

Ethics Quote/Line

"A healthy democracy needs visionary leaders, but equally needs sceptical citizens."

7. UPI and the cost of policy reversal

The Issue

A proposed framework would allow an **MDR of 0.25–0.5% on UPI transactions above ₹2,000**.

According to the article, such transactions constitute only around **5% by volume**, but approximately **65% by transaction value**.

Why is it Significant?

UPI's rapid expansion was facilitated by a **zero-MDR framework**, which encouraged merchants and consumers to shift towards digital payments.

Any change could therefore have implications for:

- Merchants
- Banks
- Fintech companies
- Consumers
- Digital payment infrastructure.

Possible Consequences

MDR introduced

↓

Higher ecosystem cost

↓

Pressure on payment providers

↓

Possible increase in merchant costs

↓

Potential reduction in incentives

↓

Possible impact on innovation and adoption.

Financial Inclusion Dimension

UPI contributes to:

- Digital financial inclusion
- Formalisation
- Transaction records
- Greater transparency
- Potential credit histories
- Reduced dependence on cash.

Policy Lesson

Government policy must balance:

Affordability

+

Innovation incentives

+

Competition

+

Financial inclusion

+

Long-term ecosystem sustainability

UPSC Takeaway

Policy credibility and predictability are important assets in building digital public infrastructure.

8. Why does handloom remain a key part of India’s economy?

GS1 — Art & Culture | GS3 — Economy | Rural Economy | Women

Why in News?

National Handloom Day is observed on **7 August** to commemorate the Swadeshi Movement of 1905.

Economic Significance

The handloom sector:

- Supports **35+ lakh weavers and allied workers**
- Covers **31+ lakh households**
- Has approximately **70% women workforce**
- Produces around **15% of India's cloth**
- Provides important rural non-farm employment.

Why Handloom Matters Beyond Economics?

Economic role

→ rural employment

Social role

→ women's empowerment

Cultural role

→ preservation of traditional skills

Environmental role

→ potential for sustainable production

Strategic role

→ exports and cultural soft power.

Major Challenges

- Low returns
- Fragmented markets
- Weak branding
- Youth leaving the profession
- Declining intergenerational skill transmission
- Competition from mechanised textiles
- Risk to lesser-known traditional weaving practices.

Government Support

The **National Handloom Development Programme** focuses on:

- Skill development
- Design innovation
- Technology
- Branding
- Market access
- E-commerce
- Export opportunities.

Way Forward

Shift from:

“Preservation of traditional crafts”

to:

“Making traditional crafts economically aspirational.”

This requires:

- Contemporary designs
- Premium branding
- GI protection
- E-commerce
- Global markets
- Sustainable fashion
- Better remuneration
- Stronger producer organisations.

UPSC Formula

Handloom = Employment + Women + Rural Economy + Culture + Sustainability + Soft Power

9. How did Google’s AI satellite images raise safety concerns?

What Happened?

Google introduced an AI feature in **Google Earth** that allowed users to modify satellite imagery through prompts.

The feature was rolled back within about a day after problematic AI-generated images appeared.

Why Dangerous?

AI-generated satellite imagery could be misused for:

- Conflict misinformation
- Fake military events
- Fake disaster imagery
- Real-estate fraud
- Manipulation of geographical information
- Academic misinformation
- Propaganda.

Why Are Satellite Deepfakes Particularly Dangerous?

Satellite imagery carries an inherent perception of **objectivity and authenticity**.

A fabricated satellite image may therefore appear more credible than an ordinary AI-generated photograph.

Additional Problem

Watermarks can potentially be cropped out.

Moreover, ordinary users may not possess the expertise or time required to verify suspicious imagery circulating through social media.

Geospatial Evidence Is Not Perfect

Satellite imagery itself can have limitations because some areas are not regularly updated due to:

- Inaccessibility
- Security restrictions
- Limited mapping.

AI-generated manipulation therefore adds another layer of uncertainty.

Emerging Risk

AI + Geospatial Data + Social Media

↓

Synthetic satellite imagery

↓

Misinformation

↓

Public confusion / financial fraud / information warfare

Way Forward

- Strong AI guardrails
- Content provenance
- Robust watermarking
- Authentication mechanisms
- Human verification
- Media literacy
- Responsible AI regulation
- International cooperation against synthetic-media manipulation.

UPSC Takeaway

AI-generated geospatial imagery represents a new frontier in misinformation and information warfare.

PART B — QUICK NEWS

1. Vande Mataram to be sung at Red Fort during Independence Day ceremony

For the **80th Independence Day on 15 August 2026**, *Vande Mataram* will be sung from the Red Fort during the Independence Day ceremony.

The year 2026 also marks **150 years of the National Song**.

Around **2,500 NCC cadets and MY Bharat volunteers** will participate in forming a “Vande Mataram” formation.

UPSC

National Song vs National Anthem | Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay | Freedom Movement | Cultural Nationalism

2. Scientists turn to sharks for hurricane predictions

Researchers at the University of Delaware are using **CTD tags** attached to sharks to collect ocean data.

The tags measure:

- Electrical conductivity
- Temperature
- Depth.

The research focuses particularly on the **mixed layer of the ocean**, whose heat content influences hurricane intensity.

UPSC

Ocean-atmosphere interaction | Tropical cyclones | Marine science | Bio-logging

3. Case for consensus

The newspaper argues that India's forthcoming **delimitation exercise** should be preceded by extensive political and social consultation.

It highlights the importance of:

- Parliamentary deliberation
- All-party consultation
- Stakeholder participation
- Federal consensus.

It notes that important delimitation decisions in **1976 and 2001** were taken unanimously.

UPSC

Delimitation | Representation | Federalism | Parliamentary Democracy | Consensus Building

4. How India climbed up the Commonwealth ranks

India finished **4th** at the **2026 Commonwealth Games** in Glasgow.

India won:

- **39 medals**
- 13 Gold
- 17 Silver
- 9 Bronze.

India's cumulative Commonwealth medal tally has reached **603 medals**.

UPSC

Sports Governance | Women in Sports | Human Capital | Sporting Ecosystem

5. Russia's share in India's oil imports jumps to 48%

Russia accounted for **48% of India's crude oil imports** by quantity in June 2026.

Its share by value was around **48.6%**.

India imported approximately **8.7 MMT** of Russian oil in June.

Russia and the UAE together accounted for nearly **two-thirds of India's oil imports**.

UPSC

Energy Security | Strategic Autonomy | Sanctions | Russia-India Relations | Oil Geopolitics

6. Climate change takes a heavy toll on Europe's economy

Record heat, drought and wildfires in Europe are affecting:

- Power generation
- Agriculture
- Shipping
- Public health
- Tourism
- Government finances.

Several nuclear generators reportedly reduced or halted production because of cooling difficulties.

The climate shock is increasingly demonstrating that **climate change is also an economic and fiscal risk**.

UPSC

Climate-Economy Nexus | Adaptation | Water Stress | Energy Security | Nuclear Power

7. Blocked Iranian flight to Yemen sets off Houthi-Saudi escalation

A Saudi airstrike hit the runway at **Sanaa airport** after an Iranian flight carrying a Houthi delegation attempted to land without prior permission.

Subsequent Houthi and Saudi actions increased tensions.

The escalation threatens the gains of the **April 2022 Yemen truce** and risks drawing Yemen further into wider West Asian geopolitical confrontation.

UPSC

Yemen | Houthis | Iran | Saudi Arabia | Red Sea | West Asian Geopolitics

8. Geopolitics driving valuation discipline for IPOs in H1 2026

Geopolitical uncertainty and market volatility have pushed IPO valuations towards more disciplined levels.

Investors are increasingly favouring:

- Strong fundamentals
- Clear earnings visibility
- Reasonable valuations.

As of June, **176 companies** had valid SEBI approvals, while another **74** were awaiting approval.

UPSC

IPO | SEBI | Capital Markets | Investor Behaviour | Geopolitical Risk

9. India donates five peacocks to Geneva's United Nations Office

India donated **five peafowl** to the United Nations Office in Geneva.

The group includes:

- Four blue peafowl
- One rare white-feathered male.

The initiative highlights India's biodiversity and cultural symbolism while adding a dimension of **conservation diplomacy and soft power**.

UPSC

Indian Peafowl | Biodiversity | National Symbols | Conservation Diplomacy | Soft Power
