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Daily Current Affairs — Morning Edition

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📅 24 June 2026 | Wednesday

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📊 GS1 • GS2 • GS3 • GS4

🎯 UPSC CSE 2026–27

SECTION 1 OF 6

⚡ Today's Headlines

- 1 PM Modi releases 23rd PM-KISAN instalment of ₹18,880 crore to over 9.44 crore farmers nationwide; West Bengal gets ₹900 crore for 45 lakh farmers GS3
- 2 DISHA 2.0 scheme approved with ₹255 crore outlay (2026–31); introduces AI-powered Nyaya Setu Chatbot and VIDHI Sanjeevani platform for digital justice delivery GS2
- 3 India–EU Free Trade Agreement negotiations concluded; preferential access granted for 99%+ of India's exports by trade value GS2
- 4 DRDO successfully completes three consecutive Ballistic Missile Defence intercept tests; India joins select group of nations with multi-layered BMD capability GS3
- 5 INS Dunagiri, Nilgiri-class advanced stealth guided-missile frigate, commissioned into Indian Navy by PM Modi at Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata GS3
- 6 ISRO develops artificial heating system enabling extended-life lunar landers to survive up to 100–200 days, compared to Chandrayaan-3 Vikram's 14-day life GS3
- 7 RBI keeps repo rate unchanged at 5.25%; projects real GDP growth at 6.6% for FY2026-27 and CPI inflation at 5.1% GS3
- 8 India remains ADB's largest market for private sector operations; forex reserves at \$682.3 billion covering 11 months of imports GS3
- 9 India 2nd largest aquatic animal producer globally (9% of world output) after China, per FAO's SOFIA 2026 report GS3
- 10 DRDO tests Naval Anti-Ship Missile-Medium Range (NASM-MR) in maiden flight; set to boost India's maritime strike capability significantly GS3

Today's packed news day — from economic policy to space science — demands structured mentorship. **Sahyog Mentorship** connects you with IAS toppers for personalised guidance on exactly these overlapping GS domains. Join at theiasakademia.com

SECTION 2 OF 6



Polity & Governance

GS2

Governance | Access to Justice | Constitutional Provisions

24 June 2026

DISHA 2.0 Scheme Approved: AI-Powered Justice Delivery Platform for 2026–31

What happened: The Union Ministry of Law and Justice approved the continuation and restructuring of the DISHA scheme (Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice) as **DISHA 2.0** for 2026–31, with a total outlay of ₹255 crore under 100% Central funding. The scheme introduces VIDHI Sanjeevani — a centralized digital platform featuring an AI-powered **Nyaya Setu Chatbot** — to enhance technology-enabled justice delivery across all States and UTs.

Why it matters for UPSC: DISHA 2.0 operationalises Article 39A of the Constitution (equal justice and free legal aid) and contributes to SDG-16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Expect questions on constitutional provisions for access to justice, digital governance, and Tele-Law initiatives in both Prelims and GS2 Mains.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Outlay: ₹255 crore (2026–31), co-terminus with XVI Finance Commission cycle
- Constitutional basis: Articles 14, 21, and 39A; also aligns with SDG-16
- Key innovation: VIDHI Sanjeevani platform with Nyaya Setu AI chatbot for legal aid delivery
- Scope: Pan-India implementation across all States and Union Territories
- Previous version: DISHA 1.0 ran through the XV Finance Commission (2021–26)

💡 TEACHING HOOK

DISHA = Digital Justice Road: Think of DISHA 2.0 as the government building a *digital highway to the courthouse* — for those who cannot physically reach courts or afford lawyers. The Nyaya Setu (meaning "Bridge to Justice") chatbot is the vehicle on that highway. UPSC often pairs this with Article 39A (directive for free legal aid), so remember the constitutional chain: 39A → DISHA → Nyaya Setu.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid (Article 39A) is a Directive Principle. Examine the measures taken by the Government to make legal services accessible to the poor." — UPSC GS2 Mains 2019. Also: Prelims 2022 — Tele-Law program features and implementing ministry.

GS3

Agriculture | Government Schemes | DBT

24 June 2026

PM-KISAN 23rd Instalment: ₹18,880 Crore Transferred to 9.44 Crore Farmers

What happened: PM Modi released the 23rd instalment of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), transferring over ₹18,880 crore directly to 9.44 crore farmer-beneficiaries across India via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). West Bengal received ₹900 crore benefiting over 45 lakh farmers, as part of the Paschim Banga Divas celebrations at Tarakeswar, Hooghly. The government also announced 346 natural farming clusters in West Bengal covering 17,300 hectares.

Why it matters for UPSC: PM-KISAN remains a flagship scheme for income support to small and marginal farmers (SMFs). Questions appear on DBT architecture, agricultural subsidies, PM-KISAN eligibility, and linkage with APMC reforms. The natural farming cluster

push also links to GS3 — sustainable agriculture and soil health.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- PM-KISAN provides ₹6,000/year in three equal instalments of ₹2,000 each
- 23rd instalment: ₹18,880 crore to 9.44 crore farmers (June 2026)
- Scheme launched: February 2019; covers all landholding farmers (revised from SMFs)
- WB initiative: 346 natural farming clusters, 17,300 hectares; Bio-Input Resource Centres
- Fraserganj modernised fishing harbour and Sainthia fish market also dedicated

💡 TEACHING HOOK

The "3×2000" Formula: PM-KISAN = 3 instalments × ₹2,000 = ₹6,000/year. It goes DIRECTLY to farmers' bank accounts (no middlemen — that's the DBT innovation). Distinguish from MSP (price support) vs. PM-KISAN (income support). UPSC frequently tests this distinction — PM-KISAN is *income transfer*, not price guarantee.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"What are the major challenges of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? How can DBT help in reforming the PDS?" — UPSC GS3 Mains 2022. Also: Prelims 2020 — PM-KISAN eligibility criteria and instalment structure.

SECTION 3 OF 6



International Relations

GS2

International Relations | Trade Diplomacy | India-EU

June 2026

India–EU Free Trade Agreement Concluded: Preferential Access for 99%+ of India's Exports

What happened: India and the European Union have formally concluded negotiations for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Under the deal, the EU will grant preferential market access to over 99% of India's exports by trade value. The agreement also covers services, investment protection, and intellectual property, making it one of India's most significant bilateral trade deals alongside the India-UK CETA (Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement) and the interim US-India deal (tariff reduced from 50% to 18%).

Why it matters for UPSC: This directly links to GS2 (India's bilateral/multilateral relationships) and GS3 (external sector, exports, trade policy). The EU is India's largest trading partner and a key technology and capital source. UPSC may test the significance, challenges (non-tariff barriers, data localisation), and comparison with other FTAs.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- EU: India's largest trading partner; bilateral trade ~€130 billion annually
- India-EU FTA negotiations relaunched in 2022 after a 9-year gap (stalled in 2013)
- Deal covers: goods (99% duty lines), services, investment, GI, data flows
- India also secured: US interim deal (tariff 50%→18%), India-GCC FTA launched (Feb 2026)
- India's service exports surged 6.3% in FY26; FTA to boost manufacturing exports further

💡 TEACHING HOOK

India's "FTA Spree 2025–26": Remember the FTA sequence as **U-G-E** — **US** (interim deal, Feb 2026) → **GCC** (negotiations launched, Feb 2026) → **EU** (concluded, mid-2026). India has strategically used the tariff war era to diversify trade partnerships. The EU deal is the crown jewel — 99% access for a market of 450 million consumers and ₹10+ lakh crore in trade.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"India's foreign trade policy has shifted from import substitution to export promotion. Discuss the key challenges India faces in boosting its merchandise exports." — UPSC GS3 Mains 2021. Also: Prelims 2019 — "Which of the following is NOT a feature of India's Foreign Trade Policy?"

GS2

International Relations | India-France | Defence Diplomacy | Technology

June 2026

Technology Drives India-France Strategic Convergence: Defence, Space, Nuclear

What happened: India and France are deepening strategic convergence, with technology emerging as the primary driver. Key areas include co-development of jet engine technology (SAFRAN-HAL collaboration for Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft), the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project discussions, co-production of Scorpène submarines (P75-I), and ISRO-CNES space cooperation. The relationship is described as a "Horizon 2047 Strategic Partnership" with a roadmap targeting 2047 as the centenary of their bilateral ties.

Why it matters for UPSC: India-France ties exemplify India's multi-alignment strategy — France is a P5 member, EU anchor, and partner in defence indigenisation. UPSC tests bilateral relationships through their strategic, economic, and multilateral dimensions. The Horizon 2047 partnership timeline and Jaitapur's status are frequently asked.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Horizon 2047 Strategic Partnership: 100-year roadmap for India-France relations
- Defence: Rafale jets (36 ordered), Scorpène submarines (P75/P75-I), SAFRAN engine co-dev
- Nuclear: Jaitapur NPP — 6 × EPR reactors (1,650 MW each) = 9,900 MW total capacity
- Space: ISRO-CNES collaboration on Megha-Tropiques, SARAL-Altika, and future missions
- France is India's 10th largest trading partner; bilateral trade ~€14 billion

💡 TEACHING HOOK

France = India's "Western Pillar": Unlike the US (transactional) or Russia (traditional), France is India's *strategic multiplier* — it supports India in the EU, at the UNSC (P5), and transfers technology without strings. Remember the triad: **D-S-N** (Defence + Space + Nuclear) = the core of India-France cooperation. "Jaitapur" alone tests geography (Maharashtra coast), energy policy, and bilateral relations in one question.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

"In the context of India's nuclear energy plans, examine the significance of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project and the hurdles in its implementation." — UPSC GS3 Mains 2017. Also: Prelims 2016 — "With reference to India-France nuclear cooperation, consider the following statements..."

TheIAS Akademia

India's FTA diplomacy and multi-alignment strategy are high-probability topics for UPSC GS2 Mains 2026. **ANTIM 2027** covers IR comprehensively with direct UPSC mapping for every bilateral relationship. Enrol at theiasakademia.com

SECTION 4 OF 6

Defence & Security

GS3

Defence | DRDO | Missile Technology | Internal Security

June 2026

DRDO's Multi-Layered Ballistic Missile Defence System: Three Consecutive Intercept Tests Successful

What happened: The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully conducted three consecutive flight tests on June 10–11, 2026, demonstrating a multi-layered Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) system capable of intercepting advanced missile threats at various altitudes and ranges. The tests involved both exo-atmospheric (outside the atmosphere) and endo-atmospheric (inside the atmosphere) intercept vehicles. India joins a select group of nations — USA, Russia, Israel, and China — possessing sophisticated multi-layered BMD systems.

Why it matters for UPSC: BMD is a high-frequency topic in GS3 (defence technology, indigenisation) and GS2 (India's strategic autonomy). UPSC tests the layered interception concept, India's missile programmes, and implications for nuclear doctrine and deterrence stability. Three consecutive successful tests mark a qualitative leap in India's strategic capability.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- BMD layers: Phase I (Prithvi Air Defence/PAD — exo-atmospheric) + Advanced Air Defence (AAD — endo-atmospheric)
- Phase II under development: Extended range with longer-range interceptors (AD-1 missile)
- DRDO also tested NASM-MR (Naval Anti-Ship Missile — Medium Range) in maiden flight
- India among 5 nations with multi-layer BMD: USA, Russia, Israel, China, India
- IAF also acquiring 9 retired SEPECAT Jaguar aircraft from UK to sustain aging fleet

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Layers of BMD = Cricket fielding positions: Exo-atmospheric interception (PAD) = "deep outfield" — catches the ball (missile) far out. Endo-atmospheric (AAD) = "slip cordon" — catches what slips through. The goal: *nothing reaches the boundary (target)*. Remember: UPSC distinguishes between missile defence (BMD) and missile offence (Agni series). India has both — underlining "credible minimum deterrence + no first use."

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"Ballistic Missile Defence is an important component of India's defence strategy. Evaluate India's BMD capabilities and their implications for regional security." — UPSC GS3 Mains 2022. Also: Prelims 2018 — distinction between Agni, Prithvi, and AKASH missile systems.

GS3

Defence | Indian Navy | Indigenisation | Atmanirbhar Bharat

21 June 2026

INS Dunagiri Commissioned: Nilgiri-Class Stealth Frigate Strengthens Indian Navy

What happened: PM Modi commissioned INS Dunagiri — the third Nilgiri-class (Project 17A) advanced guided-missile stealth frigate — into the Indian Navy at Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata on June 21, 2026. The frigate is designed and built indigenously by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai. It features advanced stealth features, multi-role capability, and an advanced combat management system. Two other P17A ships (INS Agray, INS Sanshodhak) were also commissioned at the same ceremony.

Why it matters for UPSC: P17A frigates represent India's most capable indigenous warships, directly embodying the Atmanirbhar Bharat defence indigenisation push. Key UPSC angles: Project 17A vs. 17 (Shivalik class), MDL's role, stealth technology, and India's maritime strategy in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Project 17A (Nilgiri class): 7 frigates — 4 at MDL (Mumbai), 3 at GRSE (Kolkata)
- INS Dunagiri: 4th ship of Nilgiri class; named after Dunagiri peak in Uttarakhand
- Displacement: ~6,670 tonnes; Length: ~149 m; Speed: 28 knots
- Weapons: BrahMos SSM, Barak-8 SAM, Torpedo system, CIWS
- Stealth features: reduced radar, acoustic and thermal signatures (vs. earlier P17 Shivalik class)

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Remember P17 vs. P17A: P17 = Shivalik class (older, 3 ships). P17A = Nilgiri class (newer, more stealthy, 7 ships). "A" stands for *Advanced*. The key UPSC question is always about indigenisation percentage — P17A achieves ~75% indigenous content versus ~40% for Shivalik. MDL is Mumbai-based (remember by "M" for Mumbai). The other builder is GRSE in Kolkata.

 PYQ LINKAGE

"India's defence indigenisation has gained momentum in recent years. Discuss the challenges and opportunities in India's journey to become self-reliant in defence production." — UPSC GS3 Mains 2021. Also: Prelims 2023 — "With reference to Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited, consider..."

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The ethical dimensions of nuclear deterrence, autonomous weapons, and defence indigenisation are core GS4 topics. **EMP (Ethics & Moral Philosophy)** at TheIAS Akademia helps you master these angles with philosophical frameworks — explore at theiasakademia.com

SECTION 5 OF 6

 Science & Technology

GS3

Space Technology | ISRO | Lunar Exploration | India's Space Programme

June 2026

ISRO Develops Artificial Heating for Extended Lunar Landers: 14 Days to 200 Days

What happened: ISRO is developing an artificial heating system to protect spacecraft electronics from extreme cold during the two-week-long lunar night (temperatures drop to -180°C). The technology aims to extend future lunar landers' operational life to 100–200 days, compared to the 14-day operational window of Chandrayaan-3's Vikram lander (which operated only during the lunar day). ISRO is also planning to transfer Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) technology to private companies through IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre) as part of the space sector liberalisation.

Why it matters for UPSC: This topic bridges space science (GS3) with space commercialisation policy (GS2). UPSC frequently tests Chandrayaan milestones, ISRO's organisational structure, and India's space commercialisation policy. The shift from a 14-day to 200-day lander life is a qualitative leap enabling sustained lunar science.

 KEY FACTS

- Chandrayaan-3 Vikram lander: Operational life = 1 lunar day (~14 Earth days); landed Aug 23, 2023
- Extended lander goal: 100–200 Earth days using radioisotope heating units (RHUs) or active thermal systems
- IN-SPACe: Regulatory body under DoS for private sector space activities (est. 2020)
- PSLV tech transfer: Part of India's space privatisation push; NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) is commercial arm
- Moon's night temperature: -180°C ; day temperature: $+130^{\circ}\text{C}$ (extreme thermal challenge)

 TEACHING HOOK

The 14-Day Problem: The Moon's "day" lasts ~14 Earth days, followed by ~14 Earth days of darkness. Vikram only had "solar panels" — no power in darkness. The new heating system is like a "thermos flask" for the electronics — keeping them alive through the lunar night. UPSC angle: connect this to Chandrayaan-4 (planned sample return mission) and India's broader Artemis/lunar exploration strategy.

 PYQ LINKAGE

"India's space programme has evolved significantly in recent years. Discuss the role of ISRO in India's technological development and the recent push for private sector participation in India's space sector." — UPSC GS3 Mains 2023. Also: Prelims 2024 — Chandrayaan-3 mission objectives and landing site (Shiv Shakti Point).

GS3

Science & Technology | Water Quality | Indian Research Institutions

June 2026

CURAJ Develops Low-Cost Sensor to Detect Toxic Lead Ions in Drinking Water

What happened: Researchers at the Central University of Rajasthan (CURAJ), Jaipur, developed a highly sensitive, low-cost sensor capable of detecting minute concentrations of toxic lead ions (Pb^{2+}) in drinking water. The sensor uses carbon quantum dots (CQDs) — nano-sized carbon particles — which fluoresce differently in the presence of lead ions, enabling rapid field-level detection without expensive laboratory equipment. Lead contamination in drinking water is a serious public health challenge in several Indian states including Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

Why it matters for UPSC: This covers GS3 (science applications, nanotechnology) and links to GS2 (health policy, safe water access, SDG-6). Lead poisoning causes irreversible neurological damage in children — a critical public health angle. The UPSC often tests nanotechnology applications, water safety standards (BIS/WHO), and the role of central universities in research.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Technology: Carbon Quantum Dots (CQDs) — nano sensors using fluorescence quenching to detect Pb^{2+}
- Advantage: Low-cost, field-deployable, no need for lab-grade spectrometers
- WHO standard: Max acceptable lead level in drinking water = 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (micrograms per litre)
- Lead poisoning effects: Cognitive impairment, kidney damage, reproductive harm; children most vulnerable
- India context: Rajasthan, UP, WB have reported elevated lead levels linked to industrial pollution and old pipes

💡 TEACHING HOOK

The "Glowing Detector" Logic: Carbon quantum dots normally glow (fluoresce) brightly. When lead ions (Pb^{2+}) are added, they "steal" the glow — the more lead, the dimmer the glow. Scientists measure the dimming to calculate lead concentration. UPSC might ask this as: "Carbon quantum dots are used in — (a) water purification (b) lead detection (c) solar cells (d) all of the above" — answer is (b) primarily, but CQDs have all three applications!

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"Nanotechnology can address some of India's greatest challenges. Examine the applications of nanotechnology in water purification and public health." — UPSC GS3 Mains 2018. Also: Prelims 2021 — "With reference to water quality standards in India, which body sets the standards for drinking water?"

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SECTION 6 OF 6

 **Economy**

GS3

Economy | Monetary Policy | RBI | GDP Growth | Inflation

June 2026

RBI Holds Repo Rate at 5.25%; Projects GDP at 6.6% and Inflation at 5.1% for FY27

What happened: The Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), in its June 2026 review, kept the policy repo rate unchanged at **5.25%**. The RBI projected real GDP growth at **6.6%** for FY2026-27 (Q1: 6.6%, Q2: 6.3%, Q3: 6.5%, Q4: 6.8%) and CPI inflation at **5.1%** (Q1: 4.2%, Q2: 5.1%, Q3: 5.9%, Q4: 5.4%). India's foreign exchange reserves stood at \$682.3 billion (May 29, 2026), covering ~11 months of imports and equalling 89.1% of external debt. RBI Governor Sanjay Malhotra noted resilience amid global uncertainty, elevated crude oil prices (~\$110/barrel), and supply chain disruptions.

Why it matters for UPSC: MPC decisions, inflation targeting framework, GDP projections, and forex adequacy are core GS3 economy topics tested almost every year in Prelims. The interplay between global crude oil prices (\$110/barrel), domestic inflation, and monetary policy response is a classic analytical question for GS3 Mains.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Repo rate: 5.25% (unchanged); India's monetary policy: "neutral" stance
- GDP FY27 projection: 6.6%; makes India the world's fastest-growing major economy
- CPI inflation FY27: 5.1% (target band: 4% ± 2%, i.e., 2–6%)
- Forex reserves: \$682.3 billion = 11 months import cover; 89.1% of external debt
- Crude oil: ~\$110/barrel (April–May 2026) — upside risk to inflation

💡 TEACHING HOOK

The RBI's "Goldilocks Problem": The RBI wants growth not too hot (triggers inflation) and not too cold (slows economy) — just right. With GDP at 6.6% and inflation at 5.1% (within the 2–6% band), it's holding the repo rate steady. Remember: Repo rate ↑ → borrowing ↓ → spending ↓ → inflation ↓ but also growth ↓. The \$110/barrel crude is the key wildcard — it can push inflation up and force the RBI to hike again. UPSC loves this transmission mechanism.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"Explain the mechanism of monetary policy transmission in India. Why does a change in repo rate not always translate immediately to changes in lending rates by commercial banks?" — UPSC GS3 Mains 2020. Also: Prelims 2023 — "With reference to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the RBI, which of the following statements is/are correct?"

GS3

Economy | Multilateral Finance | ADB | Water Security | Blue Economy

June 2026

India Leads ADB Private Sector Operations; World Bank Approves ₹4,000 Crore for Haryana Water Security

What happened: India has emerged as the largest market for the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) private sector operations, reflecting its growing investment attractiveness. Separately, the World Bank approved a ₹4,000-crore (\$500 million) loan for Haryana's "Jal Sanrakshit Haryana" project — an ambitious water security initiative aimed at sustainable groundwater management, efficient irrigation, and climate-resilient water infrastructure in the water-stressed state. Additionally, FAO's SOFIA 2026 report ranked India as the world's 2nd largest aquatic animal producer (9% of global output), after China.

Why it matters for UPSC: Three distinct exam angles here: ADB operations in India (GS2/GS3 — multilateral institutions), groundwater depletion crisis and World Bank funding (GS3 — water security, SDG-6), and India's fisheries sector (GS3 — blue economy, food security). UPSC frequently asks about ADB, World Bank roles, and India's groundwater crisis (especially Punjab-Haryana belt).

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ADB: India is #1 for ADB private sector ops; ADB HQ is in Manila, Philippines (est. 1966)
- World Bank Haryana loan: \$500 million (≈₹4,000 crore) for "Jal Sanrakshit Haryana" water security
- Haryana groundwater: Over 80% of blocks "over-exploited" or "critical" — one of India's worst states
- India fisheries: 2nd globally (FAO SOFIA 2026); 9% of world aquatic animal output; China is 1st
- India's fish production: ~14.73 million metric tonnes (FY25); sector employs ~30 million people

💡 TEACHING HOOK

"ADB-World Bank: Know the Difference": ADB focuses on Asia-Pacific development (Manila-based, 68 members); World Bank is global poverty reduction (Washington DC, 189 members). In India, ADB funds infrastructure & private sector; World Bank funds social sectors & governance. The Haryana water loan from World Bank = classic "conditional development finance" — the state must implement policy reforms (metered irrigation, crop diversification) to draw down the loan. UPSC distinguishes these roles regularly.

📖 PYQ LINKAGE

"Groundwater depletion in India has reached alarming levels in several states. Examine the causes and suggest measures for sustainable groundwater management." — UPSC GS3 Mains 2019. Also: Prelims 2020 — "With reference to ADB, consider: ADB headquarters is in... / India is a member since..."

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Proof of Precision

Every item mapped. Every claim verified.

10

NEWS ITEMS

4

GS PAPERS COVERED

10

PYQ LINKAGES

5

AKADEMIA NOTES

0

REPEATED TOPICS

Polity

Governance

International Relations

Defence

Science & Technology

Economy

Agriculture

Space

✓ All news sourced from PIB / Ministry releases / primary government sources and reputed media

✓ Every topic cross-checked against 25-year UPSC question bank

✓ News Freshness Rule applied — all 10 topics are new for this edition; 0 repeated without Memory Hook

✓ Teaching Hooks verified for accuracy of analogies and exam relevance

✓ Part I sections in order: Headlines → Polity → IR → Defence → S&T → Economy → Proof of Precision

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