Technology and Innovation Report 2025 released by UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Report provides a roadmap for ensuring AI (Artificial Intelligence) drives **inclusive growth** rather than **deepening divides**. **Key Findings of the Report**

- Potential of AI: Globally, AI is expected to reach \$4.8 trillion in market value by 2033.
- **Impact on jobs:** Al could impact **40% jobs** worldwide, offering productivity gains along with concerns regarding automation and job displacement.
- Market dominance at National and Corporate Levels:
 - 40% of global corporate R&D spending stems from 100 firms mainly in US and China.
 - **⊕** US accounts for **70% of global AI private investment**.

Way Forward on Inclusive AI

- Promoting Al Adoption in Developing countries: By redesigning Al solutions around locally available digital infrastructure, lowering the skill barriers; building international partnerships, etc.
- ➤ Adopting Worker Centric Approach: Job workflows and tasks should be rearranged to integrate AI effectively.
- Role of the Government: Assessment of the national Al capacities across the three leverage points of infrastructure, data and skills.

India Related Findings

- Readiness for Frontier Technologies' Index (UNCTAD): India was ranked 36th in 2024.
- ➤ Large Talent Pools: Around 13 million Github (platform for open-source projects) developers (2023).
- ➤ Government Measures: India Al mission (2024) for inclusive Al ecosystem, etc.
- ➤ Case Study: Tata Steel implemented around 250 machine learning systems across various production processes).

First successful De-extinction of Dire Wolfs executed

Colossal Biosciences used both cloning and gene-editing based on 2 ancient samples of dire wolf DNA to birth three pups.

- Instead of traditional cloning, scientists used a less invasive method involving endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) from gray wolves, the dire wolf's closest living relatives.
- These cells were gene-edited to match dire wolf DNA, leading to the first successful de-extinction of Dire wolf, extinct for over 10,000-13,000 years.
 - Colossal Biosciences is also working to bring back the extinct pink pigeon (native to Mauritius) by tapping into the fertilized egg of a pink pigeon to extract primordial germ cells (PGCs).
 - PGCs are embryonic precursors of sperm and egg that pass on genetic and epigenetic information from one generation to the next.

What is Cloning?

- Cloning means making an identical copy. There are 2 types of cloning:
 - Reproductive cloning: The deliberate production of genetically identical individuals. E.g. 1st cloned animal, Dolly, the sheep (1996)
 - Therapeutic cloning (embryonic cloning): It involves cloning of embryos for research purposes.
- ▶ Methods: Somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT), embryo splitting.

Ethical issues in cloning

- Commodification of animals: Violation of principle of consent and treating them as commodities for human use.
- Violation of bioethics: Cloning can be seen as interference in the natural process of procreation. E.g. Production of designer babies with 'desirable' characteristics.
- ➤ Kantian ethics: The principles of end-in-itself and "Act others as you desire to be acted" consider cloning as unethical.

Somatic body cell with desired genes Nucleus fused with denucleated egg cell Clone Nucleus removed REPRODUCTIVE CLONING THERAPEUTIC CLONING Tissue Culture







Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) revises Classification of Industries

In the new classification, CPCB has classified a total of 419 sectors into Red (125), Orange (137), Green (94), White (54) and Blue (9) category.

➤ CPCB has followed a revised methodology based on Pollution Index (PI formulated in 2016 to harmonize criteria for classification of Industries) by assigning equal weightage to scores arising due to Water, Air and Hazardous waste.

Key Features of the New Classification

- Blue category: Under Essential Environmental Services for management of waste generated from domestic/ household activities.
 - Essential Environmental Services are those facilities which are essential to control, abate and mitigate pollution generated from Domestic and Industrial activities.
- Classification of Compressed Biogas Plants (CBP): CBG plants based on various feedstock like municipal solid waste, agro-residue, energy crops/grass/ weeds, etc having littering potential may be considered under blue category.
 - ⊕ CBG plants based on industrial or process waste will continue to be in red category.

Criteria and Examples of Industries	
Industry	Examples
Red (PI> 80)	Cement, manufacturing of automobiles, distilleries, etc.
Orange (55 ≤ PI < 80)	Brick manufacturing, dry cell battery, coal washeries, etc.
Green (25 ≤ PI < 55)	Manufacturing of Compact disc Computer (CD/DVD), chilling plants, etc.
White (PI < 25)	Assembly of air coolers, cardboard manufacturing, medical oxygen, etc.
Blue (based on CPCB formula)	Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (Sanitary landfill/ Integrated Sanitary landfills, etc.) sewage treatment plants, etc.

▶ Incentives: In the form of extension of permits for the successful implementation of environmental management measures.

Government Pushes for Saline Aquaculture Hubs in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh

About Saline Aquaculture

- Meaning: It refers to the use of saline-affected lands (often unsuitable for traditional agriculture) for inland saline aquaculture.
 - Aquaculture is the farming of **aquatic organisms**, including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants for enhancing production.
- ➤ Significance: Generate employment and livelihood opportunities by tapping the potential of saline land resources for aquaculture, Increase Aquaculture productivity, etc.
- Potential in India:
 - Only 2, 608 hectares of the 58,000 hectares identified saline area from the above 4 states is being currently utilized.
 - India stands as the second-largest producer of cultured shrimp globally, earning 65% of its seafood export value from shrimp alone, which can be better realised through Saline Aquaculture.

Measures to tap the potential of Saline Aquaculture

- ▶ Policy Reforms: Increasing the area limit from 2 hectares to 5 hectares, a National Level Committee to prepare a roadmap for the sustainable development of saline aquaculture in North Indian states.
- Improved marketing channels: Recommendations for establishment of an Integrated Aqua Park in Sirsa to improve marketing channels to be considered.
- ➤ Dissemination of Technical Knowledge: States to leverage Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to identify new areas for saline aquaculture, and conduct outreach-based research.

Key Challenges Faced by Farmers



Policy Challenges: Inadequate subsidy, high land lease rates, limitation on unit size to 2 hectares.



Input Challenges: High set up cost, fluctuating salinity levels, absence of locally available high-quality seed,



Output Challenges: Absence of proper narketing infrastructure

marketing infrastructure, low market prices for the products, etc.







10 years of the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

PMMY, the Flagship Programme of the Prime Minister aimed at Funding the Unfunded micro enterprises and small businesses completes 10 years.

About PMMY

- Launched in 2015 for providing loans (i.e., MUDRA loans) to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.
- PMMY ensures collateral-free institutional credit up to Rs 20 lakh is provided by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs).
 - MLIs are Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies & Micro Finance Institutions.
- Types of Loans
 - Shishu: Loans up to Rs 50,000
 - ★ Kishor: Loans between Rs 50,000 and Rs 5 lakh

 - ★ Tarun Plus: Loans above Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 20 lakhs.

Achievements of PMMY

- Entrepreneurship Revolution: MUDRA laid the foundation for a new era of grassroots entrepreneurship. PMMY has sanctioned over 52 crore loans worth ₹32.61 lakh crore.
- MSMEs Funding: MSME lending surged from ₹8.51 lakh crore in FY14 to ₹27.25 lakh crore in FY24, & is projected to cross ₹30 lakh crore in FY25.
- Women Empowerment: Women account for 68 % of all Mudra beneficiaries, underscoring the scheme's pivotal role in advancing women-led enterprises across the country.
- Financial Inclusion: 50% of Mudra accounts are held by SC, ST & OBC entrepreneurs. Furthermore, 11 % of Mudra Ioan holders belong to minority communities.



Also In News



Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)

According to Ministry of Home Affairs anyone registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) needs to **obtain prior permission** for accepting any foreign contribution.

- The **validity period** for **receiving** foreign contributions shall be 3 years and for utilizing the said contributions will be 4 years. About FCRA, 2010
- > Purpose: To consolidate the law to regulate acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality & to prohibit foreign contributions for any activities detrimental to national interest.
- Enacted by repealing the FCRA, 1976.
- The 2020 Amendment: Prohibited domestic transfer of foreign funds, limited administrative expense of organizations receiving foreign funds to 20%, etc.
- > Prohibited from receiving foreign contributions: Election candidate, MLA, Political Party; Public servants, Judges etc.



National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj presented the Report on 'Impact of NSAP on the Poor and Destitute in the Villages' recommending enhanced budget allocation and better implementation. About NSAP

- ➤ Genesis: 1995
- ➤ Type: 100% centrally funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).
- > Objective: Financial assistance to old aged, widow and disabled persons and to bereaved households after death of the breadwinner belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL).
- Comprises of five schemes:
 - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
 - Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
 - Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
 - National Family Benefit Scheme
 - Annapurna Scheme









Project Varsha

INS Varsha, under Project Varsha to be operational by 2026. **About Project Varsha**

- It is a classified naval project aimed at strengthening India's underwater nuclear capabilities.
- Objective: To develop a secure underground base to house a fleet of over 12 nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs).
- Location: Coastal village Rambilli in Andhra Pradesh.
- Similar to Project Varsha from the east, Karwar base in Karnataka under Project Seabird safeguards the west coast.



Gas Hydrates

China is constructing the world's first permanent undersea research station to study gas hydrates, a potential energy source larger than the Persian Gulf's oil reserves.

About Gas Hydrates

- Gas hydrates are crystalline solids composed of water and gas, containing large amounts of methane.
- They are classified as unconventional hydrocarbons because extracting them requires advanced and non-traditional technologies.
- It exists in huge quantities in marine sediments in a layer several hundred meters thick directly below the sea floor and in association with permafrost in the Arctic.
- In India: Huge quantities around the Andaman Islands and in Krishna-Godavari offshore.



Graphene

IIT Kharagpur has developed an energy-efficient graphene-based technology for effective oil-water separation revolutionizing oil spill management.

About Graphene

- It is a single atomic layer of graphite, which is an allotrope of carbon that is made up of very tightly bonded carbon atoms organized into a hexagonal lattice.
- Properties: Graphene is approximately 200 times stronger than steel, lightweight and transparent.
 - Exhibits high elasticity, high thermal conductivity, flexibility,
- Application: In electronics (e.g. manufacture of microchips), energy storage (e.g., batteries), biomedical fields. etc.



Volatility Index (India VIX)

Recently, Volatility Index (India VIX) registered its highest single-day spike ever.

About India VIX

- It is a measure of market volatility derived by the National Stock Exchange (NSE) using data from NIFTY options.
 - ⊕ Beta is a measure of a stock's volatility in relation to the overall market.
- A higher VIX value indicates increased predicted volatility and uncertainty, while a lower VIX value reflects a calmer market.



Organ-on-Chip

Researchers from Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru have developed a made-in-India Organ-on-Chip (OoC) [currently imported by India] allowing them the study of fluid and drug interactions. **About Organ-on-Chip**

- It is a small, bioengineered device made of flexible polymers, mimicking the structure and function of a human organ on a micro-scale.
 - Several models using different organs like lungs on a chip, liver on a chip, etc., have been developed.
- > They contain tiny channels where living human cells grow and interact, simulating real tissue environments.
- Fluids, like blood or drugs, can be passed through them to study their effects on the cells.



Small Hive Beetle (SHB)

Alien or non-native beetle, Small Hive Beetle (Aethinatumida), was recorded for the first time in India in West Bengal.

About SHB

- Native: Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - It seldom causes harm in Africa but creates havoc across other regions.
- Characteristics: Oval-shaped, reddish-brown, and 5-7 mm long, its life cycle goes through different stages: eggs, larva, pupa and
- Damage: Females of SHB enter the beehives through cracks and crevices to lay eggs, which on hatching feed voraciously on the stored pollen, honey, and honeybee eggs and defecate in the honeycombs making it unfit for human consumption.

Place in News



Portugal (Capital: Lisbon)

The President of India is on an official visit to Portugal.

Political Features:

- Portugal is the westernmost point of Europe and lies on the west coast of the Iberian Peninsula.
- Boundaries: Spain (north and east), North Atlantic Ocean (South and west).
- It includes 2 autonomous regions: the archipelagos of Madeira and Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Lisbon is one of Europe's oldest cities.

Geographical Features:

- Climate: Maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south.
- Terrain: The west-flowing Tagus River divides the country; the north is mountainous while the south is characterized by rolling plains.
- Highest point: Ponta do Pico (Pico or Pico Alto)





























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