

ENVIRONMENT and SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CURRENT AFFAIRS

MONTHLY e-MAGAZINE

April 2026 Vol.1



Aman Sharma

- Comprehensive Environment & Sci-Tech Coverage with national and global relevance
- Current Affairs Integrated with Core Concepts
- Data-Driven Content with Diagrams & Visual Explanations
- Rich Infographics & Process-Based Visuals
- Quick Revision Friendly Layout with important facts and scientific insights
- Multi-Dimensional Coverage in Compact 8 Pages

A 360-Degree Science and Technology Guide that will Rocket Your Civil Services Prep into Orbit!



4
Colour

50+
Infographics

Mindmaps & illustrations

Cinematic References (Movie-Minds)

Concept Mapping

- **Comprehensive Coverage**
 - **General Science:** Physics, Chemistry, and Biology
 - **Technology:** Energy & Nuclear Science, Space, ICT & Computers, Robotics, Nanotechnology, IPR, Defence, Biotechnology, Agricultural, Emerging Technologies, and much more

- **Special Section:** Latest Technology Updates
- **Subject-Wise & Topic-Wise PYQs for UPSC & State PSC Prelims & Mains**
- **Topic-wise Trend Analysis**
- **Topic-wise Glossary for enhancing revision**

Environment

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)

- Government establishing first integrated OTEC plant at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep.
- Renewable energy technology using ocean temperature differences.
- Utilizes warm surface water and cold deep-sea water.
- Requires minimum temperature difference of about 20°C.
- Suitable mainly in tropical regions (30°N to 30°S latitudes).
- Operates by running a heat engine between temperature gradients.
- Generates continuous, round-the-clock electricity supply.
- Particularly beneficial for island and coastal regions.
- Can support seawater desalination alongside power generation.
- Promotes clean energy and reduces fossil fuel dependence.

New Bodies Proposed to Fast-Track Environmental Clearances (EC)

Why in News?

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has issued a draft notification proposing the creation of two new bodies—**Standing Authority on Environmental Impact Assessment (SAEIA)** and **Standing Committee on Environment Impact Appraisal (SCEIA)**—to address delays in Environmental Clearances (EC) at the State level.

Background: Environmental Clearance Framework

- EC process governed by **EIA Notification, 2006**.
- Issued under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**.

- State-level EC handled by **State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)**.
- Technical appraisal conducted by **State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)**.

Delays often occur due to non-reconstitution or non-functioning of SEIAA/SEAC, leading to transfer of proposals to the Centre and slowing approvals.

Proposed Institutional Mechanism

1. Standing Authority on Environmental Impact Assessment (SAEIA)

Purpose: To function in place of SEIAA when it becomes non-functional.

Key Provisions:

- Takes over SEIAA functions if it fails to operate.
- If SEIAA does not decide within prescribed timeline, proposal auto-forwarded to SAEIA via **PARIVESH Portal**.
- Ensures continuity in decision-making process.

2. Standing Committee on Environment Impact Appraisal (SCEIA)

Constitution:

- Formed by Central Government for each State/UT.

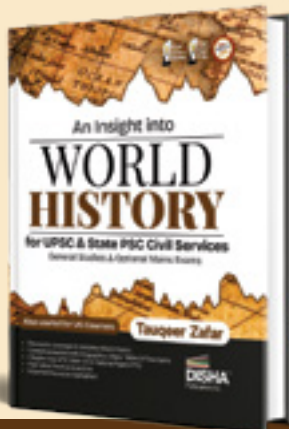
Role:

- Performs functions of SEAC when SEAC is non-functional.
- Ensures uninterrupted technical appraisal of projects.

About Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

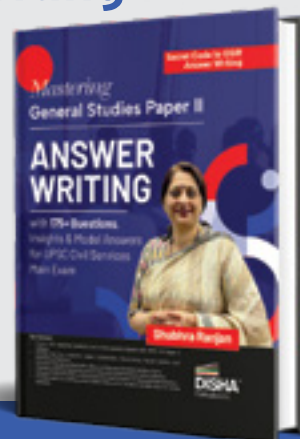
- A decision-making tool to assess environmental consequences of proposed projects.
- Evaluates alternatives to balance economic and environmental costs.
- Aims at sustainable development.

World History for IAS Mains GS Paper 1 & Optional



Chronological narrative to help readers understand & remember the developments

Step-by-Step Answer Writing for GS II



Written by

Shubhra Ranjan

Project Categories under EIA:

- **Category A:**
 - Cleared by **MoEFCC (Central Government)**.
- **Category B:**
 - Cleared by **State Government (SEIAA)**.
 - Further divided into **B1 (EIA required)** and **B2 (No detailed EIA required)**.



Significance

- Reduces delays in environmental approvals.
- Prevents administrative vacuum at State level.
- Enhances ease of doing business.
- Maintains continuity in regulatory oversight.
- Balances development needs with environmental safeguards.

India's Progress under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

Why in News?

India's recent report highlights significant progress in implementing **Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)** provisions under the **Nagoya Protocol**, contributing to **Target 13** of

India's updated **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**.

About the Nagoya Protocol on ABS

- A supplementary agreement under the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**.
- CBD adopted at the **Rio Earth Summit (1992)**; entered into force in 1993.
- Nagoya Protocol adopted in **2010**; entered into force in **2014**.

Objective

To ensure **fair and equitable sharing of benefits** arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Coverage

- Genetic resources (plants, animals, microorganisms).
- Traditional Knowledge (TK) associated with them.
- Benefits from research and commercial use.

Core Obligations under Nagoya Protocol

- **Prior Informed Consent (PIC):** Mandatory approval from resource provider.
- **Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT):** Clearly defined benefit-sharing agreements.
- **Compliance Mechanism:** Ensures use of resources as per PIC and MAT.

India's Legal Framework

Implemented through the **Biological Diversity Act, 2002**, with a three-tier structure:

Key Findings from India's ABS Report



Smartest & Fastest Way to Master GK



- National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
- State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs)/UT Councils
- Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at local level

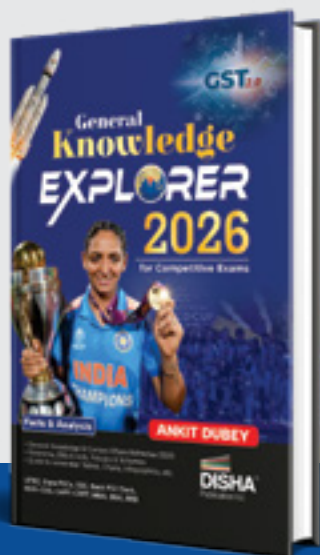
Significance

- Strengthens community rights over biological resources.
- Promotes equitable benefit sharing.
- Supports conservation-linked livelihoods.
- Reinforces India's global leadership in biodiversity governance.

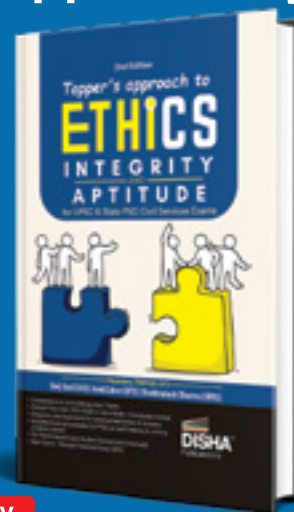
Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs)

- MAPs support global health, cultural heritage, and economic livelihoods worldwide.
- Thousands of species used; many threatened and listed under CITES.
- Developing countries rely heavily on traditional medicine for healthcare needs.
- Conservation ensures sustainability, protecting biodiversity, knowledge, and future livelihoods globally.
- **Jatamansi** (*Nardostachys jatamansi*): Himalayan aromatic plant; cultivation developed to reduce wild harvesting and protect fragile ecosystems.
- **Kutki** (*Picrorhiza kurroa*): Medicinal herb for liver, immunity; conservation farming reduces pressure on declining wild populations.
- **Lotus 'NAMO-108'**: Heritage wetland plant; cultivation supports conservation, livelihoods, and sustainable ecosystem management practices.
- **Vetiver** (*Chrysopogon zizanioides*): Aromatic grass with strong roots; used for soil conservation and essential oil production.

MASTER GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS



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IRMS Shubhratosh Sharma

Global Initiative on the Taking of Migratory Species (GTI)

Why in News?

The **Global Initiative on the Taking of Migratory Species (GTI)** was launched at the **COP15 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)**, held in **March 2026 at Campo Grande, Brazil**.

About GTI

The GTI is a **collaborative global initiative** involving governments, conservation organizations, and local communities to address the **illegal and unsustainable taking of migratory species**.

Background

- The *State of the World's Migratory Species Report 2024* highlights that **70% of the 1,200 CMS-listed species** are threatened by illegal or unsustainable taking.
- Major domestic drivers include:
 - Hunting and fishing for food
 - Trade and sale
 - Sport
 - Traditional medicine

Objectives of GTI

- Support countries in meeting biodiversity commitments.
- Contribute to species recovery and prevent extinction.
- Align with the **Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**.

Four Focus Areas

1. Improve data collection and monitoring.

Civil Services Essay & GS Answer Writing

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Written by

Dr. Awdhesh Singh

2. Strengthen legal and policy frameworks.
3. Enhance community engagement.
4. Raise awareness on conservation.

Partner Organisations

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
- TRAFFIC

About CMS (Bonn Convention)

- Established in **1979** in Bonn, Germany.
- UN treaty under UNEP.
- Aims to conserve migratory species and habitats.
- **133 Parties** (including India).

CMS Appendices

- **Appendix I:** Endangered species needing strict protection.
- **Appendix II:** Species requiring international cooperation.

Significance

- Strengthens global cooperation against wildlife exploitation.
- Addresses biodiversity loss and illegal wildlife trade.
- Supports Sustainable Development Goals and GBF targets.
- Enhances conservation of transboundary species.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Why in News?

The Union Cabinet has approved the **extension of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) up to 2028**, marking a shift from infrastructure creation toward **sustainable service delivery, accountability, and community-led water governance**.

IAS Mains Year-wise Solved Papers



Key Policy Shifts in Extended JJM

1. Focus on Sustainability & Governance

- Transition from mere tap installation to long-term functionality.
- Emphasis on institutional accountability mechanisms.
- Strengthening local governance in water management.

2. New Initiatives Introduced



About Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

- **Launched:** 2019
- **Objective:** Provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC).
- Supply norm: **55 litres per capita per day (LPCD)**.
- Target: Every rural household.

Achievements of JJM

1. Physical Expansion

- Rural tap coverage increased from **17% (2019)** to **81.61%** households.

2. Women Empowerment

- Freed **9 crore women** from water-fetching burden.
- Saved **5.5 crore labour hours** daily.

3. Health Benefits

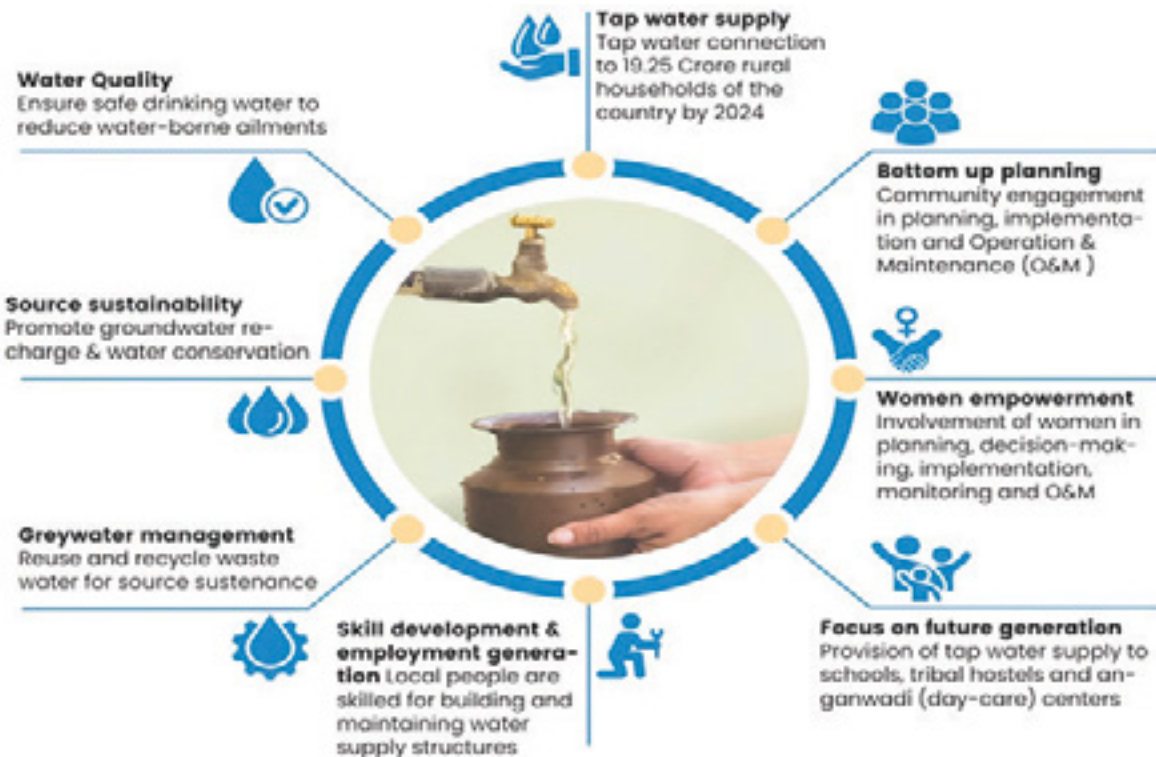
- Prevents up to **400,000 diarrheal deaths**.

- Saves **14 million DALYs** annually.

4. Economic Impact

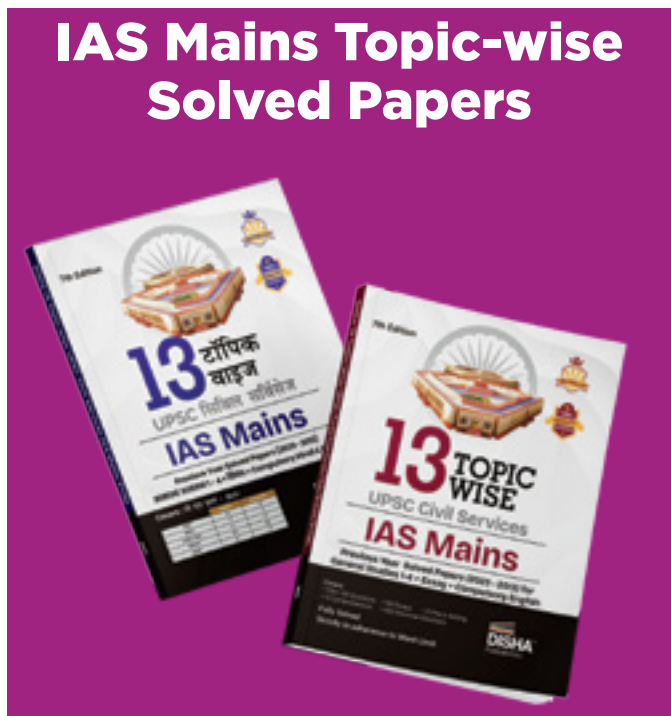
- Generated **~60 lakh direct** and **~2 crore indirect person-years** of employment.

Components of Jal Jeevan Mission



**Powered with Infographics
Mind Maps & Flowcharts**

**IAS Mains Topic-wise
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Science and Technology

India Developing Three Types of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)

Why in News?

The Union Minister has informed that India is developing **three different types of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)** as part of its broader nuclear energy expansion strategy under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

What are Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)?

- Miniaturised versions of conventional nuclear power plants.
- Produce up to **300 MWe per module** (IAEA definition).
- Roughly one-third capacity of traditional large reactors.
- Designed for modular, scalable deployment.

India's SMR Models Under Development

1. Bharat Small Modular Reactor (BSMR) – 200 MWe

- Developed by **BARC** in collaboration with NPCIL.
- Based on **Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR)** technology.
- Uses **Slightly Enriched Uranium (SEU)** as fuel.
- Planned at **Tarapur Atomic Power Station, Maharashtra**.

2. SMR – 55 MWe

- Based on **PWR technology**.
- Highly modular, block-type design.
- Also proposed at **Tarapur** site.

3. High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor (Up to 5 MWth)

- Designed primarily for **hydrogen generation**.
- To be constructed at **BARC, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)**.

Significance of SMRs for India

- **Modularity:** Factory fabrication reduces construction time.
- **Scalability:** Incremental deployment as demand rises.
- **Safety:** Passive safety systems; minimal human intervention.
- **Low-Carbon Energy:** Supports climate commitments.
- **Future Demand:** Meets rising energy needs from AI, data centres, industry.

India's Broader Nuclear Push

Nuclear Energy Mission (Budget 2025–26)

- Focus on R&D of SMRs.
- Target: At least **five indigenously designed SMRs operational by 2033**.

Long-Term Target

- **100 GW nuclear capacity by 2047**.

SHANTI Act, 2025

- Modernises India's nuclear legal framework.
- Aims to streamline regulatory processes.

Importance

- Strengthens energy security.
- Reduces fossil fuel dependence.
- Supports net-zero commitments.
- Enhances technological self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat).

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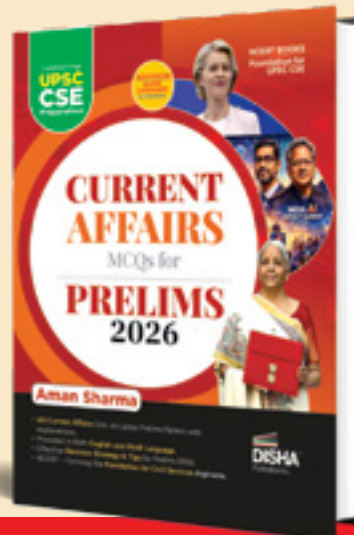
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60 Current Affairs Qns. on Latest
Prelims Pattern with explanations.

ISRO Successfully Conducts Ground Test of CE20 Cryogenic Engine

Why in News?

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

What is a Cryogenic Engine?

Definition

- A rocket engine that uses liquefied gases as fuel and oxidizer.
- Operates at extremely low temperatures (below -150°C).

Propellants Used

- Liquid Hydrogen (LH_2) – Fuel
- Liquid Oxygen (LOX) – Oxidizer

Working Principle

- Functions on Newton's Third Law of Motion.
- Expels high-speed exhaust gases to generate thrust.

Advantages of Cryogenic Engines

- Higher Efficiency: Greater thrust per unit mass.
- Environment Friendly: Non-toxic and non-corrosive.
- Safer Operations: Non-hypergolic propellants.
- Cost-Effective: Improved fuel efficiency reduces launch costs.



has successfully conducted a **ground test of the CE20 cryogenic engine**, strengthening India's capabilities in advanced space propulsion technology.

About CE20 Cryogenic Engine

- An **indigenously developed cryogenic rocket engine** by ISRO.
- Powers the **third stage of LVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark-3)**.
- Places India among **six countries** possessing cryogenic technology: **USA, Russia, Japan, France, China, and India**.

Significance

- Enhances heavy-lift launch capability.

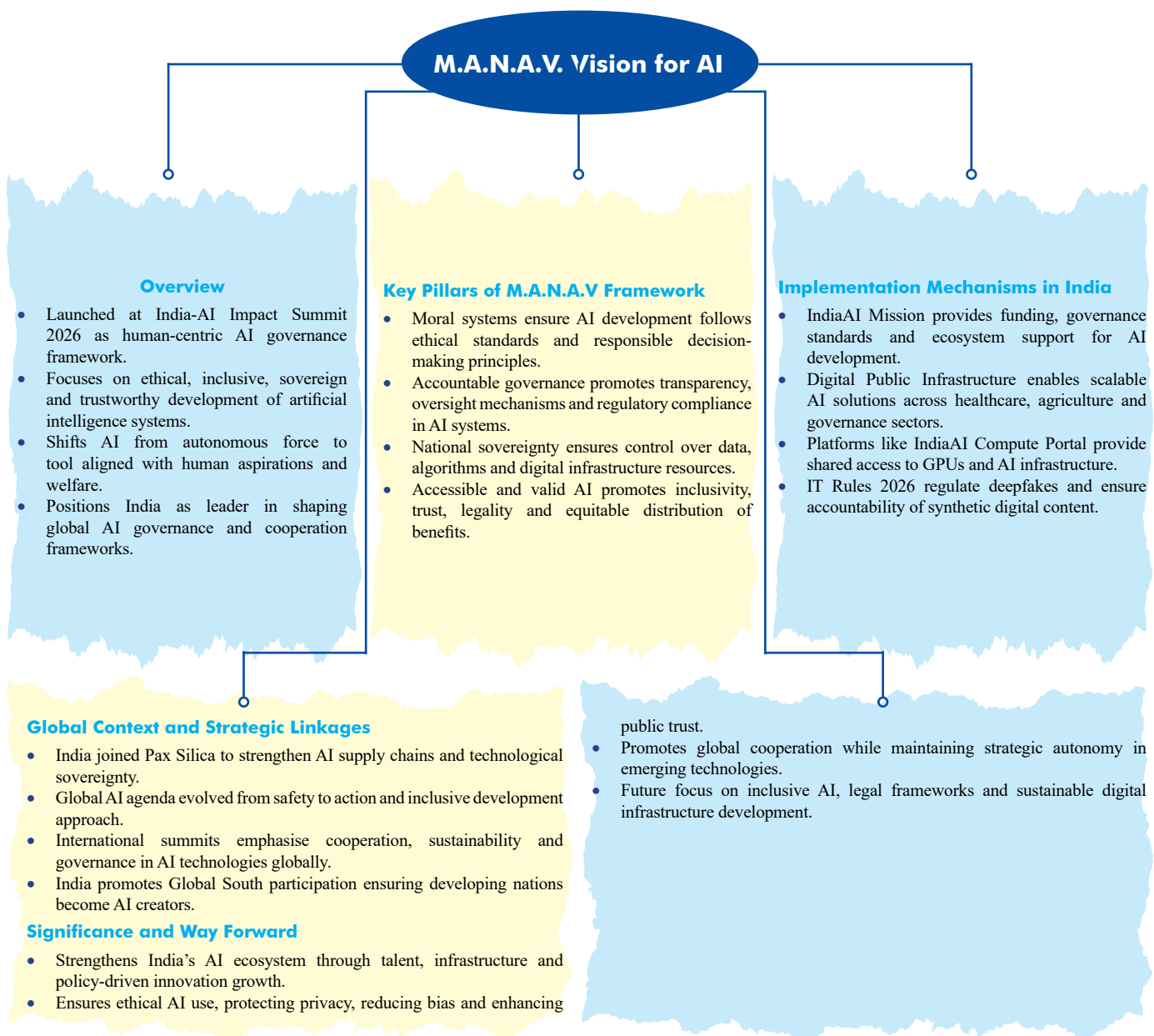
- Crucial for **Gaganyaan Programme** (human spaceflight mission).
- Boosts payload capacity for future deep-space missions.
- Strengthens self-reliance in critical space technologies.

Challenges

- **Complex Storage:** Requires ultra-low temperature systems.
- **Ignition Difficulty:** Needs specialized ignition mechanisms.
- **Technical Complexity:** High precision engineering required.

Importance

- Supports India's ambition in space exploration.
- Reduces dependence on foreign propulsion systems.
- Enhances strategic and technological autonomy.
- Contributes to India's growing space economy.



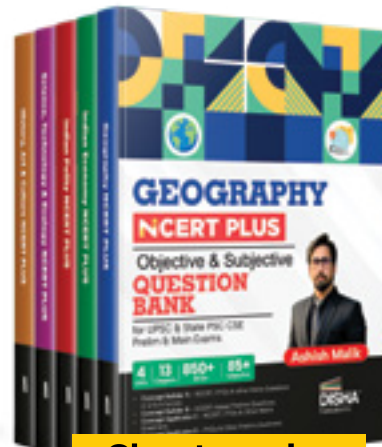
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Seamless Concepts Notes



Chapter-wise Question Bank

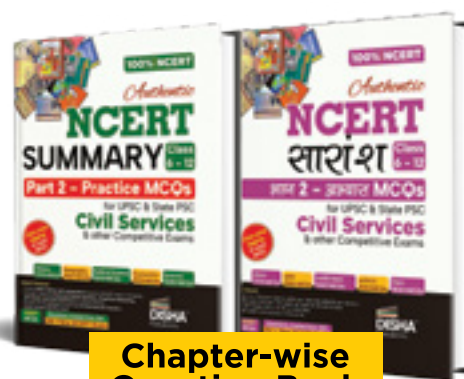
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NCERT Summary

Quick Revision for CSE & other Competitive Exams



One-liner Notes



Chapter-wise Question Bank

Moonshot Project

Why in News?

The **Indian Institute of Science (IISc)**, supported by the **Pratiksha Trust**, has launched a “moonshot” project to develop **brain co-processors** aimed at enhancing or restoring brain functions using **neuromorphic hardware and AI algorithms**.

What is the Brain Co-Processors?

Brain co-processors are an emerging technology designed to enhance the human brain’s natural abilities, enabling improved memory, decision-making, and communication, with practical applications in healthcare, learning, and everyday real-life situations.

Funding and Institutional Support

- Funded by **Pratiksha Trust**, founded by Senapathy ‘Kris’ Gopalakrishnan and Sudha Gopalakrishnan.
- Builds on IISc’s **Brain, Computation and Data Science initiative**.
- Involves **20+ faculty members** across disciplines.

Key Objectives

1. Develop Brain Co-Processors

- Implantable and non-invasive devices.
- Decode, process, and re-encode neural activity.
- Enable closed-loop stimulation systems.

2. Focus on Stroke Rehabilitation

- Restore motor functions like reach and grasp.
- Improve coordinated movement using AI-driven systems.
- Provide personalized neuro-rehabilitation solutions.

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4 Colour Visual tool

Technological Components

- **Neuromorphic hardware** (brain-inspired computing systems).
- AI-based neural decoding and inference models.
- Stereo EEG and ECoG recording databases.
- AI-powered visualization and analytical tools.

Indigenisation and Digital Public Goods

- Indigenous development of implants and AI systems.
- Creation of India-specific neural data repositories.
- Open-source AI models and datasets as digital public goods.
- Designed for compatibility with low-resource healthcare settings.

Significance

- Advances India’s leadership in neuroscience and neurotechnology.
- Supports Make in India in high-end medical devices.
- Addresses growing burden of stroke and neurological disorders.
- Integrates AI with healthcare innovation.
- Promotes interdisciplinary research and translational medicine.

How Far Should Governments Go in Using AI?

Why in News?

As governments expand the use of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** in public administration, national security, and policymaking, debates are intensifying over accountability, safeguards, and democratic oversight. The recent dispute between the U.S.

Department of Defense and Anthropic has highlighted tensions over who controls AI systems used by the state.

Potential of AI in Governance

- Enhances data analysis and policy efficiency.
- Strengthens state capacity in targeted applications.
- Proven utility in healthcare (e.g., AI in detecting lung infections during COVID-19).
- Improves service delivery when use cases are clearly defined.

Risks and Ethical Concerns

1. Surveillance and Misuse

- Facial recognition and mass surveillance risks.
- Threats to civil liberties and democratic freedoms.
- Need for a strict “do no harm” principle.

2. Privacy and Data Governance

- Weak evidence on productivity gains.
- Concerns over data misuse and lack of informed consent.
- Over-reliance on large datasets may increase inefficiencies.

3. Labour and Transparency

- Risk of job displacement.
- Opaque AI systems reduce accountability.

Government–Private Sector Dynamics

- Public datasets as strategic assets vs. commercial use.
- Risks of private value extraction from public resources.
- Concerns over sovereignty and technological dependence.

Key Governance Principles

- Necessity and proportionality tests before deployment.
- Clear articulation of objectives.
- Transparent procurement and oversight mechanisms.
- Preference for smaller, secure, and context-specific AI models.

India’s Strategic Considerations

- Build foundational scientific and AI research capacity.
- Avoid overdependence on foreign AI infrastructure.
- Align AI adoption with democratic values and public interest.

Conclusion

Governments should adopt AI cautiously—focused on well-defined problems, strong regulatory oversight, data protection safeguards, and long-term sustainability—ensuring that technological innovation strengthens democracy rather than undermines it.

Sarvam AI Startup Program

Why in News?

Indian generative AI company **Sarvam AI** has launched the **Sarvam Startup Program** (March 2026) to support early-stage AI startups by providing infrastructure, API credits, and engineering support. The initiative aims to strengthen India’s AI ecosystem and accelerate innovation in generative AI, particularly across Indian languages.



Key Features of the Sarvam Startup Program

1. Infrastructure & Financial Support

- 6–12 months of API credits based on scale and usage.
- Access to production-ready AI infrastructure.
- Eliminates need for complex backend deployment.

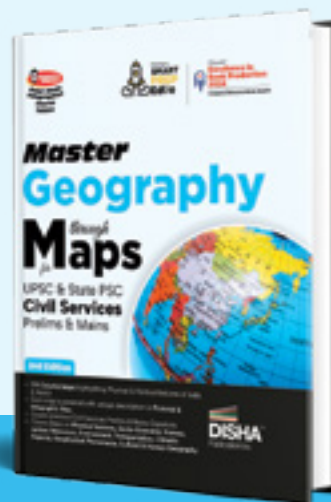
2. Advanced AI Tools Access

- Speech-to-Text
- Text-to-Speech
- Translation APIs
- Chat Completion
- Document Intelligence

3. Technical & Ecosystem Support

- Direct engineering support from Sarvam AI team.
- Assistance in product launches and case studies.
- Visibility and amplification for startups.

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Multilingual AI Focus

- Supports **22+ Indian languages** along with English.
- Addresses limitations of global AI models in Indian language contexts.
- Enables inclusive digital innovation across diverse linguistic regions.

Strategic Significance

- Promotes **AI self-reliance (sovereign AI infrastructure)**.
- Strengthens India's generative AI capabilities.
- Supports startups in education, finance, and digital services.
- Reduces dependence on foreign AI backend systems.

About Sarvam AI

- Founded by **Vivek Raghavan and Pratyush Kumar**.
- Focused on foundational AI models tailored to India.
- Highlighted at the **India AI Impact Summit 2026**.

ISRO Successfully Tested of CE20

Why in News?

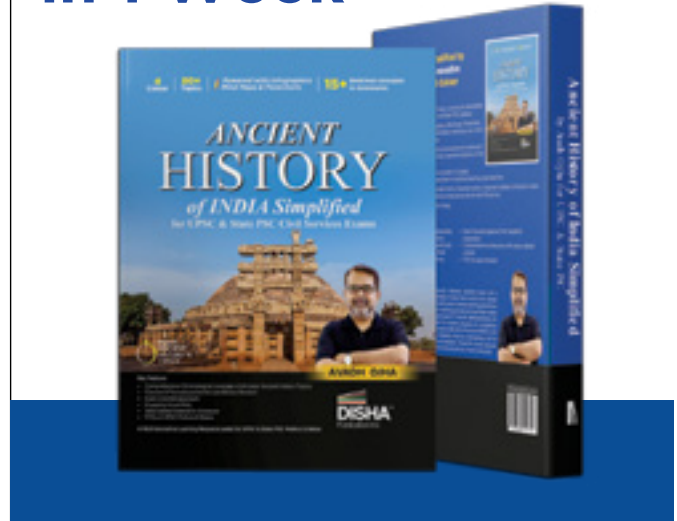
The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully conducted a **sea-level hot test** of its **CE20 cryogenic engine** at **22-tonne thrust** on March 10, 2026, marking a significant advancement in India's heavy-lift launch capability.

Earlier tests were conducted at **19-tonne thrust**, making this an upgraded performance milestone.

Role of CE20 Engine in LVM3

- Powers the **C25 upper cryogenic stage** of **Launch Vehicle Mark-3 (LVM3)**.
- LVM3 is India's **heavy-lift rocket**.
- Used for communication satellites, deep-space missions, and **Gaganyaan**.

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- Future missions will use upgraded **C32 stage** with 22-tonne thrust for higher payload capacity.

Why Sea-Level Testing is Challenging?

- Designed primarily for vacuum (space) conditions.
- High area ratio nozzle.
- Low exit pressure (~50 millibar).
- Risk of flow separation causing:
 - Vibrations
 - Thermal stress
 - Mechanical damage

The **Nozzle Protection System** mitigates these risks.

Technological Achievements

- 20 successful hot tests completed.
- Wide ignition margin testing for Gaganyaan.
- Qualification for human spaceflight.
- Demonstrated higher thrust operations.

Significance

- Enhances India's heavy payload launch capability.
- Strengthens self-reliance in cryogenic propulsion.
- Supports human spaceflight ambitions.
- Boosts India's standing in global space technology.

Artemis II Mission

Why in News?

NASA successfully launched **Artemis II on 1 April 2026**, marking the **first crewed mission beyond Low Earth Orbit (LEO) since Apollo 17 (1972)** and re-establishing human presence in deep space.

About Artemis II

- First crewed mission under NASA's Artemis Program.
- A 10-day lunar flyby mission.

- Astronauts travel to the Moon's vicinity but will not land.
- Objective: Validate deep-space systems before Artemis III lunar landing.

Crew Profile

- Reid Wiseman (Commander) – Former Chief of NASA's Astronaut Office.
- Victor Glover (Pilot) – First person of color to travel beyond LEO.
- Christina Koch (Mission Specialist) – First woman to travel to Moon's vicinity.
- Jeremy Hansen (Mission Specialist, CSA) – First non-American to leave Earth's orbit.

Mission Trajectory

- Uses a Free-Return Trajectory.
- Orion travels ~7,400 km beyond the Moon's far side.
- Returns via Gravity Assist (Slingshot Maneuver) using lunar gravity.
- Ensures safe return without requiring major propulsion burn.

Launch Architecture

Space Launch System (SLS)

- Most powerful rocket ever built.
- Generates 8.8 million pounds of thrust.
- ~15% more powerful than Saturn V.

Orion Spacecraft

- Deep-space capable crew module.
- Equipped with advanced life-support and re-entry systems.



Global Collaboration

Deployment of CubeSats from:

- Germany
- Argentina
- South Korea
- Saudi Arabia

Focus: Radiation shielding, space weather, lunar rover components.

Significance

- Restores human deep-space capability.
- Tests systems for sustainable lunar presence.
- Foundation for Artemis III lunar landing and future Mars

missions.

- Demonstrates international space cooperation.
- Advances space communication and bio-space research.

India's Innovation Index

- India ranked 38th globally, reflecting strong growth in innovation ecosystem.
- Startup ecosystem expanded rapidly, boosting entrepreneurship and economic development nationwide.
- Key indicators include research intensity, knowledge transfer, societal impact metrics.
- Talent development and transparent governance ensure sustainable and inclusive innovation growth.

India's AI Challenge and Data Centre Strategy

- India faces AI innovation deficit, talent shortage, and weak research ecosystem.
- AI automation threatens jobs, requiring urgent reskilling and policy interventions.
- Data centre strategy attracts investment but offers limited innovation benefits.
- Sustainable AI growth needs research investment, talent development, and green infrastructure.

China's Energy Transition and Lessons for India

- China reduced emissions despite demand, driven by expanding clean energy capacity.
- Coal shifting to flexible backup role supporting renewable energy integration.
- India faces capacity-generation gap due to intermittency and grid constraints.

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- Lessons include flexibility reforms, storage integration, and market-based reliability mechanisms.

India Joining Pax Silica Coalition

- India joined Pax Silica to strengthen semiconductor and critical minerals supply chains.

- Coalition focuses on technology security, resilient supply chains, and strategic partnerships.
- Benefits include access to minerals, technology cooperation, and reduced dependencies.
- Supports India's semiconductor mission, AI growth, and clean energy transition goals.

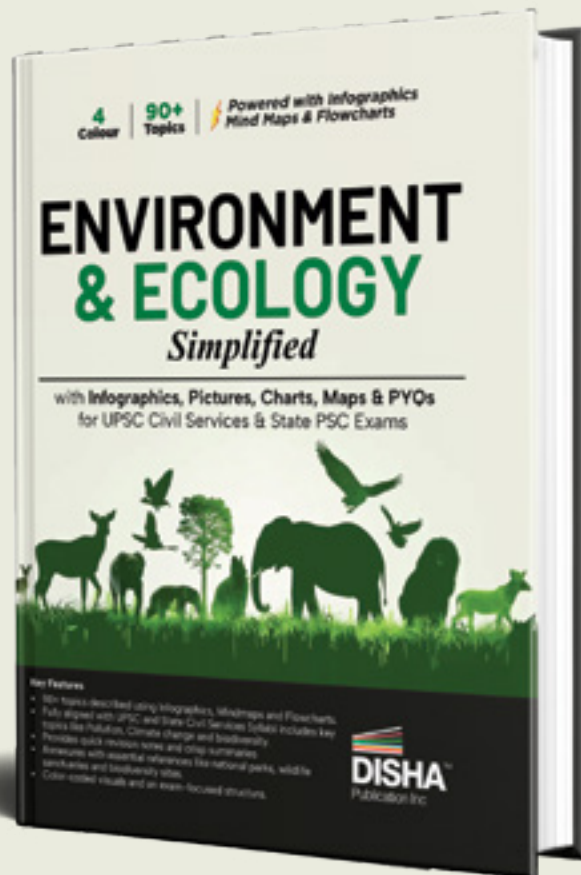
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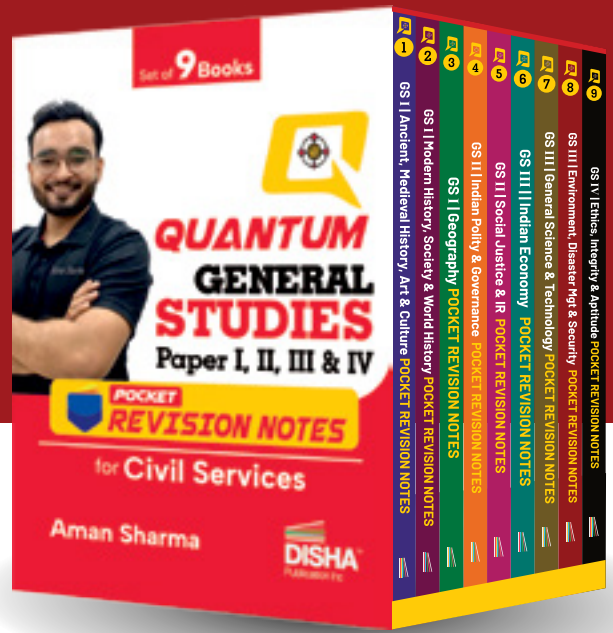
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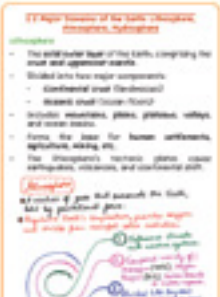


QUANTUM

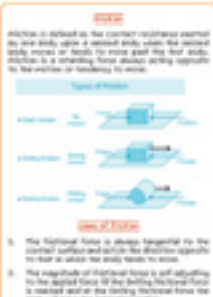
POCKET HAND-WRITTEN 4 COLOR REVISION NOTES



To-the-point Essential Notes



4 Color



Handwritten



Mindmaps



Infographics



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