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Yojana

— BY —



PadhAI



Welcome to PadhAI

Yojana Monthly Magazine

You are reading this because you understand that **UPSC preparation is not about reading everything, but about reading what matters most.**

Government publications like Yojana are rich in ideas, policies, and perspectives — but reading them cover to cover is neither time-efficient nor exam-effective. PadhAI's Yojana coverage exists to **filter, structure, and translate policy discussions into exam-ready insights.**

Why PadhAI's Yojana Coverage

Most aspirants struggle with Yojana due to:

- Lengthy articles,
- Lack of direct exam linkage, and
- Difficulty connecting content with PYQs.

At PadhAI, we extract only the most relevant themes, align them with Prelims and Mains demands, and present them in a format that helps you think like the examiner expects.

Every topic included here:

- Has relevance to GS Papers or Essay,
- Links directly or indirectly with previous year questions, and
- Strengthens your policy understanding and analytical depth.

Nothing is added for volume. Everything is added for value.

Part of the PadhAI Preparation Ecosystem

This Yojana coverage is part of a larger, integrated system that includes:

- Fast and concise monthly magazines, published early
- Daily PIB summaries, filtered and exam-oriented
- Monthly compliance coverage
- Complete Prelims & Mains PYQs with structured answers
- News article summaries from relevant platforms
- Personal tutor chat support for continuous guidance

The aim is simple: **one trusted system instead of multiple disconnected sources.**

Our Guiding Philosophy

At PadhAI, everything is built around one belief:

- **Learn only what matters.**
- **Learn it the right way.**
- **Learn it at the right time.**

Topic 1: Artificial Intelligence at Population Scale



Summary: Artificial Intelligence is transitioning from an experimental technology to a core component of India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) aimed at social inclusion and economic growth. The focus is on "citizen-centric AI" that addresses real-world challenges across various sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, and governance.

Background: Building on the success of foundational DPI like Aadhaar and UPI, India is now integrating AI to create a model for population-scale innovation. This approach was solidified during the **India AI Impact Summit 2026**, where the **New Delhi Declaration** emphasised democratising AI access and human-centric systems.

Key Points:

- **Sectoral Transformation:** AI is being deployed in **Agriculture** (voice-based assistants for local languages), **Healthcare** (AI-powered diagnostic tools for TB and retinopathy), and the **Judiciary** (real-time translation systems).
- **IndiaAI Mission Infrastructure:** The mission focuses on democratising core resources through shared **GPU clusters** (offered at subsidised rates of ₹65–₹100/hour) and the **AIKosh Platform**, which hosts over 10,000 datasets.

- **Inclusive Innovation Ecosystem:** To bridge the digital divide, AI labs are being established in **Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities**, supported by literacy programmes like **YUVA AI for ALL** on platforms like DIKSHA.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **New Delhi Declaration** on AI was endorsed by over 90 countries in 2026.
- **AIKosh** serves as a central repository for over 286 AI models tailored to Indian socio-economic challenges.

MCQ Practice: Q. What is the primary objective of the shared GPU clusters provided under the IndiaAI Mission? A) To limit AI development to government agencies B) To provide subsidised compute infrastructure for startups and researchers C) To replace traditional banking with AI D) To monitor all citizen digital activity **Answer: B** (The mission aims to democratise AI resources by making expensive compute power affordable for a wider range of innovators.)

Topic 2: Cyber Security and Digital Trust



Summary: In an interconnected era of **BRAIN** (Biotechnology, Robotics, AI, and Nanotechnology) convergence, cybersecurity is the bedrock of digital trust and national security. The focus is shifting from simple prevention to a comprehensive model of **cyber resilience** that ensures service continuity even during active attacks.

Background: Digital systems now operate in a **VUCA** (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, Ambiguous) environment where the convergence of physical and digital networks expands the attack surface.

Key Points:

- **Multi-layered Cyber Architecture:** Effective security must address six layers: **Material & Communication** (hardware supply chains), **Hardware & Systems** (backdoor implants), **Operating System, Application** (APIs), **Task/Functional**, and the **Human Layer** (social engineering).
- **Foundations of Digital Trust:** Trust is established through **security-by-design**, continuous auditing, and the use of **Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)** for encryption and authentication.
- **Whole-of-Society Approach:** Building a secure ecosystem requires government regulation, industry adoption of secure design, and citizens practicing robust **cyber hygiene**.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- **Pig Butchering** is a cyber scam where victims are lured into fake relationships before being defrauded through fake investments.
- **Cyber Resilience** differs from traditional security by prioritising rapid recovery and continuous adaptation alongside prevention.

MCQ Practice: Q. According to the sources, which layer is considered the "weakest link" in the cybersecurity architecture? A) Application Layer B) Material Layer C) Human Layer D) Hardware Layer **Answer: C** (The human layer is noted as the weakest link because it is highly vulnerable to social engineering and behavioural exploitation.)

Topic 3: India's Space and Deep-Tech Ecosystem



Summary: India is moving from being a technology service provider to a **frontier technology creator**, integrating space, AI, semiconductors, and quantum computing. The ecosystem has evolved into a public-private partnership model that encourages commercial viability and strategic autonomy.

Background: Initially led by ISRO for developmental goals, the sector was opened to private participation through the establishment of **IN-SPACE**, catalysing a vibrant startup ecosystem.

Key Points:

- **Private Space Innovation:** Startups like **Skyroot Aerospace** are developing small satellite launch vehicles, while firms like **Pixxel** use hyperspectral satellites for agricultural and climate monitoring.
- **Strategic Deep-Tech Stack:** Initiatives like the **National Quantum Mission** and the **India Semiconductor Mission** aim to ensure technological sovereignty in areas like radiation-hardened chips and secure networks.

- **Public Welfare Applications:** Space tech is used for inclusive development through tools like **Bharat-VISTAAR**, which combines satellite data and AI for hyper-local agricultural advisories.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **Gaganyaan Mission** represents India's upcoming milestone in human spaceflight.
- **NavIC** is India's indigenous navigation system designed to reduce reliance on foreign systems.

MCQ Practice: Q. What was the primary impact of establishing IN-SPACe in the Indian space sector? A) It gave ISRO a monopoly over satellite building B) It prohibited private companies from launching vehicles C) It opened the sector to private participation and startups D) It moved the space programme away from developmental goals **Answer: C** (IN-SPACe transformed the industry by enabling private companies to build and launch satellites independently.)

Topic 4: Disaster Governance: From Relief to Resilience



Summary: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has become a core development principle in India, shifting the focus from reactive relief to **resilience-based governance**. This paradigm shift acknowledges that disasters are systemic risks that must be addressed at the design stage of all infrastructure.

Background: Guided by the **Disaster Management Act, 2005**, and the **Sendai Framework**, India has transitioned its institutional architecture to mainstream DRR into national planning.

Key Points:

- **The Aswal Model:** This model applies quality assurance to governance through four stages: **Risk Knowledge** (scientific assessment), **Decision Support** (policy translation), **Implementation** (regulation), and **Learning/Adaptation**.
- **Science-Driven Successes:** Integration of early warning systems has drastically reduced fatalities in **Odisha's cyclone management**, while the **Ahmedabad Heat Action Plan** uses vulnerability mapping to reduce heat mortality.
- **Digital Monitoring:** India's **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)** now enables real-time monitoring and district-level risk dashboards for better resource prioritisation.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** provides the policy guidance for multi-tier disaster governance in India.
- The **Sendai Framework** is the global blueprint for disaster risk reduction that India's national plan aligns with.

MCQ Practice: Q. What is the core idea of the "Aswal Model" in disaster governance? A) Disasters should be managed only after they occur B) Resilience must be built into systems from the design stage C) Relief funds should be the only priority D) Local governments should not be involved in risk assessment **Answer: B** (The model emphasizes that resilience is a proactive design requirement, not a reactive addition.)

Topic 5: Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future



Summary: India's pathway to **Viksit Bharat @2047** is anchored in a green transition toward a low-carbon, circular economy. As of early 2026, over **50% of India's installed capacity** comes from non-fossil fuel sources, positioning the nation as a global leader in renewable energy.

Background: Faced with rising energy demands and climate risks, India is utilizing green technologies to bridge economic growth with environmental stewardship.

Key Points:

- **Energy and Storage:** While solar leads with over 130 GW of capacity, the focus is shifting to **Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)** and pumped storage to manage renewable intermittency.
- **Circular Economy:** Initiatives like **GOBARDhan** convert organic waste into biogas and organic manure, while **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** frameworks manage e-waste and batteries.
- **Nuclear and Green Hydrogen:** The **SHANTI Act 2025** opened nuclear energy to 49% FDI, while the **National Green Hydrogen Mission** targets the decarbonisation of hard-to-abate industrial sectors.

Prelims Facts (One Liners):

- As of January 2026, India's non-fossil fuel capacity reached approximately **272 GW**.
- The **SHANTI Act 2025** allows for up to **49% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** in the nuclear energy sector.

MCQ Practice: Q. What is the primary purpose of the SHANTI Act 2025? A) To ban all fossil fuels immediately B) To open nuclear energy to private participation and FDI C) To nationalise all solar plants D) To reduce the number of electric vehicles **Answer: B** (The Act marks a shift by integrating nuclear power into the green energy mix through private and foreign investment.)