Factly Weekly

Compilation

2025

For UPSC CSE Prelims Exam

3rd Week

July 2025

INDEX

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Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PM DDKY)

News: The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister has approved the "Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana" for a period of six years, beginning with 2025-26 to cover 100 districts.

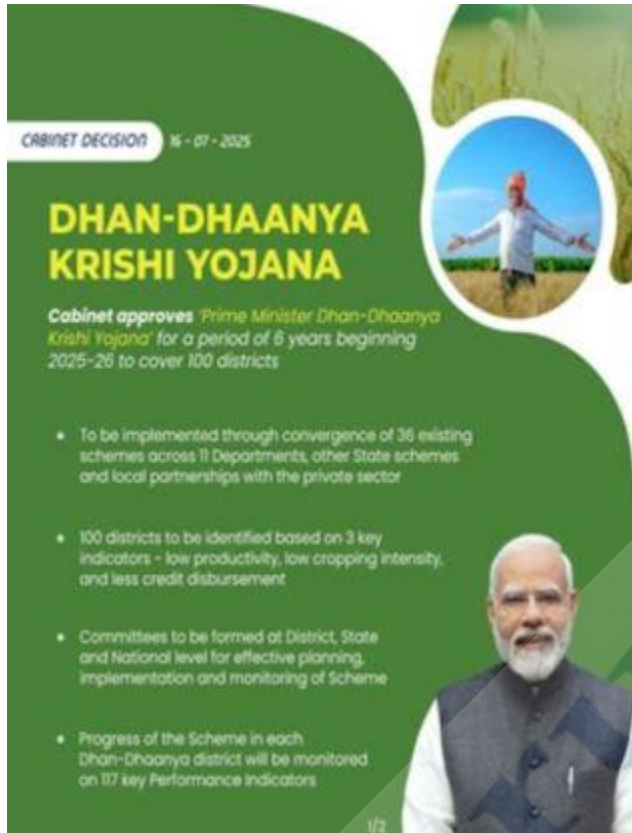**About Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PM DDKY)**

Figure 1. Source – PIB

- It is a first of its kind scheme, **focusing exclusively on agriculture and allied sectors**.
- The scheme was first announced in the **Union Budget 2025-26**.
- The Scheme draws inspiration from **NITI Aayog's Aspirational District Programme**.
- **Convergence:** The Scheme will be implemented through **convergence of 36 existing schemes** across 11 Departments, other State schemes and local partnerships with the private sector.
- **Outlay:** Budget documents do **not provide a separate allocation** for the scheme.
- **Objectives:** The scheme has **five** objectives:
  - Enhancing agricultural productivity
  - Adopting crop diversification and sustainable agriculture practices
  - Augmenting post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block level
  - Improving irrigation facilities
  - Facilitating availability of long-term and short-term credit.
- **Implementation of scheme**
  - **Identification of districts:** 100 districts will be identified **based on three key indicators** of **low productivity, low cropping intensity, and less credit disbursement.**
  - **Number of districts:** The number of districts in **each state/UT** will be **based** on the **share of Net Cropped Area and operational holdings**.
    - However, a **minimum of 1 district** will be selected from **each state**.
  - **Planning Committees:** The **Committees** will be formed at **District, State and National level** for effective **planning, implementation and monitoring** of the Scheme.
    - **District Agriculture and Allied Activities Plan** will be finalized by the **District Dhan Dhaanya Samiti**, which will also have progressive **farmers as members**.
    - The **District Plans** will be **aligned to the national goals** of crop diversification, conservation of water and soil health, self-sufficiency in agriculture and allied sectors as well as expansion of natural and organic farming.
  - **Monitoring:** Progress of the Scheme in each Dhan-Dhaanya district will be **monitored on 117 key Performance Indicators** through a dashboard on monthly basis.

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Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar (PMRBP)

News: The Ministry of Women and Child Development is reiterating its call for nominations to the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar (PMRBP) 2025, awards.

About Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar (PMRBP)

Figure 2. Source – PIB

● This award is a unique recognition to **celebrate the extraordinary achievements of children**.

● **Organised by:** Ministry of Women and Child Development

● This award is the **highest civilian honor for children** in India.

● It is awarded annually to children in the **age group of 5-18 years** for their exceptional abilities and outstanding achievements in **seven categories**:

i. **Categories:** Bravery, Social Service, Environment, Sports, Art and Culture, and Science and Technology.

● **Eligibility and Nomination**

i. Any child who is an **Indian Citizen** and is a **resident** of India.

ii. Age Criterion: **5 – 18 years** (as on 31.07.2025)

iii. The act/achievement should be **within 2 years** preceding the last date of nomination.

iv. Any individual or institution can nominate.

v. Children may also apply through **self-nomination**.

● **Decoration**
   i. Medal
   ii. Certificate
   iii. Citation Book

● **Number of Awardees**
   ○ **Maximum 25 awards** can be given in a year, however the limit may be relaxed by the **PMRBP Committee.**
      ○ All nominations received for the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar (PMRBP) shall be **placed before the PMRBP Committee**, which is **to be constituted by the Minister for Women and Child Development.**

● **Ceremony**
   ○ The Awards to be announced on **December 26 on 'Veer Bal Diwas'.**

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○ The awards will be **conferred by the President of India**, at a special ceremony/function to be held in **New Delhi**.

Machilipatnam Port

News: The historic port of Machilipatnam is revived again after being a dead dock town for ages.

About Machilipatnam Port
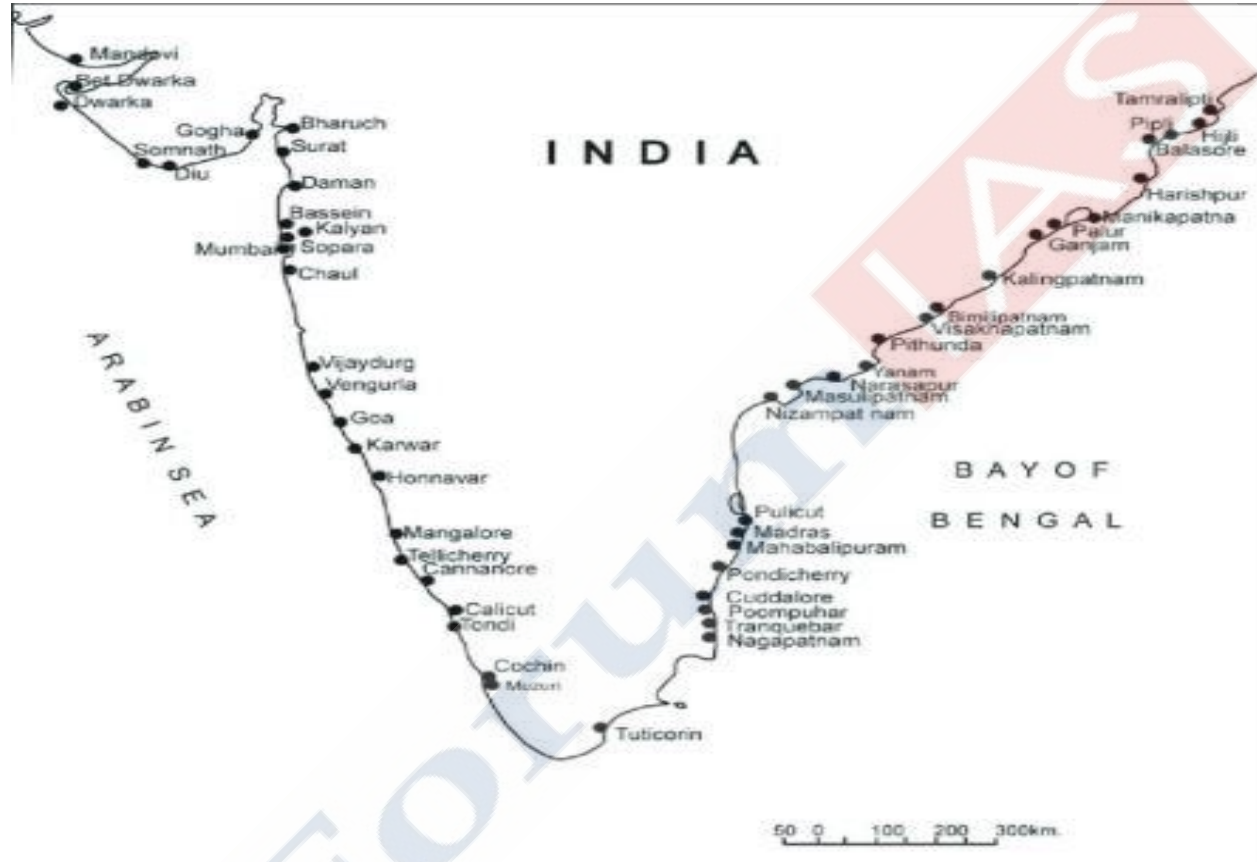
Source – ResearchGate

● **Location:** It is a port city located at the mouth of the **River Krishna** on the Bay of Bengal in the Krishna district of **Andhra Pradesh**.
● It was also known as **Masulipatnam or Bandar or Masuala** in ancient times.
● **Ancient existence:** The port's existence dates back to at least the **Satavahana period** (**3rd century BCE**), mentioned as **Maisolos by Ptolemy** and as **Masalia** in the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (1st century CE).
● **Medieval era:** Under **Qutb Shahi rule** (16th–17th centuries), it became the principal port for the **Kingdom of Golkonda,** exporting textiles from the Krishna-Godavari delta.
● **European era:** It was also **one of the first places** where the East Indian Company **set up a factory** in the country, in the early 17th century.
● **Economic importance:** It was a vital center for trade with ancient Rome, Persia, China, Southeast Asia, and later, European traders. The port specialized in exporting:
    ○ **Muslin** (fine cotton cloth, for which the word "muslin" is derived)
    ○ Spices, **textiles,** diamonds, turmeric, sugar, elephants, and other goods.

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- It is known for its handloom industry, which produces **Kalamkari textiles.**
  - **Decline**
    - The port **lost prominence to Madras (Chennai)** due to changing British colonial trade policies and **siltation**
- **Current development:** A **modern Greenfield Port** is under rapid construction at **Manginapudi**, near Machilipatnam.

Port Cities of Ancient India

Port City	Features
Lothal	Located in Gujarat, part of the Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilization; well-planned port structures.
Poompuhar (Kaveripattinam)	At the mouth of the Kaveri River in Tamil Nadu; Chola period, mentioned in Sangam literature.
Arikamedu	Located near Puducherry, known as Podouke in Greek and Roman records
Tamralipti	Located at the Ganga-Bay of Bengal confluence in West Bengal, a Gupta era port, gateway to Southeast Asia.
Sopara (Maharashtra)	A main port of Satavahanas
Korkai	Pandya port on Tamraparni in Tamil Nadu, renowned for pearl fishery and trade with Rome and Southeast Asia.
Motupalli	Flourished under Kakatiya Dynasty in Andhra Pradesh
Tondi (Tyndis)	Chera period in Tamil Nadu, a satellite port for Muziris
Bharuch (Barygaza)	On the Narmada River in Gujarat, connected with Arabs, Greeks, Romans, Africans, Chinese, and Egyptians

PM Professorships

News: The ANRF has launched the PM Professorships initiative to strengthen research ecosystems in State universities across India.

About PM Professorships

- **Launched by:** Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), the new apex body for scientific research funding in India.
- **Objective:** To utilize the extensive knowledge and experience of active, eminent, and superannuated/retired scientists and professionals.
- **Fellowship Amount:** Rs. 30 lakh per annum.

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- **Research Grant:** Rs. 24 lakh annually for consumables, domestic travel, contingencies, equipment, etc.
- **Institutional Overhead:** Rs. 1 lakh per annum for the host university.
- **Eligibility**– It can be applied by retired scientists, overseas scientists, including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) and Industry professionals and Professors of Practice with proven innovation and research records.
- **Duration:** The Prime Minister Professorship term can last up to five years, contingent upon performance assessments conducted by a designated expert committee.
- **Eligible host institutions** are state universities listed as Category A spoke institutions in the latest PAIR program by ANRF. Applicants must be ready to move to the chosen university full-time and have a clear plan to help improve its research and innovation.

Mitochondrial Donation Treatment (MDT)

News: At least eight babies have been born in the UK using DNA from three people, thanks to a groundbreaking fertility technique designed to stop the passing on of inherited genetic diseases.

About Mitochondrial Donation Treatment (MDT)
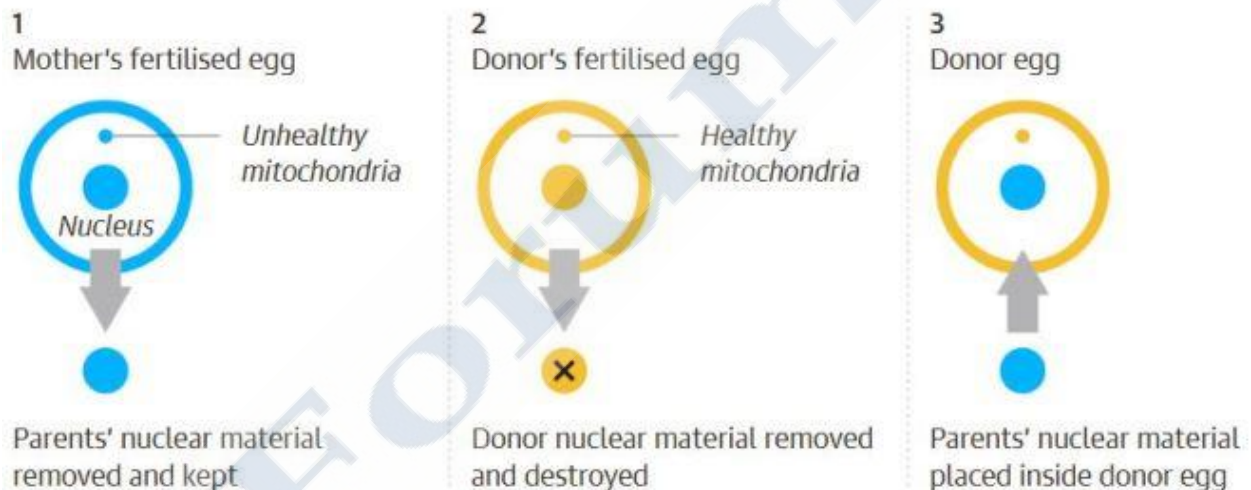
Source – The Guardian

- It is a **form of IVF** that **replaces faulty mitochondrial DNA** in the **patient's eggs** with healthy mitochondrial DNA from **a donor egg.**
- It helps in **preventing serious and often fatal conditions** linked to mitochondrial defects
- **Process**
  - **Mitochondria** are tiny structures in cells that **produce energy.**
  - When they **don't work properly**, they can lead to **severe conditions** affecting the brain, muscles, heart and other organs.
  - MDT works by **removing the faulty mitochondria in a woman's egg** and **replacing** them with **healthy ones from a donor.**
  - The **mother's nuclear DNA**, which makes up most of a person's genes, is **kept intact.**
  - So, the **baby inherits DNA from three people:** the **mother, the father, and the donor**
  - However, the **donor's contribution is less than 1%** of the child's total genetic material.

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Note: The **UK** became the **first country** to approve the use of mitochondrial donation in 2015.

Tribal Genome Sequencing Project of Gujarat

News: Gujarat has become the first Indian State to launch a genome sequencing initiative focused exclusively on tribal communities.

About Tribal Genome Sequencing Project of Gujarat

UNDERSTANDING TRIBAL GENETICS

● The project will provide a comprehensive repository of genetic markers that will help experts assess the probability of specific diseases or health conditions

● National surveys have indicated a relatively higher prevalence of anaemia and malnutrition among the tribal population, along with a relatively higher infant mortality rate

● Apart from health, the markers will help create a distinct profile of communities, ranging from genetic attributes to their interaction with larger population markers

Source – ToI

- It is an initiative to **sequence the genomes of 2,000 individuals** across **17 tribal districts** of Gujarat, **aiming** to identify and manage inherited disorders.
  - **Gujarat will become the first Indian state** to start this kind of initiative.
- **Implementing agency:** It is being **spearheaded** by the **Gujarat Biotechnology Research Centre (GBRC).**
- **Background:** This initiative was announced in the **state budget** (2025-26), under a project named **'Creation of Reference Genome Database for Tribal Population in Gujarat'**.
- **Diseases to be detected:** The project will focus on **early diagnosis** and **treatment** of – **sickle cell anaemia, thalassaemia, and hereditary cancers**—all disproportionately affecting tribal populations.
- **Techniques employed**
  - The genome sequencing will involve **state-of-the-art sample collection, processing, and data interpretation systems**.
  - **Genetic markers** for natural immunity and other traits will be **catalogued,** enabling personalised healthcare interventions in the future.
- **Significance**
  - The project is expected to pave the way for **precision medicine, early diagnosis, and targeted treatments** specifically **tailored to the health needs** of tribal populations.
  - In addition, their **health profile** will be linked to **basic health services**.

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Akash Prime

News: India has achieved a significant milestone by successfully destroying two Aerial High Speed Unmanned targets at high-altitude in Ladakh by Akash Prime.

About Akash Prime

Source – PIB

- It is the latest edition of the **surface-to-air missile defence system**.
- **Developed by:** It is **developed by the DRDO** and **produced** by Bharat Electronics Limited (**BEL**) and Bharat Dynamics Limited (**BDL**).
- It is the **fourth version** of the **Akash Missiles Defence System**.
  - The **first three** were **Akash Mk-1, Akash-1S, and Akash NG**.
- **Key features of Akash Prime**
  - It is installed with an indigenously developed **active radio frequency seeker**, which improves the precision against agile targets like cruise missiles, fighter jets or drones.
  - It is specifically optimised for **high altitude and low temperature territories** like the India-Tibet border.
  - It is incorporated with enhanced **thermal shielding**.
  - **Range:** It can engage targets at an **altitude of 18 km at a distance of 30 km away**.

Comparisons between Akash NG and Akash Prime

- **Akash NG** has a range of **70-80 km** compared to the **27-30 km range** of the Akash Prime.
  - It is **sleeker and lighter and utilises** a more advanced **dual-pulse solid rocket motor**, replacing the older ramjet engine for improved performance.
  - It is **mobile**, and its **smaller ground system footprint** makes it easier to deploy and transport.
- **Akash NG** is the **future with longer range and smarter tech**.
  - **Akash Prime**, on the other hand, is designed for **specific terrain** with **lower temperatures and higher altitudes**, smarter tech, reliable and rugged.

About Akash Missile Defence System

- It is a **medium range, surface-to-air missile system** which provides a**rea air defence** against multifarious air threats to mobile, semi mobile and static vulnerable forces and areas.

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- It consists of a **single battery** with **radar and four launchers**.
  - Each has **three missiles** with 60kg high explosive, **64 targets** and can **attack up to 12 of them**.
- The system provides **coverage up to 2,000 square km**.

Key Facts about Syria

News: Recently, the Israeli military carried out a fresh wave of airstrikes targeting areas close to the Syrian army and the Ministry of Defence headquarters in Damascus.

About Syria

Source: Britannica

- **Location**: Western Asia, eastern Mediterranean
- **Borders:** It is bordered by Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, and the Mediterranean Sea.
- **Highest Point:** Mount Hermon.
- **Terrain**: Coastal plains, northwest mountains (Anti-Lebanon, Jabal al-Druze), central/eastern plateau and desert, and fertile Euphrates valley.
- Its area includes territory in the **Golan Heights** that has been occupied by Israel since 1967
- **Rivers & Reservoirs**: The Major rivers are the Euphrates, the Orontes and the Tigris. Lake Assad is the largest reservoir.
- **Climate**: Mediterranean coast; semi-arid steppe inland; arid desert in east.
- It got independence on 17 Apr 1946.
- **Ethnic Groups**: Arabs, Kurds, plus Turkmen, Assyrians, Circassians, Armenians, Druze, etc.

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Inter-State River Water Disputes Resolution in India

News: The Union government will form a high-level expert committee to address inter-state water issues between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh on Krishna and Godavari rivers.

About Inter-State River Water Disputes Resolution in India

Source – TNIE

- **Constitutional and legal framework**
  - **Article 262 of the Constitution:** It empowers Parliament to legislate for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers or river valleys.
    - It also allows Parliament to bar the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts over such disputes.
  - **Entry 56 of the Union List:** Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.
  - **Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956:** It serves as the chief statutory mechanism for resolving such disputes.
    - It provides for the establishment of Water Disputes Tribunals for the adjudication of disputes among states regarding the sharing of river waters.
    - **Defined time limits:** The **Act** was most recently **amended in 2002** to set defined time limits for tribunal formation and award.
  - **Resolution mechanisms**
    - **Negotiation and agreement:** Initially, states are encouraged to resolve disputes through dialogue and mutual agreement.
    - **Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC):** When **negotiations fail**, the **Central Government** may constitute a Disputes Resolution Committee (DRC) comprising a chairperson, expert members, and representatives from the disputing states.
      - The DRC is tasked to reach an amicable settlement through negotiation, typically within one year (extendable by six months).
    - **Water Disputes Tribunal:** If the **DRC cannot resolve** the issue, the matter is referred to a dedicated Water Disputes Tribunal.

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- ○ The tribunal must be constituted within a year of the request and is expected to deliver its decision within three years (extendable by two more years). Its decisions are binding on the contested parties.
- ○ **Tribunals** have been set up for rivers including **Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi, Mahadayi, Ravi & Beas, Vansadhara, etc.**

Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS)

News: Union Minister of State for Minority Affairs George Kurian on Thursday inaugurated the PM-VIKAS Skill Development and Women Entrepreneurship Programme at the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Kottayam.

About Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS)

Source – MoMA

- ● It is a **flagship ccheme** of the **Ministry of Minority Affairs** which con**verges five erstwhile schemes** –
    - ○ Seekho aur Kamao
    - ○ USTTAD
    - ○ Hamari Dharohar
    - ○ Nai Roshni and
    - ○ Nai Manzil.
- ● **Type:** It is a Central sector (**CS**) scheme.
- ● It is aligned to the **15th Finance Commission** cycle period up to 2025-26 .
- ● **Aim:** The scheme focuses on **upliftment of six notified minority communities** through the following:
    - ○ Skilling and Training (Non-traditional and traditional)
    - ○ Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship
    - ○ Education (through National Institute of Open Schooling)
    - ○ Infrastructure Development (through Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram)

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- **Credit facilities:** The scheme also provisions to **facilitate credit linkages** by connecting beneficiaries with loan programs offered by the **National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC).**
- The **Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)** is a **knowledge partner** of the Ministry under the PM VIKAS scheme to extend support to artisans trained under traditional training components of the scheme.
- **Placement criteria:** Under the PM VIKAS Scheme, the **implementing partners** are **to ensure placement of 75 per cent** of total candidates trained under NSQF aligned skill programs.

Global Wetland Outlook, 2025

News: The Global Wetland Outlook 2025 warns that wetlands are vanishing faster than any other natural system.

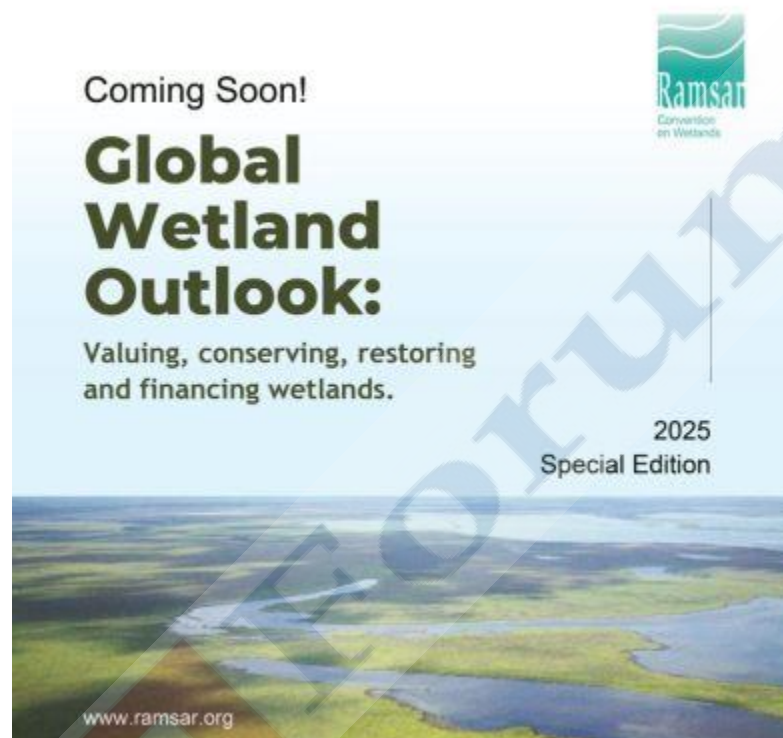**About Global Wetland Outlook**

Figure 3. Source – Ramsar.org

- It is the **flagship report** of the **Convention on Wetlands (famously known as Ramsar Convention)**, developed by its **Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP).**
- The **first edition** of the Global Wetland Outlook was published in **2018**.
- It **provides** the most **current and comprehensive data** on the extent, condition, and trends of wetlands worldwide, their economic and societal value, and the steps needed for their conservation, restoration, and sustainable financing.
- The report is being launched in the lead-up to the **COP15**, which will take place in **Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe,** from 23 to 31 July 2025.

Key Highlights of Global Wetland Outlook 2025

- **Africa's wetlands** among the **most degraded** in the world.
- **22%** of the world's wetlands have been **lost since 1970** and an additional **one-fifth of the world's remaining wetlands** could be **at risk by mid-century** without urgent action.
- Wetlands cover just **6% of earth's surface**, but deliver ecosystem **services valued at more than 7.5% of global GDP — up to $39 trillion annually** — including water purification, carbon storage, coastal protection, and support for food systems and livelihoods.
- The world is **losing wetlands** at an **annual rate of 0.52%**.
- **Reson for degradation**: The **urbanization and industrial development** as key drivers of this decline.

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- Case studies:
  - i. **Zambia's Kafue Flats:** Here, an initial $300,000 **restoration initiative** has grown into a **$1 million annual investment** that sustains biodiversity and the ecosystem services that support roughly **3 million people**.
  - ii. **Regional Flyway Initiative**: It is a **$3 billion** partnership across **Asia**, aims at **restoring more than 140 wetlands critical to migratory birds** and nearly **200 million people**.
- **Way Forward suggested: Four pathways** to reversing wetland loss and unlocking nature-positive investment are outlined in the report:
  - i. **Integrate wetland value in decision-making**—treating wetlands as essential infrastructure in land-use, water, and economic planning.
  - ii. **Recognize wetlands as key to the global water cycle**—for their role in storing, filtering, and regulating water.
  - iii. **Embed wetlands in innovative financing mechanisms**—including carbon markets, resilience bonds, and blended finance.
  - iv. **Mobilize public and private resources for wetland restoration**—through partnerships that fund action on the ground and support local communities.

Swachh Survekshan 2024-25 Awards

News: The Swachh Survekshan 2024-25 Awards was hosted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

About Swachh Survekshan 2024-25 Awards

Figure 4. Source: PIB

- A total of **43 national awards** were announced, recognizing excellence in urban cleanliness and sanitation across India.
- **Indore, Surat, and Navi Mumbai** were felicitated for entering the **premier Super Swachh League**.
- **Ahmedabad, Bhopal, and Lucknow** were declared as **India's new clean cities**.
- A total of **34 cities** from various States and Union Territories were honoured as **Promising Swachh Shehars**, based on the **'One City, One Award'** principle.
- The city of **Prayagraj** was awarded the title of **Best Ganga Town**.
- The **Secunderabad Cantonment Board** received the award for **Best Cantonment Board** for its exemplary sanitation and waste management practices.

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- **Visakhapatnam (GVMC), Jabalpur, and Gorakhpur** were declared as **Best SaifaiMitra Surakshit Shehar** for ensuring the safety and dignity of sanitation workers.
- The survey framework for Swachh Survekshan 2024-25 was refined to accommodate **five population categories** and included **ten new assessment parameters**.
- The framework was also **simplified for small cities**, creating a **level playing field** and encouraging competitive participation.
- The **Swachh City Partnership initiative** was also launched, under which **78 top-performing cities** will mentor one underperforming city each from their respective States.
- The **Accelerated Dumpsite Remediation Program** was also announced aiming to remediate legacy waste and increase scientific processing capacity within a year.
- The **Swachh Survekshan 2024-25 Results Dashboard** was digitally launched, providing an interactive view of city rankings, performance, and cleanliness achievements.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) for AL/RL

News: Union Ministry of Labour and Employment has updated the base year for calculating the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for agricultural and rural labourers to 2019.

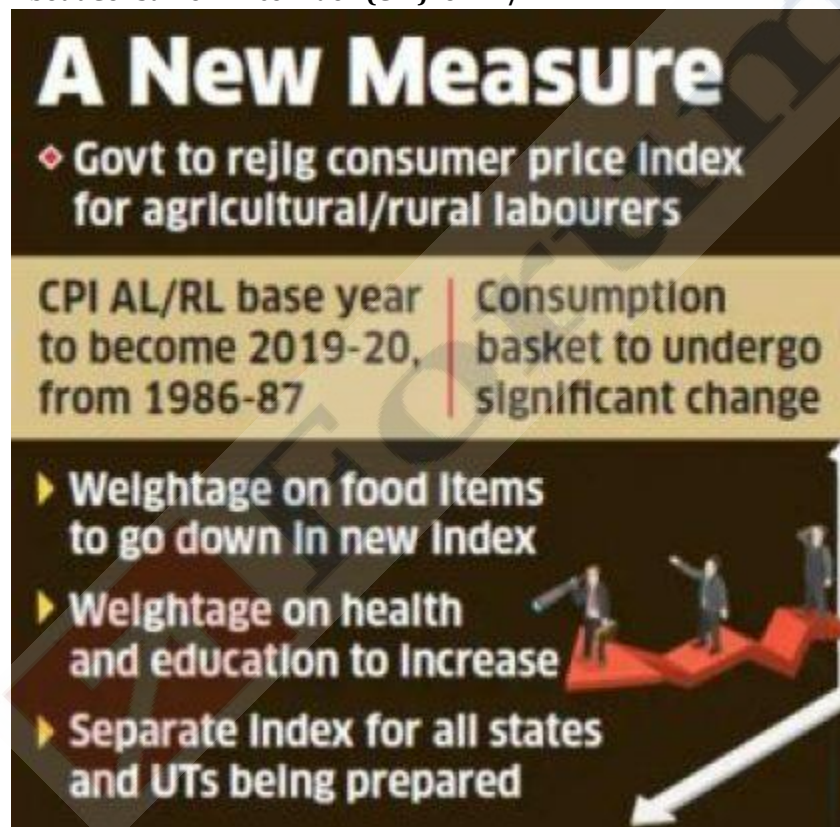**About Consumer Price Index (CPI) for AL/RL**

Figure 5. Source – ET

- The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) are vital economic indicators **published monthly** by **the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment.**
- They reflect the **movement in the retail prices of goods and services** consumed by **rural and agricultural labor households** in India.
- **The New Series**
  o The newly constructed **CPI – AL & RL series (Base: 2019=100)** replaces the **CPI – AL/RL (Base: 1986-87=100) series.**
  o The move is **aimed** at improving **accuracy and reflecting contemporary consumption patterns.**
  o **Significance:** The revised series has significantly **enhanced the scope and coverage and incorporated many methodological changes** in order to make the indices more robust.
  o **Changes:** These are –

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- The **weighting diagrams** (share of expenditure to total expenditure) have been **revised** due to changes in consumption patterns;
- Use of the **Geometric Mean (GM)** in place of the **Arithmetic Mean (AM),** as GM moderates the volatility in prices;
- Use of the latest **classification of individual consumption** according to purpose, in line with the **Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)-2018;**
- Calculation of **prices of PDS items** using the admissibility concept instead of availability as in the old series;
- The revised series covers **34 States/UTs as against 20 States** in the old series;
- Prices are collected from **787 sample villages as against 600** villages in the old series;
- Around **150–200 items are covered as against ~65–106 items** in the old series.

About Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- It is an index measuring **retail inflation in the economy** by collecting the **change in prices of most common goods and services used by consumers**.
- It is calculated for a **fixed list of items** including food, housing, apparel, transportation, electronics, medical care, education etc.
- In **2014**, RBI has adopted CPI as the key measure for **determining the inflation**.

Different types of Consumer Price Index(CPI)

Index	CPI for Industrial Workers (IW)	CPI for Agricultural Labourer (AL)	CPI for Rural Labourer (RL)	CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined)
Released by	Labour Bureau (Ministry of Labour and Employment)	Labour Bureau	Labour Bureau	National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
Base Year	2016	2019	2019	2012
Purpose	Measures the relative changes in retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services consumed by industrial workers over a period of time.	confined to households of the agricultural labourers	covers the households of rural labourers which includes agricultural labourers households also.	–

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Used for	Utilized for regulation of wages & dearness allowance of workers & employees in the country.	MGNREGA wage rates are fixed according to changes in the CPI-AL.	–	Used by RBI to determine inflation rates and its monetary policy.

'Pact for Future'
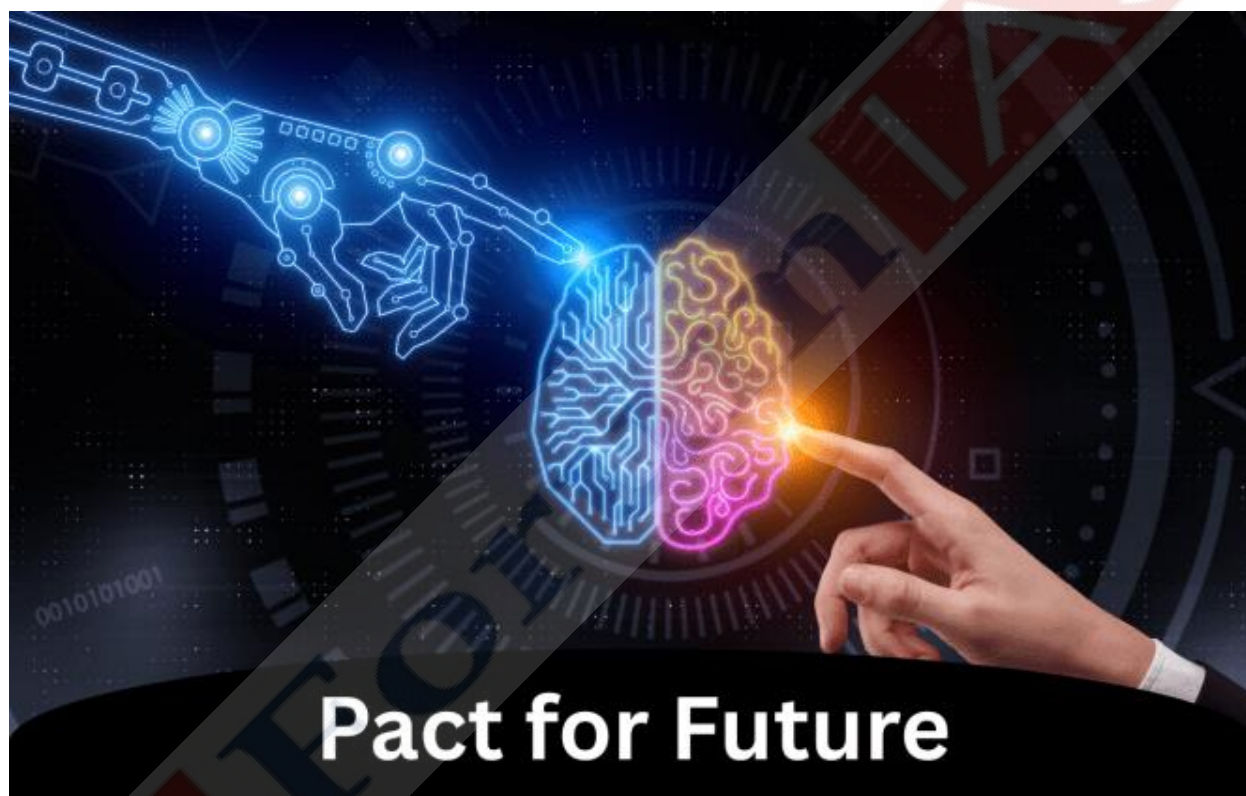
Pact for Future

News: India has reiterated its firm support for the Pact for the Future and its key annexes- the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations- during the third informal dialogue to review the agreement.

About 'Pact for Future'

Source – UN

- It is a landmark **outcome document** adopted at the **United Nations Summit of the Future in September 2024.**
- **Aim:** Its primary aim is to **invigorate multilateralism, strengthen global cooperation**, and better equip international institutions to address contemporary and emerging global challenges.
- The pact was **developed through an inclusive, multi-year negotiation process** involving Member States, civil society, and international organizations.
- **Annexes:** The Pact has **two annexes** –
  - The **Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations – aim** to enhance multilateralism for international peace and security, strengthen inclusive innovation and cooperation to bridge the digital divide, and enhance the global system for current and future generations.
- Its adoption demonstrates that **countries are committed to an international system** with the United Nations at its centre.

Exercise Prachand Shakti

News: The Ram Division of the India Army conducted a high-impact demonstration titled 'Prachand Shakti' at the Kharga Corps Field Training Area, in Uttar Pradesh's Meerut. **Exercise Prachand Shakti**

About Exercise Prachand Shakti

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Source – Indian Army

- The exercise highlighted the **changing dynamics of warfare**, where Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (**UAVs**), **AI-enabled systems, loitering munitions, and autonomous platforms** are playing a pivotal role in redefining operational capabilities.
- **Conducted by:** The Ram Division of the India Army
- **Conducted at:** Kharga Corps Field Training Area, in Uttar Pradesh's Meerut
- **Focus of exercise:** The exercise focused on the **employment of disruptive technologies** by infantry units in Strike Corps operations, showcasing the Army's **technological transformation in real-time combat**
- **Objective:** The core objective of the event was to demonstrate how such disruptive technologies can significantly enhance the agility, lethality, and survivability of infantry formations engaged in deep offensive missions conducted by Strike Corps.
- This demonstration was **part of the Indian Army's broader initiative** under the **'Year of Tech Absorption'**, aimed at **integrating** indigenous and advanced technological solutions from civilian innovators into military operations.

Bitra Island

News: The Lakshadweep administration is exploring the possibility of acquiring Bitra, one of the inhabited islands in the archipelago, for defense-related purposes.

About Bitra Island

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MAP OF LAKSHADWEEP

Source: lakshadweep.gov.in

- Bitra is the **smallest inhabited island** in the Lakshadweep archipelago
- It has a length of **0.57km and a width of 0.28km at the broadest point.**
- It is uniquely located on the **northeastern tip** of a large **coral ring reef**, offering natural protection.
- The island's most **striking feature** is its **lagoon**, which spans **45.61 sq km**, making it the **largest lagoon in Lakshadweep**.
- A notable feature of the island is a **small shrine dedicated to Malik Mulla,** an old Arab saint believed to be buried here. This shrine remains a revered pilgrimage site for people from neighboring islands.
- Bitra has a **tropical climate** ranges from 32oC (Max.) to 28oC (Min.)

Strategic importance of Bitra Island

- Bitra Island holds strategic importance for India due to its position in the Arabian Sea, close to major international shipping lanes.
- Its location makes Bitra ideal for enhancing India's maritime surveillance and defence capabilities.

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- **Bitra is set to become the third island in the Lakshadweep archipelago to host a defence establishment**. The other two Indian naval bases in the region are **INS Dweeprakshak**, located in Kavaratti—the Union Territory's capital—and **INS Jatayu**, situated in Minicoy.

SASCI Scheme

News: Recently, the Ministry of Tourism has rolled out operational guidelines for the 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' (SASCI) scheme. **SASCI Scheme Explained**

About SASCI Scheme

Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) –
Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale

Source – ET

- **Full Name: Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale.**
- **Objective:** To develop **select iconic tourist destinations** across India to global standards, making them **world-class attractions** for both domestic and international tourists.
- **Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Tourism**
- The Ministry will assist in promoting the developed destinations through its ongoing **domestic and international tourism campaigns**.
- This includes the use of digital platforms, participation in global tourism events, and active promotion through social media channels.

Key Features

- **Financial assistance:** The Central Government will provide financial assistance to **State Governments for capital investment** until **March 31, 2026**.
- **Focus:** The scheme focuses on the **comprehensive development of iconic sites**, which includes improving infrastructure, branding, sustainability, visitor experience, and efficient management.
- **Timeframe:** Each project sanctioned under the scheme must be completed **within a two-year timeframe**.

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Meri Panchayat" mobile application

News: Recently, Meri Panchayat App wins WSIS Champion Award 2025 for Excellence in Digital Governance held in Geneva, Switzerland.

About "Meri Panchayat" mobile application

Figure 6.Source – NIC

- The **"Meri Panchayat"** mobile application is a transformative digital governance initiative launched by the **Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)** in collaboration **with the National Informatics Centre (NIC).**
- **Aim:** To **promote transparency, citizen participation, and efficient service delivery** at the grassroots level by leveraging digital technology.
- The **Meri Panchayat** app has been honored with the **WSIS Prizes 2025 Champion Award** under the **Action Line Category for** *Cultural Diversity and Identity, Linguistic Diversity, and Local Content.*
- The application directly benefits **over 25 lakh elected representatives** and approximately **950 million rural citizens** across **2.65 lakh Gram Panchayats** in India.
- It is designed **to empower grassroots governance and bridge the information divide in rural areas.**

Key Features

- The app provides **real-time access** to critical information such as **panchayat budgets, receipts, and payments**, along with details of **elected representatives**, **public infrastructure**, and **available civic services**.
- It also offers access to **Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs)**, enabling citizens and representatives to monitor development projects and their status.
- Users can **track projects**, **view timelines**, and assess **fund utilization** efficiently.
- Citizens can actively participate in governance by **proposing new projects**, **reviewing and rating completed works**, and accessing **Gram Sabha agendas and decisions**, fostering accountability and participatory democracy.
- The app includes a **grievance redressal mechanism** that allows users to submit complaints and feedback.

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- These features are **geo-tagged** and **geo-fenced** to ensure location-specific transparency and responsiveness.
- It supports **over 12 Indian languages**, making it **accessible to diverse linguistic communities** across the country.
- Its **multilingual interface** promotes cultural inclusion and ensures that rural citizens from various regions can use the app with ease.
- The application also provides **weather forecasts** at the **Gram Panchayat level**, which is especially useful for farmers and rural planning.
- It also includes **social audit tools**, enabling citizens to evaluate the functioning of panchayats and hold them accountable. It ensures **transparency in fund allocation and usage**, contributing to good governance.

Winter Fog Experiment (WiFEX)

News: The Winter Fog Experiment (WiFEX) has completed ten successful years of dedicated research into North India's dense winter fog and its impact on daily life and aviation safety.

About Winter Fog Experiment (WiFEX)

Source – IITM

- It is one of the world's few **long-term open-field experiments focused solely on fog** as an elusive **winter hazard**.
- **Objective:** The main scientific objective of this project is to **study the characteristics and variability of fog events and associated dynamics**, **thermodynamics and fog microphysics**, with the aim to achieve a **better understanding of fog life cycle** and ultimately improve capability in **fog prediction**.
- **Launch:** The Experiment was launched in the winter of **2015 at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi.**
- **Executed by:** It is led by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (**IITM**) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), with support from the India Meteorological Department (**IMD**) and the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (**NCMRWF**).
- **Airports covered: IGIA**, New Delhi along with **Jewar Airport**, Noida, and **Hisar**, Haryana

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- **Techniques involved:** Under the experiment, the scientists have deployed advanced instruments, **micrometeorology towers, ceilometers, and high-frequency sensors** to collect detailed data on temperature layers, humidity, wind, turbulence, soil heat, and aerosols.
- **Outcomes:** The experiment has resulted into development of a **high-resolution (3 km) probabilistic fog prediction model** for operational **forecasting**.
  - This model can **reliably predict** when fog will begin, how dense it will be, how long it will last, and when it will clear — achieving more than 85% accuracy for very dense fog (visibility below 200 meters).
- **Significance:** For airlines, pilots, air traffic controllers, and passengers, this means fewer costly diversions, fewer delays, safer runways, and more informed travel during the challenging winter fog season.
- **Next phase: WiFEX-II**— which will **extend localized, runway-specific fog predictions** to more airports in North India.

Multi-Stage Malaria Vaccine – AdFalciVax

News: India is developing a Multi-Stage Malaria Vaccine Candidate named AdFalciVax.

About Multi-Stage Malaria Vaccine – AdFalciVax

ICMR
INDIAN COUNCIL OF
MEDICAL RESEARCH
Serving the nation since 1911

EoI No. ICMR/EoI/PM/05/Malaria vaccine (AdFalciVax)/2025

Invitation for Expression of Interest (EoI)

For

Transfer of Technology

of

A recombinant multi-stage malaria vaccine
(Vaccine Candidate)

ICMR-HQ

Indian Council of Medical Research
(Department of Health Research, GoI)
V. Ramalingaswami Bhawan,
P.O. Box No. 4911, Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi - 110029, India

Source – AIR News

- It is a **Multi-Stage Malaria Vaccine**

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- **Developed by:** Indian Council of Medical Research – **ICMR**, in partnership with the Department of Biotechnology-National Institute of Immunology (**DBT-NII**)
- **Aim:** The vaccine aims to **provide protection against human infection** while also **reducing vector-borne community transmission** of the parasite.
- **Recombinant chimeric malaria vaccine**: It is the **first indigenous recombinant chimeric malaria vaccine** specifically designed to target **two critical stages of Plasmodium falciparum**, the **parasite** responsible for the **most lethal form of malaria**.
- **Significance:** AdFalciVax holds the potential to **contribute** substantially toward **malaria eradication** by preventing infection and minimizing community transmission.
- **Licencing:** ICMR intends to license the technology for AdFalciVax to eligible organizations and manufacturers for further development, manufacture, and commercialization under **non-exclusive agreements.**
  - This approach **aims** to enable **wider outreach and maximize public health benefits.**

About Malaria

- It is caused by the bite of the **female Anopheles mosquito (vector)** if the mosquito itself is infected with a malarial parasite.
- **Parasites:** There are **five** kinds of malarial parasites — **Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium vivax (the commonest one), Plasmodium malariae, Plasmodium ovale, and Plasmodium knowlesi.**
- After entering the human body, parasites initially **multiply** within the liver cells and then attack the **Red Blood Cells (RBCs) resulting in their rupture**.
- **Symptoms:** Symptoms of malaria include **fever** and **flu-like illness**, including shaking chills, headache, muscle aches, and tiredness.
  - But, it is **preventable and curable**.

International Seabed Authority (ISA)

News: The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is still far from finalising rules for extracting coveted metals on the high seas even after two weeks of negotiations.

About International Seabed Authority (ISA)

Figure 7.Source – ISA

- It is an **autonomous international organization** established under the **1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** and the **1994 Agreement** relating to the **Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.**
- It is the organization through which **States Parties to UNCLOS organize and control all mineral-resources-related activities in the *Area*** for the benefit of humankind as a whole.

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- ○ The **international seabed area** – the part which is under ISA jurisdiction – is the **seabed and ocean floor and the subsoil**, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.
    - ○ The **international seabed area** represents around **50 %** of the total area of the world's oceans.
- **Mandate:** ISA has the mandate to **ensure the effective protection of the marine environment** from harmful effects that may arise from deep-seabed-related activities.
    - ○ It works to **promote and encourage the conduct of marine scientific research** in the seabed area and coordinate and disseminate the results of such research and analysis.
- **Governance:** Two principal organs of ISA are –
    - ○ **Assembly**– Where all the members are represented and establishes the policies and govern the work of ISA.
    - ○ **Council**– A 37-member Council elected by the Assembly. It has **two advisory bodies** –
        - ○ **Legal and Technical Commission (30 members)**, which advises the Council on all matters relating to the exploration and exploitation of non-living marine resources, such as polymetallic nodules, polymetallic sulphides and cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts,
        - ○ **Finance Committee** (15 members) that deals with budgetary and related matters.
- **Headquarters:** It has its headquarters in **Kingston, Jamaica**.
- **Members: All the States Parties to UNCLOS** are *ipso facto* members of ISA.
    - ○ As of 2 September 2024, ISA has **170 Members, including 169 Member States and the European Union.**
    - ○ India is a founding and active member of ISA.

Mid-Term Resignation of Vice-President of India

News: The Vice-President has resigned under Article 67(a), creating a rare mid-term vacancy in the country's second-highest constitutional office."

Article 67(a)
- **Article 67(a)** of the Constitution of India deals with the **resignation of the Vice-President**.
- It states: *"A Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office."*
- This provision allows the Vice-President to **resign at any time**.
- The resignation must be **submitted in writing** and **addressed to the President**.
- Once accepted, the **resignation takes immediate effect**.

Mid-Term Resignation of Vice-President of India

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Source – ToI

- **Performance of Duties of Vice-President after resignation**
  - The **Constitution does not provide** for an **acting Vice-President**.
  - However, since the Vice-President is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the **Deputy Chairman will preside over the House in his absence**.
- **Election after resignation**
  - In the case of the **President**, the Constitution requires that a **vacancy be filled within six months**. But for a **Vice-Presidential vacancy**, there is **no such fixed deadline**.
  - The **only requirement** is that the **election be held "as soon as possible"** after the post falls vacant.
  - The **Election Commission** will announce the **schedule** and the **poll** is conducted under the **Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.**
  - As per convention, the **Secretary General of either House of Parliament** is appointed as the **Returning Officer**, in rotation.
- **Election process**
  - **Electoral College:** The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college mad**e up of members from both Houses of Parliament, including nominated members**.
  - The **state legislatures do not participate**.
  - **Voting:** Voting is held by **secret ballot**, using the system of **proportional representation** with a **single transferable vote**.
    - Each MP casts a vote by **ranking candidates** in order of preference.
    - All votes carry **equal value**.
- **Winning quota and its calculation**
  - **Quota:** A candidate must reach **a required minimum number of votes**, called the **quota**, to be declared elected.
  - **Calculation:** This is calculated by **dividing the total number of valid votes by two** and **adding one** (fractions, if any, are ignored).
    - If **no candidate crosses the quota** in the **first round**, the one with the **fewest first-preference** votes is **eliminated**, and their votes are **transferred to the remaining candidates** based on **second preferences**. The process continues **until one candidate crosses** the quota.
- **Tenure of new Vice-President**

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- ○ The elected candidate will **serve a full five-year term** from the date of assuming office, not just the remainder of ex-VP's tenure.
- **Eligibility criteria for candidates of Vice President:** A person contesting for the post of Vice-President –
  - ○ must be a **citizen** of India
  - ○ at least **35 years old**
  - ○ **qualified** to be elected to the Rajya Sabha
  - ○ registered as an **elector in any** parliamentary constituency
  - ○ must **not hold any office of profit** under the central or state governments, **except** positions like President, Governor, or Minister.

Note: Vice-President Jagdeep Dhankhar is **only the third Vice-President** in India's history **to resign** before completing his term, after **V. Giri and R. Venkataraman**—both of whom stepped down to contest presidential elections.

Tayfun Block-4 Missile

News: Turkey has unveiled its first hypersonic ballistic missile, the Tayfun Block-4 in Istanbul.
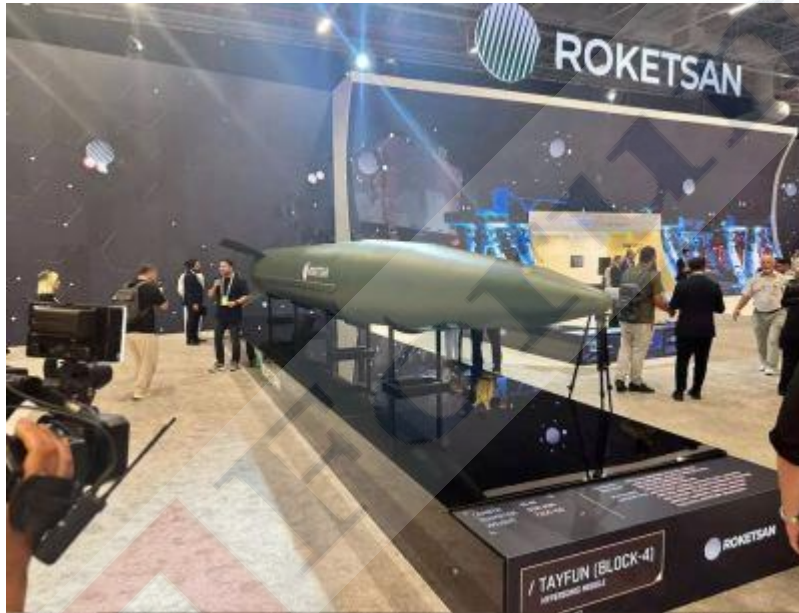
About Tayfun Block-4 Missile

Figure 8.Source – NDTV

- It is the **hypersonic version** of the **Tayfun missile**, which is Turkey's indigenously produced **longest-range ballistic missile**.
  - ○ The term "**hypersonic**" is often used to refer to **hypersonic glide vehicles and hypersonic cruise missiles.**
  - ○ They are **highly advanced** weapons and can **manoeuvre mid-flight** at hypersonic speed inside Earth's atmosphere, which makes it very **hard to track and intercept**.
  - ○ Hypersonic missiles travel at **Mach 5, or five times the speed of sound** (about 3,800 miles per hour, 6,100 kilometres per hour).
- **Developed by:** It is developed by the Turkish defense firm
- **Features**
  - ○ It weighs **2,300 kg** and measures **5 meters** in length.
  - ○ **Range:** It has a stated range of **500 to 800 km**, with future versions aiming to **exceed 1,000 km.**
  - ○ **Warheads:** It has **multi-purpose warhead** which will be capable of **destroying numerous strategic targets,** such as air defense systems, command and control centers, military hangars, and critical military facilities.

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Kashi Declaration

News: The Youth Spiritual Summit was recently held in Varanasi, marking the launch of the Kashi Declaration.

About Kashi Declaration

- It was adopted during the Youth Spiritual Summit, themed 'Drug-free Youth for Developed India,' held at the Rudraksh International Convention Centre in Varanasi.
- The event was organised by the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**.
- The summit brings together over 600 youth leaders from more than 120 spiritual and socio-cultural organizations across India.
- **Vision of the declaration**: To create a **Drug-Free India by 2047**, aligning with the goal of building a Viksit Bharat (Developed India).
- The declaration advocates for a **multi-dimensional approach**, combining prevention, awareness, de-addiction, and social reintegration of affected individuals.
- It calls for **youth to take the lead** in spreading awareness, acting as ambassadors of change in their communities.
- The declaration stresses the **collaborative role of civil society, government agencies, religious leaders, and educators** in curbing drug abuse.
- It proposes the development of **community-level action plans**, especially in villages and urban wards, to identify early signs of addiction and intervene through counseling and support.

Ashoka Pillars of Rampurva and Lauriya Nandangarh

News: The Ashoka pillars of Rampurva and Lauriya Nandangarh in Bihar are on UNESCO's Tentative List under the 'Serial Nomination for Ashokan Edict Sites along the Mauryan Routes'.

About Ashoka Pillars of Rampurva and Lauriya Nandangarh

Ashoka Pillar of Lauriya Nandangarh

- **Location:** Lauria Nandangarh is a small town in the **West Champaran district in Bihar**.
- The main **attraction** of this city is the **Ashoka Pillar** found during excavation which shows the glorious history of the Maurya period.
- **Features:** The **height** of the pillar is **32 feet**, for which **sandstone** has been used and there is a **circular abacus** at the **top of the pillar** on which the **lion statue stands**.

Ashoka Pillar of Rampurva

Figure 9.Source – Bihar Govt.

Figure 10. Source – Bihar Govt.

- **Location:** The archaeological site of Rampurva is located in the **West Champaran district of Bihar**, near border with Nepal.
- **Pillars and capitals:** The site is famous for the **two capitals of a pair of Ashoka Pillars** discovered in **1876** by **C. L. Carlleyle.**
- **Lion capital:** The pillar with **lion capital** is inscribed with the **Major Pillar Edicts** of Ashoka.
  - Its **abacus** is adorned with **clockwise-flying geese (hamsa),** symbolizing spiritual liberation.
- **Bull capital:** The Rampurva **bull capital** is noted as **one of the seven remaining animal capitals** from the Pillars of Ashoka.
  - It is composed of a **lotiform base**, with an **abacus decorated** with **floral designs**, and the realistic depiction of a **zebu bull**.
  - The **abacus** in particular displays a **strong influence of Greek art:** it is composed of honeysuckles alternated with stylized **palmettes and small rosettes**.
- The **lion capital** is now in the **Indian Museum in Kolkata**, while the **bull capital** is located at the center of the **porch of the Rashtrapati Bhavan**, the Indian Presidential Palace.

Key Facts about Lesotho

News: Minister of State for External Affairs Pabitra Margherita landed in Maseru city of Lesotho on a visit to the country.

Key Facts about Lesotho

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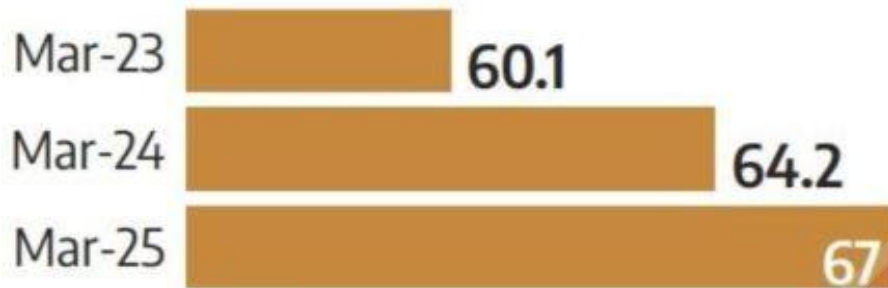ForumIAS

Source – Geologydotcom

- **Location:** It is a **landlocked** country located in southern Africa.
- **Largest enclave:** It is **entirely surrounded by South Africa**, making it the largest of only three sovereign enclaves in the world, the others being San Marino and Vatican City.
- **Climate:** It has **temperate climate** with cold, dry winters and hot, wet summers.
- **Terrain:** It is mostly **highland** with plateaus, hills, and mountains with over 80% of its **land above 1,800 m**.
- **Mountain range:** It is situated in the **Maloti Mountains**, gaining the nickname '**The Mountain Kingdom'**.
  - It is the **only independent state in the world** that lies **entirely above 1,400 m** in elevation.
- **Peaks:** The **Thabana Ntlenyana (3,482 m)** of Maloti Mountains is the highest peak in the country and of the southern Africa.
- **Rivers:** The **Orange River**, one of the longest rivers in Africa, rises in the **Lesotho Highlands**.
  - The **Caledon River** forms part of the **western border with South Africa** and is an important tributary of the **Senqu River**.
- **Polity:** The Government is a **parliamentary constitutional monarchy**.
- **Capital:** Its capital is **Maseru**, which is also the largest city of Lesotho.

Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index)

News: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has said that the Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index) has improved to 67 in March 2025 from 64.2 in March 2024.

About Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index)

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Improving parameters
RBI financial-inclusion index

Mar-23	60.1
Mar-24	64.2
Mar-25	67

Source: RBI

Figure 11. Source – Business Standard

- It is a **composite, annual measure** to objectively assess and monitor the **extent of financial inclusion** across India.
- It captures the **penetration and usage of financial services**—banking, investments, insurance, postal, and pension sectors—for **all individuals and households** in the country.
- **Developed by:** Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

- **Launched on:** August 17, 2021
- **Parameters and weightage:** The index comprises **three** broad parameters — **access, usage, and quality**, having weight **35 per cent, 45 per cent and 20 per cent**, respectively.
  - The **weight** of each parameter consists of **various dimensions**, which are computed based on a number of indicators.
- **Base year:** The Index has been constructed **without any base year** as it reflects cumulative efforts of all stakeholders over the years towards financial inclusion.
- **Range:** The index ranges from **0 (complete exclusion) to 100 (full inclusion).**
- **Feature:** A unique feature of the index is the **quality parameter** which captures the **quality aspect of financial inclusion** as reflected by financial literacy, consumer protection, and inequalities and deficiencies in services.

Note:

- The annual FI-Index for the period ending March 2021 was 53.9 as against 43.4 for the period ending March 2017.
- Now it has improved to 67 in March 2025 from 64.2 in March 2024.

Great Ruaha River

News: The Great Ruaha River is in the news due to its alarming desiccation caused by climate change and mismanagement.

About Great Ruaha River

- It is located in **south-central Tanzania.**
- It is among the major rivers of Tanzania and serves as a significant tributary of the Rufiji River, which forms the largest river basin in the country.
- It flows eastward through the **Ruaha National Park** and **Usangu wetlands** before merging with the **Rufiji River.**

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Paika Rebellion: 1817

News– Recently, Former Odisha CM Naveen Patnaik called the omission of the Paika Rebellion from NCERT's Class VIII book a "huge dishonour." NCERT said it will be included in the second volume, out by Sept-Oct.

Source- Telegraph India

About Paika Rebellion

- It was a significant armed uprising against British colonial rule that erupted in 1817 in the eastern province of Khurda (present-day Odisha).
- It was led by the Paikas, traditional warrior-militia of Odisha, under the leadership of *Bakshi Jagabandhu*.
- The rebellion predated the Revolt of 1857, making it one of the earliest indigenous revolts against the East India Company.

Who were the Paikas?

- Paikas (literally: "foot soldiers") were a hereditary warrior class under the *Gajapati rulers of Odisha* since the 16th century.
- They *rendered military service in return for rent-free land* (nish-kar jagirs), which they cultivated during peacetime.
- Their socio-economic position declined drastically under British rule.

Background: origins of discontent

- In 1803, the British East India Company annexed Odisha after defeating the Marathas.
- An agreement was signed with *Mukunda Deva II, the King of Khurda*, promising monetary compensation and return of four parganas.
- When the British reneged on the deal, Jayee Rajguru, the royal advisor, led 2,000 Paikas to protest but was captured and executed in 1806.

Causes of the rebellion

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Political Causes	• *Dethronement of the Khurda King* and decline of Paika patronage. • Destruction of forts and abolition of traditional administration.
Economic Causes	• *Confiscation of rent-free lands.* • New land revenue settlements that impoverished the Odia peasantry. • *Influx of Bengali absentee landlords.* • Salt monopoly, increased taxation, and demand for silver currency.
Social and Cultural Causes	• Humiliation of traditional elites. • *Disruption of tribal and peasant economies.* • Paikas and tribal Kondhs shared grievances over British exploitation.

The 1817 Rebellion: Key events

- In March 1817, about 400 Kondh tribal fighters marched from Ghumusar towards Khurda.
- They joined forces with the *Paikas, led by Bakshi Jagabandhu*, the former military commander of Khurda.
- The rebels attacked the *Banpur police station*, burning it down.
- They killed British officials and looted government treasuries.

British response and suppression

- The British responded with strong military force, bombing rebel bases.
- The Paikas were scattered and defeated.
- Bakshi Jagabandhu escaped into the forests and stayed hidden until *1825.*

Consequences and impact

- The rebellion was eventually crushed by the British.
- Jagabandhu surrendered under amnesty and died in *1829.*
- Though militarily unsuccessful, the revolt became a powerful symbol of resistance and is considered Odisha's *first war of independence.*

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