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NATIONAL ANUBHAV AWARDS



- It was **launched in 2015** by the Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare (DoPPW), **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions**.
- **Eligibility:** The employees of Central Government, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Public Sector Banks **who are going to retire in the next 8 months** or **who have retired within 3 years** are the 'eligible employees' for the submission of Anubhav write-ups.
- **Categories:** The categories included Administrative Work, Good Governance, Research, Simplification of Procedures, Accounts, Field Work Contributions, and Constructive Feedback for Work Improvement.
- **Objectives:**
 - It aims to **create a database** of significant suggestions and work experiences.
 - It **channels the human resource** of retiring employees for nation building.
 - Enable Ministries/ Departments to take crucial steps while considering useful and replicable suggestions.
- Each ANUBHAV Awardees will be felicitated with a **medal and certificate** and a Prize of **10,000 rupees**, whereas a **Jury certificate Winner** will be presented with a **medal and a certificate**.

WHAT IS A ROTATING DETONATION ENGINE (RDE)?



- It is a type of **propulsion system** that **differs from conventional gas turbines and ramjets** in the way it uses fuel.
- Usually, engines use deflagration, which is a subsonic, steady way of burning fuel through a flame.
- On the contrary, an RDE **uses detonation**, wherein the **fuel burns faster** as rapid supersonic explosions rotate through the chamber of the engine.

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- This rapid detonation **produces more thrust for the same amount of fuel.**
- This **volume savings** can be used to increase fuel and/or payload volume, providing **potential range, speed, and affordability** benefits compared to rockets, ramjets, and gas-turbines.
- These **mechanically simple RDEs** have **no moving parts, making them less complex than gas turbine engines** and therefore potentially **lower cost** and simpler to manufacture.

APPEAL AND COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PORTAL



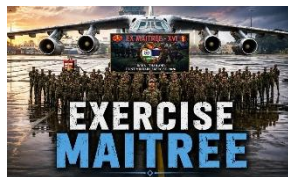
- It is an online web application portal, initially introduced by the **Central Information Commission in 2016.**
- It enables citizens to **file Second Appeals and Complaints** online and facilitates end-to-end digital processing of cases.
- It includes **registration, scheduling of hearings**, issuance and uploading of decisions and other related processes.

Key Facts about Appeal and Complaint Management System Portal 2.0:

- It has been developed as a **technologically upgraded platform** with enhanced security standards, improved functionalities and streamlined workflows.
- **Key feature of AppCoMS 2.0**
 - It has introduced a feature of user **accounts for Applicants, Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)** of the Public Authorities and other stakeholders, linked with their e-mail ID and mobile number.
 - In the upgraded system, applicants will be able to submit Second Appeals and Complaints through their user accounts.
 - Under this version, applicants can view case timelines, access documents, download hearing notices and decisions/ orders.
 - It has the facility for use of **Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs)** for digitally signing and issuing notices/orders by the Commission.

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EXERCISE MAITREE



- It is the **joint military exercise** between **India and Thailand**.
- It was **instituted in 2006**.
- It is an important platform for sharing best practices and **strengthening military cooperation** between India and Thailand.
- In **Exercise MAITREE 2026**, the Indian Army contingent is represented **primarily by troops from 9 Gorkha Rifles**.
- **Focus:** The exercise will involve company-level joint training **focused on operations in jungle and semi-urban terrain**.
- **Aim:** Aim of the exercise is to foster **Military Cooperation** between India and Thailand.
- The Exercise will enhance combined capabilities in executing Joint Counter Insurgency/ Terrorist Operations in Jungle and **semi-urban Environment under Chapter VII of United Nations Charter**.
- The training will include **field exercises, combat discussions, lectures**, demonstrations and a culminating validation exercise.
- The contingents will also exchange operational experience and showcase contemporary **equipment and technologies** employed during joint operations.
- **Significance:** It will further reinforce the longstanding bilateral relations between the two nations.

ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING SCHEME



- It was launched in 2025 by the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology**.
- **Objective:** To develop **robust component manufacturing ecosystem** by attracting investments (**global / domestic**) across the **value chain** by integrating its domestic electronic industry with the Global Value Chains

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(GVCs).

- The scheme will offer **three incentive structures**:
 - turnover-linked incentive (based on revenue)
 - capex-linked incentive (for investments in plants & machinery)
 - hybrid incentive model (a combination of both)
- **Employment generation** will be a mandatory requirement for all applicants, including both component manufacturers and capital equipment producers.
- **Tenure**: It has **six-year tenure** with a **one-year gestation** period for the **Turnover Linked Incentive** and the **Capex Incentive** is available for a **five-year period**.
- **Target**: To promote the manufacturing of select passive electronic components, including resistors, **capacitors, speakers, microphones, special ceramics**, relays, switches, and connectors.

HOW AI CAN BE OPTIMISED FOR BETTER HEALTHCARE

- For India, where healthcare capacity is expanding alongside a complex disease burden, Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers a **new possibility**: extending medical expertise without proportionately increasing human resources.
- **AI is increasingly entering diagnosis**, consultations and hospital operations. The challenge is to make these systems reliable, safe, affordable and clinically appropriate for routine use.

Expanding the Reach of Medical Expertise

- AI can narrow the gap between medical knowledge and its availability at the point of care.
- **For India, this transformation is particularly important** because specialist healthcare remains concentrated in major cities, while smaller towns and rural areas often face shortages of specialised expertise.
- AI can help prioritise medical scans, identify deteriorating patients and assist doctors in complex cases.

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The Economic Benefits

- India faces **rising patient volumes**, chronic diseases and limited clinical capacity. AI can improve efficiency by reducing time spent on repetitive administrative and operational tasks.
- India has already established a strong digital foundation. By May 2026, more than 100 crore health records had been linked to Ayushman Bharat Health Accounts.
- The **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission's** Scan and Share service has also reduced outpatient registration waiting times dramatically.
- AI can extend these gains to appointment scheduling, clinical documentation, claims processing, inventory management and discharge procedures.

Beyond Hospitals: New Healthcare Models

- Remote monitoring can maintain patient connectivity after discharge, while AI-supported preventive programmes can identify high-risk individuals before their conditions become severe.
- **Virtual specialist support** can connect smaller hospitals with experts elsewhere, while AI-assisted diagnostics can bring advanced medical capabilities closer to underserved communities.
- Patients with diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer could benefit from continuous monitoring rather than relying solely on episodic hospital visits.
- This can shift healthcare from a reactive approach towards **early detection, prevention** and continuous disease management.

Conclusion

- With efficiency, equity, clinical responsibility and human oversight, AI can help **transform** Indian healthcare from a largely reactive system into one focused increasingly on anticipation, prevention and continuous management.
 - Its ultimate economic return will lie in **healthier citizens, greater productivity**, longer lives and improved human well-being.
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INDIA'S OVERSEAS CRITICAL MINERAL QUEST

- Critical minerals such as **lithium, cobalt, nickel**, rare earth elements and graphite are indispensable for electric vehicles (EVs), batteries, renewable energy, electronics, defence and advanced manufacturing.
- With domestic reserves and production insufficient to meet future demand, India is seeking overseas mineral assets through Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. (**KABIL**).
- India's critical-mineral strategy **combines** domestic exploration, overseas asset acquisition, recycling, substitution and processing capacity to reduce vulnerability to concentrated global supply chains.

KABIL and India's Overseas Strategy:

Established in **2019**, KABIL is a **joint venture** of National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) and Mineral Exploration & Consultancy Ltd. (MECL).

- Its **mandate** is to identify, explore, acquire and develop overseas critical-mineral assets.

Structural Challenges Experienced by KABIL:

- **Four constraints:**
 - **Financial limitations:** Critical-mineral projects require large upfront capital and have long gestation periods.
 - **Commodity-price volatility:** Lithium prices can fluctuate sharply, making high-priced acquisitions risky.
 - **Global competition:** Countries and companies with deeper financial resources can outbid Indian entities for strategic assets.
 - **Geopolitical and country risks:** Mining investments are exposed to regulatory changes, political instability, local opposition and resource nationalism in host countries.
- India must therefore move from a narrow "mine acquisition" approach towards an **integrated overseas mineral strategy** involving sovereign partnerships, risk-sharing finance, long-term offtake agreements and domestic processing capacity.

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Way Forward:

- India should **strengthen KABIL** through greater financial autonomy, professional project evaluation, faster inter-PSU coordination and specialised mineral expertise.
- Public-sector entities can partner with private companies, foreign governments and global mining firms to distribute risks.
- Simultaneously, India needs to develop a domestic **critical-mineral value chain**, including beneficiation, refining, battery-material production and recycling.
- The long-term objective should be **mineral security** rather than ownership of individual mines.
- Diversified suppliers, strategic stockpiles, recycling, technological substitution and resilient supply chains can collectively reduce India's external vulnerability.

INDIA AND NASA'S MOON BASE PROGRAMME

- India has received an invitation to join NASA's Moon Base programme, an initiative that could mark a turning point for ISRO and significantly accelerate India's space technology development.

About the Moon Base Programme

- The Moon Base programme aims to create a **permanent research station on the Moon that can be inhabited by astronauts and robots** for prolonged periods.
- The base is to be built in stages over several years and is meant to facilitate lunar research while allowing exploration and exploitation of lunar resources.
- It is expected to be one of the most challenging engineering exercises ever undertaken, requiring several trips to the Moon by both crewed and robotic missions. It could also become the costliest scientific project in history.
- In scale and ambition, the programme can be compared only to the Apollo missions.
- In terms of its long-term impact on humanity and the future of the planet, it may prove far more consequential.

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Why NASA Is Seeking Partners?

- NASA is not in a position to execute this programme entirely on its own, nor does it intend to.
- Its **budget has been significantly reduced under the current US administration**, and most of its hardware production has shifted to the private sector.
- As a result, NASA is actively seeking partners from both the international community and private industry to collaborate on the project.

Significance

- Space cooperation with the US represents a major opportunity for ISRO to fast-track project timelines and reach the frontiers of technology development.
 - Such collaboration typically generates substantial spin-off benefits, advances in materials, robotics, life support systems, communications, and computing that can produce cascading dividends across multiple sectors of the economy.
 - For a country building its scientific and industrial base, these secondary gains can be as valuable as the primary mission objectives.
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SURROGATE ADVERTISING UNDER SCRUTINY

Maharashtra's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued show-cause notices to actors Shah Rukh Khan, Ajay Devgn, and Tiger Shroff, alleging that their advertisement for Vimal Elaichi amounts to surrogate advertising for the banned Vimal Pan Masala brand.

What Is Surrogate Advertising?

- Surrogate advertising promotes a product under a different, permitted brand name, logo, or visual style.
- It is used for goods like alcohol, tobacco, and pan masala, which face advertising bans or restrictions.
- The technique keeps the original brand visible in consumers' minds despite the restriction.

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What the FDA Notices Allege?

- The FDA claims the Vimal Elaichi ad's presentation, dialogue, product name, and market context raise a "serious question" over whether it **indirectly promotes** Vimal Pan Masala — a product currently prohibited in Maharashtra.
- The FDA has invoked:
 - **Section 24** of the FSS Act — restricts misleading and deceptive food advertisements.
 - **Section 53** of the FSS Act — penalty of up to Rs 10 lakh for anyone "party to the publication" of a misleading advertisement.

What the Actors Have Been Asked to Do?

- The FDA has given the actors 15 days to respond with written explanations and has directed them to:
 - Immediately discontinue participation in and endorsement of the ad, and remove it from their social media handles.
 - Submit their endorsement contracts, campaign briefs, product information, and payment details.
 - Disclose details of the due diligence carried out before endorsing the product.
 - Furnish evidence on whether Vimal Elaichi is an independently sold product or a surrogate/brand extension of Vimal Pan Masala.
 - Disclose any material connection with the advertiser or brand owner, as required under the CCPA (Central Consumer Protection authority) Guidelines, 2022.

Conclusion

The Vimal Elaichi case highlights the persistent regulatory challenge of distinguishing genuine product advertising from surrogate promotion of banned substances.

As Maharashtra tightens enforcement against tobacco products, this episode could set an important precedent for celebrity accountability and brand-endorsement due diligence under India's consumer protection framework.