

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967



For Prelims: Supreme Court of India , 16 th Constitutional Amendment , National Investigation Agency , International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

For Mains: Evolution of UAPA and its constitutional implications, Balance between national security and civil liberties

Source:IE

Why in News?

The **Supreme Court of India** denied bail in the 2020 Delhi riots case, relying on the wide definition of a “terrorist act” under **Section 15 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967** .

- The decision has renewed debate on how the anti-terror law has expanded far beyond conventional notions of terrorism.

Summary

- The UAPA has evolved from a limited post-Independence law into a wide-ranging anti-terror framework, with **Section 15’s broad definition of terrorism** and stringent bail norms extending the law far beyond conventional notions of terrorism.
- While the UAPA remains crucial for **national security and global counterterrorism commitments** , targeted reforms such as clearer definitions, fairer bail provisions, speedy trials, compensation for wrongful detention, and stronger oversight are essential to balance security with democratic values.

What is the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967?

- **About:** The **UAPA,1967** is India’s principal **anti-terror and national security law** to curb activities threatening **sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India**

- The UAPA traces its origins to the **National Integration Council** formed under **Jawaharlal Nehru** , aimed at tackling communalism, regionalism, and linguistic chauvinism.
 - Its recommendations led to the **16 th Constitutional Amendment (1963)** , which imposed reasonable **restrictions on free speech, assembly, and association in the interest of national integrity** , and the UAPA was enacted to enforce these constitutional changes.
- Enacted in 1967, the law initially targeted unlawful activities threatening India's sovereignty and territorial integrity **in the post-Independence period marked by secessionist and anti-national movements** , and did not address terrorism in its original form.
- **Evolution of UAPA:**
 - **2004 Amendment:** Introduced **terrorism into the UAPA** by adding **Chapter IV (Sections 15-23)** on terrorist acts and punishments.
 - It defined terrorism as **violent acts intended to threaten India's security or strike terror among people** , and expanded the scope of "unlawful activity" to include **acts causing disaffection against India**.
 - **2008 Amendment:** After the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks, Parliament widened Section 15 by adding the phrase **"by any other means,"** expanding terrorism to a broad range of acts.
 - The amendment tightened **bail norms by barring anticipatory bail**, made **regular bail extremely difficult**, extended custody periods, and introduced a **presumption of guilt** in specified cases.
 - **2012 Amendment:** Expanded the definition of terrorism to include threats to **economic security** , covering financial, food, energy, livelihood, and environmental security.
 - They also classified **counterfeit currency offences** as terrorist acts and extended liability to **companies, trusts, and societies** , with office-bearers presumed responsible unless proven otherwise.
 - **2019 Amendment:** It permitted the designation of individuals as terrorists, not just organisations, and enhanced the **National Investigation Agency (NIA)** powers, including property seizure without state consent.
- **Definition of Terrorism:** Under Section 15 of the UAPA, 1967 a "terrorist act" is defined as any **act committed with the intent to threaten the unity, integrity, sovereignty, security, or economic security** of India, or to strike terror among people in **India or in any foreign country**.
 - The law covers acts committed using **explosives, firearms, poisons, chemicals, hazardous substances, or "any other means"**
 - Under the UAPA, terrorist acts are punishable with imprisonment for a **minimum term of five years, which may extend to life imprisonment**, and where such acts result in death, the punishment may be death or life imprisonment, thereby covering serious and violent offences.
 - The broad wording allows acts **likely to cause fear or disruption** to be prosecuted as terrorism.

What are the Arguments in Favor and Arguments Against UAPA?

Arguments in Favor:

- **Protection of National Security:** Provides the legal basis for **preventive action against terrorism** , insurgency, and activities threatening India's sovereignty, integrity, and economic security, enabling the State to act before violence escalates.

- **Preventive Detention as a Security Tool:** Allows detention of suspects to **pre-empt imminent threats** , especially in cases involving riots, radicalisation, or organised extremist networks where waiting for attacks could cause mass harm.
- **Alignment with International Conventions:** Brings Indian law in line with global counterterror norms, including **UN instruments** such as the **International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)**, and **International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)**, enabling international cooperation and compliance with UNSC resolutions.
- **Deterrence Against Terror Activities:** Stringent punishments and long sentences serve as a **deterrent against participation in or support for terrorism** , signalling zero tolerance for acts threatening national security.
- **Disruption of Terror Financing:** Criminalises terror **funding**, **money laundering** , and counterfeit currency operations, addressing the **financial backbone of terrorism** .

Arguments Against:

- **Violation of Article 21 (Right to Life and Liberty):** UAPA enables prolonged detention, denial of bail, and reversal of the presumption of innocence, making **personal liberty the exception rather than the rule** , contrary to constitutional safeguards.
 - After the **Supreme Court of India** ruling in **NIA v. Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali (2020)** , courts are discouraged from examining evidence in detail while deciding bail, reducing judicial oversight.
- **Arbitrary Designation of Individuals as Terrorists:** The state can label **individuals as “terrorists” without prior conviction** , undermining the **presumption of innocence** and damaging the **right to reputation and privacy** .
- **Overbroad definition of terrorism:** Terms like **“likely to threaten”** or **“likely to strike terror”** allow punishment for **potential or anticipated acts** , violating the principle of **legal certainty and proportionality** .
 - **UN Special Rapporteurs (2020)** flagged UAPA as incompatible with global human rights standards like the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)** and **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** , noting the absence of a clear, narrow definition of terrorism.
- **Discretionary Police Powers:** Searches, seizures, and arrests can be made based on the **personal knowledge of police officers** , with limited judicial oversight, increasing the risk of **arbitrary state action** .
- **Criminalisation of Dissent and Free Speech:** Peaceful protests, political speech, and questioning state policies risk being labelled as threats to national security, undermining **Article 19** , which protects free expression and association.
 - Fear of arrest, long incarceration, and social stigma has a chilling effect on activism, journalism, and political participation, **eroding the democratic ethos**.

What Reforms are Needed to Strengthen the UAPA?

- **Clarifying Vague Definitions:** Terms such as *terrorist act* , *unlawful activity* , and *conspiracy* should be narrowly defined to prevent misuse.
- **Reforming Stringent Bail Provisions:** Stringent bail provisions under UAPA should be amended to reaffirm the presumption of innocence, a core principle flowing from **Article 21** and settled criminal jurisprudence, with **Article 20(3)** reinforcing fair trial protections.

- **Ensuring Speedy Trials:** Prolonged trials undermine justice and drain public resources.
 - A **PUCL report (2022)** noted that **less than 3% of UAPA cases between 2015-2020 resulted in convictions** , underscoring the need for **fast-track courts** and strict timelines.
- **Introducing a Compensation Framework:** Victims of wrongful arrest and prolonged detention must be compensated.
 - In **Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar (1983)** , the Supreme Court recognised compensation as a remedy for illegal detention, a principle that should be codified under UAPA.
- **Strengthening Oversight and Transparency:** Regular parliamentary review, public disclosure of UAPA data, and clear operational guidelines for agencies can ensure accountability and prevent arbitrary application.

Conclusion

The UAPA is vital for national security but its **overbroad scope and harsh procedures threaten constitutional liberties** . Without safeguards, it risks **normalising detention and suppressing dissent** . Targeted reforms are needed to balance security with democracy.

Drishti Mains Question:

Suggest reforms to ensure that anti-terror laws remain effective without undermining democratic freedoms.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What is the primary objective of the UAPA?

To prevent activities threatening India's sovereignty, integrity, unity, and national security.

2. Why is Section 15 of the UAPA controversial?

It defines terrorism in broad terms, including acts committed by "any other means," enabling wide interpretation.

3. What constitutional concern is most associated with UAPA?

Violation of **Article 21** , due to prolonged detention, denial of bail, and dilution of the presumption of innocence.

4. What reforms are suggested to improve the UAPA?

Narrower definitions, fairer bail provisions, speedy trials, compensation for wrongful detention, and stronger oversight mechanisms.

[Watch Video on YouTube:

▶ <https://www.youtube.com/embed/l8tZ27PXgBY>

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Mains

Q. Indian government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the Unlawful Activities(Prevention) Act, (UAPA), 1967 and the NIA Act. Analyze the changes in the context of the prevailing security environment while discussing scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations. **(2019)**

Transgender Welfare in India



For Prelims: Transgender , NHRC , Unemployment , Census , National Portal for Transgender Persons , Parliament , Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 , Fundamental Rights , Right to Privacy , National Council for Transgender Persons (NCTP) , Election Commission , SMILE Scheme , Ayushman Bharat .

For Mains: Steps taken to ensure transgender welfare in India, Major challenges faced by the transgender community in India and further measures required for transgender empowerment in India.

Source: TH

Why in News?

Recent reports highlight that **trans men and gender-diverse persons assigned female at birth (AFAB)** continue to face **systemic discrimination, medical ignorance, and structural barriers** in accessing even basic healthcare.

- This has brought renewed attention to the gaps in **affirmative, ethical, and evidence-based transgender** welfare in India.

Summary

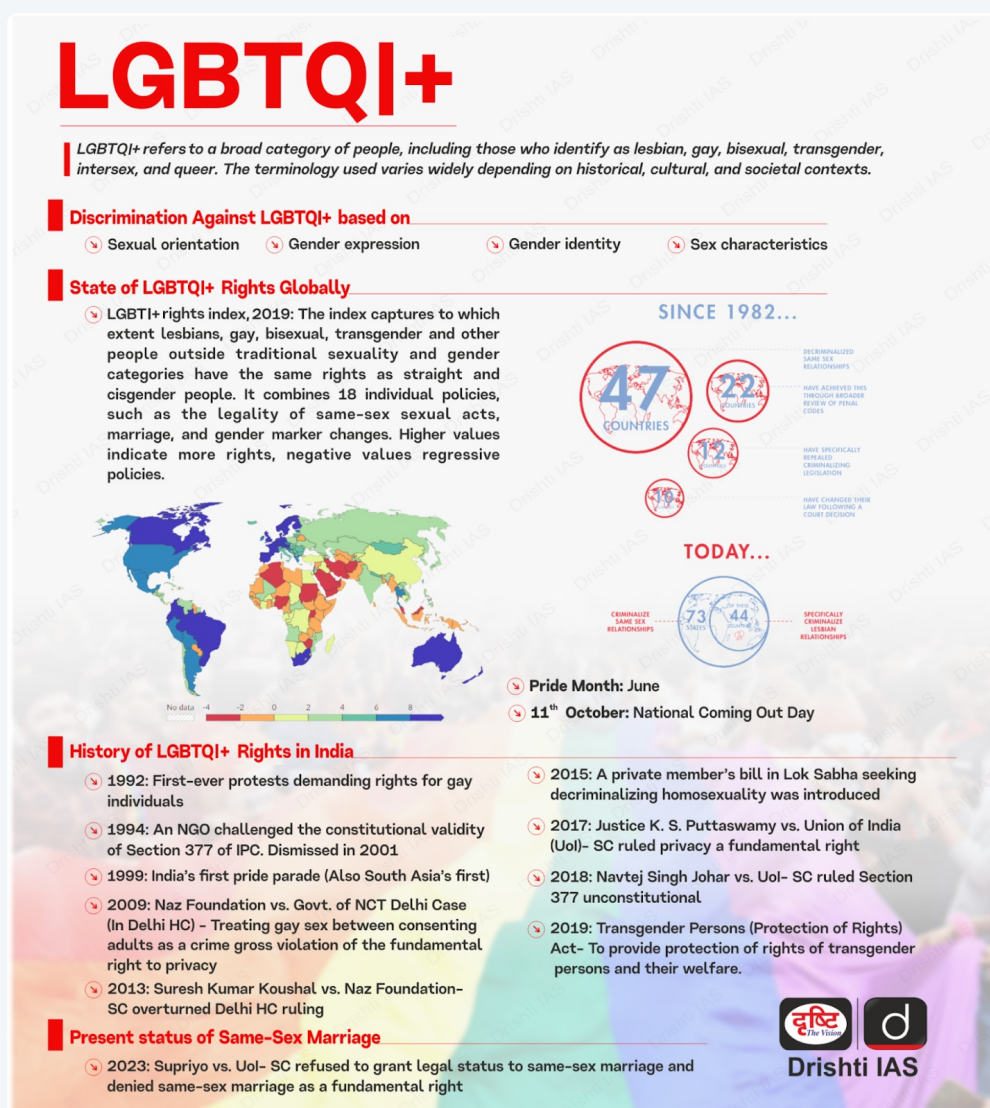
- **Transgender** persons in India face **systemic discrimination** in **healthcare, education, and the economy** despite landmark laws like the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.
- Progressive judicial rulings and welfare schemes exist, but **implementation gaps** and **societal stigma** remain **major hurdles**.
- Empowerment requires convergent action in **legal enforcement**, **affirmative socio-economic policies**, and **nationwide sensitization**.

What are the Major Challenges Faced by the Transgender Community in India?

- **Healthcare Access and Medical Discrimination:** Nearly **27%** report being **refused medical care** due to their **gender identity**. Even **basic** treatment is often gatekept by **judgmental attitudes**, **misgendering**, and **disrespect**.
 - Healthcare lacks training on trans men, leading to **misgendering**, **denial of care**, and reliance on **untrained gynecologists** due to binary gender views and invisibility.
 - **Barriers** force **unsafe self-medication** (risking stroke/kidney disease) amid **no pan India protocols** or affirming specialists.
- **Social Stigma, and Mental Health Crisis:** **Discrimination** against transgender persons starts within the **family** and extends to all **public spheres**, causing **profound isolation**. This pervasive societal stigma and abuse contributes to **alarming suicide rates**, with **31% dying by suicide** and **50% attempting it before age 20**.
- **Economic Exclusion:** Stark economic exclusion persists, with **92% affected** (**NHRC, 2018**) and a **48% unemployment rate** (**ILO, 2022**), forcing many into **informal work**.
 - Additionally, **access to finance** and **inheritance** is **denied**, as banking access remains poor and laws like the **Hindu Succession Act, 1956** exclude non-binary heirs.
- **Barriers in Education** : A **stark literacy gap** exists, with the community's **literacy rate at 56.1%** (**2011 Census**) compared to the **national 74%**, due to **harassment**, **non-inclusive infrastructure**, and **high dropout rates**.
 - This is compounded by **near non-existent representation** in universities and teaching staff, and the absence of a nationwide **gender-sensitive educational framework**, which perpetuates stigma.
- **Ineffective Legal Implementation:** The **National Portal for Transgender Persons** has issued only **277 certificates of identity** since its **launch in November 2020**, with a low **16% application processing rate** despite **nationwide functionality**. Furthermore, **supportive initiatives** like the **Garima Greh shelter homes** remain **hindered** by inadequate funding, poor awareness, and limited coverage.
- **Political Under-Representation:** **Political representation** for transgender persons remains **minimal** across **Parliament**, **State Assemblies**, and **local governance**, crippling their advocacy for **inclusive policy**. While **voter turnout** for the **third gender** rose to **25%** in the **2024 Lok Sabha polls**, **elder care systems** continue to largely **exclude gender-diverse individuals**.

Transgender

- **About:** A **transgender person** is an individual whose **gender identity** (internal sense of self) does **not align** with the **sex assigned at birth** .
 - This is an **umbrella term** that includes people with **diverse socio-cultural identities** such as **Hijra, Kinnar, Aravani, and Jogta** , as well as those who identify as **trans men, trans women, genderqueer, or non-binary** .
- **Demographics & Population:** According to **Census 2011** , **India** has a **transgender population** of approximately **4.88 lakh**.
 - The **top three states** with the **largest enumerated transgender populations** are **Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra**.
- **Legal Recognition:** The **Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019** provides the **formal legal definition** and **framework** for the **recognition of transgender identity in India** . The Act acknowledges the **right to self-perceived gender identity** .
- **Place within the LGBTQIA+ Community:** **Transgender persons** are a **core part** of the **LGBTQIA+ community** , represented by the **"T"** in the **acronym** .



What Steps have been Taken to Ensure

Transgender Welfare in India?

Judicial Interventions

- **NALSA v. Union of India (2014)** : It legally recognized transgender persons as a **third gender** and affirmed their **fundamental rights** under **Articles 14, 15, 16, 19, and 21** .
 - It upheld the **right to self-identify** one's gender and classified **transgender people** as **Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs)** , making them **eligible for reservations** .
 - The ruling also directed central and state governments to **formulate welfare schemes** and provide **necessary public facilities** for the community.
- **Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)** : It declared the **right to privacy** a **fundamental right** , explicitly including the protection of **sexual orientation** and **gender identity** within the Constitution.
- **Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)** : It **decriminalised** consensual same-sex relations by **striking down Section 377 of IPC** (now **BNS 2023**), indirectly advancing the **social acceptance** and dignity of transgender and LGBTQ+ persons.
- **Ms. X v. State of Karnataka (2024)** : The Karnataka High Court upheld the right of transgender persons **to change one's name and gender** on birth certificates, reinforcing the implementation of the **Transgender Persons Act, 2019** and its **2020 Rules** .

Legislative Framework

- **Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019**: It provides a **legal framework** prohibiting **discrimination** in **education, employment, healthcare, housing, and public services** .
 - It allows for **self-identification** through a **District Magistrate-issued Certificate of Identity** without **medical exams** and mandates access to **gender-affirming care, and HIV surveillance** .
 - The Act also establishes a **statutory National Council for Transgender Persons (NCTP)** , constituted in **2020** , for **policy oversight** and **grievances** .
- **Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020**: It lays down procedures for **identity certification** , provides for **education, health, social security** , housing, and welfare measures, and **operationalises the Act's non-discrimination mandate** .

Electoral Measures

- **Election Commission Directive (2009)**: The **Election Commission** of India introduced an **“Others” gender option** in **2009** in **voter registration forms** , allowing **transgender persons** to **identify** without being forced into the male/female binary.

Welfare Schemes

- **SMILE (Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) Scheme**: Umbrella scheme for **livelihood, education, health, and shelter** support (under the **sub-scheme Garima Greh**).
- **Ayushman Bharat TG Plus**: Provides **health insurance coverage** of **Rs 5 lakh** per year per beneficiary for transgender persons.
- **Transgender Pension Scheme**: Allows **transgender persons** to be covered under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.
- **National Portal for Transgender Persons**: Enables online applications for **Transgender Identity**

Certificates and tracks their status.

Administrative Measures

- **Recognition in Indian Prisons:** The **Ministry of Home Affairs** issued guidelines in 2022 to ensure the **privacy, safety, and dignity** of transgender inmates in **prisons across states** .

State-Level Initiatives

- **Kerala:** Provides **reservations** for **transgender students** in **universities** and has established transgender-exclusive hostel facilities.
- **Maharashtra:** Has set up **transgender welfare cells** in colleges to address grievances and support students.
- **Tamil Nadu:** Pioneered **free gender-affirming surgeries** and established dedicated transgender health clinics.

What Further Measures are Required for Transgender Empowerment in India?

- **Full Enforcement of Existing Laws:** The **2019 Act** requires **full implementation** through **efficient grievance redressal cells** , a centralized digital portal for certificates, and regular implementation audits.
 - **Essential steps** include **simplifying the self-identification process** to end delays, mandatory gender-sensitivity training for key officials, and **adopting robust state frameworks** like Delhi Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2025.
- **Economic Inclusion & Livelihood Opportunities:** Efforts must scale up **successful state-level models** , like **Karnataka's 1% job reservation** and **Tata Steel's corporate diversity hiring** , while expanding **SMILE Scheme** skilling and entrepreneurship programs.
- **Accessible & Affirmative Healthcare:** To ensure comprehensive care, gender-affirming treatments like **surgery** and **hormones** must be covered under **insurance schemes** such as **Ayushman Bharat** , following the model of **states like Odisha and Karnataka** .
 - This requires establishing dedicated health centres, like **AIIMS Delhi's Centre of Excellence** , and integrating specialized mental health services.
- **Social Awareness & Cultural Change:** Sustained public awareness campaigns like **"I Am Also Human"** and **respectful media representation** are essential to challenge stigma. This must be supported by **amplifying cultural advocacy** such as the **Koovagam Festival (Tamil Nadu)** and inclusive platforms like sports, exemplified by the **Ya_All Sports Club's (Manipur)** all-transgender football team.

Conclusion

Despite **progressive laws** and **judicial mandates** , **transgender persons in India** face **systemic exclusion** in healthcare, education, and the economy. True empowerment requires convergent action— **rigorous legal implementation** , **affirmative socio-economic policies** , and **nationwide sensitization** to translate constitutional promises into lived equality.

Drishti Mains Question:

Despite progressive laws, transgender persons in India continue to face marginalisation. Analyse the reasons and suggest reforms.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Who is considered a transgender person under Indian law?

A transgender person is one whose gender identity differs from sex assigned at birth, as defined under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

2. Which Supreme Court case recognised transgender persons as the third gender?

NALSA v. Union of India (2014) recognised transgender persons as the third gender and extended full constitutional rights.

3. Name two major welfare schemes for transgender persons in India.

The SMILE Scheme (including Garima Greh shelters) for livelihood and support, and Ayushman Bharat TG Plus, which provides health insurance coverage of ₹5 lakh per year per beneficiary.

[Watch Video on YouTube: [▶ https://www.youtube.com/embed/YiTMn6uYtbo](https://www.youtube.com/embed/YiTMn6uYtbo)]

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Prelims

Q. In India, Legal Services Authorities provide free legal services to which of the following types of citizens? (2020)

1. Person with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,00,000
2. Transgender with an annual income of less than Rs. 2,00,000
3. Member of Other Backward Classes (OBC) with an annual income of less than Rs. 3,00,000
4. All Senior Citizens

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

Ans: (a)

Mains

Q . Women empowerment in India needs gender budgeting. What are the requirements and status of gender budgeting in the Indian context? (2016)

Madhav Gadgil and the WGEEP



Source: IE

Why in News?

Eminent ecologist **Madhav Gadgil** has passed away after a **brief illness** . He is remembered as chairman of the **Western Ghats Experts Ecology Panel (WGEEP)** , **2011** , whose **seminal**, though **rejected, report** continues to be referenced during **ecological disasters** and **landslides** in the **region**.

What was Western Ghats Experts Ecology Panel (WGEEP)?

- **About: WGEEP** , commonly known as the **Gadgil Commission** , was an **environmental research commission** established by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in 2010 (report submitted in 2011).
- **Mandate:** It was chaired by **Professor Madhav Gadgil** to assess the ecological status of the **Western Ghats** (**UNESCO World Heritage Site** and global **biodiversity hotspot**), demarcate its **Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs)** , and recommend measures for conservation, rejuvenation, and **sustainable development** .
- **Core Recommendations:**
 - **Designation as ESA:** Designated the entire **Western Ghats (1,29,037 sq km)** as an **ESA** and classified Western Ghats into **3 Ecologically Sensitive Zone (ESZ)** based on sensitivity levels i.e., **ESZ1** (highest sensitivity), **ESZ2** (high sensitivity) and **ESZ3** (moderate sensitivity).
 - **Key Sectoral Guidelines:** Prohibition on **genetically modified crops** , new **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** , and new hill stations.
 - No new **mining licenses** ; phasing out of existing mines within five years in the most **sensitive zones (ESZ 1 & 2)** .
 - **Restrictions** on new major infrastructure like **railway lines** and **large roads** in **ESZ 1 & 2** , except where **essential** .
 - **Institutional Recommendation:** Proposed the creation of a statutory **Western Ghats Ecology Authority (WGEA)** under the **Environment Protection Act, 1986** .
 - This apex, multi-state body would **regulate, manage, and plan** activities across all 6 states (**Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu**) in which Western Ghats lie.
 - It would comprise **domain experts** , resource experts, and government representatives.

- **Inclusive Development:** The report made a case for **inclusionary development** by recommending that decisions be taken to all **Gram Sabhas** , aiming to replace **exclusionary models** of development and conservation.
- **Controversy and Rejection:** It faced strong **political opposition** , particularly from **Kerala and Maharashtra** , over perceived threats to economic activities like **cash crops** (e.g., in Idukki & Wayanad), **mining** , and **hydro projects** .
 - Key objections included **institutional conflict** with the proposed **WGEA** and fears that **stringent regulations** would make agriculture and habitation impossible.
 - Ultimately, the **report was rejected** by the then government at the centre.
- **K Kasturirangan Panel:** Following opposition to the Gadgil report, **MoEFCC** constituted a **High-Level Working Group (HLWG)** under **space scientist K Kasturirangan** to “examine the WGEEP report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion.”
 - The **HLWG report of 2013** proposed demarcating **56,825 sq km** of the Western Ghats as **ecologically sensitive** , with restrictions on **polluting industries, mining, new thermal power plants** , and large townships. Unlike the Gadgil panel, it identified specific **villages as ESAs** .



Madhav Gadgil

- **About:** Madhav Gadgil was a pioneering Indian **ecologist** renowned as one of India's foremost voices on **ecology and environmental protection**. His father, **Dhananjay Gadgil**, was one of **India's foremost economists** and the author of the classic ***The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times***, first published in **1924**.
- **Institution Builder:** He established the **Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES)** at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru in **1982**, which became a premier hub for ecological studies. His research contributed to the establishment of the **Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve** (1986) and contributed significantly to the **Biological Diversity Act 2002**, and **Forest Rights Act, 2006**.
- **Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP):** His most prominent public role was as **chairman** of the **WGEEP (Gadgil Committee)** set up for protection of the Western Ghats.
- **Literary Contribution:** He co-authored works like "**This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India**" and "**Ecology and Equity**" with historian **Ramachandra Guha**.
- **Recognitions:** He was the recipient of the prestigious **Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award**, **Padma Shri** and **Padma Bhushan** awards.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What was the Western Ghats Experts Ecology Panel (WGEEP)?

The WGEEP, or Gadgil Commission, was established in 2010 under the MoEFCC, chaired by Madhav Gadgil, to assess the ecology of the Western Ghats and recommend measures for conservation and sustainable development.

2. What were the key recommendations of the Gadgil Panel?

Key recommendations included restrictions on mining, GM crops, SEZs, new hill stations, and major infrastructure in sensitive zones, along with the creation of a Western Ghats Ecology Authority (WGEA) for governance.

3. What is the Kasturirangan Panel, and how did it differ from WGEEP?

Constituted in 2013, the Kasturirangan Panel proposed a smaller ESA (56,825 sq km), identifying specific villages for regulation, with a focus on restrictions on industries, mining, and large townships, unlike the broader WGEEP approach.

[Watch Video on YouTube:

▶ <https://www.youtube.com/embed/d7xleRXmImI>

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UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. Consider the following statements: (2017)

1. In India, the Himalayas are spread over five States only.
2. Western Ghats are spread over five States only.
3. Pulicat Lake is spread over two States only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Ans: (b)

Q. 'Gadgil Committee Report' and 'Kasturirangan Committee Report', sometimes seen in the news, are related to (2016)

- (a) constitutional reforms
- (b) Ganga Action Plan
- (c) linking of rivers
- (d) protection of Western Ghats

Ans: (d)

Q. In which one among the following categories of protected areas in India are local people not allowed to collect and use the biomass? (2012)

- (a) Biosphere Reserves
- (b) National Parks
- (c) Wetlands declared under Ramsar Convention
- (d) Wildlife Sanctuaries

Ans: (b)

W Ursae Majoris and Stellar Evolution



Source: PIB

A study by astronomers from the **Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES)** and the **Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)**, both under the **Department of Science & Technology (DST)**, has offered new insights into **W Ursae Majoris-type contact binary stars**.

- **W Ursae Majoris (W UMa) Stars:** These are short-period, dumbbell-shaped contact binaries in which two stars orbit each other while sharing a common outer atmosphere, making them natural laboratories for precise measurement of stellar masses, radii, and temperatures to test stellar evolution theories.
- **Binary Star:** It is a system of two stars **gravitationally bound and orbiting a common centre of mass**, known as the **barycenter** .
 - The two stars can differ in mass, size, and brightness, with the larger termed the **primary star** and the smaller the **secondary or companion star** .

Life Cycle of a Star

- **Birth:** Stars form in **molecular clouds** (cold, massive clouds of gas and dust ranging from **1,000 to 10 million solar masses** and spanning **hundreds of light-years**) .
 - **Molecular clouds are cold** , allowing gas to clump into **high-density regions** that grow through collisions and accretion. As gravity intensifies, these clumps collapse and heat up, forming a **protostar** .
 - Groups of newly formed stars are called **stellar clusters** , and such regions are known as **stellar nurseries** .
- **Life:** A protostar initially shines from heat released by **gravitational collapse** . After millions of years, extreme pressure and temperature in its core trigger **nuclear fusion** , **converting hydrogen into helium** and releasing energy that balances gravity.
 - Stars stably undergoing this process are called **main sequence stars** , the longest phase of stellar life, during which luminosity, size, and temperature change slowly.
 - A star's **mass** controls its lifespan - low-mass stars live much longer, while massive stars burn fuel quickly and die young.
- **Death: When a star's core runs out of hydrogen, fusion pressure drops and the core begins to collapse, causing the star to expand and heat up.**
 - In low-mass stars, helium fuses into carbon as the star becomes a giant, eventually shedding its outer layers to form a planetary nebula.
 - After shedding its outer layers, a **low-mass star** leaves behind a dense **white dwarf** that cools slowly over billions of years.
 - In **high-mass stars** , fusion continues to form heavier elements up to **iron** . Once iron forms, energy production stops and the star rapidly runs out of fuel.
 - When a star's **iron core collapses and rebounds** , it triggers a massive **supernova explosion** . The core remains as a **neutron star or black hole** , while ejected material enriches future **molecular clouds** , helping form new stars.

Read more: [Astronomers Uncover Hot Helium Stars](#)

Childhood Hypertension



Source: TH

Recently, health experts highlighted that the prevalence of **elevated blood pressure** among children and adolescents has **nearly doubled** globally between 2000 and 2020, signalling a growing **paediatric public health concern** .

- **About: Childhood [Hypertension](#)** refers to **persistently elevated blood pressure** in children and adolescents, diagnosed using age, sex and height-specific percentile charts rather than adult cut-offs.
- **Paediatric vs Adult Hypertension: Unlike adults, where hypertension is largely primary in nature, elevated blood pressure in children is often secondary, commonly associated with disorders of the kidneys, adrenal glands, and blood vessels .**
- **Causes and Risk Factors:** Rapid urbanisation has altered childhood lifestyles, leading to increased consumption of processed and high-salt foods , reduced physical activity, prolonged screen time, and higher exposure to environmental stressors such as noise, air pollution, and academic pressure.
 - Rising childhood [obesity](#) , particularly rapid weight gain and central adiposity, remains the most significant modifiable risk factor for paediatric hypertension.
- **Clinical Features** : The condition is largely asymptomatic in early stages, often remaining undetected without routine screening.
- **Health Impacts:** Persistently elevated blood pressure from childhood increases lifetime risk of [coronary heart disease](#) , stroke, [type-2 diabetes](#) , and chronic kidney disease, with early-onset vascular damage and irreversible arterial stiffening.
- **Prevention and Management: Prevention must begin early and focus on lifestyle modification, including reduced salt and sugar intake, avoidance of ultra-processed foods, regular physical activity, adequate sleep, and stress management.**

Read more: [Hypertension](#)

Olive Ridley Turtles



Source: TH

The ongoing **olive ridley turtle (ORTs) nesting season** is facing **significant threats** from **human activities** , highlighted by the recent discovery of **carcasses** linked to **fishing nets** and

concerns over **disruptive artificial lighting**.

- **About:** Olive ridley turtles are the **world's smallest sea turtle** and have a **heart-shaped, olive or grayish-green carapace** .
 - They are found in tropical regions of the **Pacific , Indian , and Atlantic Oceans** ; inhabit both **open ocean** and **coastal waters** .
- **Diet and Behavior :** **ORTs** are omnivorous, feeding on **jellyfish, snails, crabs , and algae** . They undertake **long-distance migrations** from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, reaching Indian coasts between **November and December** and remaining until April-May.
 - The species is known for its **synchronised mass nesting (arribada)** on narrow sandy beaches near **estuaries** and **bays** , where each female lays about **100-140 eggs** at a time.
 - Key Indian sites are **Gahirmatha** (largest mass nesting), **Rushikulya** , and the **Devi River** mouth in **Odisha** , Visakhapatnam & Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- **Legal Protections:** All the **5 species of sea turtles** occurring in **India** , including the **ORTs** , are legally protected under **Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972** and **Appendix I** of the **CITES** Convention. **ORTs** are listed as **Vulnerable** on the **IUCN Red List** .
- **Conservation Measures:** **Operation Olivia** by the **Indian Coast Guard** enforces fishing bans. **Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)** are mandated in **Odisha** . **Tagging programs** help track **migration** .
 - A two-year **telemetry study (2025-2027)** will use **satellite and flipper tags** on **Olive Ridley turtles** in **Tamil Nadu** to monitor their **behaviour , nesting , and interactions with fisheries** .
- **Major Threats:** Despite an international trade ban, olive ridley turtles face severe threats from **illegal poaching and egg trade** , with the **most significant mortality caused by accidental bycatch in trawl and gill nets during the nesting season** .

OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLES



SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION:

Scientific Name: *Lepidochelys olivacea*

Class: Reptilia

Family: Cheloniidae

PROTECTION STATUS:

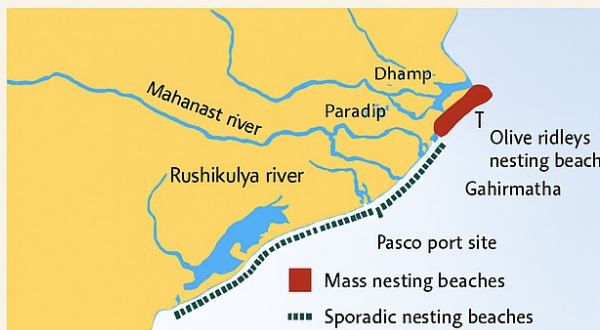
Wildlife Protection Act.
1972. Schedule 1

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix I

CONSERVATION INITIATIVES:

Operation Olivia protects nesting turtles;
Odisha mandates Turtle Excluder Devices
(TEDs): Tagging helps track and conserve
Olive Ridleys.



- Mass nesting beaches
- Sporadic nesting beaches

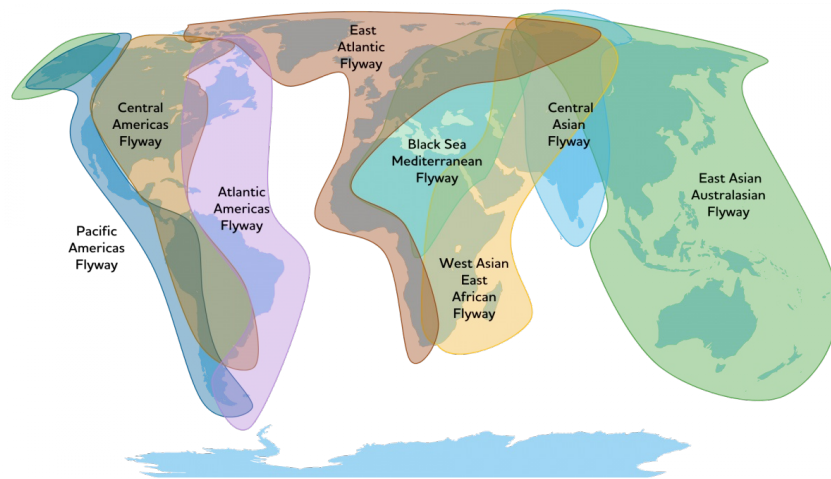
Read More: [Mass Nesting of Olive Ridley Turtles](#)

Winter Migratory Birds in Assam



Each winter, Assam's **wetlands** , riverbeds, floodplains, and natural & artificial reservoirs, become **vital seasonal habitats** for a diverse array of **migratory birds** arriving via the **Central Asian Flyway** to escape the harsh cold of Siberia, Tibet, and Europe.

- **Central Asian Flyway** : **Assam** lies along the **Central Asian Flyway** , a major migratory route connecting **Arctic** and **temperate regions** with **South Asia** , making the **State** an important **wintering** and **stopover ground** for long-distance migratory birds.
- **Notable Migratory Species** : **Citrine Wagtail** is the **first avian visitor** to arrive in Assam's wetlands, floodplains, and marshes.
 - **Bar-headed geese** , White-fronted geese, Greylag geese.
 - **Northern pintails** , Common pochards, Ferruginous pochards.
 - **Pied avocets** , Falcated ducks, Great crested grebes.
 - **Glossy ibis** , Eurasian wigeons, Purple herons.
- **Important Wetlands & Birding Sites:** Major migratory bird habitats include **Deepor Beel** (Ramsar Site), **Maguri Motapung Beel**, **Pani Dihing Beel**, **Son Beel** (largest wetland in Assam), **Kaziranga National Park** and **Tiger Reserve** (wetland lakes) and **Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary** .
- **National/International Conservation Framework:** As a party to the **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)** , India has launched the **National Action Plan for Conservation of Migratory Species** along the Central Asian Flyway, aimed at protecting **critical habitats** and **migratory corridors** .
 - India is also a **temporary home** to other key migratory species like **Amur Falcons** , **Black-necked cranes** , Marine turtles, and **Humpback Whales** .



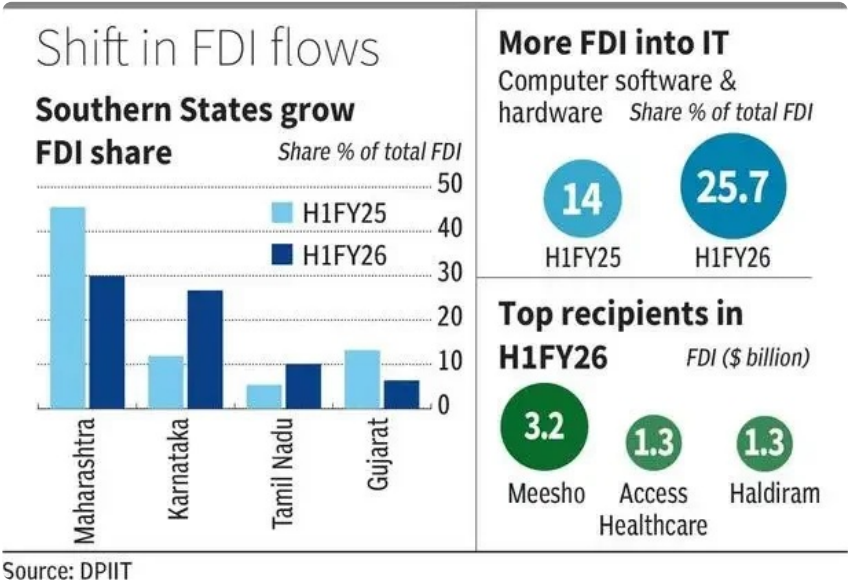
Read More: [Migratory Birds and Chilika Lake](#)

FDI Trends in India

Source: BL

According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), India witnessed a strong rise in **foreign direct investment (FDI)** during the **first half (H1) of FY26** (April-September 2025), driven primarily by a doubling of inflows into the **IT sector**.

- **FDI Inflows:** FDI inflows rose to **USD 35.2 billion in H1 FY26**, marking an 18% increase over **USD 29.8 billion** in H1 FY25. From **April 2000-September 2025**, cumulative FDI inflows reached **USD 1.12 trillion**.
- **Top Investing Nations:** **Singapore** led with **USD 12 billion in FDI**, accounting for **34% of the total**, followed by the **US (USD 6.6 billion)** and **Mauritius (USD 3.5 billion)**.
- **State-wise Inflows:** **Maharashtra** remained the top **FDI recipient** with about **30% share**. **Karnataka (USD 9.4 bn)** and **Tamil Nadu (USD 3.6 bn)** were the 2nd and 3rd largest recipients, while **Gujarat's share** fell to **6.4%**.
- **Leading Sectors:** The **services sector** and **computer software & hardware** each account for **16%** of cumulative equity inflows, with significant contributions from **trading (6%)**, telecommunications (5%), and automobiles (5%).
- **Policy Enablers:** Reforms such as raising the **FDI cap in insurance to 100%**, implementation of **GST**, and development of **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** have bolstered India's investment ecosystem.



Read More: [Foreign Direct Investment in India](#)