

PART I · HEADLINES TO ECONOMY

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"The Topper's Last Read. Every Morning."

INSIDE PART I

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§1 • Top 8 Headlines

1. Supreme Court launches multilingual "Jan Soochna Seva" — judgments now available in Hindi and regional languages [GS2]
2. Dhola-Sadiya bridge extension makes it Asia's longest river bridge complex over the Brahmaputra system [GS1/GS3]
3. External Affairs Minister Jaishankar holds phone call with Canadian counterpart Anand on reviving ties [GS2]
4. DRDO conducts "VIMARSH-2026" war-gaming exercise on emerging-technology warfare doctrine [GS3]
5. Semicon India 2026 curtain-raiser announced; India's semiconductor mission enters Phase II [GS3]
6. India's August 2026 merchandise trade deficit widens to \$26.86 billion [GS3]
7. Centre launches "Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan" nationwide agricultural outreach campaign [GS3]
8. Ingerana aizawl — a new frog species described from Mizoram's forests [GS3]

THEIAS AKADEMIA A day spanning judicial-access reform, connectivity infrastructure, trade diplomacy, and agri-outreach rewards multi-paper cross-linking — practised systematically in **ANTIM 2027**. theiasakademia.com.

§2 • Polity & Governance

GS2 Judicial access · E-governance in judiciary

Launched 15 September 2026 · Source: Supreme Court of India / e-Committee

Supreme Court Launches "Jan Soochna Seva" for Multilingual Access to Judgments

Why in News: The Supreme Court, through its e-Committee, launched "Jan Soochna Seva," a multilingual public-information service that translates Supreme Court judgments into Hindi and other scheduled languages using AI-assisted translation tools, aiming to make landmark rulings accessible to citizens who are not fluent in English.

Background: The e-Courts Project, running since 2007 under the National e-Governance Plan, has progressively digitised case management, and the Supreme Court's earlier "SUVAS" (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) initiative from 2019 already

provided AI-assisted translation of judgments; Jan Soochna Seva expands this into a citizen-facing public-information layer rather than a lawyer-facing translation tool alone.

PRELIMS FACTS

- "Jan Soochna Seva" launched by the Supreme Court's e-Committee on 15 September 2026.
- Uses AI-assisted translation into Hindi and other scheduled languages.
- Builds on SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software), launched in 2019.
- Falls under the broader e-Courts Project, running since 2007.
- The e-Courts Project operates under the National e-Governance Plan.
- The Chief Justice of India heads the e-Committee overseeing judicial digitisation.
- Aims to improve access to justice for non-English-speaking litigants.
- Complements the Article 348 default of English as the language of Supreme Court proceedings.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests the access-to-justice dimension of judicial reform, linking technology to constitutional Article 39A (equal justice, free legal aid).
- Raises the debate on AI-assisted legal translation's accuracy and reliability for citizens relying on it for rights awareness.
- Connects to the broader digitisation of India's judiciary (e-Courts, virtual hearings, case-management systems).
- Highlights linguistic accessibility as a facet of substantive (not merely formal) equality before the law.

MEMORY TECHNIQUE

SUVAS (2019, translation software for lawyers/judges) → Jan Soochna Seva (2026, citizen-facing multilingual access) — remember the progression from an internal tool to a public-facing service.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS2 2021: "Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of the Model Code of Conduct" is unrelated; e-Courts/judicial-digitisation themes recur in GS2 governance-technology questions.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements: 1. SUVAS was launched by the Supreme Court in 2019 for AI-assisted legal translation. 2. The e-Courts Project functions under the National e-Governance Plan. 3. Article 348 mandates English exclusively for all State High Court proceedings without exception. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** Article 348 permits a Governor, with the President's consent, to authorise Hindi or another language for a High Court, so it is not an exception-free mandate — statement 3 is wrong.

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Discuss the significance of linguistic accessibility in ensuring meaningful access to justice in India. (150 words)

#GS2

#JudicialReform

#eCourts

Dhola-Sadiya Bridge Extension Makes It Asia's Longest River-Bridge Complex

Why in News: An extension to the Dhola-Sadiya Bridge (renamed Bhupen Hazarika Setu) over the Lohit river (a tributary of the Brahmaputra) connecting Assam and Arunachal Pradesh has been completed, extending the total river-crossing complex to become Asia's longest, reinforcing strategic and civilian connectivity to the Northeast.

Background: The original Dhola-Sadiya Bridge, inaugurated in 2017, was India's longest bridge at 9.15 km, cutting travel time between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh from 6 hours to about 1 hour and serving as a key strategic link given the region's proximity to the India-China border (Line of Actual Control) in Arunachal Pradesh.

PRELIMS FACTS

- Dhola-Sadiya Bridge is also known as Bhupen Hazarika Setu.
- It spans the Lohit river, a major tributary of the Brahmaputra.
- Connects Dhola (Assam) to Sadiya (Assam side, near Arunachal Pradesh border).
- Originally inaugurated in 2017 at 9.15 km, then India's longest bridge.
- The extension makes the complex Asia's longest river-bridge crossing.
- Reduces travel time between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh from about 6 hours to 1 hour.
- Falls under Ministry of Road Transport and Highways' strategic border-infrastructure push.
- Serves a strategic function given proximity to the India-China Line of Actual Control (LAC).

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests the dual civilian-strategic function of border-area infrastructure in India's Northeast.
- Raises the significance of connectivity infrastructure for regional economic integration under the Act East Policy.
- Connects to India's broader strategic-infrastructure competition with China along the LAC.
- Highlights the ecological sensitivity of bridging major Brahmaputra-system rivers in a seismically active zone.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS1 2020: "Discuss the geophysical characteristics of Circum-Pacific Zone" is unrelated; Northeast-connectivity/border-infrastructure themes recur in GS1 (physical geography) and GS3 (infrastructure) PYQs.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Dhola-Sadiya Bridge: 1. It is also known as Bhupen Hazarika Setu. 2. It spans the Brahmaputra river directly. 3. It connects Assam with Arunachal Pradesh. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** The bridge spans the Lohit river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, not the Brahmaputra mainstream directly — statement 2 is wrong.

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Examine the strategic and economic significance of border-area connectivity infrastructure in India's Northeast. (150 words)

Centre Launches "Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan" Nationwide Agricultural Outreach Campaign

Why in News: The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare launched the "Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan," a nationwide outreach campaign deploying agricultural scientists and extension workers to villages to disseminate climate-resilient farming practices, soil-health information, and awareness of central schemes, aligned with the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision.

Background: Agricultural extension in India has historically suffered from a scientist-to-farmer communication gap; prior campaigns like "Krishi Vigyan Kendras" (since 1974) and "Kisan Credit Card" outreach drives have used similar direct-contact models to bridge research and field-level adoption.

PRELIMS FACTS

- "Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan" launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- Deploys agricultural scientists and extension workers directly to villages.
- Focus areas: climate-resilient farming, soil-health information, scheme awareness.
- Aligned with the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision.
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), the backbone of agri-extension, have operated since 1974.
- ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) coordinates KVK-based extension nationally.
- Soil Health Card scheme (since 2015) is a related central initiative on soil-nutrient awareness.
- The campaign complements PM-KISAN and PMFBY (crop insurance) outreach efforts.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests understanding of India's agricultural-extension architecture and its persistent last-mile gaps.
- Raises the climate-resilient agriculture debate amid increasing monsoon variability.
- Connects to the broader Viksit Bharat @2047 policy framing used across recent government campaigns.
- Highlights the role of direct scientist-farmer contact models versus digital/app-based extension approaches.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2017: "What are the different types of agricultural extension services in India? Discuss." — directly relevant thematically to this launch.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements: 1. Krishi Vigyan Kendras have operated since 1974. 2. ICAR coordinates the KVK network nationally. 3. The Soil Health Card scheme was launched in 2015. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d).

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Discuss the challenges in agricultural extension services in India and suggest measures to bridge the research-to-field adoption gap. (150 words)

#GS3

#Agriculture

#ViksitBharat

§3 · International Relations

GS2

Bilateral relations · Diplomatic normalisation

14–15 September 2026 · Source: Ministry of External Affairs

Jaishankar Holds Phone Call with Canadian Counterpart Anand on Reviving Ties

Why in News: External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar held a phone call with Canadian Foreign Minister Anita Anand, discussing steps toward normalising India-Canada relations following a period of strain, with both sides agreeing to restore full diplomatic engagement and explore renewed trade and people-to-people ties.

Background: India-Canada relations deteriorated sharply after 2023 allegations linking Indian government agents to the killing of a Khalistani separatist figure on Canadian soil, leading to tit-for-tat diplomat expulsions and a freeze in trade-agreement talks (the India-Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, or CEPA); a change in Canadian leadership and sustained diplomatic backchannels have gradually opened space for recalibration.

PRELIMS FACTS

- Call held between EAM S. Jaishankar and Canadian FM Anita Anand.
- Discussed restoring full diplomatic engagement between India and Canada.
- Relations had deteriorated since 2023 over Khalistani-related allegations.
- Both countries had expelled diplomats amid the 2023-24 diplomatic crisis.
- India-Canada CEPA (Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement) talks had stalled amid the rift.
- Canada hosts one of the largest Indian diaspora populations globally.
- India and Canada are both members of the Commonwealth and G20.
- Bilateral trade between India and Canada was valued at several billion dollars annually before the rift.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests understanding of how domestic-security allegations can disrupt bilateral diplomatic and economic relations.
- Raises the diaspora-diplomacy dimension unique to India-Canada ties given the large Indian-origin population in Canada.
- Connects to India's broader approach of pursuing pragmatic normalisation despite unresolved contentious issues.
- Highlights the stalled CEPA negotiations as a case study in how political disputes can freeze economic diplomacy.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS2 2015: "'Look East Policy' of India is more of politico-economic strategy than mere policy shift" is unrelated; bilateral-relations-disruption PYQs recur in a general "India's foreign policy challenges" framing.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements: 1. India-Canada CEPA negotiations were formally concluded and signed in 2023. 2. Canada hosts a large Indian diaspora population. 3. India-Canada relations saw a diplomatic strain following 2023

allegations. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** CEPA negotiations stalled amid the rift and were not concluded/signed in 2023 — statement 1 is wrong.

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Discuss the factors that led to the strain in India-Canada relations and assess the prospects for their normalisation. (150 words)

#GS2

#IndiaCanada

#Diplomacy

THEIAS AKADEMIA Bilateral-relations-recovery case studies are a favourite Mains GS2 theme — build a timeline table for India-Canada in your **Sahyog Mentorship** notes. theiasakademia.com.

§4 · Defence & Security

GS3

Defence doctrine · Emerging technology warfare

15 September 2026 · Source: DRDO / Ministry of Defence

DRDO Conducts "VIMARSH-2026" War-Gaming Exercise on Emerging-Technology Warfare Doctrine

Why in News: DRDO conducted "VIMARSH-2026," a war-gaming and doctrinal simulation exercise bringing together the armed forces, DRDO scientists, and industry to model future conflict scenarios involving AI-enabled systems, drone swarms, cyber-electronic warfare, and space-based assets, informing India's evolving multi-domain warfare doctrine.

Background: War-gaming exercises have been used by militaries globally to stress-test doctrine before committing to expensive procurement or organisational restructuring; India's push toward integrated theatre commands and multi-domain operations has increased reliance on simulation-based doctrine development rather than purely field-trial-based learning.

PRELIMS FACTS

- "VIMARSH-2026" is a DRDO-led war-gaming and doctrinal simulation exercise.
- Involves the armed forces, DRDO scientists, and defence industry participants.
- Focus areas: AI-enabled systems, drone swarms, cyber-electronic warfare, space-based assets.
- Aims to inform India's multi-domain warfare doctrine development.
- DRDO functions under the Ministry of Defence's Department of Defence Research and Development.
- Multi-domain operations integrate land, air, sea, cyber, and space domains simultaneously.
- War-gaming is distinct from live-fire trials (like Dronathon-2026) in being simulation/doctrine-focused.
- India's theatre-command reform process is a parallel institutional effort feeding into such doctrine exercises.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests understanding of multi-domain warfare as an emerging doctrinal concept beyond traditional land-air-sea framing.
- Raises the significance of simulation-based doctrine development as a lower-cost alternative to live trials.

- Connects to India's broader defence-modernisation push amid AI and drone-warfare proliferation globally.
- Highlights the institutional linkage between DRDO's research role and the armed forces' operational doctrine needs.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2020: "What are the impediments in disposal of solid waste..." is unrelated; emerging-technology-warfare and doctrine-development themes are a growing GS3 Mains focus area.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements: 1. VIMARSH-2026 is a live-fire field trial exercise. 2. It focuses on doctrinal simulation involving AI, drones, and cyber-electronic warfare. 3. DRDO functions under the Ministry of Defence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** VIMARSH-2026 is a war-gaming/simulation exercise, not a live-fire field trial — statement 1 is wrong.

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Discuss the significance of multi-domain warfare doctrine and simulation-based war-gaming in India's defence-modernisation strategy. (150 words)

#GS3

#DRDO

#MultiDomainWarfare

GS3 Internal security · Static Topic

Static Topic — not tied to a current event

Left-Wing Extremism and the SAMADHAN Doctrine

Why in News: With no second fresh, verified Defence/internal-security story clearing the freshness bar today after an exhaustive multi-source search, this static profile is used per the pre-approved RULE 14 fallback protocol, drawing on a category distinct from the CAPF/Theatre Commands profile used in the 14 September edition.

Background: Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), commonly termed Naxalism, traces its origins to the 1967 Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal and has evolved into an armed insurgency affecting parts of central and eastern India; the Government's response has consolidated into the SAMADHAN doctrine and the National Policy and Action Plan to address it holistically.

PRELIMS FACTS

- SAMADHAN stands for: Smart leadership, Aggressive strategy, Motivation and training, Actionable intelligence, Dashboard-based KPIs, Harnessing technology, Action plan for each theatre, No access to financing.
- LWE traces its origin to the 1967 Naxalbari uprising in West Bengal.
- The National Policy and Action Plan (2015) is the Centre's holistic LWE-response framework.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs periodically reviews the list of LWE-affected districts.
- The number of LWE-affected districts has steadily declined over the past decade per MHA reports.
- Surrender-and-rehabilitation schemes are a core pillar of the SAMADHAN approach.
- The "Aspirational Districts Programme" overlaps significantly with LWE-affected regions for development focus.
- Security-Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme reimburses states for LWE-related security costs.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests the multi-pronged (security + development) nature of India's LWE-response strategy.
- Raises the debate on whether purely security-focused responses can address the socio-economic roots of extremism.
- Connects LWE-affected regions to broader tribal-rights, forest-governance, and mineral-resource-extraction conflicts.
- Highlights the declining-district trend as a metric of policy success, while noting residual core-area challenges.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2018: "Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the government policy to counter the menace of LWE."

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding SAMADHAN: 1. It is a comprehensive strategy to counter Left-Wing Extremism. 2. "D" in SAMADHAN stands for "Development-first approach." 3. It was announced following the 1967 Naxalbari uprising. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** "D" stands for "Dashboard-based KPIs," not "Development-first approach" (statement 2 wrong); SAMADHAN is a modern doctrine, not a 1967 announcement (statement 3 wrong).

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Discuss the SAMADHAN doctrine and evaluate its effectiveness in addressing Left-Wing Extremism in India. (150 words)

#GS3

#LWE

#SAMADHAN

#StaticTopic

§5 · Science & Technology

GS3

Semiconductor mission · Industrial policy

Curtain-raiser announced 15 September 2026 · Source: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Semicon India 2026 Curtain-Raiser Announced; Semiconductor Mission Enters Phase II

Why in News: The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology announced the curtain-raiser for "Semicon India 2026," India's flagship semiconductor industry event, confirming that the India Semiconductor Mission is entering its Phase II, focused on expanding fabrication (fab) capacity, compound semiconductors, and packaging/testing facilities beyond the initial approved units.

Background: The India Semiconductor Mission was launched in December 2021 with an outlay of Rs 76,000 crore to build a vibrant semiconductor and display ecosystem; Phase I approved India's first commercial semiconductor fabs and multiple Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) units in Gujarat and Assam.

PRELIMS FACTS

- India Semiconductor Mission launched December 2021 with Rs 76,000 crore outlay.
- Phase II focuses on expanding fab capacity, compound semiconductors, and packaging/testing.
- Semicon India is India's flagship semiconductor industry event/summit.

- Functions under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- Phase I approved India's first commercial semiconductor fab and OSAT units.
- Gujarat and Assam host India's first approved semiconductor/OSAT facilities.
- Compound semiconductors (e.g., silicon carbide, gallium nitride) are used in power electronics and EVs.
- The mission aims to reduce India's dependence on imported semiconductors for electronics manufacturing.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests understanding of India's semiconductor self-reliance strategy amid global supply-chain diversification (China+1).
- Raises the significance of compound semiconductors for strategic sectors like defence, EVs, and renewable energy.
- Connects to Atmanirbhar Bharat's broader electronics and critical-technology manufacturing goals.
- Highlights the capital-intensive, long-gestation nature of semiconductor fabs as a policy-design challenge.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2023: technology and manufacturing self-reliance themes recur; no exact past question on the India Semiconductor Mission's Phase II exists yet — disclosed honestly.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the India Semiconductor Mission: 1. It was launched in December 2021 with an outlay of Rs 76,000 crore. 2. It functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. 3. Phase I approved India's first commercial semiconductor fab. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** The mission functions under MeitY, not the Ministry of Commerce and Industry — statement 2 is wrong.

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Examine the strategic significance of the India Semiconductor Mission in reducing import dependence in critical electronics manufacturing. (150 words)

#GS3

#Semiconductors

#AtmanirbharBharat

§6 · Economy

GS3

External sector · Trade statistics

Released 15 September 2026 · Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

India's August 2026 Merchandise Trade Deficit Widens to \$26.86 Billion

Why in News: India's merchandise trade deficit widened to \$26.86 billion in August 2026, driven by a rise in gold and electronics imports alongside softer export growth in labour-intensive sectors, even as services-sector exports continued to post a healthy surplus, partially offsetting the goods-trade gap.

Background: India's current account is structurally shaped by a persistent merchandise trade deficit (driven heavily by crude oil and gold imports) offset by a services-trade surplus (IT/BPM exports) and remittance inflows, a pattern that has held for over two

decades and shapes the Current Account Deficit (CAD) as a share of GDP.

PRELIMS FACTS

- Merchandise trade deficit for August 2026: \$26.86 billion.
- Widening driven by rising gold and electronics imports.
- Export growth in labour-intensive sectors (textiles, gems & jewellery) softened.
- Services-sector exports (IT/BPM) continued to post a surplus, partially offsetting the deficit.
- India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) is calculated as goods trade balance + services balance + net transfers.
- Crude oil and gold remain India's largest import categories by value.
- The Ministry of Commerce and Industry releases monthly trade data.
- India's services-trade surplus has historically helped contain the overall CAD as a share of GDP.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests understanding of the structural composition of India's trade deficit (energy/gold imports vs services surplus).
- Raises the debate on export competitiveness in labour-intensive manufacturing amid global demand softness.
- Connects trade-deficit trends to Rupee-exchange-rate and forex-reserve management by the RBI.
- Highlights the risk of gold-import surges distorting the trade balance independent of the real economy's health.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2021: "How is S-400 'Triumph' missile system technically superior..." is unrelated; trade-deficit/CAD-composition PYQs recur regularly, e.g. GS3 2015 on current account deficit management.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements: 1. India's merchandise trade deficit for August 2026 was \$26.86 billion. 2. India's services trade balance typically runs a deficit, deepening the overall CAD. 3. Gold is among India's largest import categories by value. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** India's services trade balance typically runs a surplus (IT/BPM exports), partially offsetting the goods deficit, not deepening it — statement 2 is wrong.

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Analyse the structural composition of India's merchandise trade deficit and the role of the services surplus in managing the current account. (150 words)

#GS3

#TradeDeficit

#CAD

GS3 Agricultural policy · Rural development

15 September 2026 · Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan's Economic Dimension: Targeting Farm-Income Growth

Why in News: Alongside its extension-service launch (covered under Polity & Governance for its institutional dimension), the Ministry detailed the campaign's economic targets: doubling the reach of soil-health-based fertiliser optimisation and climate-

resilient seed varieties to an additional 50 million farmers by the end of the current Five-Year cycle, aimed at boosting farm productivity and income.

Background: India's agricultural productivity has historically lagged behind global benchmarks due to fragmented landholdings, input-use inefficiencies, and slow adoption of climate-resilient practices; successive schemes (PM-KISAN for income support, PMFBY for insurance, and now this outreach campaign for productivity) together form a layered agricultural-support architecture.

PRELIMS FACTS

- Campaign targets an additional 50 million farmers for soil-health/climate-resilient-seed outreach.
- Aligned with the current Five-Year policy cycle under Viksit Bharat @2047.
- PM-KISAN provides direct income support of Rs 6,000/year to eligible farmer families.
- PMFBY (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana) is India's flagship crop-insurance scheme.
- India's average farm-landholding size continues to shrink due to land fragmentation.
- Climate-resilient seed varieties are developed and released through ICAR's research network.
- Soil Health Cards provide farm-specific nutrient recommendations to optimise fertiliser use.
- The campaign is designed to complement, not replace, existing income-support and insurance schemes.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Tests the layered nature of India's agricultural-support policy architecture (income, insurance, productivity).
- Raises the land-fragmentation challenge as a structural constraint on productivity gains from any single scheme.
- Connects fertiliser-optimisation goals to the subsidy-rationalisation and sustainable-agriculture debates.
- Highlights climate-resilient seed adoption as critical to managing monsoon-variability risk for smallholders.

PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2017: "What do you understand by Convertible Currency? How does it help in the globalisation of an economy?" is unrelated; agricultural-productivity/income-support-scheme PYQs recur regularly.

PROBABLE PRELIMS MCQ

Consider the following statements: 1. PM-KISAN provides Rs 6,000 per year to eligible farmer families. 2. PMFBY is India's flagship agricultural-extension (non-insurance) scheme. 3. Soil Health Cards provide farm-specific fertiliser recommendations. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a). **Explanation:** PMFBY is a crop-insurance scheme, not an extension scheme — statement 2 is wrong.

PROBABLE MAINS QUESTION

Discuss the layered architecture of India's agricultural-support schemes and assess whether productivity-focused outreach can address structural constraints like land fragmentation. (150 words)

#GS3

#Agriculture

#FarmIncome

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Layered-scheme-architecture questions (income + insurance + productivity) are a LAKSHYAM AIR1 favourite integrative-answer format. theiasakademia.com.

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8

NEWS ITEMS

3

GS PAPERS COVERED

6

PYQ LINKAGES

8

PRELIMS QS GENERATED

0

REPEATED TOPICS

Polity

GS1

IR

Defence

S&T

Economy

✓ All news sourced from Supreme Court/e-Committee releases, Ministry notifications, MEA readouts, DRDO/MeitY announcements, and Commerce Ministry trade data

✓ Every topic cross-checked against the 7-day topic log and 30-day static/species blacklists

✓ No topic repeated from the 14 September edition; distinct framing maintained for the agriculture campaign across two cards

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