

1 नशा मुक्त युवा के लिए विकसित भारत संकल्प अभियान

- युवाओं को नशे से मुक्त बनाने हेतु राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान
- जन भागीदारी और जागरूकता पर जोर
- स्कूल, कॉलेज, NSS, NYKS, NCC और सिविल सोसायटी की भागीदारी
- NAPDDR (ड्रग डिमांड रिडक्शन प्लान) से जुड़ा
- अनुच्छेद 47 और SDG-3, SDG-16 से संबद्ध
- रोकथाम, परामर्श और पुनर्वास पर विशेष बल



मूल्य संवर्धन: नशा एक स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक न्याय और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़ी चुनौती है।

मुख्य शब्द: NAPDDR, युवा, जागरूकता, रोकथाम, पुनर्वास, SDG-3, SDG-16

2 स्वामी विवेकानंद सांस्कृतिक युवा केंद्र – विवेक स्मारक, मैसूर का उद्घाटन

- प्रधानमंत्री ने मैसूर में केंद्र का उद्घाटन किया
- युवाओं में सांस्कृतिक जागरूकता और नेतृत्व को प्रोत्साहन
- स्वामी विवेकानंद के जीवन और विचारों का संरक्षण
- मूल्य आधारित शिक्षा और राष्ट्र निर्माण पर बल
- सेवा, चरित्र निर्माण और आध्यात्मिक राष्ट्रीयता का संदेश
- सांस्कृतिक विरासत और राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा



मूल्य संवर्धन: युवा राष्ट्र परिवर्तन के वाहक – विवेकानंद का मूल संदेश।

मुख्य शब्द: विवेकानंद, युवा, संस्कृति, मूल्य शिक्षा, चरित्र निर्माण, राष्ट्र निर्माण

3 चतुर्थ त्रि-सेवा भविष्य युद्ध कोर्स (ट्राई-सर्विसेस फ्यूचर वॉरफेयर कोर्स)

- कोर्स नई दिल्ली में प्रारंभ
- उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों पर केंद्रित
- AI, ड्रोन, रोबोटिक्स, क्वांटम, स्पेस, साइबर और सूचना युद्ध शामिल
- जॉइंटनेस और इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी को बढ़ाता है
- बहु-डोमेन ऑपरेशन के लिए तैयारी
- भारत की रक्षा तत्परता को सुदृढ़ करता है



मूल्य संवर्धन: भविष्य का युद्ध तकनीक-प्रेरित, बहु-क्षेत्रीय और नेटवर्क-केंद्रित होगा।

मुख्य शब्द: मल्टी-डोमेन, AI, साइबर, स्पेस, ड्रोन, इंटीग्रेटेड, फ्यूचर वॉरफेयर

4 उझ मल्टीपर्पज प्रोजेक्ट (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर)

- उझ मल्टीपर्पज प्रोजेक्ट की प्रगति की समीक्षा
- उझ नदी, जो रवि नदी की सहायक है
- सिंचाई, जलविद्युत, पेयजल और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण
- जम्मू क्षेत्र के सतत विकास को समर्थन
- जल सुरक्षा और जलवायु अनुकूलन में सहायक
- सिंधु बेसिन और राष्ट्रीय जल नीति से जुड़ा



मूल्य संवर्धन: बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाएँ जल, ऊर्जा और क्षेत्रीय विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं।

मुख्य शब्द: उझ परियोजना, रवि नदी, बहुउद्देशीय, सिंचाई, जल सुरक्षा, जल नीति

5 PM-AJAY आदर्श ग्राम घटक

- PM-AJAY के अंतर्गत 47,328 गांवों का चयन
- प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (PM-AJAY)
- SC समुदाय के समग्र और समावेशी विकास पर बल
- घटक: अवसंरचना, आजीविका, कौशल, शिक्षा, आय सृजन
- अनुच्छेद 46 के अनुपालन और समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा
- सामाजिक न्याय और सशक्तिकरण को समर्थन



मूल्य संवर्धन: जमीनी स्तर पर सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा।

मुख्य शब्द: PM-AJAY, SC विकास, समावेशन, आजीविका, कौशल, आदर्श ग्राम

6 स्वतंत्रता सेनानी श्री पिंगली वेंकैया की 150वीं जयंती

- प्रधानमंत्री ने पिंगली वेंकैया को श्रद्धांजलि दी
- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के प्रारूप के डिजाइनर
- 1921 में महात्मा गांधी को ध्वज का प्रारूप प्रस्तुत किया
- वर्तमान तिरंगा संविधान सभा द्वारा 22 जुलाई 1947 को अपनाया गया
- अनुच्छेद 51A(a): राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का सम्मान हमारा मूल कर्तव्य
- ध्वज संहिता, 2002 एवं राष्ट्रीय सम्मान अधिनियम, 1971 से संरक्षित



मूल्य संवर्धन: राष्ट्रीय ध्वज एकता, बलिदान और संवैधानिक देशभक्ति का प्रतीक है।

मुख्य शब्द: पिंगली वेंकैया, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, तिरंगा, अनुच्छेद 51A(a), ध्वज संहिता

7 GI & Beyond 2.0 समिट

- नई दिल्ली में GI & Beyond 2.0 समिट का आयोजन
- भौगोलिक संकेत (GI) को GI अधिनियम, 1999 के तहत संरक्षण
- ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था, निर्यात और स्थानीय उत्पादों को बढ़ावा
- 'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' और 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' को समर्थन
- सांस्कृतिक विरासत और कारीगरी का संरक्षण
- भारतीय उत्पादों की ब्रांड वैल्यू को सुदृढ़ करता है



मूल्य संवर्धन: GI स्थानीय पहचान, परंपरा और आर्थिक समृद्धि को जोड़ता है।

मुख्य शब्द: GI, GI अधिनियम 1999, ब्रांड वैल्यू, रूरल इकोनॉमी, ODOP, वोकल फॉर लोकल

8 राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण (NBA) द्वारा चावल अनुसंधान सहायता

- NBA ने चावल अनुसंधान हेतु ₹8.22 करोड़ जारी किए
- जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के तहत स्थापित (संशोधन सहित 2023)
- कार्य: ABS, जैव संसाधन संरक्षण, पारंपरिक ज्ञान की रक्षा
- कृषि जैव विविधता और जलवायु लचीली खेती को बढ़ावा
- नागोया प्रोटोकॉल और सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) से संरेखित
- खाद्य सुरक्षा और अनुसंधान को समर्थन



₹8.22 करोड़

मूल्य संवर्धन: जैव विविधता + कृषि = सतत और पोषण सुरक्षित भविष्य।

मुख्य शब्द: NBA, जैव विविधता अधिनियम, ABS, चावल अनुसंधान, नागोया प्रोटोकॉल, एग्रोवबायोडायवर्सिटी

9 भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की वृद्धि – एक नया युग (PIB पृष्ठभूमिक)

- भारत विश्व के अग्रणी सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादकों में
- बीते दशक में सौर क्षमता में तीव्र वृद्धि
- योजनाएँ: PM सूर्य घर मुक्त बिजली योजना, PM-KUSUM, सोलर पार्क, रूफटॉप सोलर, PLI (सोलर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग)
- संस्थाएँ: MNRE, SECI, ISA
- चुनौतियाँ: बैटरी भंडारण, ग्रिड एकीकरण, मैन्युफैक्चरिंग, रिसाइटिंग
- नेट जीरो 2070 लक्ष्य एवं SDGs 7, 9, 11, 13 को समर्थन



मूल्य संवर्धन: सौर ऊर्जा भारत की स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परिवर्तन यात्रा की आधारशिला है।

मुख्य शब्द: सौर ऊर्जा, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, नेट जीरो, ISA, PLI, ग्रिड एकीकरण, बैटरी स्टोरेज

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण एक-पंक्ति समाचार

भारतीय मुक्केबाजों का कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स 2026 में शानदार प्रदर्शन

जुलाई 2026 में भारत में कोयला उत्पादन में 7.51% की वृद्धि (YoY)

हैंडलूम हैकाथॉन 2.0 का समापन IIT दिल्ली में हुआ

MS अधिनियम 2013 के तहत ताज़ा सर्वे में कोई मैनुअल स्कैवेंजर नहीं पाया गया

NCC ने भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 79 वर्ष पूरे होने पर साइलेंस 2026 का आयोजन किया

1 Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan

- Nationwide campaign for a drug-free India
- Focus on youth participation & awareness
- Convergence: Schools, NSS, NYKS, NCC, Civil Society
- Supports NAPDDR (Drug Demand Reduction Plan)
- Linked with Article 47 & SDG-3, SDG-16
- Community-led prevention & rehabilitation



VALUE ADDITION: Demand reduction is key pillar of India's drug policy.

KEYWORDS: NAPDDR, Youth, Addiction, Rehabilitation, SDG-3, SDG-16

2 Swami Vivekananda Cultural Youth Centre – Viveka Smaraka, Mysuru

- PM inaugurated the Centre in Mysuru
- Promotes cultural values & youth leadership
- Preserves life & teachings of Swami Vivekananda
- Encourages value-based education & nation-building
- Inspires character-building & service to humanity
- Strengthens cultural awareness & national pride



VALUE ADDITION: Youth as agents of national transformation – Vivekananda's core message.

KEYWORDS: Vivekananda, Youth, Culture, Values, Character Building

3 4th Tri-Services Future Warfare Course

- Course begins in New Delhi
- Focus on emerging & disruptive technologies
- Covers AI, Drones, Robotics, Quantum, Space, Cyber & Info Warfare
- Enhances jointness & interoperability
- Prepares for multi-domain operations
- Strengthens India's defence preparedness



VALUE ADDITION: Next-gen warfare is technology-driven, multi-domain & network-centric.

KEYWORDS: Multi-Domain, AI, Cyber, Space, Integrated, Future Warfare

4 Ujh Multipurpose Project (Jammu & Kashmir)

- Progress of Ujh Multipurpose Project reviewed
- Located on Ujh River, tributary of Ravi River
- Multipurpose benefits: Irrigation, Hydropower, Drinking Water, Flood Moderation
- Supports regional development of Jammu Division
- Strengthens water security & climate resilience
- Linked with Indus Basin & National Water Policy



VALUE ADDITION: Multipurpose projects are critical for water, energy & regional development.

KEYWORDS: Ujh Project, Ravi River, Multipurpose, Water Security, Jammu

5 PM-AJAY Adarsh Gram Component

- 47,328 villages selected under PM-AJAY Adarsh Gram Component
- PM-AJAY: Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana
- Focus on SC empowerment & inclusive development
- Components: Infrastructure, Livelihoods, Skills, Education
- Promotes income generation & social justice
- Supports Article 46 & inclusive growth



VALUE ADDITION: Strengthens grassroots development & social empowerment.

KEYWORDS: PM-AJAY, SC Development, Inclusion, Livelihood, Adarsh Gram

6 150th Birth Anniversary of Pingali Venkayya

- PM paid tributes to Pingali Venkayya
- Freedom fighter & designer of Indian National Flag (prototype)
- Presented flag design to Mahatma Gandhi in 1921
- Present Tricolour adopted by Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947
- Article 51A(a): Duty to respect the National Flag
- Flag Code of India, 2002 governs usage



VALUE ADDITION: National Flag symbolizes unity, sacrifice & constitutional patriotism.

KEYWORDS: Pingali Venkayya, Tricolour, National Flag, Article 51A(a), Flag Code

7 GI & Beyond 2.0 Summit

- New Delhi to host GI & Beyond 2.0 Summit
- Geographical Indication (GI) protected under GI Act, 1999
- Promotes rural economy, exports & local crafts
- Supports One District One Product & Vocal for Local
- Protects traditional knowledge & cultural heritage
- Strengthens brand value of Indian products



VALUE ADDITION: GIs empower local communities & preserve India's cultural identity.

KEYWORDS: GI, GI Act 1999, Rural Economy, Exports, Cultural Heritage

8 National Biodiversity Authority Support for Rice Research

- NBA released ₹8.22 crore for rice research institutions & States
- NBA established under Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- Functions: Access & Benefit Sharing, Biodiversity Conservation, Traditional Knowledge Protection
- Supports agrobiodiversity & climate-resilient agriculture
- Aligned with Nagoya Protocol & sustainability goals
- Strengthens food security & research



₹8.22 CRORE

VALUE ADDITION: Biodiversity + Agriculture = Sustainable Food Future.

KEYWORDS: NBA, Biodiversity Act, ABS, Rice Research, Agrobiodiversity, Nagoya Protocol

9 India's Solar Growth Enters a New Era (PIB Backgrounder)

- India among world leaders in solar energy
- Rapid growth in solar capacity over the past decade
- Schemes: PM Surya Ghar, PM-KUSUM, Solar Parks, Rooftop Solar, PLI
- Institutions: MNRE, SECI, ISA
- Challenges: Storage, Grid Integration, Manufacturing, Recycling
- Supports Net Zero 2070 & SDGs 7, 9, 11, 13



VALUE ADDITION: Solar energy is cornerstone of India's clean energy transition.

KEYWORDS: Solar, Renewable Energy, Net Zero, ISA, PLI, Grid Integration

Other Important One-Liners



Indian boxers shine at Commonwealth Games 2026



Coal production in India up 7.51% YoY in July 2026



Handloom Hackathon 2.0 concludes at IIT Delhi



No Manual Scavengers identified in fresh survey under MS Act, 2013



NCC organises Cyclothon 2026 on 79 years of Independence

Q9

India's strategic autonomy is being redefined in an increasingly fragmented and multipolar world. Discuss.

1 MEANING OF STRATEGIC AUTONOMY FOR INDIA



- Freedom to decide national interests without external pressure.
- Ability to engage with all major powers.
- Based on sovereignty, independence and national priorities.

2 CHANGING GLOBAL CONTEXT



- Shift from unipolarity to multipolarity.
- Rise of China, re-emergence of Russia, EU's strategic push.
- US-China rivalry and techno-strategic competition.
- Fragmented global institutions.

3 HOW INDIA PRACTICES STRATEGIC AUTONOMY



- Issue-based approach (e.g., Iran, Ukraine).
- Diversified partnerships and multi-alignment.
- Independent positions in global forums (UN, WTO, climate talks).
- Refusal to join military alliances.

4 PILLARS ENABLING INDIA'S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY



- Strong economy and market potential.
- Credible defence and nuclear deterrence.
- Demographic dividend and soft power.
- Civilisational values of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

5 EXAMPLES OF REDEFINED AUTONOMY



- Quad participation without being an alliance.
- Continued ties with Russia (energy, defence) despite western pressure.
- Leadership in Global South and Voice of Global South Summit.
- Stand on climate justice and equitable transition.

6 CHALLENGES TO STRATEGIC AUTONOMY



- Great power pressures and secondary sanctions.
- Dependence on technology and critical minerals.
- Border tensions and security threats.
- Global governance reforms still inadequate.

7 WAY FORWARD



- Strengthen economic and technological capabilities.
- Build resilient supply chains and reduce vulnerabilities.
- Deepen neighbourhood and regional leadership.
- Reform global institutions to reflect new realities.

8 CONCLUSION



- Strategic autonomy is not isolation; it is engagement with independence.
- It enhances India's global influence.
- Key to securing national interests in a volatile and fragmented world.



India's strategic autonomy is the compass that allows us to navigate a fragmented world while staying true to our national interests and civilisational values.

Q10

India's neighbourhood policy must balance security concerns with developmental partnerships to ensure regional stability. Analyse.

1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD



- Immediate periphery affects India's security, economy and connectivity.
- Home to 1.7 billion people and a combined GDP of over \$4 trillion.
- Stability in neighbourhood is essential for India's rise and 'Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR)' vision.

2 SECURITY CONCERNS



- Cross-border terrorism and radicalisation.
- China's strategic footprint (CPEC, BRI, String of Pearls).
- Instability in Afghanistan and its spillover.
- Maritime security in the Indian Ocean Region.

3 DEVELOPMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS



- Lines of Credit, grants and capacity building (e.g., Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka).
- Connectivity projects: BBIN, BIMSTEC, Kaladan, Chabahar (via Iran).
- Energy, digital and trade cooperation.
- People-centric initiatives: health, education, disaster relief.

4 BALANCING SECURITY WITH DEVELOPMENT



- Security ensures trust and creates space for cooperation.
 - Development addresses root causes of instability.
- Comprehensive approach – 'Neighbourhood First' with 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'.

5 EXAMPLES OF INDIA'S APPROACH



- Maldives: projects in housing, ports, water supply along with security cooperation.
- Bangladesh: connectivity, energy trade and border management.
- Nepal: hydropower, roads and post-earthquake reconstruction support.
- Sri Lanka: economic assistance during crisis and fishermen issue resolution.

6 CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION



- Political instability in some countries.
- Perception of China's economic dominance.
- Domestic sensitivities and resource constraints.
- Managing diverse expectations.

7 WAY FORWARD



- Strengthen connectivity and regional integration.
- Enhance economic diplomacy and private sector participation.
- Respect sovereignty and local priorities.
- Strengthen institutions like BIMSTEC, IORA, SAARC (revival).

8 CONCLUSION



- A balanced approach of security with development builds trust, interdependence and stability.
- India's rise is linked to a peaceful, prosperous and connected neighbourhood.



A secure neighbourhood built on trust, connectivity and shared prosperity is the foundation of a stable region and a stronger India.

Q7

Technology has transformed welfare delivery in India, but digital inclusion remains a prerequisite for good governance. Examine.

1

TRANSFORMATION OF WELFARE DELIVERY THROUGH TECHNOLOGY



- DBT has enabled leak-proof transfers (₹34+ lakh crore transferred since 2013).
- JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) underpins targeted delivery.
- Platforms like UMANG, PM-KISAN, AYUSHMAN BHARAT, e-Shram simplify access.

2

BENEFITS & POSITIVE IMPACT



- Greater transparency and accountability.
- Reduced corruption and ghost beneficiaries.
- Real-time monitoring and outcome tracking.
- Cost savings and efficient service delivery.

3

DIGITAL INCLUSION: THE MISSING LINK



- As per NFHS-5, ~24% households lack internet access.
- Gender gap in mobile internet use persists.
- SC/ST and rural populations face lower digital literacy.
- Without inclusion, technology can widen existing inequalities.

4

CHALLENGES TO DIGITAL INCLUSION



- Poor connectivity in remote areas.
- High cost of devices and data.
- Low digital literacy and language barriers.
- Privacy, data security and cyber risks.

5

IMPACT OF EXCLUSION ON GOVERNANCE



- Exclusion leads to denial of benefits and rights.
- Fear of authentication failure causing service disruptions.
- Creates trust deficit in digital systems.
- Undermines principle of equity and social justice.

6

INITIATIVES FOR DIGITAL INCLUSION



- BharatNet for last-mile connectivity.
- PMGDISHA for digital literacy training.
- Affordable smartphone schemes and public Wi-Fi.
- Accessible design, local language interfaces.

7

WAY FORWARD: BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE



- Universal, affordable and quality internet access.
- Promote digital literacy with focus on women, rural and marginalised groups.
- Strengthen data protection and ethical use of tech. Human-centric design and assisted digital channels.

8

CONCLUSION



- Technology is an enabler, not a substitute for good governance.
- Digital inclusion ensures "leaving no one behind".
- Inclusive digital ecosystem is essential for equitable and accountable welfare delivery.



Technology delivers the promise of welfare only when every citizen is digitally included, empowered and protected.

Q8

Local governments can strengthen democracy only when accompanied by genuine fiscal and administrative decentralisation. Examine.

1

ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN DEMOCRACY



- 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments institutionalised Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
- Bring governance closer to people; ensure participation and accountability.
- Key to inclusive, responsive and participatory democracy.

2

NEED FOR FISCAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALISATION



- Functions without funds lead to ineffective institutions.
- Administrative control limits autonomy and responsiveness.
- Real empowerment needs devolution of '3 Fs' – Functions, Funds, Functionaries.

3

CURRENT STATUS: FISCAL DECENTRALISATION



- States spend only 2–3% of their budgets on PRIs; ULBs ~1%.
- Own tax base is limited and unpredictable.
- Delayed or unintended grants and weak financial planning.

4

CURRENT STATUS: ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALISATION



- Line departments retain control over staff and schemes.
- Multiple approvals slow down decision making.
- Capacity gaps among local institutions.

5

IMPACT OF WEAK DECENTRALISATION



- Local priorities remain unaddressed.
- Low quality of services and infrastructure.
- Weak citizen trust and participation.
- Democratic institutions become symbolic.

6

EXAMPLES OF POSITIVE IMPACT WHERE DECENTRALISATION WORKS



- Karnataka: Fiscal devolution to PRIs improved local infrastructure.
- Kerala: People's planning enhanced participation and outcomes.
- Indore, Surat: Empowered ULBs deliver better urban services.

7

WAY FORWARD: STRENGTHENING DECENTRALISATION



- Timely transfer of adequate untied funds.
- Devolve functions, staff and decision-making power.
- Build capacities and digital governance at local level.
- Social audit, transparency and citizen participation.

8

CONCLUSION



- Strong, empowered local governments are the foundation of deep democracy.
- Genuine fiscal and administrative decentralisation makes democracy deliver.



Empowered local governments with resources, authority and accountability are essential to build a vibrant, inclusive and sustainable democracy.

Q5

Improving learning outcomes is a greater challenge than improving school enrolment in India. Critically analyse.

1 ENROLMENT: SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS ACHIEVED



- GER at elementary level (2022-23): ~95%.
- Near universal access under RTE Act, 2009.
- Gender gap and social group gaps narrowed.
- Infrastructure & schemes (SSA, RMSA, Samagra Shiksha) expanded access.

2 LEARNING OUTCOMES: THE REAL CHALLENGE



- ASER 2023: Only 16.4% of Class 5 can read Class 2 level text; 26.7% can do Class 2 level arithmetic.
- NEP 2020's FLN target not yet met.
- 'Learning poverty' remains high.

3 REASONS BEHIND POOR LEARNING OUTCOMES



- Multi-grade teaching and teacher shortages.
- Inadequate teacher training & support.
- Language issues and rote-learning pedagogy.
- Socio-economic deprivations & digital divide.

4 WHY IT IS A GREATER CHALLENGE



- Access is a pre-condition, but learning determines human capital.
- Poor learning perpetuates low productivity and inequality.
- Demographic dividend at risk without foundational learning.

5 CONSEQUENCES OF POOR LEARNING OUTCOMES



- Low employability & incomes.
- High dropout at higher levels.
- Inter-generational cycle of poverty.
- Hinders innovation and national productivity.

6 MEASURES TO IMPROVE LEARNING OUTCOMES



- Strengthen FLN mission with time-bound targets.
- Continuous teacher training & accountability.
- Activity-based, multilingual and context-based pedagogy.
- Use of assessments for teaching, not just testing.

7 ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY & DATA



- DIKSHA, e-pathshala and adaptive learning tools.
- Real-time data via UDISE+ for tracking outcomes.
- Bridge digital divide in infrastructure & skills.
- Tech as an enabler, not a substitute.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Shift focus from enrolment numbers to learning levels.
- Converge education with nutrition, health & social protection.
- Community & parental engagement.
- Learning for all, learning to thrive.



Real transformation in education will come when every child not only enters school, but truly learns and thrives.

Q6

Universal healthcare requires strengthening primary healthcare institutions rather than merely expanding tertiary care. Discuss.

1 UNDERSTANDING UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE (UHC)



- UHC means quality healthcare for all, accessible, affordable and without financial hardship.
- Equity, universality and financial protection are key pillars.

2 LIMITATIONS OF FOCUSING ONLY ON TERTIARY CARE



- Very high cost and benefits limited to few.
- Concentrated in urban areas.
- Promotes curative over preventive care.
- Unsustainable for a large population.

3 ROLE OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN UHC



- First point of contact and continuum of care.
- Focus on prevention, promotion, early detection.
- Manages 70-80% of health needs effectively.
- Ensures equity and last-mile reach.

4 CURRENT STATUS OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN INDIA



- Sub-centres often non-functional.
- Shortage of HWs, ANMs, doctors.
- Inadequate infrastructure, drugs and diagnostics.
- Low public health expenditure (~1.2% of GDP).

5 BENEFITS OF STRENGTHENING PRIMARY HEALTHCARE



- Cost-effective and sustainable.
- Reduces out-of-pocket expenditure.
- Improves health outcomes (e.g., IMR, MMR).
- Builds trust and community participation.

6 KEY STRATEGIES FOR STRENGTHENING PHC



- Adequate funding and assured staffing.
- Strengthen infrastructure, drugs, diagnostics.
- Expand Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs).
- Integrate digital health and telemedicine.

7 ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION



- eSanjeevani for teleconsultation.
- HMIS for data-driven planning.
- AI/ML for disease surveillance.
- mHealth for behaviour change communication.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Strengthen PHC as the foundation of UHC.
- Public investment with accountability.
- Inter-sectoral convergence (WASH, nutrition, NCDs).
- People-centric, preventive and promotive approach.



A strong primary healthcare system is the cornerstone of equitable, affordable and resilient universal healthcare.

Q3

Competitive federalism and cooperative federalism are complementary rather than contradictory in India's constitutional framework. Discuss.

1 UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPTS



- Cooperative federalism: Collaboration for national goals.
- Competitive federalism: States compete to attract investment and improve outcomes.
- Both aim at welfare and development.

2 CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS



- Seventh Schedule – Union, State and Concurrent Lists.
- Articles 246–263 provide balance of powers and coordination mechanisms.

3 HOW THEY COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER



- Competition drives efficiency and innovation.
- Cooperation ensures equity, inclusiveness and national unity.
- Together they deliver balanced regional development.

4 EXAMPLES OF COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM



- Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils.
- GST Council – joint decision-making.
- NITI Aayog – Centre-State consultation.
- Disaster management, COVID-19 response.

5 EXAMPLES OF COMPETITIVE FEDERALISM



- States compete in Ease of Doing Business.
- Policy innovations – e.g., Gujarat (Jyotigram), Tamil Nadu (investment promotion).
- Aspirational Districts Programme.

6 BENEFITS OF THE DUAL APPROACH



- Faster economic growth and investment.
- Policy innovation and best practices spread.
- Inclusive development with national cohesion.
- Strengthens democratic accountability.

7 CHALLENGES IN BALANCING BOTH



- Regional disparities persist.
- Resource asymmetry among states.
- Political competition turning into rivalry.
- Over-centralization concerns.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Strengthen fiscal federalism.
- Enhance Centre-State trust and dialogue.
- Encourage policy innovation with safeguards.
- Focus on cooperative competition for Viksit Bharat.

When states compete to excel and cooperate to include, India moves closer to the ideals of unity in diversity and shared prosperity.

Q4

Civil services must evolve from rule-based administration to citizen-centric governance without compromising neutrality. Discuss.

1 NEED FOR THE EVOLUTION



- Citizens expect responsive, transparent and outcome-oriented services.
- Complex challenges need proactive and innovative governance.
- Shift from "power over people" to "service to people".

2 FROM RULE-BASED TO CITIZEN-CENTRIC



- Rule-based ensures uniformity and legality.
- Citizen-centric ensures empathy, accessibility and outcomes.
- Both are necessary; balance is the key.

3 PRINCIPLES TO RETAIN



- Neutrality and political impartiality.
- Integrity, honesty and probity.
- Accountability to law and Constitution.
- Protection from external pressures.

4 ELEMENTS OF CITIZEN-CENTRIC GOVERNANCE



- Empathy and respect for citizens.
- Ease of access and last-mile delivery.
- Participatory decision-making.
- Grievance redressal and feedback loops.

5 ENABLERS OF THE TRANSFORMATION



- Technology & digital governance.
- Data-driven and evidence-based decision making.
- Capacity building and attitude change.
- Mission Karmayogi – role clarity & training.

6 MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY WHILE BEING CITIZEN-CENTRIC



- Serve all citizens equally without bias.
- Decisions guided by law, not personal or political preferences.
- Transparent processes and rationale.
- Institutional checks and ethical conduct.

7 CHALLENGES IN THE SHIFT



- Resistance to change.
- Over-regulation and procedural delays.
- Political pressures and transfers.
- Capacity gaps and resource constraints.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Citizen charters and service standards.
- Performance-linked appraisal.
- Strengthen ethics and integrity systems.
- Encourage innovation and local solutions.



Evolve with empathy, act with integrity and uphold neutrality – that is the essence of modern, citizen-centric civil services.

Q1

Constitutional morality is essential for preserving the balance between the legislature, executive and judiciary. Critically examine.

1 UNDERSTANDING CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY



- Concept by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- Respect for constitution above personal or political interest.
- Not just legality, but adherence to spirit of Constitution.

2 SEPARATION OF POWERS & CHECKS AND BALANCES



- Each organ has distinct powers but overlaps exist.
- Checks and balances prevent concentration of power.
- Constitutional morality ensures cooperation and restraint.

3 ROLE IN PRESERVING INSTITUTIONAL BALANCE



- Prevents overreach by any organ.
- Ensures respect for judicial review.
- Guards legislative supremacy within constitutional limits.
- Enhances executive accountability.

4 IMPORTANCE IN PRACTICE



- Healthy democracy thrives on conventions and mutual respect.
- Avoids legalism and mechanical interpretation.
- Promotes dialogue and institutional comity.
- Builds public trust in constitutional institutions.

5 CHALLENGES TO CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY



- Partisan politics and majoritarian mindset.
- Executive overreach (Ordinances, agencies, investigative bodies).
- Legislative disruptions and bypassing debates.
- Judicial delays and perception issues.

6 CONSEQUENCES OF ITS ABSENCE



- Erosion of democratic institutions.
- Breakdown of checks and balances.
- Rise of authoritarian tendencies.
- Weakening of rule of law and rights.

7 WAYS TO STRENGTHEN CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY



- Ethical leadership and public example.
- Internalize constitutional values in governance.
- Judicial restraint with judicial courage.
- Promote civic education and awareness.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Reaffirm constitutional values in letter and spirit.
- Institutional dialogue and mutual respect.
- Prioritize nation over party or personal gain.
- Constitutional morality is the soul of democracy.



Without constitutional morality, the Constitution is just a piece of paper; with it, institutions function in harmony and democracy delivers justice, liberty and equality for all.

Q2

Frequent disruptions and declining deliberative standards have affected the effectiveness of Parliament. Examine the challenges and suggest reforms.

1 CURRENT SCENARIO



- Declining sittings and working hours.
- Frequent disruptions, adjournments.
- Low discussion on bills and policies.
- Decline in quality of deliberations.

2 CHALLENGES



- Political polarization and confrontations.
- Partisan interest over national interest.
- Limited time for legislation and scrutiny.
- Distraction of media and public attention.

3 IMPACT ON EFFECTIVENESS



- Important bills passed without adequate debate.
- Weakens legislative oversight of executive.
- Reduced accountability and transparency.
- Erodes public trust in democratic institutions.

4 IMPACT ON DEMOCRACY



- Weakens voice of opposition.
- Citizens' concerns remain unheard.
- Quality of laws and policies suffers.
- Democracy reduced to numbers, not debate.

5 WHY DELIBERATIVE STANDARDS ARE DECLINING?



- Shortage of time and rising complexity.
- Inadequate committee examination.
- Lack of issue-based politics.
- Incentive for disruption and walkouts.

6 POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS



- Growth of Department-related Standing Committees.
- Digital initiatives – e-Sansad, PRS, data transparency.
- Increased participation of women MPs.

7 REFORMS – PROCEDURAL



- Strict enforcement of rules against disruption.
- Assured time for opposition and debates.
- Better scheduling and longer sittings.
- Encourage Zero Hour and short duration discussions.

8 REFORMS – STRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL



- Strengthen committees with more powers.
- Issue-based politics and cross-party collaboration.
- Code of conduct for MPs.
- Civic education and ethical political culture.



A vibrant Parliament thrives on debate, dissent and dialogue. Restoring deliberation and decorum is essential for effective law-making and deepening democracy.

1 Prime Minister inaugurates Viveka Smaraka



Mysuru → Viveka Smaraka → Youth Inspiration

- Viveka Smaraka inaugurated at Mysuru.
- Built by Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama.
- Commemorates Swami Vivekananda's 1892 Mysore visit.
- Located at historic Niranjana Mutt.
- Includes exhibition on Vivekananda's life.
- Cultural youth centre promotes value education.
- Reflects India's civilisational heritage initiatives.

Swami Vivekananda • Ramakrishna Mission

GS I • Culture • Modern India

2 A Slice of Europe in Africa



Europe ↔ North Africa

- Explains European cultural imprint in Africa.
- Legacy of colonial history and migration.
- Mediterranean as strategic connector.
- Identity shaped by language and institutions.
- Tourism and heritage influence economy.
- Illustrates geopolitics of Mediterranean region.
- Useful for Africa mapping and IR.

Mediterranean • Colonialism

GS I • World Geography • IR

3 NCISM & the Term "Quack"



- NCISM clarified use of "quack".
- Focus on legal recognition of practitioners.
- Protects registered traditional medicine systems.
- Addresses misuse of terminology.
- Highlights regulatory framework.
- Relevant to healthcare governance.
- Important for AYUSH administration.

NCISM • AYUSH

GS II • Health • Governance

4 New Bill to Prevent Exam Fraud



- Amendment strengthens anti-paper leak law.
- Investigation within two months.
- Higher penalties for organised exam fraud.
- Covers fake websites and admit cards.
- Includes digital cheating provisions.
- Enables faster trials through States.
- Enhances integrity of public examinations.

Public Examinations Act (Amendment)

GS II • Governance • Education

5 India's Balancing Act: China & U.S.



- India seeks investments from both powers.
- Trade diversification remains priority.
- Strategic autonomy guides engagement.
- Supply chains influence policy.
- Manufacturing competitiveness key.
- Balances economic and geopolitical interests.
- Reflects multipolar economic diplomacy.

Strategic Autonomy • Supply Chains

GS II • IR • Economy

6 China's AI Bet & U.S. AI Labs



- AI competition increasingly talent-driven.
- Cross-border movement of researchers.
- Innovation ecosystems under comparison.
- Semiconductor and compute critical.
- AI investments shape global leadership.
- Raises technology security concerns.
- Highlights global AI race.

Artificial Intelligence • Semiconductors

GS III • Science & Technology

7 Savoury Secret



- Explains science behind savoury taste.
- Umami linked with amino acids.
- Food chemistry affects flavour perception.
- Nutrition and protein relevance.
- Culinary science has health applications.
- Useful science concept for prelims.
- Connects biology with food technology.

Umami • Amino Acids

GS III • Science

8 Delayed Aid, Prolonged Ordeal



- Examines impact of delayed humanitarian aid.
- Relief logistics affect vulnerable populations.
- Infrastructure disruptions worsen crises.
- Coordination among agencies essential.
- Highlights disaster governance lessons.
- Importance of timely institutional response.
- Disaster preparedness remains critical.

Disaster Management • Relief Logistics

GS III • Governance • Disaster Management

9 The Vanishing Fruit Basket



- Fruit diversity under environmental stress.
- Climate variability affects production.
- Pest and disease pressures rising.
- Water availability influences horticulture.
- Impacts farmer livelihoods.
- Food security implications.
- Sustainable horticulture essential.

Horticulture • Climate Change

GS III • Agriculture

QUICK NEWS

- PM Modi unveils Bhogapuram Airport**
 - First greenfield airport in A.P. after bifurcation.
 - PPP project with six million passenger capacity.
- Godavari in spate**
 - Road links disrupted.
 - Thousands shifted to safer places.
- SC judge on Collegium**
 - Transparency needed.
 - Unexplained recommendations risk poor appointments.
- CAPF officers move SC**
 - Over 3,000 officers challenge CAPF Act.
 - Raises service administration issues.
- Drug testing in IITs & IIMs**
 - Voluntary during admissions.
 - Results remain confidential.
- Smallpox study**
 - Research links European colonists.
 - Important historical epidemiology insight.
- Plant-based diet**
 - Protein plus fibre combination beneficial.
 - Supports long-term health.
- Dog's tongue inspires cooling technology**
 - Biomimicry applied to electronics cooling.
 - Useful science innovation.
- Firefighter donkeys**
 - European wildfire prevention strategy.
 - Supports forest management.

PRELIM FACTS

- Shipki La connects Himachal with Tibet.
- Godavari crosses third warning level at Bhadrachalam.
- PPP model in airport infrastructure.
- Climate affects horticulture productivity.
- Biomimicry inspires engineering innovation.
- Judicial transparency improves accountability.
- WHO recognises Traditional Medicine initiatives.
- Bhogapuram — Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh.
- AI competitiveness measured by compute, talent and research.

VOCABULARY

- Prudence** — Wise judgement.
- Resilience** — Ability to recover quickly.
- Equilibrium** — State of balance or stability.
- Stewardship** — Responsible management.
- Convergence** — Coming together.

1 प्रधानमंत्री ने मैसूर में विवेक स्मारक का उद्घाटन किया



मैसूर → विवेक स्मारक → युवा प्रेरणा

- विवेक स्मारक का उद्घाटन मैसूर में हुआ।
- श्रीरामकृष्ण आश्रम द्वारा निर्मित।
- स्वामी विवेकानंद की 1892 की मैसूर यात्रा की स्मृति।
- ऐतिहासिक निरंजन मठ परिसर में स्थित।
- स्वामीजी के जीवन पर प्रदर्शनी शामिल।
- सांस्कृतिक केंद्र युवा में मूल्य शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है।
- भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत पहल का प्रतीक।

स्वामी विवेकानंद • रामकृष्ण मिशन

GS I • संस्कृति • आधुनिक भारत

4 परीक्षा धोखाधड़ी रोकने वाला नया विधेयक



- विधेयक पेपर लीक कानून को मजबूत करता है।
- जांच दो माह के भीतर पूरी करने का प्रावधान।
- संगठित परीक्षा धोखाधड़ी के लिए कठोर दंड।
- फर्जी वेबसाइट, एडमिट कार्ड पर रोक।
- डिजिटल चीटिंग प्रावधान शामिल।
- राष्ट्रों में त्वरित सुनवाई का मार्ग प्रशस्त।
- सार्वजनिक परीक्षाओं की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाता है।

सार्वजनिक परीक्षाएं अधिनियम (संशोधन)

GS II • शासन • शिक्षा

7 सैवरी का रहस्य



- सैवरी स्वाद के विज्ञान की व्याख्या।
- उमाामी अमीनो एसिड से जुड़ा है।
- भोजन रसायन स्वाद अनुभूति को प्रभावित करता है।
- पोषण और प्रोटीन से गहरा संबंध।
- पाक विज्ञान के स्वास्थ्य संबंधित अनुप्रयोग।
- प्रारंभिक परीक्षा के लिए उपयोगी विज्ञान अवधारणा।
- जीव विज्ञान व खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी का संबंध।

उमाामी • अमीनो एसिड

GS III • विज्ञान

2 अफ्रीका में यूरोप का एक टुकड़ा



यूरोप ↔ उत्तरी अफ्रीका

- अफ्रीका में यूरोपीय सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव की व्याख्या।
- औपनिवेशिक इतिहास और प्रवासन की विरासत।
- भूमध्यसागर एक रणनीतिक सेतु के रूप में।
- भाषा, संस्थाओं और पहचान पर प्रभाव।
- पर्यटन और विरासत से अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित।
- भूमध्य क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीति को दर्शाता है।
- अफ्रीका मैपिंग और अंतराष्ट्रीय संबंध के लिए उपयोगी।

भूमध्यसागर • औपनिवेशिकता

GS I • विश्व भूगोल • अंतराष्ट्रीय संबंध

5 चीन और अमेरिका के बीच भारत का संतुलन



- भारत दोनों शक्तियों से निवेश आकर्षित कर रहा है।
- व्यापार विविधिकरण सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता।
- रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत।
- आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाएं मीति को प्रभावित करती हैं।
- विनिर्माण प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता महत्वपूर्ण।
- आर्थिक और भू-राजनीतिक हितों में संतुलन।
- बहुमुखी आर्थिक कूटनीति का उदाहरण।

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता • आपूर्ति श्रृंखला

GS II • अंतराष्ट्रीय संबंध • अर्थव्यवस्था

8 देरी से सहायत, लंबी पीड़ा



- विलंबित मानवीय सहायता के प्रभाव की जांच।
- राहत लॉजिस्टिक्स कमजोर आबादी को प्रभावित करते हैं।
- अवसंरचना बाधाएं संकट को और बढ़ाती हैं।
- एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय अत्यंत आवश्यक।
- आपदा शासन से मिलने वाले सबक महत्वपूर्ण।
- समय पर संस्थागत प्रतिक्रिया अनिवार्य।
- आपदा पूर्व तैयारी अत्यावश्यक है।

आपदा प्रबंधन • राहत लॉजिस्टिक्स

GS III • शासन • आपदा प्रबंधन

3 NCISM और 'क्वैक' शब्द के उपयोग पर स्पष्टीकरण



- NCISM ने 'क्वैक' शब्द के उपयोग पर स्पष्ट किया।
- पंजीकृत आयुष चिकित्सकों के कानूनी संरक्षण पर जोर।
- पारंपरिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा।
- शब्द के दुरुपयोग की पहचान करना।
- नियामक ढांचे को रेखांकित करता है।
- स्वास्थ्य शासन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।
- आयुष प्रशासन के लिए प्रासंगिक।

NCISM • आयुष

GS II • स्वास्थ्य • शासन

6 चीन की AI बाज़ी और अमेरिकी AI लैब्स



- AI प्रतिस्पर्धा अब प्रतिभा-केंद्रित हो रही है।
- शोधकर्ताओं का सीमा-पार प्रवाह बढ़ रहा है।
- नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की तुलना जारी।
- सेमीकंडक्टर और कंप्यूटर संसाधन महत्वपूर्ण।
- AI निवेश वैश्विक नेतृत्व को आकार देता है।
- प्रौद्योगिकी सुरक्षा चिंताएं बढ़ती हैं।
- वैश्विक AI दौड़ को दर्शाता है।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता • सेमीकंडक्टर

GS III • विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी

9 गायब होती फल टोकरी



- पर्यावरणीय दबाव से फल विविधता घट रही है।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन उत्पादन को प्रभावित करता है।
- कीट व रोग का दबाव बढ़ रहा है।
- जल उपलब्धता बागवानी को प्रभावित करती है।
- किसानों की आय पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव।
- खाद्य सुरक्षा पर असर।
- सतत बागवानी ही समाधान है।

बागवानी • जलवायु परिवर्तन

GS III • कृषि

त्वरित समाचार (QUICK NEWS)

- पीएम मोदी ने आंध्र के भोगापुरम में ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट का उद्घाटन किया।
 - विभाजन के बाद पहला ग्रीनफील्ड एयरपोर्ट।
 - PPP मॉडल में छह मिलियन यात्री क्षमता।
- गोदावरी उफान पर।
 - सड़क संपर्क बाधित।
 - हजारों लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया गया।
- कॉलेजियम पर SC जज की टिप्पणी।
 - पारदर्शिता की आवश्यकता।
 - असष्ट सिफारिशें खराब नियुक्तियों का जोखिम।
- CAPF अधिकारियों ने SC का रुख किया।
 - 3,000 से अधिक सेवा अधिकारियों की याचिका।
 - CAPF अधिनियम को चुनौती।
- IITs और IIMs में ड्रग टेस्टिंग।
 - प्रवेश के दौरान स्वेच्छा से परीक्षण।
 - परिणाम गोपनीय रहेंगे।
- छोटेपक्स का अध्ययन।
 - शोध में यूरोपीय उपनिवेशकों की भूमिका।
 - ऐतिहासिक महामारी विज्ञान की महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्दृष्टि।
- प्लांट-बेस्ड डाइट।
 - प्रोटीन और फाइबर का संयोजन लाभकारी।
 - दीर्घकालिक स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा।
- कुत्ते की जीभ से प्रेरित कूलिंग टेक।
 - जैव-अनुकरण से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के लिए शीतलन तकनीक।
 - उपयोगी विज्ञान नवाचार।
- फायरफाइटर गधे।
 - यूरोप में जंगल की आग रोकथाम रणनीति।
 - वन प्रबंधन में सहायक।

प्रिलिम तथ्य (PRELIM FACTS)

- शिपकी ला हिमाचल प्रदेश को तिब्बत से जोड़ती है।
- भद्राचलम में गोदावरी तीसरे चेतावनी स्तर को पार।
- हवाई अड्डा अवसंरचना में PPP मॉडल का उपयोग।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन बागवानी उत्पादकता को प्रभावित करता है।
- जैव-अनुकरण (Biomimicry) इंजीनियरिंग नवाचार को प्रेरित करता है।
- न्यायिक पारदर्शिता जवाबदेही को बढ़ाती है।
- WHO ने पारंपरिक चिकित्सा पहलों को मान्यता दी है।
- भोगापुरम — विजयनगरम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश।
- AI प्रतिस्पर्धा अब कंप्यूटर, प्रतिभा और शोध से मापी जाती है।

शब्दावली (VOCABULARY)

- प्रवृत्ति (Prudence) — विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय
- रेजिलिएन्स (Resilience) — कठिनाइयों से उबरने की क्षमता
- इक्विलिब्रियम (Equilibrium) — संतुलन की स्थिति
- स्टीवार्डशिप (Stewardship) — जिम्मेदार प्रबंधन
- कन्वर्जेंस (Convergence) — एकत्रित होना / मिलन

Q9

“The shift towards sustainable agriculture and diversified cropping systems is essential for building resilient food systems in India.” Elaborate.

1 NEED FOR THE SHIFT



- Climate change, resource depletion and ecological stress threaten crop productivity.
- Overdependence on a few crops increases vulnerability.
- Diversification and sustainability build resilient food systems.

2 LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT AGRICULTURE



- Rice–wheat dominance causes groundwater depletion and soil degradation.
- High input dependence raises cost and reduces profitability.
- Nutritional imbalance and low dietary diversity.

3 BENEFITS OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



- Conserves natural resources and improves soil health.
- Enhances climate resilience and reduces emissions.
- Ensures long-term productivity and ecological balance.

4 IMPORTANCE OF DIVERSIFIED CROPPING SYSTEMS



- Reduces risk from pests, diseases and climate variability.
- Improves farm income and livelihood stability.
- Enhances nutritional security and dietary diversity.

5 EXAMPLES & INITIATIVES IN INDIA



- Millets revival year 2023 and “Shree Anna” mission.
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).
- Natural Farming and Sub-Mission on Agroforestry.

6 SUPPORTING POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS



- PM-KISAN, PMFBY and e-NAM support farmers.
- ICAR, Krishi Vigyan Kendras promote research and extension.
- State crop diversification and value chain development schemes.

7 CHALLENGES TO TRANSITION



- Small landholdings and risk aversion.
- Market access, storage and value addition gaps.
- Knowledge, extension and credit constraints.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Promote climate-smart and region-specific sustainable practices.
- Invest in R&D, extension, infrastructure and digital tools.
- Strengthen MSP reforms, crop insurance and market linkages.



Sustainable and diversified agriculture is the foundation of food security, farmer prosperity and ecological resilience in India.

Q10

Migration in India should be viewed not merely as an economic phenomenon but also as a process of social transformation. Discuss.

1 BEYOND ECONOMICS



- Migration is not just about jobs and income.
- It reshapes identities, relationships and aspirations.
- It transforms both places of origin and destination.

2 DRIVERS OF MIGRATION IN INDIA



- Economic: jobs, wages, livelihoods.
- Social: education, marriage, healthcare, safety.
- Environmental: climate change, disasters, resource stress.

3 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AT ORIGIN



- Remittances improve living standards.
- New aspirations and investment in education and housing.
- Changing gender roles and shifting family dynamics.

4 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AT DESTINATION



- Cultural diversity and cosmopolitanism increase.
- Growth of informal settlements and urban challenges.
- Political participation and demand for rights.

5 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY



- Enables upward mobility for marginalized groups.
- Breaks traditional hierarchies and social barriers.
- Access to education, skills and new networks.

6 CHALLENGES AND VULNERABILITIES



- Exploitation, low wages and unsafe working conditions.
- Lack of social security and legal protection.
- Discrimination, xenophobia and social exclusion.

7 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE RESPONSE



- Inter-state coordination for migrant support.
- Portability of PDS, health, education & social security.
- Skill development, fair wages and asfe mobility.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Recognize migration as a development opportunity.
- Build inclusive cities and resilient rural economies.
- Data systems, research and migrant-centric policies.



Migration is a powerful engine of social change that can build an inclusive, dynamic and just society when well-governed.

Q7

Climate change is increasingly altering the frequency and intensity of hydro-meteorological disasters in India. Discuss with suitable examples.

1

CLIMATE CHANGE: THE NEW RISK MULTIPLIER



- Rising global temperatures intensify the hydrological cycle.
- More extreme rainfall, heatwaves, droughts and storms.
- IPCC AR6: South Asia is a climate change hotspot.

2

EVIDENCE: CHANGING TRENDS IN INDIA



- IMD: Increase in heavy rainfall events (>150 mm) by ~33% since 1951.
- Longer dry spells and intense wet spells.
- Rising temperatures fuel extreme weather events.

3

FLOODS: MORE FREQUENT AND DEVASTATING



- 2013 Uttarakhand floods
- 2018 Kerala floods
- 2022 Assam floods
- Urban floods: Mumbai (2005, 2021), Bengaluru (2022).
- Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) rising in Himalayas.

4

CYCLONES & EXTREME STORMS ON THE RISE



- Increase in intensity of cyclones in Arabian Sea (e.g., Cyclone Tauktae 2021).
- Very Severe Cyclonic Storms (VSCS) becoming more intense.
- Storm surges causing severe coastal damage.

5

DROUGHTS & HEATWAVES: LONGER AND SEVERE



- 2015-16, 2018 and 2023 droughts impacted agriculture.
- Heatwaves more frequent, longer duration.
- 2022: India recorded highest number of heatwave days.

6

IMPACTS ON PEOPLE, ECONOMY & ECOSYSTEMS



- Loss of lives, livelihoods and infrastructure.
- Agriculture, fisheries and water resources heavily impacted.
- Displacement, health risks and biodiversity loss.

7

RESPONSE & ADAPTATION STRATEGIES



- Strengthen early warning systems and forecasting.
- Climate-resilient infrastructure and urban planning.
- Ecosystem-based adaptation: wetlands, mangroves, afforestation.

8

WAY FORWARD



- Integrate climate risk in all development plans.
- Enhance community preparedness and awareness.
- International cooperation and climate finance.

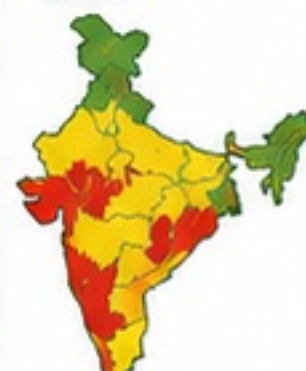
Building climate resilience today is essential to safeguard lives, livelihoods and sustainable development tomorrow.

Q8

Groundwater depletion has emerged as one of India's greatest environmental and developmental challenges. Examine.

1

THE SCALE OF THE CRISIS



- ~61% of assessment units over-exploited, critical or semi-critical (CGWB, 2023).
- 17 states facing high to extreme groundwater stress.
- Declining water levels across rural and urban India.

2

CAUSES OF GROUNDWATER DEPLETION



- Over-extraction for irrigation (tube wells, free/subsidized power).
- Water-intensive cropping (paddy, sugarcane, cotton).
- Rapid urbanization and industrial demand.
- Poor groundwater governance and weak regulation.

3

IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT



- Falling water tables and drying of wells.
- Land subsidence and soil degradation.
- Reduced base flow in rivers and loss of wetlands.
- Threat to biodiversity and ecosystems.

4

IMPACTS ON DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIETY



- Threatens drinking water security.
- Affects agriculture productivity and farmer incomes.
- Deepens rural distress and migration.
- Increases inter-state and intra-community water conflicts.

5

EXAMPLES FROM INDIA



- Punjab, Haryana: Falling water table (0.5-1 m/year).
- Rajasthan: Over 80% blocks in stress.
- Chennai: 2019 'Day Zero' crisis.
- Bengaluru: Depleting aquifers and lake loss.

6

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES



- Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Water conservation campaign.
- Atal Bhujal Yojana: Sustainable groundwater management in 7 states.
- PMKSY: Watershed development.
- Model Groundwater (Regulation) Bill, 2023.

7

WAY FORWARD: WHAT IS NEEDED



- Demand-side management: micro-irrigation, crop diversification.
- Aquifer mapping and data-driven planning.
- Community participation and local governance.
- Regulate extraction and rationalize subsidies.

8

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS



- Rainwater harvesting and recharge structures.
- Rejuvenation of tanks, lakes and traditional water bodies.
- Promote water-use efficiency and circular water economy.



Water security lies in saving every drop today, for a resilient and future-ready India.

Q5

Indian nationalism evolved through debates as much as through mass movements. Discuss with suitable examples.

1 IDEAS BEFORE AGITATION



- Nationalism rooted in intellectual ferment.
- Enlightenment, liberalism, nationalism in Europe influenced Indian thinkers.
- Rise of public sphere through print culture.

2 EARLY DEBATES: SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS REFORM



- Raja Ram Mohan Roy: monotheism, women's rights, freedom of press.
- Debates within Brahmo Samaj on tradition vs modernity.
- Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement, Prarthana Samaj promoted reform and rationalism.

3 MODERATE PHASE: DEBATES IN POLITICS



- Indian National Congress (1885) platform for debate on representation, rights and reforms.
- Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Drain Theory' shaped economic nationalism.
- Debate on methods: constitutional agitation vs revolutionary nationalism.

4 EXTREMIST PHASE: IDEAS OF SWARAJ & SELF-RELIANCE



- Tilak's call: 'Swaraj is my birthright'.
- Boycott, Swadeshi, National Education—ideological foundations debated and propagated.
- Debate on passive resistance, self-reliance and national pride.

5 GANDHIAN ERA: ETHICS & POLITICS IN DIALOGUE



- Non-violence, Satyagraha and civil disobedience were ideas discussed, refined and mass-based.
- Debates within Congress on council entry, khadi, constructive programme.
- Young India, Harijan journals shaped public discourse.

6 DEBATES ON NATIONHOOD & SOCIAL JUSTICE



- Ambedkar's critique: social democracy essential for political democracy.
- Debates on caste, untouchability, separate electorates, Poona Pact.
- Periyar, Phule, Narayana Guru—questioned social hierarchy & nationalism.

7 IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSITY STRENGTHENED NATIONALISM



- Socialists, Marxists, Liberals, Revolutionaries, Gandhian – all contributed.
- Debate on economic model: socialism vs capitalism vs trusteeship.
- Subhas Bose vs Gandhi on methods and strategy.

8 OUTCOME: DEBATES CEMENTED UNITY



- Debates created ideological clarity and mass awakening.
- Enabled inclusive nationalism beyond elite politics.
- India's freedom struggle was a confluence of thought, dialogue and action.

Debates shaped ideas, ideas inspired movements, and together they built the nation.

Q6

India's cultural diversity survives not merely through preservation but through continuous adaptation. Examine with suitable examples.

1 DIVERSITY AS INDIA'S CIVILISATIONAL STRENGTH



- India's diversity—linguistic, religious, ethnic, regional.
- Unity in diversity has been dynamic, not static.
- Adaptability is key to cultural continuity.

2 LIVING TRADITIONS, NOT FROZEN HERITAGE



- Traditions evolve with time and context.
- Bharatnatyam—origin in temples, revival on modern stage.
- Yakshagana, Kathakali—adapted themes, costumes and presentation.

3 LANGUAGE: EVOLVING AND ENRICHING



- Languages borrow, blend and create new expressions.
- Hindi-Urdu, Hinglish, Tanglish examples.
- Regional languages adapt to modern needs—science, technology, cinema.

4 RELIGION AND SPIRITUAL PRACTICES ADAPT



- Bhakti & Sufi movements blended spirituality with local cultures.
- Gurudwara langar, Dargah practices—syncretic traditions.
- Festivals evolve—Diwali lights to eco-friendly celebrations.

5 FOLK CULTURE: ADAPTIVE AND RESILIENT



- Folk songs, dances change with livelihoods and environment.
- Bihu integrates modern instruments.
- Lavani, Bhangra include contemporary themes.

6 FOOD CULTURE: FUSION AND FLEXIBILITY



- Regional cuisines adapt to new crops, spices, techniques.
- Dosa with paneer, pizza with tandoori toppings.
- Global influence, local flavours—true Indian style.

7 ART, ARCHITECTURE & CRAFTS: TRADITION MEETS MODERNITY



- Indo-Islamic, Colonial, Modern styles blended.
- Contemporary artists use folk motifs in modern art.
- Crafts like Madhubani, Warli adapt to new mediums and markets.

8 CONTINUITY THROUGH CHANGE: THE WAY AHEAD



- Cultural sustainability lies in adaptability, not rigidity.
- Protect essence, allow evolution.
- Education, media, and community participation ensure vibrant diversity.

Adaptation keeps culture relevant, inclusive and alive across generations.

Q3

Changing family structures in India are reshaping patterns of care, socialization and social security. Discuss.

1 SHIFT IN FAMILY STRUCTURES



- From joint to nuclear and fragmented families.
- Rise in single-person households.
- Increase in dual-earner couples.
- Delayed marriage and lower fertility.

2 IMPACT ON PATTERNS OF CARE



- Elderly care burden shifting to state, market and communities.
- Growing demand for professional care services.
- Women's unpaid care work continues.

3 SOCIALIZATION IN TRANSITION



- Changing role of families in value transmission.
- Digital media and peer groups influencing children.
- More individualistic and aspirational attitudes.

4 SOCIAL SECURITY CHALLENGES



- Aging population increases pressure on pension systems.
- Informal workers lack social protection.
- Weak coverage of unorganized sector.

5 DRIVERS OF CHANGE



- Urbanization and migration.
- Education and women's workforce participation.
- Economic aspirations and lifestyle changes.

6 IMPACTS ON WOMEN



- Dual burden of work and care.
- Negotiating new roles within and outside home.
- Greater autonomy but continuing inequalities.

7 POLICY & INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE



- Strengthen eldercare infrastructure.
- Expand creche and childcare services.
- Social protection for informal workers.
- Promote work-life balance policies.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Build care economy and community support systems.
- Universal social security floor.
- Promote gender justice and shared care responsibility.



Adapting to changing family structures with inclusive policies and support systems is key to ensuring care, socialization and social security for all.

Q4

The Revolt of 1857 was both a culmination of accumulated grievances and the beginning of Indian nationalism. Critically examine.

1 ACCUMULATION OF GRIEVANCES



- Political: Doctrine of Lapse, annexations, disrespect to rulers.
- Economic: Heavy taxes, land revenue policies, drain of wealth.
- Social & Religious: Interference in traditions, fear of conversion, greased cartridges issue.

2 IMMEDIATE CAUSES AND TRIGGER



- Greased cartridge controversy.
- Discontent in army due to discrimination.
- Mangal Pandey's act at Barrackpore (March 1857).

3 NATURE AND CHARACTER



- Not a unified and organized movement.
- Spontaneous, localized uprisings.
- Leadership by sepoy, landlords, rulers, peasants in different regions.

4 SCOPE AND SPREAD



- Spread across North and Central India.
- Major centers: Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Gwalior, Bareilly.
- Limited reach in South and West.

5 BEGINNING OF INDIAN NATIONALISM



- First war of independence – earliest expression of unity.
- Symbols of unity: Bahadur Shah Zafar as nominal leader.
- Participation across communities.

6 LIMITATIONS OF THE REVOLT



- Lack of centralized leadership and coordination.
- Limited resources and modern weaponry.
- Regional and class constraints.

7 IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES



- End of East India Company rule.
- Direct rule by British Crown.
- Reorganization of army and policies.
- Policy of divide and rule.

8 HISTORIOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES



- Earlier: Sepoy Mutiny.
- Later: National Uprising.
- Modern View: People's War of Independence.



The Revolt of 1857 marked the end of Company rule and sowed the seeds of Indian nationalism, inspiring future generations in the freedom struggle.

Q1

“Human development is the most sustainable pathway for poverty reduction.”
Critically analyse.

1 MEANING & APPROACH



- Human development expands choices and capabilities.
- Based on Sen's Capability Approach.
- Goes beyond income to health, education, dignity, and freedom.

2 MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY



- Poverty is multi-dimensional: health, education, standard of living, assets.
- MPI shows deprivations beyond income.
- Human development addresses root causes.

3 HOW IT REDUCES POVERTY SUSTAINABLY



- Education improves employability and earnings.
- Health increases productivity and reduces vulnerability.
- Empowerment builds resilience and agency.

4 EVIDENCE & EXAMPLES



- Kerala, Himachal Pradesh: high human development, low poverty.
- UNDP: HDI and life expectancy strongly correlate with lower poverty.

5 SUSTAINABILITY DIMENSION



- Human development is intergenerational and inclusive.
- Builds social cohesion and reduces inequality in the long run.
- Environment, health and education reinforce each other.

6 CHALLENGES & CRITIQUES



- High cost and long gestation period.
- Inequality, corruption and poor governance limit outcomes.
- Jobs and income remain critical for large scale uplift.

7 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT + ECONOMIC GROWTH



- Human development and growth are complementary.
- Inclusive growth multiplies impact of human development.
- Productive jobs are essential.

8 WAY FORWARD



- Invest in health, education, nutrition and social protection.
- Strengthen governance and accountability.
- Combine human development with job-rich growth.

Human development is the most sustainable pathway for poverty reduction, when combined with inclusive and well-governed economic growth.

Q2

Urbanization in India is increasingly creating cities that are economically productive but socially fragmented. Examine.

1 ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY OF CITIES



- Cities drive >60% of India's GDP.
- Centres of industry, services, innovation and jobs.
- Infrastructure and agglomeration boost economic efficiency.

2 SOCIAL FRAGMENTATION: THE REALITY



- Rising inequality within cities.
- Spatial segregation by income, caste, migrant status.
- Gated communities vs informal settlements.

3 MANIFESTATIONS OF FRAGMENTATION



- Slums and inadequate housing.
- Unequal access to education, health, sanitation.
- Social exclusion and insecurity.

4 CAUSES BEHIND FRAGMENTATION



- Market-driven urban growth.
- High land prices and housing costs.
- Weak urban planning and governance.

5 IMPACT ON URBAN GOVERNANCE & SOCIETY



- Strains on civic amenities and services.
- Social tensions and rise in crime.
- Political alienation of marginalized groups.

6 CASE EXAMPLES



- Mumbai: Contrast of finance capital and large slums.
- Bengaluru: Inequality in access to urban infrastructure.
- NCR: Peri-urban sprawl and exclusion.

7 WAY FORWARD



- Inclusive urban planning and zoning.
- Affordable housing and rental reforms.
- Invest in public transport, education, health and skills.

8 THE WAY AHEAD



- People-centric and equitable cities.
- Strengthen ULBs and urban finance.
- Balanced growth that combines efficiency with equity.

Sustainable urbanization must balance economic productivity with social inclusion to build cohesive, livable and just cities.

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10 PREDICTED QUESTIONS

UPSC CSE MAINS 2026 – GS PAPER 2

01



CONSTITUTION & GOVERNANCE

“Constitutional morality is essential for preserving the balance between the legislature, executive and judiciary. Critically examine.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Constitutional Morality
- Separation of Powers
- Checks and Balances
- Judicial Accountability
- Democratic Governance

02



PARLIAMENT

“Frequent disruptions and declining deliberative standards have affected the effectiveness of Parliament. Examine the challenges and suggest reforms.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Parliamentary Functioning
- Accountability & Ethics
- Committee System
- Legislative Scrutiny
- Parliamentary Reforms

03



FEDERALISM

“Competitive federalism and cooperative federalism are complementary rather than contradictory in India’s constitutional framework. Discuss.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Centre–State Relations
- Fiscal Federalism
- Inter-State Council
- GST Council
- Cooperative Governance

04



GOVERNANCE

“Civil services must evolve from rule-based administration to citizen-centric governance without compromising neutrality. Discuss.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Civil Service Reforms
- Accountability & Neutrality
- Digital Governance
- Citizen Charter & Feedback
- Capacity Building

05



SOCIAL JUSTICE

“Improving learning outcomes is a greater challenge than improving school enrolment in India. Critically analyse.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Education & Human Capital
- NEP 2020
- Foundational Literacy
- Quality of Education
- Equity & Inclusion

06



SOCIAL JUSTICE

“Universal healthcare requires strengthening primary healthcare institutions rather than merely expanding tertiary care. Discuss.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Primary Healthcare
- Public Health Systems
- Ayushman Bharat
- Health Infrastructure
- Preventive & Promotive Care

07



WELFARE & GOVERNANCE

“Technology has transformed welfare delivery in India, but digital inclusion remains a prerequisite for good governance. Examine.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Digital Public Infrastructure
- DBT & Direct Benefit Transfer
- Aadhaar & JAM Trinity
- Digital Divide
- Service Delivery Reform

08



CONSTITUTION

“Local governments can strengthen democracy only when accompanied by genuine fiscal and administrative decentralisation. Examine.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Urban Local Bodies
- 73rd & 74th Amendments
- Finance Commission
- Decentralisation & Autonomy

09



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

“India’s strategic autonomy is being redefined in an increasingly fragmented and multipolar world. Discuss.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Multipolar World Order
- Strategic Autonomy
- Indo-Pacific & QUAD
- BRICS & Global South
- Global Governance

10



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

“India’s neighbourhood policy must balance security concerns with developmental partnerships to ensure regional stability. Analyse.”

KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Neighbourhood First Policy
- BIMSTEC & SAARC
- Indian Ocean Region
- Connectivity & Trade
- Regional Security

Srijan India One | **GS1 Mock Test** | 2nd August 2026

10 PREDICTED QUESTIONS

UPSC CSE MAINS 2026 – GS PAPER 1

01



“Human development is the most sustainable pathway for poverty reduction.” Critically analyse.

KEY FOCUS

- Human Development
- Multidimensional Poverty
- Capability Approach
- Education & Health
- Inclusive Growth

02



“Urbanization in India is increasingly creating cities that are economically productive but socially fragmented.” Examine.

KEY FOCUS

- Urbanisation & Migration
- Housing & Infrastructure
- Social Segregation
- Smart Cities
- Governance Challenges

03



“Changing family structures in India are reshaping patterns of care, socialization and social security.” Discuss.

KEY FOCUS

- Nuclear & Joint Family
- Elderly & Care Economy
- Role of Women
- Demographic Transition
- Social Security Systems

04



“The Revolt of 1857 was both a culmination of accumulated grievances and the beginning of Indian nationalism.” Critically examine.

KEY FOCUS

- Causes & Triggers
- Nature & Spread
- Historiographical Views
- Legacy & Impact
- Link to Nationalism

05



“Indian nationalism evolved through debates as much as through mass movements.” Discuss with suitable examples.

KEY FOCUS

- Moderates vs Extremists
- Gandhian Phase
- Social & Religious Reform
- Constitutional Debates
- Mass Participation

06



“India’s cultural diversity survives not merely through preservation but through continuous adaptation.” Examine with suitable examples.

KEY FOCUS

- Intangible Heritage
- Living Traditions
- Cultural Syncretism
- GI Tags & Crafts
- Cultural Economy

07



“Climate change is increasingly altering the frequency and intensity of hydro-meteorological disasters in India.” Discuss with suitable examples.

KEY FOCUS

- Extreme Weather Events
- Floods, Cyclones, Heat Waves
- Vulnerable Regions
- Impacts on People & Economy
- Adaptation & Mitigation

08



“Groundwater depletion has emerged as one of India’s greatest environmental and developmental challenges.” Examine.

KEY FOCUS

- Causes & Overexploitation
- Agriculture & Urban Demand
- Impacts on Water Security
- Regional Variations
- Conservation Measures

09



“The shift towards sustainable agriculture and diversified cropping systems is essential for building resilient food systems in India.” Elaborate.

KEY FOCUS

- Sustainable Agriculture
- Diversification & Millets
- Soil & Water Health
- Agroecology & Innovation
- Food Security & Nutrition

10



“Migration in India should be viewed not merely as an economic phenomenon but also as a process of social transformation.” Discuss.

KEY FOCUS

- Internal Migration Patterns
- Push & Pull Factors
- Impact on Families & Gender
- Urban & Labour Markets
- Cultural & Social Change