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POLITY

1.1. DISHA 2.0 Scheme for Holistic Access to Justice (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Union Government has approved **DISHA 2.0** for 2026–31 with an outlay of ₹255 crore to improve access to legal services across India. It introduces **VIDHI-Sanjeevani**, a centralised digital platform with the AI-powered multilingual **Nyaya Setu Chatbot**.

Explanation:



- DISHA means Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice and is a Central Sector Scheme implemented by the Department of Justice.
- Access to justice flows from the Preamble and Articles 14, 21 and 39A of the Constitution.
- Article 39A directs the State to provide free legal aid and ensure equal justice.
- Tele-Law provides free pre-litigation legal advice through Common Service Centres and Village Level Entrepreneurs.
- Nyaya Bandhu promotes pro-bono legal services by advocates and law students for persons eligible under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- VIDHI-Sanjeevani enables real-time monitoring and data-driven administration.
- The multilingual Nyaya Setu Chatbot uses BHASHINI for legal-query assistance.
- DISHA supports SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

1.2. Panchayat Advancement Index Wins Gold at National e-Governance Awards 2026 (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has won the Gold Award at the National Awards for e-Governance 2026. It was recognised under the category of Digital Transformation through Data Analytics in Digital Platforms.

Explanation:



- Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) is a data-driven governance initiative of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- It measures the performance and progress of Gram Panchayats using indicators linked to local development.
- PAI helps promote e-governance, data analytics, evidence-based planning and citizen-centric service delivery.
- It supports better implementation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, which are constitutional bodies under Part IX of the Constitution.
- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 gave constitutional status to Panchayats.
- Panchayats are important for grassroots democracy, decentralised planning and rural development.
- The National e-Governance Awards are associated with recognition of digital governance innovations.
- The 2026 conference theme highlights AI-enabled, data-driven and secure digital governance.

1.3. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development highlighted the role of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana in strengthening maternal health and early childhood care.



About Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:

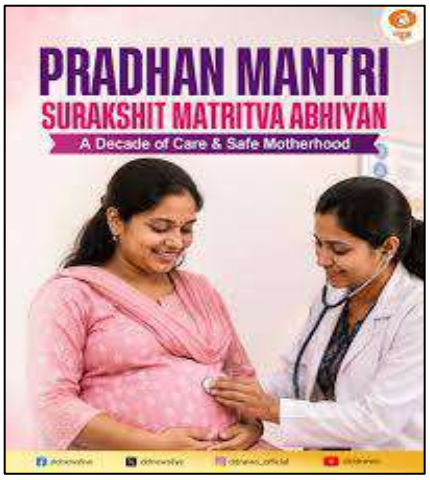
- PMMVY is a **maternity benefit scheme** launched in **2017**.
- It is implemented by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**.
- It provides financial assistance to **Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers**.
- Since **April 1, 2022**, PMMVY has been integrated under **Mission Shakti**.
- Eligible beneficiaries receive **₹5,000 in two instalments** for the first living child.
- For the second child, **₹6,000** is provided if the child is a **girl**.
- Benefits are linked to maternal and child health milestones such as **pregnancy registration, antenatal care and child birth registration**.

1.4. Nationwide Celebrations Marking a Decade of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) (Source: PIB)

Context:

Government is celebrating the "10 Years of PMSMA Scheme" – A Decade of Care Celebrations

Explanation:



- **PMSMA was launched on June 9, 2016** by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to provide assured antenatal care to pregnant women.
- Under PMSMA, **special antenatal care check-up sessions/camps are organised on the 9th day of every month** at designated government health facilities.
- The programme mainly covers **pregnant women in their 2nd and 3rd trimesters** for regular examination, counselling and monitoring.
- It gives special focus to **high-risk pregnancies**, including malnutrition, adolescent pregnancy, early pregnancy, severe anaemia and gestational diabetes.
- PMSMA provides **free services**, including antenatal check-ups, ultrasound, blood tests, urine tests, medicines, Iron Folic Acid tablets and calcium supplements.
- A **Red Sticker system** is used on Mother and Child Protection cards to identify and track high-risk pregnancies for priority medical care.

1.5. National Sports Tribunal under National Sports Governance Act, 2025 (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has invited applications for appointment of two Members to the National Sports Tribunal.

Explanation:

- The National Sports Tribunal (NST) is a statutory body created under the National Sports Governance Act, 2025.



- It is meant to hear and adjudicate disputes arising in the field of sports governance.
- Its headquarters is located in New Delhi.
- Members are expected to be persons of eminence with knowledge and experience in sports, public administration and law.
- Such tribunals help provide specialised, faster and institutional dispute resolution.
- Sports disputes may involve governance of sports bodies, selection issues, administrative decisions and compliance with statutory norms.
- The development reflects the increasing formalisation and regulation of sports administration in India.
- The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- The **National Sports Governance Act, 2025** seeks to regulate sports governance, improve transparency, ensure institutional accountability and provide structured dispute resolution.

1.6. General NS Raja Subramani Takes Charge as Chief of Defence Staff (Source: PIB)

Context:

General NS Raja Subramani assumed charge as the third Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and Secretary, Department of Military Affairs on May 31, 2026.



Explanation:

- The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is India's highest-ranking military officer and acts as the principal military adviser to the government.
- The post was created to promote jointness, integration and coordination among the Army, Navy and Air Force.
- The CDS also heads the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) under the Ministry of Defence.
- Acts as principal Military Advisor to Defence Minister on all Tri-Service matters & Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.
- It is important to note that the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is primarily an advisory and coordinating role rather than a direct operational command position.

1.7. Legal Metrology Reforms for Trust-Based Regulation and Consumer Protection (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Department of Consumer Affairs reviewed the implementation of Legal Metrology reforms in northern States and Union Territories. The review focused on replacing licence-based compliance with a registration-based framework, expanding Government Approved Test Centres, and strengthening consumer protection.

Explanation:



- Legal Metrology deals with laws related to weights, measures, weighing instruments, measuring instruments and packaged commodities.
- In India, it is regulated under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009, administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs.
- Its main objective is to ensure accuracy in trade, fair measurement, consumer protection and prevention of fraud.
- The reforms aim to shift from a licence-based system to a registration-based system for manufacturers, dealers and repairers of weights and measures.

- Jan Vishwas reforms promote decriminalisation, voluntary compliance and reduction of unnecessary litigation.
- The Improvement Notice mechanism allows first-time procedural violations to be corrected before penal action.
- Government Approved Test Centres (GATCs) support verification and stamping of measuring instruments through third-party/self-verification.

1.8. WAVES OTT and India's Public Digital Media Ecosystem (Source: PIB)

Context:

WAVES OTT, Prasar Bharati's digital streaming platform, has crossed 1 crore registered users within less than two years of its launch. It offers free access to thousands of titles and live channels, strengthening India's public service digital media ecosystem.



Explanation:

- **WAVES OTT (Over-The-Top)** is a digital streaming platform of **Prasar Bharati**, India's public broadcaster.
- Prasar Bharati is an autonomous statutory body under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 and includes Doordarshan and All India Radio.
- OTT platforms deliver audio-visual content directly through the internet, bypassing traditional cable or satellite distribution.
- Public digital platforms help provide free, inclusive, trusted and diverse content to citizens.
- WAVES OTT supports access to regional languages, cultural content, educational material, entertainment and live channels.
- It reflects the growth of India's digital public infrastructure in the media sector.
- Such platforms can help counter misinformation, promote public broadcasting values and expand digital inclusion.

1.9. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana and Rooftop Solar Expansion (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has stated that PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana has crossed 40 lakh beneficiary households in two years. The government aims to reach 75 lakh rooftop solar households by December 2026 and has introduced the Utility-Linked Aggregation model to support wider adoption.

Explanation:



- PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana is a central scheme launched to promote rooftop solar installations for households.
- It aims to provide free or low-cost electricity support through solar rooftop systems, reducing household electricity bills.
- The scheme targets 1 crore households and supports India's renewable energy transition.
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- Rooftop solar helps in decentralised renewable energy generation, reducing dependence on fossil fuel-based electricity.
- It contributes to India's climate commitments, including expansion of non-fossil fuel energy capacity.
- The Utility-Linked Aggregation (ULA) model is meant to accelerate rooftop solar adoption, especially among underserved households.
- Distribution companies and utilities can play a key role in aggregation, consumer outreach, installation support and billing integration.

1.10. India–Myanmar Bilateral Relations (Source: PIB)

Context:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi held talks with Myanmar President U Min Aung Hlaing during his visit to India. The discussions focused on strengthening cooperation in trade, rare earths, healthcare, connectivity, heritage restoration, maritime security and cyber security.

Explanation:



- Myanmar is India's important eastern neighbour and shares a land border with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.
- It is crucial for India's Act East Policy and Neighbourhood First Policy.
- Myanmar connects India with Southeast Asia and is important for regional connectivity.
- Key projects involving both countries include Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project and India–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway.
- Myanmar is rich in natural resources, including rare earths, gas and minerals.
- Buddhism creates a strong civilisational link between India and Myanmar, especially through Bodh Gaya.
- Security cooperation is important due to insurgency, border management, narcotics trafficking and illegal migration concerns.

1.11. India–Venezuela Cooperation and Global South Partnership (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Acting President of Venezuela, Delcy Rodríguez, met Prime Minister Narendra Modi on June 4, 2026. The discussions focused on expanding cooperation in energy, critical minerals, technology, agriculture, health and people-to-people ties.

Explanation:



- Venezuela is a South American country located on the northern coast of the continent, with coastline along the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
- Its capital is Caracas, and it is known for having one of the world's largest proven crude oil reserves.
- India–Venezuela relations are important in the context of energy security, as India has historically imported crude oil from Venezuela.
- Cooperation in critical minerals is significant because minerals are essential for renewable energy, electric vehicles, electronics and strategic technologies.
- The meeting also reflects India's wider outreach to Latin America as part of its diversified foreign policy.
- Venezuela is relevant to the Global South discourse, where developing countries seek greater voice in global trade, finance, energy and technology governance.
- People-to-people ties; health, agriculture and technology cooperation can strengthen bilateral relations beyond oil trade.

1.12. India to Assume FATF Vice-Presidency for the First Time (Source: PIB)

Context:

India's Vivek Aggarwal has been selected as Vice-President of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for July 2026–June 2027. He will succeed Giles Thomson of the United Kingdom, marking India's first FATF vice-presidency.



Explanation:

- FATF is an intergovernmental global watchdog established in 1989 and based in Paris. It is not a United Nations body.
- It combats money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing through international standards.
- Its 40 Recommendations cover preventive measures, beneficial ownership, asset confiscation, institutional coordination and international cooperation.
- FATF has 40 members, while its nine regional bodies extend its standards to over 200 jurisdictions.
- India became a full FATF member in 2010.
- FATF conducts Mutual Evaluations to assess countries' technical compliance and effectiveness.
- The "Grey List" of FATF covers jurisdictions under increased monitoring. It currently contains 22 countries, including Nepal, Lebanon, South Sudan & Venezuela etc.
- The "Black List" of FATF refers to high-risk jurisdictions subject to a call for action and possible countermeasures. It currently contains only three countries - Iran, North Korea and Myanmar.
- The Vice-President assists the President and acts on the President's behalf when necessary

1.13. Exercise Khaan Quest 2026 and India's Peacekeeping Role (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Indian Army will participate in Exercise Khaan Quest 2026 in Mongolia from June 20 to July 3. The multilateral exercise aims to improve interoperability and prepare participating forces for UN peacekeeping operations.

Explanation:



- Exercise Khaan Quest is a multilateral military exercise hosted by Mongolia.
- It began in 2003 as a bilateral exercise between the United States and Mongolia.
- From 2006, it became a multilateral peacekeeping exercise.
- The 2026 edition is being held at the Five Hills Training Area, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- The exercise focuses on peace support operations under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.
- Chapter VII deals with UN action in cases of threats to peace, breach of peace and acts of aggression.
- Training includes joint planning, patrolling, check posts, cordon and search, civilian evacuation, counter-IED drills, combat first aid and casualty evacuation.
- India's contingent includes personnel from the JAT Regiment and other arms and services.

1.14. Global Coalition for Social Justice (Source: PIB)

Context:

India participated in the Coordination Group Meeting of the Global Coalition for Social Justice held on the sidelines of the 114th International Labour Conference in Geneva.



Explanation:

- The Global Coalition for Social Justice was established by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2023.
- It is a multi-stakeholder platform to promote social justice through international cooperation.
- It brings together governments, employers' organisations, workers' organisations, international institutions and other partners.
- Its focus areas include inclusive growth, decent work, social protection, responsible business conduct and equitable labour markets.
- The Coalition aims to convert political commitments on social justice into concrete policy action.
- The International Labour Conference (ILC) is the annual conference of the ILO and is often called the International Parliament of Labour.
- The ILO is a specialised agency of the United Nations, founded in 1919, with a tripartite structure involving governments, employers and workers.

ECONOMY

2.1. NAFED Launches NAFEX Digital Auction Portal *(Source: PIB)*

Context:

NAFED has launched NAFEX.in, a digital portal for conducting agricultural-produce auctions transparently and efficiently, developed in collaboration with consulting firm Deloitte. It also launched the DRISHTI inventory portal, the Saksham Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and the NAFED-KALYAN scholarship for farmers' children.



Explanation:

- NAFED stands for the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited.
- Established in 1958, it is an apex organisation of agricultural marketing cooperatives.
- It is registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and functions under the Ministry of Cooperation.
- NAFED undertakes procurement, storage, processing, marketing and distribution of agricultural commodities.
- It procures pulses, oilseeds and copra under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) when market prices fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP).
- NAFEX.in digitises auctions, widens bidder participation and improves price discovery, transparency and efficiency, replacing NAFED's earlier reliance on private e-auction platforms.
- DRISHTI manages inventories of pulses and oilseeds.
- Saksham ERP integrates procurement, finance, storage and administrative functions.
- These initiatives support "Sahkar Se Samriddhi", or prosperity through cooperation.

2.2. India Becomes the World's Leading Ship-Recycling Nation (Source: PIB)

Context:

India became the world's largest ship-recycling nation in 2025, accounting for 35.4% of global recycling, according to UNCTAD. It achieved the ship-recycling target of Maritime India Vision 2030 five years ahead of schedule.



Explanation:

- Ship recycling involves dismantling end-of-life vessels to recover steel, machinery and other reusable materials.
- It supports the circular economy by reducing waste and returning scrap metal to productive use.
- India's major ship-recycling centre is Alang-Sosiya in Gujarat, one of the world's largest ship-breaking clusters.
- The Recycling of Ships Act, 2019 regulates safe and environmentally sound ship recycling in India.
- It aligns domestic law with the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships.
- The Convention was adopted under the International Maritime Organization; India ratified it in 2019.

2.3. First Export of Fresh Uttarakhand Litchi to Italy (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) facilitated the first export of fresh Uttarakhand litchi from Dehradun to Italy on 18 June 2026. The one-tonne consignment marks the fruit's entry into the European market.



Explanation:

- APEDA is a statutory body under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- It was established under the APEDA Act, 1985, which came into force in 1986, replacing the Processed Food Export Promotion Council.
- APEDA promotes exports of scheduled products, including fruits, vegetables, cereals, meat products, dairy products, processed foods, floriculture and organic products.
- Its functions include exporter registration, quality standards, packaging improvement, market development, export-oriented production and financial assistance.
- Fresh-fruit exports require compliance with phytosanitary measures, food-safety standards, residue limits, grading, traceability and cold-chain management.
- Dehradun litchi is known for its red colour, sweetness, delicate aroma and juicy pulp.
- Such exports support agricultural diversification, farmers' income, value-chain development and India's access to premium international markets.

2.4. Price Support Scheme Procurement for Pulses and Oilseeds (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Centre has approved large-scale procurement of pulses and oilseeds under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Haryana. The move aims to ensure MSP benefits to farmers and protect them from distress sales when market prices fall.



Explanation:

Understanding MSP and PSS:

- Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the assured price announced by the government before the sowing season to protect farmers from a sharp fall in market prices.
- MSP by itself is only an announced price - it does not guarantee an actual buyer. The **Price Support Scheme (PSS) is the implementation mechanism** that makes MSP effective: it is activated when market prices fall below MSP, triggering direct government procurement of the crop from farmers at the MSP rate.
- PSS mainly covers pulses, oilseeds and copra - as distinct from cereals like wheat and rice, which have separate procurement systems.
- PSS operates under the broader PM-AASHA framework, which brings together multiple price-support mechanisms for farmers.
- Procurement under PSS is carried out by designated agencies such as NAFED, along with other state/central agencies.
- Procurement of moong, urad and groundnut has been approved across the four states.
- Uttar Pradesh is the biggest beneficiary, with MSP procurement worth more than ₹1,490 crore.

2.5. DigiDukaan: Digitising India's Kirana-Based General Trade Ecosystem Through ONDC (Source: PIB)

Context:

DPIIT and ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce) convened a CPG (Consumer Packaged Goods) Roundtable to discuss DigiDukaan.



Explanation:

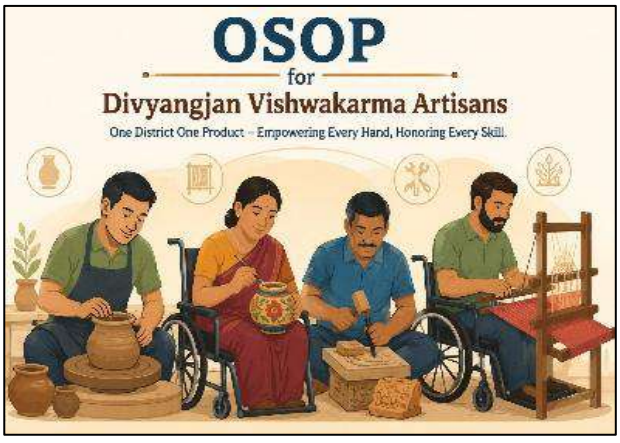
- DigiDukaan is an ONDC-linked initiative aimed at digitising kirana stores for B2B procurement.
- It seeks to modernise India's General Trade ecosystem, which includes over 1.4 crore kirana stores.
- General Trade accounts for nearly 75–80% of FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods) sales in India.
- The initiative helps retailers through direct procurement, better scheme visibility, improved fill rates and working capital management.
- It supports distributors by enabling order digitisation, collection digitisation, wider reach and improved retailer coverage.
- It helps FMCG brands access retailer demand signals, secondary sales data and scheme tracking.
- ONDC is an open digital commerce network designed to democratise digital commerce in India.
- ONDC is an initiative of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) launched in 2021 to create an open, interoperable digital commerce network.
- FMCG refers to products that are sold quickly at relatively low cost, such as food items, beverages, toiletries, detergents and packaged consumer goods.

2.6. OSOP Initiative for Divyangjan Vishwakarma Artisans (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of MSME is implementing the One Station One Product (OSOP) initiative under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme to market products made by Divyangjan Vishwakarma artisans. Dedicated retail outlets at selected high-footfall railway stations will improve their market access, visibility and livelihoods.

Explanation:



- PM Vishwakarma Scheme supports traditional artisans and craftspeople through the pillars of Samman, Samarthya and Samriddhi.
- It covers skill upgradation, toolkit support, credit support, market linkage and digital empowerment.
- Divyangjan Vishwakarma artisans refer to persons with disabilities engaged in traditional crafts and trades.
- One Station One Product (OSOP) promotes local and traditional products through railway station-based retail outlets.
- The initiative strengthens market access, financial independence and sustainable livelihoods.
- It supports inclusive growth, socio-economic empowerment, MSME development and self-reliance.
- It also reflects convergence of skill development, disability inclusion, local entrepreneurship and public infrastructure.

2.7. Assam–Nagaland Mineral Oil Operations MoU (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Centre, Assam and Nagaland signed a tripartite MoU to facilitate mineral oil operations in the Assam–Nagaland boundary areas. The agreement aims to promote energy exploration, investment and cooperative federalism in the Northeast.



Explanation:

- Assam and Nagaland share boundary areas that have long witnessed administrative disputes affecting oil and gas exploration.
- The MoU enables coordinated mineral oil operations in disputed/boundary areas through Centre–State cooperation.
- It is linked to India's energy security, domestic hydrocarbon production and reduction of import dependence.
- Northeast India has significant oil, natural gas and mineral reserves, especially in Assam, Nagaland and surrounding basins.
- The agreement reflects cooperative federalism, resource-sharing, conflict resolution and regional economic development.
- It also connects with Northeast development, peace accords, AFSPA reduction, investment and Act East Policy.

2.8. IS 20201:2026 for Community Seed Bank Management (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has released IS 20201:2026 – Community Seed Bank Management Requirements to standardise the functioning of Community Seed Banks across India. The standard aims to conserve indigenous crop varieties, strengthen agrobiodiversity, enhance climate resilience, and contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger).



Explanation:

- Community Seed Banks (CSBs) are locally managed institutions that collect, conserve, multiply and distribute traditional and indigenous seeds.
- They play a key role in conserving agrobiodiversity, genetic resources and climate-resilient crop varieties.
- Indigenous landraces often possess traits such as drought tolerance, pest resistance and adaptability to local conditions.
- CSBs support in-situ conservation, seed sovereignty, food security and sustainable agriculture.
- The new BIS standard (IS 20201:2026) provides guidelines for seed collection, storage, documentation, quality assurance and community participation.
- The initiative aligns with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood goals.

2.9. India–Nepal Cross-Border Remittance Mechanism (Source: PIB)

Context:

India and Nepal launched a peer-to-peer cross-border remittance mechanism linking India's UPI with Nepal's National Payments Interface. It enables real-time, secure and instant money transfers between citizens of both countries.



Explanation:

- UPI is India's instant real-time payment system developed by NPCI.
- Nepal's National Payments Interface (NPI) enables interoperable digital payments within Nepal.
- The linkage supports P2P remittances, digital financial connectivity and financial inclusion.
- It benefits migrant workers, travellers, students, businesses and families across the India–Nepal corridor.
- Cross-border payment systems reduce transaction cost, improve speed and formalise remittance flows.
- The initiative reflects Neighbourhood First Policy, digital public infrastructure, fintech cooperation and bilateral economic integration.

2.10. BHAVYA Portal (Source: PIB)

Context:

Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, Launches BHAVYA Portal to fast-track the development of 100 investment-ready, world-class industrial parks across India (Under BHAVYA Scheme).



Explanation:

- BHAVYA (Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojana) is a flagship industrial infrastructure scheme aimed at developing 100 plug-and-play industrial parks to create world-class, future-ready manufacturing ecosystems across India.
- The scheme will be implemented over a six-year period starting from 2026–27, with around 50 parks to be developed in the first phase.
- It builds upon the success of industrial smart cities under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) and represents a next-generation expansion of the industrial corridor model.
- Scheme will adopt a competitive model under which States will be encouraged to submit detailed project proposals highlighting their industrial strengths, availability of land, investor interest and sectoral potential.
- It will seek to ensure that industrial parks are designed according to the specific needs of different sectors and investors, making them more attractive destinations for domestic and global investments.

2.11. APEDA Facilitates First Export of Fresh Mangoes from Jharkhand to United Kingdom (Source: PIB)

Context:

Metric Tonnes of Amrapali Mangoes from Women-Led FPC in Jharkhand Exported to UK.

Explanation:



- The Amrapali variety of mango grown in the State is known for its quality characteristics and market acceptance.
- **APEDA** stands for **Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.**
- APEDA is a statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- It was established under the APEDA Act, 1985 and came into existence in 1986.
- The Authority also supports participation of farmer collectives, including women-led and tribal producer organizations, in agricultural exports.
- APEDA facilitates exports of agricultural and processed food products through market development initiatives, capacity-building programmes, quality improvement measures, traceability systems and export promotion activities.

2.12. Land Port Management System (LPMS) (Source: PIB)

Context:

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah to launch Land Port Management System (LPMS)

Explanation:



- Land ports are designated border points on India's land boundaries where cargo and passengers cross, with customs, immigration, security and logistics facilities.
- They function like airports/seaports, but for land borders; examples include Attari on India–Pakistan border, Petrapole on India–Bangladesh border, Raxaul on India–Nepal border and Moreh on India–Myanmar border.
- The recent government decision is to launch the Land Port Management System (LPMS), a digital platform to integrate land port operations.
- LPMS will enable slot booking, payments, cargo/passenger tracking, single-window clearances and real-time information sharing, improving trade facilitation and smart border management.

2.13. Khet Bachao Abhiyan and Balanced Fertiliser Use (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has stated that more than 9.42 lakh farmers have joined the nationwide Khet Bachao Abhiyan / Save the Farm Campaign. The campaign promotes balanced fertiliser use, soil fertility conservation and sustainable farming practices through awareness programmes, training sessions and demonstrations.

Explanation:

- Khet Bachao Abhiyan is a nationwide campaign launched under the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- Its main aim is to promote balanced fertiliser use and prevent overuse of chemical fertilisers.



- Balanced fertiliser use means applying nutrients such as Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium according to soil and crop requirements.
- Excessive use of fertilisers, especially urea, can reduce soil fertility, disturb soil microbes and increase input costs for farmers.
- Scientific fertiliser use is linked with Soil Health Cards, soil testing, nutrient management and sustainable agriculture.
- The campaign uses awareness programmes, training sessions and field demonstrations to guide farmers.
- It supports larger goals such as soil health management, climate-resilient farming, sustainable productivity and farmer income protection.

2.14. Mission Senehjori for Assam Muga Silk (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Union Minister for Development of North Eastern Region launched **Mission Senehjori** to promote Assam's Muga silk as a global luxury textile brand. The mission aims to strengthen the Muga silk value chain through a cluster-based approach.



Explanation:

- Muga silk is a rare golden-yellow silk mainly produced in Assam and is known for natural shine, durability and high value (India produces four major types of natural silk: Mulberry, Tasar, Muga, and Eri).
- It is produced by the silkworm Antheraea assamensis, which is largely endemic to the North-East region.
- Assam's Muga silk has a Geographical Indication tag, linking it to its unique regional origin and traditional production system.
- Mission Senehjori focuses on making Muga silk globally competitive through branding, cluster development, value addition and luxury textile promotion.
- A cluster-based approach brings farmers, reelers, weavers, entrepreneurs and markets together for better productivity and income.
- The initiative supports Atmanirbhar North East, traditional livelihoods, women's employment and export potential.

2.15. India's Record Seafood Exports in FY 2025–26 (Source: PIB)

Context:

India's seafood exports reached a record high of ₹73,890 crore in FY 2025–26. Frozen shrimp remained the leading export item, while the United States and China continued as major import markets.

Explanation:



- Seafood exports are part of India's marine products export sector.
- The sector is promoted by the Marine Products Export Development Authority under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Major seafood export items include frozen shrimp, fish, squid, cuttlefish and dried marine products.
- Frozen shrimp is India's dominant seafood export due to high global demand.
- The USA, China, European Union and Japan are major markets for Indian seafood.
- Seafood exports support foreign exchange earnings, coastal livelihoods, aquaculture and blue economy.

ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Green Hydrogen Certification Portal: Strengthening India's Clean Energy Transition (Source: PIB)

Context:

Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy launched the Green Hydrogen Certification Portal to streamline transparency and regulatory compliance under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme

Explanation:



- The launch took place during a national workshop on the National Green Hydrogen Mission.
- Green hydrogen is clean burning hydrogen gas produced by splitting water using renewable electricity like solar or wind power.
- Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme, The Standard:
- Defines green hydrogen from plants producing hydrogen as having emissions below 2 kg CO_2 equivalent per kg of H_2.
- The Process:
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) agencies verify plant data to issue tradeable carbon credits.
- **National Green Hydrogen Mission & Applications:**
- The Mission India's ₹19,744 crore mission aims to produce 5 million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of green hydrogen annually by 2030.
- It drives this transition through the SIGHT (Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition) program, which funds local electrolyser manufacturing and clean fuel production.
- The goal is to slash fossil fuel imports and cut 50 million tonnes of annual CO_2 emissions.
- **Key Applications**
- Industrial Feedstock: Replaces fossil-fuel-based "grey" hydrogen in oil refineries and ammonia-based fertilizer plants.
- Green Steel: Substitutes coal and natural gas in the steelmaking process to create low-carbon metal.
- Heavy Transport: Powers long-haul trucks, buses, and trains using hydrogen fuel cells for zero-emission transit.
- Energy Storage: Stores excess solar and wind power as hydrogen gas to generate electricity when the grid peaks.
- Shipping & Aviation: Converts into green methanol or sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) for clean long-distance travel.

3.2. Direct Seeded Rice technique (Source: PIB)

Context:

Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmer welfare, while chairing a meeting on stubble management, has emphasized Direct Seeded Rice technique as an alternative to traditional paddy transplantation method.

Explanation:

- Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) is an eco-friendly paddy cultivation method where seeds are sown directly into the main field rather than transplanting seedlings from a nursery.
- It eliminates puddling and constant flooding, saving up to 20-25% water and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30-40% compared to traditional methods.

Types of Direct Seeding:



- **Dry DSR:** Dry seeds are drilled into pre-prepared, unpuddled soil using a seed-cum-fertilizer drill. It is usually done before the monsoon arrives.
- **Wet DSR:** Pre-germinated seeds are broadcast or sown with a drum seeder into puddled, softened soils.
- **Water DSR:** Pre-germinated seeds are dropped into standing water (less common).

Key Advantages:

- DSR eliminates nursery raising and transplanting, cutting cultivation costs by ₹10,000–15,000/hectare while saving 20–25% water by removing the need for standing water.
- Avoids puddling, preserving soil structure and improving field condition for subsequent crops like wheat.
- Methane-producing bacteria thrive in waterlogged fields; DSR's non-flooded conditions reduce methane emissions by 30–40%.

Main Challenges & Solutions:

- Weed pressure is the biggest challenge is pre-emergent herbicides like pendimethalin and timely manual weeding are critical in the first 30 days.
- Seed drills ensure optimal sowing depth (2–3 cm) and seed rate (20–25 kg/ha), preventing seed rot and poor germination.
- Ideal sowing is 7–10 days before monsoon onset; precision land levelling ensures uniform water distribution and weed control.

3.3. Project Great Indian Bustard and Captive Breeding Conservation (Source: PIB)

Context:

Project Great Indian Bustard has added three more chicks, taking the captive stock to 94 birds. The development strengthens India's conservation breeding effort for one of the world's most critically endangered birds.

Explanation:



- Great Indian Bustard (GIB) is a large grassland bird found mainly in Rajasthan and Gujarat, with over 90% of the wild population in Rajasthan.
- It is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List.
- It is protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
- Its major habitat is arid and semi-arid grasslands, especially the Desert National Park, Rajasthan.
- Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh, was historically the species' only refuge in the state and its southernmost habitat.
- Major threats include habitat loss, power line collisions, predation, low breeding rate, and grassland degradation.
- Project GIB focuses on captive breeding, egg collection, artificial insemination, chick rearing and habitat protection.
- Captive breeding helps increase population and maintain founder genetic diversity.
- Jumpstart intervention means protecting eggs/chicks in early stages to improve survival chances.

3.4. Small Hydro Power Development Scheme (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy organised a National Workshop on the Small Hydro Power Development Scheme and launched scheme guidelines for accelerating SHP development across India.

About Small Hydro Power Development Scheme:



- Small Hydro Power refers to hydropower projects generally up to 25 MW capacity in India.
- It is promoted by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- SHP projects use the energy of flowing water from streams, canals, rivers and small dams.
- It is a renewable energy source with relatively low emissions and decentralised potential.
- SHP can support energy access, local economic development and grid stability.
- It is especially useful in remote, hilly and rural areas where large grid connectivity may be difficult.
- The scheme aims to unlock India's untapped small hydro potential through coordination among States, nodal agencies, developers and technical institutions.

3.5. Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary Becomes India's 100th Ramsar Site (Source: PIB)

Context:

Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary, also known as **Surha Tal** in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, has been designated as India's **100th Ramsar site**. The wetland is important for migratory and resident birds and marks a major milestone in India's wetland conservation efforts.

Explanation:



- **Ramsar sites** are wetlands of international importance designated under the **Ramsar Convention, 1971**.
- The Ramsar Convention is an intergovernmental treaty for the conservation and wise use of wetlands.
- **Wetlands** include lakes, marshes, swamps, mangroves, floodplains, estuaries and coastal areas.
- Wetlands support **biodiversity, groundwater recharge, flood control, carbon storage and livelihood security**.
- **Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary / Surha Tal** is located in **Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh**.
- It is rich in **avifaunal biodiversity**, including migratory and resident bird species.
- Ramsar designation helps improve conservation, monitoring, community participation and ecological management.
- India's growing Ramsar network reflects stronger focus on **wetland rejuvenation and biodiversity protection**.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

4.1. Deuterated Compounds (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Department of Atomic Energy inaugurated an indigenous plant at HWBF (Heavy Water Board Facilities) Vadodara, for producing specialised deuterated compounds. These compounds are important for scientific research, strategic technologies and India's nuclear self-reliance.



Explanation:

- Deuterated compounds are chemical compounds in which normal hydrogen atoms are partly or fully replaced by deuterium.
- Deuterium is a stable isotope of hydrogen; it has one proton and one neutron, unlike ordinary hydrogen, which has only one proton.
- Example: normal water is H_2O, while heavy water is D_2O, where hydrogen is replaced by deuterium.
- Deuterated compounds are useful because deuterium changes the physical and chemical behaviour of a molecule without making it radioactive.
- They are widely used in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy (a laboratory technique used to determine the structure, composition and arrangement of atoms in a molecule), chemical research, pharmaceuticals, tracer studies and advanced materials research.
- Deuterated solvents help scientists study molecular structure because they do not interfere much with hydrogen signals in laboratory analysis.
- In nuclear technology, deuterium-related materials are important for heavy water production, reactor research and strategic applications.
- Indigenous production reduces import dependence and supports AtmaNirbhar Bharat, frontier technologies and India's three-stage nuclear power programme.

4.2. Kavach Deployment Approved for East Coast Railway (Source: PIB)

Context:

Indian Railways has approved the installation of the indigenous Kavach train-safety system across 631 route kilometres of the East Coast Railway at a cost of ₹270 crore. The project will cover six railway sections and improve the safety and reliability of passenger and freight operations.



Explanation:

- Kavach is India's indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) and collision-avoidance system.
- It was developed by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) in collaboration with Indian industry.
- The system continuously exchanges information between locomotives, railway tracks and signalling infrastructure.
- It prevents Signal Passing at Danger (SPAD), which occurs when a train crosses a stop signal without authorisation.
- Kavach automatically applies brakes when the locomotive pilot fails to respond to a danger signal or exceeds the prescribed speed.

- It helps maintain a safe distance between trains and reduces the possibility of collisions.
- The system uses LTE-based communication, radio-frequency identification devices, onboard equipment and station control units.
- It improves railway operations during poor visibility, particularly dense fog.

4.3. Steel slag road technology (Source: PIB)

Context:

In a conference, Union minister of science and technology highlighted Steel slag road technology developed by CSIR.



Explanation:

- Steel slag road technology uses processed industrial steel waste to completely replace natural aggregates in road construction.
- Pioneered by institutions like the CSIR-CRRI, this method creates highly durable, eco-friendly highways that can withstand heavy freight traffic while reducing total road thickness by over 30%.

Key Advantages:

- Superior Durability: Features higher compressive strength, better skid resistance, and improved load-bearing capacity compared to conventional natural stone aggregates.
- Thinner Pavements: Because the slag aggregate is denser and stiffer, road engineers can build road bases with 30% to 32% less thickness while maintaining the same traffic-load capacity.
- Cost Effective: This sustainable alternative is reportedly 30% to 42% cheaper to construct than standard bituminous roads, requiring significantly less raw material.
- Environmental Benefits: By converting millions of tons of dumped industrial slag into usable infrastructure, the technology promotes a circular economy, conserves natural rock quarries, and prevents landfill pollution.

4.4. Bharat Innovates 2026 and India–France Deep Tech Partnership (Source: PIB)

Context:

India and France jointly launched Bharat Innovates 2026 in Nice, France to strengthen cooperation in deep technology, innovation, education and entrepreneurship. The event showcases Indian startups and technologies for global partnerships.



Explanation:

- Deep Tech refers to advanced technologies based on scientific research and engineering innovation.
- It includes AI, semiconductors, biotechnology, healthcare technology, energy, space, defence, climate tech and advanced manufacturing.
- Bharat Innovates 2026 aims to promote Indian innovations before global investors, industries, universities and policymakers.
- The event showcases technologies developed by Indian startups, innovators and higher education institutions.
- India–France cooperation already covers space, defence, nuclear energy, climate action, digital technology and education.
- Such platforms help India integrate with global innovation networks and attract investment.
- It supports India's goals of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Startup India, Digital India, Make in India and innovation-led growth.

4.5. Varya: India's Indigenous AI Video Generation Model (Source: PIB)

Context:

IndiaAI Mission-supported Avataar.ai has launched Varya, an indigenous distilled video generation AI model designed to create affordable, fast and India-contextual video content at population scale.

Explanation:



- It converts text prompts and images into videos for use in education, e-commerce, public communication, advertising and storytelling.
- The model uses distilled video generation, where a compact "student model" learns from a larger "teacher model" to reduce computation.
- Varya claims to reduce video generation from around 50 steps to 4 steps, improving speed and cost efficiency.
- IndiaAI Mission is implemented by MeitY to build India's AI ecosystem through compute infrastructure, datasets, innovation support and indigenous AI models.
- The model is designed for India's diversity, including regional contexts, festivals, food, clothing, public spaces and daily life.
- It reflects the idea of frugal AI, making advanced AI services affordable and accessible for a large population.

4.6. Network Survey Vehicles for Safer and Smarter National Highways (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has announced the deployment of Network Survey Vehicles (NSVs) across India's National Highway network. These vehicles use advanced 3D laser-based systems, GPS and imaging technology to monitor road quality and improve highway safety.

Explanation:



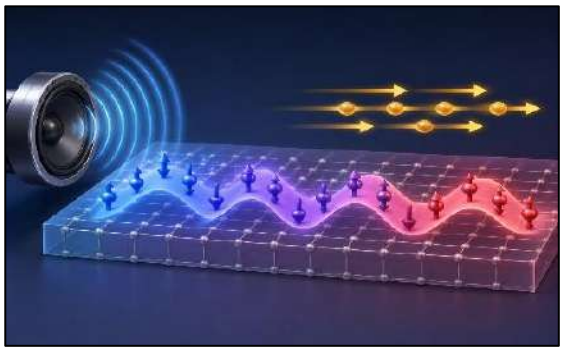
- Network Survey Vehicles (NSVs) are specialised vehicles used for scientific assessment of road conditions.
- They are equipped with laser profilers, high-resolution cameras, GPS, imaging systems and 3D laser sensors.
- NSVs detect potholes, cracks, rutting, unevenness, surface distress and road geometry defects.
- They help create digital road-condition maps for better planning, maintenance and monitoring.
- The technology supports data-driven highway asset management and reduces dependence on manual inspection.
- It improves riding quality, road safety, accident prevention and timely maintenance of National Highways.
- The initiative aligns with smart infrastructure, digital governance, road safety, preventive maintenance and efficient public expenditure.

4.7. Sound Waves in Next-Generation Computing (Source: PIB)

Context:

Current computers waste significant energy as heat because they rely on moving electric charge through circuits. Scientists are now exploring spintronics, a technology that uses the magnetic spin property of particles instead of electric charge to carry information. A recent breakthrough shows that sound waves can generate and control this spin-based information flow, potentially revolutionising energy-efficient computing.

Explanation:



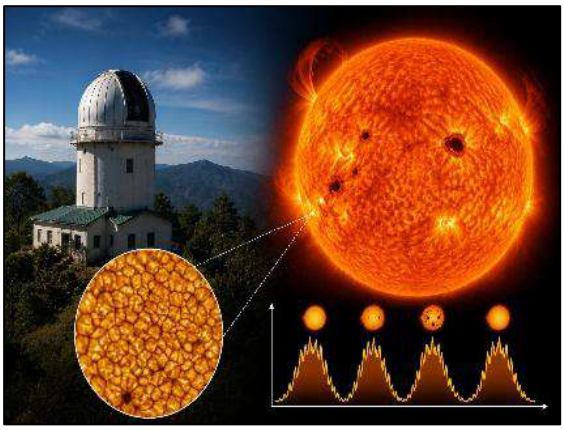
- Traditional electronics move electrons (electric charge) through circuits to process information, but this produces substantial heat and energy loss, creating a physical barrier to making devices faster and smaller.
- Spintronics bypasses this limitation by using the spin property of electrons (an intrinsic quantum magnetic property) to carry information, consuming far less energy than conventional charge-based systems.
- In spintronic systems, Magnons serve as information carriers. These are collective magnetic disturbances that propagate through magnetic materials, analogous to how electrons flow in normal circuits but with significantly lower energy dissipation.
- Phonons are quantised units of sound and vibration that travel through solid materials at the atomic level. Researchers have now established that phonons can directly excite and control magnons within magnetic materials.
- This phonon-magnon coupling is the central discovery. It means sound waves alone can trigger, direct and regulate spin currents inside materials without requiring any electric current input.
- The ability to control spin currents acoustically has direct applications in quantum computing, where low-energy, precise control of quantum states (qubits) is a critical requirement for stable operation.
- Beyond quantum computing, this mechanism supports development of next-generation communication technologies that transmit information with minimal signal loss and heat generation.
- The discovery advances the emerging field of Magnonics, where magnons replace electrons as primary information carriers, potentially forming the foundation of a completely new computing architecture that is faster, cooler and more energy-efficient than silicon-based systems.

4.8. Kodaikanal Solar Observatory Data and the Sun's 11-Year Activity Cycle (Source: PIB)

Context:

A study based on more than **100 years of solar data** from the **Kodaikanal Solar Observatory** has provided new clues about how the Sun's surface patterns respond to its **11-year solar activity cycle**. The findings may help improve future solar cycle prediction.

Explanation:

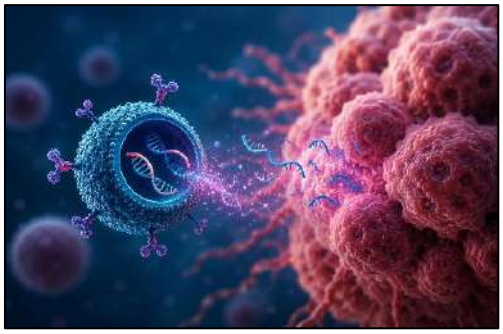


- The **Sun** is a star whose energy is produced through **nuclear fusion** in its core.
- This energy is transported through outer layers partly by **convection**, similar to boiling water.
- Convection creates surface patterns called **granulation** and larger structures called **supergranulation**.
- **Supergranules** are large convection cells on the solar surface, with sizes of about **30,000 km** and lifetimes of about **24 hours**.
- The Sun follows an approximately **11-year solar cycle**, marked by changes in sunspots, magnetic activity and solar radiation.
- Higher solar activity can increase **solar flares, coronal mass ejections and space weather events**.
- Space weather can affect **satellites, GPS, communication systems, power grids and astronauts**.
- The **Kodaikanal Solar Observatory** has one of India's oldest continuous solar data records.

4.9. Gene-Silencing Nanomedicine for Breast Cancer Treatment (Source: PIB)

Context:

Scientists from Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, have developed a biodegradable nanocarrier platform for targeted gene therapy in breast cancer. The strategy aims to silence cancer-driving genes and inhibit tumour growth with reduced systemic toxicity.



Explanation:

- **Nanomedicine** uses nanoscale materials (between 1 and 100 nanometers) for diagnosis, drug delivery and targeted therapy.
- In cancer treatment, nanocarriers can deliver therapeutic molecules directly to tumour cells.
- **Gene silencing** means reducing or blocking the expression of disease-causing genes.
- It can target cancer survival pathways and prevent tumour cells from growing or spreading.
- **Precision medicine** focuses on customised and targeted treatment instead of broad systemic therapy.
- Conventional cancer therapies may affect healthy cells, causing toxicity and side effects.
- Biodegradable nanocarriers are useful because they can break down safely inside the body.
- The research is linked to breast cancer, targeted gene therapy and tumour suppression.
- Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, is an autonomous institute under the **Department of Science and Technology**.

4.10. RudraM-II Air-to-Surface Missile Flight-Tested Successfully (Source: PIB)

Context:

DRDO and the Indian Air Force have successfully conducted flight-tests of the RudraM-II air-to-surface missile from an airborne platform. The missile achieved pin-point accuracy and validated critical subsystems under extreme release conditions.



Explanation:

- RudraM-II is an indigenously developed air-to-surface missile meant to be launched from fighter aircraft against ground-based targets.
- It has been developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation in collaboration with the Indian Air Force.
- Air-to-surface missiles are used to strike enemy radars, command centres, air defence systems and other strategic targets from the air.
- The RudraM missile family strengthens India's stand-off strike capability, allowing aircraft to attack targets from a safer distance.
- Such weapons improve precision strike capability, reduce pilot risk and support suppression of enemy air defences.
- Successful testing validates guidance, propulsion, control systems, release mechanism and target accuracy.

GEOGRAPHY

5.1. National Critical Mineral Mission and India's Critical Mineral Auctions (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Ministry of Mines has successfully auctioned 56 critical and strategic mineral blocks and 11 Exploration Licence blocks. These auctions support the National Critical Mineral Mission by expanding domestic exploration, attracting private investment and reducing India's dependence on mineral imports.

Explanation:



- The National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) seeks to secure minerals essential for economic development, clean energy and national security.
- Critical minerals have high economic importance but face risks of supply disruption, import dependence or geographical concentration.
- India has identified 30 critical minerals, including lithium, cobalt, graphite, nickel, rare earth elements, vanadium and titanium.
- They are used in electric vehicles, batteries, renewable energy, electronics, semiconductors, defence, telecommunications and advanced manufacturing.
- The mission promotes domestic exploration, mining, processing, recycling, overseas mineral acquisition and strategic stockpiling.
- Mineral blocks are auctioned under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015.
- An Exploration Licence permits systematic exploration of critical and deep-seated minerals by public or private entities.
- The mission aims to strengthen mineral supply chains, promote private participation and support India's energy transition and strategic autonomy.

HISTORY

6.1. Sacred Relics of Buddha's Chief Disciples Enshrined in Mongolia (Source: PIB)

Context:

The sacred relics of **Arhat Sariputra** and **Arhat Mahamoggallana**, the two chief disciples of Lord Buddha, were ceremonially enshrined at Gandantegchenling Monastery in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The event marks an important milestone in India–Mongolia cultural and spiritual relations on the occasion of Buddha Purnima / Vesak Day 2026.

Explanation:



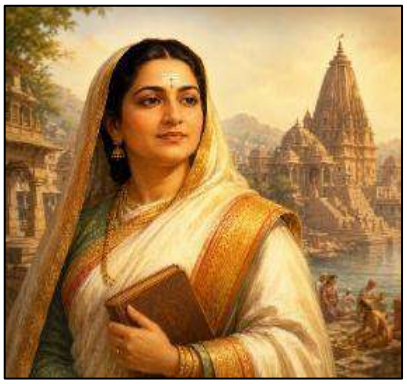
- Buddha Purnima, also called Vesak Day, commemorates the birth, enlightenment and Mahaparinirvana of Gautama Buddha.
- Sariputra and Mahamoggallana were the two chief disciples of Buddha and are highly revered in Buddhist traditions.
- Sariputra is associated with wisdom and deep understanding of Buddhist doctrine, while Mahamoggallana is associated with spiritual powers and discipline.
- Relics in Buddhism refer to sacred remains or objects connected with Buddha or important Buddhist saints, preserved for veneration.
- Gandantegchenling Monastery, located in Ulaanbaatar, is one of the most important Buddhist centres in Mongolia.
- Mongolia has a strong tradition of Tibetan/Vajrayana Buddhism, showing the wider spread of Buddhism across Asia.

6.2. Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar: Model of Good Governance and Cultural Renaissance (Source: PIB)

Context:

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Lokmata Ahilyabai Holkar on her birth anniversary. He highlighted her wisdom, compassion, commitment to public welfare, contribution to justice, and efforts in rebuilding sacred temples and pilgrimage sites across India.

Explanation:



- Ahilyabai Holkar was the ruler of the Holkar dynasty of Malwa in the 18th century and is remembered as one of India's most respected women rulers.
- She ruled from Maheshwar, located on the banks of the Narmada River, and made it an important administrative, cultural and spiritual centre.
- She is associated with good governance, justice-oriented administration, public welfare, religious tolerance and efficient revenue management.
- Ahilyabai Holkar promoted roads, wells, dharmashalas, ghats and temples, reflecting the welfare-oriented nature of pre-modern Indian administration.
- She is especially remembered for the reconstruction and renovation of several sacred places, including the Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi.
- Her legacy represents the linkage between political leadership, cultural preservation, public welfare and ethical governance.

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AIR-229 TANMAY



AIR-242 PULKIT



AIR-293 SHIVANSH



AIR-316 VIPIN



AIR-331 BHOOMIKA



AIR-342 KUNIKA



AIR-346 SOMYA



AIR-358 VENKATESH PRASAD SAGAR



AIR-463 RAMU SOWROTU

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