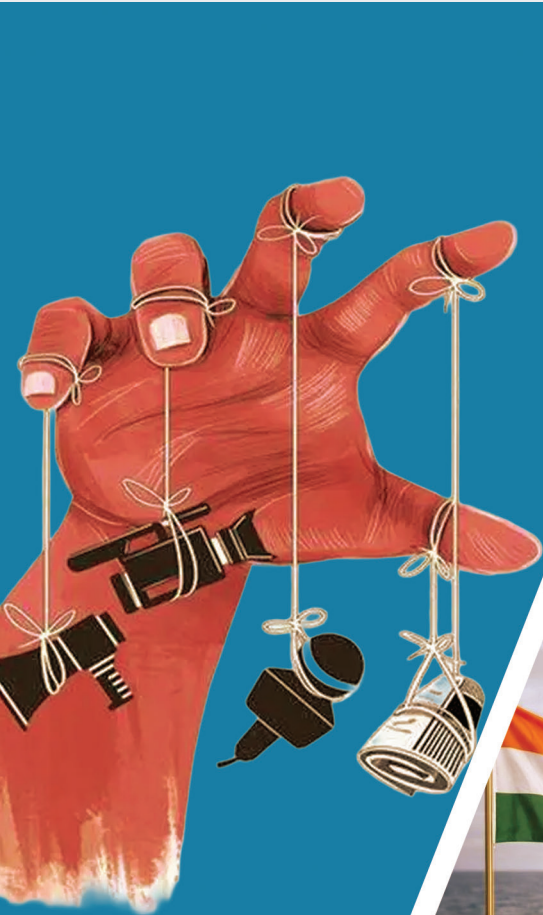


FWD

FORTUNE WEEKLY DIGEST



> PRESS FREEDOM IN INDIA

> INDO-PACIFIC AND INDIA

> SKILLING IN INDIA

06th JULY, 2026 - 12th JULY, 2026

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EDITOR'S NOTE

As UPSC aspirants, it is essential to stay updated on current affairs to excel in the examination. This **Fortune Weekly Digest (ForWarD)** brings you the latest news and developments from around the world, carefully curated and analyzed to help you prepare for the Civil Services (Main) Examination.

We understand that time is precious, and we have made sure to present the information in a concise and easy-to-understand manner.

The magazine is divided into different sections. Mains relevant topics have been covered in detail with a UPSC previous year question perspective. The jot downs are examples and interesting facts to enrich your answer writing. Cherry-picks has some key words from the week, helpful again in answer writing and essay. We have also included essay topics and sample questions to help you gauge your preparation.

We have designed this magazine to best supplement the daily current affairs notes we have launched by the name of **FIND (Fortune IAS News Daily)** and **FINDER (Fortune IAS News Daily Explainer)** and the **Fortune Prelims Precise** monthly compilation. This magazine will be explained in detail and your queries addressed in a live class we conduct.

At a time when there is no dearth of current affairs materials, our hope is help you get a one-stop solution for all your current affairs needs.

This magazine is a work in progress and your feedback will be appreciated.

We hope that this magazine will serve as a valuable resource for your exam preparation and contribute to your success in the UPSC examination.

I N D E X

PRESS FREEDOM IN INDIA	1
INDO-PACIFIC AND INDIA: ANALYSIS	3
SKILLING IN INDIA	5
KURUKSHETHRA APRIL 2026	7
WEEKLY DOSSIERS	12
BEYOND VERDICTS: KEY JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS	14
ETHICS - CASE STUDY	15
ETHICS - EXAMPLES	15
MODEL ESSAY	16
MAINS JOT DOWN	17
CHERRY-PICKS OF THE WEEK	18

**FIRST ATTEMPT TOPPERS FROM
OUR PRELIMS CUM MAINS BATCH**

KASTURI SHA
AIR 68

MANJIMA P
AIR 235

FABI RASHEED
AIR 71

SWATHI S BABU
AIR 522

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AIR 561

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PRESS FREEDOM IN INDIA

Syllabus: GS II - Indian Polity

PYQ MAPPING

Q) “What do you understand about the concept of ‘freedom of speech and expression’? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss.” (2014)

WHY IN NEWS

In **Abid Ali and Furkan v. State of NCT of Delhi (2026)**, the Delhi High Court held that while press freedom must be protected, it cannot justify intimidation, irresponsible reporting, or threats to public order, and highlighted the need for appropriate regulation of digital journalism.

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of the press, protected under **Article 19(1)(a)**, is a pillar of democracy that promotes transparency, accountability, and informed citizen participation. Recent debates over India's **World Press Freedom Index ranking** and the **Delhi High Court's 2026 observations** have highlighted the need to balance press freedom with professional accountability in the digital age.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION

- ➔ **Article 19(1)(a):** The Constitution does not separately mention press freedom; the Supreme Court has recognised it as part of **freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a)**.
- ➔ **Article 19(2):** Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with Foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

IMPORTANCE OF A FREE PRESS

- 🔍 **Democratic accountability:** The press investigates corruption, policy failures and misuse of public power.
- 🔍 **Informed citizenship:** Citizens require reliable information to make electoral and public-policy choices.
- 🔍 **Voice for vulnerable groups:** Local journalism highlights the concerns of women, workers, tribal communities and minorities.
- 🔍 **Marketplace of ideas:** Competing opinions help prevent the government or dominant groups from monopolising public discourse.
- 🔍 **Protection of rights:** Reporting on illegal detention, censorship and violence supports judicial and public scrutiny.

MAJOR CONCERNS

- ▼ **Legal and administrative pressure:** Vaguely worded criminal provisions, prolonged investigations and restrictions imposed in the name of public order may create a chilling effect on journalists.
- ▼ **Economic dependence:** Reliance on government and corporate advertising can influence editorial decisions. In *Sakal Papers* and *Bennett Coleman*, the Supreme Court recognised that restrictions affecting advertising, pages and circulation could indirectly undermine press freedom.
- ▼ **Safety of journalists:** India's security-indicator position in the 2026 RSF Index was **158th**, reflecting concerns regarding violence, intimidation and professional insecurity.
- ▼ **Concentration of ownership:** Control of several media platforms by a few corporate groups may reduce editorial diversity and encourage conflicts of interest.
- ▼ **Weak political accountability:** One-way communication through speeches and social media increasingly replaces unscripted press conferences and probing interviews.
- ▼ **Digital misinformation:** The Delhi High Court highlighted how self-styled reporters may use sensationalism, selective reporting and unverified allegations to create misleading narratives or communal tension.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS

- ✍ **Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras, 1950:** Free political discussion lies at the foundation of democratic government.
- ✍ **Sakal Papers v. Union of India, 1962:** Government measures reducing newspaper circulation violate Article 19(1)(a).
- ✍ **Bennett Coleman v. Union of India, 1972:** Freedom to determine pages, publication and circulation is an integral part of press freedom.
- ✍ **Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India, 1985:** Press freedom includes protection from official interference affecting newspaper content and circulation.
- ✍ **Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, 2015:** Section 66A of the IT Act was struck down for violating Article 19(1)(a) and producing a chilling effect on online speech.
- ✍ **Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India, 2020:** Expression through the Internet is protected under Article 19(1)(a); indefinite Internet suspension is impermissible and restrictions must be proportionate.

WAY FORWARD

- ✳ **Establish an independent media regulator** to ensure ethical journalism across print, television, and digital platforms while protecting editorial independence.
- ✳ **Ensure transparency in media ownership and government advertising** to reduce undue political or corporate influence on news reporting.
- ✳ **Protect journalists through time-bound investigations of attacks** and strengthen mechanisms that safeguard press freedom.
- ✳ **Reform vague and restrictive laws** affecting the media, ensuring that any restrictions comply with the principles of necessity and proportionality.
- ✳ **Promote ethical digital journalism and media literacy**, encouraging fact-checking and responsible reporting while helping citizens identify misinformation and fake news.

CONCLUSION

Press freedom and accountability are complementary rather than contradictory. India requires a media system that is **free from political and economic coercion, yet responsible, ethical and respectful of citizens' rights.**

SAMPLE QUESTION

Q) Freedom of the press is indispensable for democratic accountability, but it cannot become a shield for misinformation and irresponsible journalism." Discuss the challenges to press freedom in India and suggest measures to balance editorial independence with professional accountability.

(15 marks) (250 words)

INDO-PACIFIC AND INDIA: ANALYSIS

Syllabus: GS II - International Relations

PYQ MAPPING

Q) The newly tri-nation partnership AUKUS is aimed at countering China's ambitions in the Indo-Pacific region. Is it going to supersede the existing partnerships in the region? Discuss the strength and impact of AUKUS in the present scenario." (2021)

WHY IN NEWS

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's **July 2026 visits to Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand** highlighted India's attempt to deepen Indo-Pacific partnerships beyond dependence on either the US or China, described as a **"G Minus Two" approach**.

INTRODUCTION

The **Indo-Pacific** has emerged as the key geopolitical and economic theatre linking the Indian and Pacific Oceans, where India seeks to protect its maritime interests, ensure a rules-based order and maintain strategic autonomy amid growing US-China rivalry.

SHORT TAKES

- **SAGAR – Security and Growth for All in the Region:** Announced in **2015**, it is India's maritime vision for a **secure, stable and prosperous Indian Ocean Region** through maritime security, connectivity, capacity-building, disaster relief and respect for a rules-based order.
- **MAHASAGAR – Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions:** Announced in **2025**, it expands SAGAR beyond the Indian Ocean by promoting **trade for development, capacity-building, technology sharing and collective security across wider regions**

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDO-PACIFIC FOR INDIA

- ☀ **Maritime security:** India depends heavily on sea routes for external trade, making secure Sea Lines of Communication essential
 - Initiatives such as **SAGAR, MAHASAGAR and the Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative** strengthen maritime cooperation.
- ☀ **Managing China's rise:** China's increasing naval presence and strategic influence in the Indian Ocean require India to strengthen partnerships with countries such as **Japan, Australia, Indonesia and the US** without pursuing direct containment.
- ☀ **Strategic autonomy:** India seeks to avoid becoming part of a rigid US-China bipolar order by building diversified partnerships with middle powers across Asia.
- ☀ **Economic security:** India is increasingly focusing on **de-risking supply chains** in semiconductors, critical minerals, telecommunications and defence rather than complete economic decoupling from China.
- ☀ **ASEAN centrality:** India considers ASEAN central to Indo-Pacific stability, with **Indonesia** particularly important because it lies at the strategic junction of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- ☀ **Rules-based order:** India supports **freedom of navigation, peaceful resolution of disputes and UNCLOS**, particularly amid tensions in the South China Sea.

EMERGING "G MINUS TWO" APPROACH

Diversification beyond US-China rivalry: India is strengthening relations with countries such as **Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand** to widen its strategic choices.

Partner	Strategic Role	Illustrative Focus
Indonesia	Maritime partner	Cooperation in sea lanes, disaster management, and connectivity under Act East policy
Australia	Strategic partner	Collaboration in critical minerals, defence tech, and Quad initiatives
Japan	Technology partner	High-speed rail, manufacturing, and defence innovation
South Korea	Industrial partner	Shipbuilding, semiconductors, and defence production
New Zealand	Emerging partner	Expanding trade, agriculture, education, and advanced tech cooperation

BENEFITS FOR INDIA

- 🇮🇳 **Greater strategic space:** Multiple partnerships reduce India's dependence on any one major power and strengthen its foreign-policy autonomy.
- 🇮🇳 **Resilient supply chains:** Cooperation with Australia, Japan and South Korea can reduce dependence on China for **critical minerals, electronics and advanced technology**.
- 🇮🇳 **Defence modernisation:** Joint exercises such as **Malabar** and growing defence partnerships improve

interoperability and maritime preparedness.

- 🇮🇳 **Enhanced regional influence:** India's role in forums such as the **Quad, IORA, IONS and ASEAN-led mechanisms** strengthens its position as a net security provider in the Indian Ocean.
- 🇮🇳 **Economic opportunities:** Deeper Indo-Pacific integration can expand markets for Indian manufacturing, digital services, pharmaceuticals and defence exports.

CHALLENGES

- **China's economic dominance:** China remains one of the largest trading partners for most Asian economies, limiting the scope for complete strategic or commercial decoupling.
- **US policy uncertainty:** Changes in US administrations and trade policies can create uncertainty for regional partners relying on Washington for security.
- **India's manufacturing limitations:** India's relatively weaker integration into global value chains restricts

its ability to compete with China in advanced manufacturing.

- **Defence capability gaps:** India still needs faster naval expansion, indigenous defence production and improved maritime-domain awareness.
- **Different regional interests:** ASEAN, Australia, Japan and India have different threat perceptions and levels of economic dependence on China, making a formal anti-China coalition unrealistic.

WAY FORWARD

- ✳️ **Promote issue-based coalitions:** India should build flexible partnerships in critical minerals, semiconductors, AI, cyber security and HADR; for example, the **Quad Critical Minerals Initiative Framework (2026)** and the **Quad Indo-Pacific Logistics Network** strengthen supply-chain resilience and disaster response without creating a formal military alliance.
- ✳️ **Strengthen domestic manufacturing and logistics:** Initiatives such as **PLI schemes, Semicon India, PM Gati Shakti and the National Logistics Policy** can make India a competitive node in Indo-Pacific supply chains; PLI schemes cover **14 key sectors**, while Gati Shakti promotes integrated multimodal infrastructure.
- ✳️ **Accelerate defence indigenisation:** India should

expand technology transfer and co-production.

- ✳️ **Maintain ASEAN centrality:** India should deepen its Act East engagement, especially with Indonesia; during Modi's **July 2026 Indonesia visit**, both countries reaffirmed ASEAN centrality, UNCLOS and their 2018 **Shared Vision for Maritime Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific**.
- ✳️ **Deepen maritime capacity-building:** India should use **SAGAR, MAHASAGAR, IORA and IONS** to become a stronger first responder and security partner; for example, India assumed the **IONS Chairmanship in February 2026**, while **IOS SAGAR 2026 involved personnel from 16 partner countries** in joint training and deployment.

CONCLUSION

India's Indo-Pacific strategy is gradually moving from merely responding to **US-China rivalry** towards shaping a **multipolar regional order** through flexible partnerships. Its success will ultimately depend on stronger economic competitiveness, defence capability and the ability to emerge as a reliable maritime and development partner.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Q) "India's Indo-Pacific strategy seeks to preserve strategic autonomy while building flexible partnerships in an increasingly multipolar Asia." Discuss in the context of the emerging 'G Minus Two' approach.
(10 marks) (150 words)

SKILLING IN INDIA

Syllabus: GS II - Education

PYQ MAPPING

Q) The quality of higher education in India requires major improvements to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of technical and higher education in the country? Discuss. (2015)

WHY IN NEWS

Delhi University's proposal to discontinue **six undergraduate vocational programmes due to low enrolment** has revived concerns over whether India is weakening vocational education even while aspiring to become a global skilling hub.

INTRODUCTION

India's demographic dividend can become an economic advantage only when its young population is equipped with **market-relevant, technological and vocational skills**. The **India Skills Report 2026** estimates employability at **56.4%, up from 46% in 2020**, showing improvement but also a continuing skill gap.

IMPORTANCE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Harnessing demographic dividend:

- o With more than **54% of Indians below 25 years** and over **62% in the working-age group**, skilling is essential to convert population strength into productive employment.

Improving employability:

- o Despite rising educational attainment, employability was only **56.4% in 2026**, showing that degrees alone do not guarantee job readiness.

Meeting emerging job requirements:

- o AI, automation, semiconductors, green technologies and advanced manufacturing demand continuous reskilling; for example, **570 AI and Data Labs** are being planned under IndiaAI FutureSkills.

Boosting economic productivity:

- o Skilled workers improve productivity, innovation and competitiveness, helping India integrate better into global value chains and advanced manufacturing.

Meeting global labour shortages:

- o India is projected to have a **surplus of around 45 million skilled professionals by 2030**, while global shortages may reach nearly **85 million**, creating an opportunity for India to become a global talent hub.

Promoting inclusive growth:

- o Skill programmes can empower disadvantaged groups; for example, women constitute **over 82% of beneficiaries under Jan Shikshan Sansthan**.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

Preference for conventional degrees:

- o Students continue to favour B.Com., Economics, Political Science and other traditional courses due to greater social acceptance and perceived career security.

Low enrolment is mistaken for low value:

- o The proposed closure of vocational programmes at **Delhi University** shows how courses may be judged by admission numbers rather than long-term labour-market relevance.

Industry-academia mismatch:

- o Many university courses remain theory-heavy while employers seek practical, digital and problem-solving skills.

Weak apprenticeship culture:

- o Limited workplace exposure reduces job readiness despite formal qualifications.

Social stigma around vocational education:

- o Vocational courses are often seen as inferior to conventional degrees, discouraging students from choosing them.

Rapid skill obsolescence:

- o AI and automation can make existing skills outdated quickly, requiring continuous upskilling and lifelong learning.

Regional inequality:

- o Rural and Tier-2/Tier-3 institutions often lack advanced laboratories, trainers and industry connections.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- 🇮🇳 **Skill India Mission:** Launched in 2015, it integrates schemes such as **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme and Craftsman Training Scheme** for skilling and reskilling.
- 🇮🇳 **PMKVY 4.0:** Around **28.17 lakh candidates** had been trained across **36 sectors and 738 districts** by June 2026.
- 🇮🇳 **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme:** NAPS follows the **“Earn While You Learn”** model, with more than **54 lakh apprentices engaged since 2016**.
- 🇮🇳 **PM-SETU:** It aims to modernise **1,000 government ITIs** through a hub-and-spoke model and train **20 lakh youth** over five years.
- 🇮🇳 **Samagra Shiksha:** Skill education has been implemented in over **25,000 schools**, benefiting more than **35 lakh students**.
- 🇮🇳 **AI skilling:** Initiatives such as **SOAR, YUVA AI for ALL and FutureSkills Prime** are preparing youth for emerging technologies; YUVA AI for ALL crossed **85 lakh enrolments by July 2026**.
- 🇮🇳 **NSQF:** The National Skills Qualifications Framework integrates academic and vocational learning and facilitates credit-based mobility across education and training.

GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES

Germany – Dual Vocational Training	Students combine classroom learning with paid company apprenticeships , ensuring that training directly matches industry needs.
Singapore – SkillsFuture	Citizens receive continuous opportunities and financial support for lifelong upskilling and reskilling , including digital and emerging-technology skills.
Switzerland – Industry-led VET	Vocational education is closely linked to the labour market, with government, cantons and professional organisations jointly designing and delivering training ; around two-thirds of young people enter the workforce through VET pathways.

WAY FORWARD

- ✳️ **Link courses with labour-market demand:** Universities should design programmes based on industry needs and emerging sectors rather than enrolment alone.
- ✳️ **Strengthen industry-academia collaboration:** Companies should participate in curriculum design, internships and placements; **PM-SETU** provides a model of industry-linked ITI modernisation.
- ✳️ **Reform rather than close vocational courses:** Low-enrolment programmes should first be redesigned through stronger internships, placement support and awareness campaigns.
- ✳️ **Expand apprenticeship-based education:** India should mainstream the **“learn, work and earn”** model by integrating NAPS-style apprenticeships with college degrees.
- ✳️ **Focus on future skills:** Training should prioritise **AI, cybersecurity, robotics, semiconductor manufacturing, green jobs and advanced manufacturing**.
- ✳️ **Measure outcomes, not enrollment:** Success should be judged through **employment, wage growth, apprenticeship completion and employer satisfaction**, rather than only the number of trainees.

CONCLUSION

India must shift from **“skilling by numbers” to “skilling by outcomes”** by making vocational education industry-linked, technology-driven and socially credible. Only then can its demographic advantage translate into productive employment and support the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Q) India’s demographic dividend can be realised only when education, skill and employment are effectively integrated.” Examine the challenges in India’s skill-development ecosystem and suggest measures to make vocational education more industry-relevant and employment-oriented.
(15 marks) (250 words)

KURUKSHETHRA APRIL 2026

DIGITAL PATHWAYS FOR RURAL INDIA

DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT : BRIDGING THE CONNECTIVITY GAP

BHARATNET

- Launched to provide **high-speed broadband connectivity** to all Gram Panchayats through optical fibre, bridging the digital divide in rural India.
- It enables **e-governance, telemedicine, online education, digital banking, and e-commerce** in villages.
- It is one of the **world's largest rural broadband infrastructure projects**.



PM-KISAN (PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI)

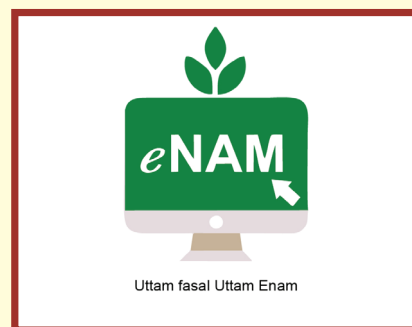
- Launched in **2019** to provide income support of **₹6,000 per year** to eligible farmer families in **three equal instalments**.
- The financial assistance is directly transferred to beneficiaries' bank accounts through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**.

UMANG (UNIFIED MOBILE APPLICATION FOR NEW-AGE GOVERNANCE)

- Launched in **2017** as a single mobile platform to access Central, State, and local government services.
- It offers services such as **Aadhaar, PAN, EPFO, DigiLocker**, utility bill payments, passport-related services etc and promotes **Digital India**.

E-NAM (NATIONAL AGRICULTURE MARKET)

- Launched in **2016** as an online trading platform integrating **Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs)** across India.
- It enables transparent price discovery, online bidding, and better market access for farmers, thus reducing the role of intermediaries.



AGRI-PARAM

- Launched to promote the use of **High-Performance Computing (HPC)** in agriculture for advanced research and innovation.
- It enables AI-based crop modelling, climate forecasting, pest prediction, and precision agriculture.
- The initiative strengthens **data-driven agricultural research** and supports sustainable farming practices.

RURAL LEARNING THROUGH VERNACULAR AI

BHASHINI (BHASHA INTERFACE FOR INDIA)

- Launched under the **National Language Translation Mission (NLTM)** to enable digital services in Indian languages using AI.
- It provides **speech-to-text, text-to-text, and text-to-speech translation**, promoting digital inclusion and multilingual governance.

TDIL (TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIAN LANGUAGES)

- A flagship programme of the **Ministry of Electronics and**



Information Technology (MeitY) to develop language technologies for Indian languages.

- ➔ It supports machine translation, speech recognition, OCR, and language computing tools to promote digital access in regional languages.

ANUVADINI

- ➔ An AI-powered platform developed to provide real-time translation of educational and technical content into Indian languages.
- ➔ It enhances multilingual learning and accessibility, supporting the goals of the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**.



GYAN BHARATAM MISSION

- ➔ A Government initiative to **digitise, preserve**, and provide public access to **India's ancient manuscripts** and knowledge systems.

GYAN SETU

- ➔ A digital initiative aimed at making **quality educational resources** and knowledge repositories accessible through technology.

ADI VAANI

- ➔ An initiative to document, preserve, and promote **India's tribal and indigenous languages** using digital technologies.
- ➔ It supports the protection of **oral traditions and linguistic diversity**, especially among **vulnerable tribal communities**.



SARVAM AI

- ➔ An **Indian Artificial Intelligence startup** developing large language models (LLMs) and generative AI solutions for Indian languages.

FOOD SAFETY IN THE DIGITAL INDIA ERA

FOSCOS (FOOD SAFETY COMPLIANCE SYSTEM)

- ➔ An online platform developed by **FSSAI** for **licensing, registration, and compliance** of Food Business Operators (FBOs).
- ➔ It simplifies food safety regulation through **digital approvals, inspections, and renewals**, improving ease of doing business.

INFOLNET (INDIAN FOOD LABORATORY NETWORK)

- ➔ A digital platform developed by **FSSAI** to connect and strengthen the network of food testing laboratories across India.
- ➔ It enables **online sample tracking, laboratory information management, and faster food safety testing**, enhancing transparency and efficiency.

EAT RIGHT INDIA MOVEMENT

- ➔ Launched by **FSSAI in 2018** to promote **safe, healthy, and sustainable food habits** among citizens.
- ➔ The movement encourages **healthy diets, food hygiene, and reduced food waste** through awareness campaigns and stakeholder participation.



DIGITISING COOPERATIVES

PACS (PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES)

- ➔ Village-level cooperative institutions that provide **short-term and medium-term credit** to farmers for agriculture and allied activities.
- ➔ PACS also offer services such as distribution of fertilizers, seeds, storage facilities, and procurement support, strengthening the rural cooperative system.



SVAMITVA SCHEME

- ➔ Launched in **2020** to provide **legal ownership records (Property Cards)** to rural households using drone-based land surveys.
- ➔ It reduces land disputes, facilitates access to bank credit, and improves rural property governance through **GIS-based mapping**.

MERI PANCHAYAT

- ➔ A digital initiative that enables citizens to access information and services related to **Gram Panchayats** through an online platform.
- ➔ It promotes transparency, citizen participation, and efficient local governance by providing details on Panchayat activities, schemes, and development works.



SMART PANCHAYATS

SABHASAAR

- ➔ A digital platform developed under the **e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project** to **record, manage, and monitor Gram Sabha meetings**.
- ➔ It promotes **transparency, citizen participation, and effective implementation of Panchayati Raj decisions**.

GRAM MANCHITRA

- ➔ A **GIS-based planning tool** that helps Gram Panchayats prepare **scientific and evidence-based development plans** using geospatial data.
- ➔ It supports **asset mapping, infrastructure planning, and convergence of government schemes** for rural development.



PM-WANI (PRIME MINISTER WI-FI ACCESS NETWORK INTERFACE)

- ➔ Launched in **2020** to establish **public Wi-Fi hotspots** across the country through Public Data Offices (PDOs).
- ➔ It aims to provide **affordable internet access, enhance digital inclusion, and promote Digital India**, especially in rural and underserved areas.

AUDITONLINE

- ➔ An online platform under the **e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project** for **conducting and managing audits of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**.
- ➔ It enables **digital audit reports, transparency, accountability, and timely monitoring of Panchayat finances**.



PANCHAYAT NIRNAY

- ➔ A digital platform that **records and manages resolutions and decisions** taken by Panchayati Raj Institutions.

FROM DEBT AND DISTRESS TO DIGNITY AND EMPOWERMENT

PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (PKVY)

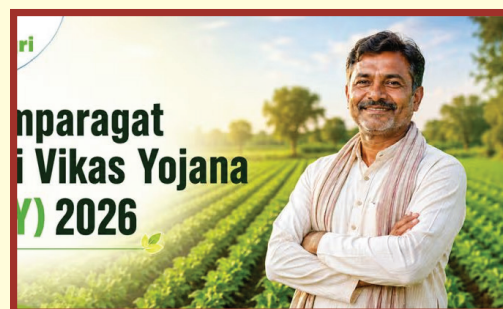
- ➔ Launched in **2015** to promote **organic farming** through a cluster-based approach and reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- ➔ It provides **financial assistance for organic cultivation, certification, and marketing**, encouraging sustainable agriculture.

KISAN E-MITRA

- ➔ An **AI-powered chatbot** developed by the **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare** to provide farmers with **instant information on government schemes and services**.
- ➔ It offers **24x7 multilingual assistance**, helping farmers access accurate information and improve awareness of agricultural initiatives.

PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY)

- ➔ Launched in **2016** to provide **comprehensive crop insurance** against crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases.
- ➔ It offers **low premium rates for farmers** and ensures **quick claim settlement using technology** such as remote sensing and drones.



AGIRTECH AND THE FUTURE OF A DATA DRIVEN RURAL ECONOMY

AGRISTACK

- ➔ A digital agriculture initiative to create a comprehensive digital ecosystem for farmers by integrating **land records, crop data**, and government services.
- ➔ It enables personalized agricultural services, faster delivery of benefits, and data-driven policymaking.

NPSS (NATIONAL PEST SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM)

- ➔ A digital platform that uses AI and geospatial technologies to monitor and predict **pest outbreaks** in crops.
- ➔ It provides early warnings and timely advisories to farmers, helping reduce crop losses and improve productivity.

NAMO DRONE DIDI SCHEME

- ➔ Launched in **2024** to provide **drones** to **Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** for agricultural services.
- ➔ It promotes drone-based spraying of fertilizers and pesticides, creates rural employment, and encourages precision farming.

KRISHI SANJEEVANI

- ➔ A **digital agricultural initiative** that provides **real-time advisories** on crop health, pest management, weather, and best farming practices.

K-FON (KERALA FIBRE OPTIC NETWORK)

- ➔ A flagship project of the **Government of Kerala** to provide **high-speed internet connectivity** across the state through an optical fibre network.
- ➔ It aims to bridge the **digital divide** by offering affordable or **free internet access to government institutions and economically weaker households**, supporting digital governance and education.



DIGITAL INCLUSION

BHUPRAHARI

- ➔ A digital initiative of the **Department of Land Resources** to **monitor and protect government land records** using geospatial technologies.
- ➔ It helps **detect encroachments, improve land governance, and ensure transparent land management**.

AMRIT SAROVAR MISSION

- ➔ Launched in **2022** to **develop and rejuvenate at least 75 water bodies in every district** as part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
- ➔ It promotes **water conservation, groundwater recharge, and community participation**, while generating rural employment through convergence with schemes like MGNREGS.



HEALTH ECOSYSTEM

ABHA (Ayushman Bharat Health Account)

- ➔ Introduced under the **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)** to provide every citizen with a **unique digital health ID**.
- ➔ It enables **secure storage and sharing of health records**, ensuring seamless access to healthcare services across India.



U-WIN (Universal Immunization WIN)

- ➔ A digital platform launched by the **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare** to **digitise and strengthen the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**.
- ➔ It enables **registration of beneficiaries, tracking of vaccination schedules, digital vaccination records, and SMS reminders**, ensuring timely immunization of pregnant women and children.

ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS (NMM)

- ➔ Launched in **2003** by the **Ministry of Culture** to **identify, document, conserve, and digitise India's manuscript heritage**.
- ➔ It promotes **research, preservation, and public access** to ancient manuscripts, safeguarding India's cultural and knowledge traditions.

NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY OF INDIA (NDLI)

- ➔ A digital repository developed by **IIT Kharagpur** under the **Ministry of Education** to provide **free access to educational resources**.
- ➔ It offers **millions of books, journals, videos, theses, and learning materials** for students, teachers, and researchers across disciplines.

AIKOSH

- ➔ **AIKosh** is India's **national AI datasets platform**, developed under the **IndiaAI Mission** to provide high-quality datasets, AI models, and tools for AI research and innovation.



WEEKLY DOSSIERS

MANAGEMENT OF HEALTHCARE IN INDIA: NEED FOR A PARADIGM SHIFT

Introduction

- ◆ India's healthcare system requires not only better medical infrastructure but also effective **management, governance, leadership, and institutional capacity** to improve health outcomes.

Challenges

- ◆ **Regional disparities in healthcare:** States such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu perform significantly better than several BIMARU and tribal-dominated regions in health indicators.
- ◆ **Shortage of healthcare workforce:** India has a doctor-population ratio of about **1:811**, but rural and remote areas continue to face severe shortages of specialists and paramedics.
- ◆ **High out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE):** Despite declining, households still bear around **39% of total health expenditure**, pushing many families into financial distress.
- ◆ **Weak governance and resource management:** Inefficient planning, procurement delays, and fragmented service delivery reduce the effectiveness of healthcare spending.
- ◆ **Digital and infrastructure gaps:** Uneven adoption of digital health technologies and inadequate infrastructure limit healthcare accessibility in

underserved areas.

Way Forward

- ◆ **Strengthen healthcare governance:** Professional management and accountable leadership can improve efficiency and service delivery.
- ◆ **Expand healthcare workforce and capacity:** Increase investment in medical education, nursing, and skill development, especially in underserved regions.
- ◆ **Leverage technology and AI:** Digital health platforms, telemedicine, and AI can improve diagnostics, planning, and patient care.
- ◆ **Enhance public health financing:** Greater investment in primary healthcare and preventive care can reduce out-of-pocket expenses.
- ◆ **Build resilient and equitable health systems:** Strengthen institutional capacity and ensure universal access through initiatives such as **Ayushman Bharat** and **Health and Wellness Centres**.

Conclusion

- ◆ India's healthcare transformation requires a shift from a purely medical approach to a **systems-based approach**, where effective management, governance, and technology complement clinical care to achieve equitable, efficient, and resilient healthcare for all.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY TO LEAD THE SHIFT TO NON-ANIMAL DRUG TESTING (NAMS)

Introduction

Non-Animal Testing Models (NAMs) such as **organoids, organ-on-chip systems, AI-driven computational models, and advanced cell cultures** are emerging as more human-relevant alternatives to traditional animal testing. As India seeks to transition from a global generics hub to a leader in drug innovation, NAMs offer an opportunity to improve drug discovery, reduce costs, and strengthen pharmaceutical competitiveness.

Why are NAMs Important?

- ◆ **Improve predictive accuracy:** Animal models often fail to accurately predict human responses, contributing

to high drug failure rates in clinical trials.

- ◆ **Accelerate drug development:** Human-relevant models can reduce testing time and improve decision-making.
- ◆ **Promote ethical research:** NAMs reduce dependence on laboratory animals and align with the 3Rs principle (Replace, Reduce, Refine).
- ◆ **Support innovation and IP creation:** Facilitate development of novel drugs, biologics, and precision medicine.

India's Advantages

- ◆ Strong **pharmaceutical industry** exporting medicines

to over 200 countries.

- ◆ Growing expertise in **biosimilars, biotechnology, AI, and computational sciences**.
- ◆ Established **contract research and manufacturing ecosystem**.
- ◆ Availability of research platforms such as **zebrafish, Drosophila, organoids, and ex vivo tissue models**.

Challenges

- ◆ **Limited regulatory clarity:** Lack of comprehensive guidelines on acceptance of NAM-generated data.
- ◆ **Absence of a national strategy:** Fragmented efforts across academia, industry, and regulators.
- ◆ **Infrastructure and skill gaps:** Advanced technologies such as organ-on-chip require specialised expertise and investment.
- ◆ **Global regulatory harmonisation:** Need to align with evolving international standards.

Way Forward

- ◆ **Develop a National NAMs Framework:** Create a coordinated strategy involving government, industry, and academia.
- ◆ **Strengthen regulatory pathways:** Provide clear guidelines for the acceptance of NAM-based data.
- ◆ **Invest in R&D and infrastructure:** Support organoid, organ-on-chip, AI, and computational biology research.
- ◆ **Align with global standards:** Engage with international regulatory bodies and validation programmes.

Conclusion

- ◆ NAMs represent a transformative opportunity for India to move beyond low-cost manufacturing towards **innovation-driven pharmaceutical leadership**. By integrating advanced human-relevant testing methods into its drug development ecosystem, India can enhance scientific reliability, reduce costs, improve patient outcomes, and emerge as a global leader in next-generation healthcare innovation.

STATES CONTRIBUTE DISPROPORTIONATELY MORE TO WELFARE SPENDING

Introduction

- ◆ India's welfare regime is rooted in the constitutional vision of **social justice and inclusive development**. While the Union government collects a larger share of tax revenues, recent data show that **States bear a disproportionately higher burden of financing welfare schemes**, particularly in education, health, food security, and cash transfer programmes.

Key Findings

- ◆ Combined expenditure on selected welfare schemes in **2025-26** is estimated at **₹24.2 lakh crore (6.77% of GDP)**.
- ◆ The **Union government's contribution is only about 1.89% of GDP**, while States account for the majority of welfare spending.
- ◆ States spent around **₹4.14 lakh crore on unconditional cash transfers**, according to the 16th Finance Commission.

Why are States Bearing More Burden?

- ◆ **Health expenditure is largely State-funded**, as public health is a State subject under the Constitution.

- ◆ States contribute nearly **75% of school education spending**.
- ◆ Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) such as **ICDS and PMMVY** require States to bear a substantial share of costs.
- ◆ Replacement of **MGNREGA by VB-GRAM G** is expected to increase States' financial responsibility.
- ◆ Rising welfare demands and limited fiscal autonomy have widened the burden on States.

Challenges

- ◆ **Vertical fiscal imbalance:** The Union collects a larger share of taxes, while States shoulder greater welfare responsibilities.
- ◆ **Limited fiscal space:** Many States face debt and deficit constraints, restricting social sector investments.
- ◆ **Growing welfare obligations:** Increasing expenditure on health, education, nutrition, and social protection strains State finances.
- ◆ **Dependence on central transfers:** Delays or inadequacies in transfers affect welfare implementation.

- ◆ **Regional disparities:** Poorer States face greater developmental needs but possess weaker revenue bases.

using technology and data-driven governance.

- ◆ **Invest in human capital** through higher spending on health, education, nutrition, and social protection.

Way Forward

- ◆ **Increase Union government commitment to social sector spending** to match its revenue-raising capacity.
- ◆ **Strengthen fiscal federalism** through greater devolution and predictable transfers.
- ◆ **Enhance untied grants to States** for flexible welfare spending.
- ◆ **Improve efficiency and targeting of welfare schemes**

Conclusion

- ◆ The evidence highlights a growing mismatch between **revenue concentration at the Union level and welfare expenditure responsibilities at the State level**. A stronger commitment to cooperative fiscal federalism and enhanced central support is essential to sustain India's rights-based welfare framework and achieve inclusive development.

BEYOND VERDICTS: KEY JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS

Misuse of POCSO in Consensual Adolescent Relationships

- ◆ The Supreme Court expressed concern over the increasing use of the **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012** against adolescents involved in consensual romantic relationships. The Court observed that parents often invoke criminal proceedings to safeguard perceived family honour when teenage couples elope. Noting that adolescence (15–18 years) is a period of emotional development and experimentation, the Bench questioned whether consensual relationships between teenagers should automatically attract stringent POCSO provisions. The observations were made while hearing a suo motu case on the **right to privacy of adolescents**, highlighting concerns over the criminalisation of young love and the need for a more balanced approach.

Recognition of Intersex Persons

- ◆ The Supreme Court sought responses from the Centre and States on a plea to recognise **intersex persons** as a distinct legal category. The petition sought legal protection, inclusion in identity documents, reservation in education and public employment, and a ban on unnecessary surgeries on intersex children. It argued that the absence of such recognition violates **Articles 14, 15 and 21** relating to equality, non discrimination, dignity and bodily autonomy.

Access to Life Saving Medicines

- ◆ The Supreme Court took **suo motu cognisance** of a matter concerning access to affordable life saving medicines and the **right to life under Article 21**. The case arose from a Kerala woman's plea challenging the high cost of patented cancer drugs, who passed away while the matter was pending before the High Court. Recognising its wider public importance, the Supreme Court directed the Kerala High Court to expedite proceedings in the case concerning the pricing and affordability of life saving medicines.

Early Release of Elderly and Terminally Ill Prisoners

- ◆ The Supreme Court directed all States and Union Territories to formulate a policy within **three months** for the premature release of **elderly and terminally ill prisoners** on humanitarian grounds. The Court held that such prisoners are entitled to a **humane and time bound mechanism** for remission or early release and directed the creation of medical boards, periodic case reviews, and a digital tracking system. The move aims to uphold **human dignity under Article 21** and address prison overcrowding, which exceeds **130% occupancy** in Indian prisons.

Young Lawyers' Professional Assistance Fund

- ◆ In **June 2026**, the Supreme Court highlighted the risk of **"brain drain" in the legal profession**, noting that financial hardships often force talented young lawyers, especially first generation advocates, to leave litigation for more

stable careers. To address this, the Court directed the creation of a **Young Lawyers' Professional Assistance Fund** in every State and Union Territory to provide financial support during the initial years of practice. The Court also emphasized that adequate infrastructure and welfare measures, particularly for women lawyers, are essential for ensuring **dignity, equality, and effective participation in the legal profession** under **Article 21**.

ETHICS - CASE STUDY

Q) You are the District Magistrate of a district where a controversial social media post alleging misconduct by a public official has gone viral. The post contains unverified information, but it has triggered widespread public outrage and protests. Several groups are demanding immediate action against the official, while others argue that citizens have a right to express their views and question those in authority. As tensions escalate, intelligence reports warn that continued circulation of the content could lead to violence and damage to public property. The police recommend temporarily restricting social media access and removing the content. However, journalists, civil society organisations, and digital rights activists argue that such actions would violate freedom of expression and set a dangerous precedent for censorship.

You must take a decision that protects public order while upholding constitutional values.

Questions

- What are the ethical issues involved in this case? Identify the stakeholders and their interests.
- Examine the conflict between **public safety and freedom of expression** in the given situation.
- What options are available to you? Evaluate their merits and demerits.
- As the District Magistrate, what course of action would you adopt and why?

ETHICS - EXAMPLES

- Gender inclusion:** Major Navya Shekhawat created history by becoming the first woman Army officer to be appointed as Aide-de-Camp (ADC) to the President of India. Rising from clearing the Combined Defence Services (CDS) examination to serving in the prestigious role after her tenure in the Army Service Corps, her appointment signifies the Indian Army's growing emphasis on merit-based leadership.
- Participative Democracy:** The Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS), led by Aruna Roy, Nikhil Dey, and Shankar Singh, organised *jan sunwais* (public hearings), dharnas, demonstrations, and public meetings demanding access to government records. The movement witnessed the participation of villagers and labourers before the enactment of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.
- Empathy:** After observing that women street vendors had to close their shops after sunset due to inadequate lighting, Aakarsh Shamanur founded **Be Po-Lite** in 2017 and designed portable solar-powered lamps tailored to their needs, enabling them to continue vending during evening hours.
- Resilience:** After undergoing treatment for advanced oral cancer, months on a liquid diet, severe muscle loss, and difficulty performing basic movements, Javitri Shakya resumed physical rehabilitation and consistently rebuilt her strength over several years, eventually progressing to an 80 kg deadlift.
- Innovation:** Amaravati-based logistics startup Bringggg, founded by woman entrepreneur Visruthi Yellapu, secured ₹40 lakh investment from NRIs to expand its peer-to-peer logistics platform. The platform connects travellers with senders to deliver goods using existing journeys, enabling cost-effective and technology-driven logistics while reducing reliance on traditional courier networks.
- Fraternity:** People across India and abroad ordered and sent food such as pizzas, burgers, chai, and thalis to the Jantar Mantar protest site as a gesture of solidarity with the protesters, leading to a large influx of supplies.
- Resilience:** Eight-year-old Iya Krish from Thrissur scaled the 4,167 m Mount Toubkal in Morocco on July 7, 2026, becoming one of the youngest to summit North Africa's highest peak after a challenging 42 km trek. The expedition, completed with her father after an earlier failed attempt due to harsh weather.

MODEL ESSAY

"The state comes into existence for the sake of life, and continues to exist for the sake of good life"

Introduction

- Quote by Aristotle, captures this evolution—from **survival (life)** to **well-being (good life)**.
- In 1943, during the Bengal Famine, millions perished not due to scarcity of food but due to failure of governance – highlighted that mere existence of a state is not enough
- It raises a fundamental question: *Is the state merely a protector, or a promoter of human flourishing?*

State for "Life" (Basic Survival and Order)

- **Hobbes:** State prevents chaos and violent anarchy
- **Locke:** Protects natural rights (life, liberty, property)
- **Core Functions:** Maintenance of Law and order, Internal and external security, Justice delivery
- **Constitutional Dimension:** Article 21: Right to Life – State legitimacy begins with ensuring **physical survival and security**
- **Example:** The deployment of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), established under the DMA 2005, executing zero-casualty evacuations during crisis

State as Enabler of "Good Life"

- Good life includes – Health, education, equality, freedom
- Amartya Sen's Capability Approach – Development = expansion of freedoms
- **Rawls' Theory of Justice:** The state must organize society to benefit the least advantaged, ensuring fair equality of opportunity
- **Indian Model**
 - Directive Principles – Social justice, equitable distribution
 - MGNREGA → livelihood security

- Ayushman Bharat → health protection
- Right to Education → capability building
- Participation enhances quality of life – Panchayati Raj, Citizen engagement
- SDGs: Poverty reduction + environmental sustainability

Limits of State in Defining "Good Life"

- **Risk of Overreach:** Excessive state control Curtails liberty – Leads to paternalism or authoritarianism **Eg:** China's Social Credit System penalises "bad" social behavior.
- **Philosophical Critique:** Libertarians (Robert Nozick) – State should be minimal– "Good life" is subjective, not state-defined
- **Practical Concerns:** Welfare inefficiency– Leakages, corruption, dependency
- **Diversity Problem:** Plural societies – No single definition of "good life"--Risk of cultural imposition

Conclusion

- The state is not an end in itself but a **means to human flourishing**.
- As Nelson Mandela said *"To be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others."*
- The state must build the socio-economic and ecological foundations, but **leave the ultimate definition of happiness to the individual**.

Sample Quotes

- *A generation which ignores history has no past and no future.* — Robert A. Heinlein
- *In a time of deceit, telling the truth is a revolutionary act.* — George Orwell
- *Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful, and most noble employment of man.* — George Washington

MAINS JOT DOWN



GS II: GOVERNANCE & JUDICIARY

- ➔ India's prison occupancy rate stood at 112.7% in 2024.
- ➔ Against a capacity of 4.53 lakh inmates, prisons housed 5.11 lakh inmates.
- ➔ **Undertrials Drive Overcrowding**
 - » 73% of prison inmates in 2024 were undertrials.
 - » Convicts accounted for only 26.6% of inmates.



GS III: INDIAN ECONOMY

- ➔ India's startups increased from **10,000 in 2016 to 2.5 lakh in 2025** — a **25-fold increase**.
- ➔ Funded startups rose from **2,000 to 75,000** during the same period — a **38-fold increase**.



GS III: AGRICULTURE

- ➔ **Successful Farmer Collectivisation-** Jirang Organic Agro Farmers Producer Company (FPC) has 433 farmer members across 18 villages.
- ➔ About 75% of members are women.
- ➔ Through aggregation, certification, and market linkage, Jirang FPC increased collective farmer income from ₹1.5 lakh to ₹1.17 crore.
- ➔ According to NCRB 2023 data presented in the Maharashtra Assembly, **6,669 farmers and agricultural labourers died by suicide in the State in 2023**. Of these, **4,150 were farmers** and **2,519 were agricultural labourers**, including **77 women labourers**. The issue has also raised concerns about the classification of farm suicide cases and the possible exclusion of some agricultural labourers from official records.



GS III: ENVIRONMENT

- ➔ **Vehicle retrofitment** reduces emissions by converting petrol/diesel vehicles into EVs.
- ➔ Promotes a **circular economy** by extending vehicle life and reducing scrappage.
- ➔ Example- **Over 30 crore ICE vehicles** can be converted instead of being discarded.



GS II: HEALTH

- ➔ **Food Poisoning in India-** 1,122 people died due to food poisoning in India in 2024 (Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India Report).
- ➔ Jharkhand recorded over 130 food poisoning deaths in 2024 and scored only 26.5/100 on the State Food Safety Index.
- ➔ Uttar Pradesh reported over 200 deaths and scored 44.25/100 on the Food Safety Index.

- ➔ **95.4% of all live births in India occurred in medical institutions in 2024**, up from **82.8% in 2019**, reflecting the success of NHM and Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- ➔ **71.7% of deliveries take place in government hospitals**, while **23.7% occur in private hospitals**.
- ➔ In **rural India**, government hospitals account for **76.6% of births**, compared to **56.9% in urban India**.
- ➔ **Kerala records the highest private-sector childbirth rate (69.6%)** and the **lowest Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 8 per 1,000 live births**, against the national IMR of **24**.

- ➔ **Improved Menstrual Hygiene-** Use of hygienic menstrual protection among women (15–24 years) increased from 77.6% (NFHS-5) to 79.2% (NFHS-6).



GS II: WELFARE SCHEMES & VULNERABLE SECTIONS

- The Central pension under **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme** remains unchanged at **₹200 per month** for persons aged **60–79 years** since **2007**.
- For beneficiaries aged **80 years and above**, the Centre provides **₹500 per month**.
- Beneficiary coverage has remained stagnant at around **2.2 crore elderly persons** despite rapid growth in the elderly population.

- **MGNREGA (2005)** was replaced by **VB-G RAM G (Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission Gramin)** from **1 July 2026**.
- Under MGNREGA, the Centre and States broadly shared expenditure in a **90:10 ratio**, whereas under VB-G RAM G the effective burden shifts towards a **60:40 pattern**.
- States' expenditure is estimated to rise from about **₹7,700 crore (2024-25)** to **₹51,000 crore (2026-27)**, implying a nearly **six-fold (600%) increase**.
- The Centre announced an interim allocation of **₹95,692 crore** for 2026-27.
- Pending dues under MGNREGA stood at **₹20,422 crore in 2025-26**.

CHERRYPICKS OF THE WEEK

SPENDING EFFECT:

- The influx of foreign currency drives up national income, which increases domestic demand for both goods and services. This pushes up local prices and inflation, further eroding the global price advantage of non-resource exports.

INSELBERG:

- An isolated steep-sided hill rising abruptly from a flat plain, commonly found in arid regions.

YARDANG

- It is a long, narrow ridge found in desert regions, formed by the continuous action of strong winds carrying sand particles. The wind erodes softer rock faster, while harder rock remains as elongated ridges. Yardangs usually lie parallel to the prevailing

wind direction and may occur in groups separated by shallow troughs.

MAGNETIC LEVITATION (MAGLEV)

- It is a technology that uses magnetic forces to suspend and move an object without physical contact with a surface. By eliminating friction, it enables high speed, efficient, and smooth transportation, as seen in Maglev trains.

SEMAGLUTIDE

- It is a **GLP-1 receptor agonist** medication used to treat **type 2 diabetes and obesity** by mimicking a natural hormone that regulates blood sugar, slows stomach emptying, and reduces appetite. It helps improve glycaemic control, promotes weight loss, and lowers the risk of certain cardiovascular complications in eligible patients.