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20 JUNE 2026 | SATURDAY



TOP HEADLINES

10 Flash Updates · GS-Tagged · Prelims-Ready

- 1 PM Modi concludes G7 Summit in Evian, France; holds bilateral talks with UK PM Starmer, Canadian PM Carney, and US President Trump on trade and West Asia peace. **GS2**
- 2 US-Iran Peace Deal signed in Switzerland (June 19); India welcomes development; crude oil falls below \$84/barrel; Strait of Hormuz expected to reopen for navigation. **GS2/GS3**
- 3 RBI Monetary Policy Committee keeps repo rate unchanged at 5.25% with neutral stance; FY27 GDP growth revised to 6.6%; CPI inflation raised to 5.1%. **GS3**
- 4 DRDO successfully flight-tests Long Range Land Attack Cruise Missile (LRLACM), significantly boosting India's indigenous precision-strike capability. **GS3**
- 5 IAF to participate in Exercise Pitch Black 2026 at Darwin, Australia (Jul 20–Aug 7); largest RAAF multinational air exercise with 100+ aircraft from 19+ nations. **GS2/GS3**
- 6 ISRO launches Indian Space Hackathon 2026: 15 innovation challenges in AI, climate modelling, exoplanet detection, lunar exploration; registration open till July 1, 2026. **GS3**
- 7 State of India's Environment 2026 report (CSE/Down to Earth): 7 of 9 planetary boundaries breached; India faced extreme weather events on 99% of days in 2025. **GS3**
- 8 India's bioeconomy surges from \$10 billion (2014) to \$190 billion (2026); on track to hit \$300 billion by 2030; driven by vaccine manufacturing, genomics, and agri-biotech. **GS3**
- 9 ZSI and University of Calcutta discover new lynx spider species 'Hamataliwa mawlyngot' in Mawlynnong, Meghalaya — part of Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot. **GS3**
- 10 India climbs to 70th on WEF Energy Transition Index 2026; recognition of India's progress in clean energy transition performance globally. **GS3**



POLITY & GOVERNANCE

GS2 · Constitution · Governance · Institutions

GS2

Indian Constitution · Suffrage · ECI

20 June 2026

Supreme Court Directs Electoral Roll Appellate Tribunals to Hear SIR Exclusion Cases; Article 326 at Centre

What happened: The Supreme Court directed Electoral Roll appellate tribunals to commence hearings for voters excluded under the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) exercise within a fixed timeline. The court emphasised that exclusion from the electoral roll directly impairs the fundamental right to vote under Article 326 of the Constitution and that judicial oversight must ensure no eligible citizen is disenfranchised.

Why it matters for UPSC: This tests knowledge of Article 326 (universal adult franchise), the Election Commission's powers under Article 324, the SIR process, and the role of judiciary in protecting electoral rights. Judicial oversight of constitutional bodies and the distinction between ordinary roll revision and Special Intensive Revision frequently appear in GS2 MCQs and Mains.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Article 326: Elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies shall be on the basis of adult suffrage — every citizen 18+ not otherwise disqualified has the right to vote.
- Special Intensive Revision (SIR): A comprehensive door-to-door electoral roll verification ordered by ECI — distinct from periodic Summary Revision and Intensive Revision under Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.
- Article 324: The Election Commission has superintendence, direction, and control of preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of elections — basis for ordering SIR.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Remember the revision ladder: **Summary Revision** → **Intensive Revision** → **Special Intensive Revision (SIR)** — going from periodic updates to comprehensive door-to-door verification. The SC stepping in shows electoral roll rights are justiciable even before an election, not just after — reinforcing right to vote as a constitutional right (not just statutory).

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2021: "With reference to the Indian judiciary, consider the following statements..." — judicial oversight theme. UPSC Prelims 2017: Q on ECI's powers under Article 324 and electoral roll process. GS2 Mains 2020: "Discuss the role of the Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections."

RBI Transfers Record ₹2.87 Lakh Crore Dividend to Government; ECF & Balance Sheet Expansion in Focus

What happened: The Reserve Bank of India's Central Board approved a record surplus transfer of ₹2.87 lakh crore to the central government for FY2025-26, the highest-ever RBI dividend. The RBI's total balance sheet expanded by 20.6% to ₹91.97 lakh crore by March 2026. This dividend is classified as non-tax revenue in the Union Budget, providing fiscal space to the government and reducing pressure on the fiscal deficit.

Why it matters for UPSC: RBI dividend transfers relate to the Economic Capital Framework (2019 Bimal Jalan Committee), government's non-tax revenue, fiscal deficit management, and the RBI's autonomy vs. government accountability debate. Both GS2 (governance/RBI autonomy) and GS3 (economy) dimensions are testable.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Economic Capital Framework (ECF): Adopted 2019 based on Bimal Jalan Committee recommendations — determines how much surplus RBI retains as capital buffer (Contingency Risk Buffer: 5.5%–6.5% of balance sheet) and transfers to government as dividend.
- RBI Dividend as Non-Tax Revenue: Classified under "Dividends and Profits" in Union Budget receipts — boosts non-tax revenue without additional tax burden, reducing fiscal deficit impact.
- FY26 Record: ₹2.87 lakh crore — exceeds previous record of ₹2.11 lakh crore (FY25); reflects expanded balance sheet and higher forex reserve valuations.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Think of RBI's capital buffer like a **reservoir with a fixed safe-level**. The ECF set the safe level (5.5%–6.5% CRB). Whatever is above that level — the overflow — goes to the government as dividend. The bigger the reservoir (balance sheet), the larger the potential overflow. That's why a 20.6% balance sheet expansion this year yielded a record dividend.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2023: Statement-based Q on RBI surplus transfer mechanism. UPSC Mains GS3 2022: "Discuss the implications of the RBI's Economic Capital Framework on fiscal management." UPSC Prelims 2020: Q on MPC composition and RBI governance.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

GS2 · India's Foreign Policy · Bilateral & Multilateral Affairs

GS2

G7 · Bilateral Relations · India's Multilateral Engagement

16–18 June 2026

PM Modi at G7 Summit, Evian (France): Bilateral Talks with UK, Canada, US; West Asia & Trade in Focus

What happened: Prime Minister Modi participated in the G7 Summit in Evian, France, attending as India's partner country for the 13th consecutive time and marking his 7th consecutive G7 participation. He held bilateral meetings with UK PM Keir Starmer, Canadian PM Mark Carney, and US President Donald Trump. Key discussions covered the West Asia crisis (particularly the Iran-US ceasefire and Strait of Hormuz situation), progress on India-US interim trade deal (reciprocal tariffs reduced to 18%), and bilateral cooperation in defence, strategic technologies, and clean energy.

Why it matters for UPSC: India's G7 partner-country status tests understanding of India's strategic multilateral engagement. The bilateral discussions touch GS2 IR (India-US, India-UK, India-Canada relations) and GS3 economy (India-US trade deal). The West Asia angle connects to India's energy security (Chabahar Port, INSTC, Strait of Hormuz).

⚡ KEY FACTS

- G7: Group of Seven most industrialised democracies — USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada + EU; India is NOT a member but is a consistent partner/outreach country.
- 2026 G7 Host: France (Evian); India has been invited as a special partner 13 times — reflecting its growing global weight despite not being a G7 economy by historical membership criteria.
- India-US Trade Deal: Announced early 2026; reciprocal tariffs on Indian goods reduced from 25% to 18% — significant for India's export competitiveness in electronics, pharma, and textiles.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

India's G7 pattern: **Not a Member, Always an Invitee**. India's GDP (PPP) makes it a top-5 economy, but G7 membership is based on historical advanced economy status, not current size. India's "strategic autonomy" allows it to engage all major powers at G7 without formal alignment — a live example of India's "multi-alignment" foreign policy doctrine.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2022: "Which of the following is/are the member(s) of G7?" — Direct. UPSC Prelims 2024: Q on India's multilateral grouping memberships. UPSC Mains GS2 2021: "Evaluate India's growing role in multilateral forums and its impact on global governance."

GS2

West Asia Policy · Energy Security · Strategic Connectivity

19 June 2026

US-Iran Peace Deal Signed: India's Chabahar Revival, INSTC Activation & Oil Import Windfall

What happened: The United States and Iran formally signed a Peace Agreement in Switzerland on June 19, 2026, ending a 107-day conflict that had disrupted global energy markets and pushed crude above \$100/barrel. The deal reopens the Strait of Hormuz for navigation. India, which had expressed hope for "peace and stability in West Asia" throughout the conflict, stands to benefit through resumed oil and gas imports from Iran, revival of Chabahar Port operations (US sanctions waiver expected), and reactivation of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC). Crude fell below \$84/barrel immediately after the announcement.

Why it matters for UPSC: This is a convergence of GS2 IR (India's West Asia policy, strategic autonomy, Chabahar), GS3 economy (energy security, oil imports, INSTC), and GS1 geography (Strait of Hormuz). The post-deal scenario tests how India converts diplomatic non-alignment into strategic economic gains.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Strait of Hormuz: Located between Iran and Oman; ~20% of global oil trade (including ~40% of global LNG) passes through it — the world's most critical energy chokepoint.
- Chabahar Port (Iran): India's 10-year lease (signed 2024); gateway to Afghanistan and Central Asia via INSTC; Iran-India-Russia connectivity hub; US sanctions waiver had expired April 2026 during the conflict.
- INSTC: 7,200-km multi-modal route (sea-rail-road) connecting Indian Ocean to Caspian Sea and Russia via Iran; reduces India-Russia transit time by ~30% vs. Suez Canal route.

MEMORY HOOK — RETURNING TOPIC

Previously covered:	April 8, 2026 (India welcomed US-Iran ceasefire); multiple ANTIM editions through May–June 2026
What's new today:	Full Peace Deal formally signed June 19 in Switzerland; Strait of Hormuz reopening confirmed; Chabahar sanctions waiver revival expected; crude oil drops \$84/barrel
UPSC relevance shift:	Moves from "India's response to conflict" to "post-conflict strategic opportunities" — Chabahar revival, INSTC operationalisation, oil import diversification, and India's strategic autonomy dividend

PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2023: "With reference to Chabahar Port, which of the following statements is/are correct?" — Direct. UPSC Prelims 2022: Q on INSTC corridor. UPSC Mains GS2 2019: "India's 'Connect Central Asia' policy and the significance of INSTC for India's strategic interests."

ANTIM 2027

The G7 summit and the US-Iran peace deal together form a high-probability GS2 IR twin-question cluster for UPSC Prelims 2027. ANTIM 2027 at

theiasakademia.com

maps every bilateral and multilateral development to past UPSC question patterns so you never miss the exam angle.



DEFENCE & SECURITY

GS3 · Defence Technology · Indigenisation · Military Cooperation

GS3

Defence Technology · DRDO · Indigenisation · Missiles

June 2026

DRDO Flight-Tests Long Range Land Attack Cruise Missile (LRLACM): New Pillar of India's Precision Strike

What happened: The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) conducted the successful flight-test of the indigenously developed Long Range Land Attack Cruise Missile (LRLACM). The missile is designed to strike high-value targets deep inside adversary territory with high accuracy and significantly extends India's precision-strike reach beyond existing capabilities. The test strengthens India's strategic deterrence and advances the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative in defence.

Why it matters for UPSC: DRDO's LRLACM tests knowledge of India's indigenisation drive under DAP 2020, the distinction between cruise and ballistic missiles, India's strategic missile programme, and Aatmanirbhar Bharat in defence. The GS3 internal security and defence technology sections of the UPSC syllabus directly cover these areas.

KEY FACTS

- Cruise Missile: Flies at low altitude using aerodynamic lift (air-breathing engine, subsonic/supersonic); can change trajectory mid-flight — harder to detect by radar than ballistic missiles.
- LRLACM vs. BrahMos: BrahMos (India-Russia joint venture, ~300–500 km range, supersonic) is an anti-ship/land-attack cruise missile; LRLACM is India's longer-range indigenous successor designed specifically for deep land-attack roles.

- DRDO: Under Ministry of Defence; 52 laboratories across India; Aatmanirbhar Bharat target — 68% of defence capital procurement from domestic industry by 2027-28.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Cruise vs. Ballistic missile mnemonic: **C for Cruise = Continuous flight (like a plane, uses wings + engine throughout); B for Ballistic = Ball arc (rocket + gravity, most of trajectory is unpowered)**. UPSC asks this distinction in MCQs every 2–3 years. LRLACM adds India to the elite club of nations with long-range indigenous cruise missile capability.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2019: "What is the difference between a cruise missile and a ballistic missile?" — Exact pattern. UPSC Prelims 2023: Q on BrahMos missile characteristics. UPSC Mains GS3 2022: "India's defence indigenisation and its significance for strategic autonomy and export potential."

GS2/GS3

Military Exercises · India-Australia · Quad · Indo-Pacific

20 June 2026 (announced)

IAF to Join Exercise Pitch Black 2026 in Australia (20 Jul–7 Aug): Deepening Indo-Pacific Air Interoperability

What happened: The Indian Air Force (IAF) will participate in Exercise Pitch Black 2026, hosted by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) at Darwin and Tindal airbases in Australia's Northern Territory. The biennial exercise (July 20–August 7, 2026) is the RAAF's largest multinational air combat exercise, involving over 100 aircraft and personnel from 19+ nations. India's participation deepens the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with Australia and signals IAF's growing role in Indo-Pacific security architecture.

Why it matters for UPSC: India-Australia defence relations (under the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership), Quad defence cooperation, military exercises as instruments of strategic signalling, and the Indo-Pacific security architecture are all high-frequency GS2/GS3 UPSC topics.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- India-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership: Signed 2020; covers defence, trade (ECTA signed 2022), critical minerals, cyber, and clean energy cooperation.
- India-Australia bilateral military exercises: Pitch Black (Air), AUSINDEX (Naval), AUSTRALIND (Army) — all three services have dedicated bilateral exercises.
- Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue): India, USA, Australia, Japan; focused on a free, open, prosperous Indo-Pacific; annual leaders' summits since 2021.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

India-Australia exercise trilogy: **Pitch Black (Air) + AUSINDEX (Naval) + AUSTRALIND (Army)**. Three services, three exercises. UPSC regularly presents a 4-option MCQ asking which exercises are between India and Australia — knowing all three avoids trap options. Exercise Pitch Black 2026 is the air component of this trio.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2021: "Which of the following pairs of countries and military exercises are correctly matched?" — Exact exercise-country matching format. UPSC Prelims 2023: Q on Quad membership and mandate. UPSC Mains GS2 2022: "Discuss the significance of Quad for Indo-Pacific security and India's strategic interests."

EMP • Ethics & Moral Philosophy

Defence indigenisation, missile doctrines, and the ethics of military cooperation are live GS4

Ethics dimensions that most aspirants overlook. theiasakademia.com
ANTIM's Ethics & Moral Philosophy (EMP) programme at

covers civil-military ethics and international relations ethics systematically for GS4 Paper 4.



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

GS3 • Space • Biodiversity • Innovation Ecosystem

GS3

Space Technology • ISRO • IN-SPACe • Innovation

June 2026

ISRO Launches Indian Space Hackathon 2026: 15 Challenges in AI, Climate, Lunar Exploration & Exoplanet Research

What happened: ISRO launched the third edition of the Indian Space Hackathon 2026, a national innovation competition for students, with registration open until July 1, 2026. The hackathon presents 15 distinct challenges spanning: Artificial Intelligence (satellite imagery, air quality monitoring), climate modelling, agriculture remote sensing, exoplanet detection, lunar exploration technologies, solar flare forecasting, and satellite operations optimisation. This initiative builds India's space talent pipeline as the country's private space ecosystem expands to 400+ startups.

Why it matters for UPSC: India's private space sector, IN-SPACe, Space Policy 2023, the growing space startup ecosystem, and ISRO's role in talent development are core GS3 S&T topics. The hackathon's thematic areas (AI, climate, lunar exploration) also link to broader technology governance themes.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre): Set up under Department of Space in 2020; functions as a single-window agency to promote, authorise, and regulate private space activities in India.
- Indian Space Policy 2023: Opened ISRO's launch vehicles and satellite systems to private entities; NewSpace India Ltd. (NSIL) is ISRO's commercial arm for launch services.
- India has 400+ registered space startups as of 2026 — Skyroot Aerospace (Vikram rocket), Agnikul Cosmos (Agnibaan, world's first single-piece 3D-printed rocket engine), and Bellatrix Aerospace are notable players.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

The ISRO Space Policy Ecosystem: **ISRO (Research)** → **IN-SPACe (Regulator + Promoter)** → **NSIL (Commercial Launcher)** → **Private Startups (Innovation)**. Think of it as a pyramid: ISRO at the apex (sovereignty), IN-SPACe as the gatekeeper, NSIL as the market arm, and 400+ startups at the base. The Hackathon feeds the base — talent for tomorrow's startups.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2023: "With reference to India's space policy, which of the following statements is/are correct?" — Direct.
UPSC Prelims 2024: Q on IN-SPACE mandate and role. UPSC Mains GS3 2022: "Discuss the significance of private sector participation in India's space programme for national strategic interests."

GS3

Biodiversity · New Species · ZSI · Northeast India

June 2026

New Lynx Spider 'Hamataliwa mawlyngot' Discovered in Meghalaya: ZSI Adds to Northeast India's Biodiversity Record

What happened: Scientists from the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) and the University of Calcutta discovered and formally described a new species of lynx spider, 'Hamataliwa mawlyngot,' from Mawlynnong village in East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya. Mawlynnong is famous as "Asia's Cleanest Village" and is located within the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot. The discovery adds to India's growing catalogue of endemic arachnid species and reinforces the importance of Northeast India as a global biodiversity repository.

Why it matters for UPSC: ZSI's role, India's four biodiversity hotspots (especially the Indo-Burma Hotspot covering Northeast India), endemic species documentation, and the conservation significance of Northeast India are high-frequency GS3 environment topics tested in Prelims and Mains both.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- ZSI (Zoological Survey of India): Established 1916; headquartered in Kolkata; under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change — responsible for surveying, describing, and cataloguing India's faunal biodiversity.
- Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot: One of 36 global biodiversity hotspots identified by Conservation International; covers Northeast India (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland etc.), Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and southern China — among the world's richest hotspots for endemic plants and animals.
- Mawlynnong, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya: Declared "Asia's Cleanest Village" by Discover India Magazine (2003); also a significant biodiversity zone within the Indo-Burma Hotspot; rich in endemic fauna.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

India's 4 biodiversity hotspots mnemonic — **H-I-W-S**: (1) **H**imalayas, (2) **I**ndo-Burma (Northeast India), (3) **W**estern Ghats + Sri Lanka, (4) **S**undaland (Nicobar Islands). This new spider discovery is from the I (Indo-Burma) hotspot. UPSC frequently asks which states/regions fall under which hotspot — Meghalaya = Indo-Burma = the answer.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2017: "Which one of the following is a Biodiversity Hotspot in India?" — Direct. UPSC Prelims 2022: Q on ZSI mandate and role. UPSC Prelims 2024: Q linking Northeast India to biodiversity hotspot classification. GS3 Mains 2020: "Discuss the conservation significance of Northeast India's biodiversity hotspot."

LAKSHYAM AIR1

ISRO's innovation ecosystem and biodiversity hotspot discoveries together account for 8–12 Prelims questions annually. LAKSHYAM AIR1 at

theiasakademia.com

converts every S&T and environment headline into a question-ready note within 24 hours of publication.



RBI MPC Holds Repo at 5.25% (Neutral); FY27 GDP Revised to 6.6%, CPI Inflation Up to 5.1%

What happened: The Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted to maintain the benchmark repo rate at 5.25% in its June 2026 review, retaining a 'Neutral' monetary policy stance. The committee lowered India's FY2026-27 GDP growth projection from 6.9% to 6.6%, while revising CPI inflation forecast upward to 5.1% (from 4.6%). The adjustments reflect the lingering effects of the Iran-US conflict on global energy prices and supply chain disruptions, partly offset by domestic consumption recovery driven by GST rationalisation and income tax cuts.

Why it matters for UPSC: MPC composition, mandate (CPI $4\% \pm 2\%$), the difference between monetary policy "stance" and "rate decision," GDP-inflation tradeoffs, and India's growth trajectory are core GS3 monetary policy topics. Statement-based MCQs on MPC structure and RBI's inflation-targeting framework appear in almost every Prelims.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- MPC Structure: 6 members — Governor of RBI (Chairperson) + 2 RBI Deputy Governors + 3 external members appointed by the Government; decisions by majority vote (Governor has casting vote in tie).
- Inflation Mandate: RBI Act (amended 2016) requires MPC to maintain CPI inflation at $4\% \pm 2\%$ (band: 2%–6%); failure for 3 consecutive quarters triggers mandatory report to government explaining reasons and remedial action.
- Neutral Stance: Indicates MPC could move rates in either direction based on incoming data — neither leaning toward a cut (accommodative) nor a hike (withdrawal of accommodation).

💡 TEACHING HOOK

MPC Stance vs. Rate Decision confusion: **Rate = Foot on Accelerator/Brake; Stance = Gear Direction.** "Neutral" stance means "We're in neutral gear — haven't decided which way to go next." This is different from the rate (which can stay the same even while stance changes). UPSC loves 2-statement MCQs that mix up stance and rate — knowing this distinction = 2 marks secured.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2020: "With reference to India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), which of the following statements is/are correct?" — Direct. UPSC Prelims 2023: Q on CPI inflation targeting and the $4\% \pm 2\%$ band. UPSC Mains GS3 2021: "Evaluate the effectiveness of India's inflation-targeting framework under the MPC."

India's Bioeconomy Hits \$190 Billion in 2026 — 19-Fold Growth Since 2014; \$300 Billion Target by 2030

What happened: India's bioeconomy has expanded from approximately \$10 billion in 2014 to over \$190 billion in 2026, representing a 19-fold increase in 12 years. The sector is driven by biopharmaceuticals (vaccine manufacturing led by Serum Institute), agricultural biotechnology, genomics (Genome India Project), precision medicine, and industrial

biotechnology. India now hosts over 6,000 biotech firms and is the world's third-largest biotechnology industry after the US and China. The sector is projected to reach \$300 billion by 2030 under the BioE3 Policy framework.

Why it matters for UPSC: India's bioeconomy, BioE3 Policy (2024), Genome India Project, National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2021–25, and the distinction between bioeconomy sub-sectors are key GS3 S&T-Economy overlap topics increasingly tested in both Prelims and Mains. The "biology + economy" intersection is a live policy area.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- BioE3 Policy (2024): India's policy to accelerate high-performance biomanufacturing — covers biofuels, bioplastics, biopharmaceuticals, biosolutions for climate adaptation, and climate-smart agriculture.
- Genome India Project: Government initiative to sequence 10,000 Indian genomes to build a comprehensive genetic database of India's diverse population — enabling precision medicine tailored to Indian genetics.
- India's vaccine manufacturing strength: Serum Institute of India produces 60%+ of the world's vaccines by volume — the largest single vaccine manufacturer globally; crucial driver of India's bioeconomy growth.

💡 TEACHING HOOK

Bioeconomy = Biology at Industrial Scale. The 4 pillars: **(1) Biopharmaceuticals** (India's strength: Serum Institute), **(2) Agri-biotech** (India's strength: Bt Cotton, biopesticides), **(3) Industrial Biotech** (biofuels, bioplastics — emerging), **(4) Genomics** (Genome India — future driver). By 2030, pillar 4 (genomics + precision medicine) will be the growth engine. UPSC Mains loves this 4-pillar framework for bioeconomy answers.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

UPSC Prelims 2021: "What is 'Bio-Economy'? How is it different from the conventional economy?" — Concept question.
UPSC Prelims 2022: Q on Genome India Project objectives. UPSC Mains GS3 2023: "Discuss the significance of India's growing biotechnology sector for economic growth and public health."

NEEB 300+

Today's Economy section — from RBI MPC to Bioeconomy — is high-frequency territory for both Prelims MCQs and GS3 Mains answer-writing. NEEB 300+ Live PYQ Writing at

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trains you to write exam-quality answers on exactly these topics under timed conditions with expert feedback.

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PYQ LINKAGES

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AKADEMIA NOTES

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MEMORY HOOK

Polity

Governance

International Relations

Defence

Science & Technology

Economy

Space

Biodiversity

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

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

✓ News Freshness Rule applied — US-Iran topic carries Memory Hook (returning with new development)

✓ GoDaddy-compliant: no external JS, all CSS inline in single style block, standalone HTML

✓ 5 Akademia programme notes placed at correct section triggers per SKILL.md specification

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48 out of 100 questions in UPSC Prelims 2026 covered in ANTIM ASSURED 100+.

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