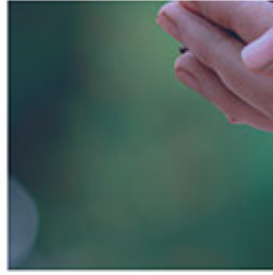
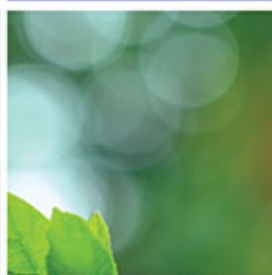
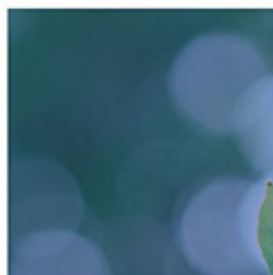


# The Gist of Govt. Magazines Yojana, Kurukshetra, Science Reporter & Bharat 2026 **EXAM POINTERS**

## Sector-wise Key Achievements with Authentic Data and Verified Facts

- Agriculture
- Health
- Energy
- Nutrition
- Environment
- Art & Culture
- Social Security
- Infrastructure
- New Technology
- Rural Development
- Industry & Trade
- Schemes & Programmes
- Panchayati Raj System
- Tourism Development
- Food Security
- Education & Skill Development
- Disaster Management
- Defense & Internal Security
- Sustainable Development

Important Current  
**Developments**



# **The Gist of Govt. Magazines**

# **EXAM POINTERS**

*- The Ultimate Resource for Competitive Exams*

**Yojana, Kurukshetra, Science  
Reporter and Bharat 2026**

**Sector-wise Key Achievements with  
Authentic Data and Verified Facts**

*Editor*

**N.N. Ojha**

*Compiled by*

**Chronicle Editorial Team**

# CONTENTS

## Science Reporter .....1-25

- Agriculture in India ..... 1
- Health and Nutrition ..... 2
- Environment and Ecology ..... 4
- Disaster Management ..... 7
- Space Science ..... 8
- Health ..... 11
- Emerging Technologies ..... 12
- Medical Science ..... 12
- Govt. Initiatives to Promote Science ..... 13
- Pollution ..... 13
- Basic Science ..... 14
- Defense Sector ..... 15
- Infrastructure and Science ..... 16
- Education and Research Institutions ..... 17
- Energy and Nuclear Science ..... 19
- Linguistics, Education, and Psychology ..... 20
- Schemes and Programs ..... 22
- Education and Research Institutions ..... 23
- Miscellaneous ..... 24

## Yojana .....26-62

- Art & Culture ..... 26
- Union Budget 2026-27 ..... 28
- Gender Budget 2026-27 ..... 29
- Economic Survey 2025-26 ..... 31
  - ♦ Macro-Economic Overview ..... 31
  - ♦ Fiscal Developments ..... 31
  - ♦ Monetary Management and Financial Sector ..... 31
  - ♦ Prices and Inflation ..... 31
  - ♦ Agriculture and Food Management ..... 31
  - ♦ Industry ..... 32

- ♦ Services ..... 32
- ♦ External Sector ..... 32
- ♦ Infrastructure and Energy ..... 32
- ♦ Human Development and Social Progress ..... 32
- ♦ The AI Ecosystem ..... 33
- Indian Economy ..... 33
- India's Energy Sector ..... 35
- Innovation ..... 37
- Sector-Specific Innovation ..... 37
- Rural Development ..... 39
- Health ..... 41
- Education ..... 42
- Schemes and Programs ..... 45
- Sanitation and Water Management ..... 47
- Contribution of Women in Economic Development ..... 49
- Science & Technology ..... 51
- Internal Security ..... 53
- Social Change ..... 54
- Panchayati Raj and Women Empowerment ..... 56
- Industry ..... 57
- Sports ..... 59
- Awards & Honors ..... 60

## Kurukshetra .....63-95

- Agriculture ..... 63
- Sanitation & Water Management ..... 68
- India's Energy Sector ..... 68
- Industry ..... 68
- Schemes & Programs ..... 69
- Social Change ..... 69
- Rural Development ..... 69
- Infrastructure ..... 72

• Art and Culture.....	73	• Political Structure.....	102
• Horticulture.....	73	• Defence.....	112
• Health, Nutrition, and Child Development.....	74	• Law & Justice.....	114
• UPI and Digital Payments.....	75	• India & The World.....	114
• Social Security.....	75	• Basic Economic Data.....	119
• Plans & Programs.....	76	• Finance.....	120
• Science & Technology.....	78	• Corporate Affairs.....	124
• Panchayati Raj System.....	79	• Commerce.....	125
• Health.....	80	• Industry.....	126
• Trade.....	81	• Labor, Skill Development, And Employment.....	130
• Tourism Sector.....	81	• Health & Family Welfare.....	132
• Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).....	82	• Education.....	136
• Khadi Industry.....	84	• Welfare.....	139
• Food Security.....	84	• Agriculture.....	145
• Cooperative Movement in India.....	85	• Food, Civil Supplies, & Consumer Affairs.....	150
• Internal Security.....	86	• Planning.....	155
• White Revolution.....	87	• Rural Development.....	158
• Environment & Ecology.....	87	• Housing & Urban Affairs.....	162
• India's Ancient Tradition (Yoga).....	88	• Transport.....	166
• Energy Sector.....	88	• Energy.....	171
• Communication.....	90	• Water Resources.....	174
• Life and Contributions of Prof. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar.....	90	• Environment.....	177
• Disaster Management.....	91	• Communications & Information Technology.....	181
• Role of ISRO in Rural Development.....	93	• Mass Communication.....	184
• Sports.....	94	• Culture & Tourism.....	186
<b>BHARAT 2026 GIST.....</b>	<b>96-204</b>	• Development In Science & Technology.....	187
• India: The Land & People.....	96	• Youth Affairs & Sports.....	192
• National Symbols.....	100	• States And Union Territories.....	193



# SCIENCE REPORTER

## Agriculture in India

### Agriculture in India: A General Overview

- **Geographical Extent:** 44.8% of India's total geographical area is under agriculture.
- **Export Data:** In the year 2022-23, India exported fresh fruits worth **Rs. 6,219.46 crore (770.70 million USD)**.
- **Economic Contribution:** The Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture and allied sectors in the Indian economy is approximately **18-19%**.

- ♦ India is the world's largest producer of **milk, pulses, and jute**.
- ♦ India ranks **second in the world** (after the USA) in terms of total arable land.

### Horticulture Sector

- **Contribution to Economy:** Horticulture accounts for approximately **33.5%** of the Agricultural GDP.
- **Production Capacity:** 112.73 million metric tonnes of fruit were obtained from 7.04 million hectares.
- **Profitability:** Farmers can earn significant profits from **Grapes (Rs. 1,95,000/acre)** and **Pomegranate (Rs. 1,30,000/acre)**.
- **Processing and Losses:** India's contribution to global fruit processing is only **1%**. Approximately 12 million tonnes of crops are wasted post-harvest.
- **Future Targets:** Fruit processing is estimated to reach **16.39 million tonnes** by 2024.
- **Skincare Market:** India's skincare market was valued at **6.93 billion USD in 2023** (usage of fruit extracts in cosmetics is increasing).

- ♦ India is often called the "Fruit Basket" of the world; it ranks **No. 1** in the production of **mango, banana, and papaya**.
- ♦ The **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** is the primary scheme for the sector, while '**Operation Greens**' aims to prevent fruit wastage.

### Pearl Farming & Aquaculture

- **The Process:** A 'Nucleus' is inserted into the body of a mollusk, which then forms a layer of '**Nacre**', resulting in a pearl.
- **Exports:** In 2022, India was the **19th largest exporter of pearls** (3.79 million USD).
- **Government Initiative:** **Rs. 461 lakh** allocated for bivalve farming under the **PMMSY** (Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana) scheme.

- **Institutes:** **ICAR-CIFA (Bhubaneswar)** provides national training for pearl production.
- **Regional Development:** The first pearl cluster was developed in **Hazaribagh, Jharkhand**, by TRIFED and Purvi Agrotech.

### Contribution of Agricultural to Indian Economy

- **Main Source of Livelihood:** About **50-55%** of India's population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood.
- **GDP Share:** The contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to India's GDP stays between **18-20%**.
- **Backbone:** Agriculture is rightfully called the "**Backbone**" of the Indian economy.

### India's Global Rankings in Agriculture

- **First Place:** India is the world's largest producer of **milk, pulses, jute, spices, mango, banana, and papaya**.
- **Second Place:** India ranks second in the world (after China) in the production of **rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, and cotton**.
- **Livestock:** India has the **largest livestock population** in the world.

### Notable Agricultural Revolutions

- **Green Revolution:** Started in the 1960s; focused on increasing wheat and rice production (Father: **M.S. Swaminathan**).
- **White Revolution:** Related to milk production (**Operation Flood**); Father: **Vergheese Kurien**.
- **Yellow Revolution:** Oilseed production (especially mustard and sunflower).
- **Blue Revolution:** Fish production.
- **Pink Revolution:** Onion and Prawn (shrimp) production.
- **Silver Revolution:** Egg and Poultry production.

### Crop Types and Seasons

There are three main cropping seasons in India:

1. **Kharif:** Sown in June-July and harvested in October-November (e.g., Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Cotton, Soybean).
2. **Rabi:** Sown in October-December and harvested in April-May (e.g., Wheat, Barley, Gram, Peas, Mustard).
3. **Zaid:** Crops grown between March and June (e.g., Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, fodder crops).

# YOJANA

## Art & Culture

### Forest, Heritage, and Fashion: The New Identity of Tribal India

- **‘Bharat Tribes Fest 2026’** (New Delhi) is an initiative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and **TRIFED**, providing a national platform to move tribal artisans from forest-based subsistence livelihoods to global value chains.
- TRIFED’s **‘Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK)’** is a cluster of 15 tribal Self-Help Groups (SHGs) where value addition, processing, and branding of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) are performed.
- **‘RISA’**—inspired by the traditional fabrics of Tripura—is an initiative by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to establish tribal crafts as premium brands in domestic and global markets.
- **Debongshi Chakma** (Chakma tribe) from Mizoram, leading over 500 women through the **‘Bodhibloom Society’**, is connecting Jhum cultivation, traditional handicrafts, and bamboo products to the global market.
- The **Toda community** of the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu is famous for its distinctive red-and-black embroidery with geometric shapes, preserved by women artisans like Sangeeta.

#### MAJOR TRIBAL CRAFTS AND STATES

Name of Craft	Associated State / Region
Eri and Muga Silk	Assam
Kotpad Cotton	Odisha
Changpa Pashmina	Ladakh
Toda Embroidery	Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri Hills)
Longpi Pottery	Manipur
Turtuk Brass Cutlery	Ladakh
Dhokra Art	Chhattisgarh

### Indian Cinema: Great Personalities and Creativity

Cinematic legends have given Indian art global recognition and philosophical depth.

- **Salil Chowdhury (Composer):** A confluence of folk, classical, and Western music. He personally prepared the story, screenplay, and music for *Do Bigha Zamin* (1953). The film *Kanoon* (1969) is a rare film made without any songs.
- **Guru Dutt (Filmmaker):** His works (*Pyaasa*, *Kaagaz Ke Phool*) depict loneliness and creative despair. *Kaagaz Ke Phool* (1959) was India’s first CinemaScope film.

- **P. Bhanumathi (Versatile Talent):** An icon of South Indian cinema. With the film *Chandrani* in 1953, she became the first female director of Telugu cinema.
- **Raj Khosla:** The father of the ‘musical thriller’ in Hindi cinema (*Woh Kaun Thi?*, *Mera Saaya*). A postage stamp was issued in his honor in 2013.

#### CREATIVITY VS. AI

Human creativity can take ‘irrational leaps,’ whereas AI only refines known patterns and information (collective intelligence).

### Film Certification and Censorship (Central Board of Film Certification & Regulations)

The history of balance between film regulation and freedom of expression.

- **History:** Started with the Act of 1918 in colonial India. The first banned film was *Bhakta Vidur* (1921). The Cinematograph Act of 1952 came into force in independent India.
- **Modern Reforms (2024 Rules):**
  - ✓ **Validity:** Certification is now valid for an unlimited time instead of 10 years.
  - ✓ **UA Rating:** Now divided into three sub-categories—UA 7+, UA 13+, and UA 16+.
  - ✓ **Piracy:** Sections 6AA and 6AB added for anti-piracy measures.
  - ✓ **Digitization:** E-Cinepramaan (2017) and QR code-based certificates.

The ‘Film Certification Appellate Tribunal’ (FCAT) has been abolished, increasing the autonomy of the CBFC.

### Women and Social Evolution in Cinema

- The journey of female portrayal from ‘male actors playing women’ to ‘feminist consciousness.’
- **Early Phase:** In *Raja Harishchandra* (1913), female characters were played by a man (Anna Salunke). Durgabai Kamat became India’s first actress.
- **Fearless Nadia (Mary Ann Evans):** Became the face of the adventurous woman with the 1935 film *Hunterwali*.
- **Feminist Consciousness:**
  - ✓ **Ankur (1974):** Struggle against oppression portrayed by Shabana Azmi.
  - ✓ **Aval Oru Thodar Kathai (1974):** The burden of middle-class working women.
  - ✓ **Avalude Ravukal (1978):** A sympathetic perspective towards sex workers.

# KURUKSHETRA

## Agriculture

### Agricultural Statistics & Economy

#### *Economy and GVA (Gross Value Added)*

- Agriculture contributes approximately **18.2 percent** to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- In the year 2023–24, the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the Gross Value Added (GVA) was about **18 percent**.
- In 2011–12, the GVA of the agricultural sector was **Rs. 15.02 lakh crore**.
- By 2023–24, this has increased to **Rs. 48.78 lakh crore**.

#### *Employment and Livelihood*

- Approximately **42.3 percent** of India's total workforce is engaged in the agricultural sector.
- During the same period (2023-24), agriculture provided a livelihood to more than **46 percent** of the country's population.

#### *Farmer Profile and Landholding*

- About **85 percent** of farmers in India fall into the small and marginal categories.
- Approximately **89.4 percent** of Indian farmers own less than two hectares of land.

#### *Crop Production and Productivity*

- The average yield of paddy in India is **3.85 tonnes per hectare**.
- Rice, maize, and wheat provide about **60 percent** of the world's total food energy requirements.

#### *Market and Future Outlook*

- India's food and grocery market is the **sixth largest** in the world.
- Food consumption in India is estimated to reach **Rs. 1.70 lakh crore** by 2025-26.

### Agri-Tech, Startups & Digital Farming

#### *Concepts and Modern Technology*

- The main objective of '**Agriculture 4.0**' is to increase the use of digital and advanced technologies in farming.
- Digital farming utilizes modern solutions such as satellite sensors, mobile apps, Artificial Intelligence (AI), biotechnology, and digital platforms.
- In agriculture, **IoT** stands for—Internet of Things.
- The device used to analyze temperature and humidity is called a '**climate sensor**'.

- Through digital farming, farmers are able to get accurate information about soil conditions, moisture levels, weather updates, and pest outbreaks.

#### *Agri-Tech Startups and Investment*

- Currently, more than **4,000 agri-tech startups** are actively working in India.
- The Startup India scheme has recognized approximately **2,800 agri-tech startups** until December 2023.
- The total number of agri-tech startups in India is projected to reach **5,000 by 2030**.
- In 2024, the number of investment deals increased by **28 percent** compared to 2023.
- **DeHaat** aims to reach 5 million (50 lakh) farmers by the year 2027.

#### *Digital Infrastructure and Access*

- Approximately **85.5 percent** of households in India have access to at least one smartphone.
- In rural areas, **95.5 percent** of people in the 15–29 age group use smartphones.
- A 2023 NASSCOM report indicates that only **23 percent** of people in rural India have access to reliable smartphones and internet.
- As of May 2025, there were a total of **5.60 lakh active Common Service Centers (CSC)** in India.
- Of these, 4.36 lakh, or **77.9 percent**, are located in rural areas.

#### *Impact of AI and Precision Farming*

- Microsoft's AI-based '**FarmVibes**' initiative has enabled an increase in crop productivity by up to **40 percent**.
- The same initiative has led to a **25 percent reduction** in fertilizer usage.
- According to the Startup India 2025 report, **Precision Agriculture** can increase crop productivity by up to **30 percent**.
- As per the IndiaAI 2022 report, AI-based solutions can increase crop production by **20–30 percent** by 2030.

#### *Usage of Drone Technology*

- In developed countries like Japan and South Korea, the adoption rate of drones in agriculture is over **60 percent**.
- **Drone spraying technology** is considered the most suitable for pest control in fields.

# BHARAT 2026 GIST

## INDIA: THE LAND & PEOPLE

### India: Geographical Location and Extent

- **Total Area:** 3,287,263 square kilometers.
- **Global Rank:** 7th in area and 2nd in population.
- **Latitudinal Extent:** 8°4' North to 37°6' North.
- **Longitudinal Extent:** 68°7' East to 97°25' East.
- **Length (North to South):** 3,214 kilometers.
- **Width (East to West):** 2,933 kilometers.
- **Hemisphere:** India is situated entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.

### Boundaries and Coastline

- **Land Boundary Length:** Approximately 15,200 kilometers.
- **Total Coastline (including islands):** 7,516.6 kilometers.
- **Neighboring Countries:**
  - **North-West:** Pakistan, Afghanistan.
  - **North:** China, Nepal, Bhutan.
  - **East:** Bangladesh, Myanmar.
- **Maritime Separation:** The Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar separate India from Sri Lanka.

### Administrative Structure

- **Total States and Union Territories:** 28 States and 8 Union Territories.
- **New Merger:** The merger of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu took place on January 26, 2020.
- **New Division:** The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been divided into two Union Territories (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh).

### Physical Geography (Physical Division)

**Major Divisions:** Himalayan region, Indo-Gangetic plains, Desert, and Southern Peninsula.

#### The Himalayan Range

- **Length:** 2,400 kilometers.
- **Width:** 240 to 320 kilometers.
- **Major Passes (Tibet routes):** Jelep La and Nathu La (Chumbi Valley).

#### Indo-Gangetic Plains

- **Formation:** Formed by the alluvial soil brought by the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra rivers.
- **Slope Characteristics:** Between Delhi (Yamuna) and the Bay of Bengal, there is a slope of only 200 meters over a distance of 1,600 km.

#### Desert Region

- **Great Desert:** Extending from the Rann of Kutch to the Luni River.
- **Little Desert:** Extending from the Luni River towards the north-west between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.

#### Peninsular Plateau and Mountain Ranges

- **Major Ranges:** Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal, and Ajanta.
- **Western Ghats:** Average height 915 to 1,220 meters (a narrow strip near the Arabian Sea).
- **Eastern Ghats:** Average height 610 meters (broad coast near the Bay of Bengal).
- **Meeting Point:** The Eastern and Western Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills.
- **Cardamom Hills:** Located south of the Nilgiris, these are an extension of the Western Ghats.

#### KEY FACTS

- ♦ **Conical Shape:** South of the Tropic of Cancer, mainland India tapers (becomes conical) towards the Indian Ocean.
- ♦ **North-Eastern Hills:** The Mizo and Rakhine ranges connect with the Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, and Naga hills.
- ♦ **Major Valleys:** The valleys of Kashmir and Kullu are known for their fertility and beauty.

### Geological Structure

#### Geological Classification of India

The Indian subcontinent is primarily divided into three geological regions:

- (i) **Extra-Peninsular Region:** The Himalayan mountain range.
- (ii) **Indo-Gangetic Plains:** The region between the Himalayas and the Peninsula.
- (iii) **Peninsular Region:** The plateau region of the South.

#### Origin of the Himalayas and the Tethys Sea

- **Plate Tectonics:** India's current form is the result of a collision between the Indian Plate and the Eurasian Plate approximately 40–50 million years ago.
- **Ancient Ocean:** Before the formation of the Himalayas, a vast ocean called 'Tethys' was located at that site.
- **Sensitivity:** The Himalayan region is still geologically unstable, making it highly sensitive to seismic (earthquake) activities.