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Syllabus-wise PYQ

UPSC Mains GS II - General Studies Paper II

UPSC Civil Services (Main) Examination · GS II · General Studies Paper II

Constitution, polity, governance, social justice and international relations - examiner-ready GS II answers.

Headings: Indian Constitution · Federal Structure and Devolution · Parliament and State Legislatures · Executive and Judiciary · Governance and Policy · Development Processes and NGOs · Health, Education and Human Resources · Transparency and e-Governance · Civil Services in a Democracy · India and its Neighbourhood.

Facts & figures by official syllabus heading.

Numbers move. Confirm the latest Budget, Economic Survey or census round. This sheet is for revision, not a substitute for the model answer.

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/syllabus/gs-2/>

Indian Constitution**Vihaan Kumar v. State of Haryana (2025)**

Violations of Constitutional Rights in Arrest and Custody Background: Vihaan Kumar was arrested without being informed of reasons, and later chained to a hospital bed. He challenged violations of **Article 21 and 22(1)**.

Judgement

Declared the arrest illegal due to lack of meaningful communication.; Ruled that handcuffing violated human dignity.; Clarified that subsequent legal processes cannot validate a constitutionally illegal arrest.

Impact

Strengthened procedural safeguards for personal liberty.; Condemned inhumane treatment in custody.; Demanded new arrest and detention protocols.

Vihaan Kumar v. State of Haryana (2025) -

Contemporary Relevance and Analytical Angle for UPSC; Central to GS2 answers on police reforms, due process and human dignity.; Useful in evaluating custodial violence and procedural justice.; Cited in debates on **Article 21**'s expanding scope and abuse of power.; Strong material for Essays on rule of law and dignity in criminal justice.

Supriyo v. Union of India (2023) - Same-Sex

Contemporary Relevance and Analytical Angle for UPSC; Central to GS2 answers on LGBTQIA+ rights, equality and civil liberties.; Cited in debates on marriage equality, personal liberty vs. societal morality.; Useful in essays on constitutional morality, social reform and evolving family structures.

Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020)

Right to Internet Access as a Fundamental Right

Background

After the abrogation of **Article 370**, J&K witnessed an internet shutdown. Journalist Anuradha Bhasin challenged it as violating freedom of expression, profession, and access to information.

Impact

Defined internet as a public necessity.; Ensured accountability in digital restrictions.; Laid groundwork for digital rights jurisprudence.

Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020) - Right to

Frames debates on State control vs. digital freedoms in modern democracies.; Enhances understanding of judicial application of proportionality in tech-driven governance.

Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)-

Frames debates on Uniform Civil Code, queer civil rights, and anti-discrimination laws.; Cited in demands for marriage equality, trans rights and inclusive education.; Powerful case to explore constitutional morality vs. societal norms in democracy.

Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala

Religious Freedom vs. Gender Equality Background: The case challenged Rule 3(b) of **Kerala Worship Rules (1965)** that barred women aged 10-50 years from entering Sabarimala Temple, citing traditions linked to the celibacy of Lord Ayyappan. Referred to a Constitution Bench.

Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala

Reiterated that personal; laws are subject to; constitutional scrutiny.

Impact

Asserted constitutional supremacy over religious customs.; Advanced inclusive access to religious spaces.; Sparked public discourse on judicial activism vs. religious autonomy.

Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala

Cited in debates on women's entry in mosques, triple talaq, and Female Genital Mutilation.; Useful in analysing conflict between **Articles 25 and 14/15**.; Supports Essay arguments on reform within religious institutions.

Hadiya v. Union of India (2018)- Freedom of

Recognized conversion and interfaith marriages as protected freedoms under **Articles 25 and 21**. Impact.; Strengthened the legal recognition of individual autonomy in personal decisions.; Reaffirmed that marriage is a personal domain which is not subject to parental, societal or judicial veto.; Became a landmark case for freedom of belief, women's agency, and interfaith rights.

Hadiya v. Union of India (2018)- Freedom of

Cited in debates around anti-conversion laws, love jihad laws, and State overreach into private life. Useful in Essay themes on individual autonomy vs. social conservatism and constitutional morality.; Illustrates the limits of judicial paternalism and upholds pluralism and secularism.

Shreya Singal v. Union of India (2015)- Freedom of

Censorship Background: Two women were arrested under **Section 66A** of the IT Act for posting critical remarks online. The PIL challenged vague terminology and criminalisation of free digital speech, invoking **Article 19(1)(a)**.

Aruna Shanbaug v. Union of India (2011)

Passive Euthanasia & Right to Die with Dignity Background: Aruna Shanbaug, a nurse left in a persistent vegetative state for 42 years, became the face of India's legal discourse on euthanasia. The plea for mercy killing raised profound questions about life, suffering, and constitutional rights under **Article 21**.

Impact

Laid the foundation for **Article 21A (86th Amendment, 2002)**.; Strengthened state responsibility for universal access.; Precursor to **Unnikrishnan (1993)** and **RTE Act (2009)**.

M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1986)

Birth of Absolute Liability & Environmental Jurisprudence Background: A leak of oleum gas from Shriram Fertilizers (Delhi) caused serious harm. M.C. Mehta filed a PIL under **Article 32**, raising questions about industrial safety, environment, and public health.

Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)

Redefining Personal Liberty under Article

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)-

Basic Structure Doctrine Background: Kesavananda Bharati, a religious head, challenged the **Kerala Land Reforms Act** for violating **Article 26 (religious freedom)**. The case tested Parliament's amending power following conflicts between Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh and Golaknath. Judgement:; Parliament can amend any part, but not the Basic Structure.; Preamble is part of the Constitution.; Amendment is not "law" under...

Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)

Can Parliament Amend Fundamental Rights? Background: Golaknath challenged the Punjab Land Tenure law for violating Right to Property. He questioned if Parliament could amend Part III Fundamental Rights, contradicting prior rulings in **Shankari Prasad (1951)** and **Sajjan Singh (1965)**.

Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967) - Can

Key Supreme Court Judgements 16

Judgement

SC declared Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights.; It held that constitutional amendments are "law" under **Article 13(2)**.; Overruled Shankari Prasad and Sajjan Singh. Impact.; Led to the 24th **Constitutional Amendment Act (1971)**-excluded amendments from **Article 13**.; Set the stage for the **Kesavananda Bharati (1973)** case and Basic Structure Doctrine.; Ffirst major blow to Parliamentary Supremacy in independent...

Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967) - Can

Key to questions on Basic Structure, judicial review and limits of constituent power.; Supports debates on constitutionalism vs. majoritarianism.; Can be cited in GS2 answers on checks and balances in constitutional democracy.

Preamble of the Indian Constitution Berubari Union

Preamble not part of Constitution; The Court ruled that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution. The Preamble cannot alter constitutional provisions and was excluded from the amendment process.; Limited the Preamble's role in constitutional interpretation. **Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)**: Part of Constitution and Amendable; The Preamble is part of the Constitution. The Court upheld the Preamble's role in...

Basic Structure of the Constitution Kesavananda

The Supreme Court ruled that Parliament's amending power is subject to the "**Basic Structure**" of the Constitution. The basic structure doctrine is a common law legal doctrine that the constitution of a sovereign state has certain characteristics that cannot be erased by its legislature. **Waman Rao Case (1981)**: SC reiterated the Basic Structure Doctrine, applying it only to amendments after **Kesavananda Bharati (1973)**....

Basic Structure of the Constitution

Key Supreme Court Judgements 19

Basic Structure of the Constitution

These cases can be quoted in questions on role of Judiciary in protecting rights, democracy and constitution.

Amendability of Fundamental Rights Shankari Prasad

The Court asserted that Parliament's power to amend under **Article 368** includes the power to amend Fundamental Rights guaranteed in **Part III of the Constitution**. **Sajjan Singh Case (1965)**: The case reinforced Parliament's authority to amend any part of the Constitution, including **Fundamental Rights**. **Golaknath Case (1967)**: The Court ruled that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights thereby asserting that such...

Fundamental Rights Vs Directive Principles

Background: The Supreme Court ruled that in case of a conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Fundamental Rights would prevail.; Judgment established the supremacy of Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles in case of conflict.

Golak Nath V. The State of Punjab (1967)

The Court ruled that Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged or diluted to implement Directive Principles.; Judgment affirmed that the Constitution cannot be amended to limit or infringe upon Fundamental Rights in favor of Directive Principles.

Minerva Mills V. Union of India (1980)

The Supreme Court struck down provisions of the 42nd **Amendment Act (1976)** that sought to give priority to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.; Judgment held that there is no conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles; they are complementary and must be balanced.

Fundamental Rights Vs Directive Principles

Use Minerva Mills to discuss the harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, emphasizing their complementary nature in the Constitution.

Office of Profit Jaya Bachchan V. Union of India

The case dealt with the definition and scope of the term "**Office of Profit**" under the Constitution.; SC defined "**Office of Profit**" as an office capable of yielding a profit or pecuniary gain. It clarified that the potential for profit, rather than the actual receipt of profit, is the key factor in determining an office of profit. **U.C. Raman V. P.T.A. Rahim Case (2014)**;; The case examined the power of legislatures to...

Corruption, Bureaucracy & Politics Nexus

The SC held that employment based on political loyalties violates **Articles 14 and 16**, which guarantee equality and non-discrimination in public service.; Strengthened the principle of merit-based appointments and challenged political favoritism in government employment.

Upendra Narayan Singh Case (2009)

The SC observed that **Public Service Commissions**, which are constitutionally mandated to be independent, had become politicized, with recruitment influenced by political loyalties.; Highlighted the corruption and politicization of recruitment processes in **Public Service Commissions**, stressing the need for impartiality and independence.

Environment vs Tribal Rights

Refer to Samatha V. State of Andhra Pradesh to discuss the constitutional protection of tribal land rights and livelihoods.; Can be quoted in debates on the balance between tribal displacement for conservation and ensuring their fundamental rights.

3 CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES AND JUDICIAL

DOCTRINES 3.1 Doctrine of Basic Structure; Definition: The basic structure doctrine is a common law legal doctrine that the constitution of a sovereign state has certain characteristics that cannot be erased by its legislature.; Judicial Foundation;; **Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)**: Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot alter the basic structure of the Constitution.; **Minerva Mills Case (1980)**: Emphasized the...

Doctrine of Basic Structure

Kesavananda Bharati as a landmark case to demonstrate how the judiciary safeguards constitutional integrity. Relate it to contemporary cases such as Sabarimala.

Doctrine of Judicial Review Definition

The judiciary's authority to examine the constitutionality of laws and governmental actions. It ensures that laws by the Executive and Legislature align with the Constitution. This doctrine is implicitly mentioned in **Article 13** of the Indian Constitution (All laws are inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be null and void).; Judicial Foundation.; **Marbury v. Madison** (U.S.): Pioneered...

Doctrine of Basic Structure

safeguarding constitutional rights. Discuss the landmark **Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain** case and how judicial review evolved in the context of the Right to Privacy case.

Doctrine of Basic Structure

Key Supreme Court Judgements 36

Procedure Established by Law Definition

Enshrined in **Article 21** of the Indian Constitution, it states, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law." This means that a person can only be deprived of their liberty if the law, enacted by the legislature, follows the correct legal procedure, regardless of the fairness or reasonableness of the law.

Doctrine of Constitutional Morality Definition

Stresses adherence to constitutional principles that protect minorities and democratic values, irrespective of majority views. Challenges the notion of majoritarianism by upholding fundamental rights.; Key Cases.; **Sabarimala Case (2018)**: Court upheld gender equality and freedom of religion, challenging age-old practices.; Kesavananda Bharati Case: Protected the Constitution's basic structure against majoritarian...

Doctrine of Constitutional Morality

protection individual and group rights by citing Sabarimala and Kesavananda Bharati.

1 IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Related Cases; **Maneka Gandhi (1978)**, **KS Puttaswamy (2017)**; **Supriyo Chakraborty v. UoI (2023)** : Right to marry is not recognised as a fundamental right, case related to recognition of same sex marriage.; **Amar Jain v. Union of India (2025)** : Recognised inclusive digital access as part of right to life and dignity; directed accessible digital KYC for persons with disabilities.

Article 37

Application of the Directive Principles.; The principles in this Part are not enforceable by courts but are fundamental to the country's governance; It is the duty of the State to apply these principles when making laws.

Article 11: Parliament to regulate the right of

Related Acts; Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 Fundamental Rights

Article 13: Laws inconsistent with or in derogation

Existing laws that conflict with Fundamental Rights are void to that extent.; The State cannot enact laws that infringe upon the Fundamental Rights and such laws will be void.; This does not apply to constitutional amendments under **Article 368** Related Cases; **Shankari Prasad v. Union of India (1951)**;; **Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)**; **Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala (1973)** Right to Equality (**Article 14-18**)

Article 14: Equality before Law

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination

The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.; The state can make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes.; The state can make special provisions in educational institutions, including private ones, other than minority institutions.; The state can make provisions for a 10% reservation for...

Article 16: Equality of Opportunity in matters of

There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 1 Related Cases; **Indra Sawhney (1992)**; **M. Nagaraj v. Union of India (2006)** Amendments; 77th (1995), 81st (2000), 85th (2001) and 103rd (2019) .

Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability

Article 17 abolishes "untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form, making any disability arising from it illegal and punishable.; Supreme Court ruled that **Article 17** applies against private individuals Related Cases; People's Union for Democratic Rights case(1982) Related Acts; **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**. Amendments; 77th (1995), 81st (2000), 85th (2001) and 103rd (2019). Right to Freedom (Article...

Constitutional article + linked

movement, residence, profession etc.; Reasonable Restrictions;; Sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to an offence.; General public interest or protection of Scheduled Tribes, etc. Related Cases; Imran Pratapgadhi Case : Speech causing discomfort or offence remains protected...

Article 20: Protection in respect of conviction for

No Ex Post Facto Law; No Double Jeopardy; No Self-incrimination Related Cases; **Maqbool Hussain v. State of Bombay (1950)**

Article 21: Protection of Life and Personal Liberty.

No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.; **Articles 20 and 21** could not be suspended during a national emergency(44th CAA); **Article 359** - Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights during Emergencies
 IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 2 Related Cases; **Maneka Gandhi (1978)**, **KS Puttaswamy (2017)**; **Supriyo Chakraborty v. UoI (2023)** : Right...

Article 21A: Right to Education

The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine.; Provision added by the 86th CAA of 2002.

Article 22: Protection against Arrest and Detention

Preventive detention beyond three months requires Advisory Board approval, unless otherwise legislated by Parliament. Related Cases; **Ankul Chandra Pradhan case (1997)**; **Ameena Begum case (2023)** Right against Exploitation (Article - 23 & 24)

Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings

Traffic in human beings, begar, and similar forms of forced labour are prohibited. Any violation is punishable by law. Related Cases; **Sanjit Roy v. The State of Rajasthan (1983)** Related Acts; **Equal Remuneration Act 1976**; the **Minimum Wages Act 1948**. Amendments; 1st CAA 1951, 16th CAA 1963, 44th CAA 1978.

Article 24: Prohibition of employment of children

No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, mine, or other hazardous employment. Related Cases; **MC Mehta vs State of Tamil Nadu (1996)**. Related Acts; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986; Commission for **Protection of Child Rights Act 2005**. Other info; Bachpan Bachao Andolan, started in 1980 by Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi, is India's largest movement advocating...

Constitutional article + linked

State by making law ;; can regulate economic,ffinancial,political or secular activities (TTD Act,1932).; provide for social welfare and reform, including opening Hindu institutions to all Hindus (Sabarimala Temple Entry case).

Article 26: Freedom to manage Religious Affairs.

Religious denominations can establish and maintain institutions, manage religious affairs, and own property.; These rights are subject to public order, morality, health, and adherence to the law. Related Cases; **TMA Pai Foundation v. The State of Karnataka (2003)**; **N. Adithayan v. Travancore Devaswom Board (2002)**

Article 27: Freedom as to Payment of Taxes for the

This provision prohibits only the levy of a tax, not a fee. Therefore, a fee can be charged to pilgrims for special services or safety measures. Related Cases; **Sri Jagannath v. The State of Orissa (1954)**.

Constitutional article + linked

Educational Institutions Cultural and Educational Rights (Article - 29 & 30)

Article 29: Protection of interests of minorities.

Any citizen group with a distinct language, script, or culture has the right to preserve it. Related; [Animal Welfare Board v. Union of India \(2014\)](#) (Jallikattu case). Cases

Article 30: Right of Minorities to Establish and

Minorities, based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Related; AMU minority status case (2002), [S.P. Mittal v. Union of India \(1983\)](#) Cases; TMA Pai case (2003) : Minority institutions providing formal education under ambit of Government rules and regulation for the same set for private institutions.

Article 32: Constitutional Remedies for Enforcement

This right provides for the Judicial Review.; [Dr. Ambedkar](#) : An Article without which this constitution would be a nullity. It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it. Related Cases; ADM Jabalpur case (1976); [Bharati Reddy v. The State Of Karnataka \(2018\)](#).; Power of Parliament to modify the Fundamental Rights in their application to Forces, etc. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 4

Article 37: Application of the Directive Principles.

The principles in this Part are not enforceable by courts but are fundamental to the country's governance; It is the duty of the State to apply these principles when making laws.

Constitutional article + linked

by ensuring a just social order.; by minimising inequalities among individuals and also region-wise. Amendments; 44th CAA 1978

Article 39: Certain principles of policy to be

Ensure equal livelihood rights for men and women.; Distribute resources for the common good.; Prevent wealth concentration.; Ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women; Protect workers' health and prevent child labour.; Provide children with healthy development and protect them from exploitation. Related Cases; [State of Karnataka vs Shri Ranganatha Reddy \(1977\)](#); Sanjeev Coke Manufacturing Company vs...

Article 39A: Equal justice and free legal aid

The State shall ensure that the legal system promotes justice based on equal opportunity and provides free legal aid to prevent denial of justice due to economic or other disabilities. Related Cases; [Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar \(1979\)](#). Related Acts; The [Legal Services Authorities Act 1987](#). Amendments; 42nd CAA

Article 40: Organisation of Village Panchayats

The State shall organise village panchayats and grant them the necessary powers to function as units of self-government. Amendments; 73rd and 74th CAA, 1992.

Article 41: Right to work, education, and public

Related Acts; Indira **Gandhi** National Old Age Pension Scheme; Annapurna scheme; Indira **Gandhi** National Widow Pension Scheme.

Article 43: Living wage, etc. for workers

IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 5; The State shall ensure a living wage, decent work conditions, and access to leisure and cultural opportunities for all workers, and promote cottage industries in rural areas. Related Acts; MGNREGA

Article 43B: Promotion of co-operative societies.

Related Acts; The **Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act 1956**. Amendments; Added by 42nd CAA

Article 44: Uniform civil code for the citizens.

The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic

The State shall promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections and protect them from social injustice and exploitation. Related Acts; **Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955)**; Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Related Cases; **Champakaran Dorairajan (1951)** - this led to 1st CAA and addressed the country's reservation programme.

Constitutional article + linked

Amendments; Added by 42nd **CAA Related Acts**; Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.; Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Article 50: Separation of the judiciary from the

Related Acts; The Criminal Procedure Code 1973. Fundamental Duties Article-51A: Fundamental Duties of Citizens Amendments; 42nd CAA 1976; 86th CAA 2002 Related Acts; Prevention of Insults to **National Honour Act, 1971**; **Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955**. Related Cases; **Shri Rangnath Mishra v. Union of India (2003)**; **AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS (2001)** IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 6

Article 61: Procedure for impeachment of the

The President can be impeached by either House of Parliament for violating the Constitution.

Constitutional article + linked

of Parliament) ; Also gives eligibility criteria for the Vice President.

Constitutional article + linked

years from the date on which he enters upon his office).

Constitutional article + linked

of person elected to fill casual vacancy.; An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

Constitutional article + linked

for.; Punishments by Court Martial.; Offences against Union executive power laws.; Death sentences. Union Ministers and Attorney General **Article 74**.; Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President.; The advice given by Ministers to the President shall not be questioned in any court Amendments; 42nd CAA, 44th CAA.

Article 76: Attorney-General for India

It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters.

Article 79: Constitution of Parliament.

There shall be a Parliament for the Union consisting of the President and two Houses: the Council of States and the House of the People.

Article 82: Readjustment after each census.

Upon each census, the allocation of seats and division of constituencies in the House of the People shall be readjusted by such authority and manner as determined by Parliament by law.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 7 Amendments; 42nd CAA 1976, 84th CAA 2001, 87th CAA 2003 Related Acts; The **Delimitation Commission Act 1952**, 1963, 1973, 2002

Constitutional article + linked

general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year).

Article 89: The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the

The Vice-President of India is the ex officio Chairman of the Council of States. **Article 91**.; Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of or to act as the Chairman; If the Chairman's office is vacant or the Vice-President is acting as President, the Deputy Chairman performs the duties.

Article 93: The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the

Related cases; **Kihoto Hollohan (1992)**; Manipur Legislative Assembly case (2020).

Constitutional article + linked

office is under consideration. Related cases; Nabam Rebia case (2016)-a speaker will be disabled from deciding disqualification petitions under the anti-defection law if a notice for their removal is pending.

Article 102: Disqualifications for membership

Amendments; 52nd CAA 1985 Related Acts; The Representation of the People Act, 1951 Related cases; Lily Thomas v. Union of India (2013); Krishnamurthy v. Sivakumar & Ors (2015)

Article 103: Decision on questions as to

Any question regarding the disqualification of a member of either House under Article 102(1) shall be referred to the President, whose decision shall be final.; The President shall obtain and act according to the opinion of the Election Commission. Amendments; 42nd CAA 1976, 44th CAA 1978.

Constitutional article + linked

Related cases; P V Narasimha Rao v State Case (1998); State of Kerala Vs. K. Ajith Case 2021

Article 108: Joint sitting of both Houses in

IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 8

Article 110: Definition of "Money Bills"

The Speaker of the House of the People decides if a Bill is a Money Bill, and the decision is final. Related cases; KS Puttaswamy v Union of India(2017) - SC held Aadhaar Act as money bill. Related Acts; Aadhaar Act 2016 Article 111.; Outlines the procedure for the President's assent to Bills passed by the Parliament. It specifies that a Bill must be presented to the President after being passed by both Houses of...

Article 112: Annual Financial Statement

The President shall cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for each financial year.

Article 118: Rules of procedure

Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 121: Restriction on discussion in

Parliament shall not discuss the conduct of any Supreme Court or High Court Judge in the discharge of duties.

Article 122: Courts not to inquire into proceedings

The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be questioned on the ground of any alleged procedural irregularity Related Cases; Indira Nehru Gandhi v Raj Narain (1975); Satish Chandra v Speaker, Lok Sabha (2013)

Constitutional article + linked

Related Cases; R.C. Cooper v. Union of India (1970);, A.K. Roy v. Union of India (1982); D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar (1987).

Article 124: Establishment and constitution of

The Supreme Court of India shall consist of a Chief Justice and up to seven other Judges, unless

Article 129: Supreme Court to be a court of record

The Supreme Court shall be a court of record.; It shall have all the powers of a court of record, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. Related Cases; P.N. Duda v. V P Shiv Shankar & Others (1988). Related Acts; The Contempt of Courts Act (1971)

Constitutional article + linked

the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, appoint).

Article 131: Original jurisdiction of the Supreme

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes;; Between the Government of India and one or more States.; Between the Government of India and any State(s) on one side and one or more other States on the other.; Between two or more States.; This jurisdiction covers disputes involving questions of law or fact on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Related Cases; State of Madhya Pradesh vs...

Article 137: Review of judgments or orders by the

The Supreme Court shall have the power to review its own judgments or orders, subject to any laws made by Parliament or rules.

Article 139: Conferment on the Supreme Court of

Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court the power to issue directions, orders, or writs, for purposes other than those mentioned in Article 32(2).

Constitutional article + linked

of India. Related Cases; State of U.P v. Synthesis & Chemicals Ltd. (1991); Paramjit Kaur v. State of Punjab (2021)

Article 142: Enforcement of decrees and orders of

The Supreme Court may issue orders and decrees for complete justice in any case, enforceable throughout India as prescribed by law or Presidential order. Related acts; Supreme Court (Decrees and Orders) Enforcement Order, 1954 Related cases; Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case (1991); State of Karnataka vs Umadevi (2006); Chandigarh Mayor's Election case (2024) IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 10

Article 143: Power of the President to consult the

The President may refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact that has arisen or is likely to arise, which is of such public importance. Related cases; Jammu and Kashmir Resettlement Act in 1982; Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in 1992; Ram Janma Bhumi case in 1993 Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Article 148: Comptroller and Auditor General of

There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal; Removal: from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Governor

Article 154: Executive power of the state shall be

This article does not prevent Parliament or the State Legislature from conferring functions on any authority subordinate to the Governor by law.

Constitutional article + linked

in certain cases.; Recently the Madras High Court ruled that the Governor is bound by the State Cabinet's advice while granting remission or premature release of convicts. State Ministers and Advocate General [Article 163](#); Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor.; Except where the Constitution requires him to act in his discretion.; The Governor's decision on whether a matter falls within his...

Article 165: Advocate-General for the State.

The Advocate-General shall advise the State Government on legal matters, perform duties of a legal nature as assigned by the Governor. State Legislature

Article 168: Constitution of Legislature in state

The Legislature shall consist of the Governor and two Houses in states which have legislative councils .; In other States, the Legislature shall consist of the Governor and one House.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 11

Article 169: Abolition or creation of Legislative

Parliament may by law abolish or create a Legislative Council in a State if the Legislative Assembly passes a resolution.

Constitutional article + linked

general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year).

Article 178: The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the

Every Legislative Assembly of a State shall have Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof.

Article 192: Decision on questions as to

Governor decides and his decision shall be final.; The Governor must seek and follow the Election Commission's opinion before deciding. Amendments; 42nd CAA 1976, 44th CAA 1978. Related cases; [DD Thaisii Vs Election Commission of India \(2021\)](#).

Article 194: Powers, privileges, etc., of the

Amendments; 42nd CAA 1976, 44th CAA 1978. Related cases; [N. Ravi v Speaker, Legislative Assembly \(2003\)](#).

Article 198: Special procedure in respect of Money

Article 200; The Governor shall give assent, withhold assent, or reserve it for the President's consideration.; If the Bill is re-passed and presented again, the Governor shall not withhold assent. Related cases; The *State of Tamil Nadu v Governor of Tamil Nadu* (2023).

Article 201: Bills reserved for consideration

When a Bill is reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall either assent to the Bill or withhold assent.

Article 202: Annual financial statement.

The Governor shall cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that financial year.

Article 212: Courts not to inquire into proceedings

The validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure. Related cases; *Ambika Roy v. The Hon'ble Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly* (2021)

Article 213: Power of Governor to promulgate

The Governor may promulgate Ordinances during the recess of the Legislature if satisfied that immediate action is necessary.; certain limitations exist on this power of governor. Related cases; *D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar* (1987). IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 12

Article 215: High Courts to be courts of record.

Related acts; *Contempt of Courts Act 1971*.

Article 226: Power of High Courts to issue certain

Amendments; 42nd CAA 1976, 43rd CAA 1977, 44th CAA 1978 Related cases; *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. The Union of India* (1984); *Common Cause v. Union of India* (2018).

Article 227: Power of superintendence over all

Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction. Amendments; 42 CAA 1976, 44th CAA 1978 Related cases; *Kirti v. Renu Anand & Ors.* 2023. Subordinate Courts

Article 233: Appointment of district judges.

Appointments, postings and promotions of district judges in any State shall be made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State. Related cases; *State of Assam v. Ranga Muhammad* (1966)

Article 239: Administration of Union Territories

UTs shall be administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. Amendments; 7th CAA 1956 Related cases; **Government of NCT of Delhi v Union of India (2017) Article 239A**; Creation of local Legislatures or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union territories; Provision added by the 14th CAA 1962 Related Acts; The Government of Union Territories...

Article 239AA: Special provisions with respect to

The Legislative Assembly shall have power to make laws on matters in the State List or Concurrent List, except those in Entries 1, 2, and 18 of the State List and related entries.; Parliament retains the power to make laws for the Union territory.; Provision added by the 69th CAA 1991. Related Acts; GNCTD Act, 2021 Related cases; **Government of NCT of Delhi v Union of India (2017)**.

Constitutional article + linked

If the Legislature of the UT of Puducherry is not in session, the administrator may promulgate Ordinances with the President's instructions.; Provision added by the 27th CAA 1971 Amendments; 38th CAA 1975, 44th CAA 1978. Related cases; Puducherry Lieutenant Governor case (2019).

Constitutional article + linked

Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Lakshadweep; Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu; Puducherry;); Provided that when any body is created under **article 239A** to function as a Legislature for the Union territory of Puducherry , the President shall not make any regulation. Panchayats (Part Added by 73rd CAA 1992)

Constitutional article + linked

Amendments; 7th CAA 1956 Related cases; **Government of NCT of Delhi v Union of India (2017)**

Article 243B: Constitution of Panchayats

Every State shall constitute Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels, **Article 243D**; Seats shall be reserved in every Panchayat for: (a) the Scheduled Castes (SC), (b) the Scheduled Tribes (ST).; Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes); State Legislatures may also provide reservations for backward...

Constitutional article + linked

financial position of the Panchayats and make recommendations to the Governor. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 14

Article 243K: Elections to the Panchayats.

The superintendence, direction, and control of all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a **State Election Commission**.; The **State Election Commission** shall have a **State Election Commissioner** to be appointed by the Governor.

Article 243L: Application to Union territories.

The President may, by public notification, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply to any UT or part thereof, subject to such exceptions and modifications as specified in the notification. Municipalities (Part Added by 74th CAA 1992)

Article 243Q: Constitution of Municipalities.

Every State shall constitute a : (a) A Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area, (b) A Municipal Council for a smaller urban area; (c) A Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area.

Article 243T: Reservation of seats.

Not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality, including those reserved for SCs and STs, shall be reserved for women, and these seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies.

Article 243Y: Finance Commission.

The Finance Commission constituted under Article 243-I shall also review the financial position of the Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor

Article 243ZB: Application to Union territories.

The President may, by public notification, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply to any UT or part thereof, subject to such exceptions and modifications as specified in the notification. Cooperative Societies (Part Added by 97th CAA 2011) Article 243ZI; Incorporation of co-operative societies.; The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of...

Article 244: Administration of Scheduled Areas and

Amendments; 7th CAA 1956. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 15 Article 244A; Formation of an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas in Assam.; Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising all or any of the tribal areas and create for that autonomous State; Provision added by the 22nd CAA 1969. Centre-State Legislative Relations

Article 245: Extent of laws made by Parliament and

No law made by Parliament to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation.; The Doctrine of Territorial Nexus states that the laws made by a State Legislature are not applicable outside the State, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object. Related cases; A.H. Wadia v. Income Tax Commissioner (1948), State of Bombay v. RMDC (1952) Article 246; Subject-matter...

Article 248: Residuary powers of legislation.

Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

Constitutional article + linked

Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.

Article 252: Power of Parliament to legislate for

Related acts; **Prize Competition Act 1955**, Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.

Article 253: Legislation for giving effect to

Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any international treaty, agreement or convention. Centre-State Administrative Relations

Article 258A: Power of the States to entrust

Amendments; 7th CAA 1956. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 16 Centre-State Financial Relations

Article 262: Adjudication of disputes relating to

Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute in any inter-State river or river valley. Related acts; **River Boards Act 1956**,; Inter state **River Water Disputes Act 1956** Related cases; Cauvery Dispute.

Article 263: Provisions with respect to an

The President may, by order, establish such a Council, and define its duties, organisation, and procedure. Finance, Property, Contracts And Suits

Article 270: Taxes levied and distributed between

The **16th Finance Commission** under the chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya has submitted its report for the period of 2026-31. The Central government has accepted its recommendations with respect to devolution of funds from Centre to States. **Article 279A**; Goods and Services Tax Council.; Provision added by 101st CAA 2016. Related cases; Pradeep Goyal versus **Union of India & Ors. (2022)**

Article 280: Finance Commission.

The President shall, at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a **Finance Commission** . Amendments; 73rd CAA 1993, 74th CAA 1993.

Article 281: Recommendations of the Finance

The President shall cause every recommendation made by the **Finance Commission** be laid before each House of Parliament.

Article 293: Borrowing by States.

A State's executive power extends to borrowing within India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State, within limits fixed by the **State Legislature Related Acts**; FRBM Act, 2003. Related Case; Kerala's suit against Union 2024. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 17 Right to Property **Article 300A**; Persons not to be deprived of Property save by authority of law.; Provision added by 44th CAA 1978....

Article 301: Freedom of trade, commerce and

Related cases; *G.K. Krishnan v. State of Tamil Nadu* (1975)

Article 304: Restrictions on trade, commerce and

Current Context: The SC invoked **Article 304(a)** while quashing a 2007 Rajasthan government notification granting exemption from payment of value-added tax (VAT) on sale of locally made asbestos cement sheets and bricks. **Public Service Commission**

Article 312: All-India services

Article 315; **Public Service Commissions** for the Union and for the States.; There shall be a **Public Service Commission** for the Union and a **Public Service Commission** for each State. **Article 320**; Functions of **Public Service Commissions**.; It shall be the duty of the Union and the **State Public Service Commissions** to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and of the State respectively....

Constitutional article + linked

Commission. Amendments; 19th CAA 1966. Related Act; The **Election Commission** (Conditions of Service of **Election Commissioners** and 'Transaction of Business) Act 1991 Related cases; Anoop Baranwal case (2023).; *T.N. Seshan v. Union of India* (1995)

Constitutional article + linked

roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex. Related cases; *Praveen Kumar Chaudhary v. Election Commission of India* (2019).; *Association for Democratic Reforms v. Election Commission of India*, 2025- 26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive Revision of electoral rolls; Aadhaar may support identity but not citizenship.

Constitutional article + linked

the basis of adult suffrage. Amendments; 61st CAA 1988 Related Acts; **Representation of the People Act** (RPA) 1950. Related cases; *Jyoti Basu & Others v. Debi Ghosal & Others* (1982); Anoop Baranwal case (2023). **Article 327**.; Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures; Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to either...

Article 329: Bar to interference by courts in

Amendments; 39th CAA 1975, 44th CAA 1978. Related Acts; Ponnuswamy judgement (1952); *K. Venkatachalam vs. A. Swamickan* (1999). Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

Constitutional article + linked

People. Amendments; 51st CAA 1984, 42nd CAA 1976, 84th CAA 2001. Related Act; *Soosai vs. Union of India* (1985); *Indra Sawhney Case* (1992).

Constitutional article + linked

Assemblies of the States. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 19 [Article 335](#); Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts; The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in appointment to services shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration.

Article 338: National Commission for Scheduled

Amendments; 65th CAA 1990, 89th CAA 2003 [Article 338A](#); [National Commission](#) for Scheduled Tribes.; Provision added by 89th CAA 2003. Related cases; [M. Nagaraj vs. Union of India \(2006\)](#), [LIC v. NCSC](#) case (2022) [Article 338B](#); [National Commission](#) for Backward Classes; Provision added by 102nd CAA 2018. Amendments; 105th CAA 2021. Related Acts; [National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993](#). Related cases; Maratha...

Article 341: Scheduled Castes.

The President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor, specify the castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory.
Official Language

Article 343: Official language of the Union

Related Acts; [Official Languages Act 1963](#)

Constitutional article + linked

promote the spread of the Hindi language.

Article 352: Proclamation of Emergency.

National emergency can be declared on the basis of war, external aggression or armed rebellion. Amendments; 38th CAA 1975, 42nd CAA 1976, 44th CAA 1978. Related case; [Minerva Mills case \(1980\)](#).

Constitutional article + linked

Related case; [Sarbananda Sonowal v. Union of India \(2005\)](#); [S. R. Bommai v. Union of India \(1994\)](#) [Article 356](#); Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States.; If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may issue a...

Constitutional article + linked

etc.; Ladakh groups and the Centre discussed [Article 371](#)-like constitutional safeguards to protect Ladakh's land, jobs, culture and local autonomy. IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION 21

9th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1960 Retired

Cession of Berubari Union: Provided for as ad hoc Judges in the Supreme Court. the cession of Berubari Union in West

18th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1966

Bengal to Pakistan as per the Indo- **Pakistan Agreement (1958)**.; Clarification on State Formation: The Amendment clarified that the power of

10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961 Parliament

Incorporation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli: includes the power to create a new State or Dadra and Nagar Haveli were incorporated Union Territory by uniting part of a State into the Indian Union by this amendment. or Union Territory with another State or; Amendment of the First Schedule: The First Union Territory. Schedule of the Constitution was amended to include Dadra and Nagar Haveli as part of 22nd...

12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962

the State of Assam.; Incorporation of Goa, Daman, and Diu.; Insertion of **Article 244A**: Inserted Article Goa, Daman, and Diu were incorporated 244A in the **Tenth Schedule**, which into the Indian Union by this amendment. provides for the creation of autonomous

13th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 states

legislative assemblies for such areas.; Nagaland: Granted statehood to Nagaland, making it the 16th state of India. 24th **Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971**; Special Provisions: The Amendment made; The Amendment reversed the Golak Nath special provisions for Nagaland, allowing for **Case (1967)**, which had held that greater autonomy and addressing the unique cultural and historical concerns of Parliament could not amend...

14th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 any part of

Incorporation of Puducherry: Puducherry Fundamental Rights. was formally incorporated into the Indian; The Amendment made it compulsory for Union as a Union Territory. the President to give assent to a; Legislatures and Council of Ministers were Constitutional Amendment Bill. created for the Union Territories of Articles Amended: Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa.; **Article 368**: Clarified Parliament's power to...

25th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971

Insertion of **Article 31C**: Added Article Articles Amended: 31C, which ensures that laws aimed at; **Article 71**: Related to disputes regarding giving effect to the Directive Principles the election of the President and Vice- under **Articles 39(b) and 39(c)** cannot be President. challenged on the grounds of violating; **Article 329**: Excluded judicial scrutiny of Fundamental Rights (**Articles 14, 19**, and elections for...

27th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971

Supreme Court struck down the 39th; Introduced special provisions for the Amendment Act. The Court reinforced the Union Territories (UTs) of Arunachal Doctrine of Basic Structure, holding that Pradesh and Mizoram. Parliament's power to amend the; Authorised Parliament to create a Constitution is not absolute and cannot alter Legislative Assembly and a Council of the basic structure. Ministers for the state of...

38th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975 Articles

Made the following non-justiciable (not; Added three new words to the Preamble: subject to judicial review): Socialist, Secular, and Integrity.; Declaration of Emergency by the; Added Part IVA to the Constitution, President. specifying the Fundamental Duties of; Promulgation of Ordinances by the citizens. President, Governors, and; Added Part XIV A dealing with the Administrators of Union Territories. establishment...

39th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975 aid.

Placed disputes related to the President.; **Article 43A**: Participation of workers in Vice-President, Prime Minister, and the management of industries. Speaker beyond the jurisdiction of the; **Article 48A**: Protection of the judiciary. Such disputes were to be decided environment, forests, and wildlife. by an authority determined by Parliament. IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 24; Five subjects were transferred from...

44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978

The President was made bound to act (Enacted by the Janata Government) according to the advice of the Cabinet.; Restored the original term of Lok Sabha and Other Changes: State Legislative Assemblies to 5 years; The tenure of Lok Sabha and State (reversing the 42nd Amendment's Legislative Assemblies was raised from 5 extension to 6 years). to 6 years.; Removed the reference to the British House; Provision for the...

43rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1977

satisfaction of the President, Governor and; Restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Administrators final in issuing Ordinances. Court and High Courts with respect to judicial review and the issuance of writs. On National Emergency.; The special powers of Parliament to make; Replaced the term "**Internal Disturbance**" laws to deal with anti-national activities with "**Armed Rebellion**" in the context of were removed....

52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 Assembly

(Popularly Known as the Anti-Defection Law) Ministers for the National Capital; Disqualification of Defectors: Introduced Territory of Delhi to allow for local provisions for the disqualification of governance. Members of Parliament (MPs) and State Articles Added: Legislatures on the grounds of defection; **Article 239AA**: Relates to the special from their political party. provisions for the governance of National...

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

Exceptions: Allowed for disqualification only if the defection was not justified by; Granted constitutional status to Panchayati reasons like being expelled from the Raj Institutions (PRIs), ensuring their party or joining a new party after a importance in the governance structure. merger.; Added Part-IX of the Constitution titled "**The Panchayats**", which defines the framework

61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989 for local

The voting age was reduced from 21 years to; Introduced the **Eleventh Schedule**, which lists 18 items that Panchayats are responsible for, aiming to decentralize State Legislative Assemblies. power and responsibilities. IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 26 Articles Added; End of 50% Ceiling: Removed the 50%; **Article 243-243(O)**: These articles deal ceiling on...

74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 and OBCs.

Granted constitutional status to Urban

82nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000

Local Bodies (ULBs), similar to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas.; Allowed relaxations in qualifying marks or; Added Part-IX-A titled "**The lowering of evaluation standards for SCs and Municipalities**", which provides the STs in examinations. framework for urban local governance.; Introduced the **Twelfth Schedule**, listing 18 Related Case: functional items for Municipalities.; **S. Vinod Kumar v. Union of...**

77th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1995 16(4).

Provided for reservation in promotions for Articles Amended: SCs and STs in government jobs.; **Article 335**: Relates to the efficiency of Article Added: administration in the context of; **Article 16(4A)**: Allowed for reservation in reservations. promotions for SCs and STs in government jobs, addressing the issue of representation **85th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001** in higher-level positions.; Provided "Consequential..."

81st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 Ram Bhog

(High Court of Delhi): The court dealt with; Backlog Vacancies: Allowed the consequential seniority in promotions for government to consider unfilled reserved vacancies as a separate class of vacancies to government servants from SCs and STs be filled in the succeeding year(s). under reservation rules. IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 27

86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 for

Made elementary education a Fundamental into two separate bodies: Right for all children between the ages of 6 1. **National Commission** for Scheduled and 14. Castes (NCSC); Amendment to **Article 45**: Changed **Article 2. National Commission** for Scheduled 45 in the Directive Principles to state that Tribes (NCST) the State shall endeavour to provide early; This division was made to provide more childhood care and education...

87th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 Limit on

Population Figures for Delimitation.; Total number of ministers, including; The Amendment provided that the PM, cannot exceed 15% of Lok Sabha population figures from the 2001 **Census** strength. Same applies to State would be used for the readjustment and Assemblies. rationalisation of territorial constituencies; Disqualification for Political Posts: in the States, replacing the 1991 **Census**; A member disqualified for...

89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 Articles

Article 75: Relates to appointment of PM Bifurcation of the **National Commission** for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: and Council of Ministers at the Centre.; The 89th Amendment Act of 2003; **Article 164:** Relates to appointment of CM bifurcated the existing **National Commission** and Council of Ministers in States. IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 28 Articles Added.; Promotion of Co-operative Societies; Article...

93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2005

operative societies.; The Amendment enabled the State to make; Addition of Part IX-B: Part IX-B was added special provisions for socially and to the Constitution, specifically focusing on educationally backward classes, Scheduled "The Co-operative Societies." Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Articles Amended: educational institutions, including private; **Article 19:** Relates to the protection of...

99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014

that reservations cannot be imposed on unaided private institutions for minorities; National Judicial Appointments or non-minorities. Commission (NJAC): Replaced the Collegium System for judicial appointments, Articles Amended: aiming for transparency and inclusiveness.; **Article 15:** Prohibits discrimination on the; **Supreme Court Ruling (2015):** The grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place Supreme Court...

97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 Article

High Court judges and transfers.; The Amendment granted Constitutional; **Article 231:** Establishment of High Courts status to co-operative societies and brought for Union Territories. in several significant changes.; Right to Form Co-operative Societies Articles Added: as a Fundamental Right: The right to; **Article 124A:** Establishment of NJAC. form co-operative societies was made a; **Article 124B:** Composition and...

Federal Structure and Devolution

Federalism State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh (1952)

Background: The case dealt with the legislative power of state legislatures in relation to the central legislature, particularly on matters in the Union List.; The Court upheld that Parliament has exclusive power to legislate on matters in the Union List, acknowledging Parliament's residual powers.; Judgment solidified the idea that federalism in India favors the Union, with the Union having greater legislative...

S.R. Bommai V. Union of India (1994)

The case was concerned with the imposition of President's Rule in Karnataka and its implications for federalism.; The Court ruled that federalism is a basic feature of the Constitution and states have autonomy in their sphere.; Judgment reinforced federalism in India, ensuring state autonomy within the constitutional framework.

Federalism

Key Supreme Court Judgements 25

Union of India v. Harbhajan Singh (1983)

The case was concerned with **Article 356** and the scope of the Union's power to dismiss state governments.; The Court ruled that the Union's power to impose President's Rule should be exercised with respect to federalism, not arbitrarily.; It put limits on central power by ensuring the Union cannot interfere with state autonomy without valid justification. **Kameshwar Singh (1952)** to show how the legislative and...

Role of Governor S. R. Bommai Case (1994)

It examined the Governor's role in dismissing state governments and imposition of President's Rule.; The Court emphasized the primacy of a Floor Test to determine majority and limited the arbitrary use of **Article 356** by Governors.; Judgement reinforced democratic processes by limiting Governors' discretionary powers in dismissing state governments. **Rameshwar Prasad Case (2006)**; It addressed the Governor's role in...

Role of Governor

Key Supreme Court Judgements 26

Harish Chandra Rawat V. Union of India Case (2016)

The case was concerned with the Governor's report and the process of imposing President's Rule.; The Court ruled that the Governor's report must be verified by the Council of Ministers before President's Rule is imposed. Reinforced the need for transparency and fairness in imposing **President's Rule. State of Punjab v. Principal Secretary to the Governor of Punjab (2023)**; It addressed the procedure for withholding...

Centre - State Relations

Rajamannar Committee on Centre-State Relations

Centre - State Relations

Focus Areas Recommendations

Centre - State Relations

Establishment of an Inter- Create an Inter-State Council for discussing and resolving issues State Council between Centre and States. ISC was established in 1990.

Centre - State Relations

Revenue Devolution Make excise duties and cesses compulsorily divisible between Union and States, instead of at the Union's discretion.

Centre - State Relations

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 12

Centre - State Relations

Transfer of Subjects Transfer mineral oil resources and other subjects from Union List to State List for greater state control.

Centre - State Relations

Venkatachaliah Commission (2002) Recommendations on Centre-State Relations:

Centre - State Relations

Inter-State Create Inter-State Council to facilitate dialogue, build consensus, and address Council contentious issues between Union and States.

Centre - State Relations

Transfer of Union should only manage subjects in concurrent jurisdictions essential for Entries from List II national uniformity. to List III

Centre - State Relations

President's Apply 6-month period (Article 201) for President's assent on Bills; reasons Assent for withholding assent should be communicated to States.

Centre - State Relations

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 13

Centre - State Relations

Treaty- Parliament to legislate on treaties and agreements with foreign Making Powers countries(Entry 14 of List I); Finance Commission to include financial implications of treaties.

Centre - State Relations

Streamlining Focus on streamlining Center-State interactions without curtailing Union's Center-State power for national unity. Interactions

Centre - State Relations

Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations Focus Areas Recommendations Amendments to Limit Centre's intervention to specific troubled areas for up to 3 months. Articles 355 and 356 National Establish a superior internal security structure (similar to US Homeland Integration Council Security Department). Convene annually, with 5-member delegation visiting communal tension areas within 2 days. Concurrent List Centre...

Parliament and State Legislatures

Parliament and Legislatures Of Uts and States

Parliament Accountability Mechanism Question Hour Functioning Bills Referred To Committees; Lok Sabha: ~60% functioning; 17th Lok Sabha: Only 16% of bills referred; Rajya Sabha: ~52% functioning; 15th Lok Sabha: 71%; 16th Lok Sabha: 25%; Only 24-31% of oral questions answered

Budget Scrutiny Same-Day Bill Passage 2019-2023

Around 80% of budget passed; 45 of 222 bills passed on the day of without discussion introduction in 17th Lok Sabha; 2023: Entire budget passed without any; Many bills discussed for less than 2 hours discussion

Attendance Of Mps Lok Sabha Sitzings 17th Lok

Average 79%; 17th Lok Sabha: 274 sittings; Slight decline from 81% in previous Lok; 16th Lok Sabha: 331 sittings Sabha; No Deputy Speaker was elected in the entire 17th Lok Sabha

Election and Politics

Electoral Bonds And Party Funding Constitutional And Legal Framework; ₹3,438 crore raised through Electoral; **Representation of the People Act, 1951** Bonds in 2019-20.; **Delimitation Commission Act, 2002**; ₹2,664 crore raised through Bonds in; Articles: 81, 82, 170, 243K, 243ZA, 323B, 324- 2021-22. 327, 329; Sources of Party Funding (from 31 parties; 84th **Constitutional Amendment Act** analyzed); 55.9% from Electoral...

Key Committees On Electoral Reforms Ram Nath

Simultaneous Elections; **Indrajit Gupta Committee** - State Funding of Elections; **Vohra Committee** - Criminalisation of Politics; **Goswami Committee** - Electoral Reforms; **Law Commission** - Reform of Electoral Laws; **Jeevan Reddy Committee (2004)**, **NCRWC (2001)**; **Second ARC (2008)**, **Tarkunde Committee (1974)**

Impact

Landmark ruling for transparency in political funding.; Ends unequal access to corporate funding and levels electoral playing field.; Curtails opaque influence on elections.

Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) v. Union

Supports essay points on money power in politics and corporate-state nexus.; Relevant for debates on institutional integrity and voter empowerment.; A turning point in restoring accountability in electoral finance.

Aruna Shanbaug v. Union of India (2011) - Passive

Recognised the right to refuse treatment.; Urged Parliament to enact euthanasia laws (which culminated in 2018 verdict). Impact.; Laid the groundwork for **Common Cause v. Union of India (2018)**, which legalised living wills and advance directives.; Brought patient autonomy and end-of-life care into public debate.; Helps analyse the scope of **Article 21** in linking right to life with right to die with dignity.; Directly...

Berubari Union Case (1960)

Limits of Parliament's Power to Cede Territory Background: Following the **Nehru-Noon Agreement (1958)** to transfer part of Berubari Union to Pakistan, the President referred the matter under **Article 143** to determine the correct constitutional procedure. Judgement.; **Article 3** pertains only to internal reorganisation.; Territorial cession needs a constitutional amendment under **Article 368**.; **Article 1(3)(c)** doesn't allow...

Berubari Union Case (1960) - Limits of Parliament's

Key Supreme Court Judgements 17

Berubari Union Case (1960) - Limits of Parliament's

Useful in explaining the 2015 India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement and why amendment was required.; It demonstrates judicial scrutiny of foreign policy-linked actions.; Relevant for questions on executive accountability vs. constitutional supremacy.

Anti-Defection Law

G. Viswanathan V. Speaker, **Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Case (1996)**;; Expelled members remain "unattached" but still part of their original party unless they join a new party, which constitutes defection.; Clarified that joining a new party after expulsion leads to defection. **Kihoto Hollohan Case (1992)**;; Upheld the Anti-Defection Law, making the Speaker's decision subject to limited judicial review. Courts can't...

Anti-Defection Law

Key Supreme Court Judgements 30

Electoral Reforms

Union of India V. Harbans Singh Jalal and Others Case (1997);; The SC affirmed that the **Election Commission** is entitled to take necessary steps to ensure free and fair elections.

Speaker

Mohd. Saeed Siddiqui V. State of Uttar Pradesh / **Yogendra Kumar Jaiswal V. State of Bihar (2015)**;; SC ruled that the Speaker's decision, especially regarding whether a bill is a Money Bill, is final and not subject to judicial review. Legislative procedures cannot be questioned under **Article 212**;; Affirmed the Speaker's authority and protected legislative procedures from judicial interference.

Speaker

It can also be quoted in Separation of Power questions.

Executive and Judiciary

Key data and facts

About 5.56 crore cases are pending across all courts in 2026.; Supreme Court: About 94,000 cases pending.; High Courts: Account for about 11.6% of total pending cases.; Lower Courts: Account for about 88.3% of total pending cases.; High Courts: Sanctioned strength: 1,122 judges and vacancies: 316 (~28%).; Large judge vacancies remain in several High Courts, including Allahabad, Calcutta, Punjab & Haryana, Madras...

Government Schemes And Initiatives All India

Proposal to fill judge vacancies.; Pro Bono Legal Services - Legal help for the poor.; Nyaya Mitra - Supports citizens with pending cases.; Judicial Service Centre - For court-related services.; Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) - Digital link among courts, police, and prisons.; Tele-Law - Remote legal advice to citizens.

degrees Celsius (C) less than normal for two

KEY SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENTS

Judgement

Justice Nagarathna: Found approval invalid due to procedural gaps, stressed precautionary principle.; Justice Karol: Allowed trials with safeguards, called for independent studies.; Both called for a national policy involving states and stakeholders.

Gene Campaign v. Union of India (2024) - GM Mustard

Key Supreme Court Judgements 1

Balram Singh v. Union of India (2024)

Validity of 'Secular' and 'Socialist' in the Preamble Background: The case challenged the insertion of 'secular' and 'socialist' into the Preamble via the 42nd **Amendment (1976)**, alleging it distorted foundational principles without public mandate. Judgement;; Upheld inclusion of 'secular' and 'socialist'.; Stated secularism is implicit in the Constitution and a basic feature.; Socialism = social justice and not...

Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) v. Union

Striking Down Electoral Bonds: Transparency in Political Funding Background: ADR challenged the **Electoral Bonds Scheme (2017)** for enabling anonymous donations, risking corporate and foreign influence. The Supreme Court declared the scheme unconstitutional in 2024.

Judgement

Struck down Electoral Bonds Scheme as unconstitutional.

Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) v. Union

Key Supreme Court Judgements 2

Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India (2023)

Reforming the Appointment Process for **Election Commissioners** Background: In the absence of a law under **Article 324(2)** governing appointments of CEC and ECs, the upreme Court intervened to prevent executive monopoly and protect institutional independence.

Judgement

Directed that CEC and ECs be appointed by a 3-member panel: 1. Prime Minister 2. Leader of Opposition 3. Chief Justice of India; This will be followed until Parliament enacts a law.; Ensures functional and structural independence of the **Election Commission**.

Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India (2023) - Reforming

Supports analysis of separation of powers and judicial innovation.; Relevant to discussions on transparency, neutrality, and institutional design.; Use in essays on deepening democracy and reviving public trust in institutions.

Supriyo v. Union of India (2023)

Same-Sex Marriage and Personal Liberty Background: A five-judge Constitution Bench heard petitions demanding legal recognition of same-sex marriages, especially under the **Special Marriage Act, 1954**. The Union government opposed legal recognition but suggested administrative reforms to protect civil rights of same-sex couples.

Judgement

Distinguished between the right to choose a partner (protected) and right to marry (not fundamental).; Did not grant legal recognition to same-sex marriages.; Directed the government to ensure civil protections for; queer unions through an administrative framework.; Reaffirmed freedom of partner choice as a part of personal liberty.

Supriyo v. Union of India (2023) - Same-Sex

Key Supreme Court Judgements 4

S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India (2022)

Sedition Law on Hold: Balancing Civil Liberties and National Security Background: A challenge was raised against **Section 124A** of the IPC, which criminalises sedition, arguing its frequent misuse to suppress dissent. The Supreme Court took cognisance and suspended its operation pending constitutional review.

Judgement

Sedition law kept in abeyance-no new FIRs to be filed.; All ongoing investigations, trials, and appeals stayed.; Affected persons may approach courts for individual relief.; Court acknowledged the need for a modern legal test balancing liberty with sovereignty. Impact.; Judicial recognition of misuse of colonial- era laws.; Put the burden on the State to justify sedition's necessity.; Set the stage for legislative...

S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India (2022) - Sedition

Contemporary Relevance and Analytical Angle for UPSC; Use in GS2 answers on civil liberties, colonial laws, and freedom of expression.; Vital for debates on BNS 2023 and the today's national security framework.; Helps analyse judicial restraint vs. proactive rights protection.; Strong example for Essay on free speech in a democracy and abuse of legal provisions.

Vidhya Devi v. State of Himachal Pradesh (2020)

Right to Property as a Human and Constitutional Right Background: The Himachal Pradesh government took possession of an elderly widow's land without due process or compensation, and claimed it via adverse possession. She challenged the act under **Article 300A**.

Judgement

Held that Right to Property is a constitutional and human right.; Forcible dispossession without compensation is illegal and violates dignity.

Vidhya Devi v. State of Himachal Pradesh (2020) -

Key Supreme Court Judgements 5

Judgement

Declared Internet access a fundamental right under **Articles 19 and 21**.; Internet is essential for free speech, education and trade.; Imposed proportionality, time-limit, and judicial review on shutdowns.; Mandated publication of shutdown orders for transparency.

Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020) - Right to

Key Supreme Court Judgements 6

Karnataka Hijab Issue - Religious Expression vs.

Students were denied entry into a government college for wearing hijab, citing uniform rules. The case challenged whether this ban violated **Articles 14, 19, 21**, and 25. Judgement;; Declared hijab is not an essential religious practice in Islam.; Held that uniform rules do not infringe **Articles 19** or 25.; Supported state's authority to enforce discipline under education laws.; **Upheld Karnataka Education Act, 1983**.

Impact

Sparked national debates on religious freedom, gender, and uniformity.; Viewed by some as limiting access to education for minority women.; Prompted Supreme Court split verdict (2022)-pending larger bench review. secular public institutions.; Illustrates challenges in balancing individual expression and institutional discipline.; Relevant for debates on uniform civil code, women's rights, and inclusive education....

Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal

Judiciary under RTI: Balancing Transparency and Independence Background: RTI activist Subhash Agarwal filed applications seeking information about judges' appointments and asset disclosures. The question was whether the CJI's office falls under the RTI Act, 2005, reaching a Constitution Bench. Judgment;; Held that the CJI is a public authority under RTI Act.; Judges are not above the law and their accountability is...

Impact

Promoted judicial transparency and accountability.

Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal

Key Supreme Court Judgements 7

Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal

Reinforced public trust in the judiciary, especially in appointments.; Connected RTI with post-Puttaswamy privacy safeguards.; Supports debates on Collegium transparency and ethical disclosure.; Illustrates calibrated openness-where transparency supports (and not undermines) independence.; Can be cited in calls for greater public oversight of constitutional bodies.

Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)-

Affirming LGBTQ Rights Background: **Section 377** IPC criminalised same- sex relations. Five LGBTQ+ citizens challenged it post the Suresh Kaushal verdict (2013) which had reinstated the ban, reversing **Naz Foundation (2009)**. Judgement;; Struck down **Section 377** for consensual adult acts.; Recognised sexual orientation as identity protected by **Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21**.; Dismissed majoritarian morality and affirmed...

Judgement

Struck down Rule 3(b) as unconstitutional and discriminatory.; Held that devotion cannot justify gender discrimination.; Ruled the practice violated; equality and dignity, and was not an ERP.

Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala

Key Supreme Court Judgements 8

Judgement

Restored Hadiya's marriage, holding that her choice of religion and partner was autonomous and constitutionally protected.; Stated that an adult's right to choose a life partner is a facet of individual liberty under **Article 21**.; Held that the High Court cannot annul a valid marriage based on personal perception of welfare.

Hadiya v. Union of India (2018)- Freedom of

Key Supreme Court Judgements 9

Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)

Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Right Background: Justice Puttaswamy challenged mandatory Aadhaar linking, citing surveillance and data misuse concerns under **Article 21**. Judgement;; Declared Right to Privacy as fundamental under **Articles 14, 19, and 21**.; Applied Doctrine of Proportionality to Aadhaar.; Upheld Aadhaar for welfare schemes but struck down use by private entities.; Invalidated Sections enabling...

Shreya Singal v. Union of India (2015)- Freedom of

Key Supreme Court Judgements 10

Judgement

Struck down **Section 66A** as unconstitutional.; Held that vague terms led to arbitrary arrests and chilling effect.; Reiterated that liberty of thought and expression is central to democracy.

Impact

Strengthened online speech protection and civil liberty discourse.; Provided legal clarity on content moderation and platform liability.; Cited in debates on **IT Rules (2021)**, online surveillance and social media takedowns.; Illustrates the judiciary's role in upholding free speech in the digital age.; Relevant for questions on liberty vs. cyber regulation and safe harbour provisions

T.S.R. Subramanian v. Union of India (2013)

Shielding Bureaucracy from Political Interference Background: Filed by retired bureaucrats seeking insulation of the civil service from arbitrary political control, especially against frequent transfers and oral instructions. The case invoked administrative reform ideas such as those from the **Hota Committee**. Judgement;; Oral instructions are not binding unless recorded in writing.; Mandated creation of Civil...

Judgement

Passive euthanasia allowed, with strict guidelines and High Court approval.; Right to life includes dignified death, distinct from suicide (which is not a right).

Aruna Shanbaug v. Union of India (2011) - Passive

Key Supreme Court Judgements 11

Vishaka & Ors v. State of Rajasthan & Ors (1997)

Sexual Harassment at Workplace Background: The petition was filed for the enforcement of fundamental rights of working women under **Articles 14, 19**, and **21** of the Constitution due to the increasing incidents of sexual harassment at workplaces, especially in light of a brutal gang rape incident in Rajasthan. The petition aimed to establish judicial guidelines for preventing such violations in the absence of...

Vishaka & Ors v. State of Rajasthan & Ors (1997) -

1.21 Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka (1992)- Right to Education as a Fundamental Right Background: Mohini Jain challenged capitation fees in private colleges, arguing it violated her fundamental rights, especially equality (**Article 14**) and right to life (**Article 21**). Judgement;; Declared Right to Education is part of **Article 21**.; Capitation fee is unconstitutional and exploitative.; Education is not a commercial...

Vishaka & Ors v. State of Rajasthan & Ors (1997) -

Key Supreme Court Judgements 12

Judgement

Upheld 27% OBC reservation and excluded creamy layer.; Fixed 50% reservation cap, with rare exceptions.; Denied reservation in promotions under **Article 16(4)**.; Recommended a permanent OBC classification body.

D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar (1986) - Misuse of

Unconstitutional Background: Bihar government had re-promulgated 256 ordinances between 1967-1981 without legislative approval. D.C. Wadhwa challenged this misuse of executive law-making powers. Judgement:; Re-promulgation without legislative scrutiny is unconstitutional.; Ordinances are temporary emergency measures only.; Misuse violates democratic accountability and rule of law.

Impact

Reinforced legislative supremacy in law-making.; Prevented abuse of ordinance power.; Helps analyse ordinance misuse in land/farm laws or state-level governance.; Illustrates how courts uphold constitutional morality and legislative integrity.; Key case to support calls for transparency in governance.

D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar (1986) - Misuse of

Key Supreme Court Judgements 13

Judgement

Introduced Absolute Liability-no exceptions, stricter than English law.; Hazardous industries fully liable, even without fault.; Recognised right to a clean environment under **Article 21**.; **Article 32** empowers Court to award remedies for environmental harm. Impact:; First industrial accident case penalising a private firm.; Judicially established green jurisprudence.; Sparked rise of environmental PILs and...

1.25 Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation

Right to Livelihood and Eviction of Pavement Dwellers Background: Maharashtra sought to evict pavement dwellers, claiming they should be deported, raising the issue of their right to livelihood under **Article 21**. Judgement:; Right to Life: Eviction without due process violates the right to livelihood, a part of the right to life under **Article 21**.; Eviction Process: Eviction must follow natural justice, giving...

M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1986) - Birth of

Key Supreme Court Judgements 14

Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum (1985)

Maintenance Rights & the Uniform Civil Code Debate Background: Shah Bano, a divorced Muslim woman, sought maintenance under **Section 125 CrPC**-a secular law-sparking national debate on personal laws vs. constitutional rights. Judgement:; Maintenance applies to all, irrespective of religion.; Cited Quranic principles to justify support for divorced wives.; Stressed the need for UCC to promote gender justice. Impact...

Background

Maneka **Gandhi**'s passport was impounded without a hearing. She challenged the move citing violation of **Article 21** and natural justice. Judgement:; Recognised right to travel as part of personal liberty.

Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) - Redefining

Key Supreme Court Judgements 15

Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) - Redefining

Procedure must be just, fair, and reasonable not arbitrary.; Formed the Golden Triangle of **Articles 14, 19, and 21**. Impact.; Shifted from procedural to substantive due process.; Triggered new interpretations of Right to Life.; Influenced jurisprudence on legal aid, privacy, and environment.; Forms basis for PILs and rights-based governance models.; Helps frame arguments in environmental, reproductive and privacy...

Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras (1950)

Landmark in Freedom of Speech Jurisprudence Background: Romesh Thapar's journal Cross Roads was banned under the **Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949**, prompting a challenge under **Article 19(1)(a)** for violation of the freedom of speech and expression. Judgement.; It recognised freedom of circulation as part of **Article 19(1)(a)**.; Declared that press freedom is implicit in free speech.; Held that "public order"...

Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras (1950) - Landmark

Key Supreme Court Judgements 18

Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

The Court upheld the 27% reservation for Backward Classes under **Article 16(4)** and rejected an additional 10% reservation Indira Sawhney Case for the poorer sections of upper castes. (Famously known as; Caste can be used to identify backward classes for reservations. Mandal Case) (1992); Reinforced the constitutional validity of reservations for Backward Classes and limited reservation based purely on economic...

Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

Key Supreme Court Judgements 20

Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

The Court ruled that there is no fundamental right to reservations Mukesh Kumar V. The in promotions and states are not obligated to provide them. State of Uttarakhand; **Articles 16(4) and 16(4 A)** are enabling provisions and not (2020): mandatory and that states are not required to implement them.; The case involved the validity of the 103rd constitutional amendment regarding the Economic Weaker Sections (EWS) Janhit...

Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

Freedom of Speech and Expression; The Court emphasized that freedom of speech and expression includes the freedom to propagate ideas and the freedom of Romesh Thapar V. State circulation. of **Madras (1950)**;; Press freedom is an essential part of **Article 19(1)(a)** and the freedom to circulate ideas.; The case held that freedom of speech and expression includes the Association for right to receive and impart...

Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

Key Supreme Court Judgements 21

Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

Right to Life and Personal Liberty; The Court expanded the scope of personal liberty under Article 21, linking it with Articles 19 and 14.; Any law affecting personal liberty must adhere to "due Maneka Gandhi V. Union Of process," which includes the requirements of Article 19 and India (1978): 14.; It broadened the interpretation of fundamental rights under Articles 19 and 21.; The Court introduced the "rarest of..

Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

Key Supreme Court Judgements 22

Background

The Court recognized transgender people as National Legal Services the "third gender" and affirmed their rights to equality and Authority V. Union of India protection. (2014); Transgender people can self-identify their gender and receive reservations in education and employment.; The Court ruled on firecracker sales during Diwali in Delhi, Ban on Diwali Firecrackers balancing public health with industry interests....

Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

Discuss cases like Maneka Gandhi and Justice K.S. Puttaswamy to show how personal liberty and privacy are fundamental and shape governance practices and policies.; Use National Legal Services Authority to highlight how the Court protects marginalized groups, ensures gender equality and rights for transgender individuals.; Refer to Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan to discuss the boundaries of the right to protest in...

Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)

Shafin Jahan V. Asokan K.M. (2018) (Case of Hadiya); The Supreme Court held that the right to choose one's religion and marry is an intrinsic part of meaningful existence. The Court stated that neither the state nor patriarchal supremacy can interfere in a person's decision to choose a spouse and religion.; Judgment emphasized that while the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion but it...

Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)

Key Supreme Court Judgements 23

Triple Talaq Shayara Bano Case (2017)

This case dealt with the constitutionality of Instant Triple Talaq (Talaq-e-bid'at). The Court examined the conflict between gender equality and freedom of religion.; It declared Instant Triple Talaq unconstitutional, ruling that it was not an essential part of Islam and violated the right to equality under Article 14. The practice was found to be arbitrary and unconstitutional. Shah Bano Case (1985); Shah Bano, a...

Sedition Law Kedar Nath Singh V. State of Bihar

The case examined the constitutionality of **Section 124A** of the IPC (sedition law) in the context of free speech.; The Court upheld **Section 124A**, affirming sedition laws are valid when speech incites violence or threatens public order. **Shreya Singhal V. Union of India (2015)**;; The case addressed the constitutionality of **Section 66A** of the **Information Technology Act**, which criminalized online speech.; The Supreme...

Sedition Law

Key Supreme Court Judgements 27

Judiciary First Judges Case (1981) / S P Gupta

The SC held that "consultation" regarding the appointment of judges does not mean "concurrence," but simply an exchange of views.; Judgment established that the executive has a dominant role in judicial appointments.

Judiciary

Second Judges Case (1993) / Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association V. Union of India Case;; This case revisited the interpretation of "consultation" in judicial appointments.; The Court reversed its previous ruling, stating that consultation means "concurrence," making the CJI's advice binding on the President in the appointment of judges.; It strengthened the Collegium system, giving primacy to the CJI's...

Third Judges Case (1998)

This case further clarified the consultation process in judicial appointments.; The Court stated that the CJI must consult a Collegium of the four senior-most judges of the SC and that the CJI's advice alone is not sufficient.; It highlighted the need for a Collegium of judges to ensure transparency and fairness in judicial appointments.

Supreme Court Advocates-On-Record vs. Union Of

The case addressed the constitutionality of the **National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)**.; The SC struck down the NJAC under the 99th **Constitutional Amendment Act**, restoring the Collegium system for judicial appointments.; It reinforced the independence of the judiciary and the primacy of the Collegium system in judicial appointments.

National Court of Appeal V. Vasantha Kumar Case

A PIL was filed for the establishment of a National Court of Appeal.; The SC directed the government to reconsider its rejection of the proposal for the establishment of courts in Chennai, Mumbai, and Kolkata.; Highlighted the need for accessibility to justice through regional courts.

Rupa Ashok Hurra V. Ashok Hurra & Another Case

This case involved the concept of the Curative Petition, seeking relief after a review petition had been dismissed.; The SC first evolved the Curative Petition to avoid miscarriage of justice and prevent abuse of the process.; It strengthened the judicial process, ensuring the protection of justice and fairness under **Article 137**.

National Federation of Societies for Fast Justice

The case dealt with the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas.; The SC directed all states to establish Gram Nyayalayas and expedite consultations with state governments.; Judgement promoted access to justice at the grassroots level by establishing village-level courts.

Judiciary

Key Supreme Court Judgements 28

L. Chandra Kumar V. Union of India (1997)

The case examined the role of Tribunals and their relation to the judicial review power of High Courts.; The SC held that Tribunals cannot replace the judicial review power of High Courts but should function as supplementary institutions under their supervision.; It ensured that Tribunals remain accountable to High Courts, maintaining judicial oversight. **Swapnil Tripathi V. SC (2018)**;; BThe SC ordered the...

Prevention of Corruption Act / Prior Sanction for

Vineet Narain V. Union of India (1997) / Jain Hawala Case;; The case involved the requirement of prior sanction for investigating corruption cases involving public servants.; The SC struck down the requirement for sanction to investigate, ruling that government supervision should not control CBI investigations.; It set a time frame of 3 months for granting prosecution sanction and recommended reforms to make the CBI...

Prevention of Corruption Act / Prior Sanction for

Key Supreme Court Judgements 29

Prevention of Corruption Act / Prior Sanction for

Use cases to emphasize the importance of prior sanction in the investigation of corruption cases involving public servants to ensure due process.; Use MK Aiyappa and Narayana Swamy to discuss the impact of requiring prior sanction for investigations, considering its potential to hinder unbiased, efficient investigations.

Uniform Civil Code (Article 44)

Mohd. Ahmad Khan V. Shah Bano Begum and Others (1985);; The SC observed that a common Civil Code would aid national integration by removing conflicting laws and disparate loyalties. **Sarla Mudgal Case (1995)**;; The SC ruled that a Hindu marriage can only be dissolved under the **Hindu Marriage Act**, and a second marriage after converting to Islam is an offence under **Section 494** of the IPC.; Judgement emphasized the need...

Ordinance

D C Wadhwa and others V. State of Bihar and others (1986);; The SC ruled that the Governor cannot assume legislative functions beyond constitutional limits.; Repeated promulgation of ordinances is unconstitutional and must be deemed improper and invalid. Ordinances should only be used to address extraordinary situations. **AK Roy V. Union of India (1982)**;; The SC held that the President's ordinance-making power is not...

Electoral Reforms

Key Supreme Court Judgements 31

Electoral Reforms

The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) comes into force when elections are announced and remains in force until results are declared. It emphasized the importance of MCC in maintaining the integrity of elections. **Union of India V. Association for Democratic Reforms (2002)**; The SC ruled that electors have a fundamental right to know the antecedents of candidates, including criminal charges. The **Election Commission** was...

Electoral Reforms

Key Supreme Court Judgements 32

Rambabu Singh Thakur V. Sunil Arora (2020)

The SC mandated political parties to disclose the criminal history of their candidates, including case details, charges, and reasons for choosing such candidates.; Promoted accountability of political parties in candidate selection. **Association for Democratic Reforms V. Union of India (2021)**; The SC directed political parties to disclose the details of electoral bond donations, including donor particulars....

Corruption, Bureaucracy & Politics Nexus

Key Supreme Court Judgements 33

Vijay Madanlal Choudhary V. Union of India (2022)

Judgment: The SC upheld the constitutional validity of the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)**, including provisions on property attachment, search, and seizure. It also supported the reversed burden of proof for bail in money laundering cases.; Affirmed the power of the Enforcement Directorate under PMLA to combat money laundering, strengthening the fight against corruption and financial crimes.

Samatha V. State of Andhra Pradesh (1997)

Judgment: SC nullified mining leases in Scheduled Areas and halted mining operations, emphasizing the right to livelihood under **Article 21**.; Protected tribal land rights against exploitative mining operations.

Environment vs Tribal Rights

Key Supreme Court Judgements 34

Other Important Judgments S. P. Gupta V. Union of

Justice P.N. Bhagwati introduced Public Interest Litigation (PIL), allowing individuals to file petitions in the public interest.; This expanded access to justice through PIL, promoting public accountability.

Safai Karamchari Andolan V. Union of India (2014)

SC ordered the abolition of manual scavenging and mandated the rehabilitation of manual scavengers.; Led to the passage of the **Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013**.

Extra Judicial Execution Victim V. Union of India

SC limited immunity under AFSPA, stating security personnel cannot claim absolute immunity from criminal trial.; Strengthened accountability of armed forces in cases of extrajudicial killings.

Verdict on Rohingya Crisis - Md. Salimullah V. Uoi

SC rejected the plea to stop the deportation of seven Rohingya immigrants, deeming them illegal immigrants.; Upheld the government's stance on deporting illegal immigrants.

Rajbala V. State of Haryana (2015)

SC upheld the law barring illiterate individuals from contesting panchayat elections, asserting that the right to contest is a constitutional right that can be regulated.; Affirmed the state's right to regulate qualifications for electoral candidates.

Zahira Sheikh V. State of Gujarat (2006)

SC emphasized the need for witness protection and defined the concept of a fair trial.; Established the need for witness protection in the judicial process.

Subhash Mahajan V. State of Maharashtra (2018)

SC diluted the provisions of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, regarding anticipatory bail and arrest procedures.; Balanced protections for accused and victims by ensuring fair procedures in the application of the Atrocities Act.

ADM Jabalpur Case (1976)

SC upheld the government's power to detain individuals without judicial review during the Emergency.; The ruling was later overturned, acknowledging the denial of habeas corpus during the Emergency. Demonetisation Case: **Vivek Narayan Sharma Case (2016)**;; SC upheld the validity of the demonetisation notification, stating it met the proportionality test.; It affirmed the legality of the government's demonetisation...

Other Important Judgments

Key Supreme Court Judgements 35

Principle of Natural Justice Definition

A fundamental legal doctrine that ensures fairness in decision-making, requiring that both parties to a dispute are given a fair hearing. It includes principles like the right to be heard (audi alteram partem) and impartiality (nemo iudex in causa sua).

Key Case

Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978): The case elaborated on the procedural safeguards under natural justice, especially in the context of personal liberty. Contemporary Linkage: The principle of natural justice ensures transparency and accountability in administrative and judicial actions. It is especially relevant in the application of public law principles like the Right to Information and fair trial guarantees.

Principle of Natural Justice

Discuss the role of natural justice in safeguarding individual rights, especially in administrative decisions.; Link the Maneka **Gandhi** case to its continued relevance in cases of government decisions that impact personal freedoms.

Due Process of Law Definition

Ensures that laws are not only legally valid but also fair, just and reasonable.; Key Case: **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)**: Expanded the interpretation of **Article 21**, requiring that laws must be fair, just, and reasonable.; Contemporary Linkage: The Triple Talaq judgment (2017) applied the due process principle to emphasize gender justice and personal law reforms, ensuring fundamental rights are upheld even...

Due Process of Law

linking t to the modern application in cases like Triple Talaq.

Procedure Established by Law

Key Supreme Court Judgements 37

Doctrine of Res Judicata Definition

The principle that a matter that has been adjudicated by a competent court cannot be re-litigated between the same parties. This ensures finality in judicial decisions and prevents unnecessary litigation. Key Case:; **Satyadhyan Ghosal v. Smt. Deorajin Devi (1960)**: This case clarified the application of Res Judicata in Indian law, ensuring that decisions by a court of competent jurisdiction cannot be challenged...

Doctrine of Res Judicata

Discuss how the principle of Res Judicata contributes to legal certainty in both civil and criminal law.; Use the Satyadhyan Ghosal case to illustrate its application and link it to modern examples of family and commercial dispute resolution.

'Polluter Pays' Principle Definition

Holds that those responsible for environmental harm must bear the costs of pollution. It advocates for accountability in environmental degradation and pollution.; Key Case:; SC on **Stubble Burning (2020)**: Court imposed penalties on states for air pollution due to stubble burning, reinforcing the principle.; Contemporary Linkage: This doctrine has been used to fine organisations involved in environmental damage...

Doctrine of Locus Standi Definition

A party must have sufficient interest to bring a case, preventing frivolous litigation and ensuring only affected parties approach the court.

Doctrine of Locus Standi

Key Supreme Court Judgements 38

Key Cases

Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018): Expanded PIL, allowing broader judicial access, especially for constitutional issues.; **S.P. Gupta v. Union of India (1981)**: Court allowed public-spirited individuals to file petitions on behalf of marginalized groups, widening access to justice.; Contemporary Linkage: Locus Standi limits unnecessary cases, but PIL expands access, aiding marginalized groups. S.P. Gupta...

Doctrine of Locus Standi

Explain how Navtej Singh Johar and S.P. Gupta broaden access to justice through PIL for marginalized groups.

Doctrine of Public Trust Definition

Certain natural resources are held by the government in trust for the public. It ensures that public resources are used responsibly for the common good.; Key Case: **M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (1997)**: State must protect the environment as a public trustee. Contemporary Linkage: This principle is vital in the context of environmental protection debates, especially with regard to air and water pollution.

Doctrine of Public Trust

Use **M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath** to explain the state's responsibility as a trustee of natural resources.

Doctrine of Pith and Substance Definition

Determines the core or true nature of a law to categorize it under the correct legislative list.; Key Case:; **State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara (1951)**: Established the first application of this doctrine to resolve conflicts between legislative subjects.; Contemporary Linkage: This doctrine helps address federal conflicts, particularly in cases where laws affect both central and state subjects.

Doctrine of Pith and Substance

Use **State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara and Prafulla v. Bank of Commerce** to demonstrate how this doctrine applies in determining the legislative competence of legislatures at different levels.

Doctrine of Severability Definition

When part of a law is unconstitutional, only the invalid part is struck down, leaving the rest intact.; Key Case:; **A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)**: This case reaffirmed that only unconstitutional provisions are void.; Contemporary Linkage: This principle has been crucial in maintaining legislative intent, even when parts of a law violate constitutional rights.

Doctrine of Severability

unconstitutional parts while preserving the intent of laws.

Doctrine of Severability

Key Supreme Court Judgements 39

Doctrine of Eclipse Definition

A law violating Fundamental Rights is not void but unenforceable until it is revived.; Key Case;; **Keshavan Madhava Menon v. State of Bombay (1951)**: Court held that laws conflicting with Fundamental Rights are temporarily eclipsed.; Contemporary Linkage: This doctrine has been instrumental in interpreting laws that conflict with evolving interpretations of fundamental rights.

Doctrine of Eclipse

in contemporary constitutional interpretation, particularly with evolving rights like privacy, right to be forgotten, etc.

Doctrine of Colourable Legislation Definition

Implies that a legislature cannot do something indirectly what it cannot do directly.; Key Case;; **R.S. Joshi v. Ajit Mills (1977)**: SC held that laws passed under a subject not within the legislature's competence are "colourable" and hence unconstitutional.; Contemporary Linkage: This doctrine ensures that legislative actions remain within the constitutional framework.

Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

Use **R.S. Joshi v. Ajit Mills** to show how this doctrine checks the overreach of legislative powers.

Doctrine of Harmonious Construction Definition

A method used by courts to resolve conflicts in legal provisions, ensuring all provisions of a statute are read together harmoniously.; Key Case;; **East India Hotels Ltd. v. Union of India (2000)**: SC emphasized that all provisions must be read together to maintain consistency.; Contemporary Linkage: This doctrine is crucial in resolving conflicts between Union, State, and Concurrent List laws, especially in federal...

Doctrine of Harmonious Construction

Use East India Hotels to demonstrate the application of this doctrine in resolving conflicts between constitutional provisions and federal units.

Doctrine of Repugnancy Definition

Resolves conflicts between Central and State laws, giving precedence to the Central law in cases of contradiction.; Key Case;; **M. Karunanidhi v. Union of India (1979)**: SC ruled that if a Central and State law are irreconcilably inconsistent, the Central law prevails.; Contemporary Linkage: Relevant in modern federal governance when state laws conflict with central policies, especially in concurrent matters.

Doctrine of Repugnancy

M. Karunanidhi case can be quoted to explain how the doctrine resolves conflicts between central and state laws.

Doctrine of Repugnancy

Key Supreme Court Judgements 40

Doctrine of Territorial Nexus

Key Supreme Court Judgements 41

Doctrine of Territorial Nexus

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES

Doctrine of Territorial Nexus

DIGITAL INDIA

Governance and Policy

Governance

Definition Of Governance; **World Bank (1992)** defines good governance as "the way power is exercised in managing a country's economic and social resources."

Recent governance initiatives

Good Governance Week 2025 was observed nationwide from 19-25 December 2025 under 'Prashasan Gaon Ki Ore'.; Good Governance Index (GGI): Tracks State/UT performance across 10 sectors, including public health, human resource development, environment, and judicial & public security.; NeSDA: Assesses digital service delivery by States/UTs and Central Ministries, including e- services, mandatory services and unified...

Good Governance

Definition; Good Governance means participatory, transparent, accountable, efficient and inclusive administration that minimizes corruption, considers the voices of minorities and vulnerable groups, follows rule of law, and is responsive to present and future needs.; Formula: Good Governance = Efficiency + Inclusivity + Accountability + Transparency + Rule of Law; Good Governance Index (GGI) 2021: Latest official...

Good Governance

Major Schemes & Initiatives; Right to **Information Act (2005)**; Digital Governance Platforms: PRAGATI, **Digital India**, Passport Seva Kendra, Online ITR filing.; Policy Motto: **Minimum Government, Maximum Governance**; Aspirational Districts Programme: Focuses on improving governance and development in underperforming districts

Civil Services Capacity Building Mission Karmayogi

National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB).; iGOT (Integrated Government Online Training Platform): Online platform offering training, peer learning, and self-paced courses for civil servants.; NSCSTI (National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions): Developed to improve and standardize quality of training in government training institutions.

Definition OECD

Corporate governance involves the procedures and processes through which an organization is directed and controlled.; Weak business ethics are often responsible for corporate failures. Data & Facts (2025-26); Indian representation in Forbes Global 2000.; 70 Indian companies featured in the 2025 list, up from 62 in 2023-24-placing India among the top five countries globally.; Financial sector dominance: over...

India first to mandate CSR expenditure under

CSR activities outlined in Schedule VII include: Environmental responsibility, Ethical responsibility, Philanthropic responsibility and Economic responsibility **Governance Committees & Reforms**; **Kotak Committee (2017)** - Board governance and disclosures; **Birla Committee** - Precursor to Cadbury reforms; **Narayana Murthy Committee** - Auditor and board reforms; **Naresh Chandra Committee** - Independent directors; Rahul Bajaj...

Right to Information Act (RTI)

Definition; RTI empowers Indian citizens to request information from central or state government departments.; Nodal agency: Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT).

Performance Challenges High Appeal Return Rate

About 42% of appeals are returned without hearing.; Penalty Imposition: Only 5% of cases result in penalties for delay or non-response.; Severe Delays: Some ICs may take up to 24 years to dispose of current caseloads.

Recent Measures And Reforms Digital Push

Efforts to mandate uploading of all RTI queries and replies online.; Move towards searchable RTI databases by states like Maharashtra.; Administrative Gaps.; Many commissions operate without a chief or with significant staff shortages.; Many commissions not adhering to transparency or performance norms.

Legal And Constitutional Framework Constitutional

Articles 19 and 21 form the basis of the Right to Information.; Judicial Origin: Emerged from 1986 Supreme Court judgment linking RTI with freedom of speech.; RTI Act, 2005: Mandates proactive disclosure and defines roles of **Information Commissions**.; **2nd ARC Reforms**.; Shift from secrecy to transparency.; From despotism to accountability.; From unilateralism to citizen participation.

Schemes And Policies

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (2018 onwards) integrates SSA, RMSA, and adult literacy into one unified mission.; Key girl child education schemes include: **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**, Kasturba **Gandhi** Balika Vidyalaya, Balika Samriddhi Yojana, etc.; Digital learning initiatives: Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, Swayam Prabha, Digital Library of India, ULLAS (National Literacy Mission Authority initiative), etc; National Education...

Tertiary Sector (Includes

Services - Trade, Transport, Finance, Real Estate, Public Administration); Share in GVA (FY 2025-26): About 56.4%.; Growth Rate: FY 2025-26: +9.1% real GVA growth.; Employment Share: Approximately 30% of the workforce, with services participation showing an increase in PLFS 2025.

Direct Taxation (Latest Trends) Net direct tax

₹22.26 lakh crore, growth over previous year: +13.57%.; Gross collection before refunds: ₹27.02 lakh crore.; Corporate tax: ₹9.86 lakh crore.; Non-corporate taxes, including individuals: ₹12.35 lakh crore. Tax-To-Gdp Ratio And Buoyancy; Direct tax-to-GDP ratio: 6.64% in FY 2023-24, a 24-year high.; Direct tax buoyancy: 2.12 in FY 2023-24.; Direct taxes accounted for 58.81% of total tax revenue in FY 2024-25....

Sector-wise NPA Trends

Sectoral stress persists in select legacy and priority segments, but headline SCB asset quality has improved sharply.; MSME GNPA ratio continued to decline through FY25 data reported up to December 2024.; SHG-bank linkage scale expanded to 143 lakh SHGs, with ₹3.04 lakh crore loan outstanding and ₹2.08 lakh crore disbursed in FY25.; Loan Write-Offs: ₹12.3 lakh crore written off during FY2014-15 to FY2023-24....

Constitutional

Article 38; **Article 39**; **Article 43**; **Article 46**. Provisions

Agriculture

Horticulture; Second largest producer of fruits and vegetables/; Produces both tropical and temperate fruits.; Produces about 13% of the world's vegetables.

Agriculture

Seed; Fifth largest seed market across the globe; Certified Seeds availability : 40%; Schemes and Initiatives :: National Seeds Corporation (NSC) - 1963; High Yielding Variety (HYVs) Programme - 1966-67; National Seeds Policy - 2002; National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology, Seeds Village Programme - 2005, SATHI Portal; Seeds Act 1966, **Essential Commodities Act** - 1955

Soil Schemes and Initiatives

Soil Health Card, Rashtriya Krishi Vigyan Yojana; NABARD Loan, National Food Security Mission; National Horticulture Mission

Agriculture

Fertiliser; The second largest consumer of urea after China.; Second in the production of Nitrogenous Fertiliser.; Import dependence :: 25% of our requirement of Urea.; 90% in the case of Phosphates; 100% in the case of Potash.; Schemes and Initiatives :: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samrudhi Kendra (PMKSK); Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Urvarak Pariyojana □ One Nation, One Fertiliser; Bharat brand, Nutrient Based Subsidy...

Data/Facts Indirect Subsidies

Major explicit Union subsidies remain concentrated in food, and fertiliser.; DBT and leakage: Earlier leakage-prone welfare delivery involved high transaction costs; DBT has drastically reduced leakages and generated ₹3.48 lakh crore in cumulative savings.; Farm subsidies of Centre and States combined: Centre's food and fertiliser subsidies alone exceed ₹4.14 lakh crore in RE 2025-26.; Share of non-market distorting...

Horticulture and Fruits and Vegetables Production

India ranks second in the world after commercial crops China.; Edible-oil Imports: India depends on imports for about 56.25% of domestic edible-oil demand.; In 2024-25 marketing year: India imported about 16 million tonnes of edible oils, valued at around ₹1.61 lakh crore.; Coffee Production and Export: India ranks 7th in production and 5th in export.

Public Distribution System

Constitutional; [Article 47](#) Provisions

Government Schemes And Digital Initiatives

Uses drone-based technology for mapping and property card generation.; Aims to resolve title ambiguities and promote financial inclusion.; NGDRS (National Generic Document Registration System); Supports One-Nation One-Registration Software across 12+ states.; Enables e-registrations and transparent mutation.; ULPIN (Unique Land Parcel Identification Number); 27 states have adopted ULPIN as an Aadhaar-like ID for...

Legal And Regulatory Reforms Key labour and

Code on [Wages \(2019\)](#), Code on Occupational Safety, [Health & Working Conditions \(2020\)](#), Code on [Industrial Relations \(2020\)](#), Code on [Social Security \(2020\)](#); Other amendments include: Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020 Regional Trends And Disparities; Four states-Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu-account for 43% of India's industrial GVA.; Industrial GVA from northeastern states (excluding Assam and Sikkim)...

Wetlands and Ramsar Sites Total Ramsar sites as

98; Total wetland area: approximately 13.84 lakh hectares (13,84,141 ha); Recently, added Ramsar sites: Patna Bird Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh) and Chhari-Dhand (Gujarat) Biodiversity Governance and Legal Framework; Biological Diversity (Amendment) Act, 2023 came into effect on 1 April 2024; Biological Diversity Rules, 2024 notified on 22 October 2024; [National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan](#) (updated) submitted...

Constitutional provisions

Article 48A: Protection and improvement of the environment; **Article 51A(g):** Duty of citizens to protect and improve the natural environment; Institutional framework:; Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; National Biodiversity Authority; State Biodiversity Boards; **Biodiversity Management Committees**

Forest Conservation

Annual global net tree loss declined from 7.8 million ha (1990-2000) to 4.7 million ha (2010- 2020). Deforestation Impact; Deforestation contributes to about 11% of global greenhouse gas emissions.; A 1% increase in deforestation leads to a 0.93% decrease in clean drinking water availability. Policy & Targets; National green cover target: 33.3% of total geographical area.; India aims to sequester 2.5-3 billion...

Legal And Constitutional Framework **Article 21**

Right to life includes the right to clean air.; **Article 48A:** Duty of the State to protect and improve the environment.; The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 provides statutory powers for pollution regulation.

Soil Pollution

Land Degradation Overview; Approximately 30% of India's land (~98 million hectares) is degraded.; Desertification affects over 83 million hectares.; Degraded land has increased steadily over the last two decades. Soil Nutrient Loss; 3.7 million hectares of land affected by depletion of soil organic matter.; Soil organic carbon has declined from ~1% to ~0.3% in agricultural lands over the past 70 years. Government...

Emerging Technologies Industrial Revolution 4.0 (Ir

Integration of humans and cyber-physical systems powered by connectivity, automation, real-time data, machine learning, and big data.; Key Initiative: WEF's Centre for Industrial Revolution (C4IR) India-promotes responsible deployment of emerging tech.; Indian Projects: Farmer Zone, SAMARTH (digital MSME upskilling), and pilots in digital-twin technology for manufacturing excellence. Web 3.0 & Web 4.0; Web 3.0...

Emerging Technologies

Business (smart assistants); Infrastructure (risk prediction); Judiciary (legal outcome forecasting); Initiatives: **NITI Aayog's** National AI Strategy, SUVAS (Supreme Court Translation AI), India chairs GPAI.; Economic Impact: Estimated \$1 trillion added by 2035; ~10% of \$5 trillion GDP. Extended Reality (Vr/Ar/Xr) & Metaverse; Virtual/augmented/extensible realities spanning gaming, health, engineering, education...

Sector-Wise Contribution Biopharma

~35% share (e.g., vaccines, diagnostics).; Bio-industrial (White Biotech): ~47% share (e.g., enzymes, biofuels).; Bio-agriculture: ~8% share (e.g., GM crops, biofertilizers).; Bioservices & IT: ~8% share, growing at ~30% annually.

Key Applications Health (Red Biotech)

Gene therapy (e.g., CAR-T), genome sequencing, vaccine production.; Agriculture (Green Biotech): Drought-resistant GM crops, pest-resistant Bt cotton, food quality improvement.; Industry (White Biotech): Enzymes used in detergents, cosmetics, food processing, biofuels.

Nanotechnology

Definition; Science and engineering at the atomic/molecular scale (1-100 nm).; Enables manipulation of ultra-small materials for advanced applications. Applications In Agriculture; Nanofertilizers for efficient nutrient delivery.; Nanobiosensors for soil and plant health monitoring.; Nano-herbicides/fungicides for targeted disease and weed control.; Insect pest management using nanoparticle formulations.; Drones...

Key Government Initiatives Nano Mission

Flagship programme to promote R&D and infrastructure.; Indian Institute of Nano Science and Technology (INST): Research in health, agriculture, and energy.; Nanoelectronics Innovation Council: Policy and R&D support.; Indian Nanoelectronics Users Program (INUP): Collaboration with IITs and IISc.

Government Schemes And Initiatives KAPILA Scheme

Promotes IP literacy and innovation awareness in higher education institutions.; CIPAM (under DPIIT): Coordinates implementation of National IPR Policy; stakeholder engagement hub.; **National IPR Policy (2016)**;; Integrates all IPRs under one platform.; Establishes monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.; Adopts international best practices suited to Indian needs.

India's Global Commitments Paris Convention (1883)

Protects industrial property globally.; **Berne Convention (1886)**: Ensures global protection of literary and artistic works.; Member of other international IPR forums and treaties promoting innovation and IP protection.

Policy & Governance Indian Space Policy 2023

Defines ISRO, NSIL, IN-SPACe roles; Encourages private participation and PPP models; Emphasizes tech transfer and global competitiveness Key Agencies; IN-SPACe: Single-window clearance for private players; NSIL: Commercializes government-developed space tech; Antrix: ISRO's commercial arm

International Collaboration & Regulation India is

Outer Space Treaty; **Rescue Agreement (1968)**; **Liability Convention (1972)**; **Registration Convention (1975)** Challenges; Space militarization and ASAT threats; Kessler Syndrome and space debris; Need for global governance mechanisms

Satyendra Nath Bose Bose-Einstein Condensate

Bose's work on the quantum mechanics of photons led to the concept of the Bose-Einstein Condensate and the development of Bose-Einstein statistics, which were later generalized by Einstein.; Bose-Einstein Statistics: His theoretical work on the behavior of particles laid the groundwork for modern quantum theory.

6 Disaster Management

Initiatives; National Water Policy 2012; Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP); Jal Jeevan Mission; Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas (ISRO); NDMA Guidelines on drought management

6 Disaster Management

Mortality & Health; One day of extreme heat may cause around 3,400 excess deaths across India.; A five-day heatwave could lead to nearly 30,000 excess deaths.; India accounts for over one-fifth of global heatwave deaths in the last 30 years.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 8

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 9

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 10

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

9. Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 11

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Pedagogical Practices; Focus on holistic, experiential, inquiry-driven, and competency-based learning-moving away from rote memorization.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS1 Society, Arts & Use to highlight government initiatives promoting reading, Culture, National writing, and book culture, and to encourage youth engagement Heritage with India's cultural and literary heritage.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 12

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 13

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 14

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Impact and Achievements National Coverage; Implemented across 36 states/UTs, covering around 730 districts, including 112 Aspirational Districts.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 15

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 16

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 17

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 18

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Schemes Related With Vulnerable Sections Of The Population

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 19

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Scheduled Castes

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 20

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Integrated Programme for; Provides grants to Implementing Agencies (IAs) like Senior Citizens (IPSRc) registered societies, PRIs, local bodies, and NGOs for running and maintaining Senior Citizens Homes, Continuous Care Homes, and Mobile Medicare Units.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana; It is a comprehensive initiative to empower senior citizens, (AVYAY) recognizing their contributions and promoting their well-being and social inclusion in all aspects of life.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Disabled People

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Assistance to Disabled Persons for; To assist needy persons with disabilities in acquiring Purchase/ itting of Aids & modern, durable aids and appliances that enhance their Appliances.(ADIP) physical, social, and psychological rehabilitation.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 21

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Deen Dayal Disabled; The government has been providing grant-in-aid to NGOs Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, physic- social functional levels.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 22

Impact and Achievements Enhanced Governance

Strengthens civil servant capabilities for effective governance.; Personalized Learning: Tailored training programs meet specific departmental needs.; Wide Reach: Over 28 lakh users onboarded to the iGOT platform, offering 830 e-learning courses.; Comprehensive Training: Blended learning programs ensure equitable access to training at all levels.; Strategic Oversight: Institutional frameworks ensure accountability...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Civil Service Use to highlight government initiatives aimed at Reforms, Public Service transforming the mindset of central government Delivery employees, fostering accountability, service orientation, and effective public service delivery.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 23

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 24

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

20. National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 25

National Knowledge Network (NKN)

A grid connecting 70 supercomputers across 75 research institutions.; Purpose: To provide computational resources for over 1,000 researchers across the country.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 26

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Ethical Considerations and Challenges; Transparent and accountable AI systems; Guidelines for ethical AI use; Addressing risks like job displacement, privacy infringement, and social inequalities

Global Collaboration and Standards Objective

Align regulatory standards with global norms; Focus: Ensure AI technologies are globally competitive and compliant with international human rights standards

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 27

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 28

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

PM-PRANAM; PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness, Nourishment, and Amelioration of Mother Earth.; Announced: In the 2023-24 Budget by the Union government.; Aim: Reduce chemical fertiliser use by incentivizing states to adopt alternatives.; Objective:: Promote balanced use of chemical, bio, and organic fertilisers.; Lower the subsidy burden on chemical fertilisers (₹2.25 lakh crore in 2022-23).

National Clean Air Objective

Improve air quality in 131 cities across 24 Programme States/UTs.; Target: Achieve up to 40% reduction in PM10 levels or meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards by 2025-26.; Implementation:

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 29

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

82 cities under NCAP aim for 3-15% annual reduction in PM10 levels.; 49 cities under **XVth Finance Commission** air quality grant target a 15% annual reduction in PM10 levels and more good air quality days.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 30

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Welfare Schemes, Access to institutional credit for underserved Governance, Ffinancial entrepreneurs and MSMEs Inclusion

Background Launch

April 8, 2015; Objective: Facilitate collateral-free microcredit up to ₹10 lakh for non-corporate, non-farm small and micro-entrepreneurs.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Objectives; Provide affordable ffinancial products and services.; Leverage technology to reduce costs and expand reach.; Serve unserved and underserved sections.

Salient Features Loan Categories

Shishu: Loans up to ₹50,000; Kishore: Loans above ₹50,000 and up to ₹5 lakh; Tarun: Loans above ₹5 lakh and up to ₹10 lakh

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 31

Category-wise Loan Distribution Shishu

83% of loans, 40% of amount sanctioned.; Kishore: 15% of loans, 36% of amount sanctioned.; Tarun: 2% of loans, 24% of amount sanctioned.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

25. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 32

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

26. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

Overview Launch Date

2020; Department: Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying; Duration: 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25); Coverage: All States and Union Territories

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 33

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 34

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 35

Progress and Impact State Participation

30 States and UTs have signed MoUs; Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu joined in 2018.; Pilot Launches: Conducted in 22 States/UTs, involving over 1,280 hospitals to test IT systems.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 36

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 37

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

30. Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 2024 (EMPS 2024)

Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric

FAME-I: Launched on April 1, 2015, and concluded on March 31, 2019, to promote electric and hybrid vehicles in India.; FAME-II: Initiated on April 1, 2019, and set to run until March 31, 2024, with an allocation of ₹11,500 crore.; Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 2024 (EMPS 2024): Introduced to further accelerate electric vehicle adoption.

Salient Features

Implementation Period: 1st April 2024 to 31st July 2024.; Total Outlay: Rs. 500 crore.; Focus Areas: Faster adoption of electric two-wheelers (e-2W) and three-wheelers (e-3W).; Eligible EV Categories:; Electric Two-Wheelers (e-2W).; Electric Three-Wheelers (e-3W) including registered e-rickshaws, e-carts, and L5 category vehicles.; Applicability: Primarily for commercial registration, but also includes privately or...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 38

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

31. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Urban For discussing urban poverty alleviation, livelihood Development, Poverty creation, and social protection for vulnerable groups Alleviation

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 39

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Promoting Inclusive Entrepreneurship

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 40

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

33. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Welfare Use to discuss affordable housing for vulnerable groups, Schemes, Urban & Rural slum rehabilitation, and government-led housing Development initiatives

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Overview Launched in phases, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims to provide permanent housing solutions for economically disadvantaged populations across India. The scheme seeks to improve the living conditions of poor individuals, whether in rural or urban areas.; PMAY Urban (PMAY-U) was launched on June 25, 2015.; PMAY Gramin (PMAY-G) was launched in 2016 to address rural housing needs.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 41

PMAY Gramin (PMAY-G)

Target: Construct 2.95 crore houses in rural areas.; 2.94 crore houses sanctioned, with 2.62 crore houses completed.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

34. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 42

Objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission Universal Tap

Ensure every rural household in India has regular access to safe, potable tap water, meeting quality standards for long-term sustainability.; Community Ownership: Promote community involvement in the planning, implementation, and maintenance of water supply systems, emphasizing local governance.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 43

Cluster Development Programme The Cluster

Cluster Development Programme The Cluster Development Programme (CDP), introduced by the National Horticulture Board, aims to improve the competitiveness of India's horticultural sector through integrated development of clusters. MoA&FW has identified 55 horticulture clusters, of which 12 have been selected for the pilot launch of the Programme.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 44**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 45****River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme**

35. River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme

GS2 Governance, Water Resource Use to highlight

GS2 Governance, Water Resource Use to highlight government efforts in integrated river Management, Policy basin planning, sustainable water use, and institutional Implementation coordination through Brahmaputra Board, CWC, and NWDA.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 46**The River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme promotes**

The River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme promotes basin-level planning for sustainable water resource management and will continue to run from 2026-27 to 2030-31 with a ₹2183 crore fully government-funded outlay.

About River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme It is a

About River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme It is a comprehensive scheme for the management, protection, improvement, and sustainable use of water resources across river basins.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

36. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 47**PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana Context**

The Union Cabinet approved the "Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana" for a period of six years, beginning with 2025-26, to cover 100 districts.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 48

The scheme draws inspiration from NITI Aayog's

The scheme will be implemented through the convergence of 36 existing schemes across 11 Central Departments.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 49**Target Beneficiaries Artisans and Craftspeople**

Across 18 traditional trades, including Carpenter, Boat Maker, Armourer, Blacksmith, Locksmith, Goldsmith, Potter, Sculptor, Cobbler, Mason, and many others.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 50**Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY)**

39. Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY)

Overview Purpose

Boost the creation of new jobs in the formal sector post-COVID-19 by providing incentives to employers.; Type: Central Sector Scheme; Implementing Agency: Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 51**Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan**

The Government of India has approved the continuation of the PM-AASHA Scheme till 2025- 26 during the 15th Finance Commission Cycle.

Key Components of PM-AASHA

Key Components of PM-AASHA:

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 52**Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Scheme**

41. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Scheme

GS2 Governance, Social Use to highlight government

GS2 Governance, Social Use to highlight government efforts in providing financial Security, Welfare Schemes security for unorganised sector workers in old age

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 53

GS2 Governance, Social Use to highlight government

GS2 Governance, Social Use to highlight government efforts in providing old-age Security, Welfare income security and promoting voluntary retirement Schemes savings for unorganised sector workers.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 54**Micro and Small Enterprises**

Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

GS2 Governance, Economic Use to show the role of

GS2 Governance, Economic Use to show the role of government schemes in Development, Welfare Schemes improving the competitiveness and productivity of MSMEs

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 55**PM VIKAS Scheme**

44. PM VIKAS Scheme

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 56**PM-KUSUM**

45. PM-KUSUM

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 57**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 58****Overview**

It was approved in October 2017 with Phase-I target to develop 34,800 km of National Highway corridors; As of December 2023, 76% of the total target, equivalent to 26,418 km, has been awarded for construction, with 15,549 km of the project already completed.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 59**Completed Projects Major Ongoing Projects**

Eastern Peripheral Expressway

Completed in 500 days;; Delhi-Mumbai Expressway diverting 50,000 trucks from Delhi daily.; Zojila Tunnel; Delhi-Meerut Expressway: Reduced travel time from 2.5; Kosi Bridge (Bihar) hours to 50 minutes (82 km long).; MG Setu (Bihar); Narmada Bridge Project: Eases congestion on the Delhi-; Vikramshila Bridge (NH- Mumbai Golden Quadrilateral Corridor. 131B); Chenani-Nashri Tunnel: Shortened the Jammu-Srinagar route...

Other Projects

Chambal Bridge; New Brahmaputra Bridge; Dibang-Lohit River Bridge; Babatpur- Varanasi Project

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 60**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 61****Increased Demand**

The demand for work increased post-pandemic, with 8.55 crore households seeking work in 2020-21, compared to 6.16 crore in 2019-20.; Decentralized Planning: Gram Sabhas are responsible for recommending and executing 50% of the works, ensuring community involvement and local accountability.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes (across

49. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes (across 14 key sectors)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 62**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 63****Synchronisation**

Aligns activities across departments to avoid delays.; Analytical: Utilizes spatial tools to make informed decisions.; Dynamic: Continuous progress tracking with updated satellite imagery.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 64**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**

52. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 65**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 66**

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 67**Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme**

55. Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 68**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 69****IMPORTANT COMMITTEES AND THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS****Tribes In India**

U.N. **Dhebar Committee**, 1960 [Related to Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes]

Tribes In India

Focus Areas Recommendations

Tribes In India

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 1

Tribes In India

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 2

India as a Multilingual Society

B. G. **Kher Committee**, 1955 [First Official **Language Commission**]

India as a Multilingual Society

Focus Areas Recommendations

Women

Jaya Jaitley Committee, 2020 [On Women related issues]

Women

Focus Areas Recommendations

Women

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 3

Women

Justice Verma Committee, 2012 [On Sexual Harassment of Women in Workplace]

Women

Focus Recommendations Areas

Women

Pam Rajput Committee, 2014 [To end violence against Women]

Women

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 4

Poverty and Development Issues

Lakdawala Committee, 1993 [On Poverty-related Issues]

Poverty and Development Issues

Focus Areas Recommendations

Poverty and Development Issues

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 5

Poverty and Development Issues

Tendulkar Committee, 2009 [On Poverty Line]

in rural, Rs 578.80 in urban (2004-05).

The **Rangarajan Committee**, 2012 [Redeining Poverty Line]

in rural, Rs 578.80 in urban (2004-05).

Focus Areas Recommendations

in rural, Rs 578.80 in urban (2004-05).

Poverty 19% more poor in rural areas, 41% more in urban areas compared to **Tendulkar Estimates Committee** estimates.

in rural, Rs 578.80 in urban (2004-05).

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 6

Secularism

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 7

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. (2022, GS-I)

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Vohra Committee, 1993 [On Criminalisation of Politics]

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Focus Areas Recommendations

Politics and Electoral Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 10

Politics and Electoral Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 11

Politics and Electoral Reforms

High-Level Committee Report on Simultaneous Elections [Chaired by Former President Mr Ram Nath Kovind]

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. Examine the need for electoreal reforms as suggested by various commities with particular reference "one nation-one election" principle. (2024, GS-II)

Corporate Governance

Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee, 1999

Corporate Governance

Narayan Murthy Committee

Corporate Governance

Uday Kotak Committee, 2017 [On Corporate Governance]

Corporate Governance

Focus Areas Recommendations

Corporate Governance

Risk Risk Management Committee for top 500 listed entities by market Management Committee capitalization.

Corporate Governance

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 17

Prison Reforms

Standing Committee Report on Prison Conditions, Infrastructure, and Reforms(2023) The **Standing Committee** on Home Affairs, chaired by Mr. Brijlal, submitted its report on "**Prison-Conditions, Infrastructure and Reforms**". Key findings and recommendations of the Committee are as follows:; Overcrowding: National prison occupancy at 130%; overcrowded jails in 6 states. Recommended prisoner transfers through state MoUs.

Prison Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 18

Economy and Economic Development

Focus Areas Recommendations

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Narasimham Committees (1991 and 1998) [On Banking Sector Reforms]

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Narasimham Committee- I (1991)

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 22

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Rangarajan Committee, 1993

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 23

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

P J **Nayak Committee**, 2014 [On Review of Governance of Boards of Banks]

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Focus Areas Recommendations

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Independent Strengthen the role of Independent Directors in PSBs, establish a Bank Directors Investment Company to hold Government Equity, and set up a Bank Boards Bureau for board recommendations and training.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

K.V. **Kamath Committee**, 2020 [On Restructuring Of Corporate Loans]

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

P K Mohanty Committee, 2020 [On Private Sector Banks]

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 24

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

N. S. Viswanathan Committee, 2021 [On Urban Co-operative Banks]

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Usha Thorat Committee, 2011 [On Issues and Concerns in the NBFC]

Urjit Patel Committee, 2014

On Monetary Policy Framework

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Monetary MPC should consist of the RBI Governor, Deputy Governor, Executive Policy Committee Director in charge of monetary policy, and two external full-time members.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 25

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

The Committee reviewed the reserves, risk provisions, and risk buffers maintained by RBI and recommended their continuation.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 26

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 27

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Ratan Watal Panel, 2016 [Committee on Digital Payments]

INSURANCE

G. N. Bajpai Committee, 2021 [Development of Insurance and Reinsurance Business from International Financial Services Centre]

INSURANCE

Focus Areas Recommendations

INSURANCE

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 28

INSURANCER. N. **Malhotra Committee**, 1993 [On Reforms in Insurance Sector]**Govt. Budgeting and Public Finance****NK Singh Committee**, 2017 [**For Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBM ACT)** Review]**Govt. Budgeting and Public Finance**

Focus Areas Recommendations

Govt. Budgeting and Public Finance

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 29

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. How does e-Technology help farmers in production and marketing of agricultural produce? Explain it. (2023, GS-III)

Agriculture and Allied ActivitiesFocus Areas Other Recommendations [**Ashok Dalwai Committee**, 2019]**Agriculture and Allied Activities**

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 30

Agriculture and Allied Activities**Shanta Kumar Committee**, 2014 [**High Level Committee** on Restructuring of the Food Corporation of India (FCI)]**Agriculture and Allied Activities**

Focus Areas Recommendations

Agriculture and Allied Activities

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 31

Industry and Infrastructure**Bimal Jalan Committee**, 2010 [Market Infrastructure Institution(MIIs)]

Industry and Infrastructure

Focus Areas Recommendations

Industry and Infrastructure

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 33

Industry and Infrastructure

Atanu Chakraborty Panel, 2019 [On National Infrastructure Pipeline] Focus Areas Recommendations Capital Plan Rs 111 lakh crore capital investments over six years (FY25), with Investment Roadmap 71% allocated to energy, roads, urban development, and railways, involving private investors.

Industry and Infrastructure

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 34

Industry and Infrastructure

Kris Gopalakrishnan Committee, 2020 [On Various issues related to Non-personal Data]

Industry and Infrastructure

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 35

Industry and Infrastructure

Bibek Debroy Committee, 2012 [For Restructuring of Railway Ministry and Railway Board]

Industry and Infrastructure

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 36

Industry and Infrastructure

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 37

Other Important Committees at Glance

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 38

Other Important Committees at Glance

Baba Kalyani Committee, 2018 [On Special Economic Zones (SEZs)]

Other Important Committees at Glance

Focus Areas Recommendations

Other Important Committees at Glance

Framework Shift focus from export growth to broad-based employment and economic Shift growth through Employment and Economic Enclaves (3Es).

Other Important Committees at Glance

MSMEs Promote MSME participation in 3Es and enable manufacturing service players to locate in 3Es.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Rules Formulate separate rules and procedures for manufacturing and service SEZs.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Developers Provide procedural relaxations for developers and tenants to improve and Tenants operational and exit processes.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Dispute Resolve disputes through arbitration and commercial courts. Resolution

Other Important Committees at Glance

Expert Committee Recommendations on GIFT IFSC

Other Important Committees at Glance

Educational Create specialized degree and diploma programs to enhance workforce skills, aligning Programs with global best practices.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Service Allow only companies or LLPs to offer services in GIFT IFSC. Providers

Other Important Committees at Glance

Overseas Permit overseas entities to open branches in GIFT IFSC only if they don't have an Branches existing presence in India.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Compliance Implement stringent compliance measures for financial crimes to build trust and Measures credibility.

Other Important Committees at Glance

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 39

Other Important Committees at Glance

T K Viswanathan Committee, 2018 [On Fair Market Conduct]

Other Important Committees at Glance

Fraudulent Consider Benami trading and trading beyond known financial resources as Activity fraudulent activities.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Regulatory Broaden the scope of fraud regulations to cover not only intermediaries but Changes also their employees and agents.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Preventive Empower SEBI to tap telephones and electronic devices to prevent insider Measures trading and other frauds.

Codes of Create separate codes of conduct

For listed companies to set minimum Conduct standards for insider information handling. - For market intermediaries to set standards for price-sensitive information handling.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Nachiket Mor Committee on Financial Inclusion

Other Important Committees at Glance

Payments Set up Payments Banks to offer payment services and deposit products to Banks small businesses and low-income households, with a balance cap.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Mandatory Make reporting of loan information, especially for kisan and general credit Reporting cards, mandatory for all credit bureaus.

Other Important Committees at Glance

PSL Allow banks to invest in bonds, equities, and provide guarantees for PSL Investments beneficiaries to meet PSL targets.

Other Important Committees at Glance

PSL Target Increase the PSL target from 40% to 50% of total credit provided. Revision

Other Important Committees at Glance

Capital Against Financial service providers should commit capital to mitigate customer Customer protection risks. Protection Risk

Other Important Committees at Glance

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 40

Western Ghats and Other Biodiversity Zones

Madhav Gadgil Committee, 2010 [Steps to preserve the ecologically frail Western Ghats]

Western Ghats and Other Biodiversity Zones

Focus Areas Recommendations

Western Ghats and Other Biodiversity Zones

Shailesh Nayak Committee, 2014 [Regarding Coastal Regulation Zone]

Western Ghats and Other Biodiversity Zones

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 41

Climate Change and Other Related Aspects

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 42

Police Reforms and Modernization

State-Level Set up a **State Security Commission** in each state with advisory and Commission recommendatory powers, headed by the Director General of Police (DGP).

Police Reforms and Modernization

Complaints Establish a District Police Complaints Authority in each Police Authority District to examine public complaints regarding police excesses.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Police Form a Police Establishment Board in every state, including the Establishment Board DGP and his four senior-most officers, to monitor transfers, promotions, rewards, punishments, and service-related issues.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Selection of Select the DGP by the Chief Minister from a panel of three names DGP prepared by a Committee headed by the UPSC Chairman, including key state and union officials.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Separation Establish an independent Police Recruitment Board in each state to of Investigative Functions handle the recruitment of all non-gazetted ranks.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Padmanabhaiah Committee, 2000 [Committee on Police Reforms]

Police Reforms and Modernization

Focus Areas Recommendations

Police Reforms and Modernization

Recruitment Focus on greater recruitment of Sub-Inspectors rather than Constables. Focus

Police Reforms and Modernization

Training Establish a Police Training Advisory Council at the centre and state levels to Advisory Council advise Home Ministers on police training matters.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Community Adopt the philosophy of Community Policing within the Indian Police. Policing

Police Reforms and Modernization

Police Constitute a Police Establishment Board, including the DGP and three Establishment selected members, to decide transfers of officers above the rank of Deputy Board Superintendent of Police.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Separation of Separate investigation work from law and order duties to enhance efficiency Duties and focus.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Specialisation Encourage specialisation in policing and develop capabilities to tackle cyber and Cyber Crime crime. Set up a permanent **National Commission** for Police Standards to establish and maintain standards.

Malimath Committee, 2002-03

On Criminal Justice System Focus Areas Recommendations

Police Reforms and Modernization

Inquisitorial Borrow features from the Inquisitorial System, where a Judicial Magistrate System supervises investigations, as practiced in Germany and France.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Victim Allow victim participation in serious crimes cases and provide adequate Participation compensation.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Article 20(3) Modify **Article 20(3)** to allow the court to question the accused and draw adverse inferences if the accused refuses to answer.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Security Co Set up National and **State Security Commissions**. mmissions

Police Reforms and Modernization

Judge Reduce the court vacation period by 21 days to address long case pendency and Population improve the judge-population ratio. Ratio

Police Reforms and Modernization

Central Law Enact a central law to address Organised Crime, Federal Crimes, and Terrorism, despite crime being a State subject.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Witness Implement a strong witness protection mechanism, with judges stepping in if a Protection witness is harassed during cross-examination.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Recommendations of **Second ARC**, 2005

Police Reforms and Modernization

Responsibility of Ensure efficient, effective, and accountable police functioning, with State Government the power of superintendence vested in the State Government as per the law.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Crime Investigation Separate crime investigation functions from other policing duties.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Police Establishment Create State and **District Police Establishment Committees** to handle Committees postings, transfers, and other related matters.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Reducing Burden of Police Outsource non-core functions to reduce the burden on police.

Police Reforms and Modernization

District Police Constitute a District Police Complaints Authority to handle Complaints Authority complaints against police of icers within the district.

Police Reforms and Modernization

Sensitisation Implement training programs to sensitise the administration and police to the issues faced by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Police Reforms and Modernization

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTICES SUMMARY

Impact

Soil organic carbon increased by 5.36% to 42.11%, and available nitrogen increased by 2.70% to 24.21% in paddy fields where spraying was applied.; Seed germination of wheat increased by 17% to 20%.; Consumption of DAP and Urea reduced by 20-25 kg per acre.; Wheat productivity increased by 3% to 3.25% quintals per hectare.

3 Environmental and Sustainability Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 10

Impact

Approximately 22,000 EVs have been registered.; Over 9,000 EVs have been purchased, with INR 34.31 crore in subsidies disbursed to eligible beneficiaries.; 28 private charging points have been installed, with plans for 100 public charging stations across Delhi.; Bids for 300 e-Buses under the Cluster Scheme have been floated.

3 Environmental and Sustainability Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 11

3 Environmental and Sustainability Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 12

3 Environmental and Sustainability Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 13

4 Science and Technology Initiatives

2. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) is a unique initiative that provides Indian startups a direct link to the defence industry, creating a platform for easier business dealings with the Ministry of Defence.

Impact

Generation of employment, both direct and indirect, through the initiative.; Serves as a procurement avenue under the Defence Acquisition Procedure, which establishes guidelines for defence procurement.

4 Science and Technology Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 14

4 Science and Technology Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 15

4 Science and Technology Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 16

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 29**NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 30****NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 31****11 COVID-19 Response Initiatives**

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 44

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 57**Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes**

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People. Amendments; 51st CAA 1984, 42nd CAA 1976, 84th CAA 2001. Related Act; **Soosai vs. Union of India (1985)**; **Indra Sawhney Case (1992)**. **Article 332**: Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

Article 335

Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts; The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in appointment to services shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration. **Article 338**: **National Commission** for Scheduled Castes. Amendments; 65th CAA 1990, 89th CAA 2003 **Article 338A**; **National Commission** for Scheduled...

26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive

Official Language

Article 343

Official language of the **Union Related Acts**; **Official Languages Act 1963 Article 351**: Directive for development of the Hindi language : It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language.

26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive

Amendments; 38th CAA 1975, 42nd CAA 1976, 44th CAA 1978, 64th CAA 1990. Related case; **S. R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)**. **Article 358**; Suspension of provisions of **article 19** during emergencies.; While a Proclamation of Emergency due to war or external aggression is in operation, nothing in **Article 19** shall restrict the power of the State to make laws or take executive action. Amendments; 42nd CAA 1976, 44th CAA...

26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive

Article 365; Effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union.; the President may declare that the State Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.

26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive

Related case; **S. R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)**; The Andhra Pradesh government case (2020)

26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive

Article 368; Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefore.; **Article 13** does not apply to any amendment made under this article.

26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive

Amendments; 24th CAA 1971, 42th CAA 1976, 101st CAA 2016.

26 : Upheld ECI's power over Special Intensive

Related case; **Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)**;; Minerva Mills case (1980); **Waman Rao And Ors vs Union Of India (1981)**.

Article 371

Special provisions with respect to the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam etc.; Ladakh groups and the Centre discussed **Article 371**-like constitutional safeguards to protect Ladakh's land, jobs, culture and local autonomy.

Vohra Committee, 1993 [On Criminalisation of

Focus Areas Recommendations Dedicated Nodal Agency Create a dedicated nodal agency to track crime syndicates and connections to public servants and politicians. Strengthen existing laws and introduce new legislation to curb criminal Legislation in luence in politics. Disquali cation Laws Implement stricter laws to disqualify individuals with criminal backgrounds from elections. Surveillance Increase...

Indrajit Gupta Committee, 1999 [On State Funding of

Focus Areas Recommendations State Funding Recommend partial state funding to reduce money power in elections. Eligibility Criteria State funding only for recognized national and state parties; not for independent candidates. Forms of State 1. Free/subsidized access to public broadcasting. 2. Supply of campaign Funding materials. 3. Reimbursement of election expenses. Transparency Parties must maintain detailed...

Election Commission of India, 2004 [Proposed

Focus Areas Recommendations Criminal Candidates must ile af idavits disclosing criminal cases, convictions, Antecedents and Assets assets, liabilities, and educational quali cations. Restriction on Limit candidates to one constituency or impose a penalty for contesting Contesting multiple seats. Negative/Neutral Voting Introduce NOTA (None of the Above) option for voters to reject all candidates in a constituency....

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission On

Focus Areas Recommendations NOTA Option Include NOTA button in EVMs, and count NOTA votes. Expenditure Set and revise expenditure ceilings for candidates periodically, Ceiling managed by **Election Commission**. Single Restrict candidates to contest from one constituency at a time. Constituency Disqualification for **Vest Election Commission** with authority to decide on disqualification Defection due to defection....

High-Level Committee Report on Simultaneous

Ram Nath Kovind] Focus Areas Recommendations Rationale Simultaneous elections will ensure stable governance, reduce disruptions, lower costs, and increase voter participation. Implementation Framework Dissolve Lok Sabha, state assemblies, and local bodies simultaneously as a one-time measure; hold elections for Lok Sabha and state assemblies together, with local bodies within 100 days. On Hung Fresh elections for...

Venkatachaliah Commission (2002) Recommendations on

Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations Focus Areas Recommendations Inter-State Create Inter-State Council to facilitate dialogue, build consensus, and address Council contentious issues between Union and States. Transfer of Union should only manage subjects in concurrent jurisdictions essential for Entries from List II national uniformity. to List III Legislation Manage legislation on concurrent jurisdiction...

TSR Subramanian Committee, 2016 [Committee for

(NEP)] Focus Areas Recommendations Early Childhood Care and Provide pre-primary education in government schools; declare ECCE Education(ECCE) a right for children aged 4-5. **RTE Act Amend RTE Act** to ensure uniform norms for government and private schools, and extend curriculum to minority institutions. School Exams Use scaled scores, offer exam difficulty choices, propose online on-demand board exams, and no...

Committee/recommendation for UPSC Mains revision

Framework (NCF)] **Focus Areas Recommendations RTE Act Extend RTE Act** to cover early childhood and secondary education, ages 3-18. Curriculum Propose a 5-3-3-4 design: 5 years foundational, 3 preparatory, 3 Framework middle, 4 secondary. Regulatory Structure Establish NHERA to replace existing higher education regulators, including for professional/vocational education. National Create Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog, headed...

Education Commission the apex body for education.

National Repository on Set up a National Repository to maintain digital records for Educational Data institutions, teachers, and students. Three-Language Continue three-language formula, with lexible implementation Formula and modular board exams.

R P Tiwari Committee, 2020 [On suggesting multiple

multidisciplinary centres] Focus Areas Recommendations Higher Education Set up large, multi-disciplinary Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) Institutions in or near every district by 2030, inspired by institutions like Nalanda and Takshashila. Promote Facilitate collaboration through HEI clusters, enabling multi-Academic Collaboration disciplinary education and research, and merge single-stream institutions....

Second Administrative Reforms Commission on

Focus Areas Recommendations NeGP Implement National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) to provide a comprehensive e-governance framework covering all services at central and state levels. Nodal Agency Establish dedicated departments/agencies for e-Governance at central and state levels. Citizen-centric Design e-Governance services to be citizen-centric; implement Single Window Systems for easy access. Common...

Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee, 1999

Composition of the board of directors should be the optimum combination of executive & non-executive directors.; Audit committee should contain 3 independent directors with one having financial and accounting knowledge.; Remuneration committee should be set up.; The Board should hold at least 4 meetings in a year with a maximum gap of 4 months between 2 meetings to review operational plans, capital budgets...

Uday Kotak Committee, 2017 [On Corporate Governance]

Focus Areas Recommendations Board of Directors Minimum 6 directors on boards of listed companies; at least 1 woman independent director; 50% non-executive directors. Separate Roles Separation of roles of Chairperson and CEO for better governance. Subsidiaries Increased focus on the governance; Independent director on the board of material subsidiaries. Appointment Board (not nodal ministry) should decide on...

Committee/recommendation for UPSC Mains revision

Segregation: Mandatory segregation of undertrials, convicts, and first-time offenders inside jails, during court production, hospital visits, etc.; Special Fast-Track Courts: Establish fast-track courts to handle petty offenses and cases pending for five years or more.; Monitoring by Judges: District and sessions judges to monitor progress of cases pending for over one year in session triable cases and over six...

Standing Committee Report on Prison Conditions,

The **Standing Committee** on Home Affairs, chaired by Mr. Brijlal, submitted its report on "**Prison-Conditions, Infrastructure and Reforms**". Key findings and recommendations of the Committee are as follows:; Overcrowding: National prison occupancy at 130%; overcrowded jails in 6 states. Recommended prisoner transfers through state MoUs. IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 18; Bail & Monitoring: Use technology...

Remittances: NRIs sent \$119 billion in remittances

streamlining transfer platforms, reducing fees, addressing tax issues, and encouraging investments in diverse sectors.; Grievance Redressal: Multiple touchpoints delay responses; embassies should establish accessible databases to track complaints, with nodal officers listed for better follow-up.; Prisoner Transfers: India's 31 bilateral agreements for transferring sentenced prisoners need expansion to include...

Combating Drug Addiction - Nasha Mukh Bharat

The **National Action** Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) aims to prevent substance abuse through education, awareness, counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation. Impact; Over 8,000 volunteers reaching 80 lakh people.; Contribution of 29 lakh women via Anganwadi & ASHA workers, Mahila Mandals, and Self-Help Groups.; Effective use of social media to spread awareness on substance abuse.; Development of an Android...

Aangan - Digital Inspection of Child Care Institutes

The objective is to digitally inspect childcare institutes registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, using the SafCa app. This aims to enhance monitoring and evaluation of childcare homes across the country. Impact.; User-friendly app interface for easy inspections.; Displays merits, demerits and areas for improvement for each institute.; Facilitates comparative study between...

Cluster-Based Camp Adoption - Tripura

The objective is to saturate all seven flagship schemes-PM Ujjwala Yojana, PM Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana, UJALA Yojana, PM **Jan Dhan Yojana**, PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, and Mission Indradhanush-in the district and create awareness about government programmes. Impact.; Significant improvement in the functioning and coordination of various departments.; Robust administration enhancing overall...

Patsendri Model Colony - Mahasamund, Chhattisgarh

To create a self-sustainable model for capacity building, employment generation, and community development through the convergence of various social sector schemes. Impact.; The initiative has transformed Patsendri into a cohesive Model Colony with improved infrastructure and utilities, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility among the 84 households.; Topics where it can be Applied: Community Development...

Jnanabhumi Portal - Andhra Pradesh

To streamline post-matric scholarship delivery through an integrated digital platform that ensures transparency, accountability, paperless processing, and easier access for students. Impact: Launched in 2017, Jnanabhumi replaced the earlier e-Pass system, which suffered from duplication, redundancy, manual verification, and high turnaround time. The platform integrated scholarships, admissions, course mapping, fee...

Mission Jeevika - Odisha

To promote sustainable livelihoods among tribal communities by converging flagship schemes and creating cluster-based farm and off-farm livelihood opportunities. Impact: Mission Jeevika was implemented through 22 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) by the SC & ST Development Department and Odisha Tribal Development Society. It supported 83,000 tribal beneficiaries and nurtured 554 farm and off-farm...

DMFT-led Development Planning - Dhanbad, Jharkhand

To improve development outcomes in mining-affected areas by converging state plans with District Mineral Foundation Trust funds through village-level microplanning and need-based interventions. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 8 Impact: The initiative used Village Development Plans, stakeholder meetings, field visits, needs assessment, and departmental convergence to prepare a yearly district development plan under DMFT....

Portability of Ration Cards: One Nation One Ration

The objective of the One Nation One Ration Card program is to ensure that migrants and poor people can access their ration from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) across the country, regardless of their location. Impact:; Empowers beneficiaries under the **National Food Security Act (NFSA)** to obtain food grains from any e-PoS enabled FPS nationwide.; Migrant beneficiaries can access subsidized food grains through biometric...

Farmer Registration and Unified Beneficiary

The objective of the Farmer Registration and Unified Beneficiary Information System (FRUITS) is to create a comprehensive database of farmers in Karnataka, facilitating the faster and targeted delivery of agriculture-related services through an advanced IT platform. Impact:; Aadhaar-based farmer registration overcomes the limitations of manual and isolated IT systems.; FRUITS serves as a one-stop platform for...

Kutumba: Social Protection cum Entitlement

Kutumba is an IT-based platform designed to improve access to government benefits for the poor, promoting inclusive growth through a centralized social registry that stores information on approximately 1.75 crore families in Karnataka. Impact:; Kutumba's social registry creates individual and family attributes, streamlining the identification of beneficiaries and their entitlements.; The Suvidha platform allows...

UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age

UMANG is a mobile application that aims to improve access to citizen-centric government services by aggregating services from both Central and State governments on a single platform. Impact:; The app offers 1300+ services from 265 Central Government departments, 32 State/UT Governments, and 20,000 bill payment services.; As of 2021, the app has 3.8 crore users with transactions worth over ₹200 crore.; Several...

Akanksha: An Integrated Online Platform for SDG and

The Akanksha IT platform brings together stakeholders of the CSR ecosystem, enhancing support to government departments and district officials in achieving priority SDG indicators and focus areas. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 33 Impact:; Provides State governments with an overview of CSR spending requirements and nature.; Ensures accountability and transparency of all stakeholders in the CSR process.; Focuses on the...

Best-practice case study: 9 E-Governance and

The initiative aims to provide citizens with a secure platform to access all their documents from a public cloud, promoting digital accessibility and ease of verification. Impact:; The National Academic Depository platform, implemented through DigiLocker, provides verified digital educational certifications with over 41 million certifications issued across various boards.; Foreign universities and the eSanad...

Infrastructure Snapshot App, Goalpara

The application aims to enable users to monitor public services, ensuring accountability for officials regarding delayed or incomplete work, while promoting transparency in tracking complaints and suggestions. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 34 Impact:; The app serves as a convergence platform for monitoring infrastructure, human resources, and public institutions like government offices, hospitals, schools, and schemes....

Loksewak App: E-Attendance Application, Khandwa

The Loksewak app aims to improve good governance by ensuring government and public servants in Khandwa district log their completed activities, fostering transparency and accountability. Impact:; 8,500 government and public servants log into the app to mark completed tasks, ensuring effective attendance and field monitoring.; The app has enhanced communication between the government and the public, improving the...

Dhimsa Radio - Transmitting Social Change in Koraput

Dhimsa, a community radio station, has become a tool for social change in disseminating information on government schemes. Impact:; The community radio highlights many issues, from food sovereignty, organic farming to women's health and empowerment and problems faced by children. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 35; The radio also provides a platform to the rural residents to air their grievances and local artistes to...

Block Development Officer (BDO) Score Cards -

To assess the performance of Block Development Officers (BDOs) in a transparent and objective manner, incorporating their self-assessment, to enhance motivation and recognition. Impact:; The initiative in Hazaribagh has improved transparency in performance evaluations and motivated BDOs, fostering a more effective and motivated civil service dedicated to rural development.; Topics where it can be Applied: Good...

Maha Land Bank System - Washim, Maharashtra

The Maha Land Bank system is a digital platform launched by the Government of Maharashtra in India in 2018. It's objective is to create a comprehensive repository of government land information in Washim District for informed policy decisions and citizen access. Impact:; The Land Bank has bridged information asymmetry on land records and provided valuable, accessible information to the public, facilitating better...

MINE MITRA - Uttar Pradesh

To bring transparency, efficiency, and real-time surveillance in mining administration by digitising mineral services, permits, transportation monitoring, and citizen interfaces. Impact: MINE MITRA was developed by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Uttar Pradesh, as an integrated e-governance platform for mining and mineral management. It uses real-time data surveillance and business-process re-engineering to...

RailMadad: Public Grievance Handling Initiative -

To provide railway passengers with a unified digital platform for registering, tracking, and resolving complaints in a time-bound and transparent manner. Impact: RailMadad was introduced as Indian Railways' public grievance-handling initiative to improve passenger services through digital complaint registration and monitoring. It consolidated grievance handling into a more citizen-centric system, enabling passengers...

Navchetna Bakery - Livelihood Generation

The Navchetna bakery aims to provide inclusive employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, including women who were trafficked and rescued, transgender individuals, and those who are differently-abled, while promoting local produce in bakery products. Impact:; The bakery sells innovative products that were previously unknown to the district, expanding market options.; Provides employment and skills development...

Aabha Sakhis in Madhya Pradesh - Encouraging Legal

The Aabha Sakhis (Self-Help Group members) aim to encourage people to obtain legal electricity connections, pay their electricity bills on time, and raise awareness about government schemes to benefit the community, while challenging societal views on women. Impact:; Awareness is created about government schemes and the consequences of malpractices in electricity readings and payments.; New legal electricity...

Biz Sakhi: Community-Based Mentors for Women

Empowerment Biz Sakhi is an initiative aimed at improving access to entrepreneurship and employment opportunities for women in both rural and urban areas, focusing on awareness, psychosocial support, employability, business skills, and mentorship. Impact:; Psychosocial support, including life skills, mentoring, and self-care, has helped reduce socio-cultural barriers for women entrepreneurs.; 8-13% increase in...

Gaura SHG - Food Processing (Uttarakhand)

The Gaura SHG was formed in 2018 to empower women in Valli village, Pauri Garhwal district, through the creation of a Self-Help Group (SHG), with support from UNDP-Uttarakhand State Rural Livelihood Mission (USRLM). Impact:; The SHG received hands-on training to help set up their venture, enabling them to sell products, cover expenses, and earn a nominal profit within a year.; Women were encouraged to participate in...

Gauthan - Multi-Activity Centres for Livelihood

The initiative focuses on creating livelihood opportunities for local women through the involvement of women's SHGs in activities like super compost production, vermicomposting, mushroom plantation, and horticulture. It also integrates technology with the creation of a 'Gauthan Map' mobile app for managing procurement, outputs, and cattle sheds. Impact:; The initiative has led to the purchase of cow dung worth over...

Asha - Ek Umeed Ki Kiran: Women Empowerment Centre

To empower local women by providing skill development and employment opportunities in various production units. Impact:; Since its establishment in February 2018, the Asha Centre in Kondagaon has trained and employed over 300 women, increasing their employability, awareness of government schemes, and economic independence. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 41; Topics where it can be Applied: Women Empowerment, Skill...

Solar Mamas - Gumla, Jharkhand

To empower rural women by training them in the fabrication of solar panels and photovoltaic circuits, providing sustainable livelihoods and electrifying remote households. Impact:; The initiative in Gumla has enabled local women to electrify 150 unelectrified households and gain skills for sustainable income, significantly improving their economic status and quality of life.; Topics where it can be Applied: Women...

'Liter of Light' Portable Lights - Ranchi, Jharkhand

To empower women of SHGs by training them to produce low-cost, portable solar room lights, enhancing lighting solutions in rural areas. Impact; The initiative in Ranchi has provided sustainable lighting to villagers, promoted economic opportunities for SHG women, and plans to extend lighting to all toilets under the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' through a retail chain at Pragya Kendras.; Topics where it can be Applied...

Didi Ki Dukaan: Empowering Rural Women

To enable rural women to build dignified and sustainable income sources through an SHG-based shop model aimed at creating Lakhpati Didis. Impact: The initiative by the District Administration of Dumka promotes rural women's entrepreneurship through SHG-based shops. It supports women in moving out of poverty by creating local enterprise opportunities, strengthening access to markets, and building sustainable income...

UMEED / Jammu & Kashmir Rural Livelihoods Mission -

To reduce poverty by mobilising poor rural households into Self Help Groups and linking them with self-employment, skilled wage employment, financial inclusion, and government entitlements. Impact: UMEED, implemented under the J&K Rural Livelihoods Mission, focuses on universal social mobilisation, building grassroots institutions of the poor, universal financial inclusion, training, capacity building, and...

SARTHI & SAKHI- Mental Health Helpline

The initiative aimed to provide mental health support during the COVID-19 pandemic through dedicated helplines: Sarthi for mental health and Sakhi for women's rights and distress calls. Impact:; Sarthi helpline offered mental health and psychosocial support, with 14 counselors providing online support for over 3,500 cases across all age groups.; Sakhi helpline focused on protecting women's rights, handling 15-20...

Development Processes and NGOs

Case Studies Pratham

Conducts ASER surveys assessing educational outcomes; data used to improve school policies; PETA: Advocates for animal rights; sometimes clashes with cultural groups (e.g., over Jallikattu)

Bank Linkages

50,548 Bank Sakhis strengthened SHG-bank linkage.; Credit Mobilization: SHGs accessed ₹12.18 lakh crore institutional bank credit since 2013-14.; Economic Impact: Impact assessment found ~19% rise in income and ~28% increase in savings among member households.

Civil Society Organizations (Csos)

Covid-19 Efforts; During the 2020 lockdown, CSOs provided meals to around 84 lakh individuals.; In nine states and union territories, CSOs delivered more than 75% of meals distributed.

Legal & Institutional Framework Constitutional

Article 19(1)(c) (freedom of association); Article 43 (state promotion of self-help).; Registration Laws: Governed by Societies Registration Act, 1860.; Regulatory Acts: Include FCRA (2010), FEMA (1999), Companies Act (Section 8).

S. Vijay Kumar Committee, 2017

On Regulation of NGOs

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. Do you agree with the view that increasing dependence on donor agencies for development reduces the importance of community participation in the development process? Justify your answer. (2022, GS-II)

NGOs

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 19

Health, Education and Human Resources

Institutional & Judicial Landmarks Health

Bhore (1946), Mudaliar (1962), Kartar Singh (1973), Bajaj (1986) shaped India's public health infrastructure.; SC Judgements.; **Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. West Bengal (1996)** - emergency healthcare access is a right.; **Parmanand Katara v. Union of India (1989)** - ambulances must not be denied to patients.

Education

Public Expenditure On Education; Public education spending remains around 3% of GDP, below the 6% target under NEP 2020.; Education expenditure rose from ₹5.8 lakh crore in FY21 to ₹9.2 lakh crore in FY25 BE.; Overall Social Services Expenditure rose from 23.3% of total expenditure in FY21 to 26.2% in FY25 BE. Access And Enrolment; Overall school enrolment among the 6-14 age group has exceeded 95% for close to 20...

Judgement

Recognised climate change as a threat to fundamental rights under **Articles 14 and 21**.; Affirmed the Right to a clean and healthy environment as enforceable.; Called for solar infrastructure redesign to protect wildlife while promoting green energy.; Endorsed sustainable and inclusive environmental policies.

Impact

Elevated climate justice to a constitutional level.; Recognised intersections of environment inequality, and development.; Promoted a rights-based approach to India's energy and environmental goals.

M.K. Ranjitsinh v. Union of India (2024) - Right to

Can be cited in debates on infrastructure vs. biodiversity and energy equity.; Frames India's role in global climate commitments and national environmental policies.; Can be quoted in essays on climate justice, intergenerational equity and constitutional environmentalism.

M.K. Ranjitsinh v. Union of India (2024) - Right to

Key Supreme Court Judgements 3

Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)

Dr. T.M.A Pai Foundation V. State of Karnataka (2002).; It clarified that the right of minority institutions to establish and administer educational institutions is not absolute and must comply with reasonable regulations.; Judgment emphasized that minority institutions must balance their rights with compliance to regulations ensuring equal treatment. **Malankara Syrian Catholic College Case (2007)**.; Case addressed...

Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)

Key Supreme Court Judgements 24

Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)

T.M.A Pai to explain the balance between minority rights and government regulations in educational governance.; Use these cases to show how minority educational institutions are free but must adhere to regulations ensuring equality and accountability.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS1 Salient features of; For discussion on the promotion of multilingual education and Indian Society, the reduction of language-based educational inequality.. Diversity of India.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS2 Governance, Policies,; For highlighting initiatives aligned with the National and Welfare Schemes Education Policy to support regional languages in education.; Regarding discussions making educational resources more accessible to students from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS3 Technology in; As an example of using digital tools and AI for the development Education of educational content in multiple Indian languages, fostering inclusivity and innovation in education.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

Overview; This scheme aims to make educational resources widely accessible by providing textbooks and learning materials in multiple Indian languages for school and higher education students.; It supports multilingual education and bridges language barriers in academia.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

Objectives; Promote the use of regional and Indian languages in education.; Ensure quality educational materials for students from diverse linguistic backgrounds.; Align with the National Education Policy by fostering learning in the mother tongue.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

Significance; Reduces educational inequality linked to language.; Empowers students in rural and remote regions.

Salient Features 1. Eligibility

Families with an annual income of ₹2.5 lakh or less.; Excludes those already availing similar benefits under other government schemes. 2. Four Key Components; Educational Empowerment: □ Free g., Civil Services, JEE, NEET, SSC, banking) for 6,250 students over five years. □ Financial support of up to ₹1,20,000 per candidate for; Health Insurance: □ Coverage of ₹5 lakh per family annually through Ayushman Bharat...

Significance Addressing Historical Injustice

The scheme aims to reverse the marginalization created by colonial-era laws like the **Criminal Tribes Act, 1871**.; Holistic Empowerment: Offers multi-pronged support covering education, health, livelihood, and housing, ensuring comprehensive development for DNT/NT/SNT communities.

Objectives Immediate Objective

Address unmet needs for contraception, healthcare infrastructure, and trained health personnel, while ensuring integrated service delivery for reproductive and child health.; Medium-Term Objective: Achieve Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at replacement level (2.1) by 2010 through direct interventions and inter-sectoral partnerships.; Long-Term Objective: Achieve a stable population by 2045 aligned with sustainable...

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

Attain 80% institutional deliveries and 100% deliveries by trained personnel.; Achieve 100% registration of births, deaths, marriages, and pregnancies.; Universal access to counseling and a wide basket of contraceptive choices, encouraging small family norms.; Disease Control and Integration;; Contain the spread of HIV/AIDS and promote integration between reproductive tract infection (RTI), sexually transmitted...

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

GS2 Governance, Policies,; Can be used as an example of targeted Interventions for Development government intervention to address regional & Welfare Schemes disparities in health, education, and infrastructure.; Relevant for showcasing successful example of convergence, competition, and collaboration among various levels of government.

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

Overview The Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme (TADP) targets 112 of the most socio-economically backward districts. Salient Features Data-Driven Governance: The 'Champions of Change' Dashboard tracks 49 key performance indicators (KPIs) across five core themes: Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure Signi...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

7. National Education Policy 2020

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Education Regarding comprehensive changes and reforms in the Policy, School & Higher education system, including curriculum redesign, Education improving GER, and promoting research

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

8. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Use to discuss government initiatives for universal access, Education, Inclusive quality education, and inclusivity under the Right to Growth Education (RTE) Act

Overview Purpose

Revolutionizing school education from Pre-school to Class 12, this scheme focuses on holistic development, ensuring no child is left behind.; Implementing Agency: The State Implementation Society (SIS), working at the grassroots level in each State and Union Territory.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Use to discuss efforts to improve access, equity, and quality Education, Policy in higher education under the National Education Policy Reforms (NEP)

Overview Focus

Enhancing quality in over 300 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), including state universities and affiliated colleges.; Vision: To improve access, equity, and excellence in state higher education with a focus on efficiency, transparency, and accountability.

Key Objectives Enhance Access, Equity, and Quality

Foster higher education development at the state level.; Create and Upgrade Institutions: Establish new academic institutions and upgrade existing ones to global standards.; Self-Reliant Institutions: Improve institutional management, quality, and research capabilities.; Focus on underserved regions such as remote, rural, LWE areas, NER, aspirational districts, tier-2 cities, and areas with low GER.; Incorporates...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

10. PM Shri Schools (PM Schools for Rising India)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS 2 Governance, Policies [Issues; Can be cited as an example of the government's relating to Education, Human efforts at promoting inclusive, holistic and modern Resources] education.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Objectives; Showcase holistic and modern education in line with NEP 2020 principles.; Create inclusive, safe, and stimulating learning environments that support physical, emotional, and intellectual development.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Equip students with 21st-century skills, Indian values and foundational knowledge.; Serve as demonstration and mentorship centers for best practices in education, teaching, and school management.

Salient Features Selection Process Merit-based

Up to two schools per block selected (one elementary, one secondary/senior secondary).

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Sustainability; Adoption of green practices like solar power, LED lighting, nutrition gardens, waste management, plastic-free zones, and rainwater harvesting.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Skill Development; Integration of skill education linked to local industries.; Focus on multilingual proficiency, including Indian languages.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Inclusivity; Emphasis on equitable and accessible education for all children, including marginalized groups.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Mentorship Role; PM SHRI Schools act as knowledge hubs, providing guidance and best practices to neighboring schools.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

11. PM-YUVA 3.0

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Relevant for discussing skill development, author mentorship, Education, Youth and government efforts to project India's literature and heritage Programmes globally through structured programmes.

Context

The PM-YUVA 3.0 (Prime Minister's Scheme for Mentoring Young Authors), an Author Mentorship programme has been launched recently.

About PM-YUVA 3.0

PM-YUVA was first launched in 2021 and is now in its third edition; Nodal Ministry: The Ministry of Education, Department of Higher Education; Objective: It was launched to train young and budding authors (below 30 years of age) in order to promote reading, writing and book culture in the country, and project India and Indian writings globally.; Eligibility: Young and budding authors (below 30 years of age) can...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

12. National Ayush Mission

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, Health, Use to discuss government efforts to integrate traditional Wellness Schemes medicine systems into mainstream healthcare services

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS3 Health Infrastructure, Relevant for promoting AYUSH services, medicinal plant Sustainable Agriculture cultivation, and holistic healthcare practices

Objectives of NAM

1. Enhance Accessibility to AYUSH Services.; Provide cost-effective AYUSH services by upgrading hospitals and dispensaries.; Co-locate AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs), and District Hospitals (DHs). 2. Strengthen Institutional Capacity; Upgrade AYUSH educational institutions and pharmacies.; Enhance ASU&H drug testing laboratories and improve enforcement mechanisms....

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Salient Features 1. Infrastructure Development; Co-location of AYUSH services at PHCs, CHCs, and DHs to ensure accessibility.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Upgradation of existing AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries.; Establishment of 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals and construction of new AYUSH educational institutions in states lacking these facilities. 2. Drug and Resource Supply; Provision of essential AYUSH drugs to hospitals and dispensaries.; Strengthening quality control mechanisms for AYUSH pharmacies and drug testing laboratories. 3. Medicinal Plant...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

13. Mission Poshan 2.0

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS3 Human Capital, Inclusive Cites targeted nutritional interventions as foundational Development to building productive human capital and reducing inequality

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE); Focus on early stimulation for children aged 0-3 years.; Infrastructure upgrades with Saksham Anganwadis.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Poshan Abhiyaan; Social and Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns promoting good nutrition and health practices.; Community-Based Events (CBEs) for family counseling on nutrition.

Technology Integration Poshan Tracker

Centralized data system to monitor nutrition delivery linked with the RCH Portal of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.; Poshan Vatika: Promote organically grown vegetables at Anganwadis, schools, and panchayats for local nutrition supply.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Digital Empowerment; 11 lakh smartphones provided to Anganwadi workers.; 12.53 lakh Growth Monitoring Devices procured for child growth monitoring.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Technology and Transparency; Poshan Tracker used in 13.97 lakh Anganwadi Centres.; Established a Grievance Redressal Cell and a national Poshan Helpline.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Community Engagement; Over 60 crore Jan Andolan activities and 3.70 crore CBEs held to promote maternal nutrition and child health.; Development of 4 lakh Poshan Vatikas and planting of 1.10 lakh medicinal saplings.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Training and Development; Trained over 10 lakh frontline workers in nutrition modules.

Improved Nutrition Indicators (NFHS-5) Wasting

Reduced from 21% to 19.3%.; Underweight: Reduced from 35.7% to 32.1%.; Stunting: Reduced from 38.4% to 35.5%.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Recognition of Best Practices; Mission Sampurna Poshan in Asifabad, Telangana, and Project Sampurna in Bongaigaon, Assam recognized for excellence.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

14. Mission Vatsalya

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Child Welfare, Rights-based In topics such as institutional and community-level child Governance, Vulnerable protection, child rights, and care-based interventions Sections

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Objectives; Ensure children's rights to survival, development, protection, and participation.; Establish essential services and strengthen emergency outreach, non-institutional, and institutional care.; Strengthen child protection at the family and community levels.; Encourage private sector partnerships for child support.; Raise public awareness about child rights and protection measures.

Components Institutional Care

Provided through Child Care Institutes (CCIs) offering education, vocational training, healthcare, and counselling.; Non-Institutional Care: Includes Adoption, Foster Care, After Care, and Sponsorship.; After Care: Support for children transitioning from institutional care to independent life after 18 years.; Private Aided Sponsorship: Encourages sponsorship from individuals and organisations.

Institutional Framework State Child Protection

Oversee implementation and planning.; State Child Welfare and **Protection Committee**: Supervise with SCPS assistance.; District Child Welfare and **Protection Committee**: Chaired by District Magistrate for effective implementation.; State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA): Supports in-country and inter-country adoption.; District Child Protection Unit (DCPU): Ensures service delivery under District Magistrate's...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Impact; Strengthened child protection systems at multiple levels.; Enhanced public awareness and community involvement in child welfare.; Improved coordination and service delivery through digital platforms.; Active participation of local bodies in child welfare activities.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

15. National Health Mission

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Health & Sanitation, Flagship health program ensuring universal access, Government reducing MMR/IMR, promoting AYUSH, and lifestyle Interventions awareness

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS3 Human Capital, Public Supports inclusive growth through disease prevention, Health Infrastructure health equity, and integrated service delivery

Disease Control Programmes Communicable Disease

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP): Targets diseases like Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar, and Lymphatic Filariasis.; National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP): Aims to reduce TB burden by 2025, with incentives for nutritional support through Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY).; National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): Offers free leprosy services to all....

Technology and Infrastructure Electronic Vaccine

Utilises technology and IT infrastructure for real-time vaccine stock and storage temperature monitoring nationwide.; Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Package (ECRP) Phase-I: Focuses on health system preparedness for COVID-19 prevention, detection, and management, fully supported by the central government.; Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP): Strengthen decentralised, IT-enabled...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Eklavya Model Residential; To provide quality education to ST students (Class VI-XII) in Schools (EMRS) remote areas through residential schooling facilities; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Scheme For Residential; Aims to expand government development efforts and address Education For Students in service gaps in SC-dominant areas. High Schools in Targeted; Focuses on enhancing education through grant-in-aid Areas (SHRESHTA) institutions (NGOs) and high-quality residential high schools.; Promotes socio-economic upliftment and overall development of Scheduled Castes (SCs); Nodal Ministry: Ministry of...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Scholarships for Higher Education; Provides (SHREYAS) for OBC & Others; Supports meritorious SC students pursuing higher education with scholarships covering tuition fees and allowances.; Offers financial assistance to SCs and related categories for masters/Ph.D. abroad in top 500 QS-ranked institutions.; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Context

The first batch of the Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme was inaugurated by the Ministry of Ayush.

Key Initiatives 1. BharatNet

Connect 250,000 Gram Panchayats with high-speed broadband. 2. Aadhaar: Unique identification for easy access to services. 3. Digital Payments: Platforms like UPI and BHIM for cashless transactions. 4. E-Governance Services: DigiLocker, UMANG, and more for seamless public services. 5. Digital Literacy: DISHA initiative to empower rural India with basic digital skills. 6. National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)...

National Broadband Mission 2.0 (2025-30) Purpose

Enhance digital connectivity across India, focusing on rural and underserved areas, by improving broadband infrastructure and service quality.; Builds upon: National Broadband Mission 1.0 to provide affordable, high-speed broadband for all. Key Objectives 1. Connect 2.70 Lakh Villages: Lay Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) in 2.70 lakh villages by 2030. 2. Increase Broadband Speed: Ensure a minimum broadband speed of 100...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Other Schemes Related with Science and Technology PRITHvi Vigyan (PRITHVI); A comprehensive initiative addressing all five components of Scheme the Earth system-atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere, cryosphere, and biosphere.; Objective: Enhance understanding of Earth System Sciences and provide reliable services to the country.; Implementation: Integrated research, development, and operational services through MoES...

India's National AI Strategy Objective

Position India as a leader in AI for sustainable and **NITI Aayog** has targeted five inclusive growth sectors for AI implementation: Philosophy: "AI for All" - Enhance and empower every segment of; Healthcare, society through AI; Agriculture, Goal: Develop scalable solutions for key societal challenges; Education,

Government Initiatives and Partnerships Strategy

Foster partnerships with private sector, academia, and research institutions; Programs: AI-specific educational initiatives; Goal: Prepare workforce for AI-driven future and sustain AI development

Innovation in Science Objective

Attract, motivate, nurture, and train talented Pursuit for Inspired students to pursue science and careers in Research and Research (INSPIRE) Development (R&D).; Goal: Build a pipeline of quality human resources and expand the R&D talent base in the country.; Achievements.; INSPIRE Award MANAK: Nearly 123,024 students (grades 6- 10) from recognized schools received the award.; INSPIRE Internship Camps: Approximately...

Objectives Sustainable Growth

Promote ecologically healthy, economically viable, and socially inclusive development.; Increase Production: Enhance ish production to 22 million metric tons by 2024-25.; Modernise Infrastructure: Strengthen post-harvest management and quality improvement.; Economic Growth: Double ishers' incomes and increase the sector's contribution to agricultural GVA and exports.; Security and Employment: Provide social...

Salient Features Scheme Components

Central Sector Scheme (CS), Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS); Funding Pattern.; Central Sector Scheme: Full funding by the Central Government.; Centrally Sponsored Scheme: □ North-Eastern & Himalayan States: 90% Centre, 10% State. □ Union Territories: 100% Centre funding.; Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF); Target Areas.; Fish Production and Productivity: Increase aquaculture...

Ayushman Bharat

Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Health, Welfare Schemes, Use to illustrate India's push toward UHC, ffinancial risk Universal Health Coverage protection, and healthcare access for the poor

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS3 Human Capital, Inclusive For demonstrating health-led economic security and Development poverty reduction through reduction in out-of-pocket expenses

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Objectives; Provide accessible and affordable healthcare to over 50 crore Indian citizens.; Implement Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to ensure healthcare access for every citizen.; Offer ffinancial protection against catastrophic healthcare expenses.

Salient Features Insurance Coverage

Up to Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation.; Beneficiaries: Over 10.74 crore vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore people).; Cashless and Paperless: Beneficiaries receive services at the point of care without any direct payments.; Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs): Creation of 1,50,000 centres providing Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC), including maternal and...

Scheme Structure Components

Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs): Provide primary care and create awareness about PMJAY.; Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY): Offers financial protection for secondary and tertiary care.; Health Protection;; Focus on promotive, preventive, curative, palliative, and rehabilitative healthcare aspects.; Targets both rural and urban poor as per the latest Socio-Economic Caste **Census** (SECC) data and includes...

Implementation Federal Collaboration

Inputs from all States and UTs, offering flexibility in implementation.; Modes of Implementation: States can choose between insurance companies or a Trust/Society model for implementation.; Empanelled Health Care Providers (EHCP): Network of hospitals offering 1,350 procedures covering pre and post-hospitalization, diagnostics, and medicines.

Pradhan Mantri Aarogya Mitras (PMAMs)

Certified health service professionals facilitating beneficiary treatment.; Over 3,936 personnel trained across various levels.; Hospital Empanelment: Over 15,686 applications received for hospital participation.; Fraud Detection and Data Privacy: Establishment of anti-fraud cells and IT security measures to protect beneficiary data.

Technological Integration Ayushman App

Allows self-verification and card creation via mobile, enhancing accessibility and participation.; IT Systems: Includes Beneficiary Identification System (BIS) and Transaction Management System (TMS).

Objectives of PMAY Affordable Housing for All

Targeting economically weaker sections (EWS), low-income groups (LIG), and middle-income groups (MIG), including slum dwellers.; Ensures housing accessibility for underserved populations. Implementation Mechanism; PMAY-U (Urban): Managed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.; PMAY-G (Rural): Managed by the Ministry of Rural Development. Beneficiary Criteria PMAY Urban (PMAY-U);; Beneficiaries must not own a...

National Mission on Natural Farming Launched on

National Mission on Natural Farming Launched on November 25, 2024, the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) promotes sustainable farming practices by reducing chemical inputs and enhancing soil health through natural farming techniques.

Expected Outcome

Reduced environmental impact from chemical farming.; Improved soil health and water retention.; Increased adoption of organic farming methods.

Additional Social Security Schemes Life and

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): ₹2 lakh coverage for death, with an annual premium of ₹436 for ages 18-50.; Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): ₹2 lakh coverage for accidental death and permanent disability, ₹1 lakh for partial disability, with a ₹20 annual premium for ages 18-70.; Health Coverage.; Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY): Provides ₹5 lakh annual health...

What is CROPIC?

CROPIC stands for Collection of Real-Time Observations & Photos of Crops.; It aims to monitor crop health and assess losses using field photographs and AI models.; Funding patterns; The Fund for Innovation and Technology (FIAT) under PMFBY will be used for funding CROPIC.; The FIAT has a total outlay of Rs 825 crore for different technology innovations under crop insurance schemes.

GS2 Governance, Welfare Use to demonstrate

GS2 Governance, Welfare Use to demonstrate government efforts in ensuring Schemes, Food Security food and nutritional security for vulnerable populations

Overview Purpose

Ensure food and nutritional security using a human life cycle approach.; Type: Centrally sponsored scheme.; Coverage: 67% of the population (75% rural, 50% urban) based on 2011-12 NSS Household Consumption Survey.

Key Initiatives Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann

Free food grains for about 81.35 crore NFSA beneficiaries for five years, ensuring nutrition security.; One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC): Nationwide portability of ration cards using biometric/Aadhaar authentication.; Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN): Provides hot cooked meals in Government and Government-aided schools from 2021-22 to 2025-26, covering children from pre-schools to class VIII.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 70

Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Scheme

Launched on November 6, 2024, the Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Scheme is a Central Sector initiative aimed at providing financial assistance to meritorious students pursuing higher education in India.; The scheme aligns with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes the need for financial support to ensure equitable access to quality education.; The scheme is administered through a unified...

Key Objective

The primary objective of the scheme is to provide collateral-free, guarantor-free education loans to students admitted to top-ranked Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India.; This initiative aims to eliminate financial barriers, enabling students from diverse backgrounds to pursue higher education without constraints.

Expected Outcome

Benefit over 22 lakh students annually.; Enhance access to quality education for students from economically diverse backgrounds.; Promote financial inclusion in the education sector.; Support the development of a skilled and educated workforce aligned with national development goals.

Blue Revolution

58. Blue Revolution

GS3 Agriculture, Sustainable Relevant for

GS3 Agriculture, Sustainable Relevant for discussions on modernizing fisheries, Development, Fisheries promoting sustainability, and enhancing food Sector security

Overview Type

Centrally Sponsored Scheme; Purpose: Increase production and productivity in aquaculture and fisheries, covering both inland and marine resources.; Coverage: All states, including North East States and Union Territories.

Objective Increase Fish Production

Boost overall fish production sustainably and responsibly.; Modernise Fisheries: Upgrade fisheries practices and ensure food and nutritional security.; Employment and Exports: Generate employment, enhance export earnings, and ensure inclusive development.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 71**Salient Features Blue Revolution**

Restructured Central Sector Scheme under Blue Revolution for focused development of the fisheries sector.; Implementation: In consultation with States & UTs, focusing on economic prosperity, food security, and sustainable resource use.

Key Initiatives Production Targets

Increase fish production from 107.95 lakh tonnes (2015-16) to 150 lakh tonnes by 2019-20.; Export Earnings: Augment earnings and double income for fishers and fish farmers.; **National Fisheries Action Plan-2020 (NFAP)**: A five-year plan to enhance fish production and productivity, addressing various fisheries resources (ponds, wetlands, marine sector, etc.); Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF); It was...

National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM)

59. National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM)

GS2 Governance, Digital Use to highlight government

GS2 Governance, Digital Use to highlight government efforts in using technology for Initiatives, Livestock efficient livestock management, service delivery, disease Management surveillance, and policy planning through digital identification and real-time data capture.

GS3 Agriculture & Allied Relevant for discussing

GS3 Agriculture & Allied Relevant for discussing data-driven productivity Activities, Animal improvement, traceability of livestock products, farmer Husbandry, Innovation empowerment, and integration of schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission and National Animal Disease Control Programme.

Context

Recently, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India, highlighted the nationwide implementation of the National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM) for creating a comprehensive digital database of livestock and related services across the country.

More On News

As per official data, the NDLM has been implemented across all States, with a large number of livestock owners and their animals registered on the platform.; So far, around 9.5 crore livestock owners have been registered and 35.96 crore animals have been issued Pashu Aadhaar under the system.

About National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM)

Nature: A technology-enabled, farmer-centric digital mission aimed at strengthening livestock management, service delivery, and policy planning in India.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 72

Implementing Authority

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.; Digital Platform: Implemented through the "**Bharat Pashudhan**" ecosystem, comprising a mobile application and web portal for real-time field-level data capture.; Unique Identification: Each animal is issued a 12-digit Pashu Aadhaar (bar-coded ear tag) serving as a unique digital identity.; Enables recording of...

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

60. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

GS3 Agriculture, Food Relevant for promoting food

GS3 Agriculture, Food Relevant for promoting food processing, reducing waste, Processing, Rural enhancing farmer income, and boosting rural Employment employment

Overview Approval

Cabinet approved in May 2017; Renamed from SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters); Purpose: Create modern infrastructure and efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)

Objective Supplement Agriculture

Modernise processing and reduce agricultural waste.; Enhance Sector Growth: Boost food processing, improve farmer prices, create rural employment, reduce wastage, and increase processed food exports.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 73

Impact Projects Approved (2020-21 to 2023-24)

540 projects approved, 399 completed.; Capacity Created: 86.06 LMT processing and 22.63 LMT preservation capacities.; Employment Generated: 1,78,781 opportunities.; Cold Storage: 948 cold storages with 18.16 LMT capacity established.; Financial Assistance: Grants-in-aid provided for food processing projects under sub-schemes like Operation Greens and Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure.

Foreign Trade Policy 2023

61. Foreign Trade Policy 2023

GS3 Economic Development, Relevant for highlighting

GS3 Economic Development, Relevant for highlighting India's focus on export Export Promotion, E- promotion, reducing transaction costs, and enhancing Commerce ease of doing business in global markets

Key Approach

The FTP 2023 is built around four pillars:

Salient Features of FTP 2023 1. Process

Automation: Emphasises IT systems and risk management for approvals, reducing manual intervention.; Duty Exemption Schemes: Managed through a rule-based IT system, covering Advance Authorization and EPCG schemes.; Online Environment: Process re- engineering includes paperless, online mechanisms for efficiency.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 74

Towns of Export Excellence (TEE)

New Designations: Faridabad, Mirzapur, Moradabad, and Varanasi join 39 existing towns.; Benefits: Priority access to export promotion funds and Common Service Provider (CSP) benefits for handlooms, handicrafts, and carpets. 3. Recognition of Exporters.; Status Holder Scheme: Recognizes exporters based on performance, encouraging them to provide trade-related training.; Status Norms: Recalibrated to allow more firms...

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 75

Agriculture Export Policy 2018

62. Agriculture Export Policy 2018

GS3 Agriculture, Export Relevant for highlighting

GS3 Agriculture, Export Relevant for highlighting export growth strategies, Promotion, Economic diversification of the export basket, and promoting high- Growth value agricultural products

Overview The Agriculture Export Policy, 2018, re

Overview The Agriculture Export Policy, 2018, reflects a strategic vision to enhance India's position in global agriculture and significantly boost farmers' income. Here's a summary of its key aspects:

Vision To leverage export potential and transform

Vision To leverage export potential and transform India into a global agricultural powerhouse, thereby raising farmers' income.

Objectives Export Growth

Aim to double agricultural exports from over \$30 billion to over \$60 billion by 2022 and further increase to \$100 billion in subsequent years, while maintaining a stable trade policy.; Diversification: Broaden the export basket to include high-value and value-added agricultural products, with a special focus on perishables.; Promotion of Unique Products: Encourage the export of novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic...

Monitoring Framework A monitoring framework has

Monitoring Framework A monitoring framework has been established with the Department of Commerce as the nodal agency, involving various line ministries, departments, and state governments to oversee policy implementation

National Geospatial Policy 2022

63. National Geospatial Policy 2022

GS3 Infrastructure, Relevant for highlighting the

GS3 Infrastructure, Relevant for highlighting the integration of geospatial Technology, Disaster data into national development, disaster management, Management and infrastructure planning

Objective The policy aims to strengthen the

Objective The policy aims to strengthen the geospatial sector to support national development, enhance economic prosperity, and foster a thriving information economy.

Salient Features Long-Term Vision

Promotes the geospatial data industry and develops a national framework to utilise geospatial data for improved citizen services and various applications.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES 76**Geospatial Data Themes**

14 specific themes support commercial geospatial applications across sectors like disaster management, mining, forestry, and more.; Technology Infrastructure - Geospatial Knowledge Infrastructure (GKI); Integrated Data and Information Framework: To be developed by 2030.; National Digital Twin: Establishment planned for high-resolution topographical survey and mapping by 2035.; Institutional Infrastructure...

Significance of the Policy Increased Access to

Geospatial data and services from government agencies, academic institutions, private organisations, NGOs, and individuals are more accessible.; Removal of Approval Requirements;; No Prior Approval Needed: Prior approval, security clearance, and other restrictions on managing geospatial data have been removed.; Self-Certification: Sufficient for adherence to policy guidelines.; Open Use: Individuals can process...

Health

Bhore Committee, 1943 [On Health Care System and Medical Education]

Health

Focus Areas Recommendations

Health

Rural Health Services Focus on improving health services in rural areas, which are underserved compared to urban areas.

Health

J. **Satyanarayana Committee**, 2019 [On Implementation Framework for the National Health Stack]

Health

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 8

Health

Unified Develop a platform for seamless exchange of health information among Health Interface patients, providers, and insurers.

Health

Unique Health ID Introduce a unique Health ID for each citizen to link health records across services.

Health

Standing Committee Report on National Ayush Mission(2024) The **Standing Committee** on Health and Family Welfare, chaired by Mr. Bhubaneswar Kalita, submitted its report on the Review of National Ayush Mission on February 9, 2024.

Fund Utilisation Key Issue

In the financial year 2022-23, only 85% of the allocated funds were utilized.; Recommendation: The Ministry of Ayush should implement measures to ensure 100% fund utilisation and address bottlenecks in financial disbursement.

Implementation Challenges Key Issue

A significant proportion of infrastructure is still incomplete-69% of Ayush hospitals are under construction and 65% of Health and Wellness Centres are yet to be fully operational.; Recommendation: The Mission should be extended by five years, and the scope should be broadened to include Sowa-Rigpa, a traditional Himalayan medicine.

Delays and Challenges in Implementation Key Issue

Implementation delays arise from late fund allocation, overlapping roles, and delayed certification.; Recommendation: Simplify state-level plans, clarify roles, train staff and create action plans for wellness centres. Additionally, provide financial incentives and integrate technology for better coordination.

Research and Development Key Issue

Insufficient research in critical areas such as telemedicine, sports medicine and capacity building.; Recommendation: Focus on research and development in AYUSH, leverage patient data for epidemiological studies and train practitioners in research methodologies.

Quality of Ayush Drugs Key Issue

Concerns regarding the high metal content in certain AYUSH drugs.; Recommendation: Conduct post-marketing surveillance, align AYUSH drug standards with international norms, and establish adverse event reporting systems.

Promotion of Ayush Key Issue

Low integration of AYUSH in mainstream healthcare and lack of recognition at national and international levels.; Recommendation: Integrate traditional medicine into academic curricula, encourage private insurers to cover AYUSH treatments, urge foreign governments to recognise AYUSH, and regulate consultation rates.

Health

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 9

Education

TSR Subramanian Committee, 2016 [Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy (NEP)]

Education

Focus Areas Recommendations

Education

RTE Act Amend RTE Act to ensure uniform norms for government and private schools, and extend curriculum to minority institutions.

Education

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 14

Education

Dr. K Kasturirangan Committee, 2017 [Responsible for developing a new National Curriculum Framework (NCF)] Focus Areas Recommendations RTE Act Extend RTE Act to cover early childhood and secondary education, ages 3-18. Curriculum Propose a 5-3-3-4 design: 5 years foundational, 3 preparatory, 3 Framework middle, 4 secondary. Regulatory Structure Establish NHERA to replace existing higher education regulators...

Education

R P Tiwari Committee, 2020 [On suggesting multiple ways of turning HEIs into multidisciplinary centres] Focus Areas Recommendations Higher Education Set up large, multi-disciplinary Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) Institutions in or near every district by 2030, inspired by institutions like Nalanda and Takshashila. Promote Facilitate collaboration through HEI clusters, enabling multi- Academic Collaboration...

Education

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 15

Prompt Treatment of Heart Attacks through

The initiative aims to provide free and prompt treatment for ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI), a serious complication of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), in India. Impact:; The pharmaco-invasive strategy implemented in Tamil Nadu can be administered in small hospitals or even ambulances, expanding access to care.; New opportunities have been created to deliver adequate reperfusion therapies across the...

Reducing Maternal and Newborn Deaths through Mobile

Pradesh The initiative aims to strengthen the supportive supervision of ASHAs to reduce maternal and newborn deaths by assisting pregnant women throughout pregnancy, delivery, the postpartum period, and tracking their children's health. Impact:; The ReMiND app incorporates key components, including:; The ASHA app: Mobilizes beneficiaries to access health services.; The Sangini app: Helps ASHA supervisors support and...

Nutri-Garden Initiative, Rajasthan

The initiative aims to promote nutrition security and dietary diversity by setting up community nutrition gardens at anganwadi centers, utilizing the ICDS scheme and MGNREGA workers to grow local vegetables and fruits. Impact:; Rs 10,000 per nutri-garden was disbursed by the ICDS scheme to set up gardens at anganwadi centers.; The approach is innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable for improving nutrition...

Mera Baccha Abhiyan (Madhya Pradesh)

The initiative aims to enable government officials, NGOs, and members of the public to 'adopt' malnourished children in Datia, Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh, ensuring their speedy and time-bound recovery. Impact:; Suposhan Mela provided health check-ups and distributed Suposhan & Swachhta kits to malnourished children.; Poshan clubs were established as one-stop centers to provide resources for the children.; A 17.5%...

Centralized Kitchen for Better Nutrition -

To tackle deep-rooted problems of Malnourishment and Anaemia in the tribal dominated Aspirational District of Nandurbar. Establishing a Centralised Kitchen to provide hot and nutritious meals to children in residential schools, also known as Ashram Shalas. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 22 Impact:; This Central Kitchen caters to 28 Ashram schools with a capacity of more than 11,000 students.; Topics where it can be...

Bike Ambulance, Auto Ambulance, Delivery Vans for

Kandhamal, Odisha To avoid delivery on the way to hospitals and encourage Institutional Deliveries. Impact:; The rate of Institutional Deliveries in Kandhamal is now the highest in the State at 97% & maternal deaths have reduced by 65%; Topics where it can be Applied: Maternal Health, Institutional Birth.; How to Use:; Use this example to showcase how innovative transport solutions like bike ambulances can reduce...

Hamar Swasthya App - Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh

Identifying numerous undetected Non-Communicable diseases (NCDs), the Aspirational District of Rajnandgaon has launched the 'Hamar Swasthya' App to make people's health cards available to the doctors and health workers. Impact:; Provide access to the medical history of patients for timely treatment and subsequent follow-ups.; Topics where it can be applied: E-Governance, Health ICT.; How to Use:; Illustrate the role...

Hostels for Pregnant Tribal Women - Vizianagaram,

The scheme aims to reduce maternal mortality by providing pregnant women from remote villages with access to comprehensive medical care and support in dedicated hostels before and after delivery. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 23 Impact:; The initiative has significantly improved maternal and child health outcomes, with around 100 women from hill-top villages receiving critical care and expressing high satisfaction with...

Kalpna Programme for Better Health - Dhenkanal,

The scheme aims to ensure mandatory USG testing for pregnant women and promote nutritional rehabilitation for children while advocating for gender equality in Dhenkanal. Impact:; The Kalpna Programme has improved maternal and child health outcomes, increased the sex ratio from 852 to 972, and raised community awareness about gender equality.; Topics where it can be Applied: Universal Health Care, Gender Equality....

MISSION API - 10: Reduction of Malaria - Koraput,

The scheme aims to reduce malaria-related deaths in Koraput by distributing Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) and implementing community engagement strategies to promote their use. Impact:; Mission API-10 has successfully decreased the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) to 2 in the affected area, significantly lowering malaria-related deaths through increased awareness and preventive measures.; Topics where it can...

AMA SANKALPA (An Initiative to Reduce Infant and

Odisha The scheme aims to improve maternal and child health outcomes in Rayagada by increasing healthcare accessibility and awareness through targeted interventions and community engagement. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 24 Impact:; The initiative has reduced IMR and MMR in the district by conducting special health sessions, tracking high-risk pregnancies, and providing nutritional support and counselling for...

'DAKSHATA' Initiative to Reduce Maternal Mortality

The scheme aims to reduce high maternal mortality in Gadchiroli by enhancing the capacity of frontline health workers, routine tracking of pregnant women, and addressing key bottlenecks in health service delivery. Impact:; The Dakshata Initiative has improved maternal health outcomes through effective training, better tracking, and targeted interventions, addressing major causes of maternal death and ensuring safer...

Internal External Branding: Nudging Through Imagery

Sikkim To provide clean, hygienic, and accessible hospitals with a sanitized environment for treatment in accordance with National Health Mission guidelines. Impact:; The renovation of Health Centres in West Sikkim has improved health indicators by ensuring better facilities, free lab services, regular medicine supply, and increased community awareness about health and nutrition.; Topics where it can be Applied...

Anaaj Bank Initiative - Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh

To address food insecurity among vulnerable villagers through a community-led grain bank managed by women and Self Help Groups. Impact: Women of Mohanpura Gram Panchayat collect and donate a fistful of grains every week to support needy families. Around 2 quintals of grains have been collected and distributed to 14 vulnerable families, including widows, landless villagers, impoverished households, and persons with...

Achieving Sports Excellence through "Khelo India"

The initiative aims to establish Churu as a hub for sports in Rajasthan, focusing on creating sports facilities at the district, block, and gram panchayat levels. It also promotes rural and tribal games like kabaddi and archery through Khelo India. Impact:; Churu has become a sports nursery, with significant improvements in sports facilities and achievements by its athletes.; Athletes can stay on-site and remain in...

ICT for Excellence in Sports - Madhya Pradesh

To improve athlete performance, injury prevention, and sports management by using ICT tools for scientific training, performance monitoring, and data-based decision-making. Impact: Madhya Pradesh used ICT systems for athlete data collection, physical measurement, performance tracking, heart-rate variability assessment, injury profiling, and sports management information systems. The initiative was implemented across...

Fit Hai To Hit Hai India / K11 School of Fitness

To convert fitness and sports-related skills into formal employment by providing vocational training in personal training, exercise science, and sports nutrition. Impact: K11 School of Fitness Sciences offers specialised training in Personal Training and Sports Nutrition under NSDC's market-led skilling model. Since becoming an NSDC-funded partner in 2016, it trained 9,587 candidates and placed 5,557 candidates...

Transparency and e-Governance

E-Governance

Definition; E-Governance refers to the use of technologies like the internet, mobile computing, and digital networks by government agencies to improve interaction with citizens, businesses, and other government bodies. Pillars Of E-Governance: People, Process, Technology, Resources Smart Governance Features: S - Simple, M - Moral, A - Accountable, R - Responsive and T - Transparent

E-Governance

Key Data & Facts (2025-26); India ranked 105th out of 193 countries in the UN E-Government Development Index 2024.; 5.33 lakh out of 5.34 lakh Fair Price Shops have been automated with e-PoS devices.; 57.6% of rural females aged 15+ used the internet in the last 3 months, as per MoSPI Telecom Survey 2025.; 27 Virtual Courts are functioning across 21 States/UTs.

E-Governance

Government Initiatives And Schemes; Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS); **Digital India**; DARPAN (for NGOs); PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation); National e-Governance Plan (NeGP); Common Services Centres (CSC); UMANG (UNIFIED MOBILE APPLICATION FOR NEW-AGE GOVERNANCE) State-Level Case Studies; Telangana - MeeSeva: Offers 550+ government services through an online portal.; Kerala: Ffirst full...

National Best Practices Government Services

DigiLocker, UMANG, Unified Payment Interface (UPI), DiKSHA, MeriPehchaan, API Setu, etc. Agriculture: M4AGRI (mobile advisory for agriculture and horticulture), Soil Health Card, M-KISAN, National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), etc

1 Important Schemes and Policies in Detail

Enhances employability and learning outcomes through accessible resources.; Encourages digital innovation in Indian languages.

Inclusive Growth

The scheme provides access to opportunities for over 10 crore people from 1,400+ communities, promoting social and economic integration.; Transparency & Efficiency: Digital systems ensure seamless delivery, real-time monitoring, and minimize leakages.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Modern Infrastructure; Digital Classrooms and Smart Laboratories.; Digital Libraries and robust physical infrastructure to create dynamic learning spaces.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Digital Integration; Use of digital tools for teaching, learning, and administration.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

TRIFED, (Tribal Cooperative; Supports retail marketing for livelihood development among Marketing Development tribal communities of India. Federation of India).; Under TRIFED, a Central Sector Scheme 'Marketing and Logistics Development for Promotion of Tribal Products from North - Eastern Region (PTP-NER)', was launched for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes of the Northeastern Region; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of...

Key Features of Mission Karmayogi 1. Institutional

Chaired by the Prime Minister, guiding civil service reforms.; Cabinet Secretariat Coordination: Aligns stakeholders and monitors progress.; **Capacity Building Commission**: Supervises training institutions and creates annual capacity- building plans.; Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV): Manages digital assets for NPCSCB.; PMU: Provides support and management services.

Digital Learning Innovations My iGOT

Personalized courses tailored to civil servant needs.; Blended Learning: Combines online and traditional classroom programs for flexibility.; Karmayogi Digital Learning Lab (KDLL): Develops e-learning courses to enhance skills.; VIKAS Program: A blended program for middle management focusing on functional, behavioral, and technological competencies.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

18. **Digital India**

Key Objectives 1. Robust Digital Infrastructure

Ensure last-mile connectivity to reach all citizens. 2. E-Governance: Enhance efficiency and accessibility of government services. 3. Digital Literacy: Equip citizens with essential digital skills. 4. Information Accessibility: Provide digital services in regional languages.

Nine Key Focus Areas

Broadband connectivity. Mobile access. Public Internet Centres E-governance Electronic service delivery Information accessibility Electronics manufacturing IT job training Short-term digital projects

Challenges and Future Directions 1. Digital Divide

Bridging the gap in internet access and digital literacy between urban and rural areas. 2. Cybersecurity: Strengthening cybersecurity measures to safeguard digital platforms. 3. Privacy Concerns: Addressing data privacy and protection issues. 4. Infrastructure Constraints: Overcoming challenges in remote areas for digital infrastructure development.

Challenges 1. Infrastructure Costs

High costs of setting up telecom infrastructure. 2. Geographical Barriers: Difficult terrain that complicates broadband rollout. 3. Sustainable Energy: Ensuring energy-efficient solutions for telecom towers. 4. Regulatory Delays: Overcoming administrative hurdles, particularly in Right of Way (RoW) approvals. Future Directions 1. Satellite Broadband: Leverage satellite technology to reach remote and inaccessible...

Large-Scale Applications Under NSM Genomics &

High-end simulations for genetic research and pharmaceutical development.; Urban Modeling for Environmental Issues: Urban planning and climate modelling.; Flood Early Warning System: Enhanced forecasting for river basins.; Seismic Imaging for Oil & Gas Exploration: Enhanced imaging capabilities for resource extraction.; Telecom Network Optimization: Optimizing network capacity and performance.; Computational...

Basis for direct benefit transfers, COVID-19 assistance, PM- KISAN, increased MGNREGA wages, and insurance.; Account Growth: PMJDY accounts grew from 14.72 crore in March 2015 to 50.09 crore by August 2023.; Deposits: Total balances reached ₹2.03 lakh crore, with average deposits per account increasing 3.8 times. (Aug,2023); RuPay Cards: 33.98 crore cards issued.(Aug,2023); Digital and Financial Inclusion; JDD...

Salient Features Sex Sorted Semen Technology

Launched in October 2024, this technology enables production of female calves with up to 90% accuracy, providing affordable solutions to farmers and accelerating breed improvement.; Indigenous IVF Media: Introduced in September 2024, the indigenous in-vitro fertilization media offers a low-cost alternative for embryo production, enabling rapid multiplication of elite native animals.; Genomic Chips: The 'Gau chip'...

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

29. Scheme for Innovation and Technology Association with Aadhaar (SITAA)

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Governance, E- Use to highlight government efforts in strengthening digital Governance, identity systems, ensuring secure authentication, and countering Technology Initiatives threats like deepfakes through public-private collaboration.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS3 Science & Technology, Relevant for discussing the role of AI, biometrics, and technology-Cybersecurity, driven innovation in secure digital infrastructure, and fostering Innovation startup-industry-government partnerships for digital governance.

Context

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has launched the Scheme for Innovation and Technology Association with Aadhaar (SITAA) to counter deepfakes and enhance Aadhaar authentication security.

About Scheme for Innovation and Technology

SITAA is an innovation-driven initiative launched by UIDAI to strengthen India's digital identity ecosystem by fostering collaboration among startups, academia, and industry partners.; Nodal Ministry: The scheme operates under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) through UIDAI, with strategic partnerships from MeitY Startup Hub (MSH) and NASSCOM.; Objective: Aims to safeguard Aadhaar...

Key Objective

The Cluster Development Programme (CDP) is designed to leverage the geographical specialisation of horticulture clusters and promote integrated and market-led development of preproduction, production, post-harvest, logistics, branding, and marketing activities.; Improve productivity and market access.; Provide infrastructure support for horticulture clusters.; Enhance quality standards and branding.

Digital Agriculture Mission The Digital Agriculture

Digital Agriculture Mission The Digital Agriculture Mission was launched in September 2024 with an outlay of ₹2,817 crore to digitize the agriculture sector, leveraging technology to improve agricultural outcomes.

Key Objective

Build a digital public infrastructure for agriculture.; Enhance the efficiency of government schemes through data analytics.; Promote precision farming techniques.

Challenges

Low digital literacy among farmers.; Slow infrastructure development in rural areas.; Data privacy concerns.

Future Directions

Increasing digital literacy through government initiatives.; Developing low-cost solutions for farmers.; Expanding mobile-based agricultural solutions.

Key Features Recognition and Certification

Artisans are provided with the PM Vishwakarma Certificate and ID card for formal recognition.; Skill Upgradation.; Basic Training: 5-7 days with a stipend of ₹500 per day.; Advanced Training: 15+ days with a stipend of ₹500 per day.; Toolkit Incentive: ₹15,000 in e-vouchers for toolkits upon completion of Basic Skill Training.; Credit Support.; Collateral-Free Loans: Up to ₹3 lakh in two tranches. □ First Tranche...

Implementation Framework Enrolment

Conducted through Common Service Centres using Aadhaar-based biometric authentication on the PM Vishwakarma portal.; Three-Tier Structure.; **National Steering Committee**; **State Monitoring Committee**; **District Implementation Committee** Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE); Provides guarantee coverage to lending institutions, facilitating credit support for artisans.

Salient Features Background

Part of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 package aimed at economic stimulation.; Eligibility.; Available to EPFO-registered establishments.; New employees earning less than ₹15,000 per month hired between October 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021.; Employees who lost jobs between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2020.; Benefits.; Contribution by the Centre to EPF: □ Up to 1,000 employees: Both employees' and employers'...

Impact Economic Growth

Boosts trade efficiency by improving port infrastructure and connectivity, reducing logistics costs and time.; Environmental Benefits: Promotes sustainable cargo movement through coastal and inland waterways.; Community Development: Enhances the quality of life in coastal communities through economic opportunities and skill development.; Strategic Importance: Strengthens India's position on international maritime...

GS3 Infrastructure, Transport, Relevant for

GS3 Infrastructure, Transport, Relevant for discussing road development, logistics Regional Development efficiency, and regional connectivity through highway corridors

Financial Management National Electronic Fund

The system ensures timely wage payments, with 99.12% of pay orders generated within 15 days in 2023-24.; Aadhaar Integration: The scheme boasts a 99.55% success rate in Aadhaar-enabled Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), ensuring smooth and efficient payments to workers.

Key Features Target Sectors

Covers 14 priority sectors such as electronics, automobiles, pharmaceuticals, textiles, steel, food processing, solar modules and telecom.; Incentive Structure: Provides incentives over 5 years based on incremental production/sales.; Investment & Employment: Generated over ₹1.61 lakh crore in investments, ₹14 lakh crore in sales and 11.5 lakh jobs as of 2024.; Broad Participation: Involves both domestic and foreign...

PM Gati Shakti

50. PM Gati Shakti

GS3 Infrastructure, Transport, Relevant for

GS3 Infrastructure, Transport, Relevant for discussions on reducing logistics costs, Economic Competitiveness enhancing connectivity, and streamlining infrastructure development

Overview PM Gati Shakti is a transformative

Overview PM Gati Shakti is a transformative initiative aimed at enhancing India's infrastructure connectivity through a digital platform. It integrates the efforts of 16 Ministries, including Railways and Roadways for efficient and coordinated implementation of key infrastructure projects.

Six Pillars of PM Gati Shakti Comprehensiveness

Centralized portal for cross-sectoral visibility.; Prioritization: Helps identify and prioritize projects for timely execution.; Optimization: Identifies optimal routes for goods transportation.

Overview Purpose

Provide financial assistance to all cultivable landholding farmer families in India.; Financial Assistance: 1. Annual Benefit: ₹6,000 per eligible farmer family. 2. Payment Structure: Three equal instalments of ₹2,000 each, every four months. 3. Mode of Payment: Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts.

Salient Features Financial Assistance

₹6,000 annually per eligible farmer family, paid in three equal instalments of ₹2,000 every four months.; Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Payments are directly credited into Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts to eliminate intermediaries.

About Kisan Pehchaan Patra or farmer ID

It is a unique Aadhaar-linked digital identity that is dynamically connected to the state land records. It is also known as the Farmer ID.; It provides information like demographics, crops sown, and ownership details and is linked dynamically to the state's land records.; Target: A target of 6 crore farmer IDs by March 2025 has been created.; Farmer's Registry: It is the database created through the farmer ID.; The...

Governance [e-Governance, Civil Service Reforms]

Focus Areas Recommendations

Governance [e-Governance, Civil Service Reforms]

Baswan Committee [Report on the UPSC Civil Services Exam]

Governance [e-Governance, Civil Service Reforms]

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 16

National AI Portal

INDIAai The objective of the National AI Portal (INDIAai) is to serve as a one-stop digital platform for AI-related developments in India, fostering a unified AI ecosystem, promoting knowledge creation, and supporting economic growth and social empowerment.

7 Financial Inclusion Initiatives

1. Financial Inclusion for Street Vendors under PM SVANidhi The initiative aims to provide working capital loans to urban street vendors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, along with additional benefits for their family members. It promotes digital inclusion and provides financial support for socio-economic upliftment.

Impact

A separate portal has been launched to monitor ethanol projects and production capacities.; The Government of India aims for 20% ethanol blending by 2025 (earlier 2030), reducing fossil fuel dependency.; The initiative improves the viability and liquidity of India's sugar industry.; A financial assistance scheme has been launched to promote investment opportunities in the ethanol sector.; Ethanol is an indigenous...

Portability of Ration Cards

One Nation One Ration Card The objective of the One Nation One Ration Card program is to ensure that migrants and poor people can access their ration from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) across the country, regardless of their location.

Impact

Empowers beneficiaries under the **National Food Security Act** (NFSA) to obtain food grains from any e-PoS enabled FPS nationwide.; Migrant beneficiaries can access subsidized food grains through biometric authentication at any FPS.; The initiative ensures food security and plays a crucial role in empowering the end beneficiary.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 32

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

Social Protection cum Entitlement Management System Kutumba is an IT-based platform designed to improve access to government benefits for the poor, promoting inclusive growth through a centralized social registry that stores information on approximately 1.75 crore families in Karnataka.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

4. UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) UMANG is a mobile application that aims to improve access to citizen-centric government services by aggregating services from both Central and State governments on a single platform.

Impact

The app offers 1300+ services from 265 Central Government departments, 32 State/UT Governments, and 20,000 bill payment services.; As of 2021, the app has 3.8 crore users with transactions worth over ₹200 crore.; Several government entities are actively using the app to provide services.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

An Integrated Online Platform for SDG and CSR Alignment The Akanksha IT platform brings together stakeholders of the CSR ecosystem, enhancing support to government departments and district officials in achieving priority SDG indicators and focus areas.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 33

Impact

Provides State governments with an overview of CSR spending requirements and nature.; Ensures accountability and transparency of all stakeholders in the CSR process.; Focuses on the ease of doing business by eliminating the need for paper-based movements for clearances or approvals.; 456 NGOs are registered on the portal, with 23 completed projects across the SDGs spectrum.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

6. DigiLocker The initiative aims to provide citizens with a secure platform to access all their documents from a public cloud, promoting digital accessibility and ease of verification.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

7. Infrastructure Snapshot App, Goalpara The application aims to enable users to monitor public services, ensuring accountability for officials regarding delayed or incomplete work, while promoting transparency in tracking complaints and suggestions.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 34

Impact

The app serves as a convergence platform for monitoring infrastructure, human resources, and public institutions like government offices, hospitals, schools, and schemes.; It facilitates all-round monitoring of government departments and schemes.; Multiple training sessions and awareness camps have been held for officials at all levels.; The app has led to a significant increase in both qualitative and quantitative...

Loksewak App

E-Attendance Application, Khandwa The Loksewak app aims to improve good governance by ensuring government and public servants in Khandwa district log their completed activities, fostering transparency and accountability.

Dhimsa Radio

Transmitting Social Change in Koraput Dhimsa, a community radio station, has become a tool for social change in disseminating information on government schemes.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 35

Block Development Officer (BDO) Score Cards

Hazaribagh, Jharkhand To assess the performance of Block Development Officers (BDOs) in a transparent and objective manner, incorporating their self-assessment, to enhance motivation and recognition.

Maha Land Bank System

Washim, Maharashtra The Maha Land Bank system is a digital platform launched by the Government of Maharashtra in India in 2018. It's objective is to create a comprehensive repository of government land information in Washim District for informed policy decisions and citizen access.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 36

Use of Web Portal and Mobile Application for

Arunachal Pradesh To improve monitoring, transparency, and accountability in developmental projects by using a web portal and mobile application for geo-tagging and photographic evidence.

MINE MITRA

Uttar Pradesh To bring transparency, efficiency, and real-time surveillance in mining administration by digitising mineral services, permits, transportation monitoring, and citizen interfaces.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 37

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

Public Grievance Handling Initiative - Indian Railways To provide railway passengers with a unified digital platform for registering, tracking, and resolving complaints in a time-bound and transparent manner.

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 38

Transforming Connectivity with Baster Net Scheme

Bastar, Chhattisgarh To bridge the digital connectivity gap in remote and Left-Wing Extremism-affected areas by strengthening telecom and internet infrastructure in Bastar district.

Civil Services in a Democracy

Skill Development

Skilled Manpower Demand; The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) estimated a demand for 300 million skilled workers by 2023 across key sectors such as manufacturing, construction and electronics.; According to the NSDC's 2010-2022 projection, India needed an incremental 10.97 crore skilled workers in 24 sectors, alongside the reskilling of 29.82 crore in the farm and non-farm sectors. Government Initiatives In...

National Programme for Civil Services Capacity

Mission Karmayogi

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS2 Civil Services Reforms, In topics of such as key reform for improving bureaucratic Governance, Capacity ef iciency, governance outcomes and institutional capacity Building

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

17. Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme

About The Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme

Aim: The mission aims to bring meaningful change to people's lives and is designed to strengthen the spirit of service, or 'Seva Bhav', fostering a workforce that is more accountable.; It also aims to upskill individuals and broaden their perspectives.; Launched By: This programme is launched and anchored by the **Capacity Building Commission**; It is the initiative which is aimed at transforming the approach of Central...

Skill Development

Sharda Prasad Committee, 2016 [Report on Skill Councils]

Skill Development

Focus Areas Recommendations

Skill Development

Separate Stream for Establish a separate stream in secondary education, create Vocational Vocational Schools/Colleges for upward mobility, and have a Central University for Education awarding degrees and diplomas.

Skill Development

International Courses should align with international standards, including Standards foundational skills like reading, writing, arithmetic, and lifelong learning.

Skill Development

Sector Skill Councils SSCs should align with the National Industrial Classification to avoid (SSCs) ethical/accountability issues. They are autonomous, industry-led, and ensure training meets employer needs.

Skill Development

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 21

Impact

150 beneficiaries have enrolled and successfully completed their training.; Training centers are located in New Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, funded through the PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

Impact

Soochna Sathis (information friends) assist in setting up channels, collecting documentation, and ensuring that correct documents are submitted to government departments.

5 Skill Development Initiatives

services for beneficiaries to access government schemes they are eligible for.

5 Skill Development Initiatives

3. Strengthening of Handloom Culture in Sahaspur The objective is to enable handloom weavers and local artisans to acquire market-oriented skills, standardize quality, add value, create strong branding, and establish better marketing linkages to ensure enterprise sustainability.

5 Skill Development Initiatives

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 17

Impact

Product development led to improved sales of artisans' products.; Branding and packaging efforts helped build an identity and brand image for their products, with the brand name SAHAS KHARGHA being established through a mind mapping/design process.

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation

Andhra Pradesh To enhance employability by creating a PPP-based skill development ecosystem with strong industry partnerships, advanced training centres, and recruitment-linked training.

lakh school dresses annually, thereby retaining

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 18

Impact

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation was structured in PPP mode with NSDC and private partners to oversee skill development initiatives. APSSDC collaborated with Dassault Systems to set up a virtual learning 3D Experience Centre on a hub-and-spoke model across universities and around 53 engineering colleges for training in design, manufacturing, analysis, aerospace, and automotive domains. It also...

North East Skill Centre and DAKSHA App

Assam To provide quality skill training to youth in Assam and digitally connect candidates, training centres, and employers through an integrated skill ecosystem.

lakh school dresses annually, thereby retaining

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 19

lakh school dresses annually, thereby retaining

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 20

Prayatna: Special Project for Transgenders

The objective is to provide livelihood and enterprise training for transgender individuals in Delhi-NCR, equipping them with entrepreneurship skills to run their own enterprises. Impact:; 150 beneficiaries have enrolled and successfully completed their training.; Training centers are located in New Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, funded through the PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.; Topics where it can be Applied:Independent...

Project Excel - Progress of the Marginalized in

The initiative aims to empower marginalized groups such as women, youth, orphans, minority communities, fishing communities, and scheduled castes (SCs) by helping them access government schemes and entitlements. Impact:; Soochna Sathis (information friends) assist in setting up channels, collecting documentation, and ensuring that correct documents are submitted to government departments. services for beneficiaries...

Strengthening of Handloom Culture in Sahaspur

The objective is to enable handloom weavers and local artisans to acquire market-oriented skills, standardize quality, add value, create strong branding, and establish better marketing linkages to ensure enterprise sustainability. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 17 Impact:; Product development led to improved sales of artisans' products.; Branding and packaging efforts helped build an identity and brand image for their...

Narmada Transformation Corps - Narmada, Gujarat

The scheme aims to engage youth in local development through the Narmada Transformation Corps, providing educational support and skill development to enhance their employability. Impact:; The initiative has improved educational outcomes in over 300 schools with additional teachers and increased youth employability through various skill development workshops.; Topics where it can be Applied: Youth Engagement, Skill...

Setting Up an Industrial Sewing-Machine Facility -

To create sustainable livelihood opportunities within Left-Wing Extremism affected districts by employing local SHG members in the production of school uniforms. Impact:; The initiative in Palamu has successfully created local employment for 200 SHG members, producing 2.5 lakh school dresses annually, thereby retaining skilled workforce and contributing to the district's economic growth.; Topics where it can be...

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation

To enhance employability by creating a PPP-based skill development ecosystem with strong industry partnerships, advanced training centres, and recruitment-linked training. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 18 Impact: Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation was structured in PPP mode with NSDC and private partners to oversee skill development initiatives. APSSDC collaborated with Dassault Systems to set up a...

North East Skill Centre and DAKSHA App - Assam

To provide quality skill training to youth in Assam and digitally connect candidates, training centres, and employers through an integrated skill ecosystem. Impact: The Assam Skill Development Mission signed an MoU with ITE Education Services, Singapore as the global knowledge partner for establishing the North East Skill Centre at Guwahati. The centre aims to provide high-quality skill training to rural youth with...

Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence - Kerala

To coordinate and strengthen skill development in Kerala by creating centres of excellence, employability centres, career development centres, job training centres, and vocational education initiatives. Impact: Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence was established as the nodal agency for facilitating and coordinating skill development initiatives in the state. It promoted Centres of Excellence, Kaushal Kendras...

India and its Neighbourhood

Initiatives

Indian Tsunami Early Warning System (ITEWS); Advanced warning systems; International collaborations; Tsunami Ready initiatives

Key Features and Targets

Reduce Logistics Costs: Achieve global benchmark levels by 2030.; Logistics Performance Index (LPI) Ranking: Aim to be among the top 25 countries by 2030.; Data-Driven Decision Support: Establish a mechanism for informed decision-making based on data.; Reduction in Logistics Costs by improving Efficiency.; Transport: Enhance efficiency through multimodal infrastructure and sector-specific plans.; Warehousing...

GS3 Economic Development, Relevant for discussing

GS3 Economic Development, Relevant for discussing public-private partnership in Industrial Growth, industrial parks, investment facilitation, infrastructure- Employment Generation led growth, and boosting employment opportunities across States and UTs.

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister has

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister has approved the Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojna (BHAVYA).

About BHAVYA Scheme

Objective:; To develop 100 plug-and-play industrial parks across the country.; Plug-and-Play Industrial Infrastructure refers to ready-to-use industrial facilities with pre- developed land, utilities, and approvals.; It enables industries to start operations immediately, reducing delays and improving ease of doing business.

Implementation

It will be implemented in collaboration with states and private sector partners, building on the success of industrial smart cities under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP).

Setting up Industrial Parks

Under the scheme, industrial parks ranging from 100 to 1,000 acres will be taken up for the development with financial support of up to ₹1 crore per acre.; Monetary Support: Financial support of up to Rs. One crore per acre will be provided for; Core infrastructure (internal roads, underground utilities, drainage, common treatment facilities, ICT and administrative systems); Value-added infrastructure...

GS2 Governance, Transparency,

Can be used as an example of e-governance for Accountability, and enhancing police transparency and accountability, Government Policies & along with government intervention for Interventions modernizing crime investigation and policing.; Also, discuss its role in citizen services (e.g., missing persons, antecedent verification) and crime data management.

About

CCTNS is a nationwide initiative by the Government of India to create a comprehensive and integrated system for efficient policing through e-governance.; Launched in 2009 and managed by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), its core purpose is to digitally connect all police stations and higher police offices across the country.; As of February 2025, CCTNS links all 17,171 police stations nationwide and serves...

Objectives

Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through a seamless online network.; Modernize processes involved in crime investigation, criminal tracking, reporting, and sharing of real-time data across police stations and other law enforcement agencies.; Develop a national database for crime and criminals to enable data-driven policy and operational outcomes.; Integrate key pillars of the criminal justice...

Salient Features

Digitizes and standardizes police processes related to First Information Reports (FIRs), investigations, and charge sheets across all states and union territories.; Provides a national platform for:; Online registration and tracking of complaints.; Antecedent verification for tenants, employees, etc.; Missing person search and vehicle NOC generation.; Information on proclaimed offenders, and more.; Integrates more...

Significance

Brings transparency, accountability, and efficiency into policing, promoting faster and more accurate investigation processes.; Empowers law enforcement with real-time data on crimes and criminals, facilitating effective inter- state and cross-agency collaboration.; Enhances public safety by providing easy access to various police services for citizens online, reducing the need for physical visits to police...

SANKALP Scheme Recently, the Public Accounts

67. SANKALP Scheme Recently, the **Public Accounts Committee** (PAC) criticised the poor implementation of the SANKALP scheme after a CAG report lagged delays and underutilisation.

Key Issues Highlighted in CAG Report

Financial Underutilisation: Only 44% of the allocated funds were disbursed between 2017- 18 and 2023-24, indicating persistent financial underperformance.; **Weak Implementation & Preparedness:** The Ministry utilised only ₹850.71 crore out of ₹1,606.15 crore disbursed (86%) by the World Bank, reflecting non-preparedness and weak monitoring mechanisms.

About SANKALP Scheme

Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) is a World Bank-assisted programme aimed at strengthening India's skill development ecosystem.; **Nodal Ministry:** Implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.; **Launch:** Launched on January 19, 2018, SANKALP was approved in October 2017.; **Budget:** Total outlay of ₹4,455 crore.; **Implementation period:** It was extended...

Tribes In India

Representation Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) to have non-official representation from tribals.

Tribes In India

Criteria Tribals in the population; Compact and reasonable size; Underdeveloped for Identification: nature of the area; and the marked disparity in economic standards of the people

Tribes In India

Lokur Committee, 1965 on Identifying Criteria for Defining New Community as ST

Tribes In India

Bhuria Commission, 2002-2004 [On Socio-Economic, Health and Educational Status of Tribal Communities of India]

Tribes In India

TACs Consult Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) before passing laws, rules, and regulations affecting tribal interests.

Tribes In India

Xaxa Committee, 2013 [On Socio-Economic, Health and Educational Status of Tribal Communities]

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. Given the diversities among tribal communities in India, in which specific contexts should they be considered as a single category? (2022, GS-I)

India as a Multilingual Society

Linguistic Hindi should be the medium for national communication. Medium

India as a Multilingual Society

Justice Justice in the country's language, with translations of all Supreme Court and High Court proceedings, records, decisions, and orders in regional languages.

Women

Education Improve access for females to schools and universities, including Access transportation from remote areas.

Women

Skill Training Provide skill and business training for young women.

Women

Tribunal Replace Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) with an Employment Tribunal for quicker disposal of complaints, ensuring women's participation.

Women

Domestic Include Domestic Workers under the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment Workers at Workplace Act.

Employer Employers held liable for

1. Facilitating harassment 2. Allowing misconduct 3. Failing Liability to disclose Company's policy on Sexual Harassment 4. Not forwarding complaints to Tribunal 5. Compensating complainants

Women

Proxy Representation In Pris The committee's report is titled "Transforming Women's Representation and Roles in Panchayati Raj Systems and Institutions: Eliminating Efforts for Proxy Participation." **In the Mundona Rural Development Foundation vs UoI (2023)** case, the Supreme Court directed the formation of a committee to examine proxy participation in PRIs.

Women's Reservation in PRIs Constitutional Mandate

The 73rd **Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)** established a three-tier panchayat system, ensuring one-third reservation of seats for women in PRIs, later expanded to nearly 50% by 21 states, with Bihar being the first.; Current Representation: As of now, 46.6% of elected panchayat representatives are women.; Issue of Proxy Representation: Many women serve as figureheads, with male relatives (such as sarpanch pati)...

Poverty and Development Issues

Poverty Discontinue the practice of scaling poverty estimates based on National Estimates Accounts Statistics, assuming that the CPI-IW and CPI-AL reflect the consumption patterns of the poor.

Poverty and Development Issues

Four Major Changes 1. Shift away from calorie-based poverty estimation. 2. Uniform Poverty Line Basket (PLB) across rural/urban India. 3. Improvement in price adjustment procedure. 4. Include private expenditure on health/education in poverty estimation.

Poverty and Development Issues

Mixed Recommend MRP-based estimates over the earlier Uniform Reference Reference Period (URP)- based estimates for poverty calculation. (MRP)

in rural, Rs 578.80 in urban (2004-05).

Poverty Line Recommended using the Fisher Index based on NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Update Survey until a new CPI is available.

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. Distinguish between gender equality, gender equity and women's empowerment. What is it important to take gender concerns into account in programme design and implementation? (2024, GS-I)

Urban Issues

Standing Committee Report on Smart Cities Mission(2024) The **Standing Committee** on Housing and Urban Affairs, chaired by Mr. Rajiv Ranjan, submitted its report on the Smart Cities Mission (SCM). The SCM, launched in 2015, aims to provide modern infrastructure and create a clean and sustainable environment for citizens. Key findings and recommendations of the Committee;; Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs): SPVs face CEO...

Secularism

The **Sachar Committee**, 2005 [On Social, Economic, and Educational Status of the Muslim Community] Focus Areas Recommendations Status Highlighted disparities in opportunities and access for Muslims regarding socio-economic and educational status. Institutional 1. **Establish Equal Opportunity Commission**. 2. Create National Data and Administrative Bank (NDB) for socio-religious data. Reforms Legal and Set up a legal...

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Disqualification Laws Implement stricter laws to disqualify individuals with criminal backgrounds from elections.

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Indrajit Gupta Committee, 1999 [On State Funding of Elections]

Politics and Electoral Reforms

State Funding Recommend partial state funding to reduce money power in elections.

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Eligibility Criteria State funding only for recognized national and state parties; not for independent candidates.

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Forms of State 1. Free/subsidized access to public broadcasting. 2. Supply of campaign Funding materials. 3. Reimbursement of election expenses.

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Transparency Parties must maintain detailed accounts; accounts should be audited by and Accountability Election Commission and made available for public scrutiny.

Politics and Electoral Reforms

Anti-Defection Law Refer disqualification decisions under the anti-defection law to President/Governors based on EC's opinion.

Politics and Electoral Reforms

NOTA Option Include NOTA button in EVMs, and count NOTA votes.

Politics and Electoral Reforms

On Hung Fresh elections for hung legislatures with reduced terms to Legislatures synchronize with the five year cycle.

Corporate Governance

Composition of the board of directors should be the optimum combination of executive & non-executive directors.; Audit committee should contain 3 independent directors with one having financial and accounting knowledge.; Remuneration committee should be set up.; The Board should hold at least 4 meetings in a year with a maximum gap of 4 months between 2 meetings to review operational plans, capital budgets...

Corporate Governance

At least one member should be 'financially knowledgeable' and at least one member should have accounting or financial management proficiency.; Improving the quality of financial disclosures, including those related to related party transactions.; Corporate executive boards to assess and disclose business risks in the annual reports of companies.; Board of a company to lay down the code of conduct for all Board...

Justice Amitava Roy (retd.) Committee, 2018

To examine the problems plaguing Indian Prisons; Segregation: Mandatory segregation of undertrials, convicts, and first-time offenders inside jails, during court production, hospital visits, etc.; Special Fast-Track Courts: Establish fast-track courts to handle petty offenses and cases pending for five years or more.; Monitoring by Judges: District and sessions judges to monitor progress of cases pending for over...

Bail & Monitoring

Use technology (bracelets/anklets) for bail monitoring, and implement Borstal schools for young offenders and better care for women prisoners.; Prison Staff Shortage: Urged to fill vacancies, especially female staff, within 3 months for improved management.; Bail Money for Undertrials: Over 70% undertrials; recommended creating a fund to help poor prisoners pay bail, like Andhra Pradesh's Cheyutha Nidhi.; Prison...

International Relations

The **Standing Committee** on External Affairs, chaired by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, submitted a report titled 'Indian Diaspora Overseas: Comprehensive Review of their Conditions and Welfare, including the Status of the Emigration Bill' on April 1, 2025. Key observations and recommendations include;; Diaspora Policy: A unified policy is needed to enhance engagement with the 35 million-strong Indian diaspora. The Ministry...

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. The Indian diaspora has scaled new heights in the West. Describe its economic and political benefits for India. (2023, GS II)

International Relations

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 20

Economy and Economic Development

Tarapore Committee, 1997 [Committee on Capital Account Convertibility]

Economy and Economic Development

Preconditions Fiscal consolidation, inflation target, and strengthened financial system for CAC were recommended as preconditions for Capital Account Convertibility (CAC).

Economy and Economic Development

Exchange Rate Policy RBI to maintain a +/- 5% band around the neutral REER; intervene when REER is outside the band.

Economy and Economic Development

Consolidated Introduce CSF as part of a transparent iscal system; use pro its from RBI Sinking Fund (CSF) transfers and disinvestment proceeds for building CSF.

Economy and Economic Development

Phased Transition Implement phased transition to full capital account convertibility.

Taxation

Parthasarathi Shome Committee, 2014 [On Tax Administration Reforms] Focus Areas Recommendations Taxpayer Services Establish a separate vertical for taxpayer services in each board. Binding Decision Ombudsman decisions on taxpayer grievances should be binding on tax of icers. Pre- illed Tax Returns Provide pre- illed tax returns to all individuals, with the option to accept or modify. Separate Dispute Set up a...

Four-tier Hierarchy

The Indian Banking System was proposed to have a four-tier hierarchy, with a few major public sector banks at the top and rural development banks for agricultural activities at the bottom. Quasi-Autonomous Body: A Quasi-Autonomous body under the supervision of the RBI would oversee the functioning of banks and ffinancial institutions.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Narasimham Committee- II (1998) Focus Areas Recommendations Merger of Banks Merge major public sector banks to enhance international trade, ensuring stronger banks don't merge with weaker ones. Narrow Banking Implement Narrow Banking for banks with high NPAs, allowing them to invest in short term, low-risk assets. RBI as Regulator RBI should solely act as the regulator and not own any banks. Increase Review...

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Administrative Separate the roles of chairman and managing director in PSBs to Reform improve accountability and transparency.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Graded Adopt a graded approach to restructure stressed accounts based on the severity of Approach impact on borrowers.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Categorisation Banks should categorize accounts as mild, moderate, and severe based on the severity of stress.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Promoters of Banks Large corporates and industrial houses should be allowed as promoters of banks once the **Banking Regulation Act, 1949** is amended. This aims to prevent connected lending and unfair loans to promoters.

Minimum Initial For new banks

Universal banks: Rs. 1,000 crore (up from Rs. 500 crore) - Capital Small finance banks: Rs. 300 crore (up from Rs. 200 crore).

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

UCB Allow large UCBs to operate like small finance banks (SFBs) and universal banks. Operations

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Tier-4 UCBs Tier-4 UCBs (deposits over INR 10,000 crore) should function like universal banks with a 9% CAR and meet other conditions.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Accountability MPC decisions will be made by voting, and members will be held accountable if the target is not met for three consecutive quarters.

Sunil Mehta Committee, 2018

On Stressed Assets of Public Sector Banks Long-Term Capital and Governance: The resolution process suggested by the committee will also bring in credible long-term external capital to limit the burden on the domestic banking sector while ensuring robust governance and credit architecture to prevent a similar build-up of non-performing loans in the future. IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 26 Bimal Jalan...

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Surplus Surplus will be transferred to the Government only if realised equity exceeds the Distribution required level. If below the lower bound, risk provisioning will be made, and only Policy the residual net income (if any) will be transferred.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

T K Viswanathan Committee [On Framework for Use of Mediation under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)]

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Mediation Implement voluntary mediation as a dispute resolution mechanism under the IBC in a phased manner.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Y M Deosthalee Committee, 2018 [On Need and Scope of setting up a Public Credit Registry] Focus Areas Recommendations Issues with the Fragmented Data: Data is fragmented across entities, e.g., borrowings from current Credit banks, inter corporate borrowings, etc., not available in a single repository. Information Reliance on Self-disclosure: Borrowers disclose income, assets, and liabilities, Infrastructure: which...

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Merchant Subsidise MDR and reduce interchange fees on card payments by 15 bps to Discount Rate incentivise digital payments.

Banking Sector and Other Economic Reforms

Level Playing Provide equal opportunities for all stakeholders and new players Field entering the transaction space.

INSURANCE

Captive International Ffinancial Services Centre (IFSCA) should create a framework Insurance Model to enable Captive Insurance operations as a cost-efficient risk management method.

INSURANCE

Investment Redesign investment frameworks to give insurers more avenues for Frameworks mobilizing funds and flexibility in choosing ffinancial instruments.

INSURANCE

Foreign Allow foreign companies to enter the insurance sector, preferably Companies Participation through joint ventures with Indian partners.

INSURANCE

Professional Raise professional standards in risk management, underwriting, and Standards speed up claim settlements.

Govt. Budgeting and Public Finance

Autonomous Establish an Autonomous Fiscal Council with a Chairperson and two Fiscal Council members appointed by the Centre to:; Prepare multi-year iscal forecasts; Recommend iscal strategy changes; Improve iscal data quality; Advise government on deviations and corrective actions for non- compliance.

Govt. Budgeting and Public Finance

Deviation Allow deviations from iscal targets under specific circumstances (national from security, calamities, structural reforms, or decline in output growth), with a Speci ied Targets cap of 0.5% of GDP per year.

Agriculture and Allied Activities

Mahesh Kumar Jain Review Committee, 2019 [On improving Agriculture Credit] Focus Areas Recommendations DBT Distribute subsidies directly to farmers' accounts through Direct Bene it Transfer (DBT) for ef iciency and transparency. Subsidies Reduce subsidies on electricity and fertiliser, as they are unsustainable and do not yield desired benefits to farmers. Information Systems Strengthen information systems to aid...

Agriculture and Allied Activities

Outsourcing FCI should outsource stocking operations to agencies like Central/State Warehousing Corporations, private sector under PEG scheme, and state governments with private sector-built silos (as in Madhya Pradesh).

Agriculture and Allied Activities

Beekeeping Development Committee, 2019 [Under the Chairmanship of Prof. Bibek Debroy on Advancing Beekeeping in India]

Agriculture and Allied Activities

National Institutionalize the National Bee Board, rename it as the Honey and Pollinators Bee Board Board of India under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Transformation

Agriculture and Allied Activities

Research in Recognize apiculture as a subject for advanced research under ICAR. Apiculture

Agriculture and Allied Activities

Standing Committee Report on Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying(2024) The **Standing Committee** on Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, chaired by Mr. P.C. Gaddigoudar, presented its report on 'Employment Generation and Revenue Earning Potential of the Fisheries Sector'. Committee's observations and recommendations are as follows;; Employment Generation in Fisheries: Fisheries offer diverse job...

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Ramesh Chandra Committee, 2018 [On Integration of Commodities Spot and Derivatives Market]

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Focus Areas Recommendations

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Reforms Amend the APMC Act to improve agricultural market efficiency, integrating farm-level production with end-uses (**Model APLM Act, 2017**).

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Multiple Modes of Selling Allow multiple selling modes and remove restrictions on selling only through recognized APMCs.

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Farmers' Form FPOs/cooperatives to enhance farmers' bargaining power. Producers Organizations

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES, RECOMMENDATIONS 32

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Warehousing Require all warehouses to register with the Warehousing Standards Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) for standardized infrastructure.

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Digital Platform Recognize regulated electronic platforms as market yards and establish a system to collect and share data on spot market transactions.

28 million people, with a growth rate of 9%. A

Global Linkage Link the Indian derivatives market with global peers.

Land Reforms

T Haque Committee, 2017 [Expert Committee on Land Leasing] Observations Legal Bans Most states have either legally banned or imposed restrictions on and Restrictions agricultural land leasing. Informal Legal bans or restrictions on land leasing have led to informal tenancy across Tenancy the country, affecting the productivity of land cultivated by informal tenants. Recommendations Legalisation of Land Legalising...

Industry and Infrastructure

Pro it Allocation Any pro its above the permissible limit should be transferred to an Investor Protection Fund (IPF) or Settlement Guarantee Fund (SGF).

Industry and Infrastructure

Listing of MIIs Oppose listing of MIIs as it con licts with their regulatory functions.

Industry and Infrastructure

Kirit Parikh Committee, 2022 [On Fair pricing of Natural Gas] Focus Areas Recommendations Price Introduce a floor and ceiling price for gas from legacy ields, with complete Liberalisation pricing freedom starting January 1, 2026. State Producers ONGC and Oil India Ltd. will receive a price linked to imported oil, with a floor price of \$4/ million British thermal unit (mBtu) and a ceiling price of \$6.5/mBtu. Unified...

Industry and Infrastructure

Market and Deepen corporate bond markets (including municipal bonds), set up Ffinancial Reforms development ffinancial institutions, and accelerate monetisation of infrastructure assets and land. Monitoring Panel Establish a panel to monitor NIP progress and eliminate delays. Ministry Create a steering committee in each infrastructure ministry to oversee Steering Committees implementation. Steering Set up a...

Classi ication Classify data into

Public (generated by government) - Community (sourced from individuals) - Private (generated by private entities).

Industry and Infrastructure

Data Public, community, and private data can be requested without any remuneration.
Accessibility

Industry and Infrastructure

S. **Sunder Committee**, 2007 [Road Safety and Traffic Management]

Industry and Infrastructure

Creation of National Road Safety Establish an Apex body through an Act of Parliament to & Traffic Management Board promote road safety and traffic management, with advisory and regulatory functions.

Industry and Infrastructure

Road Safety Fund Allocate 1% of cess proceeds on diesel and petrol for the Road Safety Fund, with assistance to State Boards based on their performance in promoting road safety.

Industry and Infrastructure

Reduce Non- Reduce railway engagement in peripheral activities like running schools, core Activities hospitals, and a police force to cut costs.

Industry and Infrastructure

Accounting Implement an accrual-based double-entry accounting system to distinguish System between revenue and capital expenditures, providing a clear picture of debt and liabilities.

Industry and Infrastructure

Standing Committee Report on Development and Expansion of National **Inland Waterways** The **Standing Committee** on Transport, Tourism, and Culture, chaired by Mr. V. Vijayasai Reddy, presented its report on 'Development and Expansion of Existing and New National Inland Waterways' on September 21, 2023. It's key findings and recommendations: 1. Operationalisation of National Waterways; Key Issue: Out of 111 notified...

Modal Shift to Inland Waterways Key Issue

The development of waterways is hindered by poor hinterland connectivity, high costs of vessels and equipment, and slow development.; Recommendation: Financial incentives for shippers and improved terminal infrastructure (loading/ unloading facilities) to make the shift to inland waterways more attractive. 3. Intermodal Connectivity; Key Issue: Lack of integrated connectivity between inland waterways and major...

Industry and Infrastructure

Arjun Sengupta Committee, 2005 [On Central Public Sector Enterprises] Focus Areas Recommendations Empower holding companies to transfer assets, issue fresh equity, and divest of Companies shareholding in subsidiaries with conditions. Selecting Chief Executive of CPSE to be a member of the **Search Committee** for Independent selecting Independent Directors for CPSE Board. Directors

Non-Accepted Government rejected AGE

1. Reviewing company Recommendations functioning twice a year. 2. Approving capital expenditure without Public Investment Board/Cabinet approval. Approval of Parliamentary approval required for reducing government shareholding Parliament below 51% in Navratna, Miniratna, and other pro it-making CPSEs. CPSE-Specific Ministries to develop CPSE-specific criteria to assess performance beyond Criteria pro itability....

Other Important Committees at Glance

U K Sinha Panel, 2019 [On MSME] Focus Areas Recommendations De inition of Adjust definition criteria regularly to re lect the changing economic Criteria scenario, and delegate MSME classi ication power to the Executive. Legislation Create comprehensive and holistic MSME legislation. Payments Ensure timely payments to MSEs, and make it mandatory for and Procurement PSUs/Government Departments to procure 25% from MSEs...

Other Important Committees at Glance

Ecosystem Enhance competitiveness by developing ecosystems through funding high- speed multimodal connectivity, business services, and infrastructure.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Regulatory Establish a comprehensive regulatory regime for bookkeeping, accounting, taxation, Regime and ffinancial crimes compliance in GIFT IFSC.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Strategic Develop initiatives to promote GIFT IFSC as a global inance and accounting hub, Initiatives attracting international irms and talent.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Whistle- Grant SEBI authority to provide immunity to whistle-blowers who expose Blower Immunity illegal activities.

Other Important Committees at Glance

Universal Bank Provide every resident with a Universal Electronic Bank Account upon registering Account for an Aadhaar card.

Western Ghats and Other Biodiversity Zones

Biodiversity Recognize Western Ghats as a UNESCO Biodiversity Hotspot, Hotspot containing over 30% of India's species across various categories.

Climate Change and Other Related Aspects

Mihir Shah Committee, 2016 [Augmentation, Conservation and Ef icient Management of Water Resources] Focus Areas Recommendations National Water Restructure and unify the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Commission Water Board (CGWB) into a new National Water Commission (NWC). Irrigation Create an Irrigation Reform Division to assist states with irrigation projects and Reform Division improve water...

Climate Change and Other Related Aspects

Standing Committee Report on Promotion of Climate **Resilient Farming** The **Standing Committee** on Agriculture chaired by Mr. P.C. Gaddigoudar presented its report on 'Promotion of Climate Resilient Farming' on February 7, 2024. Key findings and recommendations:; Impact & Mitigation: Extend the NICRA Scheme to all climate-vulnerable villages using advanced technology for resilience.; Crop Diversification: Promote crop...

Cyber Security and Law And Order

Gulshan Rai Committee, 2018 [Roadmap for Effectively Tackling Cyber Crimes in the Country]

Cyber Security and Law And Order

Dedicated Reduce dependence on foreign servers and establish a dedicated secure Secure Gateway gateway for all government communication.

Non- Four bases for non-consensual data processing

1) State welfare consensual Processing functions, 2) Compliance with law or court orders, 3) Emergency situations, 4) Employment contracts in limited cases.

The **Standing Committee** on Home Affairs, 2016

Capacity Building and Institutions] Focus Areas Recommendations Border Address issues with border infrastructure such as outposts, fencing, and Outposts lighting. Fencing Speed up border fencing along the India-Bangladesh border and improve fencing in the Thar Desert region, which is ineffective due to shifting sand dunes. Road Set up a joint venture with a private company for road construction in border...

PYQ where these recommendations can be quoted

Q. India has a long and troubled border with China and Pakistan fraught with contentious issues. Examine the conflicting issues and security challenges along the border. Also give out the development being undertaken in these areas under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) and Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM) Scheme. (2024, GS-III)