UnderStand UPSC
What we UnderStand, We Conquer

CURRENTLY: 2nd July 2026

1. Himalayan Ray-finned Fish (Schizothorax pelzami): Community-led Conservation in Arunachal Pradesh — Source: The Hindu — Page 4— GS III (Environment & Biodiversity)
2. India's Energy Security: Coal Chemistry & Unified Energy Policy — Source: The Hindu — Pages 8 — GS III (Energy Security, Infrastructure & Economy)
3. SHE-LEAPS Platform: Digital Livelihood Empowerment for Women SHGs — Source: PIB — GS II & III (Governance, Women Empowerment, Inclusive Growth)
4. GAGAN: India's Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) — Source: PIB — GS III (Science & Technology, Space)
5. AI Studies 100 Years of Sun Images (Kodaikanal Solar Observatory) — Source: PIB — GS III (Science & Technology)
6. eSARAS Marketplace: Digital Platform for SHG Products — Source: PIB — GS II & III (Rural Development, Governance, Digital Economy)
7. 11 Years of Digital India: Transforming Governance & Digital Public Infrastructure — Source: PIB — GS II & III (E-Governance, Digital Infrastructure & Economy)

Arunachal clan launches drive to conserve endangered ray-finned fish, sustain tradition

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

A clan in Arunachal Pradesh has launched an initiative to conserve a Himalayan ray-finned fish with a dual purpose: to protect it from the predatory mahseer and to make traditional community fishing sustainable in the long run.

Often referred to as the 'tiger of the water' in Himalayan and sub-Himalayan rivers, the mahseer is a prized sport fish among anglers.

On June 28, nine members of the Sangno clan collected 52 fingerlings of *Schizothorax pelzami*, commonly known as the Transcaspian marinka, from the Lapabung stream at Talo village under the Bameng administrative circle. They released the fingerlings in the Richaso stream at Weshi, their village under the Pakoti administrative circle.

The Sangnos aim to populate a mountain stream in East Kameng district with the Himalayan ray-finned fish. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

The two villages, about 20 km apart and at an average elevation of 3,400 feet above sea level, are located in East Kameng district.

"We introduced the ray-finned fish of the carp family, called Ngarsing in our Nyishi language, into a stretch of the Richaso stream inaccessible to the mahseer. This increases the chances of their survival and breeding," Amar Sangno, one of the team members, told *The Hindu* on Wednesday.

Community fishing

He said introducing the endangered ray-finned fish into the stream was a long-felt need for the Sangno clan to ensure the sustainability of community fishing, a tribal tradition.

After the translocation mission was completed, village headman Gajali Sangno suggested a blanket ban on fishing in Richaso for five years to ensure that the ray-finned fish reach a population size sufficient for the resumption of periodic community fishing. He said the village's long-term goals also include eco-angling and stream-trail trekking.

Which of the following is ***not*** a bird ?

(a) Golden Mahseer

(b) Indian Nightjar

(c) Spoonbill

(d) White Ibis

1. Context: The Sangno clan (Nyishi tribe) in East Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh, translocated the Endangered Himalayan ray-finned fish (Schizothorax pelzami) to a protected mountain stream to protect it from Golden Mahseer (Tor putitora), the apex predator of Himalayan rivers, thereby promoting community-led freshwater biodiversity conservation.

2. Himalayan Ray-finned Fish (Schizothorax pelzami)
I. Basics: Freshwater fish | Family Cyprinidae (Carp) | Endemic to the Eastern Himalayas.
II. Distribution & Habitat: Upper Brahmaputra basin (Arunachal Pradesh) | Cold, clear, fast-flowing, oxygen-rich rocky streams.
III. IUCN Status: Endangered (EN).
IV. Threats & Conservation: Predation by Golden Mahseer ("Tiger of Himalayan Rivers"), habitat degradation, river modification and overfishing | Community-led translocation to Mahseer-free streams to improve survival, breeding and population recovery.
V. Golden Mahseer: Largest Himalayan freshwater game fish (Tor putitora) | Found in the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra river basins | Natural predator of juvenile Himalayan ray-finned fish.
VI. Nyishi Tribe: Largest tribe of Arunachal Pradesh | Inhabits East Kameng, Papum Pare, Kurung Kumey, Kra Daadi, Lower & Upper Subansiri districts | Speaks the Nyishi (Tani) language | Known for community-based forest and wildlife conservation.

The case for building India's coal chemistry capability

R.A. Mashelkar

Distinguished scientist and former Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

There are two ways a country can survive an energy shock: by managing it skilfully through diplomacy, diversification, and fiscal measures, or by reducing dependence on the disrupted resource. India excelled at the first during the disruption in the Strait of Hormuz in 2026, with its refineries demonstrating exceptional technical flexibility in adapting to crude supply disruptions. The crisis reaffirmed that indigenous scientific capability and technological self-reliance are the decisive forms of insurance against energy market volatility – far more durable than any diplomatic or military arrangement alone. However, India has yet to reduce its underlying dependence, and coal offers a key opportunity to begin.

Same discipline for coal chemistry

Before turning to that opportunity, it is worth understanding why refinery flexibility proved so effective, because the same discipline will be required for coal chemistry. India's supplier base has nearly tripled over the past two decades. Each supplier provides a different crude slate, with distinct density profiles, sulphur content, and viscosity characteristics, and a refinery engineered for only one crude type becomes vulnerable to supply disruptions. Through investments in indigenous research, metallurgical advances, process innovation, and workforce training, India's refining sector developed the capability to process feedstock across a broad range of specifications. When the Strait of Hormuz closed and sourcing options shifted abruptly, Indian refineries adapted with technical confidence, processing crude from the Americas, the Atlantic Basin, West Africa, Russia, and India's West Asia partners. That flexibility at scale is the product of indigenous research and development, technical discipline, and engineers who understand their systems as interconnected processes rather than fixed machines.

The speed of the transition provides concrete evidence of this capability. Within weeks of the closure, non-Hormuz sourcing increased from 55% to 70% of India's crude intake. That pivot reflected a decade of upstream diversification combined with the downstream technical flexibility built into India's refinery fleet. India's private and public sector refineries had the engineering capability to process multiple crude types, adjust operating parameters at short notice, optimise fractionation patterns for different feedstock specifications, and maintain product quality and safety throughout the transition.

This capability was built through sustained investment in process understanding, operator training, and the institutional knowledge that enables a complex industrial system to absorb shocks without fracturing.

The liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) story offers a clear example of how indigenous refining capability can absorb a supply shock faster than markets can price it. India's LPG import infrastructure had roughly doubled over the preceding decade, providing greater distribution redundancy.

When the Strait of Hormuz closure threatened LPG availability, the bottleneck was not at the import ports but in how much LPG the existing refinery fleet could produce from the available feedstock. Under the LPG control order, refineries were directed to maximise yields, and within five days, domestic production increased from 35 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) per day to 54 TMT per day, with engineers adjusting fractionation and cracking units in real time. That increase was engineering in action, not an accounting adjustment. It was one half of how India closed the gap; disciplined demand management provided the other. The production side – which is the focus of this article – rested entirely on technical capability built through years of sustained investment.

Energy security through molecules

Refinery flexibility solved the problem that the Strait of Hormuz crisis actually presented: how to keep a wide range of crude flowing through a fixed set of plants. It did not, and could not, solve the deeper structural problem the crisis exposed – that India's LPG dependence is far more concentrated than its crude dependence. A refinery can be engineered to process crude from 40 different countries. LPG, however, cannot be engineered to come from 40 different geographies, because the molecule is overwhelmingly sourced from a handful of Gulf and Atlantic Basin producers. The real long-term solution to LPG vulnerability is not refining the same imported molecule more efficiently. It is producing a domestic molecule that serves the same purpose.

That molecule already exists, and India has the raw material to produce it in extraordinary abundance. Dimethyl ether (DME) is a clean-burning gas chemically similar enough to LPG that it can be blended directly into existing cylinders and pipelines, requiring no new distribution network. It can be produced through coal gasification, which converts coal into syngas and then into DME. India possesses some of the world's largest coal reserves, and the Bureau of Indian Standards has already approved blending up to 20% DME with LPG. One recent industry assessment found that a 20% blend sourced from coal gasification could displace roughly 6.3 million tonnes of LPG imports each year, saving nearly ₹34,000 crore in foreign exchange annually. That is not a marginal gain. It is the kind of structural reduction in import dependence that the Hormuz crisis should have taught India to take seriously.

This crisis has demonstrated how India's investments – in institutions, infrastructure, diplomacy and human capability – can translate into national resilience. Innovation is often equated with breakthrough technologies. In reality, it is equally about creating new ways of integrating people, institutions, and ideas to solve unprecedented problems. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas's response exemplified this broader understanding of innovation.

India's refinery resilience in the West Asia crisis points to its coal chemistry future

From innovation to execution

Years ago, scientists at the CSIR's National Chemical Laboratory developed an indigenous technology for converting methanol into DME, a clean substitute for LPG. During the recent crisis, it was deeply gratifying to see the Centre for High Technology under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas move with remarkable speed to approve the scaling up of this indigenous pilot technology. It was a powerful reminder that investments in science made years earlier can become strategic national assets when unexpected crises arise.

This is exactly how innovation ecosystems should function. Research laboratories generate knowledge, government institutions identify strategic opportunities, and industry scales promising technologies. Together, they build national resilience.

That structural reduction is no longer waiting on policy. The Union Cabinet has approved a ₹37,500 crore scheme to promote surface coal and lignite gasification, explicitly citing the West Asia crisis as part of its rationale and targeting 100 million tonnes of coal gasification annually by 2030. The scheme provides an incentive of up to 20% of plant and machinery costs, separate from the DME blending ratio discussed above, and extends coal linkage tenure to 30 years – the kind of long-term horizon certainty that capital-intensive process industries require before committing investment. What remains is execution. India's coal has a higher ash content than the cleaner coal that underpinned China's dominant coal-to-chemicals industry, and domestic gasification capacity is still far below the ambition this scheme represents. Closing that gap is now a question of industrial discipline and investment, not policy intent. The intent has already been settled.

The remaining work – closing the ash-content gap, scaling gasification capacity, and building the technical depth China has spent two decades accumulating – is the same kind of work India's refining sector undertook over two decades of investment in metallurgy, catalysis, and process engineering. The lesson of Hormuz is not that India's refineries were ready and nothing else needs to change. It is that indigenous capability, once built, becomes a permanent strategic asset, and that the policy commitment to building the next one is now in place. The molecule is different, but the discipline required to master it is exactly the same as that which built the refineries that carried India through this crisis.

A unified policy architecture for India's energy future

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A policy brief from the INSA-Centre for Science, Technology, Innovation and Policy outlines a four-pillar framework

India has made remarkable progress in transforming its energy landscape over the past decade. From achieving near-universal household electrification and expanding access to clean cooking fuel to becoming one of the world's fastest-growing renewable energy markets, it has demonstrated a strong commitment to ensuring energy access while advancing sustainable development.

As India looks ahead to the goals of energy self-reliance by 2047 and net-zero emissions by 2070, the next phase of the energy transition will require an increasingly integrated approach to planning and governance. A policy brief released by the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) in May 2026 highlights the importance of a unified national energy framework that can help align diverse energy resources, technologies and institutions towards common national objectives.

The complexity of India's energy system

The need for such an approach is evident from the scale and complexity of India's energy system. While domestic energy production continues to expand, there is a dependence on imports for a significant share of oil and natural gas requirements. At the same time, energy demand is expected to grow steadily as economic development, industrialisation and urbanisation continue. Managing these multiple priorities, energy security, affordability, sustainability and economic growth, requires coordinated planning across sectors and fuels.

India has already established strong foundations through initiatives such as the Saubhagya Scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, and ambitious renewable energy programmes. Renewable energy installed capacity has grown from approximately 40 GW in 2015 to approximately 260 GW by 2025, reflecting a determination to diversify the energy mix. As the energy ecosystem becomes more diverse, however, greater coordination among generation, transmission, storage, distribution and emerging technologies will become increasingly important.

How the framework works

The INSA policy brief proposes a framework built around four mutually reinforcing pillars: adequacy, access, affordability and appropriate sustainability.

First, adequacy focuses on ensuring reliable and diversified energy supplies through a balanced portfolio of conventional and emerging energy sources, supported by modern infrastructure, energy storage and digital technologies. The objective is to strengthen energy resilience while reducing long-term vulnerabilities.

Second, access emphasises reliable and equitable energy services for all citizens. Building on the country's achievements in electrification and clean cooking access, the framework advocates strengthening last-mile delivery, improving service quality and expanding decentralised energy solutions where appropriate.

Third, affordability recognises that a successful energy transition must remain economically viable for households, businesses and industries. The framework highlights the role of innovative financing mechanisms, efficient markets and consumer-focused safeguards in supporting an inclusive transition.

The fourth pillar, appropriate sustainability, underscores the importance of pursuing sustainability in a manner that is aligned with India's developmental priorities and resource endowments. Rather than adopting a one-size-fits-all approach, the framework advocates solutions that reflect India's unique social, economic and environmental context. This includes support for local communities, workforce development and region-specific transition pathways.

The policy brief also identifies circular economy practices and carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) as important cross-cutting enablers that can complement renewable energy deployment and contribute to reducing emissions from industrial sectors.

Recognising that energy transitions occur over decades, the framework proposes a phased approach. Near-term priorities include strengthening infrastructure, accelerating renewable energy deployment, supporting emerging technologies such as green hydrogen, and developing institutional mechanisms that can facilitate long-term coordination. Over time, the emphasis would shift toward deeper integration of low-carbon technologies, expanded use of bio-resources and the development of a more interconnected and resilient energy ecosystem.

Viewing energy as whole

At its core, the framework highlights the value of viewing India's energy system as an integrated whole. Coal, renewables, biomass, natural gas, waste-to-energy systems and emerging clean technologies each have a role to play in supporting the country's development aspirations. Their effectiveness can be enhanced through greater coordination and long-term strategic planning.

India's energy transition is not only about expanding capacity; it is about creating a resilient, affordable and sustainable energy system capable of supporting future growth. By providing a common framework for aligning diverse energy pathways, the proposed approach offers a constructive road map for advancing national priorities while strengthening energy security for generations to come.

CURRENTLY: MAINS ONE-PAGER (2 JULY 2026)

INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY:
TOWARDS A RESILIENT & SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

GS-III
Infrastructure (Energy)
Economy
Environment
Science & Technology

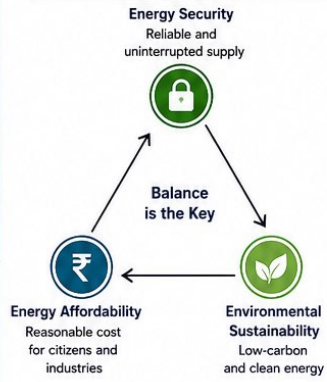
1. CONTEXT

Rising geopolitical uncertainties, growing energy demand and climate commitments necessitate a comprehensive strategy to ensure reliable, affordable and sustainable energy for India's long-term development.

2. WHY ENERGY SECURITY MATTERS

- 3rd largest energy consumer globally.
- Imports ~88% of crude oil and ~50% of natural gas (LNG).
- Coal contributes ~74% of electricity generation.
- Energy demand to rise ~2.5 times by 2040 (IEA).
- Target: 500 GW non-fossil electricity capacity by 2030; Net Zero by 2070.

ENERGY TRILEMMA



3. KEY CHALLENGES

- High import dependence on oil, gas, LPG and critical minerals.
- Geopolitical risks and volatility in global energy markets.
- Rising electricity demand from industry, urbanisation and EVs.
- Fragmented policy and institutional framework across sectors.
- Technology, storage and innovation gaps in clean energy and fuels.

4. INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY

I. DIVERSIFIED ENERGY MIX

- Scale up Solar, Wind, Hydro and Nuclear.
- Promote Biofuels, Ethanol blending and Compressed Biogas (CBG).
- Accelerate domestic oil & gas exploration and production.

→ Reduces vulnerability and ensures mix flexibility.

II. COAL AS A STRATEGIC RESOURCE

Coal should be viewed not only as a fuel for power generation but also as a strategic raw material for producing cleaner fuels and industrial chemicals through coal chemistry.

KEY TECHNOLOGIES

- Coal Gasification → synthesis gas (syngas)
- Dimethyl Ether (DME) → clean LPG substitute/blending fuel
- Methanol Economy → transport fuel and industrial feedstock
- Chemicals & Fertilisers → reduces reliance on imported petrochemicals

WHY IT MATTERS?

- Utilises abundant domestic resource efficiently.
- Reduces import dependence on LPG and petrochemicals.
- Creates value addition, jobs and industrial capabilities.
- Enhances strategic resilience during global supply disruptions.

III. UNIFIED ENERGY POLICY

A Unified Energy Policy means treating the entire energy sector as one integrated ecosystem instead of separate policies for coal, oil, gas, electricity and renewables.

WHAT IT INTEGRATES?

- Energy Supply: Coal, Oil, Natural Gas, Renewables
- Energy Infrastructure: Grids, Pipelines, Storage, Transmission
- Clean Technologies: Green Hydrogen, BESS, CCUS
- Demand Management: Energy efficiency, electrification and smart consumption

WHY IT MATTERS?

- Eliminates policy fragmentation and duplication.
- Better coordination among ministries and regulators.
- Provides long-term investment certainty.
- Balances the Energy Trilemma effectively.

IV. STRENGTHEN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

- Expand Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) — target 90 days of oil imports.
- Develop Green Energy Corridors and expand transmission capacity.
- Strengthen natural gas infrastructure: pipelines, LNG terminals, city gas networks.
- Scale up Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and pumped storage.
- Modernise grids with smart technologies.

→ Ensures reliability, flexibility and supply security.

V. INNOVATION & CLEAN ENERGY

- Scale Green Hydrogen Mission for industry, mobility and power.
- Promote CCUS for hard-to-abate sectors and cleaner coal utilisation.
- Support advanced biofuels, e-fuels and waste-to-energy.
- Invest in R&D, domestic manufacturing and start-ups.

→ Builds future-ready, low-carbon energy system.

5. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES (SELECT)

- National Green Hydrogen Mission
- National Solar Mission
- PM-KUSUM
- National Bioenergy Programme
- Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme
- Coal Gasification Mission
- Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR)
- Green Energy Corridors
- National Mission on Transformative Mobility (EV)

6. WAY FORWARD

- Adopt an Integrated National Energy Policy with whole-of-government approach.
- Promote coal chemistry and other domestic resources for import substitution.
- Diversify energy sources and import partners; strengthen energy diplomacy.
- Accelerate renewables with storage for round-the-clock clean power.
- Enhance energy efficiency across industry, buildings, transport and agriculture.
- Invest in indigenous technology, R&D and skill development.
- Ensure a Just Energy Transition balancing growth, energy access and climate goals.

7. KEYWORDS

Energy Trilemma • Energy Security • Energy Transition • Coal Chemistry • Coal Gasification • DME • Methanol Economy • Green Hydrogen • CCUS • BESS • Strategic Petroleum Reserve • Energy Efficiency

8. CONCLUSION

India's energy security will depend on a balanced mix of domestic resources (including strategic use of coal), clean energy expansion, resilient infrastructure and a unified policy framework. This integrated approach will ensure reliable, affordable and sustainable energy while supporting India's economic growth and strategic autonomy.

Reliable Energy Today • Resilient India Tomorrow • Sustainable Future for All

PIB ANALYSIS

CURRENTLY: PRELIMS ONE PAGER

INFORM Credible Information | **EMPOWER** Informed Citizenry | **TRANSFORM** Digital India

2 JULY 2026 THURSDAY

1 SHE-LEAPS PLATFORM

Self Help Entrepreneur Livelihoods & Enterprise Application for Property and Sustainability

- **Developed by:** Digital India Corporation
  Implemented through: LoKOS Platform
- **Purpose:** Enterprise creation, livelihood tracking, financial inclusion and data-driven entrepreneurship
- **Supports:** SHGs, Village Organisations & Cluster Level Federations
- **Coverage:** Implemented in 34 States & UTs
- **Supports Lakhpati Didi initiative:** Tracks income & enterprises
  Target increased: 3 crore → 6 crore women

KEY FEATURES

- Livelihood tracking & enterprise registration
- Access to credit, markets & government schemes
- Capacity building & digital literacy
- Data analytics for policy & decision making

IMPACT

Women Empowerment | Financial Inclusion | Rural Economic Growth

KEY BENEFITS

- Better market access
- Higher incomes
- Brand visibility
- Inclusive growth

2 GAGAN: INDIA'S SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM

GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) is India's Satellite based Augmentation System (SBAS) developed by ISRO and AAI.

- **Operational since:** 2015
- **Purpose:** Improves GPS accuracy by providing real-time corrections, integrity information for precision aviation & navigation safety.
- **Latest:** India's first satellite-based landing using GAGAN conducted by DGCA (June 2026)

KEY ELEMENTS OF GAGAN

15	2	3	4	3
Indian Reference Stations (INRES)	Master Control Centres (INMCC)	Land Uplink Stations (INLUS)	Communication Networks	Geostationary Satellites (GSAT-8, GSAT-10, GSAT-15)

GAGAN vs NavIC

GAGAN	NavIC
• Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS)	• Independent regional navigation system
• Improves GPS accuracy	• Provides Positioning, Navigation & Timing (PNT) services
• Provides real-time corrections & integrity information	• Coverage: India & region up to 1500 km beyond Indian boundary
• Mainly used for aviation	

APPLICATIONS OF GAGAN

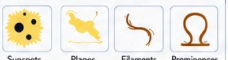
Aviation | Maritime | Railways | Highways | Disaster Management | Defence | Survey & Mapping

3 AI STUDIES 100 YEARS OF SUN IMAGES

AI used to analyse 100 years of hand-drawn Sun records from Kodaikanal Solar Observatory (KoSO).

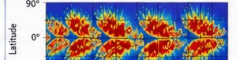
- **Records analysed:** 1916–2007 (Solar Cycles 15–23)
- **Data source:** 1904–2022 records from KoSO
- **AI/ML technique:** U-Net based Machine Learning
- **Lead institute:** ARIES (DST)
- **Collaborators:** IIA, IIST (DST), Southwest Research Institute (USA)

AI DETECTED & DIGITISED



Sunspots | Plages (magnetically active regions) | Filaments | Prominences

BUTTERFLY DIAGRAM



Shows migration of magnetic activity from higher latitudes towards equator during each solar cycle.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Creates century-long digital solar database
- Helps in understanding solar cycles, space weather & magnetic activity
- Important for satellite protection, navigation, communication & power grids

4 eSARAS MARKETPLACE

Official online marketplace under DAY-NRLM for products made by women SHGs.

- **Developed by:** Ministry of Rural Development
- **Features:** Direct marketing, no intermediaries, digital payments, branding & logistics support
- **Categories:** Home & Living, Apparel, Personal Care, Food, Toys

DIGITAL INTEGRATION

Connected with ONDC, UMANG, eSARAS App & SARAS Aajeevika Gallery

SIGNIFICANCE

Supports rural livelihoods, women's entrepreneurship & promotes local crafts

BENEFITS

Better Market Access | Higher Incomes | Brand Visibility | Inclusive Growth

5 11 YEARS OF DIGITAL INDIA

UPI – GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

- Accounts for nearly 49% of global real-time payment transactions
- Greece became the 10th country to adopt UPI services

POSHAN TRACKER (MISSION POSHAN 2.0)

- 13.3 lakh+ Anganwadi Workers
- 8.93 crore beneficiaries
- 99.89% Aadhaar verification
- Geo-tagging, Geo-fencing & Face Recognition System
- Live dashboards & evidence-based policymaking

INDIAHANDMADE

- Developed by: Digital India Corporation
- Supports artisans, weavers, SHGs & producer companies
- AI-powered listings, secure payments, free logistics, direct bank transfer, eliminates intermediaries

OVERALL IMPACT

Empowering citizens, strengthening governance and building an inclusive digital economy.

Digital Empowerment | Better Governance | Economic Growth | Inclusive Society | Global Leadership

PRELIMS FACTS

- GAGAN is part of ICAO's Global SBAS interoperability plan.
- KoSO is Asia's oldest solar observatory (Founded in 1899).
- eSARAS is aligned with DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – NRLM).
- UPI is built on Aadhaar, Jan Dhan & Mobile (JAM) trinity.
- Launched in 2015, Digital India completes 11 years in 2026.