



Daily PIB Summary

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1. INDIA'S SOLAR GROWTH ENTERS A NEW ERA



- I. India has emerged as one of the world's fastest-growing solar energy markets.
- II. Key drivers include:
 - A. Expansion of utility-scale solar parks.
 - B. Rooftop solar programmes.
 - C. Domestic solar manufacturing.
 - D. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme.
 - E. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana.
- III. Solar energy is playing a central role in achieving India's renewable energy and net-zero goals.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Solar Energy in India

Solar power converts sunlight into electricity using **photovoltaic (PV) cells** or concentrated solar technologies.

India possesses significant solar potential due to:

- High solar radiation.
- Large land availability in many regions.
- Increasing electricity demand.
- Strong policy support.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

National Solar Mission (NSM)

Launched

- 2010

Part of

- National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

Objectives

- Promote large-scale solar power generation.
- Reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
- Encourage domestic manufacturing.
- Increase energy access.

PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana

Launched

- 2024

Objective

- Promote rooftop solar installations in households.
- Provide financial assistance for rooftop systems.
- Reduce electricity bills.
- Increase renewable energy adoption.

PM-KUSUM Scheme

Supports installation of:

- Solar pumps.
- Decentralised solar plants.
- Solarisation of agricultural feeders.

Benefits

- Reduces diesel use.
- Enhances farmers' income.
- Promotes clean irrigation.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

Encourages domestic manufacturing of:

- Solar PV modules.
- High-efficiency solar cells.
- Integrated solar manufacturing.

SOLAR PARKS PROGRAMME

Large solar parks provide:

- Ready infrastructure.
- Grid connectivity.
- Common facilities.
- Reduced project development costs.

Major states include:

- Rajasthan.
- Gujarat.
- Karnataka.
- Andhra Pradesh.

- Madhya Pradesh.

SIGNIFICANCE

Energy Security

- Reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels.
- Diversifies India's energy mix.

Climate Action

- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- Supports India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Economic

- Generates employment.
- Attracts investment.
- Strengthens manufacturing.

Environmental

- Reduces air pollution.
- Supports sustainable development.

CHALLENGES

- Land acquisition.
- Grid integration.
- Energy storage requirements.
- Dependence on imported components.
- Recycling of solar panels after end of life.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand domestic manufacturing of solar equipment.
- Strengthen battery and energy storage infrastructure.
- Improve transmission networks.
- Promote floating and agrivoltaic solar projects.
- Increase rooftop solar penetration.
- Invest in research and innovation.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Major Renewable Source:** Solar Energy.
- **Flagship Mission:** National Solar Mission (2010).
- **Household Scheme:** PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana.
- **Agriculture Scheme:** PM-KUSUM.
- **Manufacturing Support:** Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

- **Strategic Importance:** Energy security, climate action, green growth, and self-reliance.
- **Challenges:** Storage, transmission, land, and supply chain resilience.
- **Way Forward:** Domestic manufacturing, storage technologies, smart grids, and expanded rooftop solar.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **MNRE: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy**, the nodal ministry for renewable energy policies.
- II. **National Solar Mission (NSM):**
 - A. Launched in **2010**.
 - B. Part of the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
- III. **PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana:** Launched in **2024** to promote rooftop solar installations in households.
- IV. **PM-KUSUM:** Promotes solar pumps, decentralised solar power plants, and feeder solarisation for agriculture.
- V. **PLI Scheme:** Encourages domestic manufacturing of high-efficiency solar PV modules and related components.
- VI. **Photovoltaic (PV) Cell:** Semiconductor device that converts sunlight directly into electricity.
- VII. **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** Launched in **2008** with eight national missions, including the National Solar Mission.
- VIII. **India's Climate Target:** Achieve **Net Zero emissions by 2070** and expand the share of non-fossil fuel-based electricity capacity.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India's solar energy initiatives:

1. The **National Solar Mission** was launched as part of the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**.
2. **PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana** aims to promote rooftop solar installations for households.
3. **PM-KUSUM** supports the installation of solar pumps and decentralised solar power projects for agriculture.

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)

2. HANDLOOM HACKATHON 2.0 CONCLUDES AT IIT DELHI: SHOWCASING TECHNOLOGY-LED INNOVATIONS FOR INDIA'S HANDLOOM SECTOR



- I. The Hackathon encouraged participants to develop innovative solutions in areas such as:
 - A. Smart handloom technologies.
 - B. Design innovation.
 - C. Digital marketing.
 - D. Supply chain management.
 - E. Sustainable production.
 - F. Market access for artisans.
- II. The initiative seeks to integrate **technology with traditional craftsmanship**, making the handloom sector more competitive and future-ready.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India's Handloom Sector

India has one of the world's richest handloom traditions and is among the largest producers of handwoven textiles.

The sector:

- Employs millions of artisans and weavers.
- Preserves traditional skills and cultural heritage.

- Provides sustainable livelihoods, especially in rural areas.
- Plays a significant role in exports and the creative economy.

OBJECTIVES OF HANDLOOM HACKATHON 2.0

- Encourage innovation in the handloom ecosystem.
- Develop affordable technological solutions.
- Improve productivity and quality.
- Enhance market access.
- Promote sustainable textile production.
- Attract youth towards the handloom sector.

KEY FOCUS AREAS

Technology Integration

- Smart weaving solutions.
- Automation support (without replacing traditional craftsmanship).
- Digital tools for artisans.

Design Innovation

- Contemporary designs.
- Product diversification.
- Consumer-oriented textiles.

Digital Marketing

- E-commerce integration.
- Branding.
- Online marketplaces.
- Global market outreach.

Sustainability

- Eco-friendly fibres.
- Natural dyes.
- Waste reduction.
- Circular economy practices.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

Supports:

- Infrastructure development.
- Skill upgradation.
- Marketing assistance.
- Design development.

National Handloom Day

- Celebrated annually on **7 August**.
- Commemorates the **Swadeshi Movement (1905)**.
- Promotes awareness about India's handloom heritage.

India Handloom Brand (IHB)

Promotes:

- Quality assurance.
- Authenticity.
- Branding of premium handloom products.

Weaver MUDRA Scheme

Provides:

- Affordable credit.
- Financial support to handloom weavers.

SIGNIFICANCE

Economic

- Improves incomes of weavers.
- Encourages entrepreneurship.
- Enhances exports.

Social

- Supports rural employment.
- Preserves traditional livelihoods.
- Empowers women artisans.

Cultural

- Conserves India's textile heritage.
- Promotes indigenous crafts.

Technological

- Bridges traditional weaving with modern innovation.
- Improves productivity and competitiveness.

CHALLENGES

- Competition from power looms.
- Limited access to markets.
- Low adoption of technology.
- Ageing artisan workforce.
- Supply chain inefficiencies.

WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen collaboration among academia, startups, and artisans.
- Expand digital marketing platforms.

- Promote innovation in natural fibres and sustainable textiles.
- Improve skill development and design support.
- Enhance financial inclusion for weavers.
- Encourage global branding of Indian handloom products.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Handloom Hackathon 2.0.
- **Venue:** IIT Delhi.
- **Focus:** Technology-led innovation for the handloom sector.
- **Key Themes:** Smart weaving, digital marketing, sustainability, design innovation, and entrepreneurship.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Textiles.
- **Strategic Importance:** Strengthens traditional crafts through innovation and promotes sustainable livelihoods.
- **Challenges:** Market access, technology adoption, and competition.
- **Way Forward:** Greater innovation, digital integration, and global branding.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **Ministry of Textiles:** Nodal ministry for the development of India's textile and handloom sectors.
- **National Handloom Day:** Celebrated every **7 August** to commemorate the **Swadeshi Movement of 1905**.
- **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):** Supports infrastructure, design, marketing, and capacity building for handloom weavers.
- **India Handloom Brand (IHB):** Certifies high-quality, authentic handloom products.
- **Weaver MUDRA Scheme:** Provides concessional credit to eligible handloom weavers.
- **Handloom vs Powerloom:** Handlooms are manually operated, whereas power looms are machine-driven.
- **GI Tags:** Many handloom products such as **Banarasi Brocade**, **Kanchipuram Silk**, **Pochampally Ikat**, and **Chanderi Fabric** have received **Geographical Indication (GI)** status, protecting their unique identity.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India's handloom sector:

1. **National Handloom Day** is observed every year on **7 August**.
2. The **India Handloom Brand (IHB)** promotes quality assurance and authenticity of handloom products.
3. The **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)** supports design development, infrastructure, and marketing assistance for handloom weavers.

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)

3. NO MANUAL SCAVENGERS IDENTIFIED IN FRESH SURVEY CONDUCTED UNDER MS ACT, 2013: GOVERNMENT



- I. The latest survey under the **MS Act, 2013** did not identify any manual scavengers.
- II. The Government continues to implement measures for:
 - A. Complete eradication of manual scavenging.
 - B. Rehabilitation of identified persons.
 - C. Mechanisation of sewer and septic tank cleaning.

- D. Occupational safety and dignity of sanitation workers.

- III. The **NAMASTE Scheme** is a key initiative supporting these objectives.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is Manual Scavenging?

Manual scavenging refers to the **manual handling, cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise dealing with human excreta** from insanitary latrines, open drains, pits, railway tracks, or similar places.

It is regarded as:

- A violation of human dignity.
- A serious social injustice.
- A hazardous occupation.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)

Objectives

- Prohibit employment as manual scavengers.
- Eliminate insanitary latrines.
- Rehabilitate identified manual scavengers.
- Ensure dignity and alternative livelihoods.

Key Provisions

- Prohibits manual scavenging.
- Prohibits construction or maintenance of insanitary latrines.
- Mandates identification and rehabilitation.
- Prescribes penalties for violations.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 14

- Equality before law.

Article 17

- Abolition of untouchability.

Article 21

- Protection of life and personal liberty, including the right to live with dignity.

NAMASTE SCHEME

National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)

Implemented by:

- **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.**

- **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.**

Objectives

- Eliminate hazardous sewer and septic tank cleaning.
- Promote mechanised sanitation.
- Improve occupational safety.
- Provide skill development.
- Offer social security and livelihood support.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Promotes:

- Sanitation infrastructure.
- Scientific waste management.
- Elimination of insanitary practices.

Mechanisation of Sewer Cleaning

Government encourages:

- Robotic sewer cleaning.
- Suction-cum-jetting machines.
- Protective equipment.
- Modern sanitation technologies.

SIGNIFICANCE

Social Justice

- Upholds human dignity.
- Eliminates caste-based discrimination.

Health

- Reduces exposure to toxic gases and hazardous environments.
- Improves occupational safety.

Economic

- Provides rehabilitation and alternative livelihoods.
- Enhances employability through skill development.

Governance

- Promotes safe, mechanised sanitation systems.
- Strengthens urban service delivery.

CHALLENGES

- Identifying hidden cases.
- Ensuring complete mechanisation.
- Rehabilitation and livelihood generation.
- Capacity building of Urban Local Bodies.
- Public awareness and behavioural change.

WAY FORWARD

- Universal mechanisation of sewer and septic tank cleaning.
- Strict enforcement of the MS Act, 2013.
- Strengthen rehabilitation and skill development programmes.
- Improve social security coverage.
- Deploy advanced robotic sanitation technologies.
- Enhance monitoring and periodic surveys.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Major Law:** Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- **Flagship Scheme:** NAMASTE.
- **Implementing Ministries:** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- **Focus:** Mechanisation, rehabilitation, occupational safety, and dignity.
- **Strategic Importance:** Social justice, human dignity, and safe sanitation.
- **Challenges:** Hidden cases, mechanisation gaps, and rehabilitation.
- **Way Forward:** Technology adoption, strict enforcement, and comprehensive rehabilitation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- MS Act, 2013:** Prohibits employment as manual scavengers and provides for their rehabilitation.
- Article 17:** Abolishes **untouchability** in all its forms.
- Article 21:** Guarantees the **right to life and personal liberty**, interpreted to include the right to live with dignity.
- NAMASTE: National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem.**
- Implementing Ministries (NAMASTE):**
 - Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
 - Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):** National mission to improve sanitation and cleanliness.
- Mechanised Sewer Cleaning:** Uses robotic devices, suction machines, jetting machines,



and protective equipment to eliminate hazardous manual entry into sewers.

- VIII. **Insanitary Latrine:** A latrine requiring human excreta to be cleaned or handled manually before decomposition.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013** prohibits manual scavenging and provides for rehabilitation of identified persons.
2. **Article 17** of the Constitution abolishes untouchability.
3. The **NAMASTE Scheme** aims to promote mechanised sanitation and improve the safety and dignity of sanitation workers.

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)

4. 4th TRI-SERVICES FUTURE WARFARE COURSE SET TO BEGIN IN NEW DELHI

- I. The course brings together:
 - A. Officers from the **Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force**.
 - B. Representatives from government organisations.
 - C. Academia.
 - D. Industry.
 - E. Strategic think tanks.
- II. It focuses on emerging technologies, geopolitical developments, joint military operations, and multi-domain warfare to build a future-ready defence leadership.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

What is the Tri-Services Future Warfare Course?

It is a specialised professional military education programme designed to enhance understanding of:

- Emerging military technologies.
- Joint operational concepts.

- Future battlefield challenges.
- Integrated planning across all domains of warfare.

The course promotes **jointness** among the three Services, a key objective of India's ongoing defence reforms.

ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS

Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)

HQ IDS functions as the principal organisation for:

- Joint military planning.
- Inter-service coordination.
- Integrated operational capability.
- Supporting the **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)**.

Centre for Joint Warfare Studies (CENJOWS)

CENJOWS is a leading defence think tank that:

- Conducts strategic research.
- Studies future warfare concepts.
- Supports defence policy and doctrinal development.
- Organises professional military education programmes.

COURSE CURRICULUM

The programme covers a wide range of subjects, including:

Emerging Technologies

- Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- Quantum technologies.
- Autonomous systems.
- Advanced military technologies.

Cyber & Information Warfare

- Cyber warfare.
- Cognitive warfare.
- Information warfare.
- Hybrid threats.

Multi-Domain Operations

- Land warfare.
- Maritime operations.
- Air power.
- Space domain.
- Integrated multi-domain operations.

Strategic Studies

- Geopolitical developments.

- Grey-zone operations.
- Future operational concepts.
- Technology-enabled warfare.

OBJECTIVES

- Build future-ready military leadership.
- Promote inter-service cooperation.
- Enhance understanding of emerging security challenges.
- Integrate technological advancements into military planning.
- Encourage interaction between defence forces, academia, industry, and policymakers.

SIGNIFICANCE

Defence Reforms

- Strengthens **jointness** among the three Services.
- Supports theatre command reforms.

Strategic Preparedness

- Improves readiness for emerging threats.
- Enhances strategic planning capability.

Technology Adoption

- Encourages integration of AI, cyber, quantum, and autonomous technologies into defence planning.

National Security

- Builds institutional capacity to address complex and evolving security environments.

RELATED DEFENCE INITIATIVES

Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)

- Promotes jointness and integration among the Armed Forces.

Integrated Theatre Commands

Aim to:

- Improve operational synergy.
- Enhance resource utilisation.
- Enable unified command structures.

Atmanirbhar Bharat in Defence

Promotes:

- Indigenous defence production.
- Defence innovation.
- Technology development.
- Strategic self-reliance.

CHALLENGES

- Rapid technological evolution.
- Cyber and hybrid threats.
- Multi-domain operational complexity.
- Need for continuous doctrinal adaptation.
- Integration of civilian technological innovation into defence.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand professional military education.
- Strengthen collaboration with industry and academia.
- Invest in AI, quantum, and cyber capabilities.
- Accelerate joint operational doctrines.
- Foster indigenous defence innovation.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Programme:** 4th Tri-Services Future Warfare Course.
- **Duration:** Four weeks.
- **Venue:** Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi.
- **Organised by:** Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS).
- **Coordinated by:** Centre for Joint Warfare Studies (CENJOWS).
- **Participants:** Armed Forces officers, government officials, academia, industry, and strategic experts.
- **Focus Areas:** AI, quantum technologies, cyber warfare, cognitive warfare, autonomous systems, multi-domain operations, and geopolitical developments.
- **Strategic Importance:** Supports joint military capability, future warfare preparedness, and defence modernisation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- **HQ IDS (Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff):** Supports integrated planning and coordination among the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
- **CENJOWS: Centre for Joint Warfare Studies,** a defence think tank focusing on joint warfare concepts and strategic studies.
- **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS):** Principal military adviser to the Government of India, responsible for promoting jointness among the Services.

- **Multi-Domain Operations (MDO):** Integrated employment of capabilities across **land, sea, air, space, cyber, and information** domains.
- **Grey-Zone Warfare:** Competitive activities below the threshold of conventional war, including cyber attacks, information operations, and economic coercion.
- **Cognitive Warfare:** Operations intended to influence perceptions, decision-making, and behaviour through information and psychological means.
- **Autonomous Systems:** AI-enabled platforms capable of operating with minimal human intervention.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Tri-Services Future Warfare Course:

1. The course is conducted under the **Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS)**.
2. It is coordinated by the **Centre for Joint Warfare Studies (CENJOWS)**.
3. Its curriculum includes topics such as **Artificial Intelligence, cyber warfare, quantum technologies, and multi-domain operations**.

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)

5. COAL PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY GROWS 7.51% YOY IN JULY 2026



- Coal production registered robust growth compared to July 2025.
- The increase has been driven by:
 - A. Higher output from **Coal India Limited (CIL)**.
 - B. Increased production by **commercial and captive mines**.
 - C. Improved mining efficiency and infrastructure.
- Higher domestic production supports:
 - A. Thermal power generation.
 - B. Industrial growth.
 - C. Energy security.
 - D. Import substitution.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Importance of Coal in India

Coal remains India's primary source of commercial energy and is extensively used for:

- Electricity generation.
- Steel production.
- Cement manufacturing.
- Aluminium production.
- Various industrial processes.

Despite rapid renewable energy expansion, coal continues to play a crucial role in ensuring **base-load power supply**.

KEY DRIVERS OF GROWTH

Coal India Limited (CIL)

- Largest coal-producing company in the world.
- Supplies the majority of India's domestic coal requirement.
- Continues to expand production through:

- A. Modern mining technologies.
- B. Mechanisation.
- C. Capacity enhancement.

Commercial Coal Mining

The Government has opened coal mining to private participation through:

- Commercial coal mine auctions.
- Revenue-sharing model.
- Transparent bidding.

Benefits

- Increased competition.
- Higher investment.
- Improved production efficiency.

Captive Coal Mining

Captive mines supply coal directly to:

- Power plants.
- Steel industries.
- Cement manufacturers.

This ensures uninterrupted raw material availability.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Commercial Coal Mining Reforms

Introduced to:

- Increase private participation.
- Reduce imports.
- Improve domestic production.
- Enhance ease of doing business.

Single Window Clearance Portal

Facilitates:

- Faster approvals.
- Environmental clearances.
- Mining permissions.
- Project implementation.

Coal Gasification Mission

Promotes:

- Clean coal technologies.
- Production of synthetic fuels.
- Value-added chemical products.

SIGNIFICANCE

Energy Security

- Reduces import dependence.
- Ensures stable electricity generation.

Economic Growth

- Supports industrial production.
- Creates employment.
- Attracts mining investment.

Strategic

- Enhances self-reliance under **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.
- Strengthens domestic resource utilisation.

CHALLENGES

- Environmental concerns.
- Land acquisition.
- Rehabilitation and resettlement.
- Mine safety.
- Need for cleaner coal technologies.

WAY FORWARD

- Improve mining efficiency through advanced technologies.
- Expand coal gasification and coal beneficiation.
- Promote sustainable mining practices.
- Enhance mine reclamation and environmental safeguards.
- Balance coal production with India's clean energy transition.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Growth:** Coal production increased by **7.51% YoY in July 2026**.
- **Major Producer:** Coal India Limited (CIL).
- **Supporting Factors:** Commercial mining, captive mining, mechanisation, and policy reforms.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Coal.
- **Strategic Importance:** Energy security, industrial growth, and reduced import dependence.
- **Challenges:** Environmental sustainability and mine safety.
- **Way Forward:** Modern mining technologies, clean coal initiatives, and sustainable resource management.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Ministry of Coal:** Nodal ministry responsible for coal exploration, production, and policy.
- II. **Coal India Limited (CIL):**



- A. Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Coal.
- B. World's largest coal-producing company by output.
- III. **Commercial Coal Mining:** Introduced to allow private companies to mine and sell coal in the open market.
- IV. **Captive Coal Mine:** Mine allocated to specified end-use industries such as power, steel, or cement.
- V. **Coal Gasification:** Conversion of coal into synthesis gas (syngas) for producing chemicals, fertilisers, hydrogen, and synthetic fuels.
- VI. **Coal Beneficiation:** Process of improving coal quality by removing impurities such as ash.
- VII. **Atmanirbhar Bharat:** National initiative promoting self-reliance across strategic sectors, including energy and mining.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding India's coal sector:

1. **Coal India Limited (CIL)** is the world's largest coal-producing company by output.
2. Commercial coal mining allows private companies to mine and sell coal in the open market.
3. Coal gasification converts coal into synthesis gas for industrial applications.

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)