



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

FROM LICENCE RAJ TO JAN VISHWAS - REIMAGINING INDIA'S REGULATORY STATE

- India's entrepreneurial ecosystem has historically been constrained by an **overbearing regulatory framework** shaped by statist interventions in 1956, 1967 and 1976.
- While the **1991** economic reforms partially restored trust between the state and markets, **deregulation remains incomplete**.
- The proposed **Jan Vishwas Siddhant** seeks to shift India from a permission-based regulatory regime to a trust-based governance model, with deep implications for entrepreneurship, job creation, and economic growth.

Six Pathologies of India's Regulatory Framework:

- **Prior approval raj:**
 - Excessive ex-ante approvals (based on forecast rather than actual results) **undermine innovation**. Entrepreneurs face almost 500 central and over 3,200 state-level approvals.
- **Instrument proliferation:**
 - Over 12,000 estimated non-law, non-rule instruments affecting employers, and creates opacity, uncertainty, and compliance overload.
- **Compliance blind spot:**
 - Compliance is legally enforceable "shall" obligations, not guidance.
 - Policymakers focus on laws, ignoring cumulative compliance burden. **For example**, 2025 began with over 69,000 compliances.
- **Enforcing the unenforceable:**
 - Unenforceable laws breed corruption, discretion, and implementation gaps. **Example**, one inspector checking 3.3 lakh weight and measuring instruments.
 - It **violates constitutional wisdom** distinguishing Fundamental Rights from Directive Principles.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

- **Process as punishment:**
 - Criminal provisions rarely lead to conviction but are used as threats.
 - It results in judicial backlog, regulatory harassment. **Example:** Cheque bounce criminalisation - constitute 43 lakh cases and 10% of court pendency.
- **No single source of truth:** Absence of a unified, live database of obligations. Entrepreneurs face unverifiable and outdated compliance demands, encouraging rent-seeking and corruption.

Jan Vishwas Siddhant - Key Features:

- **Trust-based deregulation - “Everything is permitted till prohibited”:** All licences outside the four areas of national security, public safety, human health and environment will be converted to perpetual self-registration.
- **Risk-based and third-party inspections:** Random, data-driven inspections to reduce inspector discretion.
- **Decriminalisation and proportionality:** Apply DPIIT decriminalisation principles across all laws. Replace jail terms with civil penalties where appropriate.
- **Regulatory predictability:** Mandatory consultations, adequate transition periods, annual fixed date for regulatory changes (e.g., January 1).
- **Digitisation and legal clarity:** Filings will be digitised, and regulatory instruments with penal provisions will be restricted to laws and rules.

Challenges and Way Forward:

- **Resistance from entrenched bureaucratic structures:** Strengthen civil service performance management.
 - **Capacity constraints in risk-based regulation:** Shift regulatory focus from micro-specification to outcomes.
 - **Need for coordination between Centre and States:** Promote cooperative federalism in regulatory reforms.
 - **Ensuring accountability without over-regulation:** Replicate labour law compliance rationalisation across sectors.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

THE INDIAN OCEAN AS CRADLE OF A NEW BLUE ECONOMY

- India's proposed Blue Ocean Strategy rests on **three** core pillars—**stewardship, resilience, and inclusive growth.**
- This is aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of cooperation and sustainability rather than rivalry.
- **Stewardship of the Ocean Commons**
 - India should reinforce the idea of the Indian Ocean as a **shared global commons.**
 - By promoting ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable fisheries, India can lead cooperative ocean governance and discourage competitive exploitation.
- **Building Climate Resilience**
 - With climate risks intensifying, India can champion resilience by creating a Regional Resilience and Ocean Innovation Hub.
 - Such a platform would enhance ocean monitoring, early-warning systems, and technology transfer to vulnerable island and African coastal states.
- **Promoting Inclusive and Green Growth**
 - Sectors like green shipping, offshore renewables, sustainable aquaculture, and marine biotechnology offer climate-compatible growth opportunities.
 - Unlocking this potential requires long-term investment and coordinated regional action.

Global Finance Turning Blue

- Recent global initiatives signal rising financial commitment to ocean action.
- Forums like Blue Economy and Finance Forum (BEFF) 2025 and COP30 have mobilised tens of billions of dollars for blue economy projects, bringing oceans firmly into climate finance priorities.
- India should capitalise on this momentum by establishing an **Indian Ocean Blue Fund.**



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

Security Through Sustainability in the Indian Ocean

- Debates on the Indian Ocean often focus on naval power and strategic competition, but true ocean security begins with protecting ecosystems and addressing climate threats.
- Challenges such as illegal fishing, coral degradation, and rising storm intensity undermine livelihoods and regional stability.
- India's **SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) doctrine** reframes maritime security around sustainability, cooperation, and shared prosperity.
- By integrating environmental stewardship with maritime awareness, disaster response, and regional collaboration, India can promote a vision of responsibility over rivalry — positioning the Indian Ocean as a global model of sustainable and cooperative security.

India's Enduring Environmental Vision

- India's commitment to balancing development and environmental protection dates back to 1972, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warned against impoverishing either people or nature — a principle that remains deeply relevant today.
- Recent forums such as COP30 in Belém and the G-20 Summit in Johannesburg have underscored the central role of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in climate stability, sustainable development, and resilience, while emphasising equity and finance for developing countries.

India's Opportunity to Lead the Indian Ocean Region

- India's ocean diplomacy legacy gives it credibility, while its future ambitions confer responsibility.
 - Through platforms like the Indian Ocean Rim Association, India can help shape a sustainable and just blue economy for the region.
 - The challenge ahead is to translate vision into finance, partnerships, and lasting institutions.
 - By leading with ambition, humility, and inclusivity, India can show that cooperation and solidarity in ocean governance can prevail over rivalry — and that the Indian Ocean can anchor a new, sustainable global future.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

PARLIAMENTARY PANEL'S KEY RECOMMENDATIONS ON DELHI'S AIR POLLUTION

- Air pollution in Delhi-NCR continues to be one of India's most complex environmental challenges, driven by vehicular emissions, industrial activities, stubble burning, and unfavourable meteorological conditions.
- A recent report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change has made several policy recommendations aimed at strengthening India's regulatory and technological response to deteriorating air quality.
- These recommendations are designed to guide government action, address existing gaps, and protect vulnerable populations.

Need to Strengthen Vehicular Emission Standards

- Vehicular emissions remain a major contributor to Delhi-NCR's particulate matter and ozone levels.
- The panel has emphasised that a **comprehensive review of India's vehicular emission standards** is necessary to align with evolving scientific knowledge and global best practices.

Encouraging Adoption of Electric Vehicles

- To accelerate EV uptake, the committee suggested a combination of **incentives and disincentives**:
 - Cheaper or free public parking for EVs
 - Higher parking rates for petrol and diesel vehicles
 - Offering tax incentives on EV loans
 - Considering an annual ceiling on the registration of non-electric vehicles in Delhi-NCR



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

Air Purifiers in Schools, Hospitals, and Government Offices

- Children and patients are among the most vulnerable to toxic air. The committee therefore recommended **mandatory installation of air purifiers** in:
 - All public schools in Delhi-NCR
 - All public hospitals, especially the critical wards
 - All government offices

Upgrading National Ambient Air Quality Standards

- The panel called for the Centre to expedite the **revision of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)**.
- These standards, last updated in 2009, need to reflect new scientific research, health data, and WHO benchmarks.

Monitoring Stubble Burning More Effectively

- Stubble burning remains a recurrent seasonal crisis in North India. The panel expressed concern that some farmers are finding ways to evade satellite detection of crop fires.
- To strengthen enforcement, the committee recommended:
 - Launch of a high-resolution ISRO satellite dedicated to monitoring farm fires 24×7
 - Integration of satellite data with digital farm records for real-time tracking
- This would help the government respond more effectively while also supporting early warning systems and targeted assistance programmes.

Holistic Approach to Air Quality Management

- The report stresses that no single policy can solve the region's pollution crisis. Instead, a coordinated approach, combining emissions control, technological investment, regulatory reform, and behavioural incentives, is essential.
 - By addressing systemic issues in transportation, energy production, agriculture, and urban infrastructure, the recommendations aim to align Delhi-NCR's air quality management with global best practices.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

WHAT IS A SUPERNOVA?

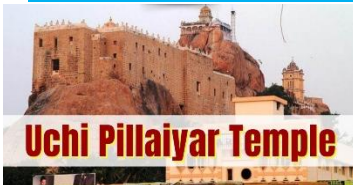


- A supernova is the name given to the **cataclysmic explosion of a massive star.**
- They are the **largest explosions that take place in space.**
- A star can go supernova in one of **two ways**:
 - **Type I Supernova:** A star accumulates matter from a nearby neighbor until a runaway nuclear reaction ignites.
 - **Type II Supernova:** A star runs out of nuclear fuel and collapses under its own gravity.
- It can **emit more energy in a few seconds than the sun.**
- These spectacular events can be **so bright** that they **outshine their entire galaxies** for a few days or even months.
- They can be **seen across the universe.**
- They're also the **primary source of heavy elements** in the universe.

How Common are Supernovas?

- Astronomers believe that about **two or three supernovas occur each century in galaxies** like our own Milky Way.
 - Because the universe contains so many galaxies, astronomers observe a few hundred supernovas per year outside our galaxy.
-

UCHI PILLAIYAR TEMPLE



Uchi Pillaiyar Temple

The Tamil Nadu government recently informed the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court that the deepam (lamp) was lit at the Uchipillaiyar temple mandapam in Thirupparankundram hill during Karthigai Deepam this year too as it was done for over the last 150 years.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

- The Uchi Pillaiyar Temple, also known as **Rockfort Temple**, is located at the **top of Rockfort Hill, Trichy, in Tamil Nadu.**
- It is a 7th-century-CE Hindu temple, **dedicated to Lord Ganesha.**
- Its construction was started by the **Pallavas**, but it was the **Nayaks of Madurai** who **completed the temples' construction.**
- There are **three temples located closely** on the rock fort:
 - **Maanikka Vinayakar Temple** situated at the foothill, dedicated to Lord Ganesha.
 - **Uchchi Pillayar Temple at the top of the hill**, dedicated to Lord Ganesha.
 - **Thayumanaswamy Temple**, dedicated to Lord Shiva, situated close to the base of the rockfort on the way to Uchchi
- This Rockfort Temple gives an **aerial view of the entire Trichy City** along with Srirangam Temple, River Kaveri, and River Kollidam.

SUJALAM BHARAT APP



- It is a key **digital initiative** designed to **transform rural drinking water governance.**
- It has been developed with the support of **Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N).**
- **Features of Sujalam Bharat App:**
 - It enables advanced geo-referencing, **monitoring and management of rural water supply** infrastructure under Jal Jeevan Mission.
 - It integrates critical data including **water sources, asset inventories**, scheme designs, operational records, water quality reports, supply metrics, and community feedback into a single platform.
 - With the introduction of **the Sujal Gaon ID**, every habitation will have a **clear digital profile** showing:



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition

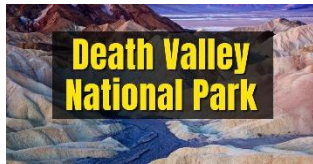


CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 13 December 2025

- Its source of drinking water (local or bulk supply)
 - The nature and condition of its infrastructure
 - Supply reliability
 - Water quality status
 - O&M arrangements
- It is **integrated with PM Gati Shakti GIS** which provides **up-to-date geospatial mapping** of rural water networks, supporting future planning, repair, and expansion with greater precision.
 - **Significance:** It will ensure transparency in the **performance of Gram Panchayats**, Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and service providers, thereby promoting community participation and oversight.
-

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK



- It is a **desert valley** located in the southeastern part of **California, United States**.
 - It is the **hottest and driest place in North America**.
 - It is the location of the **highest temperature ever recorded in the United States**.
 - It is the **largest national park** in the **continental United States**.
 - It is a rift valley, or a graben, that has been formed due to the sinking of a huge expanse of rock located between major block-faulted mountains running parallelly in the east and west.
 - It lies in the Great Basin to the east of the **Sierra Nevada Mountains**, in the northern part of the Mojave Desert.
 - Despite the low precipitation and extreme summer temperatures, Death Valley is home to many **diverse species**, several of which are **endemic** (found nowhere else in the world).
-