

Samyak Current Affairs

► INTERNATIONAL ► NATIONAL ► RAJASTHAN



COMPREHENSIVE INFANT
AND CHILD HEALTH
PROGRAMME



JAIPUR DECLARATION +
COMMONWEALTH PEACE MEDIATION
CONFERENCE – 2026



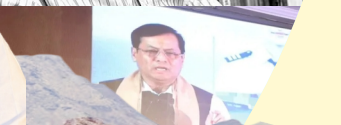
Teej Festival



**NATIONAL
SPORTS
AWARDS
2025**



**Sumit
Sarkar**



Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

03 दिवसीय निःशुल्क कक्षा के साथ

ऑफलाइन व LIVE FROM CLASSROOM

बैच प्रारम्भ

IAS

FOUNDATION

@3PM to 7PM

RAS

FOUNDATION

@8AM to 12PM

COMBO COURSE

PSI

PAPER I & II

E.O/R.O

@1PM to 5PM

क्लास 12th के बाद

IAS & RAS

ग्रेजुएशन के साथ 2 & 3 वर्षीय कोर्स

@1PM to 5PM

बैच की विशेषताएँ



विषय विशेषज्ञों
द्वारा क्लासेज



टेस्ट
सीरीज



लाइब्रेरी
सुविधा*



प्रिंटेड
बुकलेट्स



पर्सनल
मेंटरशिप

SEPARATE BATCHES FOR HINDI & ENGLISH MEDIUM

H.O: NEAR RIDDHI - SIDDHI, JAIPUR ☎ 9875170111

CURRENT AFFAIRS

SEPTEMBER : 2026

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Editorial

“The Path to Success: A Journey of Resolve, Dedication, and Consistency”

Achieving any great goal in life is not merely a chance occurrence but a well-planned and thoughtful journey. When an individual dreams of achieving something extraordinary by transcending their limitations, their success depends not just on talent, but is defined by their mindset.

This entire journey rests upon three unwavering pillars: resolve, dedication, and consistency.

“Human resolve is one’s greatest strength.”

The first stage of this journey to success is firm resolve. Resolve is the seed from which the tree of success sprouts. It signifies more than just expressing a wish; it is a steadfast determination to remain committed to one’s goal, even amidst adverse circumstances. When thoughts are clear and resolve is unbreakable, every obstacle on the path transforms into a guide.

“Success is achieved not merely through desire, but through hard work and dedication.”

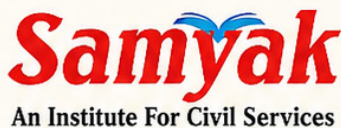
Dedication is what translates resolve into reality. It is the art of focusing your energy, time, and attention in a single direction, keeping you shielded from fleeting distractions, lethargy, and despair. True dedication lies in embracing the process while letting go of anxiety about the outcome. When effort is wholehearted and sincere, even failures serve to mature you rather than break you.

“Success does not happen overnight; it is the sum of small, daily efforts.”

The third and most decisive foundation is consistency. Even with resolve and dedication, results often take time to materialize. In such challenging moments, patience and consistency prevent one from giving up. A small daily effort, disciplined practice, and the habit of continuously improving upon one’s shortcomings bring you one step closer to your destination each day.

This path to success is not merely a story of attaining a specific position or passing a test; it is a process of sculpting one’s own self. When you make determination, dedication, and consistency your life’s mantra, success becomes merely a milestone, and excellence becomes your identity. Have unwavering faith in your potential and move forward with absolute confidence.

Editor



Essay Competition



Essay Topics-

1. Green Energy Transition in India – The Goal of Net Zero
2. Women Empowerment in Rajasthan and the Socio-Economic



Required Terms and Guidelines for the Essay Competition-

- The essay must be completely original; copied or AI-generated content will not be accepted.
- Follow the prescribed word limit – approximately 600 words.
- Pay special attention to grammar, spelling, and punctuation in the essay.
- Use only authentic and accurate data or historical facts in the essay.
- Submit the essay before the prescribed last date. (30 September, 2026)
- Essays can be submitted only through the following three modes:-



1. Whatsapp- 9875170111



2. Mail- samyakcurrentaffairs@samyakias.com



3. Local Address- Samyak- An Institute For Civil Services,
Near Riddhi-Siddhi, Jaipur

- Along with the essay, participants must send a passport-size photo, official name, and address.



Prizes-

- The photos of the first three winners in the competition will be featured in next month's current affairs magazine, and the issue of the relevant month will be sent to them at their designated address.

Monthly Summary

- Where will India's largest goat semen production laboratory be established? - **Ramsar, Ajmer**
- Where was the groundbreaking ceremony and foundation stone laying for the administrative building of the country's and state's first 'Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds' (for livestock breed improvement and conservation) held on August 9, 2026? - **Sanderav village, Pali**
- Rajasthan has established a renewable energy capacity of over 50,000 MW; what is the contribution of biomass and waste-to-energy to this total? - **Approximately 223 MW**
- On how many areas of the working group is the 'Jaipur Declaration,' adopted at the BRICS Tourism Ministers' meeting, based? - **Four areas**
- In which districts of Rajasthan will the Government of India's 'Comprehensive Infant and Child Health Programme' be implemented on a pilot basis? - **Alwar and Bharatpur districts**
- How many teachers from Rajasthan have been selected for the National Teachers' Award 2026? - **Two (Dr. Divyendu Sen and Dr. Vartika Gulati)**
- How many task forces were constituted by the State's Department of Industries and Commerce on August 2, 2026? - **Four task forces**
- What was the theme of the three-day 'Commonwealth Peace Mediation Conference-2026' held in Jaipur? - **Commonwealth Peace Mediation and Rule of Law**
- Which four 'Haats' (markets/bazaars) in the state will be operated under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model? - **Alwar, Pushkar, Jaisalmer, and Nathdwara Haats**
- Who represented India at the 51st European Group for Public Administration (EGPA) Annual Conference held in Rome (Italy)? - **Shri V. Srinivas**
- Where was the state-level function for National Handloom Day organized on August 7, 2026? - **At Jawahar Kala Kendra**
- Where will the AI Hub be established in the state at a cost of ₹300 crore? - **Jodhpur**
- Where and on what date was the national conference of the Federation of All India Caterers held? **In Sitapura on August 1, 2026**
- Who organized the 'Water Conservation Pledge Program' held on August 9, 2026? - **The Rural Development and Research Council (on World Tribal Day)**
- Where was the 'Pravasi Rajasthani Sangam' (Expatriate Rajasthani Gathering) held? - **In Bengaluru**
- Where was the 'Teej Festival-2026' organized from August 15 to 24, 2026? - **Bikaner House premises, New Delhi**
- Which individual has been appointed as a 'Farmer Brand Ambassador' and trainer by the Rajasthan State Agriculture Department? - **Moti Lal**
- Neha Solanki was honored with the 'Grassroot Innovator Recognition-2026' by President Droupadi Murmu for social innovation; she is a native of which district in the state? - **Nagaur district**
- Which individual was presented with the 'Rajiv Gandhi Smriti Lifetime Achievement Award' by the Rajiv Gandhi Cricket Club for their contribution to Rajasthan cricket? - **Dr. C.P. Joshi**
- Who has recently been appointed as Dean by the California-based Santa Clara University? - **Dr. Ravi Bapna**
- Who is the producer of the documentary film 'Shahrah-The Royal Route'? - **Rahul Sood**
- How many medals did the state's swimmers win at the 42nd Sub-Junior National Swimming Championship? - **Zero**
- Which team won the State Junior Girls' Football Competition held from August 2 to 4, 2026? - **Dholpur District Team**
- Who was unanimously elected President in the Rajasthan Weightlifting Association elections? - **Kamlesh Sharma**
- Who recently became the first Indian woman to participate in the 'Tour de France Femmes'? - **Harshita Jakhar**
- Which young woman from Jaipur won the title of 'Mrs. Ocean India-2026'? - **Aditi Chaudhary**
- Rudransh Khandelwal, a para-shooter from Rajasthan, has been announced as a recipient of the Arjuna Award under the National Sports Awards-2025; he is a resident of which district in the state? - **Bharatpur**
- Sandhya Vishnoi, a resident of Bhilwara, ... In which weight category was the silver medal won at the Under-17 World Wrestling Championship held in Baku, Azerbaijan? - **46 kg category**

- Who won the silver medal at the World Athletics Under-20 Men's High Jump Championship held in Oregon, USA? – **Basant Kumar Meghwal**
- Where has the state government developed the country's first dedicated Lacrosse Academy? – **At Maharana Pratap Khelgaon, Udaipur**
- Who has been appointed as the brand ambassador for the 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' campaign in Rajasthan's Kota district? – **Arundhati Chaudhary**
- By how many months has the Central Government extended the tenure of Rajasthan's Chief Secretary V. Srinivas? – **6 months**
- Which country has honored Prime Minister Narendra Modi with its highest civilian award, 'Oliy Darajali Dustlik'? – **Uzbekistan**
- On which date was a trilateral defense agreement recently signed between Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan? – **August 7, 2026**
- The theme of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was – **Restoring Land. Restoring Hope**
- Where was the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit held? – **Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**
- Which former Chief Justice of India has been appointed by Russia as its arbitrator in an ongoing multi-million dollar international investment treaty dispute with Ukraine's state-owned bank, Oschadbank? – **D.Y. Chandrachud**
- In which Spanish city has a migration crisis recently emerged? – **The city of Ceuta**
- Which country has the US removed from its list of 'State Sponsors of Terrorism'? – **Syria**
- Where did Union Textiles Minister Giriraj Singh inaugurate the Handloom Technology Centre of Excellence on August 3, 2026? – **At IIT Delhi**
- The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has approved the GOBAR-DHAN scheme. What is the financial outlay allocated for this scheme? – **₹23,731 crore**
- On August 3, 2026, Glav Lake was declared the country's 101st Ramsar site. In which state is this lake located? – **Arunachal Pradesh**
- In which state's block is the 'Mission Samridh Gaon' (Prosperous Village Mission) scheme being implemented as a pilot project? – **Madhya Pradesh**
- Where will Asia's first desert-themed night safari and zoological park be built? – **In Gujarat**
- Which dam has been declared a 'World Heritage Irrigation Structure' by the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage? – **Parichha Dam**
- Which state government has declared snakebite a notifiable disease? – **Maharashtra**
- Which song did the Mizoram government declare as the official state song? – **'Aw Vana Lalpa' (also known as 'Ro Min Rel Sak Ang Che')**
- Which calamities has the Central Government included in the list of notified natural disasters for the 2026-31 period? – **Heatwave and lightning.**
- Which country's parliament recently passed a law abolishing the death penalty? – **Lebanon.**
- Who released the report titled "Key Sectors to Position India as a Global Manufacturing Hub"? – **NITI Aayog.**
- Which country approved the purchase of 60 Javelin anti-tank guided missiles for the Indian Army? – **USA.**
- Who recently became the country's first female fighter pilot to successfully complete the 'Fighter Combat Leader Course'? – **Bhawana Kanth.**
- What is the country's first 100% indigenous assault rifle manufactured by Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited? – **AK-203 assault rifle 'Sher'.**
- Which launch vehicle was used to launch NASA's Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope? – **Falcon Heavy rocket (SpaceX).**
- Which aerospace startup recently developed 'Everest', India's first fully indigenous full-flow staged combustion rocket engine? – **Astrobase.**
- Which state recorded an increase in disease burden and mortality due to a Leptospirosis outbreak? – **Kerala.**
- Scientists from which university designed an artificial 'virus' using artificial intelligence? – **Stanford University.**
- Which teams won the men's and women's titles at the FIH Hockey World Cup 2026? – **Germany (Men) and Argentina (Women).**

- Which edition of the BWF World Championships was held in 2026? – **30th edition.**
- Where was the World Athletics U-20 Championships 2026 held? – **Oregon, USA.**
- Who recently became the first Indian player to win the Grand Chess Tour? – **R. Pragyananand**
- Lionel Messi has announced his retirement from international football; which country is this legendary footballer from? – **Argentina**
- Where were the World Humanoid Games 2026 held? – **Beijing, China**
- Who won the women's singles title at the 2026 Cincinnati Open? – **Coco Gauff**
- Who has been conferred the Lokmanya Tilak National Award 2026? – **Ajit Doval**
- For which book was C. Selvam—a writer serving a life sentence in Tamil Nadu's Vellore Jail—awarded the Iyal Award? – ***Oru Thookku Kaidhiyin Vaakumoolam***
- Who has been honoured with the Vikram Sarabhai Medal? – **Professor Annapurni Subramaniam**
- Which Indian scientist has been announced as the recipient of the 2026 'Dirac Medal' by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics? – **Deepak Dhar**
- Where was the BRICS Waves Market held on August 6–7, 2026? – **Mumbai**
- Who organized the 'Srijan: Voices from the Loom' programme? – **Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles**
- Who has recently been appointed as the 54th Director General of the Geological Survey of India (GSI)? – **Varsha Ashok Aglave**
- Who has recently been elected as the 23rd President of Bangladesh? – **Mirza Fakhrul Islam Alamgir**
- Who has become the first female judge of the Supreme Court of Zambia? – **Abha Nair Patel**
- Whom did British Prime Minister Andy Burnham appoint as a special advisor? – **Gautam Rangarajan**
- Where was the joint military exercise 'Maitree' held? – **Vibhavadi Rangsit Camp, Thailand**
- Which edition of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) exercise 2026 was conducted? – **8th edition**
- On which date is National Handloom Day observed? – **August 7**
- When was World Breastfeeding Week observed? – **From August 1 to 7**
- Who is the author of the book 'Triumph of the Indian Republic: My Life, My Struggles'? – **Former President Shri Ram Nath Kovind**
- Who has won the title of Miss Universe India 2026? – **Keziah Liz Mejo**
- Who has won the title of Miss Teen International 2026? – **Joana Uranga**

1. RAJASTHAN

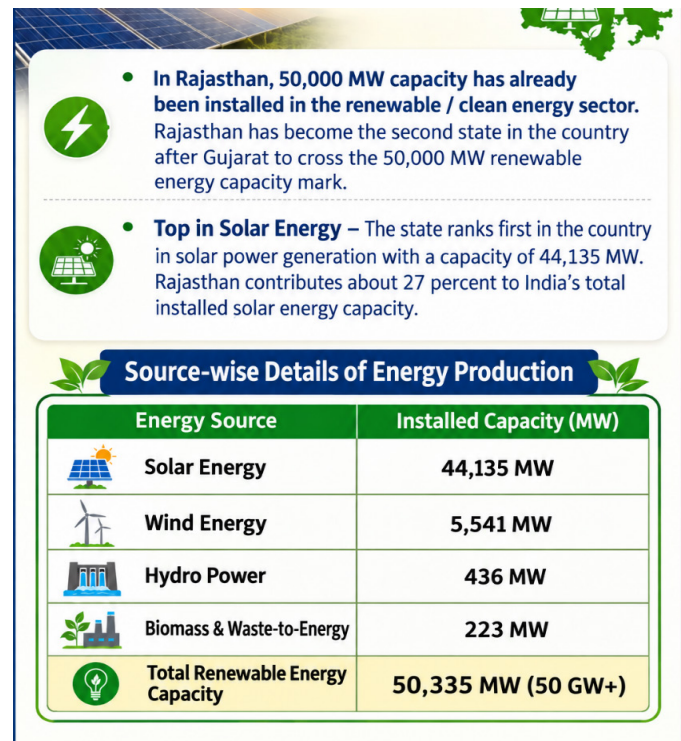
The country's only 'Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Farm [Animals]' will open in Sanderao —

- Recently, on August 9, 2026, the groundbreaking ceremony and foundation stone laying ceremony for the administrative building of the country's and state's first 'Center of Excellence Indigenous Farm' for animal breeding and conservation was held in Rajasthan.
- Location: Sanderao village, Pali district
- Cost: ₹60 crore
- This center will work on the breeding and conservation of 30 indigenous species of cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, camels, and horses.
- **The main breeds being bred and conserved at the center are:**
 - Cattle: Special research will be conducted on the Gir, Kankrej, Rathi, Tharparkar, Sahiwal, Nagrai, Malvi, and Haryana breeds, as well as the world's smallest cattle breed, 'Punganur' (native to Andhra Pradesh).
 - Buffalo: Murrah, Surti, Jaffrabadi, Mehsana.
 - Sheep: Magra, Marwari, Nali, Chokla, Pugal, Jaisalmeri, Malpura, Sonadi.
 - Goat: Barbari, Sirohi, Jamnapari, Jakhrana, Sojat, Marwari.
 - Camel and Horse: Jaisalmeri and Bikaneri camel breeds, and the Marwari horse breed.

Jaipur Declaration-

- The 'Jaipur Declaration' was unanimously adopted at the BRICS Tourism Ministers' meeting recently held in Jaipur.
- This declaration will establish a significant framework to strengthen tourism cooperation among member countries.
- The declaration is based on four key areas of the working group—
 1. AI and Tourism
 2. Sustainable and Responsible Tourism
 3. Tourism Skills and Capacity Building
 4. Tourism Exchange and Seamless Travel Facilitation

Rajasthan has installed over 50,000 MW of renewable energy capacity-



Comprehensive Infant Health Program

Samagra Shishu Bal Health Programme

Launch in Alwar and Bharatpur on Pilot Basis

- Health, nutrition and development of children up to three years of age will receive special attention.
- Follow-up of children with low weight and weak immunity will be done at home.
- Using the shear app, information about children will be collected for effective implementation.

- The Government of India's 'Comprehensive Infant and Child Health Programme' will be implemented on a pilot basis in the Alwar and Bharatpur districts of Rajasthan.
- Objective: To regularly monitor the health, nutrition, and development of children aged 0 to 3 years and to reduce the mortality rate among children under the age of 5.
- Under this programme, children will be categorized into 'normal' and 'at-risk' groups. Children identified as 'at-risk' will receive regular follow-ups at home and, if necessary, be referred to a health centre or hospital.
- ASHA workers will be provided with the 'Shaishav App' to facilitate digital tracking of children, record their status, receive alerts, and conduct follow-ups after hospital referrals.

DAW-Rajasthan Integrated Adventure Institute-

- The Rajasthan government has announced the establishment of the 'DAW-Rajasthan Integrated Adventure Institute' to promote adventure sports, training, and tourism in the state.
- It will be the first adventure institute to integrate the unique ecosystems of the desert, the Aravalli mountain range, and the lakes.
- Nature: It will be developed as a national-level 'Greenfield Centre'.
- Cost: Initial estimated cost of ₹218.75 crore.
- Hub-and-Spoke Model (3 geographical nodes)-
 1. Aero Node – Jodhpur-Jaisalmer region (for aerial activities in the desert)
 2. Land Node – Mount Abu-Jawai region (for mountaineering and trekking)
 3. Aqua Node – Udaipur region (for water sports and aquatic activities)
- Objective – To establish Rajasthan as a major hub for adventure tourism, host national and international competitions, and groom high-level athletes and certified instructors.

National Teachers' Award-

- Two teachers from Rajasthan have been selected for the National Teachers' Award for the year 2026.
- They will be honored by President Droupadi Murmu on the occasion of Teachers' Day on September 5, 2026.

Selected teachers—

- **Dr. Divyendu Sen**
 - School: Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Pachpahar, Jhalawar
 - Notable Contributions: Transforming the school into a digital lab, installing QR codes on trees (providing

information in the Hadoti-Malvi dialects), and collaborating with students to discover asteroids as part of a NASA campaign.

■ Dr. Vartika Gulati

- School: Government Girls' Upper Primary School, Chaksu, Jaipur
- Special Contributions: Smart classes, e-content, DIKSHA portal, and innovative activity-based teaching.

State level Forest Festival inaugurated

- On August 1, 2026, Chief Minister Bhajan Lal Sharma inaugurated the state-level Forest Festival held at Dudhtalai Forest Range in Udaipur.

Sandalwood Forest Project-

- The Chief Minister launched the 'Sandalwood Forest Project'—worth ₹33 crore—by planting a sandalwood sapling in the Dudh-Talai forest range of Udaipur.
- First Phase: Under this phase, four sandalwood forests will be developed across Udaipur, Sirohi, Banswara, and Pratapgarh, thereby boosting rural livelihoods, biodiversity, and the green economy.

Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan-

- Target to plant 50 crore saplings over the next five years.
- Arrangements for geo-tagging and continuous monitoring through 'Van Mitra' and 'Vriksh Mitra' to ensure the protection of the saplings.

Namo Nursery and Namu Forest

- 'Namo Nurseries' are being developed at every district headquarters, and 'Namu Forests' at the Panchayat Samiti level.

Promotion of Tribal and Local Livelihoods-

- Under the Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project, a symbolic cheque for ₹6 crore as livelihood promotion assistance was presented to 600 self-help groups across 13 districts.

The state's Industry and Commerce Department has constituted four task forces-

- On August 2, 2026, the Department of Industries and Commerce in the state constituted four task forces.
- **Main objective-**
 - Promoting investment and industrial activities in the state.
 - Establishing better coordination among various government departments and agencies.

- Ensuring the speedy implementation of investment proposals and the regular monitoring of projects.
- **The task force constituted—**
 - Textile Sector Task Force
 - Handicrafts Sector Task Force
 - Logistics Sector Task Force
 - Agro, Food, and Milk Processing Sector Task Force

A Rose Garden, modern nursery, and sports complex will be developed at Jawahar Circle.

1. Rose Garden-

- Area- Approximately 4,000 square meters.
- Number of rose plants- Total of 4,000 plants.
- Objective- To develop a center of attraction for Jaipur's residents and tourists and to enhance natural beauty under the "Hariyalo Rajasthan" campaign.

2. Modern Nursery-

- Area- Approximately 4,000 square meters.
- Plant diversity- Approximately 3,000 plants across 32 different species.
- Objective- Conservation and propagation of high-quality plants and promotion of the city's green cover.

3. State-of-the-art Sports Complex-

- Modern infrastructure will be developed for various sports activities.
- Objective- To provide a better platform for youth and emerging sports talent, and to make sports facilities available to citizens for a healthy and active lifestyle.

Grand Conclusion of the Commonwealth Peace Mediation Conference 2026—

- The three-day 'Commonwealth Peace Mediation Conference-2026', held in Jaipur, concluded recently on August 2, 2026.

Commonwealth Peace Mediation Conference-2026-

- Dates: July 31 to August 2, 2026
- Venue: Hotel The Lalit, Jaipur
- Organizers:
 - Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority
 - Commonwealth Lawyers Association
 - Supreme Court Bar Association
 - Nivaran (Mediators of the Supreme Court of India)
- Inauguration: By Chief Justice Surya Kant
- Theme: Commonwealth Peace Mediation and Rule of Law
- Next Event: In the Bahamas
- Objective: To promote mediation as a means for the

peaceful and speedy resolution of disputes, establish global judicial cooperation, and make the justice system more people-centric.

Key Initiatives and Facts:

- The 'Jaipur Declaration on Peace Mediation-2026' was adopted at the conclusion of this conference.
- Hon'ble Supreme Court Judge Justice Vikram Nath launched the "Nyayayan – The Digital Way of Justice" software.

Rajasthan Receives National Award in the Field of Organ Donation Awareness-

- Rajasthan was honored for its outstanding performance in the 'Organ Donation Pledge Campaign' at a national ceremony held at the Dr. Ambedkar International Centre in New Delhi on August 3, 2026.

Key Achievement and National Honor:

- Rajasthan was awarded the "State Award for Excellence in Organ Donation Awareness."
- Rajasthan secured the first position nationwide for its outstanding performance in the 'Organ Donation Pledge Campaign.'

Rajasthan Pollution Control Board Issues Revised Classification of Industries-

- On August 4, 2026, the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board implemented a revised and consolidated classification of industrial sectors, in alignment with the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board.
- Industrial sectors in the state have now been revised and consolidated into Red, Orange, Green, and Blue categories.

Industry Categories-

- Red- High pollution potential
- Orange- Medium pollution potential
- Green- Low pollution potential
- Blue- Essential environmental services (waste management)

- Included Industrial Sectors- Cement, ceramics, dairy, biogas plants, e-waste recycling, battery manufacturing, distilleries, metal processing, hospitals, hotels and resorts, construction projects, industrial parks, and waste treatment and disposal facilities.

Purpose or Significance of Classification-

- A uniform, scientific, and transparent system will be established for industries in the state.
- There will be greater clarity regarding the process of obtaining environmental clearances and consents for industries.

- By eliminating unnecessary confusion, environmental compliance can be made easier, more transparent, and time-bound.

Rajasthan tops in Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme

- Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Rajasthan has enrolled the highest number of farmers in the country—62.58 lakh.
- Out of the state's total gross cropped area of 2.82 crore hectares, more than 1 crore hectares have been insured (the highest in the country).
- 36% of the state's cropped area is insured, which is higher than the national average (32%). In this regard, Rajasthan ranks third (after Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh).

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:

- Launch: Year 2016
- Premium rates:
 - Kharif crops: 2.0 percent
 - Rabi crops: 1.5 percent
 - Commercial/Horticultural crops: 5.0 percent
- Special Subsidy: The government provides special/full subsidies on premiums for farmers in the Northeastern states, Jammu & Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh.
- This scheme provides financial security to farmers in the event of crop loss due to natural disasters, pests, and diseases.
- The premium burden is shared jointly by the farmers, the state government, and the central government.

Organization of Capacity Building Workshop and Award Distribution for Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of Zila Parishads:

- A two-day state-level capacity building workshop for Chief Executive Officers of Zila Parishads was organized in Jaipur on August 5, 2026, under the joint aegis of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and UNICEF.
- The SBMG mobile app was launched during the event; it includes features such as real-time monitoring, fleet tracking, field attendance, scheme details, and volunteer management.

Recognition of Outstanding Districts-

- **Awards for overall progress in the year 2025-26-**
 1. Sri Ganganagar (First Place)
 2. Hanumangarh (Second Place)
 3. Pratapgarh (Third Place)

Awards for the Plastic Waste-Free Campaign 2026-

1. Bhilwara (First Place)
 2. Jaipur (Second Place)
 3. Hanumangarh (Third Place)
- Rajsamand district secured the first position in 'Waste to Art' (utilization of plastic waste).

Processing units for produce and plant species to also benefit from the ODOP policy-

- Under the 'Panch Gaurav' program, processing units dealing with produce and plant species will be provided the benefits and incentives available under the 'Rajasthan One District One Product (ODOP) Policy-2024'.
- Objective: To promote value addition, processing, quality improvement, and market access for local products.
- **Key amendments/improvements made in the One District One Product Policy-2024:**
 - Margin Money Grant: Provision for a margin money grant of up to ₹20 lakh for enterprise expansion.
 - Technical Upgradation: Grant of up to ₹5 lakh for technical improvements facilitated through private institutions.

Goat Semen Lab

India's largest 'Goat Semen Production Laboratory' will be established at the Government Animal Breeding Farm located at Ramsar, Ajmer.

Cost & Budget

The total cost of the project is **₹875 lakh (₹8.75 crore)**.

- Central Government share – 60%
- Rajasthan Government share – 40%

Production Capacity

2 lakh semen doses will be prepared annually.

Scheme

It is being established under the centrally sponsored scheme '**National Livestock Mission**'.

To Make the Laboratory World-Class

The Rajasthan Government has signed an agreement with Uttar Pradesh's '**Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Veterinary Science University and Cow Research Institute**'.

Objectives and Benefits

- Livestock rearers in villages will get doorstep artificial insemination facilities for goats using high-quality semen.
- It will help in the genetic improvement of Rajasthan's major goat breeds such as Sirohi, Marwari, and Jakhrana.
- Scientific semen production will reduce the chances of the spread of infectious and genetic diseases.

Important Facts

- Rajasthan has about **2 crore** goats, which is **16%** of India's total goat population.
- Rajasthan ranks **second** in the country in terms of goat population.

Meeting of the State Cabinet and Council of Ministers-



On 7 August, 2026, a meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Council of State Ministers was held at the Chief Minister's Office under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma. In this, the following important decisions were taken –



1. Panchayat Raj and Local Development Elections ("One State - One Election")

- **A joint election** – Elections to Panchayati Raj and Urban Development bodies will be conducted on the basis of 'One State - One Election'.
- **Reservation lottery** – The reservation of other backward classes (politically backward) in Rajasthan Panchayati Raj bodies has been decided through a lottery system.



2. Agriculture, Food Processing and Industrial Policy

- To increase investment in agriculture/horticulture, to strengthen the supply chain and to increase the income of farmers, the revised Agriculture and Food Processing Policy-2026 has been approved.



Special provisions for investment – For investment in agriculture/food processing and cold storages –

- Up to ₹50 lakh – 60% subsidy
- ₹50–100 lakh – 50% subsidy
- More than ₹1 crore – 40% subsidy (maximum ₹1.5 crore)
- 5% additional subsidy for FPOs, TSP areas, SC/ST and women entrepreneurs.

- Under the Rajasthan Food Park Scheme-2026, food parks will be developed in each division of the state in a phased manner.
- **Shree Anna (Millets)** – To promote millets, a 'Shree Anna Promotion Agency' will be established.



3. Labour and Employment Reforms

- **Model Labour (Rajasthan) Rules-2026** –
 - Provisions of four important central labour laws have been integrated into a single code and implemented in the state from 1 April and 1 October.
 - **Key features** –
 - ✓ Total more than 48 hours of work per week.
 - ✓ In 6-day work week, provision of maximum 10.5 hours work per day.
 - ✓ After 5 hours of work, 30 minutes of break is mandatory.
 - Weekly off and public holidays will be given on the 7th day, and wages for overtime will be paid at a double rate.



4. Decision on Environment and Energy Sector

- **Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy (Amendment)** – 10% land reservation will be mandatory for solar/wind energy projects.
- **Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy-2024 (Amendment)** –
 - Green hydrogen projects will be recognized as renewable energy projects and the process for registration will be simplified.
 - The time limit for power evacuation has been reduced from 3 years to 2 years. (Target – 2030: 125 GW of clean energy).



5. Other important decision

- **'Har Ghar Tiranga-2026' campaign** –
 - The 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign will be organized across the state from 9 to 17 August to mark the completion of 150 years of 'Vande Mataram'.

Meeting of the State Cabinet and Council of Ministers-

Meeting of the State Cabinet and Council of Ministers



On 13 August, 2026, a meeting of the State Cabinet and Council of Ministers was held at the Chief Minister's Office under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma, in which the following important decisions were taken –



1



The Rajasthan Trees (Protection) Bill, 2026 (Provisions)

- **Protection of 29 tree species** – Illegal felling of 29 species, including the state tree Khejri, Rohida, Banyan, Peepal, Mahua and Ker, will be prohibited.
- **Cutting trees on non-forest land without permission** will attract imprisonment up to 1 year, or a fine up to ₹1 lakh, or both.
- If a tree is removed, planting the prescribed number of new saplings in the same area will be mandatory.

2



Rajasthan Uniform Civil Code Bill, 2026 (Provisions)

- **Scope** – Simplification of rules related to marriage, divorce, inheritance, maintenance and live-in relationships. Scheduled Tribes and constitutionally protected classes are kept outside its scope.
- **Marriage and live-in** –
 - Registration of marriage within 60 days will be mandatory; polygamy will be prohibited.
 - Registration / written intimation of the beginning and end of live-in relationships will be mandatory.
 - Failure to register may invite a fine up to ₹10,000, and failure to furnish information may invite a fine up to ₹25,000.
- **Inheritance rule** – Sons and daughters will have equal rights in property.

3



Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Policy

- **Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0** – A three-tier administrative structure has been prepared by including 19 components at the Gram Panchayat, Cluster Committee, Block, District and State levels.
- **Financial management** – Maintenance will be ensured through Tied Fund, State Finance Commission, MP/MLA fund and DMFT fund.

4



Decisions Relating to Personnel and Soldiers' Welfare

- **Families of martyrs of the 1971 war** – Families of 35 soldiers who were injured during Operation Cactus Lily and attained martyrdom by 31 October 1972 will be entitled to compassionate appointment.
- **Scope of compassionate appointment expanded** – The daughter-in-law of a deceased government employee has also been declared eligible for compassionate appointment.
- **Promotion and reservation** – For the year 2026–27, 2 years' relaxation in experience; employees with disabilities will get 4% notional benefit in promotion from 30 June 2016.
- **Maternity and Child Care Leave** – Female employees will get CCL in 6 spells in a year; in surrogacy cases, the surrogate mother will get 180 days and the commissioning mother will get 90 days of maternity leave.

5



Industrial and Renewable Energy Land Allotment

- **UltraTech Cement** – 306 hectares of land allotted at Paraur in Jaisalmer.
- **Renewable Energy** – Land allotted in Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer for solar and wind-solar hybrid projects.
- **Kakorda Rehabilitation** – Land allotted for rehabilitation of 21 khatedar cultivators affected by the construction of the Afalu reservoir in Navagaon-1 (village Chinnu), Jaisalmer.

Gift of e-buses to Jaipur-

- On August 11, 2026, Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma flagged off 16 e-buses under the 'PM e-Bus Sewa' scheme from the Government Secretariat in Jaipur.
- Objective: To provide a pollution-free (smoke-free and noise-free) and eco-friendly public transport system.
- **Approval and progress of e-buses in Rajasthan:**
 - So far, 110 PM e-buses have been received across 8 cities in the state.
 - In the first phase, 675 e-buses were sanctioned for eight major cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Alwar, and Ajmer).
 - In addition to these, 475 extra e-buses have been sanctioned through the efforts of the state government.

Expansion of the 'Raj Nivesh' Single Window System-

- On August 13, 2026, the state government expanded the state's single-window system, 'Raj Nivesh', to simplify and streamline the process of setting up industries and to provide better facilities to investors.
- Under the 'Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance (Amendment) Rules, 2026', the number of departments integrated into the portal has been increased from 11 to 19.
- Through this system, 190 permissions and approvals will now be available on a single platform, up from the previous 41.

President's Police Medal for 2 Rajasthan Police Officers and Police Medal for 14-

- On the eve of Independence Day 2026, 16 officers and personnel of the Rajasthan Police were awarded police medals by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **President's Police Medal (Distinguished Service)-**
 1. Shri Surendra Singh Ranawat – Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP), Amer
 2. Shri Mahendra Kumar Bhagat – Additional Superintendent of Police (Addl. SP), CID Special Branch
- **Police Medal (Meritorious Service)-**
 1. Shri Sumit Gupta – Additional Superintendent of Police, CID SSB, Jaipur
 2. Smt. Diksha Kamra – Additional Superintendent of Police, CID SSB, Ganganagar
 3. Smt. Sajjan Kanwar – Police Inspector, CID 'A'
 4. Shri Sheru Khan – Sub-Inspector, Crime Branch, District Jalore

5. Shri Mahesh Chand – Assistant Sub-Inspector, Crime Branch, Bharatpur
6. Shri Shivram – Assistant Sub-Inspector, MIU, Sagwara, Dungarpur
7. Shri Kunjan Sharma – Assistant Sub-Inspector, Training Branch (Telecom), Jaipur
8. Shri Om Singh – Head Constable-07, SDRF, Jaipur
9. Shri Puran Bahadur – Constable-981, 1st Battalion RAC, Jodhpur
10. Shri Narendra Singh – Constable-603, 3rd Battalion RAC, Bikaner
11. Shri Ramchandra Singh – Constable-478, SP Office, Jodhpur Rural
12. Smt. Manju Kumari – Constable-71, RPA, Jaipur
13. Shri Ajay Kumar – Constable-641, SP Office, Nagaur
14. Shri Gurmel Singh – Constable Driver-1291, Police Lines, Hanumangarh

Atal Gaurav Commemorative Ceremony and Union Home Minister's Visit to Rajasthan-

- Union Home Minister Amit Shah unveiled the statue of former Prime Minister Late Atal Bihari Vajpayee at Nimbahera, Chittorgarh, on August 16, 2026.
- **Other Projects and Financial Gifts-**
 - **Development gifts for 17 districts** – Inauguration and foundation stone laying for 954 development works at a total cost of ₹6,453 crore.
 - **Kisan Samman Nidhi** – A sum of ₹667 crore was transferred to the accounts of over 66.74 lakh farmers as the sixth installment of the Chief Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme.
 - **Rozgar Utsav (Employment Festival)** – Appointment letters were awarded to 10,548 newly selected candidates across the state under the 10th Chief Minister Rozgar Utsav.
 - **Alwar Chowk Renaming** – An announcement was made to rename the 'Bhugor Tiraha' (intersection) in Alwar to 'Captain Chhuttanlal Meena Chowk'.
 - **Alwar Saras Dairy New Plant** – The foundation stone was laid for a new plant with a capacity of 3 lakh liters/day at a cost of ₹200 crore, and four new dairy processing plants were inaugurated in Bhilwara, Jaipur, Pali, and Rajsamand.
 - **Warehouse Construction** – Construction of 200 warehouses, each with a capacity of 500 metric tonnes, is underway in the state; approval has been granted for 50 additional warehouses.

Operation of State Haats under PPP Model –

- To provide modern marketing platforms and ensure fair prices for the products of traditional artisans, weavers, women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and small entrepreneurs, the Rajasthan government has announced that state haats (markets) will be operated under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- In line with the announcement made by the Chief Minister on June 27, 2026, four major haats in the state will be operated under the PPP model; these are:
 1. Alwar Haat
 2. Pushkar Haat
 3. Jaisalmer Haat
 4. Nathdwara Haat

Launch of “Rajasakhi Panch Gaurav Rath” –

- On August 16, 2026, the “Rajasakhi Panch Gaurav Rath” was launched by Rajeevika, Jaipur, to encourage women entrepreneurs from rural Self-Help Groups and provide direct market access for their indigenous products.
- Location – SIAM, Durgapura, Jaipur.

Performance-based ranking of District Purchase and Sale Cooperative Societies released-

- On August 17, 2026, the Department of Cooperation assessed and graded purchase and sale cooperative societies across the state based on their performance.

Ranking-

■ District Category-

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| ■ First Place | - | Kota District Purchase and Sale Cooperative Society |
| ■ Second Place | - | Kotputli-Behror District Purchase and Sale Cooperative Society |
| ■ Third Place | - | Chittorgarh District Purchase and Sale Cooperative Society |

■ Individual Category-

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| ■ First Place | - | Parbatsar |
| ■ Second Place | - | Khinvsar |
| ■ Third Place | - | Sangod |

Chief Secretary Shri V. Srinivas delivered the presidential address at the 51st EGPA Annual Conference-

- Shri V. Srinivas, Chief Secretary of Rajasthan and President of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), represented India at the 51st European Group for Public Administration (EGPA) Annual Conference held in Rome, Italy.

- European Group for Public Administration Annual Conference-
 - Edition- 51st
 - Dates- August 24 to 27, 2026
 - Venue- Sapienza University of Rome, Italy.
 - Presidential Address- By Shri V. Srinivas
 - Theme- “Public Governance for the Common Good: Human Intelligence Serving the Global Community”
 - Participation- Over 600 delegates and experts from more than 70 countries
 - Note- In June 2025, Shri V. Srinivas became the first Indian to be elected President of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS).

State-level function organized at JKK on National Handloom Day

- A state-level function was organized at Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) in Jaipur on August 7, 2026, to mark National Handloom Day.
- **State-level Awards-**
 - First Prize- Shri Kanaram (Digaon, Jalore) – For cotton and silk sarees
 - Second Prize- Shri Sohanram (Tankla, Nagaur) – For artistic *dari* (rug) weaving
 - Third Prize- Smt. Dhapu Bai (Asnawar, Jhalawar) – For ‘Tota Gagrauni’ double bedsheets
- **National-level Honor-**
 - Shri Bariga Ram, a resident of the Sedwa region (Alisro ki Basti) in Barmer district, was honored with the ‘National Handloom Award-2025’ for his exceptional *Pattu* saree weaving craftsmanship.

AI Hub to be established in the state at a cost of 300 crore-

- Location- Jodhpur
- Cost- ₹300 crore
- Nodal Agency- Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan
- Management Model- Operation and maintenance by a selected agency for the next 5 years.
- It will not merely be a traditional data backup center but an integrated facility equipped with AI computing capabilities.

Festival/Conference/Campaign/Operation

National Mustard Day 2026-

- Edition: 2nd
- Date: July 31, 2026
- Venue: Rajasthan International Centre, Jaipur
- Organizers: FICCI and the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing
- Discussions focused on technology-driven advancements in mustard production, farmer empowerment, and strengthening the mustard ecosystem.

National Conference of the Federation of All India Caterers-

- Edition: 6th
- Date: August 1, 2026
- Venue: Jaipur Exhibition and Convention Centre (JECC), Sitapura, Jaipur
- Chief Guest: Vasudev Devnani (Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly)
- A souvenir was released during this conference.

Rajisacon-2026-

- Edition: 27th
- Date: August 1, 2026
- Venue: Jollywood Resort, Pushkar (Ajmer)
- Organizers: Indian Society of Anaesthesiologists (Rajasthan State Branch) and the Department of Anaesthesiology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer
- Chief Guest: Vasudev Devnani

'Apna Sankul Hariyalo Sankul' Campaign-

- Launch Date: August 3, 2026
- The campaign was launched by Education Minister Madan Dilawar at the Dr. Radhakrishnan Shiksha Sankul, Rajasthan.

Agrivision North-West Zone Conference-

- Edition: 2nd
- Date: August 8, 2026
- Venue: Rajasthan College of Agriculture (affiliated with Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology), Udaipur
- The Governor released the Agrivision souvenir and a booklet highlighting the achievements of the Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology.

Water Conservation Pledge Program-

- Date of Event: August 9, 2026
- Organizer: Rural Development and Research Council (on the occasion of World Tribal Day)
- Governor Shri Haribhau Bagde addressed this program.
- **Facts regarding the water crisis in India-**
 - Currently, approximately 600 million (60 crore) people in the country are facing a severe water crisis.
 - India supports 17% of the world's population but possesses only 4% of the global freshwater resources.
 - India alone accounts for approximately 25% of the total groundwater extracted globally.

Pravasi Rajasthani Sangam (Gathering of Non-Resident Rajasthanis)-

- Date of Event: August 9, 2026
- Venue: Bengaluru
- Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma attended this program.

Vikram Sarabhai Space Exhibition-

- Date of Event: August 10 to 12, 2026
- Venue: MITRC College, Alwar
- Inaugurated by: Sanjay Sharma (Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Forest and Environment)
- Objective: To foster scientific temper, curiosity, and a spirit of innovation among students.

Teej Festival-2026-

- Date of Event: August 15 to 24, 2026
- Venue: Bikaner House Premises, New Delhi
- This festival showcases the rich folk culture, traditions, handicrafts, and cuisine of Rajasthan in a vibrant manner.

Famous People/Places/Others

Neha Solanki-

- She is a psychologist and a native of Nagaur district.
- She has been honored with the 'Grassroot Innovator Recognition-2026' by President Droupadi Murmu for social innovation.
- Neha designed a special assistive chair for children with cerebral palsy, enabling them to engage in everyday activities.

Mahendra Shastri-

- He was a prominent leader, poet, litterateur, and former MLA from Alwar who passed away at the age of 95.
- He won the election from the Mundawar Assembly constituency in 1985 on a Lok Dal ticket.

Moti Lal-



- He is a progressive farmer from Maujambad, Jaipur.
- He has been appointed as a 'Farmer Brand Ambassador' and trainer by the Agriculture Department, Government of Rajasthan.
- He will provide practical knowledge to farmers regarding soil health, natural resource conservation, organic farming practices, and sustainable agricultural techniques during training sessions, workshops, and farmer interaction programs organized across the state.

Neeraj Dangi-

- He is a Rajya Sabha MP from Rajasthan.
- The Congress party has appointed him as its new Whip in the Rajya Sabha.

Vikas Pathak-

- He is an Indian Police Service (IPS) officer.
- The Central Government has appointed him as the Inspector General (IG) of the Border Security Force (BSF) Rajasthan Frontier.

Dr. C.P. Joshi-

- Former Union Minister Dr. C.P. Joshi will be conferred the 'Rajiv Gandhi Smriti Lifetime Achievement Award' by the Rajiv Gandhi Cricket Club for his contributions to Rajasthan cricket.
- During Dr. C. P. Joshi's tenure as President of the Rajasthan Cricket Association, Rajasthan won the Ranji Trophy in two consecutive seasons, 2011 and 2012.

Mahendra Chaudhary-

- He was a former Central Committee member of the CPI (ML) Liberation and the former State Secretary for Rajasthan; he passed away recently.

Dr. Ravi Bapna-

- He is a native of Jaipur and an expert in AI, data analytics, and digital transformation. He has been appointed as Dean by Santa Clara University, California.
- He will assume office on September 1.

Gopal Lal Dhobi-

- He was a former MLA of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly who passed away at the age of 63.
- He represented the Kekri constituency in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly after defeating Congress's Babulal Singharia in 2003.

Shahrah-The Royal Route-

- This is a documentary film produced by Jaipur-based filmmaker Rahul Sood.
- It has been selected for the 18th International Documentary and Short Film Festival of Kerala.
- The festival will be held in Thiruvananthapuram from September 25 to 30, 2026.

Sports/Sports Personalities

42nd Sub-Junior National Swimming Championship-

- Dates: August 6 to August 9, 2026
- Venue: Sawai Mansingh Stadium Swimming Pool, Jaipur
- Organizer: Rajasthan Swimming Association, under the aegis of the Swimming Federation of India
- Participants: Approximately 550 young swimmers (boys and girls)
- Karnataka won 3 out of the 4 championships, while Tamil Nadu won one.
- Tamil Nadu's Divashree Keshavan and Mohammed Hafeez were the most successful swimmers of the championship; both won 5 gold medals each.
- Eight swimmers from Rajasthan participated in 17 events but failed to win a single medal.

State Junior Girls' Football Competition-

- Dates: August 2 to August 4, 2026
- Venue: Dholpur
- Organizer: Rajasthan Football Association
- Results:
 - Winner: Dholpur
 - Runner-up: Udaipur
 - Third Place: Ajmer

Kamlesh Sharma-

- He was recently unanimously elected as the President of the Rajasthan Weightlifting Association during the elections held in Udaipur.

Vanya Bohra-

- An ice skater hailing from Dholpur.
- She has secured a spot in the Indian team for the Asian Championship.

Harshita Jakhar-

- A 19-year-old cyclist from Rajasthan.
- Harshita Jakhad has become the first Indian woman cyclist to reach the podium at the Tour de France Femmes.

Aditi Chaudhary-

- A resident of Jaipur.
- She has won the title of Mrs. Ocean India-2026.
- She will represent India in the Mrs. Ocean World competition.

Jayendra Chaturvedi -

- He is an international chess player and an experienced umpire from Jaipur.
- He officiated at the Asian Junior Chess Championship (August 16–26, 2026).
- Prior to this, he has also officiated at international tournaments such as the Western Asian Youth Championship, the Asian Chess Championship, and the Abu Dhabi Grandmasters.

Rudransh Khandelwal-



- He is a para-shooter from Rajasthan and a resident of Bharatpur district.
- The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has announced that he will be conferred the Arjuna Award under the National Sports Awards 2025.

Prakhar Asawa-

- He is a player representing the Rambagh Golf Club in Jaipur.
- He secured the 9th position in a golf tournament held at Zion Hills Golf County in Kolar, Karnataka.

Sandhya Vishnoi-

- She is a wrestler from Bhilwara district.
- She won a silver medal in the 46 kg category at the Under-17 World Wrestling Championship 2026 held in Baku, Azerbaijan.

Basant Kumar Meghwal-

- He is an athlete from Rajasthan.
- He won a silver medal in the men's high jump event at the World Athletics Under-20 Championships held in Oregon, USA.

Miscellaneous Facts

- On August 2, 2026, the Chief Minister presided over a meeting of the Rajasthan Scheduled Tribe Advisory Council at the College of Agriculture, Udaipur.
- The Rajasthan Government organized the Teej Festival at Bikaner House from August 14 to August 23, 2026.
- On August 3, 2026, Deputy Chief Minister Premchand Bairwa inaugurated the automation of the Ajmer Ayurveda Rasayanshala.
- A comprehensive public awareness and enforcement campaign was launched in the state's rural areas starting August 15, 2026, to ban the manufacture, storage, sale, transport, and use of single-use plastic.
- The high-level committee constituted by the Supreme Court to define the Aravalli range conducted field visits to selected Aravalli districts in Rajasthan from August 7 to August 10, 2026.
- On August 5, 2026, a state-level workshop was organized at the Rajasthan Institute for Transformative Transformation (RITI) in Yojana Bhawan to review the progress and saturation of indices under the Aspirational District Programme, Aspirational Block Programme, and Guru Golwalkar Aspirational Block Development Scheme.
- The state government has developed the country's first dedicated Lacrosse Academy at Maharana Pratap Khelgaon in Udaipur.
- On August 6, 2026, the second meeting of the State-Level Insurance Governing Council was held at the Government Secretariat under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary Shri V. Srinivas.

- On August 9, 2026, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare Jagat Prakash Nadda and Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma flagged off the state-level 'Tiranga Rally' from Albert Hall as part of the 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign.
- 'Mahila Suraksha Sankalp' (Women's Safety Pledge) Programme – On August 12, 2026, this special programme was conducted at Mayo College Girls' School, Ajmer, with the aim of promoting women's safety, dignity, and empowerment, and raising awareness among female students.
- Preliminary indications of copper, lead, zinc, and associated minerals have recently been found in the Dairi, Basantgarh, and surrounding areas of Abu Road.
- On August 17, 2026, Myanmar's President, U Min Aung Hlaing, made a brief stopover at Jaipur Airport for refueling while en route to Russia.
- On August 18, 2026, the 11th Steering Committee meeting of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) was held at the Government Secretariat, chaired by Chief Secretary Shri V. Srinivas.
- On August 20, 2026, the Rajasthan government included state-of-the-art CAR-T cell therapy for cancer treatment in the list of approved packages under the Rajasthan Government Health Scheme.
- International boxer Arundhati Choudhary has been appointed as the brand ambassador for the 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' campaign in Rajasthan's Kota district.
- Rajasthan has become the first state to launch the 'Karmayogi Mission' for 60 IAS officers.
- The Central Government has extended the tenure of Rajasthan's Chief Secretary, V. Srinivas, by six months.

ऑफलाइन व LIVE FROM CLASSROOM

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हिन्दी माध्यम @ 8 AM TO 1 PM **ENGLISH MEDIUM @ 3 PM TO 7 PM**

INTERNATIONAL

Prime Minister's visit to Uzbekistan-



- Prime Minister Narendra Modi undertook a two-day state visit to Uzbekistan on August 29–30, 2026.

■ Outcomes and announcements of the visit-

➤ Cooperation in cultural and historical heritage-

- Letter of Intent for the conservation and restoration of ancient Buddhist sites (Fayaz Tepa and Kara Tepa) in Termez.
- Cooperation in archival work between the National Archives of India and Uzbekistan's 'Uzararchive' agency.

➤ Health and Medicine- Agreement on bilateral cooperation in the fields of Ayurveda and other traditional medical systems.

➤ Tourism, Education, and Diplomacy-

- Partnership program for the years 2026–28 for cooperation in the tourism sector.
- Agreement on cooperation in the fields of higher education and scientific research.
- Partnership between the Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service (India) and the Diplomatic Academy of Uzbekistan.

➤ Economic, financial, and regional relations-

- Inter-regional partnership agreement between the state of Gujarat (India) and the Samarkand region (Uzbekistan).

➤ Key strategic and development-related announcements-

- Expansion of partnership- Elevating bilateral relations to the status of a 'Comprehensive Strategic Partnership'.

- Digital payments- Commercial agreement between NIPL (NPCI) and Uzbekistan's NIPC, enabling Indian UPI apps to make payments by scanning Uzbekistan's UzQR.
- Environmental grant- Assistance of USD 1 million from India for afforestation and ecological restoration in the Aral Sea region.

➤ Educational and linguistic initiatives-

- Announcement of 100 'Lal Bahadur Shastri Scholarships' for the Hindi language.
- Establishment of an ICCR Sanskrit Chair at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

- Note- Prime Minister Modi was conferred with Uzbekistan's highest civilian honor, 'Oliy Darajali Do'stlik' (Order of Friendship of the Highest Degree).

Mecca Joint Defense Agreement-



- A trilateral defense agreement was recently signed among Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan on August 7, 2026, at the Al-Safa Palace in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
- This agreement serves as an inter-regional security arrangement that expands upon the Saudi-Pakistan bilateral defense agreement of September 2025 by incorporating Türkiye.
- Features and Provisions-
- Principle of Collective Defense- Under this, an armed attack on any one of the three signatory nations will be considered an attack on all three.
- Alignment with the UN Charter- It has been established under Article 51 of the UN Charter (the inherent right to individual and collective self-defense).

- Military and Technical Coordination- Provisions have been made for regular joint exercises, intelligence sharing, logistics cooperation, and the transfer of military technology among the armed forces of the three nations.
- Scope for Expansion- The agreement leaves the door open for other interested nations to join.

■ **Strategic Roles of Participating Nations-**

Country	Strategic power and interests
Saudi Arabia	Financial Resources – Diversifying strategic partnerships by reducing traditional defense dependence on the US, and strengthening regional leadership.
Türkiye	Advanced Defence Industry – Expanding the Gulf market for indigenous military equipment (drones, missiles, naval systems) and enhancing regional influence.
Pakistan	Military Manpower and Experience – Projecting itself as a regional security provider and securing financial/diplomatic support by leveraging its nuclear capabilities and military manpower.

Strategic Implications for India -

- Balance of Saudi-India Relations - India has strong economic, energy, and security ties with Saudi Arabia. India must carefully maintain its diplomatic balance amid the growing military closeness between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.
- Turkey-Pakistan Defense Partnership - Turkey's transfer of advanced military technologies (such as combat drones and electronic warfare systems) to Pakistan could increase security challenges along India's borders.
- New Balance of Power in West Asia: This agreement could alter the security dynamics in the Gulf and Indian Ocean region, with far-reaching implications for India's maritime trade, energy corridors, and migrant security.

Conference of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) -



- COP Conference – 17th
- Dates – August 17 to August 28, 2026
- Venue – Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
- Theme – Restoring Land. Restoring Hope.

■ **Conference Objectives and Priorities**

➤ **Combating land degradation and desertification –**

- Approximately 40 percent of the world's land is affected by degradation.
- The goal of COP-17 was to scale up global investment and strategic solutions to address the impacts of desertification, land degradation, and drought.

➤ **Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (2026) –**

- The year 2026 is being observed by the United Nations as the 'International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists'.
- The conference placed special emphasis on the sustainable management and conservation of rangelands, as well as the livelihoods of the approximately 500 million pastoralists who depend on them.

➤ **Food, water, and national security –**

- A shortage of fertile land exacerbates food and water crises.
- Strategic discussions were held at the conference on strengthening the land-water nexus and preventing the displacement of rural populations.

■ **National initiatives of the host country (Mongolia) –**

- Approximately 77 percent of Mongolia's land is affected by degradation.
- Billion Trees National Campaign – A national target to plant 1 billion trees by 2030.
- Youth4Land – A national platform to enhance youth participation and awareness.
- Business4Land – An initiative to increase private sector participation in sustainable land management.

■ **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**

- Established – 1994
- Members – 197 countries
- It is the only legally binding international agreement linking the environment and sustainable land management.
- Focus areas – Arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas (where the most vulnerable ecosystems are found).

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit –



- Edition: 26th
- Dates: August 31 – September 1, 2026
- Venue: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
- Theme: 25 Years of SCO: Together Towards Sustainable Peace, Development, and Prosperity
- Leaders of the 10 member nations participated in this summit.
- India was represented by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- Consensus was reached on issues such as regional security, counter-terrorism efforts, connectivity, trade, energy cooperation, cybercrime, organized crime, and cultural exchange.
- Significance for India: It provides a crucial platform for India to engage and dialogue with China, Russia, and Central Asian nations.
- **Shanghai Five:**
 - Establishment: 1996
 - Objective: Resolution of border disputes.
 - Founding member nations: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.
 - Uzbekistan joined in the year 2000.
- **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO):**
 - Establishment: June 15, 2001
 - Current members: 10 countries
 - Expansion of membership:
 - 2017: India and Pakistan
 - 2023: Iran
 - 2024: Belarus

Fuego Volcano:

- It is an active volcano located in the Central American country of Guatemala.
- It has recently experienced a massive eruption.

Incheon Airport:

- It is an airport in South Korea.
- It became the world's busiest airport in the first half of 2026, handling 3.84 crore international passengers.
- London's Heathrow ranked second, and Singapore's Changi Airport ranked third in terms of busyness.

TIME100 AI 2026 List:



- Time magazine has released a list of 100 influential figures poised to make the biggest impact in the world of artificial intelligence.
- Ten influential Indians have secured a place on this list across four different categories.
- **Leaders-**
 - Arvind Krishna – Chairman and CEO, IBM (for promoting AI in business systems).
 - Arvind Raman – Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology, USA (for developing AI safety and standards).
- **Innovators-**
 - Sanjay Mehrotra – Chairman and CEO, Micron Technology (AI hardware and semiconductor technology).
 - Vivek Raghavan – Co-founder, Sarvam AI (development of AI tools tailored to Indian languages).
 - Utkarsh Saxena – Co-founder and CEO, Adalat AI (AI tools for the Indian judicial system).
 - Anima Anandkumar – Professor, California Institute of Technology (AI-based scientific modeling).

- Suchi Saria – Founder and CEO, Bayesian Health (AI for early disease detection in healthcare).

■ **Shapers-**

- Sunny Gandhi – Co-Executive Director, Encode (responsible AI usage and youth engagement).
- Mitali Jain – Executive Director, Tech Justice Law Project (legal accountability and AI governance).

■ **Thinkers-**

- Ravi Kumar S. – CEO, Cognizant (for AI technology adoption in the global corporate world).

DY Chandrachud appointed arbitrator in Russia-Ukraine bank dispute-



- Russia has appointed former Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud as its arbitrator in an ongoing multi-million dollar international investment treaty dispute with Ukraine's state-owned bank, Oschadbank.
- **Core of the dispute:**
 - Ukraine's state-owned Oschadbank alleges that its banking branches, ATMs, and assets in the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia regions were seized or severely damaged following the 2022 military conflict.
 - The bank has filed a claim against Russia for damages amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars under the 1998 Russia-Ukraine Bilateral Investment Treaty and international law.
- A three-member international tribunal has been constituted to resolve this dispute:
 1. Dñala Jiménez
 2. D.Y. Chandrachud
 3. Stavros Brekoulakis

City of Ceuta:

- It is an autonomous city of Spain that has recently witnessed a migration crisis.
- Approximately 60,000 migrants attempted to enter Spanish territory from here.

Miscellaneous Facts:

- India and Nepal have recently signed agreements for eight new projects related to health, education, and agriculture. The cost of these projects is approximately 803 million Nepalese Rupees.
- The US state of Massachusetts has declared August 15 as 'India Day'.
- The US has removed Syria from the list of 'State Sponsors of Terrorism'.
- Recently, the Pacific island nation of Nauru changed its name to the 'Republic of Naoero'. It is the third least populous country, following Vatican City and Tuvalu.
- US President Donald Trump has signed an executive order to rename Lake Ontario to 'Lake America'.
- A glacier collapse on the Nepal-Tibet border caused devastating flash floods in the Bhote Koshi and Trishuli river systems, resulting in a catastrophic disaster for both Tibet and Nepal.
- The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Saidov Bakhtiyor Odilovich, met with the President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, on August 3, 2026.
- Navy Chief Admiral Krishna Swaminathan paid an official visit to Mauritius from August 10 to 13, 2026. This visit is part of ongoing efforts to strengthen India's bilateral maritime cooperation and defense ties with Mauritius, a key partner in the Indian Ocean region.
- The Government of India has issued a notification adding 11 international ports to facilitate the entry of foreign nationals holding e-visas into India.
- Army Chief General Dhiraj Seth paid an official visit to Nepal from August 17 to 19, 2026.
- The Lebanese Parliament passed a law abolishing the death penalty. Lebanon has become the first country in West Asia to formally abolish capital punishment.
- Recently, the European Union fully implemented the world's first comprehensive AI law, the 'EU AI Act'.

NATIONAL

Prime Minister's Visit to Andhra Pradesh and Foundation Stone Laying for Various Development Projects-

- On August 1, 2026, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for development projects worth over ₹17,900 crore at Bhogapuram in the Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Key Development Projects-**
 - It was announced that the new airport at Bhogapuram would be named after the great freedom fighter Alluri Sitarama Raju.
 - An announcement was made regarding the development of an integrated coastal economic corridor through the modernization of ports from Visakhapatnam to Krishnapatnam and the construction of new ports at Mulapeta and Ramayapatnam.
 - The foundation stone for a new semiconductor plant in Visakhapatnam was laid.
 - The goal of developing the Visakhapatnam economic zone into a leading economic hub in Asia was highlighted.
 - Dhimsa Dance World Record – The traditional 'Dhimsa dance' performed by over 13,000 tribal girls set a world record.

Inauguration of the Handloom Technology Centre of Excellence at IIT Delhi-

- On August 3, 2026, Union Textiles Minister Giriraj Singh inaugurated the Handloom Technology Centre of Excellence at IIT Delhi.
- This centre will promote research in areas such as loom modernization, worker efficiency, artificial intelligence, sustainability, functional innovation, and digital technologies.
- **Other Key Initiatives-**
 - Handloom 4.0 Mobile App – This will enable digital monitoring of factory/loom productivity, quality, maintenance, and sustainability.
 - Handloom e-Vidya – This is a comprehensive digital learning and knowledge platform for capacity building within the handloom ecosystem.

- HandloomX – This is an accelerator and incubation platform that will support startups and innovators working within the Ministry's '5F' value chain.
- Kalagrih Handloom Studio (GenZ Design Studio) – This will utilize digital technologies to connect contemporary consumers with authentic handloom products through customization and visualization.
- Threads of Valour – This is a sustainability initiative that transforms scientifically recycled defense textiles into premium handloom fabrics through skilled craftsmanship.

NABL launches India's first accreditation scheme for mobile food testing laboratories—

- On August 10, 2026, the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)—a constituent board of the Quality Council of India—launched India's first accreditation scheme for mobile food testing laboratories during the 'Quality Coordination' event held in New Delhi.
- The primary objective is to bring quality-assured food testing services, aligned with international standards, closer to communities and the general public.
- Accreditation of mobile laboratories will strengthen food safety monitoring, enable rapid regulatory intervention, and boost consumer confidence in food quality.

GOBAR-DHAN Scheme-

- The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, recently approved the GOBAR-Dhan scheme.
- National Circular Bio-energy Scheme – GOBAR-Dhan
 - Approval Year – August 2026
 - Financial Outlay – ₹23,731 crore
 - Implementation Period – FY 2026-27 to FY 2035-36 (10 years)
 - Ministry – Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India
 - **Objectives –**
 - To increase domestic Compressed Biogas (CBG) production by approximately 10-fold.
 - To attract large-scale private investment.
 - To create a vibrant circular bio-economy in the country.

■ **Key growth engines of GOBAR-Dhan –**

S.No.	Ingredients	Key Provisions/Details of Provisions
1	Ensured Compressed Biogas Offtake	■ Compressed Biogas Blending Obligation Targets: ➤ FY 2026-27: 3 percent ➤ FY 2027-28: 4 percent ➤ FY 2028-29 onwards: 5 percent
2	Fixed pricing framework	■ Administered price – ₹2,110 per Metric Million British Thermal Unit ■ Tenure – Revenue stability framework of a minimum of 10 years.
3	Capital assistance	■ Subsidy: Up to ₹2 crore per TPD (tonnes per day) of installed compressed biogas capacity. ■ Eligibility: Greenfield projects and brownfield projects involving capacity expansion.
4	Pipeline Infrastructure Development	■ Development of cluster-based and independent pipeline infrastructure to connect Compressed Biogas plants with main pipelines and City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks.
5	Credit Guarantee Support	■ Facilitating the flow of institutional credit and sharing credit risk for eligible MSME-based compressed biogas projects.
6	Compressed Biogas Ecosystem Challenge Fund	■ A dedicated fund for resource mapping, raw material aggregation, technology adoption, value addition of organic manure, and capacity building at the district level.

■ **Significance and Impact-**

- Compressed Biogas is chemically equivalent to natural gas. Increased domestic production will reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels.
- It will create new sources of income for farmers, livestock owners, fodder collectors, and rural entrepreneurs.
- It will ensure the effective utilization of crop residue (stubble), cattle dung, press mud (sugarcane residue), and municipal organic waste.
- It will lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and improve soil health through the production of organic manure.



- It is the first Ramsar wetland in Arunachal Pradesh to receive the status of a wetland of international importance.

■ **Glaw Lake-**

- Location- Within the Kamlang Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh).
- It is a freshwater lake.
- More than 150 tree species and 49 orchid species have been found in its catchment area.

■ **Ramsar Site-**

- These are wetlands designated under the Ramsar Convention.
- Ramsar Convention-
 - It is an international treaty on wetland conservation.
 - It was signed in Ramsar, Iran, in February 1971 under the aegis of UNESCO.
 - Objective: To conserve wetlands and encourage their sustainable use to promote global biodiversity.

‘Eco-Educational Hub’ developed by CSIR-NBRI in Lucknow dedicated to the nation-

- On August 8, 2026, Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh dedicated a first-of-its-kind ‘Eco-Educational Hub’ to the nation; it was developed by CSIR-NBRI at the Maharishi Parashar Bio-resource Centre in Banthra, Lucknow.
- The objective of this hub is to take scientific research and technologies out of laboratories and bring them to society, farmers, entrepreneurs, and students, while also promoting livelihood generation.

Glaw Lake-

- On August 3, 2026, Glaw Lake in Arunachal Pradesh was declared the country’s 101st Ramsar site.

- India became a contracting party to the Ramsar Convention in 1982 and now has 101 Ramsar sites spread across its states and union territories.
- The United Kingdom has the highest number of Ramsar sites (176), followed by Mexico and India.
- In India:
 1. State with the highest number of Ramsar sites: Tamil Nadu
 2. Largest site by area: Sundarbans Wetland
 3. Smallest sites by area: Renuka Lake (Himachal Pradesh) and Vembannur Wetland Complex (Tamil Nadu)

e-Samudra-

- On August 8, 2026, Union Minister for Ports, Shipping and Waterways Sarbananda Sonowal inaugurated the 'e-Samudra' digital platform, aimed at the digitalization of maritime services and the welfare of seafarers.
- The 'e-Samudra' platform integrates services for seafarers, shipping companies, and ports onto a single interface, thereby making maritime governance transparent and accessible.
- **Other digital initiatives—**
 - e-Navik: A 24×7 grievance redressal system.
 - d-SEA: Digital Seafarers Employment Agreement.
- **Key facts—**
 - India has become the second-largest supplier of seafarers globally.
 - The number of active seafarers in the country has risen from 1.03 lakh in 2013 to over 3.23 lakh in 2025.
 - India is a global leader in ship recycling and is on track to join the top five shipbuilding nations.



Selection of three 'Sanchar Mitras' as ITU Generation Connect Youth Envoys for the 2026–2030 term—

- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has selected three Indian youths as part of the third cohort (2026–2030) of Generation Connect Youth Envoys (GCYE) under the 'Sanchar Mitra' scheme of the Department of Telecommunications, Government of India.

■ Selected Generation Connect Youth Envoys (2026–2030)—

Name	Place	Affiliation
Ankit Kumar Pal	Delhi	Sanchar Mitra (Department of Telecommunications)
Manish Kumar Mandal	Bengaluru	Sanchar Mitra (Department of Telecommunications)
Sushmita Sai	Guwahati	Sanchar Mitra (Department of Telecommunications)

■ Sanchar Mitra Scheme-

- Objective: To engage India's youth—the nation's 'Yuva Shakti'—as catalysts for digital empowerment and social outreach.
- Students designated as 'Sanchar Mitras' actively conduct awareness campaigns within student communities, educational institutions, public spaces, and other areas.
- These campaigns focus on key telecom-related issues such as citizen-centric telecom services, the prevention of telecom fraud, and mobile security.

Launch of the India Code Portal-

- The revamped 'India Code Portal' was launched on August 13, 2026.
- This initiative will help make India's digital legal ecosystem more transparent, accessible, and citizen-centric.

Launch of the RSVC-AMRIT Platform-

- On August 15, 2026, Professor Ajay Kumar Sood, Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, launched the RSVC-AMRIT platform.
- **RSVC-AMRIT Digital Platform-**
 - Developer and Collaboration: Developed by NABARD in collaboration with the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser.
 - It will serve as the digital backbone of the Routage Smart Village Center (RSVC) ecosystem.
 - Objective: To foster rural innovation, facilitate technology transfer, and support the large-scale adoption of appropriate technologies in rural areas.

Launch of the Upgraded Appeal and Complaint Management System (AppCoMS 2.0)-

- On August 17, 2026, the Central Information Commission launched 'AppCoMS 2.0' (Appeal and

Complaint Management System) for the speedy and transparent disposal of second appeals and complaints under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Subject	Description
Portal Name	AppCoMS 2.0 (Appeal and Grievance Management System)
Inaugurator	Chief Information Commissioner Shri Raj Kumar Goyal
Launch Date	August 17, 2026
Associated acts	Right to Information Act, 2005
Main Objective	Strengthening digital infrastructure, enhancing transparency, and facilitating the resolution of appeals.

■ Key Features and Facilities-

- Facility to create a personal user account using an email ID and mobile number, enabling the direct filing of second appeals or complaints.
- Applicants will be able to view timelines for their cases, download hearing notices, and obtain digital copies of orders/decisions.
- Public authorities will be provided with dedicated accounts, allowing them to view appeal details and submit documents directly through the portal.
- Digital Signature Certificates will be used on notices and orders issued by the Commission to enhance security and authenticity.

Launch of the 'Mission Samridh Gaon' (Prosperous Village) Scheme-



Launch of 'Mission Samridh Gaon' Scheme

- ▶ Union Minister for Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare and Rural Development, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, launched the 'Mission Samridh Gaon' scheme in New Delhi.
- ▶ Through 'Mission Samridh Gaon', the aim is to develop a comprehensive and integrated model for creating villages that are free from poverty, employment-oriented, and equipped with basic amenities.
- ▶ 'Mission Samridh Gaon' is an initiative to develop a model of poverty-free, employment-oriented and well-equipped villages through holistic development.
- ▶ The objective is to develop a pilot model in selected blocks of Madhya Pradesh and replicate it across the country.
- ▶ Under comprehensive village development, emphasis will be placed on the convergence of agriculture, livelihoods, basic amenities, food processing, employment and government schemes.
- ▶ Under the Mission, special attention will also be given to identifying women farmers, providing them with agriculture-related advice and necessary information, and linking rural women with livelihood opportunities.

■ On August 25, 2026, Union Minister for Rural Development Shivraj Singh Chouhan launched the 'Mission Samridh Gaon' (Prosperous Village Mission) scheme from Krishi Bhawan in New Delhi.

- The primary objective of this scheme is to create self-reliant villages that are free from poverty, provide employment, and are equipped with basic amenities.
- This scheme will be implemented as a pilot project in the Budhni block of Sehore district and the Khategaon block of Dewas district in Madhya Pradesh. Following success in these blocks, the model will be replicated in other regions of the country.

Asia's Longest Zipline-

- Asia's longest zipline, spanning 4.3 kilometers, is being constructed at Naddi near Dharamshala in Himachal Pradesh.
- Objective: To develop Kangra as a tourism capital and promote adventure tourism.
- Features-
 - Length: 4.3 kilometers
 - Cost: ₹7.41 crore
 - Key Stations: Gallu (starting point), Bal village, Naddi, and Maggi Point Khad (endpoint)

Miscellaneous Facts

- On August 1, 2026, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Swami Vivekananda Cultural Youth Centre—Viveka Smarak—in Mysuru, Karnataka.
- The National Highways Authority (NHA) has successfully launched a multi-lane free-flow tolling system at the Shahjahanpur toll plaza on the Delhi-Jaipur section of NH-48.
- To address the shortage of pilots in the country, the Airports Authority of India has announced the launch of 11 new Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) across 7 airports.
- The Zoological Survey of India recently published a list of butterflies and moths found in India. A total of 13,703 species are found in the country, representing 8.25% of the global total; this includes 1,417 butterfly species and 12,286 moth species.
- Microsoft recently launched the 'India South Central' cloud region in Hyderabad. This new cloud region will assist businesses in providing secure, reliable, and compliant digital services.
- Andhra Pradesh has become the first state in the country to approve a Pedestrian Safety Policy. Under this policy, roads will be designed to be pedestrian-friendly rather than vehicle-centric.
- The world's largest Trump project is set to be built in Hyderabad by 2031.
- Asia's first desert-themed night safari and zoological park will be established in Gujarat. Spanning approximately 103 hectares, the park will house 2,700 animals across 83 species.
- Parichha Dam has been declared a 'World Heritage Irrigation Structure' by the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage. Located on the Betwa River in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, the dam is approximately 140 years old.
- President Droupadi Murmu has approved the bill to rename Kerala to 'Keralam'.
- The Assam government has approved the 'Assam State Child Protection Policy 2026' to ensure the safety and dignity of children. This will facilitate the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act and POCSO regulations within the state.
- The Maharashtra government has declared snakebite a 'notified disease'. Consequently, it is now mandatory for government and private hospitals, medical colleges, and doctors to report every suspected or confirmed case of snakebite—as well as any resulting deaths—to district health authorities.
- The Tamil Nadu government has announced an increase in the annual limit for free medical treatment under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme from ₹5 lakh to ₹25 lakh.
- Kerala has become the first state to approve a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the euthanasia of dangerous stray dogs suffering from incurable diseases.
- Recently, Vice President C.P. Radhakrishnan has launched India's first non-GMO, high-expansion popcorn maize hybrid seed in Musunuru, Eluru district, Andhra Pradesh.
- Goa has declared cancer a notifiable disease. All government and private hospitals, laboratories, and clinics will be required to report cancer cases to health authorities upon detection.
- The Mizoram government has declared 'Ro Min Rel Sak Ang Che' as the official state song.
- The Tamil Nadu government has notified three new elephant corridors to conserve elephants and mitigate human-elephant conflict. All three corridors are located within the Hosur Forest Division of the Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary.
- The Andhra Pradesh government has approved the country's first dedicated Quantum and AI university campus in Amaravati.
- Khijadia Bird Sanctuary – Located in Jamnagar, this sanctuary has been identified as a breeding ground for the Black-necked Stork.
- The Central Government has included heatwaves and lightning in the list of notified natural disasters for the 2026–31 period.
- On August 21, 2026, the Government of India and the Asian Development Bank signed a \$230 million loan agreement to modernize and expand Chennai's water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

ECONOMIC

Surpassing the 300 GW mark in installed power generation capacity based on non-fossil fuels—

- India has surpassed the 300 GW mark in installed power generation capacity based on non-fossil fuels as of July 31, 2026.
- **Breakdown of non-fossil fuel capacity—**
 - Solar Energy: 164.59 GW
 - Wind Energy: 58.14 GW
 - Hydropower: 57.24 GW
 - Bio-energy: 11.75 GW
 - Nuclear Energy: 8.78 GW
- Non-fossil fuel-based capacity now accounts for more than 54 percent of the country's total power generation capacity, which currently stands at approximately 552 GW.

Miscellaneous Facts—

- NITI Aayog recently released a report titled “Key Sectors to Position India as a Global Manufacturing Hub.”
- The ‘Critical Minerals Innovation Hackathon 2026’ was launched on August 25, 2026, with the aim of strengthening the objectives of the ‘National Critical Mineral Mission.’
- On August 10, 2026, Union Agriculture Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan launched the National Scholarship Portal and disbursed scholarships worth ₹21.35 crore to over 6,000 agriculture students through it.
- The Government of India has approved field trials for plastic banknotes in denominations of ten and twenty rupees.
- The Indian Parliament recently approved the Bankers’ Books Evidence Bill, 2026. This will replace the old law dating back to 1891. Under the new law, the digital and electronic records of banks will be considered admissible legal evidence in court.
- The Government of India has recently announced the establishment of new strategic petroleum reserves in Bikaner (Rajasthan) and Bina (Madhya Pradesh).
- Shah Rukh Khan holds the top spot in Kroll’s ‘India’s Most Valuable Celebrity Brands’ report for 2025, with a brand value of \$177.9 million.
- The Union Ministry of Electronics and IT has approved a mobile phone manufacturing scheme worth ₹62,500 crore. This is an extension of the existing PLI scheme, aiming to increase local value addition from 23% to 35–40%.
- India recently topped Forbes’ ‘100 to Watch’ list, with 19 companies featured.
- The Central Government has recently constituted the India Mediation Council under the Mediation Act, 2023. It will serve as the nodal agency for implementing and strengthening the mediation framework in the country.
- In the ‘Global Work from Anywhere Index-2026’ released by the International Workplace Group, Mumbai ranked 50th globally with a score of 77. It is the only Indian city to feature on this list.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Defence technology

Successful Test of Agni-4 Ballistic Missile-

- Recently, on August 6, 2026, the medium-range ballistic missile 'Agni-4' was successfully test-fired from the Integrated Test Range in Chandipur, Odisha.
- The missile was launched under the aegis of the Strategic Forces Command.

Agni-4 Ballistic Missile-

- Developed by- Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
- Strike Range- Approximately 4,000 km
- Payload Capacity- Approximately 1,000 kg
- Missile Length- Approximately 20 meters
- Type- Ballistic missile / Surface-to-surface
- It is an indigenously developed missile belonging to the Agni missile series.

AGNI MISSILE SERIES 5 MAJOR MISSILES



AGNI-1



First missile of the series.



Range: 700–1,200 km



Developed to target enemies at short distances.



AGNI-2



Intermediate-range ballistic missile.



Range: 2,000–2,500 km



Can be launched from both road and rail mobile launchers.



AGNI-3



Intermediate-range ballistic missile.



Range: 3,000–3,500 km



Developed to target enemies at strategic distances.



AGNI-4



Equipped with advanced features such as canister launch, solid propellant and improved accuracy.



Lighter and more compact than Agni-2 and Agni-3.



Range: 3,500–4,000 km



AGNI-5



Most advanced missile of the series.



Range: More than 5,000 km



Equipped with MIRV (Multiple Independently targetable Re-entry Vehicle) technology, which allows a single missile to carry multiple nuclear warheads and strike different targets simultaneously.

Approval to Transfer Missile System Technologies to the Indian Defence Industry-

- Recently, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh approved the transfer of technologies for all conventional missile systems developed by DRDO to the Indian defence industry.
- Objective- To promote self-reliance in the defence sector and increase the participation of domestic industries.

■ Benefits/Significance-

- **Boost to indigenous production-** Domestic defence industries will be able to manufacture conventional missiles within the country in accordance with prescribed standards and regulatory requirements.
- **Opportunities for MSMEs-** This initiative will create new opportunities for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and other technology partners to integrate into the defence supply chain.
- **Reduction in import dependence-** Manufacturing advanced defence systems within India will reduce reliance on foreign military equipment and enhance operational capabilities.
- **Technological improvement and customization-** The availability of technology at the domestic level will accelerate processes for improvements, modifications, and quality enhancements as required.
- **Coordination between DRDO and Industry-** DRDO will collaborate with the Indian industry to facilitate the transfer and adaptation of technologies and the induction of systems into the Army.

CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories Unveils Indigenous Micro and Small Gas Turbine Engines-



- On August 25, 2026, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-National Aerospace Laboratories unveiled three indigenous small gas turbine engines with thrust capacities of 05 kg, 50 kg, and 100 kg.
- **Engine Models and Thrust Capacities –**
 - NJ-05 – 05 kg thrust
 - NJ-50 – 50 kg thrust
 - NJ-100 – 100 kg thrust
- These engines have been developed to power streamlined and compact propulsion systems, tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), drones, interceptors, and compact missile systems.

Yard 3037 'Shruti' Launched –

- On August 11, 2026, the Indian Navy's next-generation Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV), Yard-3037 'Shruti', was launched at Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata.

- Construction – Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa, and GRSE, Kolkata.
- Naming – The name 'Shruti' symbolizes the four Vedas.
- This vessel will enhance the Navy's capabilities in maritime surveillance, search and rescue, protection of offshore assets, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), and anti-piracy operations.

Launch of shallow water anti-submarine warfare vessel 'Mangrol'

- On August 21, 2026, 'Mangrol'—the third Shallow Water Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) craft built by Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi—was handed over to the Indian Navy.
- It will facilitate anti-submarine operations in coastal waters, underwater surveillance, low-intensity maritime operations, and mine-laying/counter-mine operations.
- It is equipped with state-of-the-art torpedoes, anti-submarine rockets, and advanced radar and sonar systems.
- Naming: It is named after 'Mangrol,' a coastal town and major fishing port in the Junagadh district of Gujarat.

Launching of DSC A24 (Yard-329)



- On August 1, 2026, 'DSC A-24'—the fifth vessel in the series of five Diving Support Craft (DSC)—was formally launched in Kolkata (Titagarh), West Bengal.
- These vessels have been constructed in accordance with the standards of the 'Indian Register of Shipping'.
- Manufacturer and Designer: M/s TRSL (Titagarh Rail Systems Limited), Kolkata.
- Displacement Capacity: 300 to 400 tonnes.
- It features a twin-hull design, offering superior stability and operational efficiency in challenging maritime conditions.
- This vessel will bolster the Indian Navy's capabilities regarding diving operations, underwater inspections, coastal deployments, and rescue missions.

MQ-9B Sea Guardian Drone-



- The Indian Ministry of Defence has signed an agreement worth ₹1,943 crore with the US-based company General Atomics to lease two MQ-9B Sea Guardian drones for a period of 30 months.
- This will provide the Indian Navy with long-range surveillance capabilities for monitoring ships and other maritime activities, enabling India to strengthen its maritime surveillance and situational awareness in the Indian Ocean Region.
- **MQ-9B Sea Guardian Drone-**
 - Manufacturer: General Atomics.
 - Flight Endurance: 30 to 40 hours.
 - It is a high-altitude, long-endurance maritime surveillance drone.
 - It is capable of patrolling both surface and underwater (anti-submarine capability) domains.
 - It is equipped with advanced maritime radar and an Automatic Identification System (AIS).

Multi-Purpose Vessel 'Samarthak'-

- Delivery: Handed over to the Indian Navy on August 27, 2026.
- Construction: By Larsen & Toubro.
- Material: More than 75 percent indigenous components have been used in its construction.
- Primary uses and roles: Multi-purpose testing and evaluation platform, maritime surveillance, reconnaissance, offshore patrol, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) operations.

Javelin Missile-

- The US government has approved the sale of 60 Javelin anti-tank guided missiles to the Indian Army.



- Features-
 - Strike range: 2.5 to 4 km.
 - Missile weight: Approximately 22 kg.
 - Manufacturer: Javelin Joint Venture.
 - It is a man-portable, shoulder-fired, medium-range anti-tank guided missile.
 - It utilizes a passive imaging-infrared seeker.

INS Nipun-

- INS Nipun was recently inducted into the Indian Navy on August 31, 2026. It is India's second indigenous Diving Support Vessel (DSV).
- Location: Naval Dockyard, Mumbai (Western Naval Command).
- Vessel type: Diving Support Vessel (Nistar class).
- **Manufacturer:** Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam.
- The induction of INS Nipun into the Navy will significantly enhance capabilities regarding deep-sea diving, underwater operations, and submarine rescue missions.

Bhawana Kanth-

- Indian Air Force Squadron Leader Bhawana Kanth has become the country's first female fighter pilot to successfully complete the 'Fighter Combat Leader Course'.
- She has earned the distinction of being India's first female 'Top Gun'.

AK-203 Assault Rifle 'Sher'-

- This is the country's first 100% indigenous assault rifle, manufactured by Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited at the Korwa plant in Amethi, Uttar Pradesh.

Space Technology

Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope-



- NASA recently successfully launched the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

- Launch Vehicle: Falcon Heavy rocket (SpaceX)
- Objective: To unravel the mysteries of dark energy, exoplanets, and infrared astrophysics.
- It will be positioned near the Sun-Earth Lagrange Point 2 (L2), approximately 1.5 million kilometers away from Earth.
- **Features-**
 - Primary mirror size: 7.9 feet in diameter (similar in size to the Hubble Space Telescope's primary mirror)
 - Key scientific instruments-
 - Wide Field Instrument-
 - ✓ Its field of view is at least 100 times larger than that of the Hubble Telescope, allowing it to rapidly survey vast areas of the sky.
 - ✓ During its mission, it will measure the light from approximately 1 billion galaxies.
 - Coronagraph Instrument-
 - ✓ It is a technology demonstration instrument.
 - ✓ It will be used to perform high-contrast imaging and spectroscopy of nearby exoplanets.
- Mission Duration: The primary mission lifespan is set at 5 years.

Everest Rocket Engine-



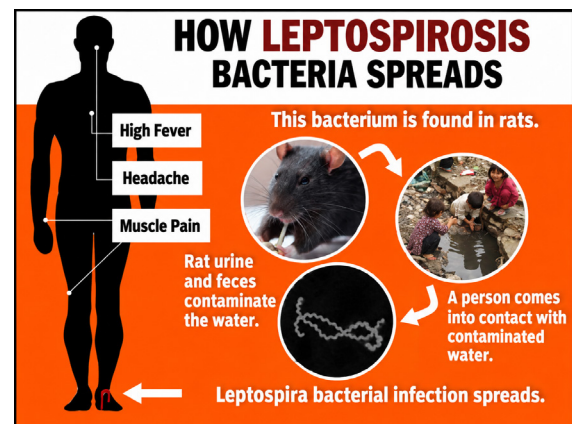
- Recently, the Bengaluru-based aerospace startup 'Astrobase' developed 'Everest', India's first and fully indigenous full-flow staged combustion rocket engine.
- Globally, only Elon Musk's company, SpaceX, has successfully utilized this complex technology in the 'Raptor' engine of its Starship rocket.
- **Features-**
 - Technology- Full-flow staged combustion technology, which maximizes the rocket engine's efficiency and thrust-to-weight ratio.

- Fuel- A combination of liquid oxygen and liquid methane.
- Capacity and Thrust- With an 80-tonne capacity, this engine is capable of generating a massive thrust of 800 kilonewtons(kn) in the vacuum of space.
- India has joined the exclusive league of nations possessing ultra-advanced rocket propulsion technology.

Biotechnology, Information Technology, and Other Technologies-

Leptospirosis-

- Recently, an increase in disease burden and mortality rates due to a Leptospirosis outbreak has been recorded in the state of Kerala.
- **Leptospirosis**
 - It is an infectious disease caused by bacteria.
 - It is a zoonotic disease (transmitted from animals to humans).
 - Carriers: Various wild and domestic mammals, including rodents, cattle, buffaloes, pigs, dogs, horses, sheep, and goats.
 - Transmission:



- **Symptoms:**
 - Fever, encephalitis (inflammation of the brain)
 - Headache
 - Muscle pain
 - Jaundice
 - Treatment: Antibiotics (Doxycycline, Penicillin-G, Ceftriaxone).

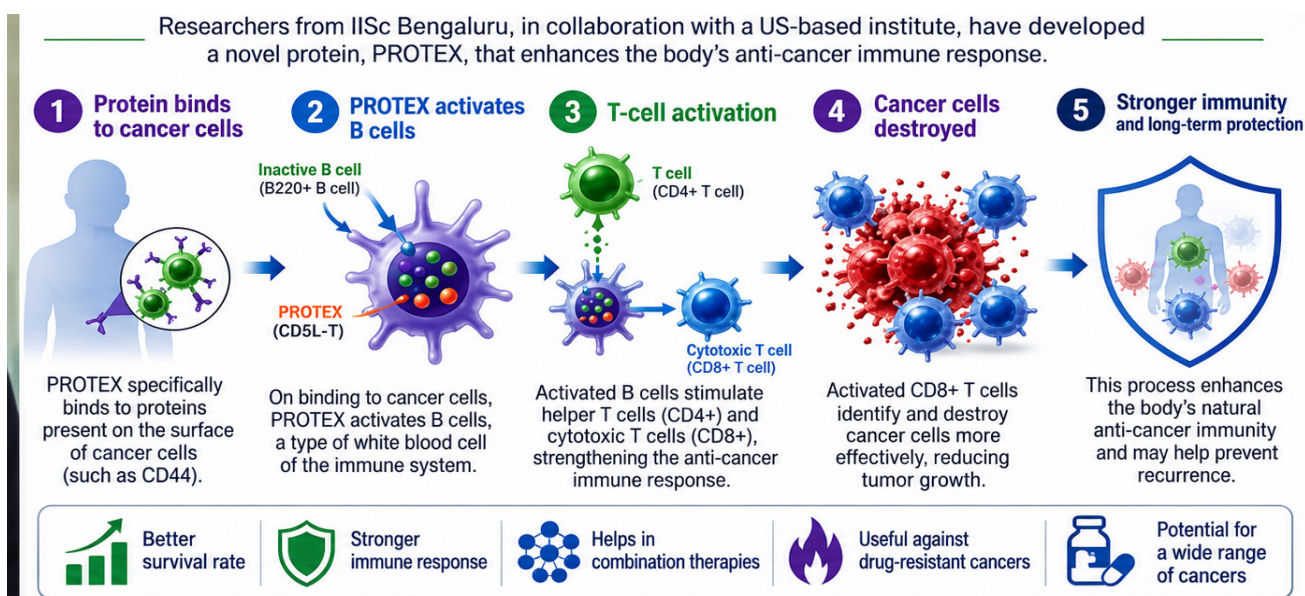
Indigenous vaccine for African Swine Fever:

- Scientists at the Indian Council of Agricultural Research–National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (ICAR-NIHSAD), Bhopal, have developed India's first indigenous vaccine for African Swine Fever.

- An attenuated Genotype-II ASF virus and the MA-104 cell line were used to produce this vaccine.
- **African Swine Fever:**
 - It was first recorded in Kenya in 1921.
 - In India: First case reported in 2020.
 - Transmission: Through direct and indirect contact with infected pigs.
 - It does not infect humans.
 - It affects domestic and wild pigs and is caused by the African Swine Fever virus.

Cancer-fighting technique developed using COVID immune memory:

PROTEX : A new hope in the fight against cancer A major breakthrough in increasing immunity against cancer



- Dr. Tej Kumar Pareek, an Indian biologist originally from Jaipur, and his team have developed 'Protexi'—a novel dendritic cell vaccine platform to fight cancer—by leveraging the immune memory generated in the body against COVID-19.

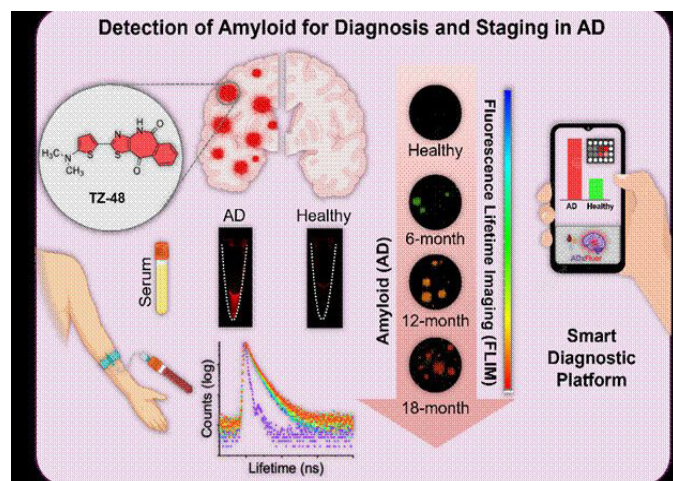
■ **Technique or Methodology:**

- Apheresis process: White blood cells are extracted from the patient's body and converted into dendritic cells in the laboratory.
- Combination of antigen and spike protein: Fragments of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein are combined with cancer antigens within these dendritic cells.
- Utilization of immune memory: Conventional cancer vaccines are often weak at eliciting a CD4 T-cell response. 'Protexi' reactivates the pre-existing anti-viral memory of CD4 T-cells formed through prior COVID infection or vaccination.
- Attacking cancer cells – With the help of activated CD4 T-cells, CD8 T-cells are primed to recognize and rapidly attack cancer cells.

Advanced Light-Driven Multifunctional Nanobots Developed for Breast Cancer Detection-

- Researchers from the Institute of Nano Science and Technology (Mohali) and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (Mumbai) have recently developed advanced light-driven multifunctional nanobots that will aid in detecting breast cancer.
- These nanobots are based on upconversion nanoparticles that utilize near-infrared light (980 nm).
- Upon exposure to near-infrared light, the polydopamine present in the nanobots generates heat. This creates a thermal gradient, causing the nanobots to actively move towards the laser source (the tumor site).
- The surfaces of these nanobots have been functionalized with folic acid; by recognizing folate receptors found on breast cancer cells, they specifically target only the tumor cells.

Smartphone-Based Diagnostic Platform Developed for Alzheimer's Disease-



- Scientists at the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research have recently developed a fluorescence probe named 'TZ-48' and a smartphone-based diagnostic platform named 'ADxFluor' for the early detection and monitoring of Alzheimer's disease.

■ TZ-48 Probe-

- This small molecule alters its fluorescence intensity and lifetime signature upon interacting with amyloid- β ($A\beta$) fibrils, a key biomarker of Alzheimer's.

■ ADxFluor Platform-

- This smartphone-integrated app records and processes the fluorescence response of TZ-48 to provide a rapid and unbiased measurement of $A\beta$ levels in cerebrospinal fluid and blood serum.

■ Benefits-

- Compared to expensive, complex, and limited-availability tests like Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and MRI, this is an accessible, affordable, and portable 'point-of-care' diagnostic kit.

■ Products-

S.No.	Product Name	Category/Type	Key Features and Uses
1	Q-Akshay CD	QKD system	■ 1U-sized fiber-based system. ■ Based on COW and DPS protocols.
2	Q-Akshay MD	QKD system	■ Next-generation security based on the measurement-device-independent protocol.
3	C-SPD	Sub-module	■ Single-photon detector. ■ A critical component of quantum communication systems.
4	C-RD	Sub-module	■ Wideband RF driver. ■ For the operation of intensity and phase modulators.

- $A\beta$ (Amyloid-beta) plaque is an early indicator of Alzheimer's. This technology not only accurately distinguishes between healthy samples and those affected by Alzheimer's but is also capable of determining the various stages of the disease.
- This probe can easily cross the blood-brain barrier to enable precise labeling and imaging of $A\beta$ plaques within brain tissues.

Inauguration of 'Param Pragya' AI Supercomputer-

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 'Param Pragya' AI supercomputer at IIT Delhi's Sonapat campus on August 8, 2026.
- This supercomputer was developed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC).
- It has a capacity of 250 petaflops and performs calculations 2.5 lakh (250,000) times faster than a standard laptop.
- The country's first indigenous supercomputer, 'Param 8000', was built in 1991 under the leadership of Vijay Bhaskar.
- **Supercomputer-**
 - These are computers characterized by extreme speed, power, and immense computational capacity compared to standard computers.
 - Their performance is measured in FLOPS (Floating-point Operations Per Second).

Unveiling of 14 Indigenous Quantum Products by C-DOT-

- On August 31, 2026, the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) unveiled 14 indigenous quantum products during its 43rd Foundation Day celebrations.
- **Objective-** To secure India's telecommunications infrastructure against cybersecurity threats arising from future quantum computing technologies and to strengthen strategic and defense communications.

5	Q-Setu	Layer 3 Encryptor	- Data transmission up to 80 Mbps. - Based on NIST PQC algorithms.
6	Q-Mahasetu	Layer 2/3 Encryptor	40 Gbps capacity. - For enterprise and critical communication networks.
7	Q-Vikram	Defense-grade encryptor	- Data transmission up to 1 Gbps for Layer 2/3 networks. - For sensitive communications.
8	Q-Amogh	Optical Encryptor	- High-speed capability of up to 200 Gbps at Layer 1. - For optical link protection.
9	Q-Darshan	IP Phone	NIST PQC-based quantum-secure video IP phone.
10	Q-Vachan	In-line node	- Based on PQC algorithms. - To provide quantum security to existing IP phones.
11	Q-Rakshak	Network Solutions	For the security of enterprise networks and communication infrastructure.
12	Q-Vayu	Wireless Solutions	Quantum-resistant security for point-to-point wireless communication links.
13	Q-Vajra 1000	Access Node	To upgrade existing networks such as GPON and wireless radio.
14	Q-Prakram	Defense-grade encryptor	1 Gbps capacity for layer 2/3. - NIST PQC and indigenous proprietary algorithms.

Launch of AI Stack 'Gyani Arth' –

- On August 28, 2026, Vice President Shri CP Radhakrishnan launched 'Gyani Arth', an independent AI stack developed by Gyani AI, in New Delhi.
- It comprises Evon 3.3 (a Large Language Model) and Plexus (a platform).



Miscellaneous Facts –

- On August 13, 2026, India Optel Limited introduced 'Garud'—an indigenous telescope with high magnification capability—to the civilian market for public use. India Optel Limited is a 'Mini Ratna Category-I' Defence Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) operating under the Department of Defence Production.
- The Union Ministry of Defence has signed contracts with Tata Advanced Systems Limited and Nibe Private Limited for the procurement of loitering munition systems, ammunition, and other equipment for the Indian Army.
- Recently, the Ministry of Defence signed a contract with General Atomics Aeronautical Systems, Inc. to lease two MQ-9B Sea Guardian High-Altitude Long-Endurance Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems for the Indian Navy for a period of 30 months.
- On August 21, 2026, the Territorial Army, in collaboration with 'CyberPeace', launched 'Terrier Cyber Quest 2026' (TCQ 3.0). This is a national-level hackathon aimed at developing innovative solutions for challenges related to defence, cybersecurity, and information.
- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has assessed the impact of climate change on agriculture across 651 districts in the country. Among the 109 districts identified as being at the highest risk, 17 are in Rajasthan.
- Scientists at Stanford University in the US have recently designed an artificial 'virus' using artificial intelligence.
- The Ministry of Defence released the sixth positive indigenisation list comprising 405 strategic items to reduce import dependency.
- The Ministry of Defence has approved the transfer of technology for all of DRDO's conventional missile systems to domestic companies.

SPORTS

Hockey

FIH Hockey World Cup 2026-



- Event Dates: August 15–30, 2026
- Venue: Belgium and the Netherlands
- Participating Teams: 16 men's teams and 16 women's teams

■ Results:

➤ Men:	➤ Women:
■ Winner: Germany ■ Runner-up: Spain ■ Third Place: Argentina ■ Indian Men's Team: 8th place	■ Winner: Argentina ■ Runner-up: Netherlands ■ Third Place: Belgium ■ Indian Women's Team: 5th place

International-standard artificial ice hockey rink in Ladakh:

- An international-standard artificial ice hockey rink was recently inaugurated at the NDS Stadium in Leh, Ladakh.
- This artificial ice hockey rink will promote winter sports in Ladakh.
- Cost: Approximately ₹42 crore

Badminton

BWF World Championships 2026

- Edition: 30th
- Event Dates: August 17–23, 2026
- Venue: Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, New Delhi



■ Winners and Runners-up:

- Men's Singles:
 - Winner: Alex Lanier
 - Runner-up: Kodai Naraoka
- Women's Singles:
 - Winner: An Se-young
 - Runner-up: Akane Yamaguchi
- Men's Doubles:
 - Winners: Liang Wei Keng and Wang Chang
 - Runners-up: Goh Sze Fei and Nur Izzuddin
- Women's Doubles:
 - Winners: Baek Ha-na and Lee So-hee
 - Runners-up: Liu Shengshu and Tan Ning
- India's Treesa Jolly and Gayatri Gopichand lost to the defending champions from the People's Republic of China, Liu Shengshu and Tan Ning, in the women's doubles semi-final match.

Ashmita Chaliha-

- She is an Indian badminton player.
- She won the women's singles title at the Korea Masters Super 300 badminton tournament on August 9, 2026.
- Ashmita defeated China's fourth-seeded player, Han Qianxi, in the final.

Athletics

World Athletics U20 Championships 2026



- Venue: Oregon, USA
- Dates: August 5–9, 2026
- Participation: Over 1,800 athletes from more than 147 countries.
- Total Events: A total of 46 gold medal events were held (22 men's, 22 women's, and 2 mixed categories).
- India's Medal Winners:
 - Ashish Yadav – Silver medal in the men's javelin throw event.

- Basant Kumar Meghwal – Silver medal in the men’s high jump.
- Shahnawaz Khan – Bronze medal in the men’s long jump.
- India had also won three medals in this competition in 2021 and 2022, whereas in 2024, the country managed to win only one medal.

Chess

Bodhayana Sivanandan and Shreyas Royal:

- Indian-origin Bodhayana Sivanandan and Shreyas Royal won the titles at the British Chess Championship 2026 held in Britain.
- Bodhayana has become Britain’s youngest-ever female chess champion.
- Shreyas Royal secured the overall British title.

Grand Chess Tour:

- Recently, Indian Grandmaster R. Praggnanandhaa became the first Indian player to win the Grand Chess Tour. He defeated Fabiano Caruana with a score of 15–13 in the 2026 Grand Chess Tour Finals held in St. Louis, Missouri.
- He received a prize money of \$200,000 as the winner.

Football

Lionel Messi:

- He is a legendary Argentine footballer. He has announced his retirement from international football.

Under-23 Commonwealth Fencing Championship

- Dates: August 9–14, 2026
- Venue: Lagos, Nigeria
- **India’s Performance:**
 - India won the overall title at this championship for the first time.
 - India secured the top spot on the medal tally in both the Under-23 and Senior categories.
 - India won 35 medals (13 gold, 8 silver, and 14 bronze).
 - **Gold Medalists-**

1. Nikhil Wagh (Under-23 Men’s Sabre)	-	Gold Medal
2. Joyce Ashitha (Under-23 Women’s Foil)	-	Gold Medal
3. Prachi Lohan (Under-23 Women’s Épée)	-	Gold Medal
4. Jefferlin (Under-23 Women’s Sabre)	-	Gold Medal
5. Tanishka Khatri (Senior Women’s Épée)	-	Gold Medal
6. Kanagalakshmi (Senior Women’s Foil)	-	Gold Medal
7. Rajendran Shanthimol Sherjin (Senior Men’s Épée)	-	Gold Medal
8. Karan Singh (Senior Men’s Sabre)	-	Gold Medal
9. India (Senior Men’s Sabre Team)	-	Gold Medal
10. India (Senior Women’s Sabre Team)	-	Gold Medal

Cricket

Subhadeep Ghosh:

- He has been appointed by the BCCI as the fielding coach of the Indian men’s team. He will replace T. Dilip.

Karn Sharma:

- He is a 38-year-old Indian leg-spinner.
- He/She has recently announced retirement from international and domestic cricket.

Other

World Humanoid Games 2026



- Edition: 2nd
- Dates: August 22–26, 2026
- Venue: Beijing, China
- Sporting Events: 51 events
- Participants: Over 2,056 humanoid robots across 666 teams from 16 countries
- It is considered the Olympics of the robotics world.
- Tiangong Ultra: In the competition’s 100-meter sprint, the Chinese robot ‘Tiangong Ultra’ clocked a time of 9.39 seconds, surpassing the record held by the world’s fastest human runner, Usain Bolt (9.58 seconds).

11. India (Senior Men's Épée Team)	-	Gold Medal
12. India (Senior Women's Épée Team)	-	Gold Medal
13. India (Senior Women's Foil Team)	-	Gold Medal

Owais Yaqoob-

- He is a mixed martial arts fighter hailing from the Pulwama district of Jammu & Kashmir.
- He secured a victory at the 'BRAVE CF 107' competition held in Bulgaria.

Batumi Open International Wushu Tournament-

- Event Dates: July 30 to August 4, 2026
- Venue: Batumi City, Georgia
- Participating Nations: Approximately 250 athletes from 12 countries
- India won 16 medals (10 gold, 5 silver, and 1 bronze).

Ariha Pangambam-

- She is a 22-year-old aerobic gymnast from Manipur.
- She won India's first gold medal at the Asian Aerobic Gymnastics Championships.

Miscellaneous Facts-

- Indian youngster Tanvi Sharma won her maiden BWF World Tour title on August 2, 2026, by defeating Vietnam's sixth-seeded Thuy Linh Nguyen 21-16, 21-16 in the women's singles final of the Taipei Open Super 300 badminton tournament.
- Indian Grandmaster R. Praggnanandhaa recently won the 'St. Louis Rapid and Blitz' title in the USA.
- At the conclusion of the 2026 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, the official Games flag was handed over to India. It was received by PT Usha, Harsh Sanghavi, and Neeraj Chopra. The 2030 Commonwealth Games will be hosted in Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
- John Turner – A young English pacer who retired from professional cricket at the age of 25.
- India won 1 gold and 3 bronze medals at the recently held Linguistics Olympiad in Romania. Shri Lakshmi Venkataraman won gold, while Akh Rao, Nishant Lakshmanan, and Advay Mishra won bronze. The competition involves deciphering the grammar and patterns of unfamiliar languages.
- Japanese golfer Shiho Kuwaki recently won the Women's British Open title by defeating Germany's Esther Henseleit in the second play-off hole.
- Magnus Carlsen recently won the chess competition at the Esports World Cup held in Paris. He defeated Belarus's Denis Lazavik in the final.
- Rishabh Pant has completed 100 sixes in Test cricket. He has become the fastest batsman in the world to achieve this milestone.
- India has approved its esports team for the 2026 Asian Games.
- The Union Ministry of Sports recently suspended the government recognition of the Table Tennis Federation of India (TTFI). This suspension was imposed due to the failure to conduct timely elections and issues related to governance.
- Britain's Amy Hunt recently became the first athlete to win four gold medals in a single edition of the European Athletics championships.
- Coco Gauff won the women's singles title and Arthur Fils won the men's singles title at the 2026 Cincinnati Open.
- Australian fast bowler Mitchell Starc has secured the top spot in the ICC Test bowling rankings.
- Indian squash player Velavan Senthilkumar recently clinched the PSA Copper-level title at a tournament held in Budapest.

AWARDS AND HONOURS

Lokmanya Tilak National Award 2026-



- On August 1, 2026, Union Home Minister Amit Shah conferred the 'Lokmanya Tilak National Award 2026' upon National Security Advisor Shri Ajit Doval in Pune.

■ Lokmanya Tilak National Award-

- Established: 1983
- Founder: Lokmanya Tilak Smarak Trust
- Award Money: A cash prize of ₹1 lakh and a citation
- Date of Presentation: August 1 every year
- This award is conferred for significant contributions to national progress.

Sant Kabir Handloom Award and National Handloom Award 2025-



- The President of India presented the Sant Kabir Handloom Award and the National Handloom Award 2025 at the 12th National Handloom Day celebrations held at the Rashtrapati Bhavan Cultural Centre, New Delhi, on August 8, 2026.
- The President conferred 3 Sant Kabir Handloom Awards and 19 National Handloom Awards for the year 2025.

■ Sant Kabir Handloom Award 2025-

1. Ram Mehar (Odisha)
2. Runima Chetia Choudhury (Assam)
3. Shah Mohammad Ansari (Uttar Pradesh)

■ National Handloom Award 2025-

1. Annamalai Murumuthu and Kumaran Balaraman (Tamil Nadu)
2. Ganji Venkatesh (Telangana)
3. Murakala Nataraju (Andhra Pradesh)
4. Naseem Ansari (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Manzoor Ahmed Hajam and Fayaz Ahmed Wani (Jammu and Kashmir)
6. Kamal Gaur (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Abhinav Basak (West Bengal)
8. Prafulla Kumar Sahu (Odisha)
9. Jyoti Bhuyan (Assam)
10. Takhellambam Rani Devi (Manipur)
11. Barega Ram (Rajasthan)
12. Vankar Keshabhai Lakhanbhai (Gujarat)
13. Reeti Dole (Assam)
14. Sheetal Tamang (Sikkim)

■ Design Development, Marketing, and Startups-

1. Gopinathan M.V. (Tamil Nadu)
2. Mantu Basak (West Bengal)
3. M/s N. Venkateswara Rao (Andhra Pradesh)
4. M/s CH 31 Kovilvazhi Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society (Tamil Nadu)
5. M/s Marvella Associates (Assam)

■ Handloom Awards-

- These awards have been instituted under the Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA) component of the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and represent the highest national recognition for excellence in the handloom sector.
- These awards recognize outstanding performance in the handloom sector across areas such as weaving, innovation, design development, marketing initiatives, start-up ventures, and producer companies.

'Book of the Year - Non-fiction (Hindi)' Award -

- The Publications Division was honoured with the 'Book of the Year - Non-fiction (Hindi)' award at the 'FICCI PubliCon 2026' Publishing Awards held in New Delhi on August 10, 2026.

Description	Information
Award Category	Book of the Year – Non-fiction (Hindi)
Organizer / Platform	FICCI PubliCon 2026 (FICCI Publishing Awards)
Winning Organization	Publications Division (DPD)
Award-winning book	‘Together with all, Development for all, Trust of all, Effort of all’
Date and Venue of the Event	10 August 2026, New Delhi

National Sports Awards 2025-



- The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports announced the National Sports Awards 2025 on August 18, 2026.
- The National Sports Awards are conferred annually to recognize and reward excellence in sports.
- Selection Committee- The government has decided to confer the awards based on the recommendations of a selection committee headed by Justice (Retd.) Arun Kumar Mishra, a former judge of the Supreme Court of India.

■ Arjuna Award 2025-

- The ‘Arjuna Award for Outstanding Performance in Sports and Games’ is conferred for good performance, leadership, sportsmanship, and a sense of discipline over a period of the last four years.

S.No.	Player Name	Sports
1.	Shri Tejaswin Shankar	Athletics
2.	Shri Muhammad Ajmal V	Athletics
3.	Ms. Priyanka Goswami	Athletics
4.	Ms. Trisha Jolly	Badminton
5.	Ms. Pullela Gayatri Gopichand	Badminton
6.	Shri Narendra	Boxing
7.	Shri Vidit Santosh Gujrathi	Chess
8.	Ms. Divya Jitendra Deshmukh	Chess
9.	Shri Dhanush Srikanth	Deaf Shooting
10.	Ms. Lalremsiami	Hockey
11.	Shri Rajkumar Pal	Hockey

12.	Shri Surjit	Kabaddi
13.	Ms. Pooja	Kabaddi
14.	Shri Rudransh Khandelwal	Para-shooting
15.	Ms. Ekta Bhyan	Para-athletics
16.	Shri Arvind Singh	Boating
17.	Shri Akhil Sheoran	Shooting

■ Arjuna Award (Lifetime) 2025-

- The ‘Arjuna Award (Lifetime)’ is conferred to honor and inspire athletes who have contributed to sports through their performance and continue to contribute to the promotion of sports even after retiring from their active sporting careers.

Serial Number	Player Name	Sports
1.	Shri I. Arumainayagam	Football

■ Dronacharya Award 2025-

- The ‘Dronacharya Award for Outstanding Coaches in Sports and Events’ is given to coaches for consistently performing outstandingly well and meritorious work and enabling athletes to excel in international events.
- Regular Category-

Serial Number	Trainer’s Name	Sports
1.	Shri Parveer Singh	Athletics
2.	Shri Chhote Lal Yadav	Boxing
3.	Ms. Neha Nandkumar Chavan	Shooting

Lifetime Category-

Serial Number	Trainer’s Name	Sports
1.	Shri Dharmendra Singh Yadav	Boxing
2.	Shri Virender Kumar	Wrestling

■ National Sports Promotion Awards 2025-

- The ‘Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar’ is awarded to corporate entities (public/private) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have played a significant role in the field of sports promotion and development.

Serial Number	Name of organization
1.	Army Paralympic Node, Pune

Iyal Award-

- The book *Oru Thooku Kaidhiyin Vakumoolam* (Confession of a Death-Row Prisoner) by C. Selvam—an author serving a life sentence in Tamil Nadu's Vellore Jail on murder charges—has recently been selected for the Iyal Award by the Canada-based Tamil Literary Garden.
- This is the first time the award has been conferred upon an author who has been incarcerated for 32 years.

Vikram Sarabhai Medal-

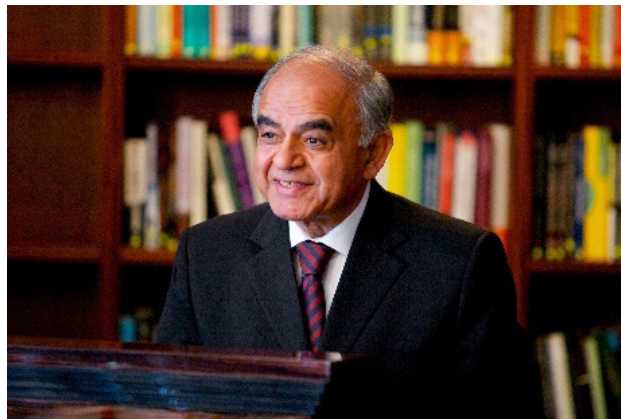
- Professor Annapurni Subramaniam, Director of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (Bengaluru), has recently been honored with the Vikram Sarabhai Medal.
- She has become the first female scientist from the country and the fourth Indian overall to receive this honor.
- This medal is awarded biennially to astronomers by ISRO and the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

Dirac Medal-



- It was recently announced that Indian scientist Deepak Dhar would be awarded the 2026 'Dirac Medal' by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics. This award is one of the most prestigious honors in the scientific world.
- **This year, the award will be presented to four scientists:**
 1. Professor Deepak Dhar
 2. Bernard Derrida (France)
 3. Marc Mézard (Italy)
 4. Haim Sompolinsky (Israel)
- **Dirac Medal-**
 - Established: 1985
 - Founder: Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)
 - The award was established in honor of the great physicist Paul Dirac.

Lifetime Libertarian Award-



- Indian author Gurcharan Das was recently honored with the 'Lifetime Libertarian Award' at the 40th World Conference held in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- He is the first Indian author to receive this honor.
- Liberty International presented him with this award in recognition of his contributions to the fields of liberty, entrepreneurship, and personal responsibility.

Miscellaneous Facts-

- The Union Home Minister recently awarded the 'President's Colours' to the Puducherry Police. This is the highest honour bestowed upon a military or police unit in the country.
- The astronauts of the Artemis-II mission were recently awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honour.
- On August 8, 2026, Union Home and Cooperation Minister Amit Shah presented the prestigious 'President's Colours' to the Puducherry Police in recognition of their bravery, outstanding service, and dedication.
- On August 13, 2026, the Government of India conferred the Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowships and Awards for the years 2024 and 2025 upon 115 artists.
- Dr. Padma Gurmet was honoured with the Union Territory of Ladakh State Award-2025 for exemplary work in Sowa-Rigpa medicine.
- Indian Army Chief General Dhiraj Seth was honoured with the rank of 'Honorary General' of the Nepalese Army by the President of Nepal in Kathmandu.
- 210 Indian peacekeepers were awarded the United Nations Medal for their outstanding service with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

Conference/Meeting/Fair/Festival/Exhibition

International

India-Rwanda Joint Trade Committee (JTC) Session-

- Edition- First
- Date- July 30 and 31, 2026
- Venue- New Delhi
- Led by-
 - India- Mr. Amit Kumar
 - Rwanda- Mr. Virgile Rwanyagatare
- Objective- To review India-Rwanda bilateral trade, diversify trade, boost investment between the two nations, and establish a permanent, structured, and periodic apex mechanism to address logistical bottlenecks.

India-Russia Working Group Session-

- Edition- 12th
- Date- August 7, 2026
- Venue- New Delhi
- Chaired by- Mr. Amardeep Singh Bhatia and Mr. Alexey Gruzdev
- Objective- To ensure modernization and industrial cooperation under the Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical, and Cultural Cooperation.

India-Namibia Joint Trade Committee Session-

- Session/Edition- Fourth Session
- Date- August 10-11, 2026
- Venue- New Delhi
- Led by-
 - Indian- Mr. Amit Kumar
 - Namibian- Ms. Ndita Nghipondoka-Robiati
- **India-Namibia Trade and Economic Progress-**
 - Merchandise Trade- Bilateral trade increased from \$568.40 million in 2024-25 to \$592.94 million in 2025-26 (India's exports: \$349.09 million; imports: \$243.85 million).
 - Services Trade- Reached \$380 million in 2024, marking a growth of 7.34%.
 - Agreement reached to continue the expansion of the UPI-based instant payment system "WayaMe" (launched in Namibia on June 15, 2026) and on a fintech cooperation framework between the RBI and the Bank of Namibia.

India-Singapore Ministerial Roundtable-

- Date: August 19-21, 2026
- Venue: Singapore
- Union Ministers Piyush Goyal, Nirmala Sitharaman, Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, and Ashwini Vaishnav participated in this conference.

Malaysia Joint Working Group Meeting-

- Meeting/Edition: Second
- Date: August 18, 2026
- This meeting was held to discuss cooperation in the fields of public administration and governance reforms.

India-UK Defence Consultative Group Meeting-

- Edition/Meeting – 25th Meeting
- Date – August 21, 2026
- Venue – New Delhi
- Co-chaired by – Defence Secretary Rajesh Kumar Singh and Mr. Jeremy Pocklington
- Defence industrial cooperation was reviewed, with a special emphasis on research and development under the 'India-UK Vision 2035' and the 'Ten-Year Defence Industrial Roadmap'.

India-Nepal Joint Working Group Meeting-

- Edition/Meeting- 14th
- Date- August 20-21, 2026
- Venue- Dehradun
- **Leadership-**
 - The Indian delegation was led by Ms. Pausumi Basu, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
 - The Nepalese delegation was led by Mr. Anand Kafle, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal.
- During the meeting, both sides reviewed all aspects of bilateral cooperation in the fields of border management and security and expressed their commitment to further strengthening cooperation in these areas.

India-Cambodia Joint Working Group Meeting on Trade and Investment-

- Edition/Meeting- 3rd
- Date- August 24, 2026
- Venue- Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- Co-chaired by- Mr. Amit Verma and Mr. Long Kemvichet.
- Objective- To promote bilateral trade and investment.

- Cambodia is currently India's 8th largest trading partner within ASEAN, accounting for 0.31 percent of India's total trade with the bloc.

India-New Zealand Defence Strategic Dialogue-

- Dialogue Series- 2nd
- Date- August 25, 2026
- Venue- Wellington
- Co-chaired by-
 - Mr. Amitabh Prasad
 - Mr. Richard Schmidt
- Objective- To enhance maritime security cooperation, joint military training, and overall defence cooperation.

India-Morocco Joint Commission Meeting-

- Edition/Meeting- 7th
- Date- August 24-25, 2026
- Venue- Morocco
- Co-chaired by-
 - Mr. Jitin Prasada
 - Mr. Omar Hejira
- Objective- To enhance bilateral economic partnership and trade, ensure market access, and promote investment and industrial partnerships.

High-Level Meeting between Indian and Vietnam Coast Guards-

- Edition/Meeting: Seventh
- Date: August 25, 2026
- Venue: Chennai
- Chaired by:
 - Paramesh Sivamani
 - General Luong Dinh Hung
- The meeting focused on strengthening bilateral cooperation in key areas, including maritime search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, marine pollution response, and capacity building.

India-Kuwait Joint Defence Committee Meeting-

- Edition/Meeting: First
- Date: August 28, 2026
- Venue: New Delhi
- Co-chaired by: Mr. Amitabh Prasad and Raed Al-Askaran
- During the meeting, both nations agreed to enhance bilateral defence cooperation across various sectors, including training, military exercises, military medicine, official military dialogues, the defence industry, and research and development.

India-Argentina Joint Trade Committee Meeting-

- Edition/Meeting: Fourth

- Date: August 24, 2026
- Venue: Buenos Aires

Led by:

- India was represented by Commerce Secretary Mr. Rajesh Agrawal.
- Argentina was represented by Secretary of International Economic Relations Fernando Brun.

Key Facts:

- Bilateral trade between the two countries exceeded USD 6.5 billion in 2025.
- India emerged as Argentina's fifth-largest trading partner.
- Drilling for the second phase of the first lithium mining project by the Indian public sector company 'KABIL' in Catamarca has been completed.
- An agreement was reached to enhance cooperation in sectors such as 5G, artificial intelligence, digital infrastructure, aviation, and the nuclear and space domains.

Meeting of the India-Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism-

- Edition/Meeting- 8th
- Date- August 31, 2026
- Venue- Brasilia, Brazil
- Co-chaired by- Rajesh Agrawal and Tatiana Lacerda Prazeres

Facts-

- Bilateral trade between India and Brazil reached USD 15.07 billion in the year 2025-26.
- Both sides committed to taking bilateral trade to USD 30 billion by 2030 through a diverse, balanced, and sustained partnership, particularly in the sectors of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, engineering goods, and machinery.

Meeting of Heads of National Statistical Offices of BRICS Countries-

- Date- August 3-4, 2026
- Venue- Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- Objectives-
 - Strengthening key BRICS statistical products
 - Innovation and reform in national statistical systems
 - Strengthening macroeconomic and sectoral statistics
- India holds the BRICS Presidency for the year 2026.

Meeting of the BRICS Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG)-

- Edition- 2nd

- Date- August 4–5, 2026
- Venue- Hyderabad
- Organizer- Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India
- The Hyderabad meeting was based on the outcomes of the first BRICS Anti-Corruption Working Group meeting held virtually on June 2–3, 2026.

BRICS Expert Network Meeting on Asset Recovery-

- Edition: Second
- Date: August 4–5, 2026
- Venue: Hyderabad
- Organizer: Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India
- BRICS members deliberated on strengthening international cooperation for asset recovery, combating cross-border corruption, and enhancing transparency and accountability in governance.

Meeting of Heads of National Statistical Offices of BRICS Member Countries-

- Date: August 3–4, 2026
- Venue: Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- Theme: Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation, and Sustainable Development (BRICS)
- The draft of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP) 2026 and the abridged version of the BRICS JSP 2026 were released during this meeting.

BRICS Waves Market-



- Date: August 6–7, 2026
- Venue: Mumbai
- Objective: To strengthen cooperation among BRICS member and partner countries by creating opportunities for dialogue, business engagement, knowledge exchange, and cross-border partnerships in the audiovisual and creative industries.
- It is a major international marketplace for the creative economy.
- Note: Orange Economy or Creative Economy—This refers to a set of economic activities based on creativity, culture, arts, and intellectual property, wherein ideas are transformed into cultural and digital products.

BRICS Education Ministers' Meeting-

- Meeting/Edition: 13th
- Date: August 7, 2026
- Venue: Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Chairperson: Pralhad Joshi (Union Education Minister)
- The Union Ministry of Education also organized the 3rd BRICS Senior Officials' Meeting in Bhubaneswar on August 5, 2026, under India's BRICS Presidency 2026.

BRICS Culture Ministers' Meeting-

- Edition/Meeting- 11th
- Date- August 8, 2026
- Venue- Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- Objective- To promote cultural coordination among BRICS nations.
- 14 countries participated in this meeting, comprising 10 BRICS member nations and 4 partner nations.

Meeting of Heads of BRICS Competition Authorities-

- Date- August 8, 2026
- Venue- Udaipur, Rajasthan
- Organizer- Competition Commission of India (CCI)
- Objective- To strengthen cooperation in promoting fair competition and addressing emerging challenges in competition law and policy.
- This meeting was held under India's BRICS presidency in 2026.

BRICS ICT Track (Information and Communication Technology Track)-

- Edition/Meeting- 7th
- Date- August 17 to 21, 2026
- Venue- Pune, Maharashtra
- Organizer- Department of Telecommunications (Central Government)
- Theme- Innovation, Collaboration, and Transformation (ICT) for a Resilient Future
- Objective- To strengthen cooperation in information and communication technologies and advance a secure, inclusive, and resilient digital future.
- This was part of a series of meetings on key sectors being organized across the country under the BRICS forum.

12th Meeting of BRICS Environment Ministers

- Edition/Meeting: 12th
- Date: August 17-18, 2026
- Venue: New Delhi
- Organizer: Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

- Chairperson: Bhupender Yadav (Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)
- Theme: Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation, and Sustainable Development
- **Priority Areas: Four key priority areas—**
 1. Sustainable Lifestyles
 2. Afforestation and Forest Fire Management
 3. Circular Economy
 4. Climate Adaptation

BRICS Youth Council Meeting and Youth Summit

- Date: August 19-20, 2026
- Venue: Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- Organizer: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- **Key Objectives and Impact:**
 - Laid the foundation for long-term cooperation by formulating a 'BRICS Youth Cooperation Framework' among member countries.
 - Incorporated the ideas of young leaders, volunteers, and entrepreneurs into broader BRICS policy decisions.
 - Strengthened cultural, social, and professional ties among the youth of BRICS nations.

Meeting of BRICS Youth Ministers

- Date: August 22, 2026
- Venue: Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

Meeting of the BRICS Working Group on Ocean and Polar Science and Technology

- Meeting/Edition: 8th
- Date: August 12-14, 2026
- Venue: Goa
- Organizer: National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR)
- This working group meeting facilitated deliberations and discussions on scientific cooperation, knowledge exchange, capacity building, and the development of collaborative research activities among BRICS member countries in the fields of ocean and polar research.

BRICS Meeting of Ministers for Youth Affairs and BRICS Meeting of Sports Ministers-

- Dates: August 22 and 23, 2026
- Venue: Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

BRICS Meeting of Industry Ministers-

- Edition: 10th
- Date: August 6, 2026
- Venue: Jaipur
- Chairmanship: India (under the BRICS Presidency 2026)

- **Theme:** "Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation, and Sustainability"
- **Leadership:** Union Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Piyush Goyal and Minister of State Shri Jitin Prasada.
- **Outcome:**
 - The 'Joint Declaration of the 10th BRICS Meeting of Industry Ministers' was adopted.
 - Progress was made in various priority areas under PartNIR (BRICS Partnership on New Industrial Revolution), including the finalization of the cooperation framework for the SME Working Group, the action plan for the Photovoltaic (Solar) Industry Working Group, and the action plan for innovation-led growth by startups.

BRICS Meeting of Trade Ministers-



- Edition: 16th
- Date: August 7, 2026
- Venue: Jaipur
- Chairmanship: Union Minister Shri Piyush Goyal
- Prior to this, the third meeting of the BRICS Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues was held in New Delhi on August 3 and 4, 2026.
- This meeting was organized with the aim of contributing to India's vision of 'Viksit Bharat@2047' (Developed India@2047).

BRICS Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting-

- Date- August 12, 2026
- Venue- Jaipur
- Theme- "The Role of the New Development Bank in Mobilizing Private Capital in Member Countries"
- Key Speaker- Nirmala Sitharaman (Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs)

BRICS Tourism Working Group (TWG) Meeting-

- Edition/Meeting- Second
- Date- August 19, 2026
- Venue- Jaipur
- Chaired by- Secretary Bhuvnesh Kumar
- This meeting followed the first BRICS 2026 Tourism Working Group meeting held virtually on May 25, 2026.

National

'Drug-Free Youth - Developed India' (Nasha Mukh Yuva - Viksit Bharat) Sankalp Campaign-



- Start Date- August 2, 2026
- Launched by- Prime Minister Narendra Modi via video conferencing
- Objective- To inspire youth to stay away from drugs and encourage them to become ambassadors of positive social change in their communities.
- This campaign against substance abuse will run for 100 weeks.
- Under this campaign, weekly activities will be organized across the country every Sunday to raise awareness and encourage public participation in building a drug-free society.

GI and Beyond 2.0 Summit-



- Date: August 5, 2026
- Venue: Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi
- Organizers: Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, and Handloom Export Promotion Council
- Objective: To promote India's GI-tagged handloom and handicraft products and facilitate collaboration among stakeholders within the GI ecosystem.

India Medical Device 2026 Conference-

- Edition: 9th

- Dates: August 7-8, 2026
- Venue: Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi
- Organizer: Department of Pharmaceuticals (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers)
- Theme: Towards a Developed India: Propelling India as a Global Hub for Quality Medical Devices.
- This conference paves the way for showcasing India's growing MedTech capabilities, strengthening global partnerships, fostering innovation and quality manufacturing, and establishing India as a trusted global hub for quality medical devices.

BioFach India 2026 Event-

- Dates: August 6-8, 2026
- Venue: India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida
- Organizer: Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)
- Objectives:
 - To strengthen India's organic ecosystem.
 - To expand international market relations.
 - To create new business opportunities for Indian organic enterprises while enhancing the global recognition of India's certified organic products.
- BioFach India 2026 is a joint initiative of APEDA, Nürnberg Messe India, and IFOAM – Organics International.
- This exhibition brings together partners from the organic, natural, and sustainable food sectors, providing a comprehensive platform for trade, knowledge exchange, and business networking.

Har Ghar Tiranga 2026 Campaign-

- Dates: August 9-17, 2026
- Scope: Nationwide
- This campaign calls upon citizens to hoist the national flag with pride and participate in various activities that celebrate the spirit of patriotism and national unity.

SHINE-



- Dates: August 11-12, 2026
- Venues: 83 centers across the country (ICMR institutes, MRHRUs, and affiliated field units)

- Organizer: Department of Health Research – Indian Council of Medical Research (DHR-ICMR)
- Target Students: Approximately 30,000 students from classes 9 to 12 (government and private schools)
- This is a nationwide outreach program by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Department of Health Research, offering students an opportunity to directly engage with scientific research and public health innovations.
- SHINE – Science, Health, and Innovation for NextGen Explorers

IIHT SUTRA 2026-

- Edition: First
- Date of Event: August 12, 2026
- Venue: Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi
- Organizer: Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles
- Theme: “IIHTs: Weaving the Future of the Indian Handloom Sector – Educate, Innovate, Transform”

National Handloom Designers’ Conference 2026-

- Date: August 10, 2026
- Venue: Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi
- Organizer: Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles
- It showcased design-led innovation aimed at empowering India’s handloom sector.

‘Srijan: Voices from the Loom’ Programme-

- Date: August 13, 2026
- Venue: New Delhi
- Organizer: Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles
- Objective: To integrate the personal stories, aspirations, and voices of women weavers into the mainstream dialogue of the handloom sector.
- Over 100 women weavers from six different handloom clusters across India shared their weaving heritage, creativity, and experiences.

Southern Zonal Council Meeting-

- Meeting/Edition: 31st
- Date: August 20, 2026
- Venue: Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu
- Chaired by: Amit Shah (Union Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation)
- **Zonal Council-**
 - Establishment: Zonal Councils were established under Part-III of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, as part of the plan for the reorganization of states and related matters.

- Objective: To foster cooperation, coordination, and harmonious relations between the Centre and the states, as well as among the states themselves.

➤ Current Zonal Councils and Members-

- Northern Zonal Council - Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh
- Central Zonal Council - Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh
- Eastern Zonal Council - Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal
- Western Zonal Council - Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- Southern Zonal Council - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and the Union Territory of Puducherry

National Entrepreneurship Campaign-II

- Dates - August 21 to November 21, 2026 (for three months)
- Objective - To promote entrepreneurship among rural women.
- This campaign has been specifically designed to promote and focus intensively on rural women’s entrepreneurship.

National Security Strategy Conference-2026

- Edition/Meeting - Ninth
- Dates - August 24-25, 2026
- Venue - New Delhi
- Inauguration - Amit Shah (Union Home Minister)
- The conference was held in a hybrid format, with approximately 850 officials from across the country participating.

ChemConnect-2026-

- Date - August 24, 2026
- Venue - IIT Madras
- Organizers - Jointly by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and IIT Madras

Sujal Gram Samvad-

- Edition - 10th
- Date - August 25, 2026
- Organizer - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Ministry of Jal Shakti)
- Chaired by - Ashok K.K. Meena
- This dialogue reinforces the government’s commitment to community-led water governance under Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0.

Miscellaneous Facts-

- On August 17, 2026, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship organized 'Kaushal Manthan,' a regional conference of Skill Ministers, in Kolkata.
- The fifth edition of Semicon India will be held on September 17, 2026, at Yashobhoomi in New Delhi.
- The Indian Coast Guard will host the fifth edition of the Global Coast Guard Summit (GCGS) in New Delhi in February 2027.
- The 36th annual conference of Vice-Chancellors of agricultural universities has been held in New Delhi.
- On August 26, 2026, India participated in the Russia-India roundtable conference on the study and conservation of snow leopards, held at the A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, Russia.
- The Indian Air Force International Squash Championship-2026 commenced on August 31, 2026, at the Base Repair Depot located at Air Force Station, Chandigarh.

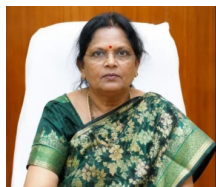
Election and Appointment

National

Varsha Ashok Aglave-

- She is a senior paleontologist.
- She has been appointed as the 54th Director General of the Geological Survey of India (GSI).
- She has become the first woman head in the 176-year history of the GSI.
- **Geological Survey of India-**
 - Established- Year 1851
 - Headquarters- Kolkata
 - Regional Offices- Six (Kolkata, Lucknow, Jaipur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, and Shillong)

It is an attached office of the Ministry of Mines.



Mrs. Alka Nangia Arora-

- She assumed charge as the Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) on August 1, 2026.
- She is an officer of the 1991 batch of the Indian Defence Accounts Service (IDAS).

Willie Walsh-

- He is an aviation expert from Ireland.
- He has been appointed as the CEO of IndiGo.

Rahul Navin-

- He is the Director of the Directorate of Enforcement (ED).
- The Government of India has extended his tenure by one year; he will remain in this post until August 13, 2027.
- Rahul Navin is a 1993-batch IRS officer.

Tejpal Singh-

- He is a senior Air Force officer. He has assumed charge as the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.
- He has succeeded Air Marshal Awadhesh Kumar Bharti.

S. Somanath-

- He is the former Chairman of ISRO.
- The Reserve Bank of India has appointed him as a part-time non-official director on its Central Board for four years.
- Industrialist Anand Mahindra has also been reappointed to this position.

Vishwesh Negi-

- He has been appointed as India's next Ambassador to Iran. He is an Indian Foreign Service (IFS) officer of the 2002 batch.



International

Mirza Fakhru Islam Alamgir

- He was a leader of the BNP party in Bangladesh. He has been elected as the 23rd President of Bangladesh.

Abelardo Gabriel de la Espriella Otero

- He is a Colombian politician.
- He was sworn in as the 36th President of Colombia on August 7, 2026.
- He is the founder of the 'Defenders of the Homeland' political party.

Tejpal Singh-

- He assumed the office of Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.
- Tejpal Singh has succeeded Air Marshal Awadhesh Kumar Bharti, who retired on July 31.

Hakainde Hichilema-

- He has been re-elected as the President of Zambia.
- Hichilema received over 2.9 million valid votes.
- Hichilema belongs to the ruling United Party for National Development.

**Abha Nair Patel-**

- She is the first female judge of the Supreme Court of Zambia. Abha Nair is of Indian origin.
- Her parents moved from Delhi to Zambia for employment in 1973.

Gautam Rangarajan-

- He is a strategist of Indian origin.
- He has been appointed as a special advisor by British Prime Minister Andy Burnham.
- He will advise the British Prime Minister on matters related to structure and process.

**Nathan Thomas-**

- He is a resident of Florida (USA). He secured an appointment as a college professor at the age of 18 years and 346 days.

Sunder Katwala-

- He is a renowned British author, journalist, and thinker of Indian origin. He has been appointed to the board of Britain's 'National Lottery Community Fund'.

Miscellaneous Facts-

- Air Marshal Tejpal Singh- He assumed the office of Deputy Chief of the Air Staff on August 1, 2026.
- Admiral A.N. Pramod- He assumed charge as the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff on August 1, 2026.
- Vice Admiral Manish Chadha- He assumed the office of Director General of Naval Operations on August 3, 2026.
- Deepti Mukherjee, a senior IAS officer of the 1993 batch (Madhya Pradesh cadre), has been appointed as the country's new Higher Education Secretary.
- Andras Baka- He has recently been elected President by the Hungarian Parliament.

Obituaries**Sumit Sarkar-**

- A renowned Indian historian who passed away at the age of 87. He authored famous works such as 'The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal' and 'Modern India'.

Pradeep Rawat-

- A well-known actor who passed away at the age of 74.
- He played the role of the villain in the film 'Ghajini'.

M. P. Parameswaran-

- A renowned Indian nuclear scientist, writer, and leftist thinker who passed away at the age of 91.
- He worked as a scientist at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

M.S. Liberhan-

- Former Chief Justice Manmohan Singh Liberhan passed away at the age of 87.
- He conducted the inquiry into the demolition of the disputed structure in Ayodhya.
- He also served as the Chief Justice of the Madras and Andhra Pradesh High Courts.

General Vishwanath Sharma-

- A former Chief of Army Staff who passed away at the age of 96.
- He served as the 14th Chief of the Indian Army from 1988 to 1990.
- He was the younger brother of Major Somnath Sharma, independent India's first Param Vir Chakra recipient.

A. Balakrishnan-

- The All-India President of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Vivekananda Kendra, who passed away at the age of 88.
- He served in the Air Force for 16 years and, after leaving service in 1973, began working full-time with the Kendra.

Shri D. Y. Patil-

- A renowned Indian educationist and social worker who passed away recently. He served as the Governor of Tripura and West Bengal. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1991.

**Sajjan Kumar-**

- A former Congress MP who passed away recently.
- He served as a Lok Sabha MP for three terms.
- He was convicted in the 1984 anti-Sikh riots and was serving a life sentence in Tihar Jail.

Soucar Janaki-

- She was a veteran South Indian film actress who passed away at the age of 94.
- She worked in over 400 films across Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam languages over a career spanning six decades.

Raja Sen-

- He was a Bengali film director who passed away at the age of 70. He was honored with the National Film Award three times.

GV Narayana Rao-

- He was a Telugu film actor and producer who passed away at the age of 73. He acted in more than 100 films.

Sandesh Kohli-

- He was an Indian film director who passed away at the age of 77. He directed famous films such as Phool Aur Kaante.

International

Nirmal Purja-

- He was a renowned Nepali mountaineer who recently passed away.
- He had scaled all 14 of the world's peaks exceeding 8,000 meters in just six months.
- A film titled '14 Peaks: Nothing Is Impossible' was also made based on this achievement of Purja.

Wendell Berry-

- He was an American poet, novelist, essayist, and environmental activist who recently passed away at the age of 92.
- He was known for his thought-provoking writings on American rural life, agriculture, land use, and industrial farming.

Miscellaneous Facts-

- Harald V- He was the King of Norway who recently passed away.
- Hayden Panettiere- She was an American actress who passed away at the age of 36.
- Vishwanath Sharma- He was a former Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army who recently passed away.

Campaign/Operation/Military Exercise

Joint Military Exercise Maitri -



- 15th Edition
- Scheduled Date - August 18 to 31, 2026
- Venue - Vibhavadi Rangsit Camp, Thailand
- Organizer - India-Thailand
- Objective - To promote military cooperation between India and Thailand.
- The last edition of this exercise was held in Umroi, Meghalaya in September 2025.
- Exercise Maitri, which began in 2006, is an important platform for strengthening military cooperation between India and Thailand and for exchanging best practices.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Exercise 2026-

- Edition - 8th Edition
- Date - August 10 to 14, 2026
- Venue - Southern Naval Command, Kochi
- Objective - To enhance coordination and strengthen professional cooperation between the specialist diving and diving teams of both countries.
- The Indian Navy and the US Navy have been conducting joint shipwreck clearance, salvage, and explosive ordnance disposal exercises since 2005.

Exercise 'Rotor Clap-III'-



- Event - August 2026 (in the first week)
- Venue - Pokhran Field Firing Range, Jaisalmer
- Organizer - Indian Air Force
- The main theme of this exercise was 'Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems'.
- Objective: To test strategies for detecting, monitoring, and destroying low-flying enemy drones and unmanned aerial threats.

Miscellaneous Facts

- SHORT: The Indian Air Force's multinational exercise 'Tarangshakti-2026' will be held at Jodhpur Air Force Station from the end of September.
- SHORT: Eagles of Civilization 2026: This was a joint air exercise conducted between Egypt and China.

IMPORTANT DAY

World Breastfeeding Week/Day:

- Held annually from August 1 to 7
- Theme: Breastfeeding for a sustainable start to life – strengthening what works.
- Objective: To raise awareness about the importance of breastfeeding for child and maternal health.
- First held in 1992
- **Key Facts:** Organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in India from August 1–7, 2026.

National Handloom Day-

- Celebration date- August 7 every year
- Objective of the event-
 - To honor India's handloom weavers and their contributions.
 - To raise awareness about the socio-economic importance of the handloom sector.
- First held- August 7, 2015

Key facts-

- The Government of India declared August 7 as National Handloom Day by a gazette notification dated July 29, 2015.
- The first National Handloom Day was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Chennai on August 7, 2015. August 7 was chosen to commemorate the launch of the Swadeshi Movement in 1905.

August Revolution Day/Quit India Movement Day-

- Celebration date- August 8 every year
- Objective-
 - To commemorate the contribution of the Quit India Movement of 1942 to the freedom struggle.
 - To pay tribute to the heroic freedom fighters of the movement.
- On August 8, 1942, the All India Congress Committee passed the Quit India Resolution.

International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples -

- Celebration Date - August 9 every year
- Theme - Honoring Indigenous Midwives - Protecting Life and Well-being

Objectives -

- To raise awareness of the rights and contributions of the world's indigenous communities.
- To preserve their culture, traditions, and knowledge systems.
- First - Celebrated for the first time in 1995.
- The United Nations General Assembly declared August 9 as the day by resolution 49/214 of December 23, 1994.

World Biofuel Day-

- Date of Observance: August 10 annually
- Objectives-
 - To raise awareness about the importance of non-fossil fuels as alternatives to fossil fuels.
 - To highlight the Government of India's efforts in the biofuel sector.
 - To promote energy security and clean energy.

World Lion Day-

- Date of Observance: August 10 annually
- Objective: To raise public awareness regarding lion conservation and the protection of their habitats.
- The population of Asiatic lions was 523 in 2015 and has risen to 891 in 2025.

World Elephant Day-

- Date of Observance: August 12 annually
- Objective: To raise global awareness regarding the conservation, safety, and protection of elephants and their natural habitats.
- This day was officially launched on August 12, 2012.
- India is home to approximately 60% of the world's wild Asian elephants, underscoring its significant role in global elephant conservation.
- According to the 'Elephant Corridors of India, 2023' report—prepared with the technical support of the Wildlife Institute of India—these corridors are spread across four regions. The East-Central region has the highest number of corridors (52), followed by the North-Eastern region (48), the Southern region (32), and the Northern region (18). Among the states, West Bengal tops the list with 26 corridors, accounting for over 17% of the national total.

International Youth Day-

- Date of Observance: August 12 annually
- Theme: Different Circumstances, Shared Aspirations
- Objectives-
 - To draw global attention to social, economic, and political issues concerning the youth.
 - To promote youth participation and leadership, and to strengthen the rights and opportunities of young people.
 - To highlight the shared aspirations of youth living in diverse circumstances.
- First observed: August 12, 2000
- Recognized by the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution 54/120.

Partition Horrors Remembrance Day-

- Observed on: August 14 annually
- It is a national day of remembrance observed to commemorate the horrors of the 1947 Partition of India.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced its observance for the first time in 2021.

India's Independence Day-

- Date of observance: August 15 annually
- Themes: "Yuva Shakti for Viksit Bharat@2047" and "150 Years of Vande Mataram"

World Humanitarian Day-

- Date of observance: August 19 annually
- Objectives:
 - To honor humanitarian aid workers and volunteers.
 - To show global solidarity with people affected by crises.
 - To raise public awareness about the importance of humanitarian aid.
- First observed: August 19, 2009
- Established by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2008 via Resolution 63/139.

Sadbhavana Diwas (Harmony Day)-

- Date of observance: August 20 annually
- Objectives:
 - To promote national integration and communal harmony.
 - To strengthen the spirit of goodwill and brotherhood among all communities.

Indian Renewable Energy Day-

- Date of observance: August 20 annually
- Objectives:
 - To raise public awareness about renewable energy.
 - To highlight the importance of reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
 - To encourage clean and sustainable energy sources.

National Space Day-

- Observed on: August 23 annually
- In India, National Space Day is celebrated to commemorate the successful landing of Chandrayaan-3 on the Moon.

World Lake Day-

- Date of Observance: 27 August annually
- Objectives-
 - To raise awareness about the importance of lakes and their ecosystems.
 - To address challenges arising from lake pollution, encroachment, over-exploitation, and climate change.
 - To encourage global cooperation for the conservation of lakes.

National Sports Day-

- Date of Observance: 29 August annually
- Objectives-
 - To promote sports and physical fitness.
 - To honor the achievements of athletes.
 - To inspire the youth towards sports.
 - To encourage a healthy lifestyle.
- It is celebrated on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand. Major Dhyan Chand was a legendary Indian hockey player.
- National Sports Awards are generally presented on the occasion of National Sports Day.

International Day against Nuclear Tests -

- Celebration date - August 29 every year
- Objectives -
 - Awareness of the human and environmental impacts of nuclear weapon tests.
 - Global efforts towards eliminating all types of nuclear tests.
 - Promote the goal of a nuclear-free world.

National Small Industries Day -

- Celebration date - August 30 every year
- Objectives -
 - Highlighting the contribution of small industries/ MSMEs.
 - Encouraging small enterprises, entrepreneurship, and employment generation.
 - Promoting the role of small industries in economic development.
- First – August 30, 2001

World Breastfeeding Week –

- Event – August 1 to 7, 2026
- Theme – “Breastfeeding for a strong and healthy start to life: Strengthening effective interventions”

Miscellaneous

Book ‘Triumph of the Indian Republic: My Life, My Struggles’ –



- Launch/Release – August 12, 2026
- Author – Former President Shri Ram Nath Kovind
- Released – Prime Minister Narendra Modi
- This is the autobiography of former President Shri Ram Nath Kovind.

Book “Modi Era of Resolve to Achievement” –



- Release Date - August 27, 2026
- Release Venue - Vice President's House, Upa-Rashtrapati Bhavan
- Released by - Vice President Shri C.P. Radhakrishnan
- Author - Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari (Rajya Sabha MP)
- This book chronicles India's journey over the past twelve years.

Gandhi: From the Collection of Anand T. Hingorani -

- Recently, SaffronArt auctioned 688 handwritten messages of Mahatma Gandhi for ₹16.20 crore.
- These messages were auctioned under the title Gandhi: From the Collection of Anand T. Hingorani.
- Gandhi wrote these messages to his colleague and freedom fighter Anand T. Hingorani over a period of two years after the death of his wife Vidya.
- They were later included in the book “A Thought for the Day.”

Miss Universe India 2026-



- Recently, Kezia Liz Mezo of Kerala was crowned Miss Universe India 2026.
- The grand finale of Miss Universe India 2026 was held in Sitapura, Jaipur.
- Vaishnavi Ganesh of Tamil Nadu came in second, and Anushree Satwalekar of Gujarat came in third.

Miss Teen International 2026-

- Joana Uranga of Cuba won the Miss Teen International title at the grand finale of Miss Teen International 2026 held recently in Jaipur.
- Runners-
 - First Runner-up: Chantal Boeren of Namibia
 - Second Runner-up: Juliana Ocariz of Paraguay
 - Third Runner-up: Andrea Alméstica of the United States

N. Chandrasekaran-

- He is the Chairman of Tata Sons. He resigned as Chairman of Tata Sons on August 12, 2026.

Lakshmanan Meiyappan -

- He became the world's youngest male chartered accountant. He qualified as a chartered accountant at the age of just 16 years and 170 days.
- He currently lives in Dubai (United Arab Emirates).

Pia Dandia -

- She is an Indian-American teacher.
- She won the Democratic primary election for Florida's 22nd Congressional District.

Miscellaneous Facts

- Short - On August 13, 2026, in New Delhi, Minister of State for Defence, Shri Sanjay Seth, released the “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” special issue of the Ministry of Defence's in-house magazine, “Empowered India.”
- Short- The California Assembly has passed a resolution recognizing November 8 as ‘Diwali Day’.

Major Commission of Rajasthan

State Public Service Commission

- The Public Service Commission is mentioned in Part XIV of the Indian Constitution. This part provides for the establishment of Public Service Commissions for the recruitment of public servants. For the services of the Government of India, there is the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Similarly, for the recruitment to the administrative services of the Government of Rajasthan, there is the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC). Articles 315 to 323 of the Constitution deal with Public Service Commissions. Article 310 outlines the doctrine of 'Pleasure of the Executive' regarding public servants, while Article 311 provides for the constitutional safeguards available to public servants.
- The Rajasthan Public Service Commission is a constitutional body. The Rajasthan Public Service Commission advises the State Government; however, the State Government is not bound to accept its advice. Nevertheless, the government is required to provide reasons to the Legislature for not accepting such advice.
- Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Public Service Commissions were constituted in the provinces. Prior to independence, Public Service Commissions were established in three princely states of Rajasthan: Jodhpur (1939), Jaipur (1940), and Bikaner (1946).
- In compliance with Section 1(3) of the Ordinance issued by the Rajpramukh (Head of State) of Rajasthan, Man Singh II—on August 16, 1949 (which came into effect on August 20, 1949)—a notification was published in the Official Gazette on December 22, 1949. This date is considered the date of the establishment of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission. Its headquarters was initially located in Jaipur, and Sir S.K. Ghosh became its first Chairman; at the time of his appointment, he was serving as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court.
- Based on the recommendations of the P. Satyanarayana Rao Committee, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission was relocated from Jaipur to Ajmer on November 1, 1958. The Commission's new building (located at Ghugra Ghati) and its monogram were inaugurated by Governor Shri Anshuman Singh on October 21, 2000.
- Currently, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is situated in Ajmer. The tenure of the members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission is 6 years or 62 years of age (whichever occurs earlier).
- In 1949, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission comprised a Chairman and two members. Subsequently, pursuant to a Cabinet decision dated July 14, 2025, the strength was increased to 11 members, including the Chairman.

Rules and Acts Governing the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:

1. Regulations regarding the Scope of Functions, 1951
2. Service Conditions Regulations, 1974
3. Procedure Regulations and Validation Act, 1975
4. Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Gazetted Employees) Service Rules and Regulations, 1991
5. Rajasthan Public Service Commission (Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Service Rules and Regulations, 1999

Article 315: Provision for the Constitution of Public Service Commissions—

- **Article 315(1):** There shall be a Public Service Commission for each State; its constitution shall be effected by the Governor in accordance with a law enacted by the State Legislature.
- **Article 315(2):** Provision for a Joint Public Service Commission—Parliament may constitute a Joint Public Service Commission if the Legislatures of the concerned States pass a resolution to that effect. An example of this is the constitution of the Punjab and Haryana Public Service Commission in 1966.
- **Article 315(3):** Any law referred to in the foregoing provisions may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may be necessary to give effect to the purposes of that law.
- **Article 315(4):** If the Governor of a State requests the Union Public Service Commission to do so, the latter may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve all or any of the needs of that State.

Article 316: Provisions regarding the Appointment and Tenure of the Chairman and Members.

- **Article 316(1): Provision for Appointment—The**

Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission shall be appointed by the Governor (on the advice of the State Council of Ministers).

- **Note: Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) — A Historical Overview:** 1949 (At the time of establishment): 1 + 2 (Chairman: S.K. Ghosh; Members: Devishankar Tiwari, N.R. Chandorkar)

1968	1 + 3 (Total: 4)
1973	1 + 4 (Total: 5)
1981	1 + 5 (Total: 6)
2011	1 + 7 (Total: 8)
2025	1 + 10 (Total: 11)

- **Qualifications:** Half of the members (50 percent) of a State Public Service Commission must be individuals who have held administrative experience under the Government of India or a State Government for a minimum period of 10 years.
- **Acting Chairman:** In the event that the post of the Commission's Chairman falls vacant for any reason, the Governor appoints another member of the Commission as the Acting Chairman. (Amended by the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963).
- **Article 316(2) — Tenure:** The Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission shall hold office for a term of 6 years from the date of assuming office, or until they attain the age of 62 years—whichever occurs earlier. (Through the 41st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, the maximum age limit for the Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission was raised from 60 to 62 years).
- **Resignation:** The Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission may tender their resignation to the Governor through a written communication signed by their own hand.
- **Article 316(3):** A member of a Public Service Commission shall not be eligible for re-appointment after the expiration of their tenure.

Article 317: Provisions regarding the dismissal and suspension of the Chairman and members of a Public Service Commission.

- **Article 317(1):** If an allegation of 'misbehaviour' is proven, an inquiry into the matter is conducted by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission shall be removed from office by the President. (In accordance with the procedure prescribed under Article 145).
- **Article 317(2):** The Governor may suspend the Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission

during the pendency of an inquiry. Article 317(3): In addition to grounds of misconduct, the President may remove the Chairperson and members from office under the following circumstances:

- Upon being declared insolvent;
- Upon becoming mentally or physically incapacitated;
- Upon accepting an office of profit.

Article 318: Power to make regulations regarding the conditions of service of the Chairperson, members, and staff of the Public Service Commission.

- The Governor shall determine the number of members of the State Public Service Commission and their conditions of service.
- The Governor may make provisions regarding the number of members of the Commission's staff and their conditions of service. However, the conditions of service of a member of the Public Service Commission shall not be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

Article 319: Prohibition regarding the holding of office by the Chairperson and members of the Public Service Commission after retirement.

- **Article 319(b):** The Chairperson of a State Public Service Commission may, after retirement, become a member or Chairperson of the Union Public Service Commission, or the Chairperson of any other State Public Service Commission. However, they shall not be eligible for any other employment under the Government of India or a State Government.
- **Article 319(d):** A member of a State Public Service Commission shall, after retirement, be eligible for appointment as the Chairperson or a member of the Union Public Service Commission, or as the Chairperson of the same State Public Service Commission; however, they shall not be eligible for any employment under the Government of India or any State Government.

Article 320: Duties/Functions of the Public Service Commission.

- **Article 320(1):** It shall be the duty of the State Public Service Commission to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the State.
- **Article 320(2):** If two or more States request the Union Public Service Commission to do so, it shall also be the duty of the Commission to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates with special qualifications are required.

- **Article 320(3)** — With respect to the State Public Service Commission —
 - (a) matters relating to the methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;
 - (b) the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another, and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions, or transfers.
 - (c) Representations or petitions relating to all disciplinary matters affecting persons serving in the capacity of State civil servants.
 - (d) Claims regarding the work performed by the Public Service Commission.
 - (e) Consultation regarding pensions or in matters of compensation.

- It shall be the duty of the State Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on any matter referred to it.

- **Article 320(4)** — Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of Article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of Article 335.

- **Article 320(5)** — All regulations made under clause (3) by a Governor shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before the State Legislature as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such amendments, whether by way of repeal or modification, as the State Legislature may make during the session in which they are so laid.

- **Article 321** — Power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions: The State Legislature may, by law, confer additional functions upon the State Public Service Commission.

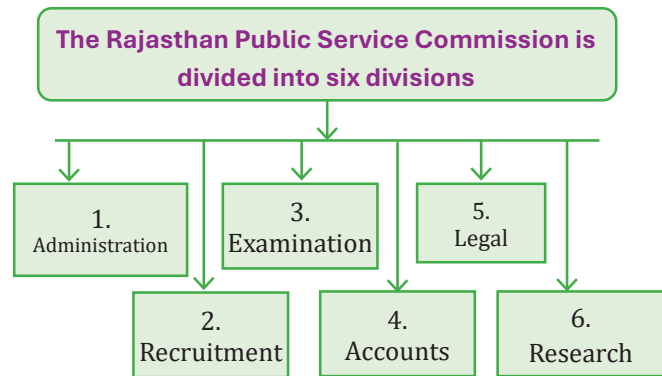
- **Article 322** — Expenses of Public Service Commissions: All expenses, including the salaries, allowances, and pensions of the Chairperson and members of the Public Service Commission, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State.

- **Article 323** — Reports of Public Service Commissions.

- **First Secretary of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:** Shyam Sundar Sharma

- **First Female Secretary of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:** Otima Bordia

- **Current Secretary of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:** Shri Ashutosh Gupta (Officiating)



Innovations by the Rajasthan Public Service Commission:

- State Recruitment Portal (since 2018)
- System for downloading counseling/interview letters (since 2018)
- Visitor Management System (since 2018)
- Online scribe panel (since 2019)
- Pre-litigation Committee (since 2019)
- Grievance Redressal Portal (effective from November 29, 2021)
- M.L. Kumawat Committee (2021) recommendation for an annual recruitment calendar
- Launch of One-Time Registration (OTR) – from January 20, 2022
- Mandatory filling of the 5th option in OMR sheets
- Candidate Verification Sheet (since 2023)
- Application withdrawal option (since 2023)
- Sharing full details of debarred candidates with various PSCs (since 2024)
- Interview Board Allocation Based on Token Selection (from 2024)
- Live Photo Capture of Candidates (from 2024)
- Candidate Verification Process (from 2024)
- Enhanced Format and Appearance of the Admit Card (from 2024)

Current members of RPSC (05 August 2026)

1.	Shri Babu Lal Katara	-	SUSPENDED
			Member
2.	Prof. (Dr.) Aiyub Khan	-	Member
3.	Lt. Col. Kesari Singh Rathore (Acting)		Member
4.	Dr. Sushil Kumar Bissu		Member
5.	Shri Hemant Priyadarshy		Member
6.	Prof. (Dr.) Deepak Kumar Sharma		Member
7.	Prof. (Dr.) Santosh Anand		Member
	Ashutosh Gupta, IAS (Acting)		
	and Chief Exam Controller		

Chairpersons of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission		
S	Chairperson	From – To (Tenure)
1	Dr. S. K. Ghosh	22-12-1949 to 25-01-1950
2	S. C. Tripathi	28-07-1950 to 07-08-1951
3	D. S. Tiwari (Longest Tenure)	08-08-1951 to 17-01-1958
4	M. M. Verma	18-01-1958 to 03-12-1958
5	L. L. Joshi (Acting)	04-12-1958 to 31-07-1960
6	B. B. Narlikar	01-08-1960 to 31-07-1966
7	B. L. Rawat	01-08-1966 to 03-09-1966
8	R. C. Choudhary	04-09-1966 to 08-10-1971
9	B. D. Mathur	09-10-1971 to 23-06-1973
10	R. S. Kapoor	24-06-1973 to 10-06-1975
11	Mohammad Yaqub (First Muslim)	27-06-1975 to 30-06-1979
12	R. S. Chauhan	01-07-1979 to 10-09-1980
13	Haridatt Gupta	11-09-1980 to 09-06-1983
14	S. Adhiyappa	10-06-1983 to 26-03-1985
15	D. D. Chouhan	27-03-1985 to 07-11-1985
16	J. M. Khan	08-11-1985 to 27-11-1989
17	S. C. Singhanian (Acting)	28-11-1989 to 04-09-1990
18	Yatendra Singh	05-09-1990 to 06-10-1995
19	Hanuman Prasad	06-10-1995 to 30-09-1997
20	P. S. Yadav	01-10-1997 to 06-11-1997
21	Devendra Singh	06-11-1997 to 30-12-2000
22	N. K. Bairwa	31-12-2000 to 22-03-2004
23	S. S. Tank (Acting)	26-03-2004 to 15-07-2004
24	Govind Singh Tok	15-07-2004 to 04-07-2006
25	H. N. Meena (Acting)	04-07-2006 to 19-09-2006
26	C. R. Choudhary	29-09-2006 to 28-02-2010
27	M. L. Kumawat	28-02-2010 to 01-07-2011
28	B. M. Sharma	01-07-2011 to 31-08-2012
29	Habib Khan Gauran	31-08-2012 to 22-09-2014
30	R. D. Saini (Acting)	24-09-2014 to 10-08-2015
31	Lalit K. Panwar	10-08-2015 to 10-07-2017
32	Shyam Sundar Sharma	11-07-2017 to 28-09-2017
33	Radheshyam Garg	18-12-2017 to 01-05-2018
34	Deepak Upreti	23-07-2018 to 14-10-2020
35	Shri Bhupendra Singh Yadav	14-10-2020 to 01-12-2021
36	Dr. Shiv Singh Rathore (Acting)	02-12-2021 to 29-01-2022
37	Jaswant Singh Rathi (Acting)	01-02-2022 to 15-02-2022
38	Sanjay Shrotriya	15-02-2022 to 01 August 2024
39	Kailash Chand Meena (Acting)	06-08-2024 to 10-06-2025
40	Utkal Ranjan Sahu	10-06-2025 to 19-06-2025
41	Lt. Col. Kesari Singh Rathore (Acting)	20-06-2026 to till date

Key Facts

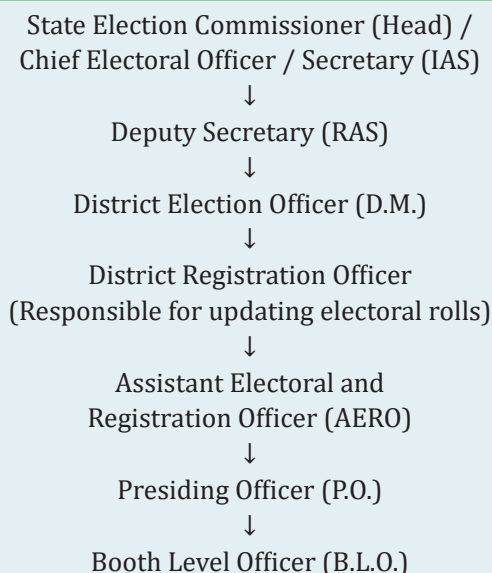
- D.S. Tiwari held the longest tenure as Chairman of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC), serving for 6 years and 5 months (from 1951 to 1958).
- B.L. Rawat held the shortest tenure as Chairman of the RPSC, serving for a mere 34 days (from August 1, 1966, to September 3, 1966).
- Raghukul Tilak served as both a member of the RPSC and as the Governor of Rajasthan.
- To date, no woman has served as the Chairperson of the RPSC.
- N.K. Bairwa: Held both the positions of Chairman and Secretary of the RPSC.
- S.C. Tripathi: Served as the Chairman of the RPSC and subsequently as a member of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
- Dhuleshwar Meena: Served as a member of the RPSC and also as a member of both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
- C.R. Chaudhary: Served as the Chairman of the RPSC; he was also a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Nagaur and a Minister in the Central Government.
- S.D. Ujjwal: Served as a member of the RPSC and subsequently as the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan.
- Devendra Singh, Bhupendra Yadav, and Utkal Ranjan Sahoo (DGP): All served as Chairmen of the RPSC; they had previously served as Directors General of Police (DGP) for the Rajasthan Police.
- G.P. Pilonia: Served as a member of the RPSC and also as the Director General of Police for the Rajasthan Police.
- Members of the RPSC who tendered their resignation to the Governor prior to the completion of their tenure:
 - 1. Kanta Kathuria
 - 2. Shivpal Singh
 - 3. Divya Singh
 - 4. Manju Sharma
 - 5. Sangeeta Arya
- Habib Khan Gauran: Resigned from the post of Chairman of the RPSC.
- The RPSC member who also served as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rajasthan: K.L. Kamal.
- The RPSC Chairman who also served as the Vice-Chancellor of the Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice: M.L. Kumawat
- Women Members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission to Date – (7)
 - 1. Kanta Kathuria
 - 2. Kamala Bhil
 - 3. Prakashvati Sharma
 - 4. Divya Singh
 - 5. Rajkumari Gurjar
 - 6. Sangeeta Arya
 - 7. Manju Sharma
- Among these, Kanta Kathuria and Prakashvati Sharma also served as members of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

- Kamala Bhil also served as a Minister in the State Government.
- Kanta Kathuria served as the first Chairperson of the State Commission for Women and as a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA).
- Divya Singh served as a Member of the Lok Sabha (from Bharatpur).
- Since 1986, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission has been conducting the Rajasthan Administrative and Subordinate Services (RAS) examination.

State Election Commission

- To conduct elections for Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the state—as well as to oversee, direct, prepare electoral rolls for, and exercise control over these elections—provision for a State Election Commission has been made under Part IX, Article 243 K, and Part IX-A, Article 243ZA, for Panchayati Raj institutions and Municipal institutions, respectively.
- The provision for an Election Commission for Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies was established through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992, respectively.
- According to Section 120 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the functions of the Election Commission may also be discharged by a Deputy Election Commissioner or by the Secretaries to the State Election Commissioner.
- The order for the establishment of the State Election Commission was issued on June 17, 1994, and its operations commenced on July 1, 1994; the office of the State Election Commission is located in Jaipur.

Structure of the Commission



- **The State's First Chief Electoral Officer** – B.C. Mohanty
- The State Election Commission is a single-member body. Its head is designated as the State Election Commissioner.
- **Tenure:** The State Election Commissioner holds office for a period of 5 years from the date of assuming charge, or until attaining the age of 65 years (whichever occurs earlier). He may also relinquish his post prior to the completion of his tenure by submitting a written resignation to the Governor.
- **Eligibility:** A person who has served for a minimum of 5 years under the State Government or the Government of India in the capacity of a Government Secretary or an equivalent post within a comparable pay scale.
- **Oath:** No specific provision exists in the Constitution regarding this.
- **Appointment:** Appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
- **Terms of Service:** The tenure, terms of service, salary, and allowances of the Election Commissioner are determined by the Governor. The salary is equivalent to that of the State's Chief Secretary; furthermore, no disadvantageous changes may be made to the Election Commissioner's terms of service during his tenure.
- **Procedure for Removal from Office:** Similar to the procedure for the removal of Judges of the High Court.
- **Annual Report:** The State Election Commissioner submits the annual report to the Governor.
- **Functions:**
 - Conducting elections for Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
 - Preparing electoral rolls for elections to Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies within the State.
 - Upholding fairness and independence in the conduct of elections.
 - Announcing elections for local bodies.
 - Allotting election symbols and adjudicating disputes related thereto.
 - Enforcing the Model Code of Conduct.
 - Handling matters related to delimitation and reservation.
 - Introducing innovations and reforms within local bodies.
- Currently, the State's Chief Electoral Officer is Naveen Mahajan.
- The State's Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Chief Election Commissioner of India from a panel of names recommended by the State Government. His functions include preparing and revising electoral

rolls, as well as discharging various administrative responsibilities.

- The State Election Commission was constituted in 1994. It is a constitutional body. It conducted elections for urban local bodies for the first time in 1994, while elections for Panchayati Raj institutions were conducted for the first time in 1995.
- The State Election Commission conducts elections for the following institutions:
 - **Panchayati Raj Institutions** — Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad.
 - **Urban Local Bodies** — Nagar Palika, Nagar Parishad, Nagar Nigam .

Name of Commissioner	Tenure
1. Amar Singh Rathore	01.07.1994 to 30.03.2000
2. Shri Nekram Bhasin	01.07.2000 to 10.08.2002
3. Indrajit Khanna	26.12.2002 to 26.12.2007
4. Ashok Kumar Pandey	01.10.2008 to 30.09.2013
5. Ram Lubhaya	01.10.2013 to 02.04.2017
6. Prem Singh Mehra	03.07.2017 to 03.07.2022
7. Shri Madhukar Gupta	14.08.2022 to 16.09.2025
8. Rajeshwar Singh	17.09.2025 to present

- **State Election Commissioner with the longest tenure** — Amar Singh Rathore (6 years)
- **State Election Commissioner with the shortest tenure** — Nekram Bhasin
- **Indrajit Khanna** — The State Election Commissioner who also served as the Chief Secretary.
- **Ram Lubhaya** — The Election Commissioner who served as the Chairman of the committee constituted by the Gehlot government for the formation of new districts.

Lokayukta

- The term 'Lokpal' is derived from the Sanskrit words Lok (people) and Pala (protector). To safeguard citizens' rights against maladministration, corruption, inefficiency, lack of transparency, and similar issues, Sweden became the first country to establish the office of the Ombudsman in 1809. 'Ombudsman' is a Swedish term meaning "one who represents the people." Following Sweden, Ombudsman offices were subsequently established in Finland (1919), Denmark (1954), Norway (1961), New Zealand (1962), and Britain (1967).
- In India, the term 'Lokpal' was coined by L.M. Singhvi in 1960.

- In 1963, the Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Committee—constituted under the chairmanship of Harish Chandra Mathur—suggested the necessity of establishing the Lokpal and Lokayukta.
- Globally, the institution responsible for the inquiry into and investigation of corruption-related complaints is known as the Ombudsman. In India, this institution is referred to as the Lokpal and Lokayukta. In 1960, K.M. Munshi advocated for the establishment of this system in India.
- The First Administrative Reforms Commission, constituted on January 5, 1966, under the chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai, emphasized—in its report concerning the ‘Problem of Redressal of Citizens’ Grievances’—the establishment of a statutory institution named ‘Lokayukta’ at the Centre and ‘Lokpal’ in the States.
- The institution of the Lokayukta was first established in Maharashtra in 1971. Although the relevant Act was passed in Odisha in 1970, it was implemented only in 1983.
- In India, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, was enacted as a result of the movement led by social activist Anna Hazare.
- In India, the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill was introduced in Parliament nine times since 1968; however, it was finally passed on the tenth attempt in 2011. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha on December 17, 2013, and by the Lok Sabha on December 18, 2013. Subsequently, the President gave his assent on January 1, 2014, and the Act came into force on January 16, 2014.

Lokayukta in Rajasthan

- The institution of the Lokayukta was established under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1973, with the objective of providing clean administration to the general public by conducting independent and impartial inquiries and investigations into complaints regarding corruption and the misuse of office by public servants. Retired Supreme Court Justice Shri I.D. Dua was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Rajasthan, while Shri K.P.U. Menon was appointed as the Up-Lokayukta.
- Establishment: February 3, 1973; Headquarters: Jaipur. It is a statutory advisory body.
- Under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1973, an ‘allegation’ in relation to a public servant is defined as the misuse of one’s official position—either personally or through another person—to obtain a benefit, to show favoritism, or to cause harassment to others.
- Failure by a public servant to take action in the discharge of their duties in exchange for a benefit. Any affirmation

made by a public servant implies an intent to cause undue loss or hardship to any other person, or suggests that the public servant acted with an improper—that is, corrupt—motive while discharging their duties.

- Such an individual is deemed guilty of corruption or is found to lack integrity (honesty) in their capacity as a public servant.
- It implies that the public servant performed their official duties motivated by personal interest or corruption.

Authority regarding a Public Servant

- In the case of a Minister or a Secretary, the Competent Authority shall be the Chief Minister; that is, the permission of the Chief Minister must be obtained before initiating any inquiry.
- However, in the case of any other government employee, the Competent Authority shall be any authority specifically designated for this purpose—specifically, the Lokayukta and the Up-Lokayukta shall serve as the Competent Authority.
- **Current Lokayukta** – Pratap Krishna Lohra (09-03-2021)

Appointment – (Section 3)

- The Lokayukta and the Up-Lokayukta are appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of a Selection Committee. The appointment of the Lokayukta is made in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. (If there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition, the appointment is made in consultation with opposition members in such a manner as directed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.) The Up-Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Lokayukta.

Qualifications

- For Lokayukta – A retired or sitting Chief Justice or other Judge of a High Court.
- For Up-Lokayukta – A person eligible to hold the office of State Vigilance Commissioner.
- Oath – Administered by the Governor or by a person nominated by the Governor.
- Section 4 – The Lokayukta and the Up-Lokayukta shall not hold any other office.
- Section 5 – Tenure (Term of Office) and Conditions of Service

Tenure (Section 5)

- The Lokayukta or the Up-Lokayukta shall hold office for a period of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years (whichever occurs earlier); there is no provision for re-appointment.

- Resignation – The Lokayukta and the Up-Lokayukta submit their resignation to the Governor.
- Salary and Allowances – These are determined by the State Legislature. The salary of the Lokayukta is equivalent to that of a High Court Judge (₹2.50 lakh per month), and the salary of the Up-Lokayukta is equivalent to that of other High Court Judges (₹2.25 lakh per month).
- During the tenure of office, no disadvantageous changes may be made to the salary and allowances.
- Section 6 – Removal of the Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta: Subject to the provisions of Article 311 of the Constitution, they may be removed from office by the Governor on grounds of misconduct or incapacity.
- Procedure: Upon being found guilty following an inquiry by the Supreme Court, and after the Legislature passes a resolution by a special majority, they are removed from office immediately upon receiving the Governor's assent.
- Note: In the event that the office of the Lokayukta or Up-Lokayukta falls vacant, the Governor may assign the charge of the Lokayukta's duties to the Chief Justice of the High Court or to any other Judge.
- Section 7 – Matters Investigable by the Lokayukta: The Lokayukta may investigate allegations against public servants and elected representatives if they are found guilty of misusing their official position to cause undue harm to anyone, or to extend undue favor or benefit; or if they are accused of corruption, inaction, or a lack of transparency.

Jurisdiction of the Lokayukta

- To investigate complaints against State Ministers, Secretaries, Heads of Departments, and public servants.
- To investigate complaints against the Pradhan and Up-Pradhan of Panchayat Samitis; the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Municipal Corporations; and the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of Municipal Councils.
- To investigate complaints against officers and employees of local authorities and government-owned companies.
- To investigate complaints against the Pramukh and Up-Pramukh of District Councils (Zila Parishads).

Exceptions (Matters outside the scope of investigation) (Section 8)

- The Governor
- The Chief Minister
- The Chairperson and Members of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission
- Officers or employees of any Court of Law

- The Accountant General
- Retired public servants
- The Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners
- Officers and employees of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Secretariat. Note: The Lokayukta cannot investigate a complaint that is more than five years old.
- Complaints may also be filed against Sarpanchs, Panchs, and Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs); however, cognizance cannot be taken of such complaints, as these individuals do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Lokayukta.

How to file a complaint:

- Any citizen (who is not a public servant) may submit their complaint, in the prescribed format, to the Principal Secretary, Secretary, or Deputy Secretary of the concerned institution. A complainant may submit their grievance either by appearing in person or by transmitting it via fax, email, or post. If the complainant is unable to file the complaint personally, it may be filed by a representative of their estate or by a person duly authorized by them.
- The complaint must be accompanied by the complainant's name and address, along with a comprehensive and detailed account of the allegations.
- The complaint must be accompanied by an affidavit, executed on a non-judicial stamp paper of ₹10, and duly attested by a Magistrate or a Notary Public.
- Note: If any individual obstructs an inquiry being conducted by the Lokayukta, they may—upon conviction—be punished with imprisonment for a term of six months, a fine, or both.

Procedure for Inquiry and Investigation (Section 10)

- Regarding the inquiry and examination of a complaint, the Lokayukta is vested with all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Accordingly, in relation to a complaint, the Lokayukta may summon any officer or other person—who, in their opinion, is capable of furnishing information relevant to the inquiry—and may record their statements under oath. They possess full authority to compel the production of documents, receive evidence on affidavits, procure records or copies thereof from any court or office, and issue commissions for the examination of documents, among other rights.
- Any proceeding conducted before the Lokayukta is deemed a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (now Section 229 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita). The Secretariat adheres to the principle of punishing the guilty public

servant while protecting the innocent; therefore, this institution endeavors to ascertain the truth of the matter by subjecting every complaint received against public servants to a rigorous examination. During this examination, if it is found that the allegations leveled in the complaint lack clarity or specificity, detailed facts regarding the matter are sought; otherwise, a factual report is requisitioned from the concerned department. If, prima facie, the case appears to warrant a preliminary inquiry, orders are issued for the conduct of such an inquiry.

- Upon receipt of the factual report, the complainant is afforded an opportunity to inspect the report and submit any objections they may have. The factual report received, along with the objections submitted by the complainant, are examined by this Secretariat. If the allegations are not found to be substantiated, the complaint is dismissed; however, if the allegations are found to be substantiated, orders are issued—at the level of this Secretariat—for either conducting a preliminary inquiry or proceeding directly with the investigation.
- During the preliminary inquiry, if—after examining the complainant, their witnesses, and relevant records—the allegations leveled against any public servant are not prima facie substantiated, the preliminary inquiry is closed and the case is dismissed; the complainant is duly informed of this decision.
- If, however, the allegations are found to be prima facie true during the initial inquiry, and the authorities are satisfied with the findings, a recommendation is forwarded to the State Government. Furthermore—should it be deemed necessary—orders are issued under Section 10 of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1973, to initiate a formal investigation. Consequently, a notice is served upon the concerned public servant, providing them with details regarding the grounds of the inquiry and requiring them to submit a written response, an affidavit, and any documentary or oral evidence they deem appropriate to present in their defense; a copy of this notice is simultaneously forwarded to their Competent Authority for information.
- During the course of the investigation, the public servant is accorded the opportunity to present their side of the matter, request a personal hearing, and cross-examine the witnesses. Following the investigation, if the allegations leveled against the public servant are not substantiated, the inquiry is closed, the case is dismissed, and the complainant is duly informed of this outcome.
- Conversely, if the allegations are found to be substantiated—either partially or fully—an

investigation report regarding the matter is forwarded to the Competent Authority under Section 12(1) of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, 1973. This report includes recommendations to initiate criminal proceedings against the public servant if a cognizable offense has been committed, or, alternatively, to institute appropriate disciplinary proceedings.

- In instances where no allegations against a public servant are substantiated, yet it appears that a specific administrative procedure creates opportunities for corruption or malfeasance, the Secretariat may suggest that appropriate modifications be made to such procedures, or that the relevant rules be suitably amended. The objective of such measures is to eliminate the potential for public servants to engage in corrupt practices and to ensure that the general public is not subjected to undue harassment or unnecessary difficulties. Furthermore, if a complaint is found to be entirely false and baseless, the public servant concerned may be granted permission to initiate legal prosecution against the complainant.

Annual Report

- To apprise the Governor of the complaints received and the actions taken regarding their redressal, the Lokayukta submits an annual report to him. When deemed necessary, a special report is also submitted, with due intimation to the complainant. The Governor causes the special reports (Section 12) and the annual reports [Section 12(4)] received from the Lokayukta—along with his own memorandum—to be laid before the State Legislative Assembly.
- Thus, the Lokayukta Secretariat stands as a pivotal institution—established by the Legislature through statutory enactment—dedicated to resolving the grievances of the general public and ensuring a clean, honest, and efficient administration by conducting a completely independent and impartial examination of complaints regarding the misuse of office and corruption leveled against Ministers, Secretaries, and other officials.

Committees Constituted for Reforms in the Lokayukta Institution:

- (1) 1997: Harishankar Bhabhra Committee
- (2) 2000: B.D. Kalla Committee
- (3) 2014: Narpatal Lodha Committee

- **Section 13:** Prosecution for False (Frivolous) Complaints—Filing a false complaint is punishable by imprisonment for a term extending up to 3 years, in addition to a fine.

Name (Lokayukt)	Tenure
1. Justice Shri I.D. Dua (Former Judge, Supreme Court)	28-08-1973 – 27-08-1978
2. Justice Shri D.P. Gupta (Acting) (Former Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court)	28-08-1978 – 05-08-1979
3. Justice Shri M.L. Joshi (Former Acting Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court)	06-08-1979 – 07-08-1982
4. Justice Shri K.S. Sidhu (Acting) (Judge, Rajasthan High Court)	04-04-1984 – 03-01-1985
5. Justice Shri M.L. Shrimal, Former Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim	04-01-1985 – 03-01-1990
6. Justice Shri P.D. Kudal, Former Judge, High Court of Rajasthan	16-01-1990 – 06-03-1990
7. Justice Shri M.B. Sharma, Judge, Rajasthan High Court	10-08-1990 – 30-09-1993
8. Justice Shri V.S. Dave (Acting) (Shortest Tenure), Judge, Rajasthan High Court	21-01-1994 – 16-02-1994
9. Justice Shri M.B. Sharma, Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	06-07-1994 – 06-07-1999
10. Justice Shri Milap Chand Jain, Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court	26-11-1999 – 26-11-2004
11. Justice Shri G.L. Gupta, Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	01-05-2007 – 30-04-2012
12. Justice Shri S.S. Kothari (Longest Tenure), Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	25-03-2013 – 07-03-2019
13. Justice Shri Pratap Krishna Lohra, Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court	09-03-2021 – Present

- **Up-Lokayukta:** K.P.U. Menon – 05-06-1973 to 25-06-1974
- Sajjan Singh Kothari was the only Lokayukta whose tenure was extended from 5 years to 8 years through an ordinance; however, he was removed from office in 2019, and the tenure of the Lokayukta was subsequently reverted to 5 years.
- M.B. Sharma is the only individual to have served as Lokayukta twice.
- D.V. Gupta and Milap Chand Jain also served as Acting Governors of Rajasthan.

State Information Commission

- The Right to Information is considered highly relevant and essential for the successful functioning of the country's democratic system. The Right to Information is a fundamental right, which has been given legal status and made effective through the "Right to Information Act." The Rajasthan Information Commission has been constituted under Section 15 of Chapter 4 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- The Commission is a statutory body that is fully autonomous and is not required to receive instructions from any other authority in the discharge of its functions.
- **Constitution:** Notified in the Gazette on April 13, 2006, but effective from April 18, 2006.
- The Rajasthan Information Commission Regulations, 2007, were framed under Section 15(4) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- **Headquarters:** Jaipur

Composition (Section 15):

- It is a multi-member body; the Commission comprises a Chief Commissioner and Information Commissioners, the number of whom shall not exceed 10.
- The Chairperson and members of the Commission must possess adequate experience in public life and should have specialized knowledge in fields such as law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media, or administration, etc. (Section 15)
- They shall not be members of Parliament or of any State Legislature. They shall not hold any office of profit connected with any political party.
- **Appointment (Section 15):** The State Chief Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, acting upon the recommendation of a committee. The Chief Minister shall be the Chairperson of this committee. The other members of this committee shall be the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and a Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister.
- **Tenure (Section 16):** The State Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners may hold office for a term of 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years—whichever occurs earlier—as prescribed by the Central Government. The State Chief Information Commissioner shall not be eligible for re-appointment.
- Prior to the amendment in 2019, the tenure was 5 years or until the age of 65 years; this has now been revised to 3 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever occurs earlier.

- Oath of Office: The oath of office shall be administered by the Governor or by any other person appointed by the Governor for this purpose. (Section 16)
- Resignation (Section 16): By a letter addressed to the Governor, signed by the incumbent. Salary (Section 16) – The salary, allowances, and terms and conditions of service of the State Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners shall be determined by the Central Government.
- Removal from Office (Section 17)–The Chief Information Commissioner or other Information Commissioners may be removed from office by the Governor, prior to the expiration of their tenure, on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity, pursuant to a directive from the Supreme Court.

The Governor may also remove them on the following grounds:

1. If they are declared insolvent;
2. If, during their tenure, they engage in any paid employment elsewhere,
3. or acquire any financial or other interest that is likely to adversely affect the discharge of their official duties.
4. If, in the opinion of the Governor, he is unfit to continue in office due to mental or physical infirmity.
5. The Annual Report (Section 25) is submitted to the State Government. The State Government places this report before the Legislative Assembly.

Functions and Powers of the State Information Commission (Sections 18, 19, 20, and 25):-

The functions and powers of the State Information Commission are as follows:

- **Regarding Complaints**—A citizen may file a complaint before the Commission on the following grounds:
 1. If he has been unable to obtain information due to the non-appointment of a Public Information Officer.
 2. If he believes that the fee demanded for providing the information is unreasonable; or if the information requested by him has not been received within the stipulated time limit.
 3. If he believes that the information requested by him is incomplete, false, or misleading, or if he has been refused access to the information.
 4. Any other matter related to the procurement of information.
- **While inquiring into a complaint, the Commission possesses the powers of a Civil Court; specifically, during the hearing, the Rajasthan Information Commission is empowered to undertake the following actions:**

1. It may issue summonses to compel the appearance of any person and may order them to provide evidence, either orally or in writing, on oath.
2. To requisition public records from any court or office.
3. To receive evidence by way of affidavits.
4. To demand the production of any document and to inspect the same.
5. To issue summonses for the examination of witnesses or documents, and to address any other matter deemed necessary for consideration.
6. During the course of an inquiry, it is mandatory to produce all public records before the Commission.
7. If a complaint is received based on substantial grounds, the Commission may order an inquiry into such a matter.
8. Ensuring the Implementation of the Act (Section 9(8) of the Act)

- **Appellate Powers:** Appellate powers—specifically the authority to hear Second Appeals (under Section 19(3)) against decisions rendered by the First Appellate Authority (under Section 19(1))—are vested in the Rajasthan State Information Commission.

- A Second Appeal against the decision of a First Appeal may be filed within 90 days. Even after the expiration of this period, if the Information Commission is satisfied with the reasons cited by the appellant for the delay, the appeal may be registered for a hearing. Under Section 19(7), the order issued by the Information Commission shall be binding.

- **Powers to Impose Penalties:** Following the investigation of complaints and the adjudication of appeals, the Information Commission possesses the authority to impose penalties. While deciding an appeal, if the concerned Information Commissioner forms the opinion that the Public Information Officer has—without reasonable cause—

1. Rejected an application for information;
2. Failed to provide the information within the stipulated time limit;
3. Knowingly provided incorrect or misleading information;
4. Destroyed the subject matter of the information request; or
5. If any obstruction has been created in providing information, the Commission may impose a penalty at the rate of ₹250 per day—up to a maximum of ₹25,000—calculated from the date of receipt of the application until the information is provided. However, prior to imposing such a penalty, the Commission shall afford the Public Information Officer a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

- Under Section 25(1) of the Act, the Commission is empowered to supervise the implementation of the Act. At the end of each financial year, the Information Commission submits a report on the implementation of the Act to the State Government, which the State Government subsequently lays before the Legislative Assembly. The said report typically contains the following information:

- (1) Applications received;
- (2) Applications rejected;
- (3) The number of appeals filed and their outcomes;
- (4) Cumulative fees collected;
- (5) Efforts undertaken for the implementation of the Act;
- (6) Suggestions for Improvement

Chief Information Commissioners of Rajasthan:

1. M.D. Korani	From April 18, 2006, to April 17, 2011 (Longest tenure)
2. T. Srinivasan	From September 5, 2011, to August 13, 2015
3. Suresh Kumar Chaudhary	From November 6, 2015, to December 25, 2018
4. D.B. Gupta	Dec. 11 Dec. 10, 2020 – Dec. 10, 2023 (Minimum Tenure)
5. M.L. Lather	July 9, 2024 – Present

“Former Members of the Rajasthan State Information Commission:”

- (1) T. Srinivasan (Minimum Tenure)
 - (2) P.L. Agarwal
 - (3) Chandramohan Meena
 - (4) Ashutosh Sharma (Longest Tenure)
 - (5) Narayan Bareth
 - (6) Sheetal Dhankar (First Female Member)
 - (7) Rajendra Prasad Barwar
 - (8) Laxman Singh Rathore
 - (9) Mohanlal Lather
 - (10) Mahendra Kumar Parekh
 - (11) Suresh Chandra Gupta
 - (12) Tikaram Sharma
- T. Srinivasan and Mohanlal Lather have held both positions: Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner.
 - D.B. Gupta also served as the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan.
 - Mohanlal Lather has served as the former Director General of Police (DGP) of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan State Commission for Women

- This is a non-constitutional/statutory body. It possesses the authority to conduct inquiries but cannot impose punishment on anyone; in other words, it is an advisory body. It was constituted in accordance with the provisions of the State Commission for Women Act, 1999.
- Formation: Constituted on May 15, 1999, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act. Its headquarters are located in Jaipur.

Section 3 – Composition of the State Commission for Women:

- The Commission shall consist of one Chairperson and members—including a Member-Secretary—totaling not more than four members. Of these four members, one shall be a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, and another shall be a woman belonging to an Other Backward Class.
- The Chairperson shall be an eminent woman possessing adequate knowledge and experience in addressing women’s issues, and who is committed to the interests of women. There are no specific provisions regarding the minimum or maximum age limits for the Chairperson and members.

Provisions added following the amendment in 2007:

1. Ordinary meetings of the Commission shall be held at least once every two months, on a day and time fixed by the Chairperson of the Commission.
2. Member-Secretary The notice and agenda for an ordinary meeting shall be circulated in such a manner that they are received by the members at least seven days prior to the date fixed for the meeting; provided, however, that the Chairperson may convene a special meeting of the Commission to consider any urgent matter, either on her own initiative or upon a written request made to her by at least three members.
 - A. Upon receipt of such a request, the Chairperson, in consultation with the Member Secretary, shall fix the date and time for the special meeting. Such date shall not be later than three days from the date of receipt of the notice of the request.
 - B. As soon as the date and time for the special meeting are decided, the notice of the special meeting and its agenda shall be sent to all members at least twenty-four hours prior to the time fixed for such meeting.
 - C. All meetings of the Commission shall be presided over by the Chairperson; however, if the Chairperson is unable to attend any meeting of the

Commission, the members present shall elect one from amongst themselves to preside over such meeting. Provided that—

- D. The quorum for every meeting of the Commission shall be three members, inclusive of the Chairperson.
- E. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting; and, in the event of a tie in the votes, the Chairperson—or, as the case may be, the member presiding over the meeting—shall have a casting vote.

Section 4 – Tenure and Terms of Service of Members:

- Subject to the provisions of Section 3, the Chairperson and every member shall hold office for a period of three years.
- The salary and terms of service shall be determined by the State Government.
- **Section 5 – Quorum:** The quorum for a meeting of the Commission shall be three members, inclusive of the Chairperson.
- **Section 6 – Transaction of Business:** Arrangements for the meetings of the Commission shall be made by the Chairperson of the Commission, or, in the absence of the Chairperson, by a person appointed for that purpose.
- Decisions at the meetings of the Commission shall be taken by a majority vote; in the event of a tie, the Chairperson shall have the casting vote.
- **Section 7 – Orders of the Commission not to be Invalidated by Reason of any Defect or Vacancy, etc.:** No order of the Commission shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect, vacancy, or similar irregularity.
- **Section 8 – Removal of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission from Office:** The Chairperson or a Member may be removed from office by an order of the State Government if—
 - they are adjudged an insolvent;
 - they have been convicted of an offense;
 - they become of unsound mind;
 - they become incapable of performing their duties;
 - they remain absent from three consecutive meetings without prior intimation;
 - they have abused their position or office.
- Provided that no Member shall be removed under this Section unless they have been given a reasonable opportunity to be heard on the matter.
- **Section 9 – Officers and Other Employees of the Commission:** The State Government shall provide the Commission with such officers and employees as may

be necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Commission under this Act.

- **Section 10: Powers of the Commission to Summon and Require Production of Documents:** For the purpose of any inquiry under this Act, the Commission shall have the powers of a Civil Court; namely:
 - (a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any witness and examining him;
 - (b) Requiring the discovery and production of any document;
 - (c) Receiving evidence on affidavits;
 - (d) Requisitioning any public record or a copy thereof from any public office;
 - (e) Issuing commissions or summons for the examination of witnesses.

Section 11 – Functions of the Commission:

- (1) To inquire into any unfair practice, adjudicate thereon, and recommend to the Government the actions to be taken in the matter. (The State Government shall, within three months, report on the action taken regarding this report.)
- (2) To investigate, or cause to be investigated, significant disputes concerning women or disputes relating to unfair practices, and to report to the Government regarding the remedial measures to be taken in respect thereof.
- (3) To submit to the State Government an annual report, or such other reports, regarding the following:
 - (a) Such deficiencies, inadequacies, or flaws in the laws currently in force as affect the constitutional right to equality of women and their right to fair treatment; and remedial legislative measures to address such situations.
 - (b) To monitor the functioning of laws currently in force with respect to women, with a view to identifying areas where the enforcement of such laws is not sufficiently effective or is not being carried out without defects, and to recommend executive or legislative measures to bring about improvements therein.
 - (c) To monitor recruitment made in State Public Services and State Public Undertakings, and to scrutinize the rules and regulations governing such recruitment, with a view to reporting to the State Government on the necessary actions—if any—required to ensure equal opportunities for women in matters of such recruitment.
- (4) Any prison, To inspect, or cause to be inspected, police stations, lock-ups, sub-jails, rescue homes, or such other places of custody where women are detained—whether as prisoners or otherwise; or women's shelter

homes or similar places run by the State Government or any of its agencies (including agencies receiving government aid for the purpose of the rescue or shelter of women); or hostels intended for women or girls run by any individual; and all such other places where complaints regarding improper treatment meted out to women are lodged; and to conduct further inquiries regarding the treatment accorded to women and girls in such places, and to submit a report to the Government for the initiation of remedial action.

Section 12 – Inquiry into Improper Treatment:

- (1) Upon receipt of a written complaint from any woman alleging that she has been subjected to improper treatment, or upon receipt of a similar complaint from any registered women's organization.
- (2) On its own knowledge or information.
- (3) Upon any request received from the Government.
- (4) Upon a complaint made by any person having personal knowledge of any improper conduct, it may investigate any such improper conduct.

Section 13 – Initiation of Prosecution:

- If, after an investigation into a complaint under Section 12, the Commission is satisfied that any person has committed a criminal offense, it may pass an order to that effect and initiate prosecution against the concerned person, provided that no prior sanction is required; however, if the prior sanction of any authority is required for such prosecution, such sanction shall be obtained from that authority.

Section 14 – Annual and Special Reports of the Commission:

- (1) The Commission shall submit an annual report to the State Government.
- (2) The State Government shall cause the annual and special reports of the Commission to be laid before the House of the State Legislature, accompanied by a memorandum regarding the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Commission, and the reasons for the non-acceptance of any recommendations, if any.

Section 15 – Meetings of the Commission:

- (1) The venue for the meetings of the Commission shall be Jaipur; however, for the purpose of investigating any instances of improper conduct, it may hold meetings at any place within the State.
- (2) With the prior approval of the State Government, the Commission shall frame regulations to regulate its procedure and for the transaction of its business; such regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette after they have been framed.

- **Section 16** – Consultation with the Commission by the State Government: The State Government shall, from time to time, consult the Commission regarding major policy matters affecting women.
- **Section 17** – Members, Officers, and Employees of the Commission to be Public Servants: All members, officers, and other employees of the Commission shall be deemed to be public servants while acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act.
- **Section 18** – Grants by the State Government. After due appropriation made by the State Legislature, the State Government shall, by law made in this behalf, pay to the Commission, by way of grants, such sums of money as the State Government may deem fit to be utilized by the Commission for the purposes of this Act.
- **Section 19** – Grants, Contributions, etc., to the Commission
- **Section 20** – Accounts and Audit
- **Section 21** – Act not to apply in certain cases

This Act—

- (1) shall not apply to the Central Government; or
- (2) shall not apply to any Public Sector Undertaking of the Central Government, or to any other institution directly owned, controlled, or financed by the Central Government.

Section 22 – Power to make rules

List of Chairpersons of the Rajasthan State Commission for Women	
Name of Chairperson	Tenure
1. Kanta Kathuria	May 25, 1999 to May 24, 2002
2. Pawan Surana	January 28, 2003 to January 27, 2006
3. Tara Bhandari	April 15, 2006 to April 14, 2009
4. Meera Maharshi (Acting Chairperson)	October 17, 2009 to August 18, 2010
5. Sarita Singh (Acting Chairperson)	March 24, 2011 to November 23, 2011
6. Ladkumari Jain	November 24, 2011 to November 23, 2014
7. Suman Sharma	October 20, 2015 to October 19, 2018
9. Rehana Riyaz Chishti	February 11, 2022 to February 10, 2025

Board of Revenue

- The Board of Revenue is the apex regulatory, controlling, and quasi-judicial body of the Revenue Department of the State Government, with its headquarters situated in Ajmer. This institution serves as a key pillar of Rajasthan's land revenue administration, handling land records, revenue litigation, appeals, and related administrative functions.
- To address the lack of a unified system of land revenue bodies across the various princely states of Rajasthan, the establishment of the Board of Revenue was announced by the Rajpramukh on April 7, 1949, becoming effective on November 1, 1949. Subsequently, a reorganization took place under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.
- This Board shall consist of one Chairperson and a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 20 (as amended) other members.
- Shri Brajchandra Sharma was appointed as the first Chairperson of the Board of Revenue. Currently, however, its Chairperson is **Ajitabh Sharma**.
- All members of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The headquarters of the Board is situated in Ajmer, and Circuit Benches may also be established as deemed necessary. A Circuit Bench is currently operational in Jaipur.
- The Board of Revenue is declared as the highest revenue court of the State of Rajasthan. The Board possesses powers of appeal, revision, and reference under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act and the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act.

Powers and Functions of the Board of Revenue:

1. To conduct final hearings on appeals and decisions in revenue matters (serving as the highest revenue court of the State).

2. To provide advice on matters related to revenue.
3. To determine the procedure of the Board.
4. The power to seek the opinion of the Court on revenue matters.
5. The function of determining and collecting revenue rates.
6. To appoint officers and courts subordinate to it.
7. Other functions and powers as may be prescribed by the State.
8. To decide upon the transfers, postings, promotions, etc., of officers of the Board of Revenue.
- Sections 17 to 22 of this Act enumerate the following revenue officers and courts:
 1. Commissioner
 2. Deputy Commissioner
 3. Additional Commissioner
 4. Settlement Commissioner
 5. Director of Land Records
 6. Additional Director of Land Records
 7. Tehsildar
 8. Naib Tehsildar
 9. Revenue Appellate Authority
 10. Board of Revenue

State Finance Commission

- Article 243-I (243-J) of the Constitution provides for the constitution of a Finance Commission for each state. While it is mandatory for every state to constitute a Finance Commission, state legislatures have been granted considerable autonomy regarding the composition and structure of the Commission. Most provisions pertaining to the State Finance Commission are, in nature, analogous to the provisions concerning the Finance Commission of India as outlined in Articles 280 and 281.

State Finance Commission	Chairperson	Constitution	Tenure
First	Krishna Kumar Goyal	April 24, 1994	April 1, 1995 – March 31, 2000
Second	Hiralal Devpura	May 7, 1999	April 1, 2000 – March 31, 2005
Third	Manikchand Surana	May 2004	April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2010
Fourth	Dr. B.D. Kalla	April 13, 2011	April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015
Fifth	Dr. Jyoti Kiran	July 2014	April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020
Sixth	Pradyuman Singh	April 12, 2021	April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2025
Seventh	Arun Chaturvedi	Appointment: August 2025	(Tenure will be 1½ years)

The key provisions associated with the State Finance Commission are as follows:

- Determining how the share of tax revenue allocated to Panchayats should be distributed among the various Panchayats. The Commission shall have the authority to determine its own procedure for the conduct of its business.

- The State Legislature may, by law, determine the composition of the Finance Commission, the qualifications required for its members, the manner in which they are to be selected, the powers to be conferred upon the Commission for the discharge of its functions, and other related matters.
- The primary function of the Commission shall be to review the financial position of the Panchayats in the State and to make appropriate recommendations to the Governor regarding the following matters:
 - The specific taxes, duties, tolls, or fees that may be assigned to the Panchayats or authorized for them to levy.
 - The Governor of every State shall constitute a Finance Commission within one year from the commencement of the '73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992'—or as soon thereafter as possible—and subsequently at the expiration of every fifth year. The manner in which the net proceeds of the State's tax revenues should be distributed between the State and the Panchayats.
- All necessary measures required to improve the financial position of the Panchayats.
- The Commission shall also offer its recommendations on any other matter referred to it by the Governor in the interest of strengthening the finances of the Panchayats.
- The principles that should govern the grant-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

State Human Rights Commission

- According to **Section 21 of Chapter V of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**, a State Government may establish a **Human Rights Commission** in the State.
- The **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission** is a **statutory/legal body**.
- **Constitution of the State Human Rights Commission:** The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission was constituted by the Government of Rajasthan on **18 January 1999** under **Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**. It consisted of **one full-time Chairperson and four members**. The Commission began functioning on **23 March 2000**. Its headquarters is located in **Jaipur**.
- The relevant provisions came into effect in **19 January 2001**. According to the **Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006**, provision was made for a State Human Rights Commission consisting of **one Chairperson and two Members**.
- **The scope of human rights is very broad.** It includes those rights that every person possesses by virtue of being human. In other words, the rights necessary for a person to live a life of **freedom, equality and dignity** fall within the ambit of human rights.

Jurisdiction

- The jurisdiction of the **State Human Rights Commission extends throughout Rajasthan**. Apart from human rights, its jurisdiction covers **political, economic, social, cultural and civil rights**.
- The Commission can inquire into human-rights matters relating to subjects falling under the **State List and Concurrent List** of the Constitution of India. However, if the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** is already investigating a particular matter, the State Human Rights Commission cannot investigate the same matter.

Composition of the Commission

- It is a **multi-member body under Section 21**. At present, it consists of **one Chairperson and two Members**.
- According to the image, the current Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission is **Shri Gangaram Moolchandani**, while **Ramchandra Singh Jhala** and **Ashok Kumar Gupta** are Members.
- **Chairperson:** The Chairperson may be a **retired Chief Justice of a High Court or another Judge of a High Court**. (*After the 2019 amendment to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.*)
- **Members:** A Member may be a **serving or retired Judge of a High Court**, or a serving/retired District Judge having **at least seven years of experience as a District Judge**. One of the Members should be a **person having knowledge of or practical experience in matters relating to human rights**.

Appointment Committee

- The **Governor appoints the Chairperson and Members** of the State Human Rights Commission on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:
 - **Chairperson of the Committee:** Chief Minister of the State
 - **Member:** Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 - **Member:** State Home Minister
 - **Member:** Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
- If the State has a **Legislative Council**, the **Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council** are also members of the committee.
- **Oath:** Administered by the **Governor or a person nominated by the Governor**.
- **Resignation – Section 23:** Submitted to the **Governor**.
- **Removal – Section 23:** In cases of **proved misbehaviour or incapacity**, removal is made by the **President of India after an inquiry by the Supreme Court — not by the Governor**.

President's Power to Remove the Chairperson and Members

- The **President** may remove the Chairperson or any Member from office under the following circumstances:
 - If he/she is **adjudged insolvent**.
 - If, during the term of office, he/she accepts any **office of profit under the Government**.
 - If he/she becomes **physically or mentally incapable of performing the duties** of office.
 - If he/she is of **unsound mind** and is so declared by a competent court.
 - If he/she is **convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence involving moral turpitude**.
 - On the ground of **proved misbehaviour or incapacity**, after inquiry/advice of the **Supreme Court**.

Term of Office

- **3 years or 70 years of age, whichever is earlier**. The person is eligible for reappointment. *(After the 2019 Amendment)*
- The **Chairperson and Members are eligible for reappointment**. *(After the 2019 Amendment)*
- After completion of their tenure, the Chairperson and Members **cannot hold any further office under the State Government or the Central Government**.

Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

(State Human Rights Commission)

- **Section 21** – Constitution of the State Human Rights Commission.
- **Section 22** – Appointment of the Chairperson and Members of the State Commission.
- **Section 23** – Removal of the Chairperson or any Member of the State Commission.
- **Section 24** – Term of office of the Chairperson and Members of the State Commission.
- **Section 25** – Acting Chairperson.
- **Section 26** – The **State Government determines the salary, allowances and other conditions of service**, but these conditions cannot be altered to their disadvantage during their tenure.
- The salary of the **Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission** is equivalent to that of the **Chief Justice of a High Court**, while the salary of the Members is equivalent to that of **other Judges of a High Court**.
- **Section 27** – Officers and other employees of the State Human Rights Commission.

Structure of the Commission

Chairperson + 2 Members

Post	Department / Position
Registrar	Registration Section
Secretary	An officer not below the rank of Secretary to the State Government
Additional Director General of Police	Investigation Section

Reports and Other Provisions

- **Section 28** – Annual and Special Reports of the State Commission.
- **Section 28(1)** – The Commission submits its **Annual Report to the State Government**.
- **Section 28(2)** – The State Government places the report before the **State Legislative Assembly**.
- **Section 29** – Certain provisions relating to the **National Human Rights Commission** are also applicable to the State Commission.
- **Section 33** – **Financial autonomy** of the State Commission.

Functions of the Commission

- To inquire **suo motu**, on a petition presented by the victim, or on a petition made by any other person, into matters relating to subjects under the **State List and Concurrent List**.
- To inquire, either **suo motu or on the orders of a court**, into cases where a public servant is alleged to have neglected matters concerning the violation of human rights.
- To intervene, with the **permission of the court**, in any proceeding involving an allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court.
- To **inspect jails** and make recommendations regarding matters related to human rights.
- To review the **legal and constitutional safeguards** provided for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
- To create **awareness among people about human rights** and encourage them to protect these rights.
- To review factors, including **terrorism**, that lead to violations of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures.
- To review the causes of human-rights violations and recommend measures for their prevention.
- To undertake and promote **research and studies in the field of human rights**.

- To encourage **non-governmental organisations (NGOs)** working in the field of human rights.

■ **Note:** If one private individual violates the human rights of another private individual, the Human Rights Commission cannot ordinarily take action. The Commission can act in a matter involving a private person when a **public servant is directly or indirectly involved** in the violation of human rights.

Procedure for Filing a Complaint

- A complaint may be submitted by the victim or family members through any medium, such as:
 - By appearing **personally**
 - By **letter**
 - By **fax**
 - By **e-mail**
- The Commission may also take **suo motu cognizance of reports published in newspapers**.
- A complaint may be submitted in **Hindi, English, or any language included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution**.
- **No fee is charged** for filing a complaint.

Complaints Not Entertained

- Complaints that are **vague, anonymous, illegible, or intended to harass someone**.
- Matters that are **more than one year old**.
- Matters relating to a **civil dispute, industrial dispute, or other proceedings already pending**.
- Matters that **do not involve violation of human rights**.
- Matters that are **sub judice before any court or authority**.
- Matters that are **outside the jurisdiction of the Commission**.

Procedure of the Commission

- The Commission has the **powers of a Civil Court**. It can inquire only into matters that are **not more than one year old**. On receiving a complaint of violation of human rights, or **suo motu**, the Commission may take the following actions:
- It may recommend to the **concerned Government or authority** that compensation be paid to the victim for the loss suffered.
- It may recommend to the concerned Government or authority that **immediate relief** be provided to the victim.
- It may recommend to the concerned Government or agency that **appropriate proceedings be initiated against the public servant concerned**.
- It may recommend to the concerned Government or agency that **immediate assistance be provided to the victim**.

Nature of the Commission

- The functioning of the **State Human Rights Commission is recommendatory in nature**.
- The Commission itself **cannot punish a person responsible for violating human rights**. Nor can it, on its own, provide any direct assistance or compensation to the victim.
- The Government is **not legally bound to accept the recommendations** of the Commission. However, the Government must inform the Commission **within one month** about the action taken on its recommendations. The Commission submits its **Annual Report to the State Government**.

Powers of the State Human Rights Commission

- While investigating complaints, the Commission has the **powers of a Civil Court**, including:
 1. **Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses** and examining them on oath.
 2. Ordering the **discovery and production of documents**.
 3. **Receiving evidence on affidavits**.
 4. Requisitioning any **public record or a copy thereof from any court or office**.
 5. Issuing **commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents**.
- The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission publishes a quarterly magazine titled **"Manavadhikar Sandesh" (Human Rights Message)**.

Human Rights Court

- Under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**, provision has been made for the establishment of a **Human Rights Court in every district**.
- Such a court is established by the **State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court**.
- The State Government appoints a **Special Public Prosecutor** for the Human Rights Court.

Chairpersons of the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

	Chairperson	Tenure
1	Justice Kanta Bhatnagar – First Woman Chairperson; shortest tenure	23 March 2000 – 11 August 2000
2	Justice Syed Sagir Ahmad – First Chairperson from a minority community	16 February 2001 – 3 June 2004
3	Justice Narendra Kumar Jain – Longest tenure	16 July 2005 – 15 July 2010
4	Justice Prakash Tatia	11 March 2016 – 25 November 2019

	Chairperson	Tenure
5	Justice Gopal Krishna Vyas	25 January 2021 – 24 January 2024
6	Gangaram Moolchandani	28 June 2024 – Continuing

Acting Chairpersons of the State Human Rights Commission

- So far, **six Acting Chairpersons** have served:
 1. **Amar Singh Godara** – First Acting Chairperson
 2. **Jagat Singh**
 3. **Pushpraj Singhvi**
 4. **N. R. Kudi**
 5. **Mahesh Chandra Sharma**
 6. **Ramchandra Singh Jhala**

Important Facts

- **Sagir Ahmad:** He also served as a Judge of the Supreme Court and as the Chief Justice of the Jammu & Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh High Courts.
- **Narendra Kumar Jain:** He had the longest tenure as Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission. Earlier, he served as Chairman of the Rajasthan Bar Council, Lokayukta of Himachal Pradesh, Chairperson of the Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission, Judge of the Rajasthan High Court, and Chief Justice of the Madras and Karnataka High Courts.
- **Prakash Tatia:** He served as a Judge of the Delhi High Court and as Chief Justice of the Rajasthan and Jharkhand High Courts.
- **Gopal Krishna Vyas:** He was the second Chairperson to complete his full tenure. He also served as Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court.
- **Gangaram Moolchandani:** Current Chairperson, Gangaram Moolchandani, served as a Judge of the Rajasthan High Court.

Members of the State Human Rights Commission

S. No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Prof. Alamshah Khan (Died while in office)	24 March 2000 – 16 May 2003
2.	B. L. Joshi	25 March 2000 – 31 March 2004
3.	R. K. Akodia	25 March 2000 – 24 March 2005
4.	Amar Singh Godara	7 July 2000 – 6 July 2005
5.	Namonarayan Meena (Shortest tenure)	11 September 2003 – 23 March 2004
6.	Dharm Singh Meena	7 July 2005 – 6 July 2010
7.	Jagat Singh	10 October 2005 – 9 October 2010
8.	Pushpraj Seervi (Longest tenure)	
9.	N. R. Kudi	1 September 2011 – 31 August 2016
10.	M. K. Devarajan	1 September 2011 – 31 August 2016
11.	Mahesh Chandra Sharma (Died while in office)	3 October 2018 – 29 April 2021
12.	Mahesh Goyal	3 October 2018 – 29 April 2021
13.	Ramchandra Singh Jhala	16 January 2023 – Present
14.	Ashok Kumar Gupta	28 June 2024 – Present

B. L. Joshi also served as the **Governor of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya.**

■■■■



DR. HEMENDRA KUMAR SINGH



(UAV-Unmanned Aerial Vehicle/ Drone)

Unmanned aerial vehicles that can be operated autonomously or via remote control. Since World War I, the development of drones has witnessed rapid technological advancement. Drones are now providing innovative solutions for sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, transportation, and disaster relief.

Types of UAVs

Major types based on structure and use



Multirotor UAV

They have more than two rotors. They are considered ideal for tasks such as surveillance.



Single-Rotor UAV

They have one main rotor like a helicopter. They can fly long distances and remain stable at one place. They are generally powered by a gas engine.



Fixed-Wing UAV

They are like conventional airplanes and cannot remain stationary at one place while in the air.



Fixed-Wing Multirotor Hybrid UAV

They are a hybrid form of fixed-wing and multirotor UAVs. They combine takeoff and landing capability with other advantages. They have greater endurance and can stay in the air for a long time.



Flexible Membrane-Wing UAV

They resemble bats and birds. They can carry higher loads, are easy to store, and offer better control and maneuverability.



Note: Different types of UAVs are selected based on their purpose, flight capability and area of operation.

- **Ahuti Mk-II** is India's fastest electric multi-rotor interceptor drone, developed by Apollyon Dynamics—a Hyderabad-based defense-tech startup—which has earned a place in the 'India Book of Records' by clocking a certified top speed of 498 km/h.
- It has been designed to instantly track and shoot down (intercept) enemy drones—including kamikaze (suicide) drones or loitering munitions—while they are still airborne.

Types of UAVs

>> ————— Major types based on altitude and flight endurance ————— <<

1



Fast, low-altitude deep-penetration strike capability

Low-Altitude Deep Penetration (LADP)

 **Altitude:** 0.5–1 km

 **Purpose:** For missions that require low-altitude, long-range, and high-speed strike capability

 **Examples:** UAV Model Y1, UAV Model Y2

2



Surveillance, reconnaissance, and long-endurance flight capability

Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) UAV

 **Altitude:** 3 km–9 km

 **Flight Endurance:** More than 24 hours of flight endurance

 **Purpose:** Mainly used for surveillance, reconnaissance, and communication relay tasks

 **Examples:** Predator, MQ-9 Reaper



Note: Different types of UAVs are selected based on mission requirements, flight altitude, and endurance.

Classification of UAVs (Drones) – Based on Size

Category	Size and Weight	Range and Flight Time	Purpose / Use	Examples
1. Micro and Nano UAVs 	 Size: Very small  Weight: - Nano: up to 250 grams - Micro: 250 grams to 2 kilograms	 Range: Less than 10 km  Flight Time: Up to about 1 hour (for low-altitude and short-duration operations)	 Used as small drones suitable for tasks such as intelligence gathering, close-range observation, and short-range monitoring. Very lightweight, quick to deploy, and effective for rapid surveillance.	 AeroVironment Nano Hummingbird  DelFly MAV
2. Small UAVs 	 Size: 2 to 4 meters in length  Weight: Usually between 25 and 150 kilograms	 Range: Usually 10 to 50 km  Flight Time: 1 to 3 hours	 Versatile for various applications including aerial photography, mapping, and surveillance.	 DJI Phantom Series  senseFly eBee
3. Medium UAVs 	 Size: 4 to 6 meters in length  Weight: 150 to 600 kilograms	 Range: 50 to 200 km  Flight Time: 10 to 20 hours	 Capable of carrying heavier payloads and suitable for long-duration missions.	 General Atomics MQ-1 Predator  Elbit Hermes 900
4. Large UAVs 	 Size: More than 6 meters in length  Weight: More than 600 kilograms	 Range: More than 200 km (up to global range)  Flight Time: More than 20 hours (very high endurance)	 Designed for long-endurance heavy-payload missions such as military surveillance or cargo transport.	 RQ-4 Global Hawk  General Atomics MQ-9 Reaper



Note: Range, flight time, and weight may vary depending on the mission, model, and manufacturer.

Type	Key Feature
1  	Manual Drone Fully controlled by a remote controller.
2  	Autonomous Drone Operates automatically using GPS, sensors and Artificial Intelligence (AI).
3  	Semi-Autonomous Drone Partially controlled by a human and partially by a machine, both working together.

TYPES OF DRONES

Classification based on the Control System and Mode of Operation

Note

Different drones may be suitable for different control system and uses, depending on the task.

Some Other Drones:

Characteristics of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

- UAVs possess diverse characteristics—such as autonomous operation, hovering capabilities, vertical landing (in certain types), various power sources, and payload versatility—that enable a wide range of civil and military applications.
- **Vertical Landing Capability:** Not all UAVs can perform vertical landings. This capability is found in specific types of drones, such as rotary-wing drones (e.g., quadcopters and helicopters) and VTOL (Vertical Take-Off and Landing) drones. Fixed-wing UAVs typically require a runway for take-off and landing and cannot perform vertical landings.
- **Stationary Hovering:** Only rotary-wing UAVs, such as quadcopters and helicopters, can hover in a fixed position. Fixed-wing UAVs are designed for forward flight and cannot hover.
- **Power Sources:** Drones utilize various power sources. Many small drones rely on batteries, while others use gasoline engines, hybrid systems, or alternative energy sources like fuel cells and solar power.
- **Autonomous Operation:** Modern UAVs often feature autonomous capabilities—including GPS navigation, obstacle avoidance, and automated flight paths—which reduce the need for continuous human control.
- **Payload Versatility:** UAVs can carry various types of payloads, such as cameras, sensors, or delivery packages, making them versatile tools for applications ranging from aerial photography to logistics.

Applications of Drone Technology

Major Uses of Drones in Military and Civilian Sectors



Military Applications

1 Military Drone  Military drones can make warfare more efficient, precise and effective. Drones have been used in Operation Sindoor.	2 Surveillance and Reconnaissance Drone (ISR)  These drones can conduct surveillance for long durations and provide real-time information about target positions, terrain and enemy activities. Israeli-made Heron drones can loiter for more than 24 hours. Example: Nishant UAV, TAPAS-BH-201, Rustom (DRDO), MQ-1 Predator.	3 Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle (UCAV)  These are armed drones designed for combat missions. They can carry out air-to-air and air-to-ground attacks and are capable of carrying missiles, bombs and other weapons. Example: Shaded 129 (Iran), Ghatak (upcoming Indian UCAV), Hunter-Killer (USA).	4 Swarm Drone  This is a group of drones that works together to achieve a specific target. Example: Advanced drones like Heron TP are useful in swarm-based operations.	5 Kamikaze Drone  These are filled with explosives and cause damage by striking the target. They are also called loitering munitions or suicide drones. Example: Kamikaze drones in the Ukraine–Russia conflict, India's Nagasra.
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Civilian Applications

1 Aerial Survey and Mapping



Fixed-wing UAVs provide high-resolution imaging for agriculture, disaster management, mining, infrastructure and urban development, which is possible at nearly 40% lower cost compared with conventional surveying.

Example: Drone survey in Puri after Cyclone Fani.

2 Highway Monitoring



In NHAI projects, monthly drone recording is useful as digital evidence for monitoring construction progress, comparing stages, quality verification and dispute resolution.

3 Law Enforcement and Crowd Management



Institutions such as Mumbai Police can use drones for smart policing, crowd monitoring, crime-scene analysis and public safety.

4 Healthcare and Medical Services



Drones are useful for contactless delivery of medicines, vaccines, blood samples and organs in remote areas. Telangana's 'Medicine from the Sky' projects are an example.

5 Agriculture



Agricultural drones equipped with multispectral sensors monitor soil and crop health in high resolution. Precise spraying and smart irrigation features improve the productivity of small farmers and reduce costs. In rural areas, the use of drones can also help reduce land disputes through surveying.

6 Namo Drone Didi Scheme



Started in November 2023, this scheme aims to empower women self-help groups by providing drones, thereby promoting agricultural efficiency, crop productivity, cost reduction and sustainable livelihoods.

7 Disaster Management



Special drones developed by NECTAR are useful for monitoring flood- and landslide-affected areas, carrying heavy equipment, providing live aerial views and helping search-and-rescue operations in a timely manner.

8 Railway Monitoring



Drones are useful for the inspection of railway tracks, bridges and yards. Railway security forces also use them for monitoring, crowd control and preventing encroachment.

9 Environmental Conservation



In areas such as Panna Tiger Reserve and Kaziranga, drones are helping with data collection, wildlife monitoring and prevention of illegal poaching.

APPLICATIONS OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY

Major uses of drones in military, social, environmental and legal fields



1	Security Drones equipped with high-resolution cameras can monitor large areas. They are used for surveillance in sensitive locations, to detect suspicious activities and for disaster management.
2	Legal Applications Drones can be used for evidence collection at crime scenes. They help in gathering accurate information and strengthen the evidence in legal proceedings, making the judicial process more effective.
3	Environmental Impact Drones can be used to monitor environmental quality, detect pollution, assess the impact of natural disasters and support conservation efforts.
4	Aviation Sector Drones can be used for safety monitoring in airports. They help in detecting unauthorized drones, preventing accidents and ensuring the safety of passengers and aircraft.
5	Legal and Regulatory Challenges The rapid expansion of drones has raised several legal and regulatory issues. There is a need to create clear rules, ensure privacy protection and develop international cooperation. Balancing security and innovation is essential.
6	Challenges in Effective Implementation There are challenges in the effective use of drones, including clear policy, technical and regulatory standards. There is a need to address these issues to fully harness the potential of drones.
Conclusion: The use of drone technology can contribute significantly to security and social progress, but it is also necessary to address the associated legal and regulatory challenges.	



India's Drone Regulatory Framework

Key elements that make India's drone ecosystem simple, liberalised and trust-based

1



1. Regulatory Framework: Drone Rules 2021

(including the 2022 and 2023 amendments)

Drone Rules 2021 simplified procedures and expanded the operational scope, making India's drone ecosystem simpler and more liberalised.

2



2. Major Reforms

- The number of forms and approvals was reduced
- Interactive airspace maps were launched
- Permission was made free up to the yellow zone
- The scope of commercial and civilian use was expanded
- The earlier pilot licence was replaced with the Remote Pilot Certificate issued by DGCA

3



3. Digital Governance Platform

Through the e-governance and single-window system, facilities are provided for drone registration, pilot authorisation, type certification and airspace permissions.

4



4. Manufacturing Support

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme supports the growth of domestic drone and component manufacturing and also provides assistance to startups and MSMEs.

5



5. Tax Relief

GST was reduced to 5%, lowering costs and giving a boost to commercial adoption and training-related activities.

6



6. Capacity Building

- International-quality training institutes are being developed through skill training and partnerships
- **NIDAR** (National Innovation Challenge for Drone Application and Research) encourages innovation among young people and startups.



Summary:

India's drone regulatory framework has rapidly advanced the ecosystem through regulatory simplification, digital approvals, manufacturing incentives, tax relief and capacity building.



Major Initiatives in India's Drone Sector

Key initiatives of the Government of India towards making India a drone superpower by 2030



1.



1. Make in India Initiative

This initiative promotes indigenous manufacturing, investment, and domestic industries in the drone sector. Its objective is to strengthen drone manufacturing in India.



2.



2. Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

This scheme provides financial assistance for drone manufacturing and manufacturers. It also includes software related to drones, and its objective is to promote domestic production.

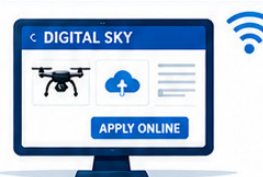


3.



3. Digital Sky Platform

This platform facilitates licensing and operations for drones, pilots, and other related activities, and provides information related to drones.



4.



4. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Agricultural Drones

These SOPs guide the use of drones in the agriculture sector and ensure that their use follows operational rules and prescribed procedures.



5.



5. Private Investment and Startups

Drone policy initiatives in India encourage private participation and entrepreneurship in this sector. This supports startups and helps promote domestic production and exports.



Summary: Through indigenous manufacturing, digital approvals, agricultural applications, and startup promotion, these initiatives are helping India move towards becoming a drone superpower by 2030.



Indigenously developed drone

India has made significant progress in developing indigenous drones. Here are some examples:

INDIGENOUS DRONES

India's self-reliant drone development is a significant step towards self-reliance

1 **Abhyas** (DRDO, Private Industry)



A high-speed target drone developed by DRDO for testing and evaluation of various missile systems.

2 **Ghatak** (DRDO, Private Industry)



India's first indigenous stealth UCAV (Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle), a key step towards a futuristic combat aircraft.

3 **Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA) (Unmanned Version)** (DRDO, Private Industry)



An unmanned version of the AMCA being developed, which will enhance the capabilities of India's fifth-generation fighter aircraft (AMCA) and play a major role in future combat operations.

4 **Rustom-1 and 2** (DRDO, Private Industry)



Developed for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions, Rustom drones have been inducted into the Armed Forces and have been in operation for 24 hours at a stretch.

5 **TAPAS-BH-201** (DRDO, Private Industry)



A medium-altitude long-endurance (MALE) drone developed for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions.

6 **DRDO Indigenous Helicopter Drone** (DRDO, Private Industry)



A vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) drone being developed for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions.

7 **DRDO Lakshya** (DRDO, Private Industry)



A target drone used for testing various missile systems (such as surface-to-air missiles). It helps evaluate the performance and effectiveness of these systems.

8 **DRDO Netra** (DRDO, Private Industry)



An airborne early warning and control (AEW&C) drone, equipped with advanced surveillance systems to strengthen India's air defense capabilities.

9 **DRDO Nishant** (DRDO, Private Industry)



A tactical UAV developed for intelligence and surveillance missions.

10 **RLV (Reusable Launch Vehicle) / HSTDV (Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle)** (DRDO, Private Industry)



A drone used to test technologies for a reusable launch vehicle.

11 **RLV (Reusable Launch Vehicle) / HSTDV (Hypersonic Test Vehicle)** (DRDO, Private Industry)



A drone used to test technologies for a hypersonic test vehicle.

12 **Vahan-50** (Private Industry)



An indigenous drone with a payload capacity of 50 kg, which can be used for logistics and supply operations in difficult terrain.

Model Paper for Various Upcoming Examinations of Rajasthan

Maximum Marks – 200

Number of Questions – 100

Time – 2 Hours

1. “Let nothing except green grass cover my grave, because only grass is sufficient to cover the grave of the poor.” On whose grave is this poignant inscription engraved?
 - (a) Grave of Dara Shikoh
 - (b) Grave of Jahanara
 - (c) Grave of Mumtaz Mahal
 - (d) Grave of Nur Jahan
 - (e) Unanswered Question
2. Which of the following works were associated with Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
 1. Precepts of Jesus: The Guide to Peace and Happiness
 2. Appeals to the Christian Public
 3. Sambad Kaumudi
 - (a) 1 and 2 are correct, but 3 is incorrect.
 - (b) 1 and 3 are correct, but 2 is incorrect.
 - (c) 2 and 3 are correct, but 1 is incorrect.
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 - (e) Unanswered Question
3. With reference to the Deoband Movement, which of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) They were strong supporters of the Aligarh Movement.
 - (b) The school believed in traditional Islam.
 - (c) The movement opposed the formation of the Congress in 1885.
 - (d) The movement was started by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
 - (e) Unanswered Question
4. Who established the Naqshbandi order in India (at Uchh)?
 - (a) Bahauddin Naqshband
 - (b) Mir Masum
 - (c) Baqi Billah
 - (d) Ahmad Sirhindi
 - (e) Unanswered Question
5. During the rule of which dynasty or empire did the image of Nataraja reach its zenith in temple architecture?
 - (a) Chola Empire
 - (b) Chera Empire
 - (c) Pandya Empire
 - (d) Chalukya Empire
 - (e) Unanswered Question
6. With reference to the events of 1857 in Rajasthan, identify the correct statement(s):
 1. Maharaja Bannarsingh sent troops to Agra to assist the British.
 2. Maharawal Lakshman Singh, ruler of Banswara, supported the British during the revolt.
 3. Pleased with the services of Maharaja Sardar Singh of Bikaner, the British Government gave Bikaner 41 villages of the T.B. Pargana.
 - (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
 - (e) Unanswered Question
7. Match List-I (Songs) with List-II (Authors) and identify the correct code:

List-I (Songs): A. Dake Ri Chot; B. Kala Badal; C. Khooniya Ro Raj; D. Sapno Aayo

List-II (Authors): 1. Jayanarayan Vyas; 2. Bhairavlal; 3. Arjunlal Sethi; 4. Hiralal Shastri

 - (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 - (b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
 - (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
 - (d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
 - (e) Unanswered Question
8. Which four principal animals are depicted on the circular base of the Ashokan Lion Capital at Sarnath?
 1. Bull 2. Horse 3. Elephant 4. Lion
 - (a) Only 1 and 4
 - (b) Only 2, 3 and 4
 - (c) Only 1 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (e) Unanswered Question
9. With reference to Maharana Kumbha and his reign, consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement(s):
 1. Kumbha captured Mandore from Marwar in 1455.
 2. Kumbha got the Kumbhaswami and Shringar Chawari temples constructed at Chittorgarh.
 3. Kumbha defeated Mahmud Khilji I, ruler of Malwa, in the Battle of Sarangpur.
 4. Mahmud Khilji I of Malwa and Qutbuddin of Gujarat made the Champaner Pact against Kumbha.
 - (a) Only 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) Only 1 and 4
 - (c) Only 2, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (e) Unanswered Question
10. Which of the following ornaments are worn by women on the nose?
 - (a) Nath, Besar, Chhada, Bhogli, Kanta, Chuni, Chop, Bhanwarkadi
 - (b) Roti, Besar, Bari, Bhogli, Kanta, Chuni, Chop, Bhanwarkadi
 - (c) Nath, Besar, Bari, Bhogli, Kanta, Chuni, Chop, Bhanwarkadi
 - (d) Nath, Besar, Bari, Bhogli, Kanta, Nevri, Chop, Bhanwarkadi
 - (e) Unanswered Question
11. Consider the following statements and identify the correct statement(s):
 1. Anjana Devi Chaudhary was the first woman to be arrested in the Prajamandal movement.
 2. Ratan Shastri served underground workers and their families during the Quit India Movement.

3. Janki Devi Bajaj was elected president of the 1943 session of the Jaipur Prajamandal.
(a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
12. With reference to the Sarvangi Sampradaya, consider the following statements and identify the correct statement(s):
1. The principal centre of this sect is Sangaliya Dhuni.
2. The principal greeting of its followers is "Jai Saheb".
3. The sect was founded by Lakkardas Maharaj in 1659.
(a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
13. Select the correct statements regarding Charbaitis:
1. Charbait is a famous folk theatre form of Tonk.
2. It is performed in the form of a musical contest.
3. It was started in Tonk by Karim Khan Nihang.
4. In this folk theatre, the singer plays the manjira.
(a) Only 1, 2 and 3 (b) Only 1 and 4
(c) Only 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(e) Unanswered Question
14. Which of the following commitments are included in the "Panchamrit" resolution announced in the context of climate action?
1. Reduce one billion tonnes of total estimated carbon emissions by 2030.
2. Increase non-fossil energy capacity to 184 GW by 2030.
3. Reduce the carbon intensity of the economy by 45% by 2030.
4. Achieve the net-zero target by 2070.
5. Meet 50% of energy requirements through renewable energy by 2047.
(a) Only 1, 2 and 4 (b) Only 1, 3 and 4
(c) Only 1 and 5 (d) All of the above
(e) Unanswered Question
15. With reference to global efforts to combat desertification, consider the following statements and identify the correct statement(s):
1. The Bonn Challenge aims to restore 350 million hectares of land by 2030.
2. Sustainable Development Goal 14 calls for action in the context of combating desertification.
3. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was established in 1994.
(a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
16. Which of the following cities is known as the "Detroit of Canada"?
(a) Ottawa (b) Carlton
(c) Windsor (d) Oshawa
(e) Unanswered Question
17. "It is a major petroleum and natural gas region, from which the petroleum and natural gas industry developed, and the world's first mechanical oil well was drilled here." Which city is referred to?
(a) Baku (b) Nikholo
(c) Gitalern (d) Numio
(e) Unanswered Question
18. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the coal-producing region of India with the concerned state?
Coal-producing region — State
1. Singrauli — Madhya Pradesh
2. Karanpura — Jharkhand
3. Bisrampur — Telangana
4. Antargaon — Chhattisgarh
(a) Only one pair is correctly matched.
(b) Only two pairs are correctly matched.
(c) Only three pairs are correctly matched.
(d) All pairs are correctly matched.
(e) Unanswered Question
19. With reference to the "Himadri Range", consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement(s):
1. The Himadri mountain range remains snow-covered throughout the year.
2. Nanga Parbat is at its western extremity and Makalu at its eastern extremity.
3. Its core is made of granite rocks, surrounded by metamorphic and sedimentary rocks.
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 3 (d) None of the above
(e) Unanswered Question
20. Select the correct group representing the small industrial region group.
(a) Ambala-Amritsar, Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, Bilaspur-Korba, Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram
(b) Ambala-Amritsar, Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut, Indore-Dewas-Ujjain
(c) Ambala-Amritsar, Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, Bilaspur-Korba, Indore-Dewas-Ujjain
(d) Chota Nagpur, Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, Bilaspur-Korba, Indore-Dewas-Ujjain
(e) Unanswered Question
21. Approximately what percentage of India's total area is occupied by hills/mountains?
(a) Approximately 29.3% (b) Approximately 27.7%
(c) Approximately 43% (d) Approximately 33.4%
(e) Unanswered Question
22. Identify the incorrect statement among the following:
(a) The highest peak of the Mukundara mountain range is in the Chandwadi area.
(b) The Bundi mountain range is a double mountain range, about 116 km long.

- (c) The Shahabad highland region is located in the eastern part of Baran district adjoining Madhya Pradesh.
(d) Small hills are scattered here and there in the Dag-Gangdhar highland.
(e) Unanswered Question
- 23. With reference to the rivers of Rajasthan, identify the incorrect statement:**
- The Banas River originates in the Khamnor hills of the Aravalli Range.
 - The Berach River originates in the Gogunda hills.
 - The Kothari River joins the Banas in Bhilwara district.
 - The Khari River originates on a hill near Bijral village in Udaipur district.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 3 (d) Only 4
(e) Unanswered Question
- 24. Match List-I (Irrigation Projects) with List-II (District) and identify the correct code:**
- List-I:
A. Bhim Sagar Irrigation Project;
B. Panchna Irrigation Project;
C. Harishchandra Irrigation Project;
D. Som-Kagdar Irrigation Project
- List-II:
1. Kota;
2. Sawai Madhopur;
3. Jhalawar;
4. Udaipur
- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
(c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 (d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
(e) Unanswered Question
- 25. Read the following statement carefully and, considering the reason given as its explanation, select the correct pair.**
- Statement: Rajasthan receives less rainfall from the Arabian Sea branch.
Reason: The Arabian Sea branch moves from southwest to northeast and does not encounter any natural barrier in Rajasthan.
- (a) Both statement and reason are correct, and the reason correctly explains the statement.
(b) Both statement and reason are correct, but the reason does not correctly explain the statement.
(c) Statement is correct, but reason is incorrect.
(d) Statement is incorrect, but reason is correct.
(e) Unanswered Question
- 26. With reference to the “medium type of black soil” found in Rajasthan, consider the following statements and identify the correct statement(s):**
- Alluvial soil is also found mixed with this soil.
 - It is spread over the Hadoti Plateau, i.e. Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar districts.
 - This soil is low in phosphate, nitrogen and organic matter, but contains sufficient calcium and potash.
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
- 27. According to Census 2011, the pair of districts of Rajasthan having the lowest literacy, respectively, is:**
- (a) Jalore, Sirohi, Banswara, Pratapgarh
(b) Jalore, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara
(c) Jalore, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Banswara
(d) Jalore, Sirohi, Banswara, Barmer
(e) Unanswered Question
- 28. Match List-I (Areas of Soapstone Production) with List-II (District) and identify the correct code:**
- A. Odan area — 1. Rajsamand
B. Chookhiya area — 2. Banswara
C. Degota area — 3. Dausa
D. Baijawas area — 4. Alwar
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3
(c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1
(e) Unanswered Question
- 29. Read the following statement carefully and, considering the reason given as its explanation, select the correct pair.**
- Statement: The Preamble helps in interpreting provisions of the Constitution where the language is doubtful or ambiguous.
Reason: The Preamble is called the “key to the Constitution” because it reveals the actual thoughts and objectives of the Constitution-makers.
- (a) Both statement and reason are correct, and the reason correctly explains the statement.
(b) Both statement and reason are correct, but the reason does not correctly explain the statement.
(c) Statement is correct, but reason is incorrect.
(d) Statement is incorrect, but reason is correct.
(e) Unanswered Question
- 30. Match List-I (Articles) with List-II (Provisions) and identify the correct code:**
- List-I:
A. Article 38;
B. Article 43A;
C. Article 45;
D. Article 46
- List-II:
1. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections;
2. Participation of workers in management of industries;
3. State shall secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people;
4. Provision for early childhood care and education for children below six years.

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
- (e) Unanswered Question

31. Which of the following rights and privileges are available only to Indian citizens?

- 1. Cultural and educational rights
- 2. Right to be appointed Attorney General and Advocate General
- 3. Right to vote in Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections
- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
- (e) Unanswered Question

32. Which of the following components/elements are expected to be respected under the Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Ideals of the Constitution, National Flag, National Anthem and National Song
- (b) Only the ideals and institutions of the Constitution and the National Flag
- (c) Ideals and institutions of the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem
- (d) Ideals of the Constitution, institutions, National Flag and National Anthem
- (e) Unanswered Question

33. Which is the correctly matched pair showing a constitutional Article and its provision?

- 1. Article 243F — Disqualifications for membership
- 2. Article 243I — Audit of accounts of Panchayats
- 3. Article 243K — Elections to Panchayats
- (a) Only one pair is correctly matched.
- (b) Only two pairs are correctly matched.
- (c) All three pairs are correctly matched.
- (d) None of the pairs is correctly matched.
- (e) Unanswered Question

34. Select the correct statements regarding expenditure incurred during elections conducted by the Election Commission of India:

- 1. Expenditure is borne entirely by the Central Government.
- 2. If only State Legislative Assembly elections are being held, the expenditure is borne entirely by the concerned State Government.
- 3. If Parliament and State Legislative Assembly elections are held simultaneously, expenditure is shared between the Central and State Governments.
- 4. Expenditure on capital equipment, preparation of electoral rolls and the voter identity card scheme is borne entirely by the Central Government.
- (a) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 1 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 4
- (e) Unanswered Question

35. Before appointing an ad hoc judge in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India:

- 1. obtains the President's full approval;
- 2. consults the judge to be appointed;
- 3. consults the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.
- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
- (e) Unanswered Question

36. Before the establishment of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, in which of the following provinces were Public Service Commissions functioning?

- 1. Jaipur Province
- 2. Kota Province
- 3. Jodhpur Province
- 4. Udaipur Province
- 5. Bikaner Province
- (a) Only 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) Only 1, 3 and 5
- (c) Only 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 5
- (e) Unanswered Question

37. If the population of a Panchayat Samiti exceeds one lakh, by how many constituencies does the number increase for every 15,000 or part thereof?

- (a) One constituency
- (b) Two constituencies
- (c) Three constituencies
- (d) Five constituencies
- (e) Unanswered Question

38. With reference to Citizen Charters in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. In India, preparation of Citizen Charters is coordinated by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.
 - 2. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission recommended making Citizen Charters outcome-oriented.
 - 3. The reason for the failure of Citizen Charters in India is that service standards are objective and clear.
- Select the statement(s) that are not incorrect.
- (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) Only 2 and 3
 - (d) None of the above
 - (e) Unanswered Question

39. With reference to public policy, consider the following statements:

- 1. Public policy can be implemented through both "top-down" and "bottom-up" approaches.
 - 2. The main objective of policy evaluation is only to see whether the policy has exhausted the budget.
 - 3. NITI Aayog acts as a think tank for policy formulation and evaluation.
- Select the incorrect statement:
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) None of the above
 - (e) Unanswered Question

40. Under which Article of the Constitution can the Supreme Court grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order

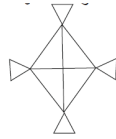
- passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India?
- (a) Article 131 (b) Article 133
(c) Article 136 (d) Article 141
(e) Unanswered Question
41. With reference to former Rajasthan Chief Minister Jagannath Pahadia, select the incorrect statement:
- (a) He imposed complete prohibition in the state.
(b) He was the first Dalit Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
(c) He served as Governor of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
(d) When he was appointed Chief Minister, he was not a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
(e) Unanswered Question
42. Select the Chief Ministers who also served as Governors:
- (a) Haridev Joshi, Shivcharan Mathur, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Jagannath Pahadia
(b) Mohanlal Sukhadia, Jayanarayan Vyas, Shivcharan Mathur, Jagannath Pahadia
(c) Mohanlal Sukhadia, Haridev Joshi, Jagannath Pahadia, Jayanarayan Vyas
(d) Mohanlal Sukhadia, Haridev Joshi, Shivcharan Mathur, Jagannath Pahadia
(e) Unanswered Question
43. The committee constituted to resolve issues relating to the location of the capital and High Court before the formation of the new state submitted its report on:
- (a) 23 March 1949 (b) 21 March 1949
(c) 27 March 1949 (d) 17 March 1949
(e) Unanswered Question
44. According to the Rajasthan Government Budget 2026–27, which districts will be included in the “Thar Cultural Circuit”?
- (a) Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, Jalore and Churu
(b) Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer and Nagaur
(c) Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer and Jalore
(d) Only Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Barmer
(e) Unanswered Question
45. According to the Rajasthan Government Budget 2026–27, match List-I (District) with List-II (Centre) and identify the correct code:
- A. Alwar — 1. Centre of Excellence for Onion and Vegetables
B. Sri Ganganagar — 2. Centre of Excellence for Kinnow
C. Banswara — 3. Centre of Excellence for Mango
D. Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur — 4. Organic Food Market
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 1, 2, 4, 3
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3
(d) 3, 2, 4, 1
(e) Unanswered Question
46. With reference to operational landholdings according to the Agricultural Census 2015–16, identify the incorrect statement:
1. According to the Agricultural Census 2015–16, the total number of operational landholdings is 76.55 lakh.
2. Compared with 2010–11, the number of landholdings increased by 11.14% in the Agricultural Census 2015–16.
3. The total area of holdings in 2015–16 was 208.73 lakh hectares.
4. Compared with 2010–11, the average size of operational landholdings decreased by 13.07% in 2015–16.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 3 (d) Only 4
(e) Unanswered Question
47. The Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024, introduced with the objective of promoting economic and social strengthening in Rajasthan through balanced and inclusive development of the micro, small and medium enterprise sector, will remain effective until:
- (a) 31 March 2031 (b) 31 December 2029
(c) 31 March 2029 (d) 31 December 2031
(e) Unanswered Question
48. With reference to agricultural storage infrastructure in Rajasthan, consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement:
1. There are 9 warehouses for agricultural storage in 41 districts of Rajasthan.
2. The total storage capacity in Rajasthan is 17.25 lakh metric tonnes.
3. Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation is the nodal agency for agricultural storage infrastructure in Rajasthan.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 3 (d) None of the above
(e) Unanswered Question
49. The “Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute”, for curriculum determination for Sanskrit education, improvement in Sanskrit teaching quality, etc., is operated in:
- (a) Jaipur (b) Sirohi
(c) Alwar (d) Tonk
(e) Unanswered Question
50. Under the “PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana” launched by the Government of India, the target for installing solar rooftop plants in Rajasthan has been fixed for how many households?
- (a) 10 lakh households (b) 5 lakh households
(c) 3 lakh households (d) 15 lakh households
(e) Unanswered Question
51. With reference to Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy 2025, identify the incorrect statement:
- (a) The policy was implemented by the Rajasthan Government from 7 December 2025.

- (b) Under the policy, an interest subsidy of 6% will be provided on loans up to ₹1 crore for setting up new micro-trading enterprises.
- (c) Under the policy, reimbursement of 50% of annual insurance premium will be provided to micro-category retail traders for a period of five years.
- (d) None of the above.
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 52. "Excessive borrowing by the Central Government to manage the fiscal deficit causes a shortage of liquidity in the market and increases interest rates. This reduces availability of funds for the private sector. Therefore, investment declines and growth slows. If the government spends borrowed money as revenue expenditure on populist schemes, a particular situation arises." What is this situation called?**
- (a) Fiscal trap situation
- (b) Crowding-out effect situation
- (c) Fiscal drag situation
- (d) Fiscal harm situation
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 53. In which year was the PM-PRANAM scheme started to promote sustainable and balanced use of fertilisers, adoption of alternative fertilisers and protection of soil health?**
- (a) 2022
- (b) 2023
- (c) 2024
- (d) 2025
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 54. According to the Union Budget 2026–27, the maximum source of government receipts is:**
- (a) Borrowings and Liabilities
- (b) Income Tax
- (c) Corporation Tax
- (d) GST and Other Tax
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 55. With reference to the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission on grants-in-aid, select the correct statement(s):**
- The Commission recommended grants of ₹9.47 lakh crore over a period of five years.
 - The Commission recommended discontinuation of the other two grants suggested by the 15th Finance Commission.
 - The Commission mentioned grants in the context of urban and rural local bodies and disaster management.
- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 56. The increase in _____ can contribute to capital accumulation and economic growth. This is the situation of:**
- (a) First demographic dividend
- (b) Second demographic dividend
- (c) Third demographic dividend
- (d) Fourth demographic dividend
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 57. With reference to state-led innovation, select the correct statement(s):**
- Karnataka's FRUITS platform has created an integrated farmer database.
 - The Assam State Irrigation Scheme aims to expand irrigation coverage through new schemes and solar pumps.
 - Andhra Pradesh has implemented the Andhra Pradesh Resurvey Project using drones, Continuously Operating Reference Stations and GIS.
 - Madhya Pradesh's Sauda Patrak initiative has enabled direct MSP-based procurement from farmers through a digital platform.
- (a) Only 2 and 3
- (b) Only 1 and 3
- (c) Only 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 58. What is the correct sequence/group of the "5-R" principle for conservation of natural resources?**
- (a) Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repurpose, Recycle
- (b) Remove, Reduce, Reuse, Restore, Reform
- (c) Refuse, Remake, Reuse, Recover, Recycle
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 59. Read the following statement carefully and, considering the reason given as its explanation, select the correct pair.**
- Statement: Compared with a small piece of iron (a nail), a ship floats easily on water.
- Reason: The weight of water displaced by the ship is less than the total weight of the ship.
- (a) Both statement and reason are correct and the reason correctly explains the statement.
- (b) Both statement and reason are correct but the reason does not correctly explain the statement.
- (c) Statement is correct but reason is incorrect.
- (d) Statement is incorrect but reason is correct.
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 60. If a fan is switched on in a closed room, the temperature of the room air:**
- (a) Decreases
- (b) Increases
- (c) Remains the same
- (d) First increases and then decreases
- (e) Unanswered Question
- 61. Aspirin is used to prevent heart attacks because it has:**
- (a) Anti-clotting properties
- (b) Pain-relieving properties
- (c) Addictive properties
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Unanswered Question

- 62. Which of the following substances are used as food preservatives?**
I. Sodium benzoate
II. Salts of _____ acid
III. Sodium metabisulphite
(a) Only I and II
(b) Only I and III
(c) Only II and III
(d) I, II and III
(e) Unanswered Question
- 63. Match List-I (Principle/Event) with List-II (Effect/Characteristic) and select the correct statements:**
A. Increase in toxicity at the top of the food chain
B. Accumulation of pollutants in the tissues of a single organism
C. Extinction
D. Combined effect of two pollutants being greater than their separate effects
List-II:
1. Biomagnification;
2. Bioaccumulation;
3. Synergism;
4.
(a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
(b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
(c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(e) Unanswered Question
- 64. In India, the technology for cancer treatment using nano-cup technology has been developed. The institutions involved in development of this technology were:**
1. Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
3. Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC)
(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
- 65. With reference to the largest plant of BrahMos Aerospace, consider the following statements:**
1. It is being developed in Lucknow.
2. Its production capacity is 80–100 BrahMos missiles per year.
3. BrahMos is a supersonic missile with multi-platform launch capability.
Select the correct statement(s):
(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
- 66. With reference to India's first polar research vessel, consider the following statements:**
1. It will be developed by Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers and Norway's Kongsberg.
2. The vessel will strengthen India's research centres in Antarctica and Himadri in the Arctic.
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
(e) Unanswered Question
- 67. With reference to the GRAIL mission, consider the following statements:**
1. It was a joint mission of JAXA and NASA.
2. The objective of the mission was to obtain information about the Moon's internal structure, thermal evolution and volcanic history.
3. The mission involved two spacecraft.
Select the incorrect statement(s):
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Only 3
(d) None of the above
(e) Unanswered Question
- 68. With reference to "Beyond Screens", consider the following statements and select the correct statement(s):**
1. It is India's first industry-led digital detox initiative.
2. It was launched by the Rajasthan Government, All India Gaming Federation and Khamind Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
3. Its objective is to prevent digital addiction and promote balanced use of technology.
(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
- 69. With reference to "Ironwood", consider the following statements:**
1. It is a seventh-generation Tensor Processing Unit.
2. It has been manufactured/developed by NVIDIA.
3. It is an ASIC chip designed for specific tasks.
Select the correct statement(s):
(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
- 70. With reference to DRR Rice 100 (Kamala), consider the following statements:**
1. It is a genome-edited rice variety.
2. CRISPR-Cas-based SDN-1 and SDN-2 techniques were used for its development.
3. It was developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
Select the correct statement(s):
(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3
(e) Unanswered Question
- 71. With reference to HPCL-Rajasthan Refinery Limited,**

select the correct option:

1. Location: Pachpadra, Balotra.
 2. Financial investment: ₹79,459 crore.
 3. Stake: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited 74% and Rajasthan Government 26%.
 - (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2 and 3
 - (c) Only 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 72. “He was a well-known musician of Rajasthan and founder of Veena Cassettes. He recently passed away. He was born in 1946 in Sujangarh (Churu). He played an important role in giving Rajasthani folk music and culture global recognition.” Who was he?**
- (a) Nand Mishra
 - (b) Kesari Chand Malu
 - (c) Narayan Malu
 - (d) Kishore Malu
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 73. Through outbound portability of the Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana (MAA Yojana), residents can avail the facility under the scheme in all the following states except:**
1. Tamil Nadu 2. Karnataka 3. Punjab
 - (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2 and 3
 - (c) Only 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 74. Where was the International Conference on Elections, Media and Voter Education: Strengthening Democracy through Informed Participation organised?**
- (a) Jaipur
 - (b) New Delhi
 - (c) Nagpur
 - (d) Nashik
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 75. Which recently became India’s second port with an 18-metre draft capacity (after Visakhapatnam Port)?**
- (a) Kamarajar
 - (b) Paradip
 - (c) Mundra
 - (d) Kochi
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 76. Recently, the Government of India notified which airport as an entry point for import of drugs under the Drugs Rules, 1945?**
- (a) Jodhpur
 - (b) Navi Mumbai
 - (c) Kochi
 - (d) Odisha
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 77. Under the Urban Infrastructure Development and Urban Challenge Fund projects in Rajasthan, projects worth approximately how much amount have been proposed?**
- (a) ₹15,700 crore
 - (b) ₹15,600 crore
 - (c) ₹15,800 crore
 - (d) ₹15,100 crore
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 78. By what date is the work of the Bhim and Bhopalsagar Dam Modernisation Project proposed to be completed?**
- (a) 21 April 2027
 - (b) 28 April 2027
 - (c) 14 April 2027
 - (d) 24 April 2027
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 79. The candidates recently declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan for the 2026 election are:**
1. Dr. Sumitra Singh
 2. Dr. Satish Poonia
 3. Shri Neeraj Dangi
 - (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2 and 3
 - (c) Only 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 80. On 16 June 2026, Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma granted approval for formation of the “Civil Defence Corps” in how many districts?**
- (a) 8 districts
 - (b) 9 districts
 - (c) 23 districts
 - (d) 5 districts
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 81. The Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways announced the launch of a barrier-less tolling system in:**
- (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Haryana
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 82. On which date did the Union Cabinet approve the proposal to introduce the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2026 in Parliament?**
- (a) 3 May 2026
 - (b) 6 May 2026
 - (c) 9 May 2026
 - (d) 5 May 2026
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 83. How many Parliamentary Standing Committees were selected for the Sansad Ratna Awards 2026?**
- (a) 2 Parliamentary Standing Committees
 - (b) 4 Parliamentary Standing Committees
 - (c) 3 Parliamentary Standing Committees
 - (d) 6 Parliamentary Standing Committees
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 84. The “Sarmat missile”, which was recently in the news, has been manufactured by which country?**
- (a) China
 - (b) India
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Israel
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 85. With reference to the Global Terrorism Index 2026, consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement(s):**
1. The Index was released in March 2026 by the Institute for Economics and Peace.
 2. The report stated that Pakistan was the country most affected by terrorism.
 3. India ranked 18th with a score of 6.428.
 - (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2 and 3
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
 - (e) Unanswered Question
- 78. By what date is the work of the Bhim and Bhopalsagar**

86. With reference to the Raisina Dialogue 2026, identify the incorrect statement:
- The 11th edition was held from 5–7 March 2026 in New Delhi.
 - It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the President of Finland, Alexander Stubb, was the chief guest.
 - Its theme was “Sankalp—Assertion, Accommodation, Advancement”.
 - The conference was organised by the Observer Research Foundation and the Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - Unanswered Question
87. “Rajasthan Mandapam”, the country’s largest modern convention centre, will be built in:
- Delhi
 - Jaipur
 - Jodhpur
 - Ajmer
 - Unanswered Question
88. **Statement:** “To promote electric vehicles, the government has reduced road tax for EV buyers.” Which is the implied assumption?
- People do not buy EVs only because of road tax.
 - Reducing road tax will encourage people to buy EVs.
 - Everyone wants to buy EVs.
 - EVs are cheaper than fuel vehicles.
 - Unanswered Question
89. **Statement:** “Examinations should be conducted only online.” Which is the strongest argument?
- Yes, because it saves paper and is environmentally friendly.
 - Yes, because online examinations are always fair.
 - No, because all students do not have access to the internet.
 - Both (a) and (c).
 - Unanswered Question
90. **Statements:**
- No engineer is a doctor.
 - Some doctors are teachers.
- Conclusions:**
- Some teachers are not doctors.
 - Some teachers are not engineers.
- Only I follows.
 - Only II follows.
 - Both I and II follow.
 - Neither I nor II follows.
 - Unanswered Question
91. The difference between simple interest and compound interest on a certain sum at 10% per annum for 2 years is ₹52. The sum is:
- ₹5,200
 - ₹2,680
 - ₹2,600
 - ₹5,000
 - Unanswered Question
92. Choose the odd number out from 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729.
- 64
 - 125
 - 216
 - 729
 - Unanswered Question
93. If in a code, CAT → DBU and PEN → QFO, then DOG → ?
- EPH
 - EPG
 - FPH
 - DPG
 - Unanswered Question
94. A bar graph shows the percentage of COVID vaccination in different areas of a city. If the population of Area D is 250,000, how many people in Area A still remain to be vaccinated?
- 160,000
 - 170,000
 - 150,000
 - 100,000
 - Unanswered Question
95. In a village, 40% of the total population is literate and the rest is illiterate. If the number of illiterate people is 360, what is the total population of the village?
- 600
 - 500
 - 400
 - 300
 - Unanswered Question
96. Find the number of triangles in the given figure.
- 
- 10
 - 12
 - 13
 - 11
 - Unanswered Question
97. Rani said to Margaret, “The girl I met at the seashore yesterday was the youngest daughter of the brother-in-law of my friend’s mother.” What is the relationship of the girl to Rani’s friend?
- Son
 - Niece
 - Friend
 - Cousin
 - Unanswered Question
98. A sum of money is to be divided among P, Q, R and S in the ratio 3:5:4:2. If Q received ₹1,500 more than S, what is R’s share?
- ₹2,200
 - ₹2,000
 - ₹1,500
 - ₹2,500
 - Unanswered Question
99. In an examination, 20% of the students failed in Mathematics and 15% failed in English. If 10% failed in both subjects and 300 students passed in both subjects, how many students appeared in the examination?
- 350
 - 400
 - 450
 - 500
 - Unanswered Question
100. If a sum of money doubles itself in 15 years at simple interest, what is the rate of interest?
- 5⅓% per annum
 - 6% per annum
 - 6⅔% per annum
 - 25% per annum
 - Unanswered Question

Answer Key : Model Test Paper

1. Answer – (b)

Exp- Jahanara's Grave

- This grave is located to the south of the mausoleum of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya and is an open enclosure with marble screens.
- Grass grows over its hollow upper portion.
- A poignant inscription is engraved on this mausoleum, meaning: "Let nothing except green grass cover my grave, because only grass is sufficient to cover the grave of the poor."

2. Answer – (d)

Exp- Works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

1. Precepts of Jesus: The Guide to Peace and Happiness (1820 AD).
2. Sambad Kaumudi – 1821 AD (Bengali language – first weekly newspaper; the first Indian newspaper edited, managed and published in an Indian language).
3. Mirat-ul-Akhbar – 1822 AD (in Persian language).
4. Gift to Monotheists – 1804 (in Persian).
5. Appeals to the Christian Public – publication of three letters during 1820–23 AD (after his serious dispute with the Christian missionaries of Serampore); these letters were written on the basis of the Bible.

3. Answer – (b)

Exp- Deoband Movement

- In 1866–67 AD, the Deoband School (Saharanpur) was started by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
- This school believed in traditional Islam.
- Objective – to impart the original teachings of Islam to the followers of Islam and develop moral and character-building qualities among them.
- They were against the British system and the Aligarh Movement.
- The movement welcomed the formation of the Congress in 1885 AD and believed that Indian Muslims should participate in Congress activities.

4. Answer – (c)

Exp- Naqshbandi Silsila

- It was founded in Baghdad by Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi. In India (Uchh), this Silsila was established by Khwaja Baqi Billah.
- It was the most orthodox Silsila. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, a disciple of Khwaja Baqi Billah, called himself Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (reformer) and opposed Akbar's liberal policies.

5. Answer – (a)

Exp- Chola Sculpture Art

- Sculptures had special importance in the decoration of temples in the Chola Empire; the Nataraja image is an important example of Chola sculpture.
- The Nataraja image in the Ravana Pahadi Cave at Aihole shows that Nataraja images were also made during the Chalukya period, but during Chola rule this art reached its peak.

6. Answer – (d)

Exp-

- Alwar was also not untouched by revolutionary sentiments. Alwar's Diwan Faizullah Khan sympathised with the revolutionaries. Maharaja Banai Singh also provided assistance to the British.
- Maharaja Sardar Singh of Bikaner was the only ruler of Rajasthan who went outside the state with an army to suppress the rebels. He took 5,000 cavalry and infantry soldiers to the Hansi, Sirsa and Hisar districts of Punjab. At Badli, the Bikaner army was defeated by the revolutionaries. Pleased with the Maharaja's services, the British Government gave Bikaner 41 villages of the

Tibi pargana.

- The ruler of Banswara, Maharawal Laxman Singh, also remained an ally of the British during the revolt. On 11 December 1857, Tantia Tope captured Banswara. The Maharawal left the capital and fled.

7. Answer – (c)

- Dhenki ki Chot – Jayanarayan Vyas
- Kala Badal – Bhairavlal
- Khuniyon ri Raj – Arjunlal Sethi
- Sapno Aayo – Hiralal Shastri

8. Answer – (d)

9. Answer – (c)

Exp- Maharana Kumbha

- Maharana Kumbha became the ruler of Mewar in 1433 AD.
- In 1437 AD, he defeated and captured Mahmud Khilji I, the ruler of Malwa, in the Battle of Sarangpur.
- In 1453 AD, Kumbha took Mandore from Marwar.
- In 1456 AD, the Treaty of Champaner was concluded between Mahmud Khilji I of Malwa and the ruler of Gujarat.
- Kumbha built the Kumbhaswami and Shringar Chawri temples in Chittor, the Vishnu Temple at Eklingji, and the temples at Ranakpur, which are remarkable for their grandeur and architecture.

10. Answer – (c)

Exp-

- Head – Bor, Borla, Sheeshphool, Rakhdi, Tikda.
- Neck – Thamniyo, Thedyo, Aad, Moonthya, Jhalra, Thussi.
- Neck and chest – Tulsi, Bajatti, Halro, Hansli, Timaniya, Pot, Chandrahār, Kanthmala, Hamel, Hānkar, Mandaliya, Chapkali, Hanshar, Sari, Kanthi.
- Ear – Karnphool, Peeplapatra, Phool Jhumka, Angotya, Jhela, Latkan, Toti.
- Hand – Kada, Kangan, Mokdi (lac-made bangle), Kaat (glass bangle), Nagari, Chandi, Gajra, Gokhru, Chudi.
- Finger – Bāṭa, Damna, Hathpan, Chhalla.
- Arm – Kada, Langar, Payal, Nayjeb, Uru, Nṛuru, Jhāzharu, Navri.
- Nose – Nath, Besar, Bari, Bhogli, Kanta, Chuni, Chop, Bhanwarkadi.
- Waist – Kandora or Kardhani.
- Teeth – Rakhan and Champa.

11. Answer – (a)

Exp- Janaki Devi Bajaj

- She was born in 1893 AD at Jaora town of Madhya Pradesh to Seth Girdharilal Jajodia of Laxmangarh.
- In 1902, Janaki Devi married Jannalal Bajaj and had to live at her in-laws' place in Wardha.

12. Answer – (a)

Exp- Sangaliya Sect

- Main centre – Sangaliya Dhuni, Sikar.
- Established by Lakshadas Maharaj in 1649 AD.
- The main greeting among followers is "Jai Saheb".
- This sect believes in equality of all human beings instead of caste distinctions.

13. Answer – (a)

Exp-

- In Charbaita, the singer sings while standing on his knees and playing the daf.

- Janaki Devi first renounced the jewellery traditions; only then could she participate in the open Satyagraha.
- After the death of Jammalal Bajaj, she was made president of the Gau Seva Sangh.
- She was elected president of the 1944 AD session of the Jaipur Prajamandal.

14. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- Panchamrit Sankalp

These are five commitments for India's climate action:

1. Achieve net-zero emissions by 2070.
2. Achieve 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.
3. Meet 50% of energy requirements from renewable resources by 2030.
4. Reduce carbon-emission intensity by 45% by 2030.
5. Reduce carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes by 2030.

15. **Answer – (c)**

Exp-

1. Bonn Challenge – a global effort whose objective is to restore the world's degraded and deforested land. Its initial target was 150 million hectares by 2020, which was later increased to 350 million hectares by 2030 under the 2014 New York Declaration on Forests.
2. Sustainable Development Goal – the main focus of SDG Target 15.3 is to achieve "land degradation neutrality".
3. UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) was established in 1994.

16. **Answer – (c)**

17. **Answer – (a)**

18. **Answer – (b)**

Singrauli — Madhya Pradesh

Karanpura — Jharkhand

Virasatpur — Chhattisgarh

Antargaon — Telangana

19. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- Himadri Range

- It is the northernmost and highest mountain range of the Himalayas.
- The core of this range is made of granite rocks, around which metamorphic and sedimentary rocks are also found.
- Nanga Parbat is at the western end of this range and Namcha Barwa at the eastern end. The world's highest peak, Everest, is situated in this range. Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri and Annapurna are other peaks of the Himadri.
- The Himadri mountain range remains snow-covered throughout the year.
- Therefore, to save transportation costs and obtain more sugar, sugar mills are established near the production area.

20. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Major Industrial Regions

- Mumbai-Pune, Hugli, Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chotanagpur, Visakhapatnam-Guntur, Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut and Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram industrial regions.

Minor Industrial Regions

- Amritsar, Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor, Indore-Dewas-Ujjain, Jaipur-Ajmer, Kolhapur-Southern Karnataka, Northern Malabar, Central Malabar, Adilabad-Nizamabad, Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, Bhojpur-Munger, Durg-Raipur, Bilaspur-Korba and Brahmaputra Valley industrial regions.

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21. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- India is a country of physical diversity. Almost all types of landforms are found here. Mountains cover about 29.3% of India's total area, plateaus 27.7%, and plains 43%.

22. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- Bhoondi is a double mountain range with a length of about 96 km.

23. **Answer – (d)**

Exp-

- Banas River – originates from the Khamnor Hills of the Aravallis, located 5 km from Kumbhalgarh.
- Berach River – its source is the Gogunda Hills, which are near Udaipur. Near Udaipur it is known as the Ahar River, but after emerging from Udai Sagar Lake it is called Berach.
- Kothari River – a tributary of the Banas, originating in the northern part of Rajsamand district and flowing about 145 km before joining the Banas in Bhilwara district.
- Khari River – originates from a hill near Bijraul village in Rajsamand district.

24. **Answer – (c)**

25. **Answer – (a)**

26. Exp-

Medium type of black soil:

- Distribution – Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar districts.
- It ranges from deep brown to black in colour.
- Kachhari soil is also found mixed in this soil.
- It contains low phosphate, nitrogen and organic matter, but calcium and potash are present in adequate quantities.

27. **Answer – (b)**

28. **Answer – (a)**

29. **Answer – (a)**

- The Supreme Court has clarified several times that if there is difficulty in interpreting an Article, the Preamble should be referred to because it represents the spirit and philosophy of the Constitution.
- In the Berubari Union case, 1960, it was called the "key to open the minds of the Constitution-makers". Since it explains the purpose, it is helpful in interpretation.

30. **Answer – (d)**

Exp-

Article 38. The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and promoting a social order.

43A. Participation of workers in the management of industries.

45. Provision for early childhood care and education for children below six years of age.

46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

31. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- The Constitution grants the following rights and privileges to Indian citizens, but not to foreigners:

1. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30).
2. Right to vote in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections.
3. Eligibility for public offices such as President, Vice-President, judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Governors of States, Attorney General and Advocate General.

32. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- Article 51A(a) – It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals, institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

33. **Answer – (c)**

Exp-

243F – Disqualifications for membership.

243G – Provisions regarding Panchayats' functions.

243H – Provisions regarding Panchayat finances.

34. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- Expenditure incurred during elections conducted by the Election Commission of India:

- If only Parliamentary elections are being held, the expenditure is entirely borne by the Central Government.
- If only State Legislative Assembly elections are being held, the expenditure is entirely borne by the concerned State Government.
- If Parliamentary and State Assembly elections are held together, the expenditure is shared equally between the Centre and State Governments.
- Expenditure related to electoral equipment, preparation of electoral rolls and the Elector Photo Identity Card scheme is shared equally between the Centre and the States.

35. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Ad hoc Judges

- Appointment – by the Chief Justice of India.
- When appointed? – When the number of permanent judges in the Supreme Court is insufficient to constitute the quorum.
- For this, the Chief Justice of India may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and with the full approval of the President, appoint them.

36. Exp-

At the time of the formation of Rajasthan, out of the total 22 provinces, Public Service Commissions were functioning only in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.

37. Exp-

Panchayat Samitis also have territorial constituencies.

- A Panchayat Samiti having a population up to one lakh has 15 electoral constituencies.
- If the population exceeds one lakh, the number of constituencies increases by two for every additional 15,000 persons or part thereof.

38. **Answer – (a)**

In India, the reason for the failure of Citizens' Charters is that standards are vague and general. When standards are not specific, citizens cannot establish whether a service has been delayed or not.

39. **Answer – (b)**

Policy evaluation is not limited only to the budget. Its main objective is to know whether the policy has achieved its specified socio-economic objectives and what impact it has had on the public.

40. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Under Article 136 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal against any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal in India.

41. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Jagannath Pahadia

- He was from Bharatpur.
- He was appointed Chief Minister when he was not a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
- He was Rajasthan's first Dalit Chief Minister and imposed prohibition in the state.
- He served as Governor of Bihar in 1989–90 and Governor of Haryana in 2009–2014.

42. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- The following Rajasthan Chief Ministers also served as Governors – Mohanlal Sukhadia, Haridev Joshi, Shiv Charan Mathur and Jagannath Pahadia.

43. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- To resolve issues related to the capital and the location of the High Court after the formation of the new state, a committee comprising B.R. Patel, Colonel T.C. Puri and Shri S.P. Sinha was constituted. The committee submitted its report on 27 March 1949, recommending Jaipur as the capital of the new state and Jodhpur as the location of the High Court.

44. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- In the Rajasthan Government's Budget 2026–27, an Ultra Luxury Special Tourism Zone was announced at Khuri-Jaisalmer, a Tourist Facilitation Centre at Kuldhara, a modern Braj Convention Centre at Bharatpur, a War Museum at Jhunjhunu, and a "Thar Cultural Circuit" covering Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer and Jalore.

45. **Answer – (a)**

exp-

District — Centre

Alwar – Centre of Excellence for Onion and Vegetables

Sri Ganganagar – Centre of Excellence for Kinnow

Banswara – Centre of Excellence for Mango

Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur – Organic Food Market

46. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- Operational Land Holdings

- According to the Agricultural Census 2015–16, the total number of operational land holdings in the state was 76.55 lakh, compared with 68.88 lakh in 2010–11; thus, the number of holdings increased by 11.14%.
- Marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories accounted for 40.12%, 21.90%, 18.50%, 14.79% and 4.69%, respectively.
- Compared with 2010–11, the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium holdings increased, while the number of large holdings declined by 11.14%. This indicates an increase in land fragmentation due to the division of joint families.
- The total area under holdings was 211.36 lakh hectares in 2010–11, while in 2015–16 it decreased to 208.73 lakh hectares, i.e. a 1.24% decline.
- Compared with 2010–11, in 2015–16 the area of marginal, small and semi-medium holdings increased by 19.79%, 10.50% and 5.67%, respectively. The area under large and medium holdings declined by 13.20% and 0.27%, respectively.
- The average size of an operational holding in 2015–16 was 2.73 hectares, compared with 3.07 hectares in 2010–11, showing an 11.07% decline.

The area under large and medium holdings declined by 13.20% and 0.27%, respectively.

The average size of operational land holdings in Rajasthan in 2015–16 was 2.73 hectares, compared with 3.07 hectares in 2010–11, a decline of 11.07%.

47. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024

- Effective – 8 December 2024.
- Valid till – 31 March 2029.
- The main objective of this policy is to create an environment enabling MSMEs in Rajasthan to achieve a high level of competitiveness. The State Government provides various incentives through a "One Stop Shop" arrangement, ensuring

easy access to schemes and assistance.

48. **Answer – (a)**

Exp-

- Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation is the nodal agency for developing and managing godowns for scientific storage of agricultural produce in the state.
- At present, there are 97 godowns in 36 districts, with a total storage capacity of 17.25 lakh metric tonnes as of December 2025.

49. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute

Located at Mahapura, Jaipur.

Functions –

- Determining the curriculum and preparing textbooks and training material for Sanskrit education from Classes 1–12, and ensuring alignment with educational standards.
- Assisting in Sanskrit teacher-training curriculum and supporting working teachers.
- Promoting Sanskrit as a public language, improving communication skills and assisting in its promotion and research.

50. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

- Launch – 13 February 2024.
- Objective – to provide free electricity of up to 300 units per month by installing solar rooftop systems in one crore households.
- Under this scheme, a maximum subsidy of ₹78,000 is being provided for 3 kW or above systems.
- A target has been set for installation of solar rooftop systems in 5 lakh households in Rajasthan.

51. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy 2025

- Effective – 7 December 2025.
- Objective – to provide institutional credit to small traders, including micro trade enterprises, at concessional interest rates and ensure better market access, while also encouraging new investment and employment generation in the trade sector.

Provision –

- For establishing new micro trade enterprises, interest subsidy of 6% will be provided on loans up to ₹1 crore and interest subsidy of 4% on loans above ₹1 crore and up to ₹2 crore.
- Under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme, 50% reimbursement of guarantee fees payable on loan coverage up to ₹5 crore will be provided for a period of five years to new micro enterprises.
- For specified categories, 50% reimbursement of annual insurance premium (up to ₹1 lakh) for five years will be provided.
- For micro trade enterprises, 75% reimbursement of e-commerce platform fees, excluding shipping charges, up to ₹50,000 per year for one year will be provided.
- For women, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and benchmark persons with disabilities, an additional 1% interest subsidy will be provided on loans above ₹1 crore and up to ₹2 crore for owned trading enterprises.

52. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- Crowding-out Effect

To manage the fiscal deficit, excessive borrowing by the government reduces liquidity in the market and raises interest rates. As a result, the availability of funds for the private sector declines. Therefore, private investment falls and growth slows. If the government uses borrowed funds as revenue expenditure for

populist schemes, crowding out can occur.

53. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- PM-PRANAAM (PM-PRANAAM)

- PM-PRANAAM – PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness Generation, Nourishment, and Amelioration of Mother-Earth.
- Started – in 2023.
- Objective – to promote sustainable and balanced use of fertilizers, encourage alternative fertilizers, promote organic and natural farming, and protect soil health.

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- Objective – to promote sustainable and balanced use of fertilizers, encourage alternative fertilizers, promote organic and natural farming, and protect soil health.

54. **Answer – (a)**

55. **Answer – (c)**

Exp-

- The 16th Finance Commission recommended grants of ₹9.47 lakh crore over a five-year period. These grants include: (i) urban and rural local bodies, and (ii) disaster management.
- The 16th Finance Commission discontinued the grants recommended by the 15th Finance Commission, namely (i) revenue deficit grants, (ii) education, health, sanitation and agricultural-specific grants, and (iii) state-specific grants.

56. **Answer – (b)**

57. **Answer – (d)**

58. **Answer – (a)**

59. **Answer – (c)**

Detailed Explanation:

- According to the law of flotation, an object floats only when the weight of the fluid displaced by it is equal to or greater than the weight of the object.
- A ship is designed so that it displaces water equal to its own weight.

60. **Answer – (b)**

Explanation: When a fan is switched on, the speed of air increases, which makes us feel cool because of the evaporation of sweat. However, the actual temperature of the room increases slightly due to friction and the heat generated by the motor.

61. **Answer – (a)**

Aspirin inhibits prostaglandin production. Due to its antiplatelet activity, it is given to patients at risk of heart attack.

62. **Answer – (d)**

63. **Answer – (a)**

64. **Answer – (d)**

65. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- BrahMos Aerospace's largest plant – Lucknow

- Location – Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor.
- Area – 80 hectares; investment – about ₹300 crore.
- Production capacity – 80–100 BrahMos missiles/year.
- Special feature – manufacturing of BrahMos-NG (New Generation) missiles.
- Other centres – Hyderabad, Nagpur, Pilani and Thiruvananthapuram.
- BrahMos missile – supersonic, 2.8–3.5 Mach, 290–400 km range, multi-platform launch capability.

66. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- India's first indigenous Polar Research Vessel (Polar Research Vessel – PRV)

Development partner:

- GRSE (Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd) in collaboration with Kongsberg (Norway).

Objectives:

- Scientific research in polar regions (Arctic and Antarctic).
- Climate change, ocean science and logistics cooperation.
- Strengthening India's Antarctic/Southern Ocean expeditions.
- Developing indigenous capability.

67. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- GRAIL Mission (NASA)

- NASA's GRAIL (Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory) mission found that the main reason for the difference between the Moon's near side and far side is the Earth's gravitational influence and differences in internal heat sources.
- The mission had two spacecraft, Ebb and Flow, which orbited the Moon and prepared an accurate map of its gravitational field.
- Launch – 2011, by a Delta II rocket, from Cape Canaveral.
- Operations – Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL).
- Scientific direction – MIT.
- Objective – to understand the Moon's internal structure, thermal evolution and volcanic history.

68. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- "Beyond Screen" – India's first industry-led digital detox initiative

- Location – Karnataka.

Supporting organisations:

- Government of Karnataka (IT, BT, S&T Department).
- All India Gaming Federation (AIGF).
- K Health Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.

Objectives:

- Prevent digital addiction.
- Promote balanced use of technology.
- Integrate digital detox strategies into health services.

69. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Ironwood (Ironwood TPU)

- Generation – Google's seventh-generation Tensor Processing Unit (TPU).
- Type – Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC).
- ASIC chips are designed for specific tasks, such as AI and machine learning.
- Objective – to run AI models faster.
- It works like a computer's processing unit, considered the "brain" of a computer.

70. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- Genome-edited Rice Varieties

- Major varieties: DRR Rice 100 (Kamla) and Pusa DST Rice 1.
- Technology: CRISPR-Cas based (SD1 and 2).
- Development institution: ICAR.
- Benefits: better production, water conservation and climate resilience.
- It involves 250+ national institutions, CSIR labs and university partners.

71. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- HPCL-Rajasthan Refinery Limited

- Located – Pachpadra, Balotra.
- Financial investment – ₹79,459 crore.
- Capacity – 9 million metric tonnes per year.
- Petrochemical capacity – 2.4 million metric tonnes per year integrated production capacity.
- Enterprise – joint venture of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Rajasthan Government.
- Shareholding – HPCL 74% and Rajasthan Government 26%.

- It is India's first greenfield integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex.

72. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- Shri Kesari Chand Malu

- He was a well-known Rajasthani musician and founder of Veena Cassettes; he passed away recently.
- He was born in 1946 in Sujangarh (Churu).
- He played an important role in giving Rajasthani folk music and culture global recognition.
- Honours – Samagra Kala Sadhana Award (Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi) and Dagar Gharana Award (Maharana Mewar Foundation).
- He produced albums of Ghoomar, Cheermi and evergreen Rajasthani songs such as Kangsiya.

73. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- Through the outbound portability facility of Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana (MA Yojana), beneficiaries can avail themselves of the facility under the scheme in all states except Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

74. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- International Conference on Elections, Media and Voter Education: Strengthening Democracy Through Informed Participation

- Date – 15 July 2026.
- Venue – Jaipur.
- Theme – International Conference on Elections, Media and Voter Education: Strengthening Democracy Through Informed Participation.
- Organised by – Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, in collaboration with IIIDEM of the Election Commission of India (New Delhi) and National Law University, Jodhpur.
- Global participation – India, Georgia, Croatia, Uzbekistan, Nepal, Philippines and Guyana.
- Announcement – Electoral Literacy Clubs will be expanded as a nationwide campaign and established in every school in the country.
- Present Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan – Shri Naveen Mahajan.

75. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- Kamarajar Port

- Recently, Kamarajar Port became India's second port with an 18-metre draft capacity, after Visakhapatnam Port.
- Under the Capital Dredging Phase-II project, the depth of the outer approach channel was increased from 20.0 m to 23.0 m and the inner approach channel to 22.0 m.
- With an operational draft of 18.0 m, the port can now handle fully loaded Capesize giant ships up to 1,70,000 tonnes.
- About ₹440 crore was invested in this project.

76. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- The Government of India has notified Navi Mumbai Airport as a port of entry for the import of drugs under the Drugs Rules, 1945. With this new amendment, the total number of entry ports (road/rail/ship/air route) has become 42.

77. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Urban Infrastructure Development and Urban Challenge Fund in Rajasthan

- Recently, on 28 June 2026, a significant Memorandum of Understanding was signed at the Constitution Club in Jaipur between Rajasthan's Local Self Government Department and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

- Under this agreement, through the Central Government's Urban Challenge Fund, infrastructure development in the state's urban local bodies will be carried out over the next five years.
- Projects worth approximately ₹15,800 crore are proposed in the state.

Financial contribution –

- Central Government (through UCF): 25% – approximately ₹3,950 crore.
- State Government and local bodies: 25% – approximately ₹3,950 crore.
- Financial institution/HUDCO: 50% – approximately ₹7,900 crore.
- Total proposed cost (Rajasthan): 100% – approximately ₹15,800 crore.

Urban Challenge Fund is a competitive financing arrangement.

78. **Answer – (d)**

Exp- Bhim and Bhopalsagar Dam Modernisation Project

- Recently, Water Resources Minister Suresh Singh Rawat and Bhim MLA Harisingh Rawat laid the foundation stone for repair and renovation works of Bhim Dam and Bhopalsagar Dam and their canal systems in Rajsamand district.
- This work was approved under the Chief Minister's Budget Announcement 2025–26.
- Administrative and financial sanction of ₹8 crore 70 lakh has been issued for the entire project, and the work is proposed to be completed by 24 April 2027.

Historical context:

- Bhim Dam – constructed in 1950.
- Bhopalsagar Dam – constructed in 1956.
- Location – both dams fall within Rajsamand district.

79. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- Rajya Sabha Election 2026

- Three candidates from Rajasthan for the Rajya Sabha Election 2026 were declared elected.
- All three candidates from Rajasthan for the Rajya Sabha were elected unopposed.

Elected members:

1. Dr Alka Singh – Bharatiya Janata Party
2. Dr Satish Poonia – Bharatiya Janata Party
3. Shri Neeraj Dangi – Indian National Congress

Current members representing Rajasthan in the Rajya Sabha:

S. No.	Name	Party
1	Shri Neeraj Dangi	Indian National Congress (Congress)
2	Dr Satish Poonia	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
3	Dr Alka Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
4	Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
5	Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala	Indian National Congress (Congress)
6	Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik	Indian National Congress (Congress)
7	Shri Pramod Kumar	Indian National Congress (Congress)
8	Shri Chunilal Garasiya	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
9	Shri Madan Rathore	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
10	Smt Sonia Gandhi	Indian National Congress (Congress)

80. **Answer – (a)**

Exp- Formation of "Civil Defence Corps" in newly formed districts

- Recently, Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma approved on 16 June 2026 the formation of "Civil Defence Corps" in eight newly

formed districts.

- The approval was made in pursuance of the Budget Announcement 2025–26.
- The Civil Defence Corps in the newly formed districts will help strengthen arrangements for disaster management, civil protection and emergency situations.
- Note – Eight newly formed districts: Balotra, Didwana-Kuchaman, Phalodi, Salumber, Khairthal-Tijara, Deeg, Kotputli-Behror and Beawar.

81. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- The Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways, Shri Nitin Gadkari, announced the launch of India's first barrier-free (barrier-less) tolling system in Gujarat. This system has started at the Choryasi toll plaza on the Surat-Bharuch section of National Highway-48.

82. **Answer – (d)**

Exp-

- Recently, on 5 May 2026, the Union Cabinet approved the proposal to introduce the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2026 in Parliament.
- The objective of this amendment bill was to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 and increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2026 provides for an increase of 4 judges, i.e. from 33 to 37, excluding the Chief Justice of India.

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83. **Answer – (b)**

Exp- Sansad Ratna Awards 2026

- Recently, 12 individual Members of Parliament (10 Lok Sabha and 2 Rajya Sabha) and 4 Parliamentary Standing Committees were selected for the Sansad Ratna Awards 2026.

Selected MPs:

1. Jagdambika Pal (Uttar Pradesh), individual category.
2. P.P. Chaudhary (Rajasthan), individual category.
3. Nishikant Dubey (Jharkhand), individual category.
4. Dr Shrikant Eknath Shinde (Maharashtra), individual category.
5. Praveen Patel (Uttar Pradesh).
6. Vidyut Baran Mahato (Jharkhand).
7. Lulvijam Chaudhary (Rajasthan).
8. Dr Hemant Vishnu Savara (Maharashtra).
9. Smita Uday Wagh (Maharashtra).
10. Naresh Ganpat Mhaske (Maharashtra).
11. Dr Medha Vishram Kulkarni (Maharashtra).
12. Narhari Amin (Gujarat).

Committees:

1. Committee on Agriculture
2. Finance Committee
3. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Committee
4. Coal and Mines Committee

84. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- This is Russia's intercontinental ballistic missile, which was recently successfully tested.

- Its range is more than 35,000 km.
- This missile is capable of penetrating modern defence systems.
- In Western countries, this missile is also known as "Satan".

85. **Answer – (c)**

Exp- Global Terrorism Index 2026

- India ranked 13th with a score of 6.428.

86. **Answer** – (d)

Exp- This conference was organised by Observer Research Foundation and the Ministry of External Affairs.

87. **Answer** – (b)

88. **Answer** – (b)

Solution: The government's step is based on the assumption that reducing road tax will motivate people to buy EVs. The other option is not a rational assumption.

89. **Answer** – (d)

Solution: Argument (A) is strong because an online examination saves paper. Argument (C) is also strong because all students do not have access to the internet. Argument (B) is not universally true.

90. **Answer** – (b)

Solution: The statement clearly says that no engineer is a doctor. This conclusion follows directly. The statement "Some teachers are engineers" has no basis in the given statements.

91. **Answer** – (b)

Rate = 10%; Time = 2 years

Difference between the two interests = ₹52

Principal = Difference between the two interests $\times (100/\text{Rate})^2$

Principal = $52 \times (100/10)^2 = ₹5,200$

92. **Answer** – (d)

Solution:

$$64 = 4^3 \quad 125 = 5^3$$

$$216 = 6^3 \quad 343 = 7^3$$

$$512 = 8^3 \quad 729 = 9^3$$

729 (9^3) is outside this sequence, therefore it is different.

93. **Answer** – (a)

Each letter has been coded by adding +1.

CAT $\rightarrow$ DBU

PEN $\rightarrow$ QFO

DOG $\rightarrow$ EPH

94. **Answer** – (c)

Number of people in sector D who are to be vaccinated = $(100 - 40)/100 \times 250000 = 60/100 \times 250000 = 150000$.

95. **Answer** – (a)

Let the total population of the village be x.

Number of educated people = $x \times 40/100 = 2x/5$

Number of uneducated people = $x \times 60/100 = 3x/5$

According to the question, uneducated people = 360.

$$3x/5 = 360$$

$$x = 360 \times 5/3 = 600$$

Total population of the village (x) = 600.

96. **Ans** – (b)

Number of triangles formed by one-one digit = 8

Number of triangles formed by two-two digits = (1,2), (3,4), (1,3), (2,4)

$$\text{Total number} = 8 + 4 = 12$$

97. **Ans.** (d)

98. **Ans.** (b)

Given – P : Q : R : S = 3 : 5 : 4 : 2

Let P = 3x, Q = 5x, R = 4x, S = 2x

According to the question, Q = S + 1500

$$5x = 2x + 1500$$

$$5x - 2x = 1500$$

$$3x = 1500 \quad \square \quad x = 1500/3 = 500$$

Therefore, R's share = $4x = 4 \times 500 = ₹2000$

99. **Answer** – (b)

Let students present in the examination = 100%

According to the question,

$$100 - [(20-10) + (15-10) + 10] = 300$$

$$100 - (10+5+10) = 300$$

$$100 - 25 = 300$$

$$75\% = 300$$

$$\text{Therefore, } 100\% = 300/75 \times 100 = 400$$

Hence, students who appeared in the examination = 400

100. **Answer** – (c)

Let the principal be P

After 15 years, the amount = 2P

$$\text{SI} = (2P - P) = P$$

According to the question, $P \times r \times 15/100 = P \quad \square \quad r = 20/3 \%$

Rate of interest (r) = $6 \frac{2}{3}\%$

Current Affairs Magazine Test: (September 2026)

Total questions: 100

Marks: 200

1. The 'Jaipur Declaration' was unanimously adopted at the recently held BRICS Tourism Ministers' Meeting in Jaipur. It is based on which key areas identified by the working group?
 1. AI and tourism
 2. Tourism skills and capacity building
 3. Tourism exchange and seamless travel facilitation
 4. Sustainable and responsible tourism
 Code:

(a) Only 1, 2 and 3	(b) Only 2, 3 and 4
(c) Only 1, 3 and 4	(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Select the mismatched option regarding the National Conference of the Federation of All India Caterers:
 - (a) Edition – Eighth
 - (b) Date of event – August 1, 2026
 - (c) Venue – Sitapura, Jaipur
 - (d) Chief Guest – Vasudev Devnani
3. Consider the following statement(s) regarding the 'Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds' (Centre of Excellence Indigenous Farm), which has recently been in the news, and identify the correct statement(s):
 1. It will be established in Khudi village, Pali district.
 2. Work regarding breed improvement and conservation of cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, camel, and horse species will be undertaken at this centre.
 Code:

(a) Only 1	(b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 2	(d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. The capacity of the 'Alwar Saras Dairy Plant', whose foundation stone was laid by Union Home Minister Amit Shah on August 16, 2026, is—

(a) 5 lakh litres/day	(b) 4 lakh litres/day
(c) 3 lakh litres/day	(d) 7 lakh litres/day
5. The teachers selected from Rajasthan for the National Teachers' Award 2026 are-

1. Divyendu Sen	2. Vartika Gulati
3. Suryakant Devvrat	

 Code:

(a) Only 1 and 2	(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3	(d) 1, 2 and 3
6. Where will an AI hub be established in the state recently at a cost of ₹300 crore?

(a) Jaipur	(b) Alwar
(c) Jodhpur	(d) Sikar
7. Consider the following statement(s) regarding the Makkah Joint Defense Agreement and identify the incorrect statement(s).
 1. It was signed between Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan on August 11, 2026.
 2. It is based on the principle of collective defense.
 3. It has been established under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.
 Code:

(a) Only 1 and 2	(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1	(d) 1, 2 and 3
8. On which date did Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma inaugurate the state-level Van Mahotsav (Forest Festival) held at the Dudhtalai forest range in Udaipur?

(a) August 1, 2026	(b) August 3, 2026
(c) August 7, 2026	(d) August 19, 2026
9. Which of the following options is correctly matched regarding the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) conference?
 1. Date of event: August 17 to August 28, 2026
 2. Venue: Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
 3. Theme: Restoring Land. Restoring Hope
 Code:

(a) Only 1 and 2	(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 3	(d) 1, 2, and 3

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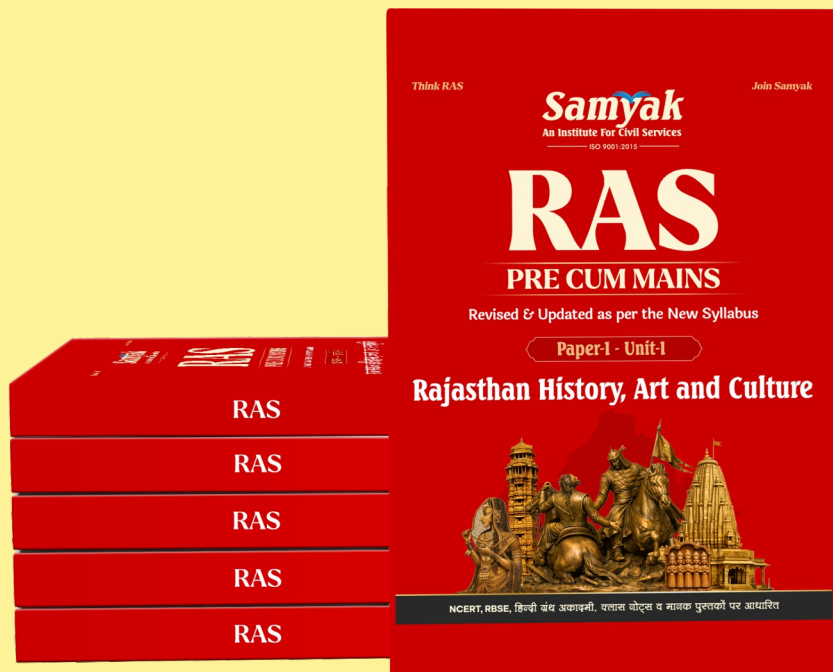
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RANK 12  KULDEEP SHARMA	RANK 13  KAILASH KUMAR	RANK 16  KAILASH RANWA	RANK 18  UMANG RAWAL	RANK 23  SAHDEV BIDADA	RANK 24  PARAMVEER SINGH	RANK 25  SWAROOP SINGH	RANK 26  AANCHAL NAGPAL	RANK 27  MAMTA LIMBA	RANK 28  ARIHANT JAIN
RANK 29  SIMRAN SHEKHAWAT	RANK 30  VINAY MOHAN	RANK 31  ANSHIKA AGARWAL	RANK 33  LOKENDRA SINGH	RANK 34  VIKAS CHOUDHARY	RANK 35  SANJU	RANK 36  KRISHANPAL SHEKHAWAT	RANK 43  JITENDRA	RANK 45  AMAR SINGH RATHORE	RANK 46  MANASVINI VERMA
RANK 48  TULSI	RANK 49  RAMAVTAR MUNDEL	RANK 50  DHARMRAJ SINGH RAO	RANK 52  BHOOMIKA TRIVEDI	RANK 55  RONAK	RANK 57  POONAM	RANK 58  SACHIN AGRAWAL	RANK 59  PARUL CHOUDHARY	RANK 61  KAMLESH KR SHARMA	RANK 65  ARIMARDAN CHAUHAN
RANK 66  UNNAT KISHOR RAJORA	RANK 70  KRITIKA GAUR	RANK 71  URMILA VISHNOI	RANK 73  JAYESH PRAJAPAT	RANK 74  MAHENDRA DAN	RANK 76  SIDDHARTH DHAKAD	RANK 77  JYOTSANA RANAWAT	RANK 78  CHOUDHARY MADHU ROOPARAM	RANK 79  NITESH GUPTA	RANK 80  VIKASH BISHNOI
RANK 82  DAMODAR PAREEK	RANK 83  KAILASH KUMAR	RANK 84  SHYAM SUNDER MEENA	RANK 85  MOHIT GODARA	RANK 86  NARASI RAM BISHNOI	RANK 87  RAM RATAN BATESAR	RANK 88  MAHENDRA CHOUDHARY	RANK 99  GHAMANDA RAM	RANK 100  VANDANA PATEL	+069...

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