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# States contribute disproportionately more to welfare schemes

As revenues accrue to the Union, fiscally constrained States are carrying a growing share of welfare spending

## DATA POINT

Revati Mathai  
Rajendran Narayanan

Government expenditure on welfare schemes, or social spending, remains intensely debated. While some critics call it a fiscal 'burden', others call it a fiscal 'commitment'. In line with the constitutional imagination, several welfare schemes were turned into laws in the 2000s, creating a 'rights-based' welfare regime. Over the last decade, however, the emphasis has shifted away from rights towards cash transfers. A recent handbook of welfare in India called *Realising Rights* by the Centre for the Study of the Indian Economy, Azim Premji University, traces the history and budgetary implications of key central welfare programmes.

**Chart 1** shows Union and State government allocations for welfare schemes in the financial year 2025-26. Union allocations are drawn from the Expenditure Budget 2025-26, except for the Maternity Entitlements scheme (PMMVY), which is taken from the Parliamentary Standing Committee Report No. 377. State-level allocations across schemes are not available in one source; the 2025-26 figures have therefore been collated from multiple sources.

For ease of presentation, social justice and empowerment, tribal affairs and minority affairs are grouped together, as are Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the PMMVY and the Public Distribution System (PDS). State allocations for social justice and tribal affairs are drawn from the RBI database, while those for minority affairs are unavailable and therefore excluded. The PMMVY and the ICDS are centrally sponsored schemes, with the Centre bearing 60% of the cost and States 40%. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was funded in a 90:10

ratio; its replacement with the VB-GRAM G Act will add much more to States' contribution.

States' share of school education spending is estimated at 75.2% using the latest Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education. Health expenditure is based on Statement 37 of RBI State Finances, while State food subsidy spending is drawn from the 16th Finance Commission reports.

**Table 1** shows Union spending on PM Kisan, the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Finance Commission grants to local bodies, and State spending on cash transfers. According to the 16th Finance Commission Report, States spend ₹4.14 lakh crore on unconditional cash transfers.

**Table 2** summarises total Union and State expenditure on the schemes and sectors covered in **Chart 1** and **Table 1**. Combined allocations for these selected welfare schemes in 2025-26 amounted to ₹24.20 lakh crore, or 6.77% of GDP, with the Union government's contribution accounting for just 1.89% of GDP. While real expenditure on social services has increased over time, the Union government's share has remained largely stagnant (**Chart 2**), with the overall rise driven by States. Although India's tax to GDP ratio is comparable to middle-income countries, it lags behind on social security as a share of its GDP.

While tax revenues favour the Union government, the onus of funding falls disproportionately on States who already face budget constraints. Putting forth a strong macroeconomic case for increased social sector spending, a recent paper in the *Economic and Political Weekly* by Bose and Banerjee argues that human development and growth are a 'mutually reinforcing cycle of causation with success in one tending to promote success in the other'. The Union government must increase its fiscal commitment to the social sector to ensure that the welfare regime aligns with constitutional precepts.

## States shoulder welfare

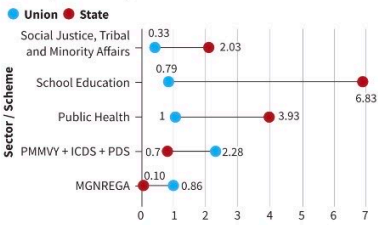
Data for the charts were sourced from Union Expenditure Budget 2025-26, 377th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee\*, RBI database, Ministry of Education's Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, and 16th Finance Commission reports



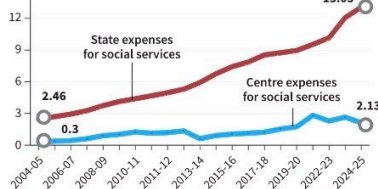
**TABLE 1:** Centre and State expenses on cash transfers in FY 2025-26 (in ₹ lakh crore)

Scheme/Sector	Expenditure (₹ lakh crore)
(Centre) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	0.1
(Centre) PM KISAN	0.64
(Centre) Finance Commission Grants to local bodies (Urban and Rural)	0.75
State Cash Transfers	3.87

**CHART 1:** Allocations by Union government and States for select sectors (In ₹ lakh crore)



**CHART 2:** Expenditure on social services in real terms by Centre and States (in ₹ lakh crore)



Note: RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy. State figures for 2023-24 are revised estimates and for 2024-25 are budget estimates, while Centre figures for 2024-25 are revised estimates. Real-term values are calculated using the GDP deflator from the RBI database, with 2011-12 as the base year

**TABLE 2:** Estimates of budgetary allocations by Union and State Governments for the schemes/sectors (Values in the first row are in ₹ lakh crore)

Category	Union Budget Allocations 2025-26	State Budget	Union + State Budget	% of GDP
Sum of allocations on selected schemes	6.73	17.46	24.2	6.77
Share of selected schemes as a % of total government expenditure	13.29	28.16	21.47	-
Share of selected schemes as a % of GDP	1.89	4.89	6.77	-

Revati Mathai and Rajendran Narayanan are affiliated with the Centre for the Study of the Indian Economy, Azim Premji University. Views expressed are personal. The report was released in March by the committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports

# WHO flags growing inequities in access to cancer treatment

**Bindu Shajan Perappadan**

NEW DELHI

With an estimated 20.6 million new cases and close to 10 million deaths annually, cancer remains the second leading cause of death globally after cardiovascular disease, the World Health Organization's (WHO) first ever survey of people affected by cancer, released on Wednesday, said.

Beyond its impact on health, cancer remains one of the most financially and socially devastating challenges a household can face, the report said. The WHO survey found that at least 45% of affected people experience financial hardship, more than half report mental health challenges, and nearly all caregivers report strain, including unpaid services and social isolation.

The Global Status Re-

port on Cancer, 2026, released by the WHO and the International Agency for Research on Cancer, warns that, without action, annual cases of cancer are projected to rise to nearly 35 million by 2050.

The report also indicates persistent and widening inequities in access to prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and supportive care, leaving millions of people without the services they need. Its analysis shows that while 87% of women with breast cancer survive at five years after their diagnosis in high-income countries, only about 42% do so in low-income countries. Fewer than one in three countries currently include cancer care in their universal health coverage packages.

"Cancer is a deeply personal disease that touches nearly all of us. But whether a person survives cancer

should never depend on where they were born or what they earn," WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said, adding, "The inequities documented in this report are not inevitable; they are the consequence of choices, and they can be reversed through stronger and unified action."

The burden of cancer varies across regions. In 2024, Asia accounted for the largest share, with more than half of all cancer cases (50.7%) and deaths (56.5%) reflecting its large population. Europe carried a disproportionately high burden, contributing 21% of global cases and 20% of deaths despite having only about 9% of the world's population. In contrast, many countries in Africa and parts of Asia experience lower incidence but disproportionately high mortality.

# Over 42% rise in female enrolment in higher education since 2014: report

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

India's higher education sector has recorded significant growth over the past decade, with total student enrolment rising to 4.5 crore in the 2023-24 academic year.

According to the latest reports of the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for 2022-23 and 2023-24, released by the Education Ministry, this marks a 31.5% rise from 3.42 crore recorded in 2014-15. The multi-year survey data reflect an institutional participation rate of over 90%, drawing metrics from 59,533 higher education institutions across the country to outline major strides in inclusivity, female participation, and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) adoption.

## Steady progress

Women, STEM learners and marginalised communities drive sustained growth in higher education



	2014-2015	2022-2023	2023-2024	Growth since 2014-15
Total enrolment	3.42 cr.	4.46 cr.	4.50 cr.	↑ 31.5%
Female enrolment	1.57 cr.	2.18 cr.	2.24 cr.	↑ 42.2%
Overall GER	23.7	29.5	30.0	—
Female GER	22.9	30.2	31.2	—
STEM enrolment	91.5 lakh	—	1.02 cr.	↑ 11.4%

The data are self-reported voluntarily by registered institutions via a web-based portal utilising a data capture format. While the Education Ministry executes built-in validations and scrutiny checks, primary data quality remains the responsibility of the respective institutions.

The enrolment of female students in higher educational institutions rose from 1.57 crore in

2014-15 to 2.18 crore in 2022-23 and 2.24 crore in 2023-24, marking a 42.2% increase since 2014-15.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) stands at 1.08 for 2023-24, remaining consistently above 1.0 for seven consecutive years. This underlines a trend where female participation systematically outpaces male participation.

Also, India's gross enrolment ratio (calculated for

the 18-23 age bracket) reached 30 in 2023-24. Notably, the female GER scaled to 31.2, distinctly higher than the national baseline. For the Scheduled Castes, the enrolment jumped 51.4% since 2014-15, reaching 69.72 lakh. The GER for SC students grew from 18.9 to 27.8. For the Scheduled Tribes, enrolment witnessed a 75.7% rise, climbing to 28.83 lakh, with the GER up from 13.5 to 22.8. With regard to the Other Backward Classes, student numbers grew 60.2%, from 1.13 crore to 1.80 crore over 10 years.

Enrolment in STEM fields climbed to 1.02 crore in 2023-24. "Mirroring the overall demographic shift, the female share in STEM programmes climbed steadily to 44%, up from 38.4% a decade ago," the report said.

**1 Welfare Spending & Fiscal Federalism**

**GS-2: Welfare Schemes, Federalism**

**Context:** Fiscal constraints on States are increasing as revenues accrue to the Union; States carry a growing share of welfare spending.

**KEY DATA**

**Overall Allocation for Key Welfare Schemes (2025-26)**

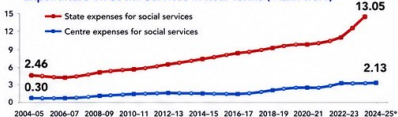
• Combined allocation	₹24.2 lakh crore (6.77% of GDP)
• States' share	₹17.46 lakh crore (72%)
• Centre's share	₹6.73 lakh crore (28%)
• States' share of school education spending	75.2%

Cash Transfers (2025-26) (₹ lakh crore)		Allocations by Centre & States for Select Sectors (2025-26) (₹ lakh crore)		
		Scheme / Sector	Centre	States
State Cash Transfers	3.87	School Education	0.79	6.83
PM KISAN (Centre)	0.64	Public Health	1.00	3.93
NSAP (Centre)	0.10	Social Justice, Tribal & Minority Affairs	0.33	2.03
Finance Commission Grants to Local Bodies (Centre)	0.75	PMMVY + ICDS + PDS	2.28	0.70
		MGNREGA	0.86	0.10

**Budgetary Allocations for Schemes/Sectors (₹ lakh crore)**

Particulars	Union Budget 2025-26	State Budget 2025-26	Union + State Budget (2025-26)	% of GDP
Sum of allocations of selected schemes	6.73	17.46	24.20	6.77
Share of selected schemes as % of total govt. expenditure	13.29%	28.16%	21.47%	-
Share of selected schemes as % of GDP	1.89%	4.89%	6.77%	-

**Expenditure on Social Services in Real Terms (₹ lakh crore)**



\*2024-25 are revised estimates.

Source: RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy; State figures for 2023-24 revised estimates and for 2024-25 are budget estimates.

**2 WHO Report on Cancer**

**(Global Status Report on Cancer 2026)**

**GS-2: Health**

**Context:** World Health Organization (WHO)'s first-ever survey (Global Status Report on Cancer 2026) highlights rising cancer burden and stark inequalities in access to care.

**KEY DATA**



**20.6 million** new cases and close to **10 million** deaths annually.



Annual cases of cancer are projected to rise to nearly **35 million** by 2050.



**87%** of women with breast cancer survive at five years after diagnosis in high-income countries, only about **42%** do so in low-income countries.



Cancer is the second leading cause of death globally after cardiovascular disease.



At least **45%** of affected people experience financial hardship.



More than half report mental health challenges, and nearly all caregivers report strain, including unpaid services and social isolation.

**BURDEN ACROSS REGIONS (2024)**

Region	Share of global cancer cases (%)	Share of global cancer deaths (%)	Share of world population (approx.)
Asia	50.7	56.5	~60%
Europe	21	20	~9%
Africa	Lower incidence but	Disproportionately high mortality	~18%
Others (Americas and Oceania)	Rest	Rest	~13%

(Rest: data not specified in the report)

**3 AISHE Report 2023-24 (All India Survey on Higher Education)**

**GS-2: Education, Social Justice**

**Context:** AISHE 2022-23 & 2023-24 report shows steady progress driven by women, STEM learners and marginalised communities.

**KEY DATA**

**Steady Progress (2014-15 to 2023-24)**

Indicator	2014-15	2022-23	2023-24	Change since 2014-15
Total enrolment	3.42 crore	4.46 crore	4.50 crore	↑ 31.5%
Female enrolment	1.57 crore	2.18 crore	2.24 crore	↑ 42.2%
Overall GER	23.7	29.5	30.0	-
Female GER	22.9	30.2	31.2	-
STEM enrolment	91.5 lakh	-	1.02 crore	↑ 14.4%

**What does 42% rise in female enrolment mean?**

Female enrolment in higher education institutions increased from 1.57 crore in 2014-15 to 2.24 crore in 2023-24 (and 2.18 crore in 2022-23), i.e., a 42.2% increase over 2014-15.

**Other Key Data (2023-24)**

- Gender Parity Index (GPI) stands at 1.08. (Female participation consistently higher than male for seven consecutive years.)
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (18-23 age bracket) reached 30 in 2023-24. Female GER scaled to 31.2, higher than national baseline (30.0).
- Enrolment of Scheduled Castes increased 51.4% since 2014-15, reaching 69.72 lakh. SC GER grew from 18.9 to 27.8.
- Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes increased 75.7% since 2014-15, from 16.38 lakh to 28.83 lakh; GER grew from 13.5 to 22.8.
- Enrolment of Other Backward Classes increased 60.2%, from 1.13 crore to 1.80 crore over 10 years.
- Enrolment in STEM fields climbed to 1.02 crore in 2023-24. Female share in STEM programmes rose steadily to 44%, up from 38.4% a decade ago.

# What is the right to be forgotten?

How does the ruling balance privacy with open justice and free speech? What challenges remain in enforcing the right to be forgotten? What role does the DPDP Act play? Who should decide requests for erasure or de-indexing?

## EXPLAINER

G.S. Bajpai

### The story so far:

The Delhi High Court, in its recent ruling, has laid down the principles governing the right to be forgotten. The court has evolved a new jurisprudence to protect the privacy of those who continue to be victimised on account of their digital footprints on social media and elsewhere, despite having those matters settled in their favour.

### What is the 'right to be forgotten'?

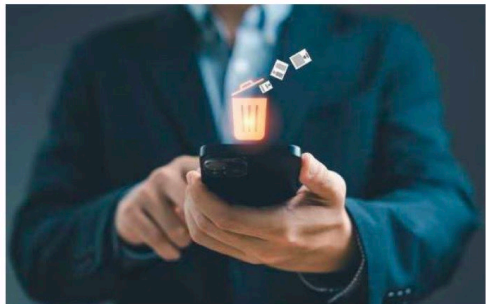
The "right to be forgotten" is the right to have information erased or de-indexed from the public digital environment when its continued accessibility is harmful and serves no public interest.

The concept came to the fore in 2014, when a Spanish citizen, Mario Costeja González, complained to the European Court of Justice that Google continued to display an old newspaper notice about the auction of his repossessed house even though the debt had been settled. The court ruled in his favour, laying the groundwork for the right to erasure, which was later incorporated into Article 17 of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

### How has the idea of the right to be forgotten evolved in Indian law?

The Supreme Court's judgment in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) held that privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21, including the right to informational privacy. In the years that followed, however, High Courts adopted divergent approaches.

While some permitted anonymisation in limited cases, such as the Delhi High Court ordering the masking of names in certain matrimonial and criminal matters, others rejected similar requests on



GETTY IMAGES

grounds of open justice.

The real challenge was the lack of a coherent framework to balance these competing interests, which the May 2026 Delhi High Court judgment sought to address.

### What did the Delhi High Court decide?

On May 29, the Delhi High Court ruled in a batch of over 30 consolidated petitions, led by *Laksh Vir Singh Yadav v. Union of India*. The core issue was whether informational privacy could justify the de-indexing or masking of judicial records in a system committed to open justice. The court held that the right to be forgotten flows from Article 21's guarantee of dignity and informational privacy. The structured proportionality test is that retention must have a legitimate purpose, that the harm to privacy must be balanced against the public interest, and that the least intrusive means, typically by masking names instead of deleting the entire judgment, should be preferred. The court also prescribed a two-week

deadline for legal databases to comply and explained that only the parties' names should be redacted, not the facts of the case.

### How does the right to be forgotten interact with constitutional values?

This is not a stand-alone right. It frequently conflicts with freedom of speech and press under Article 19(1)(a), the principle of open justice, and the public's right to know. A right to privacy must be sacrificed when the public interest is of a high order, particularly in serious cases of crime, but the digital presence should not destroy a person's life long after the trial ends. The judgments are still publicly accessible by case number or a keyword search; only name-based searches are restricted.

### What are the practical challenges?

The toughest aspect is enforcement. An acquittal judgment may still appear highly in name-based searches even after a court has ordered the removal of the search results. Search engines are designed so

that the original accusation, or the "shadow of crime," is often the first thing the user sees. De-indexing can benefit at the search level, but it won't prevent mirrors, archive copies, or social media sharing. Without effective technical compliance and coordination among platforms, the right may remain largely symbolic.

### What is the relationship between the right to be forgotten and DPDP Act?

As of now, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, offers a limited statutory right to erasure in section 12. It is primarily based on consent and does not explicitly address judicial records and public archives, where the right to be forgotten is most needed. The Act is deficient because rules have not been notified and the data protection board has not been completely effective.

### Who should decide requests for erasure or de-indexing?

The challenge lies in balancing efficacy with accountability. Requiring every request to be decided by a court would create significant bottlenecks, while leaving such decisions entirely to technology companies raises concerns about due process and transparency. A more sensible approach would be a tiered system, where cases could be heard by platforms, contested ones by the data protection board, and judicial cases by courts.

The Delhi High Court has established an important framework, but until the Supreme Court rules on the matter, establishes a data protection board, and platforms comply with it, this ruling will be mostly declaratory. The conflict over freedom of expression and open justice is a reality. The task ahead is now to establish the institutions that facilitate it. (G. S. Bajpai is Vice Chancellor at National Law University Delhi. He acknowledges the assistance of Vibhuti Sharma, Academic fellow, NLU Delhi. Views are personal)

## THE GIST

The Delhi High Court has recognised the right to be forgotten as part of the fundamental right to privacy under Article 21, laying down a framework that balances informational privacy with open justice and freedom of speech by favouring name-masking over deletion of judgments.

While the ruling provides a legal framework for de-indexing and erasure requests, its effectiveness depends on enforcement by platforms, the operationalisation of the DPDP Act, and the establishment of institutions such as the data protection board.

**Right to Privacy** is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement ?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- (c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III
- (d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution



# WHAT IS THE RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN?

Delhi High Court lays down framework to balance privacy with open justice and free speech



## CONTEXT



In May 2026, the Delhi High Court in *Laksh Vir Singh Yadav v. Union of India* ruled that the Right to be Forgotten (RTBF) is part of the fundamental right to privacy under Article 21. The court laid down principles to balance privacy with open justice and freedom of speech.

## 1. WHAT IS THE RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN?



RTBF allows an individual to seek erasure, anonymisation or de-indexing of personal information from the public digital domain when:

- Continued availability causes harm to privacy or dignity, and
- There is no overriding public interest in retaining it.

**Note:** RTBF does not mean deletion of information from the internet; it mainly removes or limits its visibility in search engine results.

## 2. EVOLUTION OF THE RIGHT

- **2014** Recognised by the European Court of Justice in the *Google Spain (Mario Costeja González)* case.
- **2018** Incorporated under Article 17 of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- **2017 (India)** Supreme Court in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* recognised privacy as a **Fundamental Right** under Article 21.

## 7. KEY TAKEAWAY



The Delhi High Court has recognised the Right to be Forgotten as part of Article 21, providing a structured framework grounded in proportionality. Effective implementation will require coordination among courts, digital platforms, and institutions under the DPDP Act, 2023.

## 3. DELHI HIGH COURT JUDGMENT (2026): KEY PRINCIPLES



RTBF is part of the Right to Privacy and Right to Dignity under Article 21.



Courts should generally prefer masking or redacting names rather than deleting entire judgments.



Application of the principle of proportionality:

- Balance privacy against public interest and open justice.
- Use the least restrictive measure.
- Prefer masking names instead of deleting the entire judgment.



Retention of online information must have a legitimate purpose and be proportionate to the harm.



Legal databases must comply with court directions within two weeks.

## 4. CONSTITUTIONAL BALANCE

**Article 21**  
Right to Privacy, Dignity and Informational Privacy



**Right to be Forgotten (Stand-alone right)**

Sacrificed only when public interest in knowing outweighs privacy.

**Article 19(1)(a)**  
Freedom of Speech and Expression

**Principle of Open Justice** → Public has a right to know judicial proceedings and outcomes.

## 5. RTBF AND DIGITAL PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION (DPDP) ACT, 2023



- Section 12 provides a limited statutory right to erasure of personal data based mainly on consent.
- The Act does not specifically cover judicial records or public archives, where most RTBF requests arise.
- Effectiveness of RTBF depends on enforcement by platforms, operationalisation of the DPDP Act, and the establishment of the Data Protection Board.

## 6. PRACTICAL CHALLENGES



De-indexing helps at the search level but does not prevent copies on mirrors, archive sites, social media or backups.



Deciding requests involves balancing privacy, transparency, and freedom of expression.



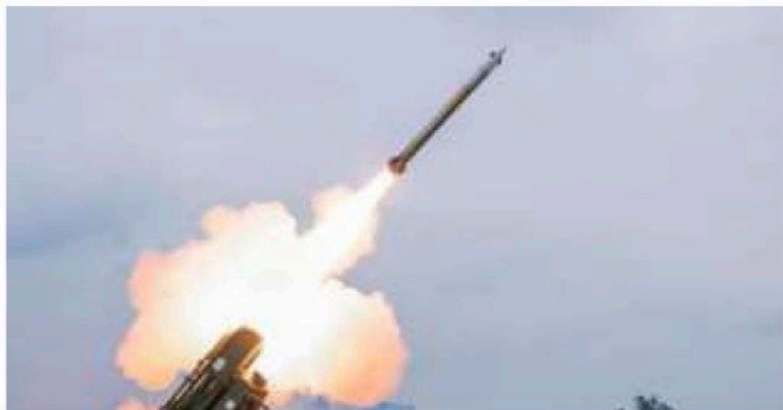
Unclear authority: Should decisions be taken by courts, digital platforms, or the Data Protection Board?



Large volumes of legacy data and lack of technical compliance among platforms remain hurdles.

## GS MAPPING

- GS-2: Polity – Fundamental Rights (Articles 19 & 21), Judiciary
- Digital Governance – DPDP Act, 2023, Privacy, Data Protection
- Governance – Transparency, Accountability, Rule of Law



## DRDO conducts successful flight test of Pinaka rocket

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on Wednesday successfully conducted a flight test of the Pinaka long range guided rocket from the Integrated Test Range at Chandipur, validating its user-defined minimum strike range of 60 km. The rocket executed all planned in-flight manoeuvres and hit the designated target with high precision, following the predicted trajectory, the Defence Ministry said. Range instrumentation deployed during the trial tracked the rocket throughout its flight. The rocket was launched from an in-service Pinaka launcher, demonstrating the system's ability to fire different variants of the Pinaka rocket family with varying ranges from the same launcher, enhancing operational flexibility.

1. **Context:** DRDO successfully flight-tested the Pinaka Long-Range Guided Rocket from the Integrated Test Range (ITR), Chandipur, Odisha, validating its user-defined minimum strike range of 60 km. The rocket accurately hit its designated target and demonstrated that an in-service Pinaka launcher can fire different variants of the Pinaka rocket family.

## 2. Pinaka Rocket System

- \* **Type:** Indigenous guided multi-barrel rocket launcher (MBRL) weapon system (Pinaka is a rocket system, not a missile).
- \* **Developer:** Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
- \* **User:** Indian Army.
- \* **Role:** Provides long-range precision and area fire support against enemy troop concentrations, artillery positions and logistics nodes.
- \* **Variants:** Includes Pinaka Mk-I, Enhanced Pinaka, and Guided/Long-Range Guided Pinaka, all of which can be fired from the same launcher, improving operational flexibility.

## 1 PRAMBANAN TEMPLE COMPLEX IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA – ASI'S HERITAGE COLLABORATION



- 📍 Location: Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- 🏠 Built: 9th Century CE
- 🏛️ Status: UNESCO World Heritage Site
- ★ Significance: Largest Hindu temple complex in Indonesia

### KEY POINTS

- PM Modi & Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto jointly unveiled plaque for ASI conservation project.
- Project follows understanding reached during President Prabowo's State Visit to India (2025).
- Strengthens India-Indonesia cultural & civilisational ties.
- ASI to undertake conservation & restoration of the temple complex.

### DEDICATED TO TRIMURTI



BRAHMA  
(Creator)

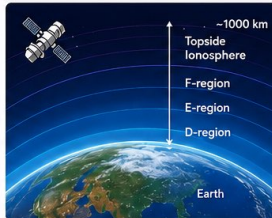


VISHNU  
(Preserver)



SHIVA  
(Destroyer)

## 2 UNRAVELLING THE SECRETS OF NEAR-EARTH SPACE



### WHAT'S NEW?

- Indian scientists develop novel method to reconstruct topside ionosphere (~1000 km) over India.
- Uses ground-based ionosonde data + COSMIC radio occultation satellite measurements.
- Provides accurate Electron Density Profile (EDP) & region-specific height gradients.
- Helps in communication, navigation, GPS, NavIC, radio & satellite operations.

### WHY IT MATTERS?



Better  
Communication &  
Navigation



Accurate  
Satellite  
Operations



Improved Space  
Weather  
Prediction

## 3 POSHAN TRACKER – INDIA'S REAL-TIME NUTRITION MONITORING PLATFORM



POSHAN  
Abhiyaan

- 📅 Launched: 8 March 2018
- 🏛️ Ministry: Ministry of Women & Child Development
- 🔗 Integrated into Mission Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0 (2021-22)
- 📱 Poshan Tracker Launched: March 2021
- 💻 Developed with NeGD (National e-Governance Division)

### KEY FEATURES



Aadhaar-based  
Verification



Facial Recognition  
System (FRS)



23 Structured  
Home Visits



WHO Standards  
Poshan Calculator



Real-time  
Dashboards



Poshan  
Helpline 1515

### COVERAGE (AS ON MAY 2026)

Registered Beneficiaries	8.93 Crore
Children Tracked Monthly	7.7 Crore
Children Under Growth Monitoring	6.3 Crore
Beneficiaries Received SNP (≥15 Days)	5.5 Crore

## 4 DEDICATED TO TRIMURTI & INDIA-INDONESIA HERITAGE COOPERATION (THROUGH ASI)

### ASI'S ROLE

- ASI to undertake conservation & restoration project.
- ASI earlier documented Borobudur Temple Compounds extensively.
- Strengthens civilisational ties and cultural diplomacy.



ASI

### IMPACT



Shared  
Heritage



Strengthened  
People-to-People  
Ties



Soft Power &  
Cultural  
Diplomacy



Stronger India-  
Indonesia  
Partnership

### ABOUT PRAMBANAN COMPLEX

- Dedicated to Trimurti – Brahma (Creator), Vishnu (Preserver), Shiva (Destroyer)
- Showcases rich Indo-Indonesian cultural & civilisational linkages.
- A symbol of ancient wisdom, art & architectural brilliance.



### AT A GLANCE



Prambanan Temple Complex  
9th Century CE | Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
UNESCO World Heritage Site



ASI-Indonesia Collaboration  
Conservation project unveiled by  
PM Modi & President Prabowo Subianto



Ionosphere Study  
Reconstructs topside ionosphere  
(~1000 km) over India



Poshan Tracker Beneficiaries  
(as on May 2026): 8.93 Crore



Poshan Helpline  
1515