



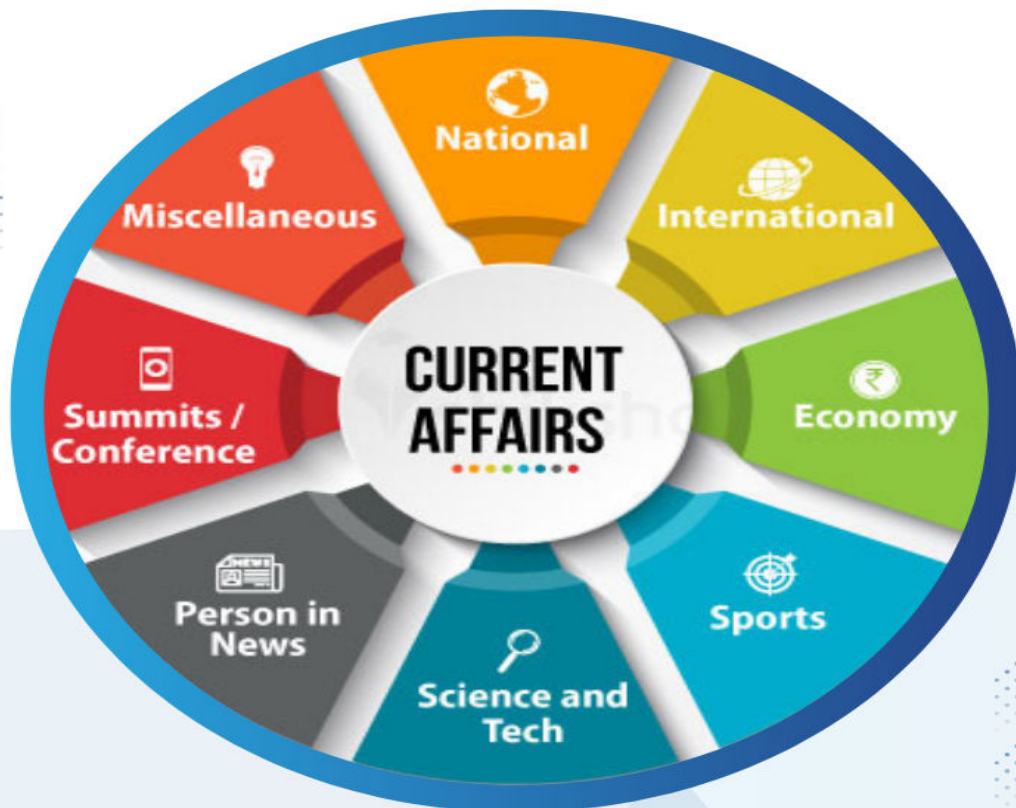
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FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

DATE: 03/08/2026 (MONDAY)



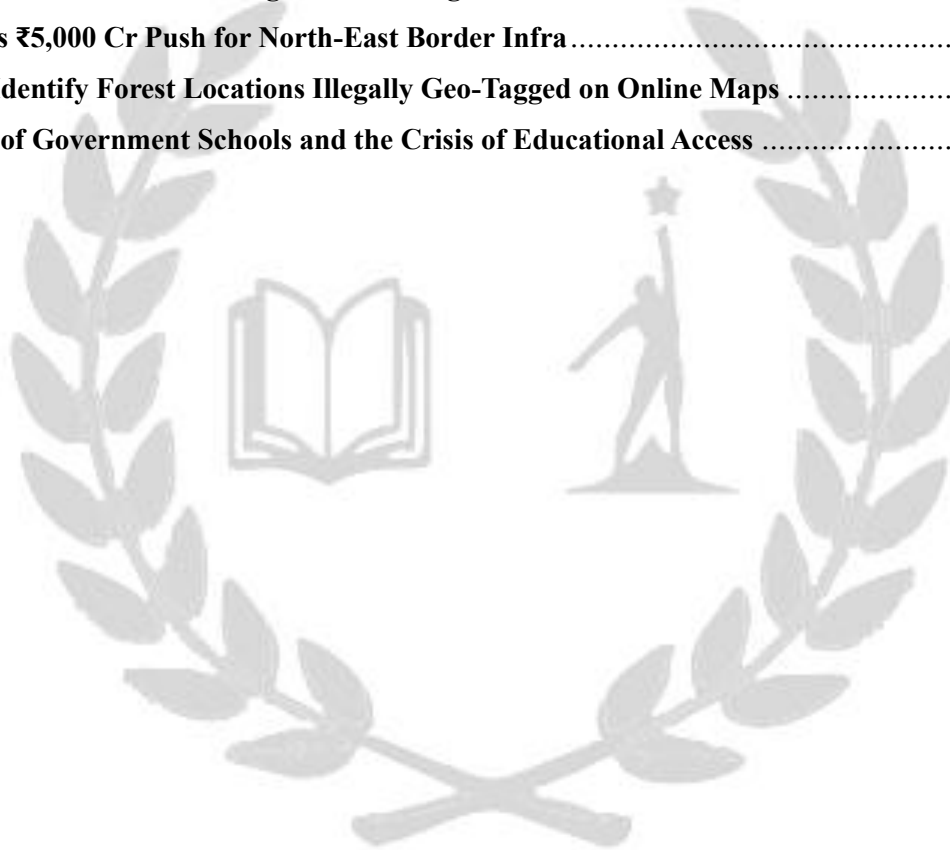
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Table of Contents

1. China's Sodium-Ion Battery Breakthrough and Implications for India	2
2. Why India's Farm Risk Goes Beyond El Niño	3
3. Establishment of Special Courts to Address Pending NDPS Cases	4
4. Air Pollution Accelerating Decay of Humayun's Tomb: IIT Study	5
5. Goa Plans Social Media Monitoring Centre to Counter 'Adverse Narratives' and Boost Tourism	7
6. Translocate, Keep in Enclosures: Chhattisgarh Bid to Save Wild Buffaloes.....	8
7. MPC May Hold Rate Again; Eyes on Road Ahead	9
8. Next Conservation Challenge Lies Beyond Protected Areas.....	10
9. PM Launches Drive to Curb Drug Abuse Among Youth.....	12
10. India Plans ₹5,000 Cr Push for North-East Border Infra.....	13
11. Kerala to Identify Forest Locations Illegally Geo-Tagged on Online Maps	14
12. Shutdown of Government Schools and the Crisis of Educational Access	16



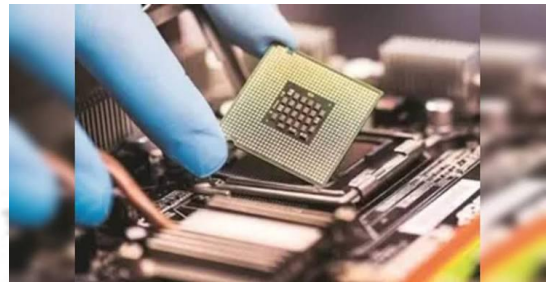
VIDHVATH IAS ACADEMY



1. China's Sodium-Ion Battery Breakthrough and Implications for India

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Commercialization Milestone:** Chinese battery giants like CATL are commercializing sodium-ion batteries for EVs (e.g., Changan's Nevo A06) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) by late 2026.
- **Cost & Abundance Advantage:** Sodium is nearly 500 times more abundant than lithium, offering a 20-30% reduction in production costs through economies of scale.
- **Performance Profile:** Despite lower energy density than lithium-ion, sodium-ion batteries display superior thermal stability, enhanced safety, and excellent low-temperature performance.
- **Target Applications:** Analysts project sodium-ion tech will capture ~10% of global energy storage additions by 2030, finding primary utility in stationary BESS, entry-level EVs, and 2W/3W segments.
- **India's Policy Lag:** While India's ₹18,100-crore Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC) is chemistry-agnostic, commercial allocations remain heavily skewed toward lithium-ion investments.
- **Domestic Readiness:** Indian conglomerates (Reliance, KPIT) possess active R&D and acquisitions, but lack large-scale commercial cell manufacturing capabilities compared to China.



Essential Definitions

- **Sodium-Ion Battery (SIB):** A rechargeable energy storage system that utilizes sodium ions (Na^+) as charge carriers instead of lithium ions (Li^+).
- **Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS):** Devices that store energy from renewable sources (solar, wind) and release it when power demand peaks.
- **Energy Density:** The amount of energy stored in a given system or region of space per unit volume or mass.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 48A (Directive Principles of State Policy):** Mandates the State to protect and improve the environment, backing transitions toward clean energy storage.
- **Article 51A(g) (Fundamental Duties):** Expects citizens to protect and improve the natural environment, aligning with sustainable battery supply chains.
- **PLI Scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage:** Formulated under the National Programme on ACC Battery Storage to boost domestic manufacturing and reduce import dependencies without chemistry bias.
- **National Electricity Plan (Generation):** Establishes regulatory targets for grid-scale energy storage integration to maintain grid stability alongside renewable expansion.

Conclusion

Sodium-ion batteries present India with a strategic window to diversify its clean energy supply chain away from critical mineral dependencies like lithium and cobalt. While China holds the early commercial lead,



targeted policy interventions, capital allocation under ACC-PLI, and rapid tech transfer can enable India to establish a strong manufacturing foothold in stationary storage and low-speed mobility segments.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Government Policies & Interventions for Development in Various Sectors (PLI Scheme execution and manufacturing incentives).
- **GS Paper III:** Energy, Science & Technology (indigenous battery technologies, renewable power integration, climate change mitigation, and supply chain resilience).

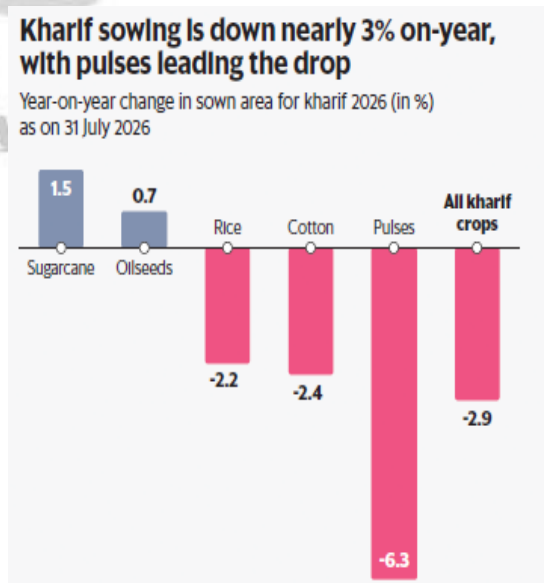
2. Why India's Farm Risk Goes Beyond El Niño

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Monsoon Resilience Gap:** As per CareEdge Ratings, states like Odisha (26.1), Chhattisgarh (32.7), and Madhya Pradesh (34.2) rank lowest in poor monsoon resilience due to limited irrigation coverage coupled with heavy dependence on water-intensive kharif crops.
- **Crop-Specific Vulnerability:** El Niño impacts crops unevenly based on irrigation access; sugarcane withstands droughts better due to 94% irrigation coverage, whereas rainfed cotton (only 33% irrigated) faces up to a 13% drop in production during strong El Niño events.
- **Structural Agricultural Challenges:** Cotton and pulse production risks extend beyond climatic shocks, driven by stagnant crop yields, mounting pest resistance, and low non-crop farm income diversification in states like Uttar Pradesh.
- **Macroeconomic & Trade Impact:** Historical data (1951–2025) reveals that out of 23 years with negative Agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA) growth, 13 coincided with El Niño, triggering rising import reliance on essential commodities like vegetable oils, pulses, and raw cotton.
- **Regional Kharif Disparity:** While July sowing catch-up narrowed the national kharif deficit to -2.9% year-on-year, sharp regional drops persist in states like Karnataka (-28%), Tamil Nadu (-23%), and Odisha (-16%).

Essential Definitions

- **El Niño:** A climate pattern involving anomalous warming of surface waters in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, frequently disrupting normal weather patterns and suppressing the Indian Southwest Monsoon.
- **Monsoon Resilience Index:** A comprehensive composite metric evaluating state-level vulnerability to rainfall shocks based on parameters such as irrigation density, reservoir capacity, crop mix, and agricultural share in State GDP.
- **Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture:** The total measure of net output and economic contribution generated by the agricultural and allied sectors after deducting intermediate consumption costs.





Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 48 (Directive Principles of State Policy):** Mandates the State to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines to enhance productivity and climate resilience.
- **Seventh Schedule (State List - Entry 14 & Entry 17):** Assigns primary legislative responsibility over agriculture, water supplies, and irrigation systems to State Governments to manage local drought risks.
- **National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA):** An expert body under the Ministry of Agriculture tasked with formulating policy interventions and holistic watershed management programs for rainfed agricultural ecosystems.
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):** A flagship umbrella initiative executed under the constitutional framework to enhance field-level water access ('Har Khet Ko Pani') and optimize farm water-use efficiency ('Per Drop More Crop').

Conclusion While climate phenomena like El Niño trigger immediate supply-side shocks, India's agricultural risks stem primarily from structural vulnerabilities such as asymmetric irrigation infrastructure, distorted crop selection, and stagnant yields. Addressing long-term agrarian distress requires transitioning from emergency crisis response to systemic interventions, including accelerated micro-irrigation deployment, crop diversification, and climate-resilient crop breeding.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Major cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation systems, issues related to agriculture storage, climate change impacts on domestic food security, and agricultural trade imbalances.

3. Establishment of Special Courts to Address Pending NDPS Cases

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Massive Judicial Backlog:** Around 3.96 lakh cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act remain pending across various states and Union Territories in India.
- **MHA Directive:** The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has urged state governments and UTs to establish exclusive Special Courts to accelerate trial disposal for drug-related crimes.
- **State-Level Deficits:** Punjab leads the backlog with 60,000 pending cases despite having zero functional Special NDPS Courts, followed by Kerala with 50,000 pending cases and only 2 designated special courts.
- **Widespread Institutional Delay:** According to recent MHA review meetings, 22 states are yet to establish exclusive Special Courts specifically dedicated to narcotics-related offenses.
- **Proposed Infrastructure:** States like Kerala, Karnataka, and Punjab have proposed setting up 9, 8, and 5 new special courts respectively to resolve severe case bottlenecks.
- **Executive Coordination:** The Union Home Ministry is actively engaging with State Chief Secretaries and Home Secretaries to push for dedicated judicial infrastructure against substance abuse.

• States with most pending NDPS cases			
States	Pending cases	Special courts	Proposed courts
Punjab	60,000	0	5
Kerala	50,000	2	9
Odisha	17,000	8	0
Tamil Nadu	15,000	5	6
Karnataka	15,000	3	8

SOURCE: MHA MEETING HELD IN JULY



Essential Definitions

- **NDPS Act:** The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, an Act of Parliament designed to control, regulate, and penalize operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- **Special Courts:** Fast-track statutory courts constituted under specific acts to ensure speedy trials, reduce pendency, and deal exclusively with specific heinous or specialized offenses.
- **Psychotropic Substances:** Any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material listed under the statutory schedules that alters brain function, perception, or mood.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 47 (Directive Principles of State Policy):** Directs the State to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.
- **Section 36 of the NDPS Act, 1985:** Empowers the Government to establish Special Courts by notification in the Official Gazette for speedy trial of offences under the Act.
- **Article 21 (Fundamental Rights):** Encompasses the right to a speedy trial as an integral component of the fundamental right to life and personal liberty.
- **Seventh Schedule (Concurrent List - Entry 1):** Criminal law and procedures fall under shared jurisdiction, requiring coordinated administrative efforts between the Centre and States.

Conclusion The overwhelming pendency of drug abuse cases threatens public health, border security, and criminal justice delivery. Setting up dedicated Special NDPS Courts across non-compliant states is imperative to fulfill statutory mandates, clear judicial bottlenecks, ensure timely deterrence against drug syndicates, and operationalize a robust anti-narcotics ecosystem in line with constitutional directives.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Statutory, Regulatory and various Quasi-judicial Bodies; Structure, Organization and Functioning of the Judiciary; Government Policies and Interventions for Development.
- **GS Paper III:** Security Challenges and their Management in Border Areas; Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism (drug trafficking networks and internal security implications).

4. Air Pollution Accelerating Decay of Humayun's Tomb: IIT Study

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Pollution-Induced Degradation:** A study by researchers from IIT Roorkee and IIT Kanpur, published in the *International Journal of Architectural Heritage*, reveals that severe air pollution in Delhi is accelerating the decay of the UNESCO World Heritage Site, Humayun's Tomb.
- **Formation of Black Crusts:** Atmospheric pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and trace metals) transported by prevailing northwesterly and westerly winds promote the formation and growth of pollutant-rich black crusts on the monument's sandstone surfaces.





- **Chemical Mechanism:** Laboratory analyses (XRF, XRD, FTIR, SEM-EDX, CHNS) established that the black crust is dominated by carbonaceous-rich gypsum—formed when calcium from road/airborne dust reacts with atmospheric sulphur compounds on stone surfaces.
- **Emission Source Triggers:** Trace element profiles confirm that atmospheric inputs originate from regional urban pollution sources, including vehicular traffic, construction dust, road dust, biomass burning, and industrial activities.
- **Non-Invasive Methodology:** Small black crust deposits were carefully sampled using scalpel techniques under the supervision of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) without removing underlying sandstone or damaging mortar joints.
- **Recommended Conservation Measures:** The study suggests periodic removal of crusts via scientific cleaning, application of protective coatings after site trials, active air-quality monitoring, and predictive atmospheric modeling.

Essential Definitions

- **Black Crust:** A dark alteration layer forming on stone monuments in urban environments, composed primarily of gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and embedded carbonaceous particles/particulate matter.
- **Stone Decay / Stone Disease:** Physical and chemical deterioration of natural building stones triggered by environmental stressors like atmospheric pollutants, temperature fluctuations, and chemical reactions.
- **Humayun's Tomb:** Built in 1570, it is the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent, an iconic example of Mughal architecture, and a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site managed under the protection of ASI.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 49 (Directive Principles of State Policy):** Mandates the State to protect monuments, places, and objects of artistic or historic interest declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.
- **Article 51A(f) (Fundamental Duties):** Enjoins every citizen to value and preserve the rich heritage of India's composite culture.
- **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958:** Provides statutory framework for the preservation, protection, and maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance.
- **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:** Empowers Central and State Pollution Control Boards to implement standards and mitigate industrial and vehicular emissions causing ambient air degradation.

Conclusion

The accelerated deterioration of Humayun's Tomb underlines the urgent necessity of integrating micro-environmental monitoring into national heritage conservation frameworks. Mitigating threats to cultural heritage requires a dual approach combining local scientific restoration with broader policy interventions aimed at curbing urban air pollution at the source.



UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper I:** Indian Culture - Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature, and Architecture from ancient to modern times (Mughal Architecture and heritage preservation).
- **GS Paper III:** Environmental Pollution and Degradation; Conservation, Environmental Impact Assessment (Impact of atmospheric pollutants on infrastructure and cultural heritage).

5. Goa Plans Social Media Monitoring Centre to Counter 'Adverse Narratives' and Boost Tourism

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Establishment of ORM Centre:** The Goa Tourism Department plans to empanel a agency to establish and manage a dedicated 'Centre for Online Reputation Management' (ORM) to monitor digital chatter in real time.
- **Real-Time Digital Surveillance:** The agency will continuously monitor public digital platforms, social media, online news portals, hashtags, viral content, and influencer activities to detect coordinated negative activity, trolling, and reputational risks.
- **Countering Perception Battles:** The initiative responds to ongoing criticism regarding tourism infrastructure, high costs, and posts alleging falling footfalls, which the state claims are "false narratives" malignment.
- **Core Responsibilities:** Key tasks include sentiment tracking, issue alerts, dashboard reporting, content escalation, response strategy, and removing harmful content from state-controlled handles.
- **Foreign Tourist Lag:** Though domestic tourist footfalls reached a record 1.08 crore in 2025, foreign arrivals (5.17 lakh in 2025) remain below pre-COVID levels (9.37 lakh in 2019), driving state image-management efforts.
- **Controversy Over Free Expression:** Critics argue state surveillance on public opinions risks curbing legitimate criticism about tourist infrastructure and service pricing under the guise of reputational management.

Losing perception battle, Goa has a plan: Track social media chatter in real time

Essential Definitions

- **Online Reputation Management (ORM):** The practice of monitoring, shaping, and managing public perception and brand identity across digital media platforms.
- **Digital Chatter:** Publicly accessible user-generated online conversations, reviews, posts, and media mentions across social network channels.
- **Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior:** Organized digital tactics using multiple accounts or bots to amplify specific content, troll, or manipulate public perception artificially.



Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 19(1)(a):** Guarantees freedom of speech and expression, which extends to citizen reviews, online criticism, and consumer feedback on public digital forums.



- **Article 19(2):** Permits reasonable restrictions on speech strictly on grounds like public order and sovereignty, raising legal concerns when state apparatus acts against routine criticism.
- **Information Technology Act, 2000 (Section 69A):** Authorizes government agencies to issue directions for blocking public access to information in the interest of state security, public order, or preventing incitement of offences.
- **Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021:** Outlines statutory compliance mechanisms for managing online content, takedown requests, and regulatory oversight of digital media.

Conclusion Goa's move to deploy real-time online sentiment tracking highlights the growing role of digital perception in economic governance. While protecting public destinations from malicious disinformation is vital for tourism growth, state-led monitoring must maintain a delicate balance with fundamental free speech principles to avoid suppressing legitimate consumer feedback and civic criticism.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Structure and Functioning of Executive; Government Policies and Interventions; Constitutional Limitations on Freedom of Speech vs State Regulation.
- **GS Paper III:** Role of Media and Social Networking Sites in Internal Security; Information Technology Rules and Challenges in Governance of Digital Spaces.

6. Translocate, Keep in Enclosures: Chhattisgarh Bid to Save Wild Buffaloes

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Inter-State Translocation Effort:** Facing a severe drop in its state animal's population (down to 12-16 individuals), the Chhattisgarh Forest Department is translocating wild water buffaloes from Assam to boost numbers naturally.
- **Protected Enclosures and Monitoring:** Translocated buffaloes are kept in dedicated enclosures at Pamed Wildlife Sanctuary, Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve (USTR), and Indravati Tiger Reserve (ITR) with radio-collars and specialized medical care.
- **Assam as Global Stronghold:** India harbors over 90% of the world's wild water buffalo population (3,500-3,700 individuals), with Assam alone supporting 3,000-3,500 individuals in habitats like Kaziranga.
- **Severe Extinction Drivers:** Plunging populations in Central India are driven by habitat fragmentation, poaching, retaliatory killings by farmers, and genetic pollution via interbreeding with domestic cattle.
- **Comprehensive Conservation Action Plan:** A Ministry-approved, five-point plan led by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) focuses on habitat improvement, waterhole development, artificial insemination, and village relocation within USTR.



Essential Definitions

- **Asiatic Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*):** The largest living wild bovine, native to the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia, and the wild progenitor of domestic water buffaloes.



- **In-Situ vs Ex-Situ Translocation:** Moving individuals from an established wild habitat (Assam) to protected enclosures in historically range-native protected areas to prevent local extinction.
- **Genetic Pollution:** The loss of pure genetic integrity in wild populations caused by uncontrolled hybridization with domestic livestock.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Schedule I):** Grants highest legal protection status to the Asiatic wild buffalo, making poaching or illegal trade punishable with maximum statutory penalties.
- **Article 48A (Directive Principles):** Directs the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the country's wildlife and forests.
- **Article 51A(g) (Fundamental Duties):** Assigns duty upon citizens to show compassion for living creatures and preserve natural wildlife habitats.
- **CITES (Appendix III):** Regulates international trade in wild water buffalo specimens to prevent commercial exploitation.
- **IUCN Red List Status:** Categorized globally as **Endangered** due to low mature population counts and fragmented ranges.

Conclusion The inter-state translocation and active enclosure-based recovery program reflect a critical turn in species-specific conservation in Central India. Combining scientific intervention, genetic isolation from domestic cattle, and local community support is vital for preventing the local extinction of Chhattisgarh's state animal.

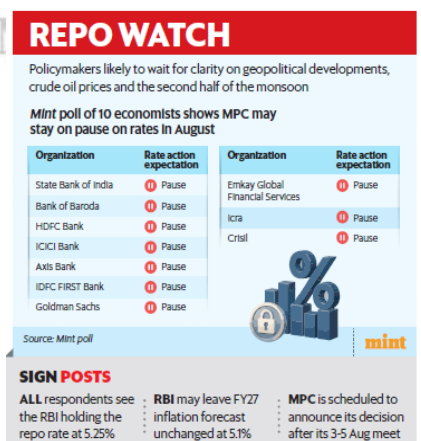
UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Conservation, Environmental Pollution and Degradation, Wildlife Protection Act provisions, and Species Recovery Programs.
- **GS Paper I:** Geographical distribution of endangered fauna and ecosystem dynamics across Central and North-East India.

7. MPC May Hold Rate Again; Eyes on Road Ahead

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Consensus on Policy Pause:** A unanimous poll of economists indicates that the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is expected to maintain the policy repo rate at 5.25% during its August meeting.
- **Retention of Neutral Stance:** Policymakers are anticipated to retain a neutral policy stance, prioritizing operational flexibility to address external economic shocks and emerging domestic inflation.
- **Navigating External & Seasonal Risks:** The hold-and-watch approach is driven by ongoing West Asia geopolitical risks, crude oil price volatility, pressure on the Indian Rupee, and uncertainty over the second half of the monsoon.
- **Inflation Pressures:** Headline CPI inflation reached an 18-month high of 4.4% in June, driven primarily by upside surges in food inflation, while core inflation remained modestly below estimates.





- **Growth Projections and Resiliency:** High-frequency macroeconomic indicators (PMI, electricity, automobile production post-GST cuts) reflect resilient Q1 economic activity, with the RBI keeping its FY27 real GDP growth forecast at 6.6%.
- **Focus on Central Bank Guidance:** Market focus has pivoted from immediate rate changes to the RBI's guidance on liquidity, inflation trajectories, and conditional triggers for future policy adjustments.

Essential Definitions

- **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC):** A statutory 6-member committee constituted under the RBI Act, 1934, tasked with determining the policy interest rate necessary to meet the statutory inflation target.
- **Repo Rate:** The key policy rate at which the RBI lends short-term funds to commercial banks against government securities to regulate liquidity and inflation.
- **Neutral Stance:** A monetary policy posture where the central bank neither commits to rate cuts (dovish) nor rate hikes (hawkish), keeping flexibility to move in either direction based on incoming data.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Section 45ZB):** Establishes the statutory framework for the constitution, power, and functions of the Monetary Policy Committee.
- **Flexible Inflation Targeting (FIT) Framework:** Enshrined under Section 45ZA of the RBI Act, statutory targets mandate maintaining CPI inflation at 4% with a tolerance band of +/- 2%.
- **Article 246 (Union List - Entry 38):** Grants Parliament sole authority over Reserve Bank of India operations, banking regulations, and national monetary policy administration.
- **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003:** Directs fiscal policy coordination with monetary policy to ensure macroeconomic stability and sustainable sovereign debt management.

Conclusion The MPC's anticipated rate pause underscores a cautious monetary management strategy balancing growth momentum against supply-side inflationary risks. Maintaining a data-dependent, neutral stance provides the RBI requisite policy buffer to absorb external commodity shocks while ensuring financial stability and steady long-term economic growth.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment; Inflation management mechanisms; Monetary Policy Framework and RBI operations.

8. Next Conservation Challenge Lies Beyond Protected Areas

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Limits of Isolated Protected Areas:** While India has created a strong Protected Area (PA) network over five decades, PAs cover ~5% of national territory and cannot function as isolated ecological islands.
- **Landscape-Level Connectivity:** Effective conservation demands securing ecological corridors to allow wildlife movement, genetic exchange, and resilient ecosystems across fragmented landscapes.



- **Integration of OECMs:** The "Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures" (OECMs) framework under the CBD provides a vital mechanism to formally recognize non-PA biodiversity-rich zones like community forests and wetlands.
- **National Conservation Estate:** Reimagining conservation requires weaving PAs, OECMs, and community-managed landscapes into an integrated ecological network regardless of legal ownership.
- **Eco-Friendly Infrastructure:** Sustainable development requires embedding wildlife mitigation measures into linear infrastructure planning, such as overpasses and underpasses seen in the Delhi-Dehradun Economic Corridor and Pench-Seoni landscape.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships:** Long-term success relies on transitioning from top-down state-led protection to inclusive stewardship involving local communities, civil society, and corporate partners.



Essential Definitions

- **Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM):** A geographically defined area, other than a Protected Area, governed and managed to achieve positive, sustained long-term outcomes for biodiversity conservation.
- **Ecological Corridor:** A designated strip of natural or restored habitat that physically connects separate patches of protected wilderness, enabling species dispersal and gene flow.
- **National Conservation Estate:** An overarching ecological landscape network incorporating formal Protected Areas, OECMs, and community conservation areas to preserve natural heritage holistically.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 48A (Directive Principles of State Policy):** Mandates that the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the country's forests and wildlife.
- **Biological Diversity Act, 2002:** Provides statutory backing for decentralized biodiversity conservation, creation of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), and recognition of Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS).
- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (2002 Amendment):** Provisions under Sections 36A and 36C allow declaration of Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves, laying the legal base for connectivity beyond National Parks and Sanctuaries.
- **UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):** International agreement establishing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Target 3 / 30x30 target) to protect 30% of land and marine areas through PAs and OECMs by 2030.

Conclusion India's next conservation revolution depends on moving beyond traditional administrative boundaries to secure interconnected landscapes. By embedding OECMs, mainstreaming mitigation measures in infrastructure projects, and empowering local communities as equal conservation stewards, India can build a climate-resilient ecosystem where infrastructure expansion and biodiversity protection coexist.



UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper III:** Environment and Ecology – Biodiversity Conservation, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Sustainable Infrastructure, International Environmental Conventions (CBD Target 3).
- **GS Paper II:** Government Policies & Interventions for Development in Various Sectors; Decentralized Governance through local bodies in environmental decision-making.

9. PM Launches Drive to Curb Drug Abuse Among Youth

Key Highlights & Summary

- **National Vision for Drug-Free Youth:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the *Nasha Mukta Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan* (Drug-Free Youth for Developed India Pledge Campaign) to combat youth substance abuse across India.
- **Foundation of Developed India:** The initiative positions a drug-free youth population as a crucial cornerstone for realizing the overall national goal of "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India).
- **Focus on Community Participation:** The Prime Minister emphasized the necessity of sustained action, institutional collaboration, and grassroots community involvement to tackle the drug menace effectively.
- **Youth-Centric Empowerment:** The campaign highlights that today's youth are the primary drivers and ultimate beneficiaries of a developed nation, making their physical and mental well-being paramount.
- **Pledge Campaign Strategy:** Mass pledge drives under *Sankalp Abhiyan* aim to foster individual accountability, spread institutional awareness, and eliminate social stigma surrounding addiction support.
- **Holistic Rehabilitation Approach:** The drive links demand reduction and community awareness with institutional health services and law enforcement measures against narcotics supply networks.



Essential Definitions

- **Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan (NMBA):** A flagship nationwide campaign launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to address drug demand reduction through mass awareness and rehabilitation.
- **Demand Reduction:** Preventive strategies aimed at discouraging the initiation of drug use and reducing the ongoing demand for illicit substances through education, counselling, and rehabilitation.
- **Viksit Bharat:** The strategic national vision aiming to transform India into a fully developed nation by its centenary year of independence in 2047.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 47 (Directive Principles of State Policy):** Directs the State to endeavor to bring about the prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health except for medicinal purposes.



- **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985:** The primary statutory framework regulating the possession, consumption, manufacture, and trafficking of illicit narcotic and psychotropic substances in India.
- **National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:** Outlines a balanced strategy combining law enforcement (supply control), medical treatment, and social reintegration (demand/harm reduction).
- **UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971:** An international treaty to which India is a signatory, binding member states to control synthetic psychotropic substances and prevent international trafficking.

Conclusion Addressing substance abuse among the youth is essential for safeguarding India's demographic dividend. By coupling strict legal enforcement against illicit supply chains with community-driven demand reduction initiatives like the *Nasha Mukta Yuva Sankalp Abhiyan*, India can build a healthy, productive generation capable of driving long-term socio-economic development.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Government Policies and Interventions for Development in Various Sectors; Issues Relating to Development and Management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health and Human Resources.
- **GS Paper III:** Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism (narco-terrorism and illicit trafficking networks); Role of Internal Security Agencies in curbing drug supply chains.

10. India Plans ₹5,000 Cr Push for North-East Border Infra

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Massive Capital Outlay:** The Central Government has drawn up a ₹5,000 crore border development plan for India's North-East region for FY27, targeting all eight North-Eastern states.
- **Connectivity Expansion:** The infrastructure blueprint envisages constructing 270 km of roads and delivering all-weather connectivity to 225 remote border villages.
- **Social Infrastructure Boost:** The plan covers building or upgrading 70 school infrastructure projects (benefiting 2,92,000 students) and developing 5 hospitals with modern healthcare facilities to serve over 1.36 million citizens.
- **Strategic Counter to Chinese Buildup:** The infrastructure surge directly addresses China's rapid expansion of highways, bridges, airports, and "border defense villages" (Xiaokang) along the Tibetan Plateau near the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- **Flagship Scheme Funding:** Projects will be financed via Central schemes, allocating ₹2,306 crore under the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) and ₹2,500 crore under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS).
- **Shift in Frontier Policy:** Experts view the push as a strategic transition to treating border infrastructure simultaneously as an urgent security imperative and a vital long-term economic investment.





Essential Definitions

- **PM-DevINE:** Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region, a 100% Central funding scheme announced in Union Budget 2022-23 to fund infrastructure, social development, and livelihood initiatives in the North-East.
- **NESIDS:** A Central Sector Scheme designed to gap-fund infrastructure projects relating to water supply, power, connectivity, and social sectors like health and education in North-Eastern states.
- **Border Defence Villages (Xiaokang):** Dual-use residential settlements established by China along disputed international borders to reinforce territorial claims and supply military logistics.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** Provides for Central grants-in-aid to States to promote the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raise the administration level of specified areas, including North-Eastern border zones.
- **Sixth Schedule:** Grants autonomous administrative powers to tribal councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, necessitating close consultations for local land and development execution.
- **Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER):** Statutory agency responsible for coordinating planning, execution, and monitoring of social and economic growth projects across the eight North-Eastern states.
- **Border Area Development Programme (BADP):** Comprehensive framework managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs to meet special development needs of people living near international land borders.

Conclusion India's ₹5,000 crore infrastructure push in the North-East demonstrates a proactive alignment of national security and regional development goals. Upgrading road networks, healthcare, and education along the LAC secures critical frontiers, prevents border depopulation, and integrates remote border communities into India's broader economic narrative.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Government Policies and Interventions for Development in Various Sectors; Issues Relating to Development and Management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- **GS Paper III:** Security Challenges and their Management in Border Areas; Linkages of Border Infrastructure Development with Internal and External Security Dynamics.

11. Kerala to Identify Forest Locations Illegally Geo-Tagged on Online Maps

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Statewide Audit of Mapping Platforms:** The Kerala Forest Department's IT wing has initiated a comprehensive audit to collate all forest locations illegally marked on web navigation platforms like Google Maps.
- **Takedown Directives and Legal Action:** The consolidated list of unauthorized pins will be submitted to digital mapping agencies for immediate removal, while legal proceedings will be launched against offending uploaders.



- **Exposure of Sensitive Ecological Zones:** Internal forest routes, including patrol paths and camp shed coordinates in core areas like Silent Valley, have been uploaded, likely by former census volunteers or tourists.
- **Escalating Trespassing and Rescue Risks:** Unregulated geotagging has led to an uptick in unauthorized picnics and trespassing, leaving visitors stranded and strain placed on rescue infrastructure.
- **Triggering Human-Wildlife Conflicts:** Illegal entry into undisturbed wildlife habitats heightens safety risks for visitors while provoking avoidable human-wildlife encounters.
- **Institutional Coordination:** Local divisional initiatives, such as the Kozhikode Divisional Forest Officer's (DFO) action against unauthorized forest listings, prompted the broader statewide containment effort.



Essential Definitions

- **Geotagging:** The process of adding geographical identification metadata (such as latitude and longitude coordinates) to digital media, maps, or social media uploads.
- **Reserve Forest:** A forest area protected under statutory provisions where most activities like grazing, hunting, and entry are strictly prohibited unless explicitly permitted.
- **Core Area / Critical Wildlife Habitat:** The ecologically vital interior zone of a protected area or tiger reserve kept inviolate for wildlife conservation, where human activity is legally restricted.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Kerala Forest Act, 1961:** Provides statutory penalties and procedures for prosecuting cases of unauthorized entry, trespass, and damage inside state reserve forests.
- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** Regulates human entry into protected areas (Sanctuaries and National Parks), making unlawful entry punishable under Section 27 and Section 31.
- **Information Technology Act, 2000 (Section 69A & Intermediary Guidelines):** Empowers government agencies to request search engines and mapping intermediaries to remove sensitive content or unauthorized location data.
- **Article 48A (Directive Principles):** Directs the State to endeavor to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the nation's wildlife and forests.
- **Article 51A(g) (Fundamental Duties):** Expects every citizen to protect the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.

Conclusion The proliferation of digital mapping presents a novel challenge for conservation enforcement. While open-access geographic data supports public convenience, unauthorized mapping of core wilderness regions compromises conservation security, endangers human life, and escalates wildlife distress. Tackling digital trespassing requires combining tech-driven content removal, statutory enforcement, and enhanced digital platform oversight.



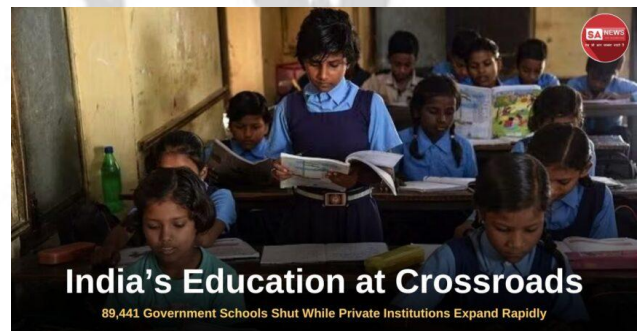
UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Government Policies and Interventions for Development; Statutory, Regulatory, and Executive Mechanisms in Forest and Environmental Governance.
- **GS Paper III:** Environment, Forests, and Biodiversity Conservation; Disaster and Safety Management (Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation); Impact of Emerging Digital Technologies (Geospatial Data Regulation) on Security and Ecology.

12. Shutdown of Government Schools and the Crisis of Educational Access

Key Highlights & Summary

- **Massive School Closures:** Over the past decade, nearly 94,000 government schools closed nationally under State-led "rationalization" drives, leading to a 2.26 crore decline in public school enrollment.
- **Falling Public Share:** Public schools' share of total national enrollment plummeted from 71% in 2005 to 49.24% in 2024–25, while private schools expanded from 2.88 lakh to 3.31 lakh.
- **Severe State Disparities:** Uttar Pradesh (down by >25,000 schools in 2019-20), Madhya Pradesh (down by ~22,600), and Jammu & Kashmir witnessed the highest closures, stranding over 11.38 lakh MP children in the "Drop Box" category.
- **Violation of RTE Distance Norms:** School mergers in regions like J&K force children to walk 4 to 6 km daily, directly breaching the Right to Education (RTE) Act's neighborhood school mandate.
- **Marginalization of Vulnerable Groups:** Closures disproportionately impact Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), rural, and girl students, who face the highest risk of complete withdrawal from formal schooling.
- **Jurisdictional & Governance Gap:** While the Union Government attributes closures to State-level administrative decisions under the Concurrent List, the RTE Act remains a Central law requiring federal oversight and enforcement.



Essential Definitions

- **School Rationalization:** The policy process of merging low-enrollment or under-resourced public schools into larger hub schools, intended to optimize teaching staff and infrastructure.
- **Neighborhood School:** A statutory concept under the RTE Act requiring primary schools to be located within a 1 km radius and upper primary schools within a 3 km radius of every child's habitation.
- **Drop Box Category:** An administrative classification used by state education departments to identify unmapped children who have left a school without recorded re-enrollment elsewhere, indicating imminent dropout risk.

Legal and Constitutional Framework

- **Article 21A:** Fundamental Right guaranteeing free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.



- **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009:** Statutory baseline regulating pupil-teacher ratios, mandatory School Management Committees (SMCs), and non-negotiable neighborhood access parameters.
- **Article 45 (Directive Principles):** Directs the State to endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- **Seventh Schedule (Concurrent List - Entry 25):** Assigns education to both Parliament and State Legislatures, necessitating cooperative federalism to safeguard public schooling access.

Conclusion Unilateral school rationalization threatens India's constitutional commitment to universal basic education by eroding the public schooling safety net for historically marginalized communities. Rather than shutting down low-enrollment schools, policy efforts must prioritize strengthening School Management Committees, addressing teacher vacancies, and enforcing statutory neighborhood access to prevent structural learning exclusions.

UPSC Relevance

- **GS Paper II:** Issues Relating to Development and Management of Social Sector/Services relating to Education, Human Resources, Government Policies and Interventions; Constitutional Rights under Article 21A and RTE Act execution.

